

Implementation report format

The format below follows the structure of the *CITES Strategic Vision: 2008-2020* and aims to collect information to enable the Strategic Vision indicators to be implemented.

CITES vision statement

Conserve biodiversity and contribute to its sustainable use by ensuring that no species of wild fauna or flora becomes or remains subject to unsustainable exploitation through international trade, thereby contributing to the significant reduction of the rate of biodiversity loss and making a significant contribution towards achieving the relevant Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

Article VIII, paragraph 7 (b), of the Convention requires each Party to submit to the CITES Secretariat a report on legislative, regulatory and administrative measures taken to enforce the provisions of the Convention.

The report format allows Parties to present information in a standard manner, so that it can be easily collated, with three main objectives:

- i) To enable monitoring of the implementation and effectiveness of the Convention;
- ii) To facilitate the identification of major achievements, significant developments, or trends, gaps or problems and possible solutions; and
- iii) Provide a basis for substantive and procedural decision-making by the Conference of the Parties and various subsidiary bodies.

Information on the nature and extent of CITES trade should be incorporated into the annual report [Article VIII paragraph 7 (a)], whereas the report provided under Article VIII paragraph 7 (b) should focus on measures taken to implement the Convention.

The report should cover the period indicated in [Resolution Conf. 11.17 \(Rev. CoP16\)](#) which urges that the report should be submitted to the Secretariat one year before each meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP). The reason for setting the report to be due a year in advance of the following CoP is to allow information to be collated so it can be considered by the Standing Committee in advance of CoP, and enable publication of the Strategic Vision indicators in advance of CoP.

Reports should be prepared in one of the three working languages of the Convention (English, French, Spanish).

Parties are *strongly* encouraged to prepare and submit their reports in electronic form. This will facilitate timely integration of information from Parties into publication of the Strategic Vision Indicators. If reports are only provided in hard copy, resources will be needed at the Secretariat to make an electronic copy, and this is not good use of Secretariat resources.

The completed report should be sent to:

CITES Secretariat
International Environment House
Chemin des Anémones 11-13
CH-1219 Châtelaine-Geneva
Switzerland

Email: info@cites.org
Tel: +41-(0)22-917-81-39/40
Fax: +41-(0)22-797-34-17

If a Party requires further guidance on completing their report, please contact the CITES Secretariat at the address above.

Party	Zimbabwe
Period covered in this report	2019-2021
Department or agency preparing this report	ZIMBABWE PARKS AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
Contributing departments, agencies and organizations	

GOAL 1 ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH AND IMPLEMENTATION AND ENFORCEMENT OF THE CONVENTION

Objective 1.1 Parties comply with their obligations under the Convention through appropriate policies, legislation and procedures.

All Aichi Targets relevant to CITES, particularly Aichi Target 2, Target 6, Target 9, Target 12, Target 17 and Target 18.

Indicator 1.1.1: The number of Parties that are in category 1 under the national legislation project.

1.1.1a	<p>Have any CITES relevant policies or legislation been developed during the period covered in this report? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'Yes', have you shared information with the Secretariat? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'No', please provide details to the Secretariat with this report: LEGISLATION YET TO BE APPROVED 1. (promulgation of statutory instrument 71 of 2020 Parks and Wild Life (Specially Protected Animals) Regulations, 2020 and 72 of 2020 Parks and Wild life(Specially Protected Animals) (amendment of the Sixth Schedule to the Act) Notice, 2020 and copies of the SIs to be submitted to CITES .</p> <p>2. Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority is currently in the process of overhauling the current Parks and Wild Life Act and its ancillary legislation and the process is almost complete.</p>
1.1.1b	<p>Does your legislation or legislative process allow easy amendment of your national law(s) to reflect changes in the CITES Appendices (e.g. to meet the 90 day implementation guidelines)? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'No', please provide details of the constraints faced: APPROVAL PROCESS has various processes and stages to be followed before approval.</p>

Objective 1.2 Parties have in place administrative procedures that are transparent, practical, coherent and user-friendly, and reduce unnecessary administrative burdens.

Aichi Target 3.

Indicator 1.2.1: The number of Parties that have adopted standard transparent procedures for the timely issuance of permits in accordance with Article VI of the Convention.

		Yes	No	No information
1.2.1a	Do you have standard operating procedures for application for and issuance of permits?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Are the procedures publicly available?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.2.1b	Do you have:			
	Electronic data management and a paper-based permit issuance system?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Electronic permit information exchange between Management Authorities of some countries	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	If 'Yes', please list countries			

Electronic permit information exchange to Management Authorities of all countries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Electronic permit data exchange between Management Authorities and customs?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Electronic permit used to cross border with electronic validation by customs?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If 'Yes' to any of the above, please provide information on challenges faced or issues overcome:			
If 'No', do you have any plans to move towards e-permitting ¹ ?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If you are planning to move towards e-permitting, please explain what might help you to do so: Funding is required for the necessary software, hardware and capacity building.			

Indicator 1.2.2: The number of Parties making use of the simplified procedures provided for in [Resolution Conf. 12.3 \(Rev. CoP16\)](#).

1.2.2a	Has your country developed simplified procedures for any of the following?	Tick all applicable		
		Yes	No	No information
	Where biological samples of the type and size specified in Annex 4 of Resolution Conf. 12.3 (Rev. CoP16) are urgently required.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	For the issuance of pre-Convention certificates or equivalent documents in accordance with Article VII , paragraph 2.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	For the issuance of certificates of captive breeding or artificial propagation in accordance with Article VII, paragraph 5.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	For the issuance of export permits or re-export certificates in accordance with Article IV for specimens referred to in Article VII, paragraph 4.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Are there other cases judged by a Management Authority to merit the use of simplified procedures? If 'Yes', please provide details:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Objective 1.3 Implementation of the Convention at the national level is consistent with decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties.
[All Aichi targets relevant to CITES, particularly Target 9, Target 14 and Target 18.](#)

Indicator 1.3.1: The number of Parties that have implemented relevant reporting under Resolutions and Decisions of the Conference of the Parties and/or Standing Committee recommendations.

1.3.1a	<p>Has your country responded to all relevant special reporting requirements that are active during the period covered in this report, including those in the Resolutions and Decisions of the Conference of the Parties, Standing Committee recommendations, and Notifications issued by the Secretariat (see link to location on the CITES website where the reporting requirements are listed)?</p> <p>Responses provided to ALL relevant reporting requirements <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Responses provided to SOME of the relevant reporting requirements <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Responses provided to NONE of the relevant reporting requirements <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No special reporting requirements applicable <input type="checkbox"/></p>
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¹ e-permitting refers to the electronic (paperless) management of the permit business process, including permit application, Management Authority – Scientific Authority consultations, permit issuance, notification to customs and reporting.

1.3.1b	<p>Were any difficulties encountered during the period covered in this report in implementing specific Resolutions or Decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'Yes', please provide details of which Resolution(s) or Decision(s), and, for each, what difficulties were / are being encountered?</p>
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Objective 1.4 The Appendices correctly reflect the conservation needs of species.

[Aichi Target 1](#), [Target12](#), [Target 14](#) and [Target 19](#).

1.4.1: The number and proportion of species that have been found to meet the criteria contained in Resolution Conf. 9.24 or its successors. This includes both the periodic review and amendment proposals.

1.4.1a	<p>Have you undertaken any reviews of whether species would benefit from listing on the CITES Appendices?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'Yes', please provide a summary here, or a link to the report of the work (or a copy of that report to the Secretariat if the work is not available online):</p>
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Objective 1.5 Best available scientific information is the basis for non-detriment findings.

[Aichi Target 2](#), [Target 4](#), [Target 5](#), [Target 6](#), [Target 7](#), [Target 9](#), [Target 12](#) and [Target 14](#).

Indicator 1.5.1: The number of surveys, studies or other analyses undertaken by exporting countries based on the sources of information cited in Resolution Conf. 16.7 on Non-detriment findings related to:

- the population status of Appendix-II species;
- the trends and impact of trade upon Appendix-II species; and
- the status of and trend in naturally-occurring Appendix I species and the impact of any recovery plans.

1.5.1a	Have any surveys, studies or other analyses been undertaken <u>in your country</u> in relation to:	Yes	No	Not Applicable	If Yes, How many?
	- the population status of Appendix II species?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	- the trends and impact of trade on Appendix II species?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	-the status of and trend in naturally-occurring Appendix I species?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	- the impact of any recovery plans on Appendix I species?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Have the surveys, studies or analyses integrated relevant knowledge and expertise of local and indigenous communities?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	<p>If there are such studies that you are willing to share, please provide:</p> <p>Species name (scientific)</p> <p>A brief summary of the results of the survey, study or other analysis (e.g. population status, decline / stable / increase, off-take levels etc), or provide links to published reference material.</p>																					
1.5.1b	<p>How are the results of such surveys, studies or other analyses used in making non-detriment findings (NDFs)? Please tick all that apply</p> <p>Revised harvest or export quotas <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Banning export <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Stricter domestic measures <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Changed management of the species <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Discussion with Management Authorities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Discussion with other stakeholders? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other (please provide a short summary):</p>																					
1.5.1c	<p>Do you have specific conservation measures or recovery plans for naturally occurring Appendix-I listed species?</p> <p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Not Applicable <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No information <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'Yes', please provide a brief summary, including, if possible, an evaluation of their impact: To share Cheetah and Wild dog Management Plan</p>																					
1.5.1d	<p>Have you published any non-detriment findings that can be shared? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'Yes', please provide links or examples to the Secretariat within this report:</p>																					
1.5.1e	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th>Which of the following (A to F of paragraph a) x) of Resolution Conf. 16.7) do you use in making non-detriment findings?</th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. relevant scientific literature concerning species biology, life history, distribution and population trends.</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. details of any ecological risk assessments conducted.</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. scientific surveys conducted at harvest locations and at sites protected from harvest and other impacts.</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. relevant knowledge and expertise of local and indigenous communities.</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>E. consultations with relevant local, regional and international experts.</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>F. national and international trade information such as that available via the CITES trade database maintained by UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), publications on trade, local knowledge on trade and investigations of sales at markets or through the Internet for example.</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Which of the following (A to F of paragraph a) x) of Resolution Conf. 16.7) do you use in making non-detriment findings?	Yes	No	A. relevant scientific literature concerning species biology, life history, distribution and population trends.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. details of any ecological risk assessments conducted.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. scientific surveys conducted at harvest locations and at sites protected from harvest and other impacts.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. relevant knowledge and expertise of local and indigenous communities.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	E. consultations with relevant local, regional and international experts.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	F. national and international trade information such as that available via the CITES trade database maintained by UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), publications on trade, local knowledge on trade and investigations of sales at markets or through the Internet for example.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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F. national and international trade information such as that available via the CITES trade database maintained by UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), publications on trade, local knowledge on trade and investigations of sales at markets or through the Internet for example.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																				

Indicator 1.5.2: The number of Parties that have adopted standard procedures for making non-detriment findings.

1.5.2a	<p>Do you have standard procedures for making non-detriment findings in line with Resolution Conf. 16.7?</p> <p>If 'Yes', please briefly describe your procedures for making non-detriment findings, or attach as an annex to this report, or provide a link to where the information can be found on the internet:</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/></p>
1.5.2b	<p>When establishing non-detriment findings, have any of the following guidance been used?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Please tick all that apply</p> <p>Virtual College <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>IUCN Checklist <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Resolution Conf. 16.7 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2008 NDF workshop <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Species specific guidance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'Other' or 'Species specific guidance', please specify details:</p>	
1.5.2c	<p>How often do you review and/or change your non-detriment findings?</p> <p>Case by case <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Annually <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Every two years <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Less frequently <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>A mix of the above <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Please describe the circumstances under which non-detriment findings would be changed:</p>	

Indicator 1.5.3: The number and proportion of annual export quotas based on population surveys.

1.5.3a	<p>Do you set annual export quotas?</p> <p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'Yes', do you set quotas based on population survey, or by other means? Please specify, for each species, how quotas are set:</p> <p>Species Name (scientific)</p> <p>Loxodonta africana <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Panthera leo <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Panthera pardus <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Population Survey? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other, please specify</p> <p>Lion Aging System</p>	
1.5.3b	<p>Have annual export quotas been set at levels which will ensure sustainable production and consumption?</p> <p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'Yes', please describe how this fits into your non-detriment finding process:</p>	

Objective 1.6 Parties cooperate in managing shared wildlife resources.
Aichi Target 4, Target 5, Target 6, Target 7, Target 10, Target 12 and Target 19.

Indicator 1.6.1: The number of bilateral and multilateral agreements that specifically provide for co-management of shared CITES listed species by range States.

1.6.1a	<p>Is your country a signatory to any bilateral and/or multilateral agreements for co-management of shared species? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'Yes', please provide brief details, including the names of the agreements, and which other countries are involved: CMS, AEWA, Climate Change, CBD, UNESCO WHS, SADC</p>
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Indicator 1.6.2: The number of cooperative management plans, including recovery plans, in place for shared populations of CITES-listed species.

1.6.2a	<p>Do you have any cooperative management plans, including recovery plans, in place for shared populations of CITES-listed species? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'Yes', please list the species for which these plans are in place and provide a link or reference to a published plan for each species.</p> <table> <tr> <th>Species Name (scientific)</th> <th>Link or reference to a published plan</th> </tr> <tr> <td>African Elephant</td> <td>To share document</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cheetah and Wild dog</td> <td>To share document</td> </tr> <tr> <td>African Lion</td> <td>To share document</td> </tr> </table>	Species Name (scientific)	Link or reference to a published plan	African Elephant	To share document	Cheetah and Wild dog	To share document	African Lion	To share document
Species Name (scientific)	Link or reference to a published plan								
African Elephant	To share document								
Cheetah and Wild dog	To share document								
African Lion	To share document								

Indicator 1.6.3: The number of workshops and other capacity-building activities that bring range States together to address the conservation and management needs of shared, CITES listed, species.

1.6.3a	<p>Have the CITES authorities <i>received or benefited</i> from any of the following capacity-building activities provided by external sources?</p> <p>Please tick boxes to indicate which target group and which activity.</p> <table> <tr> <th>Target group</th> <th>Oral or written advice/guidance</th> <th>Technical assistance</th> <th>Financial assistance</th> <th>Training</th> <th>Other (specify)</th> <th>What were the external sources¹?</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Staff of Management Authority</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td rowspan="3">CITES virtual college courses</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Staff of Scientific Authority</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Staff of enforcement authorities</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Traders</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td rowspan="4"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>NGOs</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Public</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other (please specify):</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table>						Target group	Oral or written advice/guidance	Technical assistance	Financial assistance	Training	Other (specify)	What were the external sources ¹ ?	Staff of Management Authority	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	CITES virtual college courses	Staff of Scientific Authority	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Staff of enforcement authorities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Traders	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		NGOs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Public	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (please specify):	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Other (please specify):	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																																																				

¹ Please provide the names of Parties, and any non-Parties, involved.

1.6.3b	Have the CITES authorities been the <i>providers</i> of any of the following capacity-building activities to other range States?							
	Please tick boxes to indicate which target group and which activity.							
	Target group	Oral or written advice/guidance	Technical assistance	Financial assistance	Training	Other (specify)	Details	
	Staff of Management Authority	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	CITES college	virtual
	Staff of Scientific Authority	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Staff of enforcement authorities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Traders	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	NGOs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Public	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Other Parties/International meetings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Other (please specify)								
1.6.3c	In what ways do you collaborate with other CITES Parties?							
		Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Very Often	Always	Further detail / examples	
	Information exchange	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	information regarding export/import permits	
	Monitoring / survey	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	TFCAs	
	Habitat management	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	TFCAs	
	Species management	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	joint spice management plans	
	Law enforcement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	with regard to seizures.	
	Capacity building	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Other (please provide details)								

Objective 1.7 Parties are enforcing the Convention to reduce illegal wildlife trade.
[Aichi Target 4](#), [Target 5](#), [Target 6](#), [Target 7](#), [Target 9](#), [Target 10](#), [Target 12](#) and [Target 19](#).

Indicator 1.7.1: The number of Parties that have, are covered by, or engaged with:

- an international enforcement strategy and/or action plan;
- formal international cooperation, such as an international enforcement network;
- a national enforcement strategy and/or action plan; and
- formal national interagency cooperation, such as a national interagency enforcement committee.

1.7.1a	Do you have, are you engaged in, or covered by:	Yes	No	No Information
	– an international enforcement strategy and/or action plan?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	– formal international cooperation, such as an international enforcement network?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	– a national enforcement strategy and/or action plan?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

– formal national interagency cooperation, such as a national interagency enforcement committee?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If 'Yes' to any of the above, please specify the level of engagement and provide additional details: 1. The SADC Law Enforcement and anti-poaching strategy (LEAP) 2. The United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime 3. African Strategy on Combating Illegal Exploitation and illegal trade in wild Flora and Fauna(May 2015) 4. Local Enforcement Networks among all Law Enforcement Agencies are in place.			

Indicator 1.7.2: The number of Parties with a process or mechanism for reviewing their enforcement strategies, and the activities taken to implement their strategies.

1.7.2a	Do you have a process or mechanism for reviewing your enforcement strategy(ies) and the activities taken to implement your strategy(ies)? If 'Yes', what do you do? If 'Yes' or 'No, but review is under consideration', which tools do you find of value?	Yes No, but review is under consideration No No information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
1.review meetings and review of progress reports . 2.Carring out monitoring and evaluation activities for any operations or projects . Zimbabwe has 4 CITES MIKE sites			
1.7.2b	Have you used the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICWC) Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit, or equivalent tools? If 'Yes', please provide feedback on the parts of the toolkit used and how useful the toolkit or equivalent tools have been. Please specify improvements that could be made: If 'No', please provide feedback on why not or what is needed to make the toolkit or equivalent tools useful to you:	Yes No, but toolkit use is under consideration No No information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Zimbabwe is yet to use the toolkit			

Indicator 1.7.3: The number of Parties that have criminal (penal) law and procedures, capacity to use forensic technology, and capacity to use specialized investigation techniques, for investigating, prosecuting, and penalizing CITES offences..

1.7.3a	Do you have law and procedures in place for investigating, prosecuting, and penalizing CITES offences as a crime? If 'Yes', please provide the title of the legislation and a summary of the penalties available	Yes No No information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
SI 362, 9 years jail term for possession of rhino, pangolin, ivory and special protected animals.			
1.7.3b	Are criminal offences such as poaching and wildlife trafficking recognized as serious crime ¹ in your country? If 'Yes', please explain what criteria must be met for poaching or wildlife trafficking offences to be treated as serious crimes:	Yes No No information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
1. Wildlife offences are categorized as Trivial, Moderate and Serious Offences.			

¹ The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime defines serious crime as conduct constituting an offence punishable by imprisonment for at least four years or a more serious penalty.

	<p>i. Trivial offences – these are fineable offences and can be finalised without going to court such as fish poaching offences</p> <p>ii. Moderate – are those offences that are taken to court and the penalties are more than level 3 and less than mandatory sentences such as poaching of plains game.</p> <p>iii. Serious – these offences attract mandatory sentences of 9 years and above such as possession of ivory ,and trophies of specially protected mammals.</p>				
1.7.3c	Do you have capacity to use forensic technology ¹ to support the investigation of CITES offences?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>			
	If 'Yes', please provide a brief summary of any samples from CITES-listed species that were collected and submitted to an appropriate forensic analysis facility (located in your country and/or another country) during the period covered in this report: If 'Yes', and your country has an appropriate forensic analysis facility for CITES-listed species, please indicate which species it applies to:				
1.7.3d	Did your authorities participate in or initiate any multi-disciplinary ² law enforcement operation(s) targeting CITES-listed species during the period covered in this report?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>			
	If 'Yes', please provide a brief summary, including any lessons learned which might be helpful for other Parties: Operation Thunderball lessons learnt are that there is need for coordination on all cross boarder crimes.				
1.7.3e	Do you have a standard operating procedure among relevant agencies for submitting information related to CITES offences to INTERPOL and/or the World Customs Organization?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No information <input type="checkbox"/>			
1.7.3f	Do you have legislative provisions for any of the following that can be applied to the investigation, prosecution and/or sentencing of CITES offences as appropriate?	Yes	No	No information	If yes, how many times was this used during the period covered by this report?
	General crime ³	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	416
	Predicate offences ⁴	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Asset forfeiture ⁵	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Corruption ⁶	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	International cooperation in criminal matters ⁷	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Organized crime ⁸	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

¹ Capacity to use forensic technology means the ability to collect, handle and submit samples from crime scenes involving CITES-listed species to an appropriate forensic analysis facility, located either in your country or in another country(ies).

² A multi-disciplinary law enforcement operation is one that involves officers from all relevant enforcement disciplines as appropriate, for example officers from Police, Customs and the wildlife regulatory authority. It could be either sub-national, national or international in scope.

³ General crime laws relate to offences such as fraud, conspiracy, possession of weapons, and other matters as set out in the national criminal code.

⁴ Article 2, paragraph (h) of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime defines a predicate offence is an offence whose proceeds may become the subject of any of the money-laundering offences established under the Convention.

⁵ Asset forfeiture is the seizure and confiscation of assets obtained from criminal activities to ensure that criminals do not benefit from the proceeds of their crimes.

⁶ Provisions against corruption include national laws to implement the United Nations Convention against Corruption covering offences such as bribery of officials, embezzlement or misappropriation of public funds, trading in influence and abuse of functions by public officials.

⁷ International cooperation in criminal matters includes legislation through which a formal request for mutual legal assistance and/or extradition of a person for criminal prosecution can be forwarded to another country.

⁸ Article 2, paragraph (a) of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime defines an organized criminal group as a structured group of three or more persons, existing for a period of time and acting in concert with the aim of committing one or more serious crimes or offences established in accordance with the Convention, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit.

Specialized investigation techniques ¹		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If 'Yes' to any of the above, please explain how each is used for CITES offences? Please provide a brief summary, including any lessons learned which might be helpful for other Parties: organised syndicates have been arrested for various wild life CITES regulated offences including predicate offences and the availability of The Money Laundering and Proceeds of Crime Act has given a relief to law enforcement agencies especially the Financial Intelligence Unit. ZPWMA has gone a step further to be a participant in the expansion of information 24/7 were it will be able to access Interpol database and share related wildlife information with related member states which will assist in the recovery of products and arrest of wanted persons.				
1.7.3g	Do you have institutional capacity to implement the legislative provisions listed in question 1.7.3f against CITES offences?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
		No	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>	
If 'No', please provide a brief summary of your major capacity-building needs:				

Indicator 1.7.4: The number of Parties using risk assessment and intelligence to combat illegal trade in CITES-listed species.

1.7.4a	Do you use risk assessment to target CITES enforcement effort?	Always	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Very often	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Sometimes	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Rarely	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Never	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.7.4b	Do you have capacity to analyse information gathered on illegal trade in CITES-listed species?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		No	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.7.4c	Do you use criminal intelligence ² to inform investigations into illegal trade in CITES-listed species?	Always	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Very often	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Sometimes	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Rarely	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Never	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.7.4d	Have you implemented any supply-side activities to address illegal trade in CITES-listed species during the period covered in this report?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		No, but activities are under development	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.7.4e	Have you implemented any demand-side activities to address illegal trade in CITES-listed species during the period covered in this report?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		No, but activities are under development	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>

¹ Specialized investigation techniques are techniques that are deployed against serious and/or organized crime when conventional law enforcement techniques fail to adequately address the activities of crime groups. Examples include controlled deliveries and covert operations.

² Criminal intelligence is information that is compiled, analyzed and disseminated in an effort to anticipate, prevent and/or monitor criminal activity. Examples include information on potential suspects held in a secure database and inferences about the methods, capabilities and intentions of specific criminal networks or individuals that are used to support effective law enforcement action.

Indicator 1.7.5: The number of administrative measures, criminal prosecutions and other court actions for CITES-related offences.

During the period covered in this report:		Yes	No	No Information
1.7.5a	Have any administrative measures (e.g. fines, bans, suspensions) been imposed for CITES-related offences? If 'Yes', please indicate how many and for what types of offences. If available, please attach details:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.7.5b	Have there been any criminal prosecutions of CITES-related offences? If 'Yes', how many and for what types of offences? If available, please attach details: 1. Prosecution of smugglers of live primates from the Democratic Republic of Congo who were tried and convicted at the magistrates courts.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.7.5c	Have there been any other court actions against CITES-related offences? If 'Yes', what were the offences involved and what were the results? Please attach details: 1. Smuggling of rare monkeys from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) without CITES permits 2. The four (4) accused persons were all convicted after a full trial. 3. The four (4) accused persons were all deported from Zimbabwe to DRC.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.7.5d	How were any confiscated specimens disposed of? <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Return to country of export <input type="checkbox"/> Public zoos or botanical gardens <input type="checkbox"/> Designated rescue centres <input type="checkbox"/> Approved private facilities <input type="checkbox"/> Euthanasia <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify): </div> Have you encountered any challenges in disposing of confiscated specimens? NO Do you have good practice that you would like to share with other Parties? N/A	Tick all that apply		

Objective 1.8 Parties and the Secretariat have adequate capacity-building programmes in place.
[Aichi Target 1](#), [Target 12](#) and [Target 19](#).

Indicator 1.8.1: The number of Parties with national and regional training programmes and information resources in place to implement CITES including the making of non-detriment findings, issuance of permits and enforcement.

1.8.1a	Do you have information resources or training in place to support: YesNo The making of non-detriment findings? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Permit officers? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Enforcement officers? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
1.8.1b	Is the CITES Virtual College used as part of your capacity building work?	Yes No No in formation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	What improvements could be made in using the Virtual College for capacity building? resource mobilisation and connectivity to all border agencies involved in the enforcement of CITES laws.		

1.8.1c	Is the ICCWC Wildlife and Forest Crime Toolkit used in the development of capacity-building programmes, or does it form part of the curriculum of such programmes? What improvements could be made in using the ICCWC Toolkit for capacity building?	Yes No No information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
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GOAL 2 SECURE THE NECESSARY FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND MEANS FOR THE OPERATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION

Objective 2.1 Financial resources are sufficient to ensure operation of the Convention.

Information to be provided through records held by the Secretariat on financial management of the Convention.

Objective 2.2 Sufficient resources are secured at the national and international levels to ensure compliance with and implementation and enforcement of the Convention.

[Aichi Target 1](#), [Target 2](#), [Target 3](#), [Target 12](#), [Target 19](#) and [Target 20](#).

Indicator 2.2.1: The number of Parties with dedicated staff and funding for Management Authorities, Scientific Authorities and wildlife trade enforcement agencies.

2.2.1a	<p>Do you have an approved service standard(s)¹ for your Management Authority(ies)?</p> <p>If 'No', please go to Question 2.2.1d.</p> <p>If 'Yes', for which services are there standards, and what are those standards?</p> <p>If 'Yes', do you have performance targets for these standards²?</p> <p>If 'Yes', what are your performance targets?</p> <p>Do you publish your performance against service standard targets?</p> <p>If possible, please provide your performance against service standards during the period covered in this report:</p> <p>If you did not meet your performance targets then was this shortfall a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – availability of funding? – number of staff? – a shortage of skills? <p>If 'Yes' to a shortage of skills, which skills do you need more of?</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Application turn around time. 3 days for, 7 days other permits. Correspondences within 3 days,</p> <p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Maximum lag time allowed as above.</p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Yes No <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>
2.2.1b	<p>Do you have an approved service standard(s)⁴⁷ for your Scientific Authority(ies)?</p> <p>If 'No', please go to Question 2.2.1d.</p> <p>If 'Yes', for which services are there standards, and what are those standards?</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Time for publication of assessment reports. 3 days</p>

¹ For example, a time frame in which you are required to provide a response on a decision to issue or not issue a permit, certificate, or re-export certificate.

² For example, 85% of all decisions will take place within the service standard.

	<p style="text-align: right; color: red;">after carrying exercise.</p> <p>If 'Yes', do you have performance targets for these standards⁴⁸? Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'Yes', what are your performance targets? No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If possible, please provide your performance against service standards during the period covered in this report:</p> <p>If you did not meet your performance targets then was this shortfall a result of:</p> <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td></td><td style="text-align: center;">Yes</td><td style="text-align: center;">No</td></tr> <tr> <td>– availability of funding?</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr> <td>– number of staff?</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr> <td>– a shortage of skills?</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> </table> <p>If 'Yes' to a shortage of skills, which skills do you need more of?</p>		Yes	No	– availability of funding?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	– number of staff?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	– a shortage of skills?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
	Yes	No															
– availability of funding?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>															
– number of staff?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>															
– a shortage of skills?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>															
2.2.1c	<p>Do you have an approved service standard(s)⁴⁷ for your enforcement authority(ies)? Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'No', please go to Question 2.2.1d.</p> <p>If 'Yes', for which services are there standards, and what are those standards?</p> <p>If 'Yes', do you have performance targets for these standards⁴⁸? Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If 'Yes', what are your performance targets? No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If possible, please provide your performance against service standards during the period covered in this report:</p> <p>If you did not meet your performance targets then was this shortfall a result of:</p> <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td></td><td style="text-align: center;">Yes</td><td style="text-align: center;">No</td></tr> <tr> <td>– availability of funding?</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr> <td>– number of staff?</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr> <td>– a shortage of skills?</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> </table> <p>If 'Yes' to a shortage of skills, which skills do you need more of?</p>		Yes	No	– availability of funding?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	– number of staff?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	– a shortage of skills?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
	Yes	No															
– availability of funding?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>															
– number of staff?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>															
– a shortage of skills?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>															
2.2.1d	<p>Please only complete this question if you answered 'No' to the first part of question 2.2.1a, 2.2.1b, or 2.2.1c, relating to the existence of approved service standards for your authorities:</p> <p>Do you have sufficient of the following for your authorities to function effectively?</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th style="text-align: center;">Management Authority(ies)</th><th style="text-align: center;">Scientific Authority(ies)</th><th style="text-align: center;">Enforcement Authority(ies)</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Funding?</td><td style="text-align: center;">Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;">Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;">Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr> <td>Staff?</td><td style="text-align: center;">Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;">Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;">Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr> <td>Skills?</td><td style="text-align: center;">Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;">Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;">Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Management Authority(ies)	Scientific Authority(ies)	Enforcement Authority(ies)	Funding?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Staff?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Skills?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
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Skills?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>														

Indicator 2.2.2: The number of Parties that have undertaken one or more of the following activities:

- changed the budget for activities;
- hired more staff;
- developed implementation tools;
- purchased technical equipment for implementation, monitoring or enforcement.

2.2.2a	<p>Have any of the following activities been undertaken during the period covered in this report to enhance the effectiveness of CITES implementation at the national level?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Tick if applicable</p> <p>Hiring of more staff <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Development of implementation tools <input type="checkbox"/></p>
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	Purchase of technical equipment for implementation, monitoring or enforcement <input type="checkbox"/>			
	Other (please specify):			
2.2.2b	During the period covered in this report, was the budget for your:	Increased	Stable	Decreased
	Management Authority(ies)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Scientific Authority(ies)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Enforcement authorities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.2.2c	Have you been able to use international development funding assistance to increase the level of implementation of your	Yes	No	Not applicable
	Management Authority(ies)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Scientific Authority(ies)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Enforcement authorities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.2.2d	What is the respective level of priority for enhancing the effectiveness of CITES implementation at the national level through the following activities?			
	Activity	High	Medium	Low
	Hiring of more staff	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Development of implementation tools	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Purchase of new technical equipment for implementation, monitoring or enforcement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	e-permitting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Other (please specify):	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.2.2e	Do you have a operational system (e.g. electronic database) for managing	Yes	Under development	No
	Species information	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Trade information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Non-detriment findings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Indicator 2.2.3: The number of Parties raising funds for CITES implementation through user fees or other mechanisms.

2.2.3a	Does the Management Authority charge fees for:	Tick all that are applicable
	– Administrative procedures	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	– Issuance of CITES documents (e.g. for import, exports, re-export, or introduction from the sea)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	– Shipment clearance (e.g. for the import, export, re-export, or introduction from the sea of CITES-listed species)	<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Licensing or registration of operations that produce CITES species	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	– Harvesting of CITES-listed species	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	– Use of CITES-listed species	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	– Assignment of quotas for CITES-listed species	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	– Other (please specify):	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.2.3b	Is a fee schedule publicly available?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
	If 'Yes', please provide an internet link, or a copy of the schedule to the Secretariat: SI 108 of 2019 , Tariff Gazette	
2.2.3c	Have revenues from fees been used for the implementation of CITES or wildlife conservation?	Entirely <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/>

		Not at all <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Not relevant <input type="checkbox"/>	
2.2.3d		Yes	No
	Do you raise funds for CITES management through charging user fees?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Do your fees recover the full economic cost of issuing permits?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Do you have case studies on charging or using fees?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	If 'Yes' to any of the above, please provide brief details:		
	Do you use innovative financial mechanisms to raise funds for CITES implementation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	If 'Yes', please provide brief details: Fundraising dinner, launch call for donations, golf tournament, rhino marathon, fundraising braai, Zumba dance.		

Indicator 2.2.4: The number of Parties using incentive measures as part of their implementation of the Convention.

2.2.4a	Do you use incentive measures ¹ such as those described in CoP14 Doc 14.32 to implement the Convention?																								
	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>Yes</td> <td>No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Due diligence</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Compensatory mechanisms</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Certification</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Communal property rights</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Auctioning of quotas</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cost recovery or environmental charges</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Enforcement incentives</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table>		Yes	No	Due diligence	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Compensatory mechanisms	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Certification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Communal property rights	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Auctioning of quotas	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cost recovery or environmental charges	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Enforcement incentives	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Cost recovery or environmental charges	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																							
Enforcement incentives	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																							
	If 'Yes' to any of the above, or if you use other measures, please provide a summary or link to further information: CAMPFIRE program, quota setting workshops and for example, Zambezi Valley auctions.																								
2.2.4b	Have incentives harmful to biodiversity been eliminated? Not at all <input type="checkbox"/>																								
	Very little <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Somewhat <input type="checkbox"/> Completely <input type="checkbox"/>																								

¹ Defined as 'Social and economic incentives that promote and regulate sustainable management of and responsible trade in, wild flora and fauna and promote effective enforcement of the Convention'. The intent of such measures is not to promote wildlife trade as such, but rather to ensure that any wildlife trade undertaken is conducted in a sustainable manner.

Objective 2.3 Sufficient resources are secured at the national and international levels to implement capacity-building programmes.
[Aichi Target 12](#), [Target 19](#) and [Target 20](#).

Indicator 2.3.1: The number of capacity building activities mandated by Resolutions and Decisions that are fully funded.

2.3.1a	How many training and capacity building activities ¹ have you run during the period covered in this report?		Without assistance from the Secretariat	Conducted or assisted by the Secretariat			
	None	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
	2-5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
	6-10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
	11-20	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
	More than 20	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Please list the Resolutions or Decisions involved:							
2.3.1b	What sorts of capacity building activities have taken place?						
2.3.1c	What capacity building needs do you have?						
	Please tick all boxes which apply to indicate which target group and which activity.						
	Target group	Oral or written advice/guidance	Technical assistance	Financial assistance	Training	Other (specify)	Details
	Staff of Management Authority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Staff of Scientific Authority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Staff of enforcement authorities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Traders / other user groups	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	NGOs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Other (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

¹ An activity might be a single day training e.g. for a group of staff from the Management Authority, or a longer course / project undertaken by an individual.

GOAL 3 CONTRIBUTE TO SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCING THE RATE OF BIODIVERSITY LOSS AND TO ACHIEVING RELEVANT GLOBALLY-AGREED GOALS AND TARGETS BY ENSURING THAT CITES AND OTHER MULTILATERAL INSTRUMENTS AND PROCESSES ARE COHERENT AND MUTUALLY SUPPORTIVE

Objective 3.1 Cooperation between CITES and international financial mechanisms and other related institutions is enhanced in order to support CITES-related conservation and sustainable development projects, without diminishing funding for currently prioritized activities.
[Aichi Target 2 and Target 20.](#)

Indicator 3.1.1: The number of Parties funded by international financial mechanisms and other related institutions to develop activities that include CITES-related conservation and sustainable development elements.

3.1.1a	Has funding from international financial mechanisms and other related institutions been used to develop activities that include CITES-related conservation and sustainable development elements?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>
If 'Yes', please provide brief details:			
3.1.1b	During the period covered in this report, has funding for your country from international funding mechanisms and other related institutions:	Increased	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Remained stable	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Decreased	<input type="checkbox"/>

Indicator 3.1.2: The number of countries and institutions that have provided additional funding from CITES Authorities to another country or activity for conservation and sustainable development projects in order to further the objectives of the Convention.

3.1.2a	Have you provided technical or financial assistance to another country or countries in relation to CITES?						Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
							No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
							No information	<input type="checkbox"/>
	If 'Yes', please tick boxes to indicate type of assistance provided							
	Country(ies)	Species Management ¹	Habitat Management ²	Sustainable use	Law Enforcement	Livelihoods	Other (specify)	Details (provide more information in an Appendix if necessary)
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

¹ Use species conservation column for work directly related to species – e.g. population surveys, education programmes, conflict resolution, etc.

² Use habitat conservation column for work that will indirectly support species conservation – e.g. habitat management, development of policy frameworks for how land is managed, etc.

Objective 3.2 Awareness of the role and purpose of CITES is increased globally.
Aichi Target 1, Target 4, Target 12 and Target 18.

Indicator 3.2.1: The number of Parties that have been involved in CITES awareness raising activities to bring about better awareness by the wider public and relevant user groups of the Convention requirements.

3.2.1a	Have CITES authorities been involved in any of the following activities to bring about better awareness of the Convention's requirements by the wider public and relevant user groups?		
	– Press conferences	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Press releases	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Newspaper articles, brochures, leaflets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Television appearances	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Radio appearances	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Presentations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	– Public consultations / meetings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Market surveys	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Displays	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Information at border crossing points	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Telephone hotline	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Website(s) – if so please provide link(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	– Other (specify):	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Please attach copies of any items or describe examples: Agricultural shows, Zimbabwe International Trade Fair, various district shows, Brochures, Targeted TV Environmental Programmes		

Indicator 3.2.2: The number of visits to the CITES website.

3.2.2a	How regularly do your Authorities consult the CITES website?					
	Please tick boxes to indicate the most frequent usage (decide on an average amongst staff if necessary).					
	Target group	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Less frequently	Not known
	Staff of Management Authority	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Staff of Scientific Authority	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Staff of enforcement authorities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.2.2b	What has been your experience with using the CITES website?	Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
	Average	<input type="checkbox"/>				
	Poor	<input type="checkbox"/>				
	Very Poor	<input type="checkbox"/>				
	No information	<input type="checkbox"/>				
	Any further comments on the CITES Website? (e.g. useful aspects, any difficulties encountered, which authorities find which functions/tools most useful, what is missing, etc):					

Indicator 3.2.3: The number of Parties with web pages on CITES and its requirements.

A question relating to this indicator is within question 3.2.1a.

Objective 3.3 Cooperation with relevant international environmental, trade and development organizations is enhanced.

Indicator 3.3.1 The number of Parties which report that they have achieved synergies in their implementation of CITES, other biodiversity-related conventions and other relevant multilateral environmental, trade and development agreements.

3.3.1a	Have measures been taken to achieve coordination and reduce duplication of activities between the national CITES authorities and national focal points for other multilateral environmental agreements (e.g. the other biodiversity-related conventions: CBD, CMS, ITPGR, Ramsar, WHC) ¹ to which your country is party? If 'Yes', please give a brief description:	Yes No No information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	Creation of an International conservation affairs Directorate at ZPWMA to coordinate these programs and assigning a different specific focal person for each.		

Indicator 3.3.2: The number of biodiversity conservation or sustainable use projects, trade and development goals, or scientific and technical programmes that integrate CITES requirements.

3.3.2a	How many international projects which integrate CITES issues has your country contributed towards?		Mike, ETIS
3.3.2b	In addition to 3.2.2a, how many national level projects has your country implemented which integrate CITES issues?		CAM PFIRE
3.3.2c	Have there been any efforts at a national scale for your CITES Management or Scientific Authorities to collaborate with:	Yes	No
	Agencies for development?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Agencies for trade?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Provincial, state or territorial authorities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Local authorities or communities?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Indigenous or local peoples?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Trade or other private sector associations?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	NGOs?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Other (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.3.2d	Are CITES requirements integrated into?	Yes	No
	National and local development strategies?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	National and local poverty reduction strategies?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Planning processes?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	National accounting?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

¹ CBD = Convention on Biological Diversity; CMS = Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, ITPGR = International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, Ramsar = The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, WHC = World Heritage Convention.

Indicator 3.3.3: The number of Parties cooperating / collaborating with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to participate in and/or fund CITES workshops and other training and capacity-building activities.

3.3.3a	Has funding been provided or received to facilitate CITES workshops, training or other capacity building activities to / from:	Tick if applicable	Which organizations?
	Inter-governmental organizations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Non-governmental organizations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Objective 3.4 The contribution of CITES to the relevant Millennium Development Goals, the sustainable development goals set at WSSD, the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020* and the relevant *Aichi Biodiversity Targets*, and the relevant outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development is strengthened by ensuring that international trade in wild fauna and flora is conducted at sustainable levels.

This objective may also be assessed by a variety of means beyond the reporting format, including action taken to implement many of the CITES resolutions and decisions.

[Aichi Target 1](#), [Target 2](#), [Target 3](#), [Target 4](#), [Target 5](#), [Target 6](#), [Target 7](#), [Target 12](#), [Target 14](#), [Target 17](#), [Target 18](#) and [Target 19](#).

Indicator 3.4.1: The conservation status of species listed on the CITES Appendices has stabilized or improved.

3.4.1a	Do you have data which shows that the conservation status of naturally occurring species in your country listed on the CITES Appendices has stabilized or improved?		
		Yes	No
	Appendix I	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Appendix II	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Appendix III	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	If there are such studies that you are willing to share, please provide:		
	Species name (scientific)	Link to the data, or a brief summary	
3.4.1b	Do you have examples of specific examples of success stories or emerging problems with any CITES listed species?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Yes		<input type="checkbox"/>
	No		<input type="checkbox"/>
	No information		<input type="checkbox"/>
	If 'Yes', please provide details: Crocodile Ranching		

Indicator 3.4.2: The number of Parties incorporating CITES into their National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP).

3.4.2a	Has CITES been incorporated into your country's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		No	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.4.2b	Have you been able to obtain funds from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) or other sources to support CITES aspects of NBSAP implementation?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		No	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>

Objective 3.5 Parties and the Secretariat cooperate with other relevant international organizations and agreements dealing with natural resources, as appropriate, in order to achieve a coherent and collaborative approach to species which can be endangered by unsustainable trade, including those which are commercially exploited.
[Aichi Target 2](#), [Target 4](#), [Target 5](#), [Target 6](#), [Target 7](#), [Target 10](#), [Target 12](#), [Target 14](#) and [Target 19](#).

Indicator 3.5.1: The number of cooperative actions taken under established bilateral or multilateral agreements to prevent species from being unsustainably exploited through international trade.

3.5.1a	Has your country taken action under established bilateral or multilateral agreements other than CITES to prevent species from being unsustainably exploited through international trade? If 'Yes', please provide details:	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		No	<input type="checkbox"/>
		No information	<input type="checkbox"/>

Indicator 3.5.2: The number of times other relevant international organizations and agreements dealing with natural resources are consulted on issues relevant to species subject to unsustainable trade.

3.5.2a	Average number of times per year that international organizations or agreements have been consulted by CITES Authorities	Once	2-5 times	6-20 times	More than 20 times	No consultation	Optional comment about which organizations and issues consulted on
	Management Authority(ies)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Scientific Authority(ies)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Enforcement Authority(ies)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

General feedback

Please provide any additional comments you would like to make, including comments on this format.

Item		
Copy of full text of CITES-relevant legislation if changed	Enclosed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Web link(s)	Not available	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Previously provided	<input type="checkbox"/>
Please list any materials annexed to the report, e.g. fee schedules, awareness raising materials, etc:		
Have any constraints to implementation of the Convention arisen in your country requiring attention or assistance?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	No Information	<input type="checkbox"/>
If 'Yes', please describe the constraint and the type of attention or assistance that is required.		
Are there examples of good practice you would like to share with other Parties?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	No Information	<input type="checkbox"/>
If 'Yes' please provide details / links:		
How could this report format be improved?		

Thank you for completing the report. Please remember to include relevant attachments referred to in the report when it is submitted to the Secretariat.

National Conservation Action Plan for Cheetah and African Wild Dog in Zimbabwe

2018 to 2022



Suggested citation: Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (2018), *National Conservation Action Plan for Cheetah and African Wild Dog in Zimbabwe*



**ZIMBABWE PARKS AND WILDLIFE
MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY**

With support from:



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Foreword

Zimbabwe is privileged to be one of only a handful of countries in Africa which supports viable populations of both cheetah and African wild dogs, species listed as vulnerable and endangered respectively on the IUCN red list. For African wild dogs, only eight countries in the world, of which Zimbabwe is one, host populations considered large enough and diverse enough to be viable into the long term. Zimbabwe's commitment to landscape scale conservation, through a large protected area network as well as numerous transfrontier conservation initiatives, provides the scale and space which both cheetah and wild dogs need for long term persistence. Nonetheless it is critical that a specific and concerted effort is made to protect these species, together with the habitats and the prey species on which they depend.

Both cheetah and African wild dogs are umbrella species; efforts to conserve them will naturally result in the conservation of large landscapes and healthy populations of numerous other species of fauna and flora. They are also flagship species and are increasingly becoming two of the key species tourists want to see – providing a fantastic opportunity for Zimbabwe to shine as one of the top wildlife tourist destinations in the world.

Unfortunately, cheetah and wild dog conservation in Zimbabwe is not without problems, as documented by the recent significant decline in the country's cheetah population over the last two decades, and conservation efforts need to be strengthened.

This strategy provides an excellent, science-based roadmap to guide government, policy makers, NGOs, communities, educators, land use planners and researchers alike to effectively contribute to a comprehensive conservation goal and vision for cheetah and African wild dogs in Zimbabwe. Having been drawn up after a well-attended participatory workshop, this strategy reflects the consensus of all major stakeholders on the priority activities needed for conservation of these two critically important species, and we would like to thank our partners, the Range Wide Conservation Program for Cheetah and African Wild Dogs, for their support and guidance during the process.

With the endorsement and implementation of this strategy, Zimbabwe is once again demonstrating its commitment and pioneering attitude towards conservation, not just for cheetah and African wild dogs, but for biodiversity at scale.

F. U Mangwanya
DIRECTOR GENERAL

Background and Introduction

The cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*) and the African wild dog (*Lycaon pictus*, hereafter ‘wild dogs’) present major challenges for modern conservationists. All large carnivores need large areas to survive; but wild dogs and cheetah range more widely transcending different land use types, and hence need larger areas, than almost any other terrestrial carnivore species anywhere in the world.

Both cheetah and wild dogs have experienced major contractions in their geographic range within southern Africa, with resident populations known to remain in just 22.6% (cheetah) and 17% (wild dogs) of their historical range within the region. Across the continent, the majority of these animals reside outside the protected areas: 77% of global cheetah resident range (Durant et al 2017), and 70% of wild dog resident range, falls on community and private lands, outside of formally protected areas. However, in Zimbabwe, the opposite is the case, with almost 100% of cheetah and wild dogs being restricted to the protected areas (including wildlife conservancies). As such, properly protecting these species in their key protected area systems is critical for maintenance of viable populations.

For both cheetah and African wild dogs, the main populations in Zimbabwe are found in the same areas (see Figures 2 and 3). These are the northern population of the Hurungwe-Mana Pools-Sapi area, the western population in the Hwange-Matetsi-Victoria Falls area, and the population in the south-east of the country, in the Savé Valley-Malilangwe-Gonarezhou area.

All of these populations also are or have the potential to be transboundary. The Hurungwe-Mana Pools-Sapi area is part of the future Lower Zambezi-Mana Pools TFCA, the Hwange-Matetsi-Victoria Falls area is part of the Kavango Zambezi TFCA and the Savé Valley-Malilangwe-Gonarezhou area is part of the Greater Limpopo TFCA. Transboundary conservation thus needs to be prioritized in Zimbabwe, and forms a key part of this plan.

To help guide conservation efforts for cheetah and wild dogs in Zimbabwe, a National Conservation Action Plan was first developed in 2009. This was comprehensively revised and updated in 2018, at a participatory workshop comprising representation from the Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority, species experts and NGOs. The Action Plan was guided by the Regional Conservation Strategy for the Cheetah and African Wild Dog in Southern Africa (IUCN/SSC 2015) and intends to provide a framework to alleviate the threats facing the species and ensure their long term survival in Zimbabwe.



The National Conservation Action Plan for Cheetah & African Wild Dogs in Zimbabwe

The regional strategic plan for the species' conservation in southern Africa recognizes the need to (i) develop capacity in all aspects of cheetah and wild dog conservation in the region; (ii) improve knowledge on the conservation of both species; (iii) ensure that information relevant to both species is disseminated to stakeholders; (iv) minimise conflict and promote coexistence between cheetah, wild dog and people; (v) minimise the adverse effects of land development and implement best land use practice for cheetah and wild dog; (vi) obtain political commitment to cheetah and wild dog conservation; (vii) review and harmonise existing legislation and policy affecting cheetah and wild dog conservation; and (viii) facilitate the development and implementation of national conservation plans for both species.

All of these themes were adopted in the Zimbabwean national plan, but made relevant at the local scale and practical for implementation at the national level. The workshop to develop this national action plan was also able to include a greater array of local expertise, providing a greater degree of knowledge and understanding of the issues and legal framework of Zimbabwe, something that cannot be fully addressed at the regional level of planning.

The workshop

The second national action planning workshop for Zimbabwe was held in Harare on the 19th and 20th April 2018 (agenda available in Appendix 1). A total of 21 people attended the workshop, including 16 representatives of the Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (PWMA), 4 representatives of Zimbabwean-based NGOs and one international NGO. A full list of participants is available in Appendix 2.



Figure 1: Participants at the April 2018 National Conservation Action Planning Workshop, Zimbabwe

After presentations giving an update on the population, trends, occurrences and conservation issues for wild dogs and cheetah in Zimbabwe's various key ecosystems, participants were tasked with revising and updating the distribution maps for both species in Zimbabwe. Thereafter, participants translated the vision, goal, objectives, targets and actions incorporated in the regional strategy into a National Conservation Action Plan for Zimbabwe. The vision and goal were discussed and agreed in plenary and then four working groups were given two themes each in order to develop objectives targets and activities. In order to make sure original ideas and Zimbabwe-specific issues were captured, each working group was given an hour to brainstorm relevant targets and activities under each theme, before being given the regional logframe to use as a guide.

After each working group finished their sections, everything was presented in plenary and discussed in detail, such that the final plan represents a consensus opinion of all participants. The formation of the National Conservation Action Plan is described below and the logframe of the plan included at the end of the report.

Revised range maps for cheetah and wild dog in Zimbabwe

One of the key activities of a national planning workshop is the revision of, and addition of detail to, range maps created at the regional workshop.

Categories of current geographic range

At the southern African regional workshop, held in Johannesburg in August 2015, the following range category definitions were agreed on. Further details on range definitions are provided in Appendix 3. At the start of the process, Zimbabwean maps included only Resident, Transient, Connecting and Extirpated Range. During the revision process, at least one area of Recoverable Range was added for both cheetah and wild dogs. Due to very good knowledge in Zimbabwe, there is no Possible Resident Range or Unknown Range.

- (1) **Resident range:** land where wild cheetah or wild dogs are known to still be resident. (A **Resident fenced** category is used for areas <1,000km² which are well fenced – currently applicable only in South Africa)
- (2) **Possible resident range:** land where wild cheetah or wild dogs may still be resident, but where residency has not been confirmed in the last 10 years.
- (3) **Transient range:** habitat used intermittently by cheetah or wild dogs, but where the species are known not to be resident and which does not connect to other resident ranges.
- (4) **Connecting range:** land where cheetah or wild dogs are not thought to be resident, but which dispersing animals may use to move between occupied areas, or to recolonise extirpated range. Such connections might take the form of ‘corridors’ of continuous habitat or ‘stepping stones’ of habitat fragments.
- (5) **Recoverable range:** land where habitat and prey remain over sufficiently large areas that either natural or assisted recovery of cheetah or wild dogs might be possible within the next 10 years if reasonable conservation action were to be taken.
- (6) **Extirpated range:** land where the species has been extirpated, and where habitat is so heavily modified or fragmented as to be uninhabitable by resident cheetah for the foreseeable future.
- (7) **Unknown range:** land where the species’ status is currently unknown and cannot be inferred using knowledge of the local status of habitat and prey.

The revisions made to the maps created at the 2015 regional workshop, during the national workshop, were relatively small, but demonstrate the improved knowledge of the participants, and the new information available. Final maps are presented in Figures 2 and 3 below.

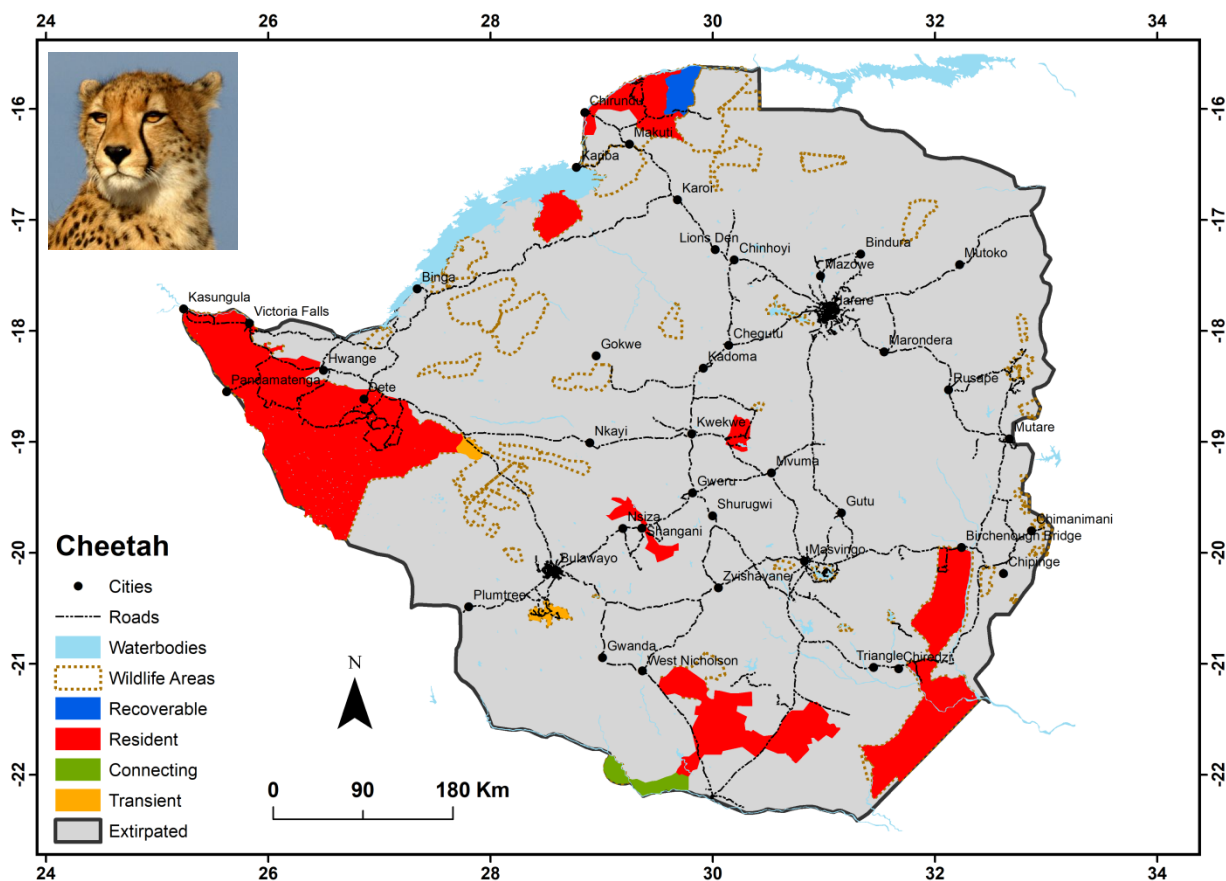


Figure 2: Cheetah Distribution in Zimbabwe, updated at the National Action Planning Workshop, April 2018 (with thanks to Esther van der Meer, Cheetah Conservation Project Zimbabwe, and Blessing Kavhu, Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority)

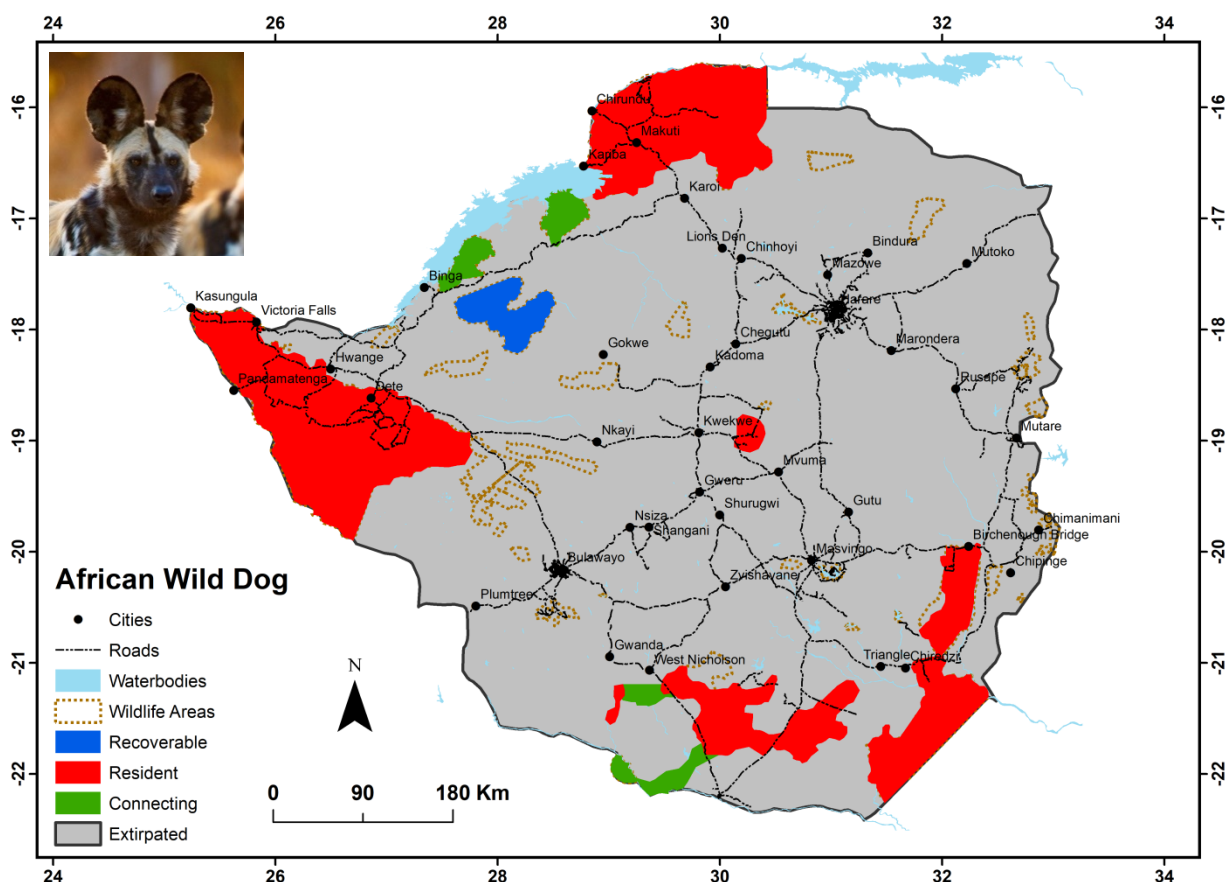


Figure 3: African Wild Dog Distribution in Zimbabwe, updated at the National Action Planning Workshop, April 2018 (with thanks to Esther van der Meer, Cheetah Conservation Project Zimbabwe, and Blessing Kavhu, Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority)

These updated range maps are useful in a number of ways:

- They are the recognised basis for the IUCN red list updates for distribution and numbers of both cheetah and African wild dogs
- They provide a documented history of changes in range of the two species over time
- They can be used to prioritise different types of conservation intervention

In principle, conservation activities for these species (e.g. management interventions, surveys, monitoring) might be conducted in any of these types of geographic range. Even in unrecoverable (extirpated) range, outreach and education activities may be vital for long-term conservation efforts on neighbouring lands. However, in order to improve our understanding of both cheetah and wild dogs' distribution and abundance across the region, surveys should be prioritised in areas currently designated as unknown or possible range. Since Zimbabwe currently has neither of these range categories, it was suggested that investigative research focus on areas designated as recoverable range and those areas currently designated as extirpated, but which will be receiving significant investment in the next few years, which might affect their ability to hold resident populations of cheetah or wild dogs in future (e.g. Chizarira National Park and Chirisa Safari Area for wild dogs and Sapi Concession for cheetah).

Direct conservation efforts should be focussed in and around areas of resident range and areas of connecting range. The latter will most likely include community outreach and education, such that dispersing individuals are tolerated. Work in areas designated as recoverable range should focus on identifying and eliminating or mitigating the factors that caused the local extirpation of the species, with a view to eventual population recovery.

Changes to the Zimbabwean range maps since 2009

As illustrated in the series of range maps presented in Figure 4, fairly extensive changes have been made to both cheetah and wild dog distribution maps since 2009. In 2014 and 2015, a comprehensive National Cheetah Survey was conducted by Cheetah Conservation Project Zimbabwe (van der Meer 2016) and this survey also gathered information about wild dogs. This detailed new information led to extensive revisions of the range maps at the regional workshop in 2015.

Between 2009 and 2015, the main changes were as follows:

Wild Dogs:

For wild dogs, the area of resident range around Hwange National Park was extended slightly, and an area of transient range added to the east (see Figure 4). A large area deemed as recoverable range in 2009, was largely changed to extirpated by 2015, with the exception of a small ranch (Midlands Rhino Conservancy) which was changed to resident range. In the south east, the main change was to change a large area of land from possible resident range (in 2009) to extirpated in 2015, although there was also some change in the resident range category, with Nuanetsi wildlife section being added as resident range, and Chiredzi River Conservancy and surrounds being changed from resident to extirpated (Figure 4). In the Zambezi Valley, a large area of land designated as

recoverable range in 2009 was changed to partly resident but mostly extirpated by 2015, and there was an addition of some transient range to the south of the block of resident range around Mana Pools (Figure 4).

Cheetah:

For cheetah there were much more substantial changes. In 2009, the vast majority of the southern and western part of the country was designated as resident range or possible resident range. This was not taking into account the (at that stage unrealised) losses to the species after the 2000 Land Reform Program. By 2015, after the national cheetah survey had completed data collection, the map had no 'possible' range listed for cheetah, and resident range was restricted to the wildlife areas in the south east, in the Hwange Ecosystem and in parts of the Zambezi Valley (Figure 4). The large area of connecting range between Hwange and the Zambezi Valley, designated in 2009, was also re-designated as extirpated by 2015. A few small patches of transient range were designated in areas of the south central part of the country that had, in 2009, been considered resident range (Figure 4).

Changes between 2015 and 2018:

Relatively few changes were made to the 2015 maps at the National workshop in April 2018, but the few changes made are listed below, and can be seen in Figures 3 and 4.

Wild dogs:

- Chizarira National Park & Chirisa Safari Area in the Sebungwe area of north western Zimbabwe were changed from extirpated to recoverable range. For Chizarira, this was because of the commitment (from 2018) of extensive and long term investment in the area, including in law enforcement, so prey populations should build up and wild dogs should be recoverable (either naturally or artificially) in the area. The rugged terrain of the landscape will allow wild dogs a refuge from lions, and wild dogs are known to live in these sorts of environments. However, the same terrain ruggedness was believed to be incompatible with cheetah restoration in the area, although it was agreed that this should be specifically revised in 5 years' time. For Chirisa, there was more debate, as current investment in Chizarira will not necessarily extend to the (adjoining) Chirisa Safari Area. However, there are some discussions about investment in Chirisa, and participants agreed that, even without that, if wild dogs became resident in Chizarira, they will almost certainly become resident in Chirisa as well.
- A small patch of transient range in Gwanda was changed from transient range to resident range, due to evidence from participants of dogs denning there, as well as repeated sightings over several years.
- A new area of connectivity was added to link this Gwanda resident range with the larger resident range of Bvumba Valley Conservancy. The connecting range selected, cuts across on Railway Block and includes Oakley Block & Chipizi Ranch (all wildlife farms) and was based on participant input regarding wild dog sightings in those areas.

Cheetah:

- Sapi Safari Area was changed from extirpated to recoverable range for cheetah due to forthcoming investment by Great Plains. The area is already resident range for wild dogs, and borders a large area of cheetah resident range. Participants believed that with the forthcoming investment, protection and resulting restoration of the prey base, the area will recover quickly and should be naturally restored with cheetah in the next 10 years.

Actual changes to area of the different range types between 2009 and 2018 are presented below.

Areas of Range Types in Zimbabwe, 2018

The table below provides the areas of the different range types in Zimbabwe in 2018, together with a comparison of what they were in 2009, and the difference. All figures are from the maps agreed on at the national conservation planning workshops.

Table 1. Summary of the extent of each type of range for wild dogs and cheetah within Zimbabwe in 2009 and 2018 (in km²), and the change between the two years, as a result of the revisions of the maps at each national conservation planning workshop

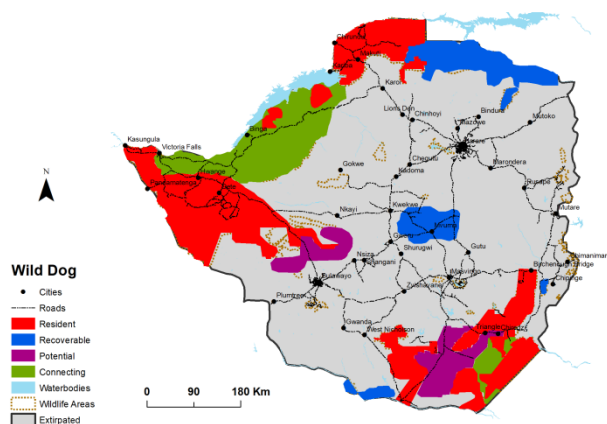
Range Type	African wild dogs			Cheetah		
	2009	2018	Change (km ²)	2009	2018	Change (km ²)
Resident	66,613	60,191	-6,422	125,517	44,662	-80,855
Possible resident	14,157	0	-14,157	100,699	0	-100,699
Connecting	22,869	5,244	-17,625	17,463	1,157	-16,306
Transient	0	0	0	0	793	793
Recoverable	21,938	3,655	-18,283	0	1,129	1,129
Extirpated	246,593	303,080	56,487	128,520	324,429	195,909
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	372,170	372,170		372,170	372,170	

For both wild dogs and cheetah in Zimbabwe, knowledge on distribution has improved significantly since 2009. As such the maps are able to be more realistic and accurate. Unfortunately, this means that for both species, the only range category to show any major increase since 2009 is the extirpated range. For cheetah there has also been a small increase in recoverable range, as there was no recoverable range designated in 2009, but with the re-classification of Sapi Safari Area in 2018, there is now 1,129km² of recoverable range. There is also another new range category for cheetah since 2009; transient range. This comprises only 793km² however.

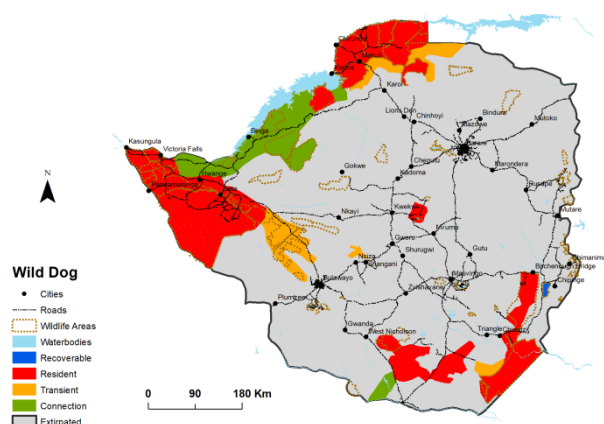
Changes to the wild dog ranges have been much less significant than those to the cheetah ranges, partly reflecting a better knowledge on wild dogs back in 2009. The biggest impact can be seen in the loss of cheetah resident and possible range. This is a genuine loss, since the 2000 Land Reform program but also a factor of the poorer knowledge on cheetah distribution in 2009.

WILD DOGS

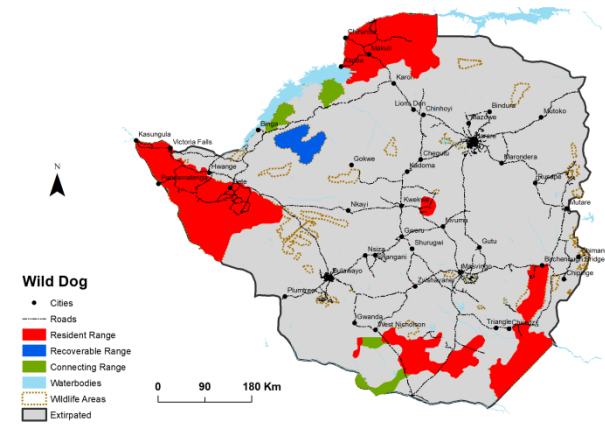
2009



2015

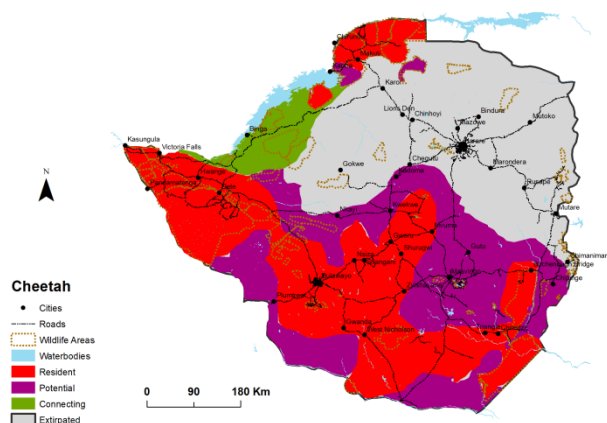


2018

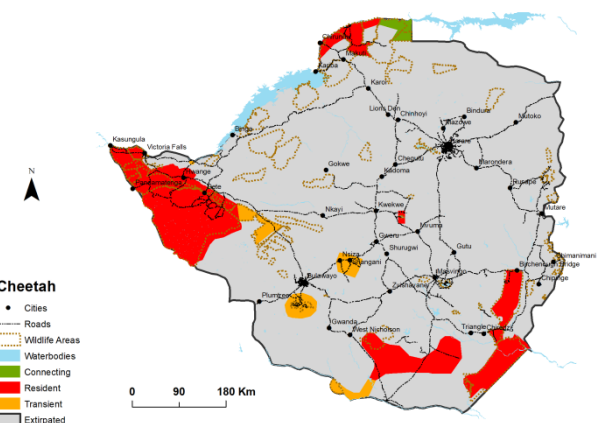


CHEETAH

2009



2015



2018

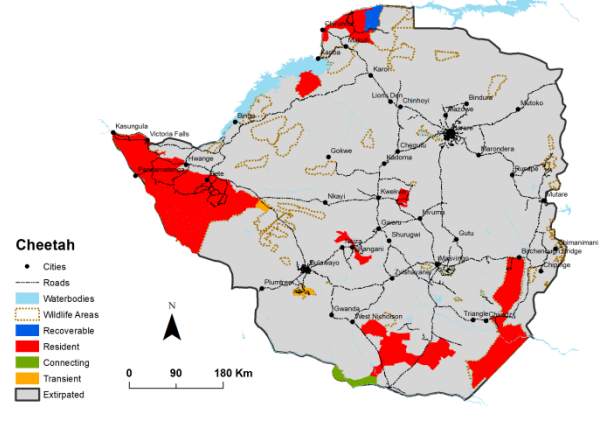


Figure 4: The range distribution maps for wild dogs and cheetah in Zimbabwe from 2009, 2015 and 2018, showing changes between the years



The 2018 National Conservation Action Plan for Cheetah and Wild Dogs in Zimbabwe

Vision and Goal

Both the vision and goal from the 2009 national action plan were slightly re-worded. For the vision, the wording ‘across a range of ecosystems’ was changed to ‘across a range of different land use types’ to reflect the importance of ensuring the species is valued in all the various land use types across the country. It was also re-emphasized that ‘value’ referred to intrinsic, economic, cultural and political values.

For the goal, again the wording was changes from ‘across their range in Zimbabwe’ to ‘across different land use types in Zimbabwe’ in order to reflect that we will need to improve their status even outside of current range (largely restricted to protected areas), and including on various different land use types (including community areas and farmlands). Viable is taken to mean a combination of viable numbers as well as connectivity within the system allowing for populations to disperse and interact, with the system ultimately being a naturally functioning metapopulation.

The final vision and goal statements for Zimbabwe from 2018 were agreed as follows:

Vision

Secure, viable cheetah and wild dog populations across a range of different land use types, that successfully coexist with, and are valued by¹, the people of Zimbabwe.

¹ – ‘Value’ assumed to include intrinsic, economic, cultural and political values

Goal

Improve the status² of cheetahs and wild dogs, and secure additional viable populations across different land use types in Zimbabwe³

² – Participants wanted to retain the multiple meanings of ‘status’ (e.g. political status, as well as population status)

³ - Different land use types emphasized to show the need to get cheetah and wild dogs back onto farmland and communal areas, and not just in national parks.

Objectives

The objectives of the 2015 revised regional strategy were used to guide the development of the objectives (as well as targets and activities) of this 2018 National Conservation Action Plan. Objectives were discussed in four working groups and then presented in plenary for final approval by all participants. The final objectives agreed on are as follows:

Objectives

1. To **develop capacity** in all aspects of cheetah and wild dog conservation in Zimbabwe (*Capacity Development*)
2. To **improve knowledge and generate information** for the conservation of cheetah and wild dogs across Zimbabwe. (*Knowledge and information*)
3. To increase active commitment of stakeholders and awareness of the wider public by **transferring information** relevant to cheetah and wild dog conservation (*Information transfer*)
- 4 To **promote coexistence** of people with cheetah and wild dogs in Zimbabwe (*Coexistence*)
- 5 To **promote best land use practice** for cheetah and wild dog conservation and minimise adverse effects of land development (*Land use*)
6. To achieve **increased political commitment** to the conservation of cheetah and wild dogs in Zimbabwe (*Political commitment*)
- 7 To review and where necessary **revise and strengthen international, national and local legislation, policies and protocols** affecting cheetah and wild dog conservation and lobby for improved compliance to existing legislation (*Policy and legislation*)
8. To maintain and efficiently **implement an up-to-date National Conservation Action Plan** for Cheetah and Wild dogs in Zimbabwe (*National Planning*)

Targets and Activities

As with the objectives, the revised regional strategy was used to guide the development of the targets and activities of this 2018 National Conservation Action Plan. These were also discussed initially in four working groups, after which they were presented and agreed on in plenary. The updated targets and activities for Zimbabwe are presented, with objectives, in the logframe below.

The Strategic Logframe of the Revised and Updated National Conservation Strategy for the Cheetah and African Wild Dog in Zimbabwe (2018)

VISION: *Secure, viable cheetah and wild dog populations across a range of different land use types, that successfully coexist with, and are valued by, the people of Zimbabwe.*

GOAL: *Improve the status of cheetahs and wild dogs, and secure additional viable populations across different land use types in Zimbabwe*

Theme	Objective	Results	Activities	Actors	Timeframe
Capacity Development	1. To develop capacity in all aspects of cheetah and wild dog conservation in Zimbabwe	1.1. Capacity gaps in all areas related to the conservation of cheetah and wild dogs identified	1.1.1 Conduct 3 workshops to identify specific local capacity needs involving relevant stakeholders (e.g. ZPWMA operational staff, management, landowners and consumptive/non-consumptive industry etc.) in each major range area of wild dog and cheetah (e.g. SE Lowveld, Zambezi Valley and Sebungwe, and NW Matabeleland)	ZPWMA, NGO's and relevant authorities	Year 1
			1.1.2 Survey / analyse relevant academia/ institutions/ training colleges and collate information regarding gaps in conservation capacity	ZPWMA, NGO's and relevant authorities	Year 1
			1.1.3. Assess efficacy of judiciary and law enforcement authorities and collate information regarding gaps in the enforcement of conservation law and policy	ZPWMA, Tikki Hywood Trust, ZRP, judiciary, relevant authorities and other relevant NGO's	Year 1
			1.1.4. Collate information from 1.1.1-1.1.3 into a single document outlining the strengths and limitations with regards to infrastructure and resources for cheetah and wild dog conservation	ZPWMA, NGO's and relevant authorities	Year1
		1.2. Resources mobilised to address gaps identified in 1.1.	1.2.1. Develop fundable and sustainable projects to address gaps identified in 1.1, including onsite visits for students to wildlife areas, establishing training camps, field expert lectures at training camps and academic institutions, judiciary training workshops and addressing equipment and resource needs.	ZPWMA, NGO's and relevant authorities and stakeholders	Year2 and ongoing
			1.2.2. Engage stakeholders and potential funders with proposals from 1.2.1	ZPWMA, NGO's and relevant authorities and stakeholders	Year2 and ongoing
			1.2.3. Subject to availability of funds, implement actions and projects identified in 1.2.1	ZPWMA, NGO's and relevant authorities and stakeholders	Year2 and ongoing

		1.3. Effectiveness and sustainability of projects & activities to address capacity gaps monitored and evaluated	1.3.1. Conduct 3 workshops involving relevant stakeholders (e.g. ZPWMA operational staff, management, landowners and consumptive/non-consumptive industry etc.) in each major range area of wild dog and cheetah (e.g. SE Lowveld, Zambezi Valley and Sebungwe, and NW Matabeleland) – to compare progress against baseline data collected in 1.1.1	ZPWMA, NGO's and relevant authorities and stakeholders	Year 5
			1.3.2. Survey stakeholders addressed in 1.1.2 and 1.1.3 and compare results against baseline data collected in year 1 to evaluate whether any previously identified gaps/limitations with regards to capacity in all aspects of wild dog and cheetah conservation have been addressed and/or improved	ZPWMA, NGO's and relevant authorities and stakeholders	Year 5
Knowledge and Information	2. To improve knowledge and generate information for the conservation of cheetah and wild dogs across Zimbabwe.	2.1 A better understanding of the biology and ecology of African wild dogs and cheetahs is acquired	2.1.1 Continue field studies on factors limiting and influencing dispersal of cheetah and wild dog	ZPWMA, NGO's, Researchers	Ongoing
			2.1.2 Continue studies on cheetah and wild dog biology (e.g. feeding / behavioural ecology in different land use types)	ZPWMA, NGO's, Researchers	Ongoing
			2.1.3 Continue to contribute to the national and regional cheetah and wild dog mapping process	ZPWMA, NGO's, Researchers	Ongoing
			2.1.4 Continue long term monitoring programmes of cheetah and wild dog populations in resident range	ZPWMA, NGO's, Researchers	Ongoing
			2.1.5 Continue research into new and improved ways to survey and monitor cheetah and wild dogs	ZPWMA, NGO's, Researchers	Ongoing
			2.1.6 Assess newly defined recoverable range for factors likely to influence recolonization (natural or artificial) of cheetah and wild dogs	ZPWMA, NGO's, Researchers	Ongoing
			2.1.7 Identify viable corridors / routes for cheetah and wild dog populations and begin work to ensure they are utilisable by the species and maintained (e.g. community education programs/human wildlife conflict mitigation programs etc.)	ZPWMA, NGO's, Researchers, Ministry of Lands	Within 2 years and ongoing
			2.1.8 Gather information on the effects of human den disturbance on wild dogs	ZPWMA, NGO's, Researchers	Within 2 years and ongoing
			2.1.9 Gather information on the genetic diversity of Zimbabwe's populations of cheetah and wild dogs to develop a national genetic database for both species	ZPWMA, NGO's, Researchers, Universities, National Biotechnological Authority	Within 3 years
		2.2 Information regarding threats and their mitigation	2.2.1 Continue to gather and disseminate information on loss and fragmentation of cheetah and / or wild dog habitat	ZPWMA, NGO's, Researchers	Ongoing

		are generated and disseminated across Zimbabwe, including relevant diseases, poaching for bushmeat, irresponsible human activities, habitat loss and fragmentation and climate change	2.2.2 Gather and disseminate information on the effects of habitat change or modification on the success of cheetah and wild dog populations	ZPWMA, NGO's, Researchers	Ongoing
			2.2.3 Gather and disseminate information on present and emerging threats to cheetah and wild dog conservation from irresponsible tourism	ZPWMA, NGO's, Researchers	Within 3 years
			2.2.4 Gather information on attitudes of landowners of various land use types towards cheetah and wild dog populations	ZPWMA, NGO's, Researchers	Within 3 years
			2.2.5 Gather and disseminate information on present and emerging threats to cheetah and wild dog conservation from human livelihood activities (e.g. cultivation, logging, encroachment)	ZPWMA, NGO's, Researchers	Within 5 years
			2.2.6 Continue to gather and disseminate information on ongoing threats to cheetah and wild dog conservation from the bushmeat trade	ZPWMA, NGO's, Researchers	Within 5 years
			2.2.7 Gather and disseminate information on disease hotspots that threaten the conservation of cheetah and wild dog populations (e.g. rabies, canine distemper, anthrax)	ZPWMA, NGO's, Researchers, Universities, Veterinary groups,	Within 2 years and ongoing
			2.2.8 Gather and disseminate information on the effects of climate change on cheetah and wild dog populations	ZPWMA, NGO's, Researchers	Within 5 years
		2.3 Standardised, quantitative knowledge of human-carnivore conflict mitigation within Zimbabwe is generated and disseminated within one year.	2.3.1 ZPWMA to establish and lead a human wildlife conflict technical working group incorporating a member from all cheetah and wild dog conservation organisations, and community representatives	ZPWMA, NGO's, Researchers, RDCs, Ministry of Local Government	Within 1 year
			2.3.2 ZPWMA to compile and share data and information on conflict issues and their mitigation techniques	ZPWMA, NGO's, Researchers	Ongoing
			2.3.3 Technical working group to develop an online database where information and reports (compiled biannually) can be uploaded and analysed at a central point, e.g. ZPWMA Headquarters	ZPWMA, NGO's, Researchers	Within 1 year and ongoing
			2.3.4 Technical working group to create a mitigation solutions document, including traditional methods of mitigation, to be delivered to the wider public through an annual newsletter/email	ZPWMA, NGO's, Researchers	Annually
Information transfer	3. To increase active commitment	3.1 Local communities, governments, landowners,	3.1.1 Take advantage of planned meetings and workshops (for example workshops in 1.1.1 and 1.3.1) with	ZPWMA, NGO's, Researchers	At least once a year

	of stakeholders and awareness of the wider public by transferring information relevant to cheetah and wild dog conservation	NGOs and other stakeholders are well informed with regards to wild dog and cheetah conservation, through a two way exchange of knowledge, both scientific/academic and traditional	communities, landowners and government, to exchange knowledge, current information and sensitise stakeholders to wild dog and cheetah conservation		
			3.1.2 Actively seek local and traditional knowledge and integrate this into cheetah and wild dog conservation initiatives	ZPWMA, NGOs, government, landowners, communities, traditional leaders, RDCs	
			3.1.3 Continue to establish conservation-based education programs in both private and community primary and secondary schools	ZPWMA, NGO's, Researchers	Ongoing
			3.1.4 Establish a general conservation awareness curriculum that can guide conservation organisations in their education and awareness programs	ZPWMA, NGO's, Researchers	Within first year
			3.1.5 Link with existing initiatives and provide relevant information and interpretive materials to support judicial and law enforcement agencies	ZPWMA Legal Affairs Section , NGO's, Researchers, Tikki Hywood Trust	Within two years
		3.2 Multimedia projects developed across all local and national organisations	3.2.1 Increase use of TV and radio (e.g. Spot FM, Radio Zimbabwe etc) for community awareness	ZPWMA, NGO's, Researchers	Ongoing
			3.2.2 Increase the use of posters, leaflets, video, pictures and theatre groups through education and awareness programs and community and government engagement	ZPWMA, NGO's, Researchers	Ongoing
		3.3 Increased national awareness of local threats to cheetah and wild dogs across Zimbabwe	3.3.1 Establish a national cheetah and wild dog day in Zimbabwe to increase awareness of the conservation of both species	ZPWMA	Within first year; annually
			3.3.2 Continue to encourage sponsorship of sports teams, clubs and groups named after cheetah and wild dogs	ZPWMA, NGO's, Researchers	Ongoing
			3.3.3 Increase attendance at public events to raise awareness for cheetah and wild dog conservation	ZPWMA, NGO's, Researchers	Ongoing
		3.4 Promotion of national research conferences	3.4.1 Cheetah and wild dog workshops to disseminate information between all relevant conservation bodies	ZPWMA, NGO's, Researchers	Twice within 5 years
			3.4.2 Continue to participate in a wider range of meetings and stakeholder interest groups (i.e. those not directly concerned with conservation) to disseminate information about cheetah and wild dog conservation	ZPWMA, NGO's, Researchers	Ongoing

Coexistence	4. To promote coexistence of people with cheetah and wild dogs in Zimbabwe	4.1 The deliberate killing of cheetah and wild dogs is minimised	4.1.1 Continue monitoring the extent of deliberate killing of cheetah and wild dogs across all land uses, and collate data biannually at station and national level	ZPWMA, RDC, Land owners, Researchers	Ongoing
			4.1.2 Advocate for better enforcement of laws pertinent to illegal killing of cheetah and wild dogs in the country	ZPWMA, advocacy groups, NGOs, ZELA	Ongoing
			4.1.3 Analyse and clarify the extent of actual versus perceived losses caused by cheetah and wild dogs	ZPWMA, Researchers, RDCs, NGOs, communities	Ongoing
			4.1.4 Work with and help communities who suffer from livestock depredation to minimise retaliation against cheetah and wild dogs (and other carnivores)	ZPWMA, RDCs, NGOs, communities	Ongoing
			4.1.5 Continue sensitizing relevant stakeholders at all levels (including household level) about livestock husbandry practices proven to reduce depredation. Monitor and evaluate efforts	ZPWMA, Researchers, NGOs, Agritex officers, Traditional leaders, RDC	Ongoing
			4.1.6 Develop participatory, stakeholder-driven standard national operating procedures for acceptable responses to human carnivore conflict situations in Zimbabwe (e.g. procedures on captures, translocation, lethal control etc.), as per the 2018 National Human Wildlife Conflict Policy Document	ZPWMA, RDC, Traditional leaders, Researchers, Tertiary academic institutions, Forestry commission	6 months
			4.1.7 Establish all-inclusive stakeholders' human-wildlife conflict rapid response teams to react quickly and effectively to conflict situations, across all land uses within 6 months, in line with the 2018 national HWC Policy	ZPWMA, RDC, Forestry commission, Land owners	6 months
			4.1.8 Continue existing and implement new programmes to combat negative perceptions of cheetah and wild dogs across all land uses	ZPWMA, Private sector, NGOs, Academic institutions	1 year
			4.1.9 Prioritise conservation of cheetah and wild dog outside protected areas (as opposed to only focussing within protected areas)	ZPWMA, MLG, Land owners, Researchers, advocacy groups,	Ongoing
		4.2 The levels of incidental mortality in cheetah and wild dogs are reduced across all land uses as appropriate within five years	4.2.1 Continue monitoring the extent of incidental mortality of cheetah and wild dogs across all land uses, and collate data quarterly at station and national level	ZPWMA, Forestry commission, RDC, Land owners. NGOs	Ongoing, with quarterly collation of data
			4.2.2 Reduce snaring mortality of cheetah and wild dogs through initiatives such as targeted anti-poaching efforts, removal of snares from the field, removal of wire sources	ZPWMA, RDC, Local traditional leadership, Law enforcement	Ongoing

			from the ecosystem, and removal of wire snares from individual animals as necessary	agencies, NGOs, Wildlife Veterinary Unit	
			4.2.3 Continue with programmes known to be effective at managing diseases in hotspot areas that threaten cheetah and wild dog population viability, e.g. rabies vaccination campaigns	ZPWMA, Wildlife veterinary unit, Land owners, NGOs	Ongoing
			4.2.4 Evaluate the impact of, targeted, enforceable programmes which reduce road mortality of cheetah and wild dogs (e.g. use of road signs) and continue with such programmes if they are shown to be effective	ZPWMA, Ministry of roads, PDC, ZINARA, PDRT	Ongoing
			4.2.5 Minimise poisoning mortality of cheetah and wild dogs through law enforcement, education and awareness campaigns	ZPWMA, Law enforcement agencies, Traditional leaders, EMA, Judiciary, Academic institutions, NGOs	Ongoing
		4.3 The perceived intrinsic and economic value of cheetah and wild dogs to all stakeholders are measurably increased	4.3.1 Quantify and monitor the perceived intrinsic political, socio-cultural and economic value of cheetah and wild dogs to all stakeholders	ZPWMA, Tourism Operators, Traditional leaders, ZINATHA,	Ongoing
			4.3.2 Promote wildlife based economic activities that promote cheetah and wild dog conservation and directly benefit communities and other stakeholders, across all land uses, e.g. community crafts, community campsites, curio shops at Protected Area entrances	ZPWMA, RDC, Private sectors, NGO	Within 2 years and ongoing
			4.3.3 Investigate the cultural significance and threat from illegal harvest of cheetah and wild dogs across all land uses	ZPWMA, ZINATHA, Traditional leaders, RDC	Ongoing
			4.3.4 Develop and revise self-sustaining community schemes that offset the costs of, and internalise the responsibilities for, conflict	Parks, RDC, Private sectors, NGO, Land owners	Ongoing
		4.4 Socio-economic drivers to foster co-existence of land users with cheetah and wild dogs are addressed	4.4.1 Develop and improve strategies to address socio economic threats to cheetah and wild dogs, e.g. communal livestock herding schemes which offer better protection from predators, improving livestock enclosures using natural materials from sustainable sources, and carefully planning human settlement development in wildlife corridors	ZPWMA, NGOs, Researchers, Land owners, MLG, International civil service, Academia, Traditional leaders	Within 5 years and ongoing
			4.4.2 Engage Ministries responsible for land and land distribution on the need to protect wildlife areas and routes,	ZPWMA, Ministry of Lands, Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of	Ongoing

			and to improve rural livelihoods so people are better able to tolerate cheetah and wild dogs	Agriculture, Ministry of Local Government	
			4.4.3 Continue working in school to educate pupils on cheetah and wild dog conservation and to provide them a standard of education that will allow livelihood improvements	Ministry of Education, ZPWMA, NGOs	Ongoing
Land Use	5. To promote best land use practice for cheetah and wild dog conservation and minimise adverse effects of land development	5.1 Trends in land use are evaluated against the conservation needs of cheetah and wild dog	5.1.1 Identify and engage key stakeholders responsible for determining current and future land use strategies, then conduct a national workshop and present on the need to conserve cheetahs and wild dogs across all land use types	ZPWMA, RDCs, Local governance, NGOs, RWCP, Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Environment, Universities, Ministry of mines	Within 2 years
			5.1.2 Evaluate historic and current trends in land uses to extrapolate future land use strategies with regards to the conservation needs of cheetah and wild dog	ZPWMA, Ministry of Lands, Forestry commission , Private Land owners, RDCs, NGOs, Universities	Annually
			5.1.3 Engage players who are willing to provide support in the form of best management practices and opportunities that will benefit cheetah and wild dog conservation in recoverable range e.g. Chizarira, Chirisa and Sapi	ZPWMA, Private investors, international NGOs	2 years
		5.2 Wildlife based land uses and community participation in natural resource management are promoted in areas with potential for cheetah and wild dog conservation	5.2.1 Identify and prioritize areas with potential for natural resource based land uses conducive to cheetah and wild dog conservation	ZPWMA, RDCs, Local communities, Farmers, NGOs	Within 2 years
			5.2.2 Link local capacity, resources, services and expertise to maximise partnership opportunities to enhance areas with potential for cheetah and wild dogs	ZPWMA, RDCs, Local communities, Farmers, private sector, NGOs	Within 3 years
			5.2.3 Strengthen and increase (by 20%) buffer zones around areas with potential for cheetah and wild dog conservation through promoting community participation and partnership opportunities	ZPWMA, RDCs, Local communities, Farmers, private sector, NGOs	Within 5 years
		5.3 The formation of landscape scale wildlife management units (e.g. private and community	5.3.1 Promote awareness of opportunities presented by the national programs such as 'Command Livestock, Fisheries and Wildlife' in line with conservation of cheetah and wild dogs	ZPWMA, RDCs, Local communities, Resettled Farmers, Ministry of Education, Media, NGOs	2 years

		conservancies) is promoted by increasing awareness of the potential benefits of such land uses	5.3.2 Develop wildlife based land-use models using historic land use and sightings data to promote successful cheetah and wild dog conservation across the country	ZPWMA, Universities, RDCs, NGOs, RWCP	6 months
			5.3.3 Facilitate the development of large landscape scale wildlife management units (e.g. private and/or community conservancies, buffer zones and community grazing areas) and monitor their influence on cheetah and wild dog conservation, to enable adaptive management	ZPWMA, RDCs, Local communities, resettled farmers, Traditional leaders, RWCP, NGOs	3 years
			5.3.4 Optimise current resident range, maintain and recover corridors and connectivity (e.g. the Sengwe Corridor in the GLTP) and secure at least 40% of identified recoverable range within five years to facilitate the expansion of cheetah and wild dog populations	ZPWMA, RDCs, RWCP, NGOs, GLTP	Within 5 years
			5.3.5 Promote wild dogs and cheetah as the flagship species of large landscape level habitat conservation initiatives, for protected area networks and corridors, including TFCA's	ZPWMA, NGOs, RWCP Universities, RDCs, GLTP, KAZA	Within 1 year
		5.4 Cheetah and wild dog range is expanded through within Zimbabwe through natural or artificial restoration of the species to appropriate areas of recoverable range, e.g. Chizarira NP, Chirisa SA (for wild dogs) and Sapi concession (for cheetah)	5.4.1 Engage partner organisations in establishing reintroduction plans (for either natural or artificial recolonization)	ZPWMA, RWCP, other NGOs	Within 2 years
			5.4.2 Where artificial reintroduction is necessary, ensure reintroduction plans follow IUCN reintroduction guidelines	ZPWMA, NGOs, RWCP	Within 5 years
			5.4.3 Identify source populations of cheetah and wild dogs for artificial reintroduction	ZPWMA, NGOs, RWCP, private sector	Within 2 years
			5.4.4 Implement the reintroductions as per guidelines, once the prey populations have built up to viable levels and area security is good	ZPWMA, NGOs, RWCP, private sector	After 5 years
			5.4.5 Monitor reintroduction success and individual animals for at least five years post release	ZPWMA, NGOs, RWCP	After 5 years and ongoing
		5.5 Effective and appropriate livestock husbandry, range management and agriculture that is consistent with cheetah and wild dog conservation is promoted	5.5.1 Promote and link agriculture and range management programmes to relevant areas	RDCs, resettled farmers, local communities, NGOs, RWCP, ZPWMA, Ministry of Agriculture	2 years and ongoing
			5.5.2 Coordinate with the providers of training programmes to increase the capacity of agricultural communities to practice sustainable range management	ZPWMA, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Education, Universities, NGOs	2 years

			5.5.3 Assess the effectiveness of new and existing livestock husbandry and range management programmes against the conservation needs of cheetah and wild dogs and disseminate results annually to inform adaptive management strategies	ZPWMA, NGOs, RWCP, Universities, RDCs, Ministry of Agriculture	5 years and ongoing
Political Commitment	6. To achieve increased political commitment to the conservation of cheetah and wild dogs in Zimbabwe	6.1 A National Conservation Action Plan for conserving cheetah and wild dogs across Zimbabwe is approved by the government and implemented	6.1.1 Get this National Conservation Action Plan for Cheetah and Wild Dogs in Zimbabwe approved and endorsed by the Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate	ZPWMA, Ministry of Environment	Within 6 months
			6.1.2 Hold workshops with other government authorities, as well as with other local and national actors to inform them of this Action Plan and motivate for support in achieving results	ZPWMA, RDC, Private Sector, Research org, Traditional leaders, Forestry commission, Tertiary education, EMA, SADC,	Ongoing
		6.2 Relevant transboundary and national agreements that will benefit the conservation of cheetah and wild dogs are promoted	6.2.1 Identify and promote partnerships to achieve affective national and transboundary conservation efforts	ZPWMA	Within 1 year
			6.2.2 Promote existing- and develop and promote further-agreements and strategies that will benefit cheetah and wild dog across all land use types in Zimbabwe, particularly within large transboundary landscapes, including through workshops, meetings and policy dialogue	ZPWMA, RDC, Private Sector, Research org, Traditional leaders, Forestry commission, Tertiary education, EMA, SADC	2 years
		6.3 Harmonisation of national policy and key legislation across all ministries for the management of wildlife (EMA, ZPWMA, MINES, LAND and TOURISM) is achieved	6.3.1 Hold multi-stakeholder workshops that look at the contradicting policies and action the results	Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate, ZPWMA RDC, Private Sector, Research org, Traditional leaders, Forestry commission, Tertiary education, EMA, SADC, international civil service	Within 2 years and ongoing
			6.3.2 Develop and implement programmes for regular (at least annually) sensitization of parliamentarians	Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate, ZPWMA RDC, Private Sector, Research org, Traditional leaders, Forestry commission, Tertiary education, EMA,	Within 2 years and ongoing

				SADC, international civil service	
			6.3.3 Present key research findings to cabinet on an annual basis	ZPWMA, NGOs	Within 3 years and ongoing on an annual basis
		6.4 A revision of the Zimbabwean CITES Cheetah Quota is undertaken	6.4.1 Collate and read all documents pertaining to the CITES cheetah quota in Zimbabwe, include those that call for revision	ZPWMA, RWCP	Within 2 months
			6.4.2 Hold a stakeholder meeting to re-evaluate the suitability of the CITES quota of 50 cheetah set in 1992	ZPWMA, Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, SOAZ	Within 6 months
			6.4.3 According to the results of the meeting held in 6.4.2, present the revised quota suggestion to the CITES Secretariat for revision at the next Conference of Parties (May 2019)	ZPWMA, Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Within 1 year
Policy and Legislation	7. To review and where necessary revise and strengthen international, national and local legislation, policies and protocols affecting cheetah and wild dog conservation and lobby for improved compliance to existing legislation	7.1 National, regional and international policies, protocols and legislation pertaining to the conservation of cheetah and wild dogs are reviewed and strengthened	7.1.1 Identify existing national, regional, and international legislative frameworks applicable to the short and long-term conservation of wild dog and cheetah (e.g. Parks and Wildlife Act, relevant land use plans, law enforcement policies etc)	ZPWMA, ZELA, and other relevant government institutions/organisations as well as NGO's (e.g. Tikki Hywood Trust)	Year 1
			7.1.2 Assess any potential gaps in the frameworks, as well as their efficacy and sustainability to contribute to the short and long-term conservation of wild dog and cheetah	ZPWMA, and other relevant government institutions/organisations as well as NGO's (e.g. Tikki Hywood Trust)	Year 1-ongoing
			7.1.3. Lobby for legislative review/change where necessary e.g. a) Removing wild dogs from the vermin clause in the Parks and Wildlife Act and adding them to the specially protected species list, as per the statutory instrument 80 of 2004 b) Increasing penalties for bushmeat (snare) poachers	ZPWMA, and other relevant government institutions/organisations as well as NGO's (e.g. Tikki Hywood Trust)	Year 1-ongoing
		7.2 Cheetah and wild dog conservation actions are aligned to existing, new and/or revised national and	7.2.1 Sensitize relevant stakeholders, and promote the enactment and implementation of policies, protocols and legislation through workshops, meetings, brochures, posters etc	ZPWMA, and other relevant government institutions/organisations as well as NGO's (Local communities?)	Year 2 and ongoing

		international policies, protocols and legislation	7.2.2 National agencies to identify and align with existing law enforcement networks, and prioritise capacity needs to enforce legislation, policies and protocols relevant to cheetah and wild dog conservation	ZPWMA, ZELA, other relevant government institutions, with support of relevant NGOs	Year 2 and ongoing
			7.2.3 Identify and mobilise resources to manage possible limitations/inadequate capacity to achieve activity 7.2.1 and 7.2.2	ZPWMA, and other relevant government institutions/organisations as well as NGO's	Year 2 and ongoing
		7.3 Zimbabwe actively participates in and contributes to biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs, e.g. CMS, CBD, CITES, SADC protocols, WENSA) and other international processes including TFCA's	7.3.1. Ensure that wild dog and cheetah conservation needs are considered in Zimbabwe's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP). If not, ensure their needs are incorporated at the next review (2020)	ZPWMA and Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate	Year 1 and Year 3
			7.3.2 Actively participate in and contribute to bilateral and multilateral biodiversity-related meetings (e.g. SADC LEAP Strategy, JPC, JMC, and Regional Strategy Workshops for wild dog and cheetah)	ZPWMA, and other relevant government institutions/organisations as well as NGO's	Year 1 and ongoing
			7.3.3 Adopt and implement the recommendations identified in the meetings listed in 7.3.2	ZPWMA, and other relevant government institutions/organisations as well as NGO's	Year 1 and ongoing
			7.3.4. Strengthen and promote TFCA conservation and policy initiatives (e.g. finalisation of LZMPTFCA and ZIMOZA, and strengthening of KAZA TFCA and the GLTFCA)	ZPWMA, and other relevant government institutions/organisations as well as NGO's	Year 1 and ongoing
National Planning	8. To maintain and efficiently implement an up-to-date National Conservation Action Plan for Cheetah and Wild dogs in Zimbabwe	8.1 This National Conservation Action Plan for Cheetah and Wild Dogs in Zimbabwe endorsed by Ministry within 6 months	8.1.1 Submit the final National Conservation Action Plan to the Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate for approval	ZPWMA	Within 1 month
			8.1.2 Support the Ministry to have the plan endorsed within 6 months, including, if necessary, making changes requested by the Ministry	ZPWMA, RWCP, NGOs, Land owners, private sector	Within 6 months
		8.2 The National Conservation Action Plan is implemented and progress reviewed after 2.5 years	8.2.1 Nominate a focal person within the ZPWMA to drive the implementation of this National Conservation Action Plan	ZPWMA	Within 1 year
			8.2.2 Hold a national stakeholders workshop (including all organisations, departments and individuals listed as actors in this plan) to raise awareness of the plan and identify mechanisms for driving the implementation process, within 6 months of NAP approval	ZPWMA, RWCP, NGOs, private sector, Land owners, Ministries etc	Within 1 year
			8.2.3 Encourage and support all stakeholders to use the revised national action plan to guide their conservation	ZPWMA, ZPWMA focal person for this plan,	Ongoing

			actions at all times, including through the workshop in 8.2.2 as well as at all relevant meetings throughout the 5 years of the plan, and through provision of funding or in-kind or technical support where necessary and possible	Ministry of Water, Climate & Environment, RWCP, NGOs	
			8.2.4 Annual updates on progress towards implementation of the plan compiled and disseminated by the focal person driving the plan	ZPWMA focal person for this plan	After 1 year and annually
			8.2.5 Arrange a workshop for stakeholders to evaluate progress on the implementation of the national action plan after 2.5 years	ZPWMA, RWCP, NGOs etc	2.5 years
		8.3 The National Conservation Action Plan for Cheetah and Wild Dogs in Zimbabwe is formally revised and updated after 5 years	8.3.1 Hold a multi-stakeholder workshop to revise and update the National Conservation Action Plan after 5 years	ZPWMA, RWCP, NGOs, relevant authorities	Within 5 years
			8.3.2 Write up the new, revised National Conservation Action Plan and submit to Ministry for endorsement	ZPWMA, RWCP	After 5 years
			8.3.3 Disseminate the new and endorsed National Conservation Action Plan widely and support its implementation	ZPWMA, RWCP	After 5 years

List of acronyms used in log frame:

CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
EMA	Environmental Management Agency
GLTFCA	Greater Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area
GLTP	Greater Limpopo Transfrontier Park
JPC	Joint Permanent Commission
JMC	Joint Management Committee
KAZA	Kavango Zambezi (TFCA)
LEAP	Law Enforcement and Anti-Poaching
LZMPTFCA	Lower Zambezi, Mana Pools Transfrontier Conservation Area
MLG	Ministry of Local Government
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PDC	Painted Dog Conservation
PDRT	Painted Dog Research Trust
RDC	Rural District Council
RWCP	Range Wide Conservation Program for Cheetah and African Wild Dogs
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SOAZ	Safari Operators Association of Zimbabwe
TFCA	Transfrontier Conservation Area
ZELA	Zimbabwe Environmental Lawyers Association
ZIMOZA	Zimbabwe-Mozambique (TFCA)
ZINARA	Zimbabwe National Roads Association
ZINATHA	Zimbabwe National Traditional Healers Association
ZPWMA	Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority
ZRP	Zimbabwe Republic Police

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IUCN/SSC (2015) Review of the Regional Conservation Strategy for the Cheetah and African Wild Dogs in Southern Africa. IUCN/SSC Gland, Switzerland and Range Wide Conservation Program for Cheetah and African Wild Dogs, www.cheetahandwilddog.org

van der Meer, E. (2016) The cheetahs of Zimbabwe, distribution and population status 2015. Cheetah Conservation Project Zimbabwe, Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe

Appendix 1: Workshop Agenda

Thursday 19th April 2018

- 8:00 – 8:30** Arrival and registration of participants
- 8:30 – 8:45** Participant introductions
- 8:45 – 9:00** Welcome and opening remarks: **PWMA**
- 9:00 – 9:30** Background to Conservation of Cheetah and African Wild Dogs in Zimbabwe, and overview of National Action Plan implementation to date – **Chief Ecologist, PWMA**
- 9:30 – 10:00** Presentations:
9:30 – 9:45 Population, trends, occurrences and conservation issues for Wild Dogs and Cheetah in North West Matabeleland – **Senior Ecologist Hwange**
9:45 – 10:00 **African Wildlife Conservation Fund** - Population, trends, occurrences and conservation issues for Wild Dogs and Cheetah in the South East Lowveld
- 10:00 – 10:30 TEA BREAK**
- 10:30 – 10:45** Presentations continued:
10:30 – 10:45 **Painted Dog Conservation Trust** Population, trends, occurrences and conservation issues for Wild Dogs
- 10:45 – 11:15** Summary of presentations, progress, gaps and challenges for Cheetah and Wild Dog Conservation in Zimbabwe **RWCP Southern African Coordinator**
- 11:15 – 11:30** Introduction to mapping session, and revision of range category definitions
- 11:30 – 12:30** Revision of the Cheetah Distribution Map for Zimbabwe **Facilitated by RWCP Southern African Coordinator**
- 12:30- 13:30 LUNCH BREAK**
- 13:30 – 14:30** Revision of the Wild Dog Distribution Map for Zimbabwe **Facilitated by RWCP Southern African Coordinator**
- 14:30 – 15:00** Revision of Vision and Goal for Zimbabwe NAP **Facilitated by RWCP Project Leader**
- 15:00 – 15:30** Split into 4 Working Groups and allocate two objectives to each group: Working Groups to start with revising and update Objectives, Targets and Activities for the NAP.
- 15:30 – 16:00 TEA BREAK**
- 16:00 – 17:00** Working Groups continue to work on revising and updating Objectives, Targets and Activities
- 17:00** **END OF DAY 1**
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Friday 13th April 2018

8:00 – 8:30 Presentation of final updated maps for agreement in plenary

8:30 – 10:30 Return to Working Groups and work on updating Objectives, Targets and Activities

10:30 – 11:00 TEA BREAK

11:00 – 11:30 Working Groups finalise Objectives, Targets and Activities

11:30 – 13:00 Working Groups report back on Objectives Targets and Activities for plenary discussion and consensus....

13:00 – 14:00 LUNCH BREAK

14:00 - 16:00 Continued: Working Groups report back on Objectives, Targets and Activities for plenary discussion and consensus continued and finalised

16:00 – 16:30 Summary and Conclusions ***RWCP Southern African Coordinator***

16:30 – 16:45 Way forward ***Chief Ecologist***

16:45 – 17:00 Closing remarks ***PWMA***

17:00 **END OF MEETING**

Appendix 2: List of participants

No	Name	Organisation	Phone	Email
1	Roseline Chikerema-Mandisodza	ZPWMA ¹		rmandisodza@zimparks.org.zw
2	Colum Zhuwau	ZPWMA	0778 371147	columjosejoaos@yahoo.com
3	Lovelater Sebele	ZPWMA	0771 032339	slovelater@gmail.com
4	Cheryl Mabika	ZPWMA	0777 062 135	tcmabika@gmail.com
5	Diana Marenwangepo	ZPWMA	0775 065260	dmarewangepo@zimparks.org.zw
6	Ashley Mudungwe	ZPWMA	0779 846822	amudungwe13@googlemail.com
7	Tinaapi Hilary Madiri	ZPWMA	0773 289298	tinaapihilarymadiri@gmail.com
8	Patmore Ngorima	ZPWMA	0773 043312	patngorima@gmail.com
9	Nobesuthu Adelaide Ngwenya	ZPWMA	0773 665047	ngwenyanobesuthu@yahoo.co.uk
10	Timothy T Kuguyo	ZPWMA	0772 554740	tkuguyo@zimparks.org.zw
11	Clifford Tafangenyasha	ZPWMA	0776 739071	cliffordtafa@gmail.com
12	Gregory M Nyaguse	ZPWMA	0777 478177	gregorynyaguse@yahoo.com
13	Blessing Kavhu	ZPWMA	0774 690721	kavhublessing@gmail.com
14	Stanley S Musungwa	ZPWMA	0712 095708	smusungwa@zimparks.org.zw
15	Exeverino Chinoitezvi	ZPWMA	0773 363289	echinoitezvi@zimparks.org.zw
16	Gilbert Moyo	ZPWMA	0712 737872	ghmoyo3@gmail.com
17	Tafadzwa Shumba	PDRT ²	0775 880162	tafadzwashumba@rocketmail.com
18	Rosemary Groom	RWCP ³	0776 844485	rosemary-rwcp@zsl.org
19	Jessical Watermeyer	AWCF ⁴	0776 494240	jess@africanwildlifeconservationfund.org
20	Amy Wolton	AWCF	0779 501725	amy@africanwildlifeconservationfund.org
21	Matthew Wijers	Independent - Buby Valley	0772 321051	matthew.wijers@gmail.com

1-Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority, 2-Painted Dog Research Trust, 3-Range Wide Conservation Program for Cheetah and African Wild Dogs, 4-African Wildlife Conservation Fund

Appendix 3: Full definition of range categories

Below is the full definition of the range categories as agreed at the Southern African regional workshop in 2015.

(1) **Resident range:**

Land where the species was known to still be resident. This recognised the knowledge that both cheetah and wild dogs have excellent dispersal abilities, meaning that not every point location indicates the presence of a resident population; some may indicate transient dispersing animals. Resident range was defined as areas where (i) the species has been regularly detected over a period of several years; (ii) there was evidence of breeding (e.g. young cheetah cubs sighted, or wild dog pups or dens recorded); and (iii) for wild dogs, there were sightings of complete packs (groups containing members of both sexes, usually >3 animals) rather than small groups (≤ 3 animals), or single-sex groups, which are likely to be dispersal groups.

(2) **Possible Resident Range*:**

Land where the species may still be resident, but where residency had not been confirmed in the last 10 years. Usually these would be areas which contain suitable habitat and prey, but which have had little or no ground-based surveying in recent years (aerial surveys are unlikely to detect either species). Some areas were considered to constitute possible range because only unconfirmed reports (e.g. reports from inexperienced observers), or only sparse, irregular sightings were available or there were only reports of transient individuals or groups. This also includes once off surveys that have detected presence but not breeding behaviour.

** In the attribute table, it is made clear whether the range is possible resident with presence recorded (i.e. from a once off survey or sporadic sightings, excluding pups or cubs) or where presence has not been recorded, but expert opinion is of the consensus there would be wild dogs or cheetah resident there (due to suitable habitat and prey availability)*

(3) **Transient Range*:**

Habitat used intermittently by wild dogs or cheetah, but known not to be used regularly, providing no connection to areas of resident, possible or unknown range, and unlikely to be made suitable for use by resident wild dog or cheetah populations through any reasonable form of management. Such areas are likely to be natural habitats that are only marginally suitable for cheetah or wild dogs (e.g. desert), or heavily modified / human impacted areas. Transient range also includes areas which have been used sporadically by dispersing animals (e.g. from collar data).

** The transient range category was newly defined in the 2015 workshop, but is a variation on the 'marginal' range category described for wild dogs only in 2007.*

(4) **Connecting range:**

Land where the species is known not to be resident, but which dispersing animals may use to either move between occupied areas, or to recolonise extirpated range. Such connections might take the form of 'corridors' of continuous habitat or 'stepping stones' of habitat fragments.

(5) **Recoverable range***:

Land where cheetah and wild dogs are currently known to be extirpated, but where habitat and prey remain over sufficiently large areas that either natural or assisted recovery of the species might be possible within the next 10 years if reasonable conservation action were to be taken.

** In designating areas of recoverable range, participants were asked to bear in mind that both species live at low densities and travel very widely, so they would rarely be recoverable in small areas (<3,000km²) unless very intensive management (e.g. predator-proof fencing and active population management) could be implemented.*


(6) **Extirpated range**:

Land where the species is currently extinct, and where habitat has been so heavily modified or fragmented (e.g. by cultivation or urbanisation) as to be uninhabitable by resident animals for the foreseeable future.

(7) **Unknown range**: land where the species' status is currently unknown and cannot be inferred using knowledge of the local status of habitat and prey.

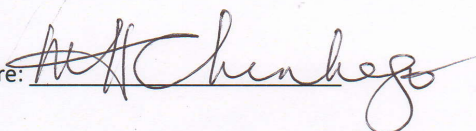
Approval Page

The Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority Board of Directors and the Director General have approved the implementation of the National Conservation Action Plan for Cheetah and African Wild Dog in Zimbabwe (2018 to 2022).

Signature: 
Mr. Fulton Mangwanya

Date: 13/12/18

Director-General - Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority

Signature: 

Date: 14/12/18

Approved by Board Chair - Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority

Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (Tariff of Fees)
By-laws, 2019

ARRANGEMENTS OF SECTIONS

Section

1. Title.

2. Scope of tariff.

FIRST SCHEDULE: Conservation fees.

SECOND SCHEDULE: Accommodation fees.

THIRD SCHEDULE: Tour Operator fees.

FOURTH SCHEDULE: Fishing in Parks Estate.

Fifth Schedule: Sport competition fees in Parks Estate.

SIXTH SCHEDULE: Charges for use of Authority Services and Facilities.

SEVENTH SCHEDULE: Licence and Permit Fees.

EIGHTH SCHEDULE: Permits Fees to Collect Samples/Specimens.

NINTH SCHEDULE: Permit Fees for Exploitation of Products in Parks Estate.

TENTH SCHEDULE: Fees for Game and Game Products.

ELEVENTH SCHEDULE: Hunting Trophy Fees for Concession Areas.

TWELFTH SCHEDULE: Miscellaneous Fees.

THIRTEENTH SCHEDULE: Repeals.

IT is hereby notified that the Authority, with the approval of the Minister of Environment, Tourism and Hospitality Industry has, in terms of section 129A of the Parks and Wildlife Act [*Chapter 20:14*], as read with subsection (1) of section 97 of the Parks and Wildlife (General) Regulations, 1990, published in Statutory Instrument 362 of 1990, made the following by-laws:—

Title

1. These by-laws may be cited as the Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (Tariff of Fees) By-laws, 2019.

Scope of tariff

2. (1) The fees in these by-laws are as specified in the First to the Twelfth Schedules.

(2) All fees are in United States dollars and can be paid in the prevailing RTGS dollars equivalent.

FIRST SCHEDULE (*Section 2*)

CONSERVATION FEES

1.1 Notes on Conservation Fees—

- (a) Conservation fees shall be published, from time to time, by the Authority.
- (b) All charges in these by-laws include 15% Value Added Tax (VAT) and 2% tourism levy for both residents and non-residents visitors and any other levies that may be published, from time to time.
- (c) 15% Value Added Tax shall be charged on all foreign payments upon implementation by the Zimbabwe Revenue Authority established in terms of section 3 of the Zimbabwe Revenue Authority established in terms of section 3 of the Zimbabwe Revenue Authority Act [*Chapter 23:11*].
- (d) The months of April, August, September, December and all public holidays, shall constitute peak periods for residents.
- (e) The months of June to September shall constitute peak periods for foreign visitors.
- (f) All non-residents shall pay all the requisite fees in this *Gazette* in foreign currency either electronically or using cash.
- (g) Children aged between 0–5 years of age shall be exempted from paying conservation fees.
- (h) Children between the age of 6 – 12 years shall pay 50% of adult conservation fees.
- (i) War veterans shall be exempted from paying conservation fees during Heroes day, Defence Forces day and Independence Day upon production of proof of identification (This applies to the cardholder only).

1.2 Conservation fees for adults—

- (a) Tour operator shall be allowed re-entry in the park on production of copies of pre-submitted lists and identification details of persons entering the park, except for Rainforest.
- (b) Individual visitors who exit before the end of day booked and wish to re-enter the Rainforest shall pay the day fees for such re-entry.
- (c) Three representatives of a tour operator shall have free access and camping per entry.
- (d) Two tour representatives of operators for every eight rafters shall be allowed free entry.
- (e) Persons resident in Zimbabwe, who do not produce positive identification for their residence in Zimbabwe shall pay fees applicable to those charged for international visitors.
- (f) Persons resident in Zimbabwe above 70 years of age shall not pay Conservation Fees, subject to production of proof of identity documentation.
- (g) Persons entering the Parks for purposes on conducting mining activities shall pay conservation fees on a daily basis.
- (h) Disabled persons as defined by the Disabled Persons Act [*Chapter 17:01*] resident in Zimbabwe shall not pay Conservation Fees.

1.3 Conservation fees for Educational Tours—

- (a) Conservation fees for Primary School Educational Tours shall be published, from time to time, by the Authority.
- (b) 50% of the adult conservation fees rate for secondary school children and the accompanying teachers, with the full fee being payable for the bus.
- (c) 50% of the adult conservation fees for universities and other tertiary institution students on organised tours and the full rate for accompanying lecturers and the bus.

Note: Where a client receives a discount of 50% on conservation fees and the amount payable includes cents, the new rate shall be rounded off to the nearest dollar, where the cents are not immediately available.

1.4 Conservation Fees by Park—

- (a) Visitors who opt for accommodation facilities shall pay daily conservation fees published by the station in addition to accommodation fees.
- (b) Day visitors shall pay conservation fees applicable to day visitors as published by the Authority.
- (c) Visitors to all privately run accommodation facilities within Parks estates shall pay international daily conservation fees.
- (d) Local communities are defined as those living in the specific administrative district that shares a boundary with the park. The station shall determine the system used to prove local community residency in liaison with the relevant local authority(ies).
- (e) Voluntourists undertaking projects with private organisations shall pay conservation fees equivalent to international daily conservation fees.

1.5 Entry Fees for Private Vehicles—

Notes on entry fees for private vehicles

- (a) With the exception of buses ferrying resident school children, senior citizens and people living with disabilities, no other bus shall enter Parks Estate without the Parks' written approval.
- (b) No overland truck, private vehicle or minibus with a seating capacity of over 25 persons, including tour buses, shall enter a Parks estate, with the exception of Matopo and Hwange Main Camp:

Provided that those entering Matopo and Hwange Main Camp shall not be used to conduct a tour in the Park.

- (c) No motor cycle shall enter the Parks estates except in terms of a permit issued under the Seventh Schedule.
- (d) Vehicles entering Chinhoyi caves, Vumba, and Ewanrigg are exempt from paying vehicle entry fees.
- (e) Foreign owned tour operator vehicles shall enter the Parks estate upon payment of entry fees, and shall not be used to conduct any tours within the Park estate.

- (f) Re-entry for continuous safaris shall be paid after—
 - (i) every 7 days from the date for tour operators' vehicles; and
 - (ii) every 5 days from the date of entry for individual vehicles.

1.5.1 Entry fees by vehicle type

Vehicle Entry fees to be published by the Authority.

SECOND SCHEDULE (*Section 2*)

ACCOMMODATION AND CAMPING FEES

2.1 Notes on accommodation fees—

- (a) Accommodation and camping fees shall be published, from time to time, by the Authority.
- (b) The fees apply to overnight stay in the lodges, chalets, cottages, camping and picnic facilities;
- (c) All fees are inclusive of 2% tourism levy and 15% VAT for residents and foreigners.
- (d) Every stay for seven consecutive nights attracts a reward of one free night within the continuous period.
- (e) Unless otherwise specified, camping and picnic fees are chargeable per site.
- (f) Ordinary sites take a maximum of 6 people and 2 vehicles, while exclusive and undeveloped sites take a maximum of 12 people and 3 vehicles.
- (g) Children between the ages of 6 and 12 years shall pay 50% of the adult camping fee.
- (h) Persons on educational tour groups shall pay 50% of the adult camping fees.
- (i) Accommodation shall be charged per lodge per night, unless otherwise indicated.
- (j) Firewood shall be provided upon payment of the requisite fees where stoves are provided, however, where firewood is the only source of energy a bundle shall be provided daily.

Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (Tariff of Fees)
By-laws, 2019

Note: 15% Value Added Tax shall be charged on all foreign payments upon implementation by ZIMRA.

2.2 Booking cancellation policy –

Cancellation rates shall be calculated at a percentage of the fees and shall be as follows—

- (a) 50% of the accommodation/camping fee for cancellation during a period of more than 14 days prior to the date of arrival of client.
- (b) There shall be no refund for any cancellation of bookings within 14 days prior to the date of arrival of client.
- (c) Any alteration of a booking within a period of 30 days prior to the date of arrival of client shall attract an administration fee of 15% of total fee paid by client.

THIRD SCHEDULE (Section 2)

TOUR OPERATOR FEES

Notes:

Tour Operators and licence holders who fail to review their permits/licenses annually shall be charged renewal fee for the number of years they have not been operating in addition to penalty fees. The penalties shall be \$20,00 per month.

3.1 TOUR OPERATORS ANNUAL GAME DRIVE PERMIT FEES

Tour operator's Game Drive permit	Local Operators Charge/Annum
Mana Pools & Hwange	1 000,00
Matopos	800,00
Gonarezhou, Zambezi and Matusadona	600,00
Zambezi Night Drives	1 000,00
Chivero, Kariba, Nyanga, Kyle, Chizarira, Chimanimani and others	200,00
Vehicle with seating capacity up to 9	50,00
Vehicle with seating capacity of between 10 to 19	100,00
Vehicle with seating capacity of between 20 to 25	500,00

3.2 TOUR OPERATOR ANNUAL WALKING PERMIT FEES

Park Category	Resident Tour Operator Fees
Rainforest & Mana Pools	1 000,00
Hwange & Zambezi	800,00
Gonarezhou, Matopo, and Matusadona	600,00
Chivero, Kariba, Nyanga, Kyle, Chizarira, Chimanimani and others	500,00

3.3 BOAT CRUISE ANNUAL PERMIT FEES**3.3.1 Upper Zambezi**

Tour operator's boat cruise permit fees	2 000,00
Single decker: 0-20 seats	240,00
21-30 seats	320,00
31-40 seats	400,00
41 seats and above	480,00
Double Decker	560,00
Extra Boat Fees	1 500,00
Dinner Cruise Permit	1 000,00

3.3.2 Other Cruise Permits

Kariba tour operator's cruise permit fees	1,000,00
Kyle & Other Areas	500,00
Single decker: 0-20	80,00
21-30 seats	120,00
31-40 seats	160,00
41 seats and above	200,00
Double decker:	300,00

3.3.3 Permit fees for sailing boats and yachts per annum, inclusive of launching fees

Yachts and sailing boats	Charge per annum
1-4 Licensed berths	405,00
5-8 Licensed berths	406,00
9-16 Licensed berths	407,00
17-32 Licensed berths.....	408,00

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3.3.4 Permit Fees for Houseboats per annum inclusive of launching fees

Category	1-4 Berths	5-8 Berths	9-16 Berths	17-32 Berths	33-64 Berths	65 Berths and over
KA-Company Boats	420,00	440,00	460,00	480,00	500,00	520,00
KA-Individual Boats	410,00	415,00	420,00	425,00	430,00	435,00
KF-Commercial Boats	450,00	500,00	550,00	600,00	650,00	700,00

3.3.5 Permit Fees – Transporters and houseboats

US\$2500/annum inclusive of launching fees for houseboats.

US\$/annum inclusive of launching fees for ferries and cargo transporters.

3.3.6 Permit Fees-Commercial motorised boats

US\$1000,00/annum inclusive of launching fee.

3.3.7 Permit Fees- Dingies

US\$300,00/annum inclusive of Aquatic Conservation Fee and launching fees – excluding fishing fees

3.4 AQUATIC CONSERVATION AND BOAT LAUNCH FEES

- (a) Aquatic Conservation fees shall be payable by visitors for access to rivers and water bodies located within the Parks estate.
- (b) Boat launching fees shall be charged for all launching facilities.
- (c) Aquatic conservation fees shall be published by the Authority including—
 - Private canoeing in the Zambezi River.
 - Private canoeing in other Parks.
 - Aquatic conservation fees exclude conservation fees.

3.5 ANNUAL CANOEING TOUR OPERATOR PERMIT FEES PER SECTOR

SECTOR	PERMIT FEE US\$
MANA SHORELINE	1 000,00
KARIBA-CHIRUNDU	600,00

SECTOR	PERMIT FEE US\$
CHIRUNDU-MANA POOLS	1 000,00
MANA POOLS-KANYEMBA	600,00
UPPER ZAMBEZI	1 000,00
KARIBA SHORELINE	6 000,00

Note: camping fees for designated sites shall be charged as per station publication

3.6 TOUR OPERATOR FEES FOR AQUATIC ACTIVITIES

Client Aquatic Conservation Fees shall be published by the Authority

ACTIVITY	ANNUAL PERMIT FEES US\$
Whitewater Rafting	3 000,00
Kayaking	1 000,00
Parasailing	750,00
Motorised Raft	1 800,00
Float Plane	3 000,00
Sport Fishing: —	
Upper Zambezi	500,00
Sapi	600,00
Mana Pools	600,00
Mana – Storage Fees	1 000,00

3.7 AERIAL GAME/SCENIC VIEWING PERMITS

Park Aerial Viewing Fees payable by each client shall be published by the Authority

ACTIVITY	ANNUAL PERMIT FEE US\$
Ultra-light Planes	3 000,00
Fixed Wing planes	24 00,00
Helicopters	22 500,00

3.8 Annual Tour Operator Permit to Keep and Utilise Domesticated Wildlife for Commercial/Tourism Activities

The annual permit fee shall be US\$3 200,00.

FOURTH SCHEDULE (*Section 2*)

FISHING WITHIN PARKS ESTATE

Notes for fishing—

- (a) Fishing Fees shall be published by the Authority.
- (b) Leisure fishermen shall be allowed to take away 5 fish per day.
- (c) Fishing is charged per person and excludes Aquatic Conservation Fee fees unless where specified.
- (d) A maximum of 2 fishing rods with a maximum of 3 hooks shall be allowed per person.
- (e) No Cray fishing net shall be used without the approval of the Authority.
- (f) Commercial fishing permits may be paid once off at the beginning of the year or through two instalments, with the second instalment payable before the 1st of July of the same year.

4.2. Cray Fishing—

- (a) \$5 per day for 3 nets for the ordinary permit; and
- (b) \$100.00 for 50 cages per month for the commercial permit.

4.3 Subsistence Fishing by Resident Communities—

- (a) US\$1.00 for a maximum volume of fish to be determined by the station responsible for the water body for rod and line fishing;
- (b) This fee shall not apply to Lake Chivero and Darwendale Dam.

4.4 Commercial/Gillnet Fishing—

- (1) Commercial fishing operators shall submit returns to Area Managers responsible for the relevant fishing area.
- (2) The Authority shall have unlimited access to fishing records.
- (3) The authority shall publish any changes to annual permit fees.
 - (a) The minimum annual permit fees shall be—

- (i) Chievero\$3 500,00,*per annum*.
- (ii) Darwendale \$3 500,00,*per annum*.
- (iii) Kariba \$1 600,00,*per annum*.
- (iv) Mazvikadei, Cunningham, Osborne, Umzingwane, Manjirenji, Bangala, Sebakwe, Ngezi\$1000,00,*per annum*.
- (v) Kyle\$1000,00,*per annum*.
- (b) Kapenta fishing permit fee for Kariba per Unit\$1 200,00 *per annum*.
- (c) Gill bet fishing block permit fee for Binga Rural Council and Nyaminyami\$3 200,00,*per annum*.
- (d) Permit fee for Kanyemba on the Zambezi River\$800,00,*per annum*.
- (e) Permits on private dams\$50,00,*per annum*.
- (f) Non concession rates shall be based on the turnover.

FIFTH SCHEDULE (*Section 2*)

SPORT AND COMPETITION FEES IN PARKS ESTATE

5.1 Angling Competition Fees—

- (a) \$20,00, per person, per day, excluding Aquatic Conservation Fee, entry fee and fishing fees, whichever is applicable.
- (b) These fees shall apply to residents and non-residents.
- (c) \$15,00, per person, per day, for Kyle, excluding Aquatic Conservation Fee and entry fees, whichever is applicable.

5.2 Rafting Tournament Fees—

- (a) \$25,00, per person, per day, or a maximum of 50 competitors and shall exclude Aquatic Conservation Fee and entry fees.
- (b) These fees shall apply to residents and non-residents.

5.3 Regatta Tournament Fees—

- (a) \$20,00, per person, per day, for a maximum of 50 competitors and shall exclude Aquatic Conservation Fee and entry fees.
- (b) These fee shall apply to residents and on-resident.

5.4 Sailing and Yachting Competition Fees—

- (a) \$15,00, per person, per day, for a maximum of 50 competitors and shall exclude Aquatic Conservation Fee and entry fees.
- (b) These fee shall apply to residents and on-resident.

5.5 Marathon and Cycling Competition Fees—

- (a) \$500,00, for Matobo in addition to individual conservation fees.
- (b) \$500,00, for Victoria Falls cycling in addition to individual conservation fees.
- (c) \$400,00, per day for the Victoria Falls Marathon in addition to individual conservation fees.

5.6 Diving Fees

- (a) Diving fee shall be payable per person, per day.
- (b) \$20,00, for residents and \$30,00, non-residents in addition to aquatic conservation fees.

5.7 After Tournament Functions—

- (a) \$3000,00 for the Kariba Tiger Tournament.
- (b) \$500,00 for other areas.

5.8 Matopos Sporting Tennis Court

The fees shall be published by the station.

SIXTH SCHEDULE (*Section 2*)

**CHARGES FOR USE OF AUTHORITY SERVICES AND
FACILITIES**

6.1 Rental of equipment

The cost of rental of equipment shall be published at the station providing such equipment.

6.2 Landing Fees In Parks Estate

The landing fees applicable to the following categories shall be published by the Authority—

- (a) Non-Commercial Flights per landing.
- (b) Commercial Flights per annum/park maximum of 4 aircrafts.
- (c) Commercial Flights per landing.
- (d) Use of Hanger per day.

6.3 Guided Tours by the Authority

6.3.1 Fees shall be published by each station where service is available.

6.3.2 Chimanimani Guided Tours—

- (a) Guiding fees shall be published by station.
- (b) A refundable compulsory deposit fee of US\$100,00, per person.
- (c) a search and rescue fee of US\$ 100,00, per person, per day.

6.3.3 Unguided Walking Manapools

Fees shall be published by the station.

Note: Walking in Parks estate without a permit shall attract a fine of US\$100,00.

6.4 Overninght Trails

6.4.1 Wilderness Trails

The cost of hiring a guide for wilderness trails from the Authority shall be published by the station offering the product.

6.4.2 Rhino Walking Trails

The price for Rhino walking trails shall be published by the station offering the product.

6.4.3 Guided Educational Tours

Fees shall be published by the Authority.

6.5 Miscellaneous Labour Charges

6.5.1 Service Charges for Problem Animal Control (PAC) Duties

(a) Individuals and Public Organisations—

- (i) US\$10,00, per employee, per hour or part thereof, excluding transport cost.
- (ii) US\$20,00, per employee, per day, or part thereof, excluding transport and Travel and Subsistence allowances.

(b) Private Institutions—

- (i) US\$20,00, per employee, per hour or part thereof, excluding transport.
- (ii) US\$50,00, per employee, per day or part thereof, excluding transport.
- (iii) In the event that clients do not have own transport Automobile Association of Zimbabwe rates shall apply.

6.5.2 Hire of Services for Anti-poaching

US\$15,00 per employee per day or part thereof, excluding transport, meals, accommodation and ammunition.

6.5.3 Hire of Service for Specialised Hunts

- (i) US\$10,00, per employee, per hour or part thereof.
- (ii) US\$50,00, per employee, per day or part thereof.

6.5.4 Hire of Other Services

- (i) US\$20,00, per employee, per hour, or part thereof.
- (ii) US\$50,00, per employee, per day, or part thereof, excluding transport and Travel and Subsistence.

6.5.5 Hire of Service for Environmental Impact Assessment by the Authority

US\$300,00, per person, per day, excluding transport, accommodation and Travel and subsistence allowances.

6.5.6 Assessment of Suitability of Facilities Located Outside Zimbabwe for Introduction of Live Wildlife Specimens Properties Outside Zimbabwe

US\$1000,00, per person, per day, excluding Airfares, Accommodation and Travel and Subsistence allowances.

6.5.7 Other Assessment Fees

US\$100,00, per person, per days, excluding transport, accommodation and Travel and Subsistence allowances.

6.5.8 Hire of Service for Monitoring Translocation

US\$200,00, per day, per employee.

6.5.9 Hire of Service to Capture Animals

- (i) \$1000,00, per day, for the capture of plain game, excluding transport and Travel and Subsistence allowances.
- (ii) US\$1500,00, per day, for the capture of dangerous animals.

6.5.10 Hire of Catering Services

Prices shall be published by the station providing the service.

6.6 Hire of Authority's Motor vehicles

- (a) Distances shall be calculated on the basis of the distances prevailing in the current distance chart as prepared and provided by the Automobile Association of Zimbabwe or by the Central Mechanical and Equipment Department (Private) Limited.
- (b) Charges for the hire and use of a vehicle shall be calculated on the basis of hire charges as set out by the Central Mechanical and Equipment Department (Private) Limited or Automobile Association of Zimbabwe.
- (c) Charges for the hire and use of Parks and Wildlife Authority's vessels shall be on cost recovery basis and excludes costs of fuel and lubricants or shall be calculated on the basis of the hire charges as set out by the Central Mechanical and Equipment Department (Private) Limited.
- (d) The Authority may waive any of the above charges or provide free services, where in its opinion, conservation interests are at stake or human life is threatened.

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- (e) A 20% administrative charge shall be payable in addition to any other charge for sundry expenses.

SEVENTH SCHEDULE (*Section 2*)

LICENCE AND PERMIT FEES

7.1 Trophy and Ivory Dealers

Permit/License	Charges US\$
Dealers application fee (non-refundable)	10,00
Breeders application fee (non-refundable)	10,00
Trophy Dealer's Initial Inspection Fee	100,00
Ivory Manufacturer's Initial Inspection Fee	200,00
Fishing Net Dealer's Licence Initial Inspection Fee	100,00
Fishing Net Dealer's Licence <i>per annum</i>	500,00
Trophy Dealer's Licence <i>per annum</i>	800,00
Trophy Retailer's Licence <i>per annum</i>	800,00
Return book, per book	20,00
Ivory Manufacturers Licence <i>per annum</i>	1 200,00
Ivory carver's Licence <i>per annum</i> per person	800,00
Fee for approved quotas	200,00
Fish dealer's permit	250,00/annum/ 20,00/month
Games meat dealer's permit <i>per annum</i>	500,00
Game meat retailer's licence <i>per annum</i>	300,00

7.2 Research Permits—

- (i) US\$50,00, per park, per researcher, for local students.
- (ii) US\$1000,00, per park, per researcher, for non-resident students.
- (iii) US\$500,00, per park, per researcher, for local research NGOs and universities.
- (iv) US\$1000,00, per park, per researcher, for non-resident research NGOs and universities.
- (v) Any research organisation that has entered into a memorandum of agreement, or otherwise, with the Authority shall be guided by such agreement.

7.3 Hunters'/Guides' Licenses and Examinations

Professional Hunters/Guides (practical exam)	US\$400,00
Professional Canoeing (practical exam)	US\$200,00
Learner Professional Hunter Exam	US\$50,00 per subject
Professional Guide's Licence	US\$100,00 <i>per annum</i>
Professional Hunter's Licence	US\$200,00 <i>per annum</i>
Learner's Hunter Licence	US\$50,00 <i>per annum</i>
Canoe special paper theory	US\$60,00
River guide authority licence	US\$100,00 <i>per annum</i>
Learners Guides oral examination	US\$50,00

7.4 Miscellaneous Permits/Licences—

- (a) Live Wildlife Seller's Licence – US\$500,00;
- (b) Wildlife Ranching Inspection Fee – US\$200,00;
- (c) Wildlife Ranching Licence – US\$200,00;
- (d) Wildlife Captive Breeding Licence, Crocodiles – US\$5000,00;
- (e) Wildlife Captive Breeding Licence, other Animals – US\$500,00;
- (f) Wildlife Captive Breeding Licence, (Birds and fish) – US\$500,00;
- (g) Ranching/Captive/Breeding return Book – US\$100,00;
- (h) Levy on exportation of fertile eggs – 20% of the value;
- (i) Permit to keep specially protected plants – US\$50,00;
- (j) Permit to propagate and sell specially protected plants – US\$1000,00;
- (k) Permit to keep specially protected animal species falcons and parrots – US\$1000,00;
- (l) Permit to keep specially protected animal species including falcons and parrots on a small scale – US\$400,00;
- (m) Permit to keep specially protected animal species including falcons and parrots (Not More than 2 Birds) –US\$100,00/ specie;
- (n) Permit to keep certain animals in captivity – US\$500,00;

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- (o) Permit to keep trophies for traditional purposes – US\$50,00 *per annum*;
- (p) In transit permit – 2% of value, subject to minimum permit fees of \$50,00;
- (q) Translocation permit – 2% of total value based on *Gazette* trophy fees of value, subject to minimum permit fees of \$50,00;
- (r) Capture and Translocation Operator's Licence/—US\$1 000,00 (this is an annual permit to register and be licenced to do the business of capturing and translocating wildlife within the Parks Estate. Note that a translocation permit for the animals shall still be required);
- (s) Permit to move live animals for educational purposes (within Zimbabwe) per animal – US\$100,00;
- (t) Permit Replacement Fee – US\$200,00;
- (u) Permit to poison baboons – US\$300,00/property;
- (v) Levy on Exportation/Importation of live animals – 10% of market value as determined by Parks;
- (w) Permit to use motorcycle for research and management in the Parks Estate fee – US\$300,00 per park (Maximum of 3 motorcycles per permit);
- (x) Late Registration of ivory —US\$500,00;
- (y) Change of shareholding/Director in a company fee – 10% of the annual lease fee.

7.5 Fishing/Photography Fees and Permits

(1) The commercial, documentary and educational filming and photography fees shall be published in a filming policy—

- (a) The Authority shall use its discretion to determine whether or not a filming/photography permit is required by a tourist.
- (b) Any un-declared equipment deemed to be for commercial filming and without the necessary permits shall be impounded by the Authority. The cameras or filming equipment shall only be released after payment of penalty and impounding fees.

(2)—

- (i) All crews shall submit a copy of the research document, film, or documentary to the Authority within 30 days of filming.
- (ii) The Authority shall reserve the right to take appropriate action against crews which fails to comply with paragraph 2(i) above.

(3) Fees for entry into Parks estates for filming crews, up to 6 members, shall be 50% of the normal rate and the normal rate for additional members of the crew.

7.6 Convention for International Trade of Endangered Species Documentation

In these By-laws “CITES” shall mean the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species.

(1) The applicable CITES Documentation fees shall be—

- (a) 2% of the value of trophy fee for import, export and transit permit or the general permit fee, where 2% of the trophy fee is less than US\$50,00.
- (b) US\$50,00, for processing general permits.
- (c) US\$200,00, for the renewal of each import, export and transit permit.
- (d) US\$50,00, for hunting permits.
- (e) US\$15,00, for each CITES plastic tag.
- (f) US\$15,00, for each CITES metal tag.
- (g) US\$5,00, for each elephant hide tag.
- (h) US\$20,00, for each CITES NP 11 book.
- (i) US\$30,00, for each CITES NP 1 book.
- (j) US\$5,00, per form, for the processing of TR2 Form.
- (k) US\$2,00, for the purchase of each TR2 Form.
- (l) US\$1500,00, for special hunting permits for dangerous game, including the use of bows, arrows and handguns.
- (m) US\$100,00, for special hunting permits for plain game, including the use for bows, arrows and handgun.

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- (n) US\$1500,00, per pack of 12 dogs, or special hunting permit, using dogs.
- (o) US\$200,00, per pack for dog registration.
- (p) US\$300,00, for backpacker hunting.
- (q) US\$3,00, for the CITES security seal, where the 2% of value of trophy has not been paid.
- (r) US\$10,00, for application for firearms certification.
- (s) US\$500,00, for the replacement of any lost permit.

EIGHTH SCHEDULE (*Section 2*)

**FEEES FOR PERMITS TO COLLECT SAMPLES/
SPECIMENS**

8.1 Notes on Collection of Specimens—

- (a) The fixed fee for each permit is chargeable regardless of whether any sample or specimen to which the permit relates is collected.
- (b) Unless indicated, no permit shall be issued for the collection of samples or specimens for commercial purposes.
- (c) Excludes endangered species or animals with a trophy value.

Fee charged per day

	Residents	Non-Residents
Insects (A bag limit of 5 insects per day shall apply)	US\$8,00	150,00
Reptiles (excluding crocodiles) and a bag limit of 5 reptiles per bag shall apply	US\$100,00	500,00
Ornamental fish (A bag limit of 5 fish per day shall apply)	US\$100,00	500,00
Birds (A bag limit of 5 birds per day shall apply)	US\$100,00	500,00
Small mammals 1 A bag limit of 5 mammals per day shall apply 2 Excluding endangered species or animals with a trophy fee	Quotation on request	500,00

	Residents	Non-Residents
Bats 1 A bag limit of 5 specimens shall apply 2 Excludes endangered species or animals with a trophy value	Quotation on request	500,00
Eggs	Quotation on request	Quotation on request
Fish/KG	Quotation on request	Quotation on request

NINTH SCHEDULE (*Section 2*)**PERMIT FEES FOR EXPLOITATION OF PRODUCTS IN PARKS ESTATE****9.1 Notes on Exploitation of Park Products**

- (i) The fee fixed for each permit is chargeable regardless of whether any products to which the permit relates is collected.
- (ii) Unless indicated no permit shall be issued for collection of products for commercial purposes.
- (iii) Excluding specially protected species.

	Residents	Non Residents
Barks, leaves and roots (A bag limit of 1 kg per bag shall apply)	US\$100,00	200,00
Seeds (A bag limit of 1 kg per day shall apply)	Quotation on request	200,00
Seedlings	Quotation on request	Quotation on request
Timber per cubic meter (Pine, Eucalyptus, Cypress, and Wattle Blackwood)	Quotation on request	Quotation on request

9.2 Gravel, Quarry, River Sand and Pit-Sand

Fees for gravel, quarry, and river and pit sand shall be published by the respective stat ion.

Section 9.3 Ecosystems preservation and rehabilitation fees

(1) The fees for the reservation and rehabilitation of the Unfurudzi Park ecosystem services shall be—

- (a) \$1,00, per person, per day, for any extraction of resources from Unfurudzi Park.
- (b) \$50,00, per load for lorries ferrying ore to a maximum of seven tons.
- (c) \$30,00, per load for tractors or other similar vehicles ferrying ore to a maximum of five tons.
- (d) \$10,00, per hour, or \$100,00, per day for the hire of a ranger.
- (e) \$3 000,00, per claim, *per annum*, for the maintenance of ecological integrity.
- (f) \$625,00, per claim, *per annum*, non active claims.

9.3.1. Mining Conservation Fees

Mining conservation fees shall be determined according to the scale of operations and the type of mineral being extracted and the impact of the operations to the environment.

9.3.2 Sites within the Parks estates shall only be leased upon agreement and determination of level of environmental degradation resulting from any extraction of resources.

TENTH SCHEDULE (Section 2)

FEES FOR GAME AND GAME PRODUCTS

10.1 Hunting

- (a) Live animals for sport hunting shall be sold by auction.
 - (b) Hunting camps shall be sold by auction.
 - (c) Live animals for restocking purposes shall be sold by auction.
 - (d) Mounted trophies shall be sold by auction or tender.
- (2) The following charges shall apply—
- (a) US\$170,00, per kilogram for raw ivory.
 - (b) US\$5,00, per kilogram of hippo teeth.

(c) The charges for warthog teeth shall be calculated on market value based on regional prices per kilogram.

(3) Administrative fees shall be—

(a) US\$20,00, for registration of raw ivory or tusk.

(b) 20% of sales of the prevailing auction rates for Administrative fee/handling fee (Campfire/Customs).

(4) Ivory and other elephant products shall be sold at the Authority's Head Office, through the office of the Director General.

10.2 Miscellaneous

Skins of specially protected animals shall be State property.

10.3 Sale of Animal Products by Auction —

(a) Animal products shall be sold at the Authority's Head Office, through the office of the Director General.

(b) With the exception of products sold for non-commercial and traditional medicinal purposes, the animal products appearing in the schedule shall be sold by auction—

	Game Product
1.	Elephant panel
2.	Small elephant feet
3.	Medium elephant feet
4.	Large elephant feet
5.	Elephant tail with hairs
6.	Elephant tail without hairs
7.	Elephant thigh bone
8.	Elephant skull
9.	Eland skin
10.	Eland skull
11.	Eland cape
12.	Buffalo skin
13.	Buffalo skull
14.	Buffalo foot
15.	Buffalo cape
16.	Buffalo scrotum

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	Game Product
17.	Bushbuck skin
18.	Bushbuck cape
19.	Baboon skin
20.	Baboon skull
21.	Wild pig skin
22.	Impala skin
23.	Impala cape
24.	Impala skull
25.	Kudu skin
26.	Kudu cape
27.	Kudu skull
28.	Civet cat skin
29.	Small Crocodile Skin
30.	Crocodile feet
31.	Medium Crocodile Skin
32.	Large Crocodile Skin
33.	Crocodile Skull
34.	Processed Crocodile Skin
35.	Crocodile egg
36.	Tsessebe cape
37.	Tsessebe skin
38.	Tsessebe skull
39.	Leopard skin
40.	Leopard skull
41.	Male Lion skin
42.	Female Lion skin
43.	Lion skull
44.	Processed lion skin
45.	Sable skin
46.	Sable skull
47.	Sable cape
48.	Serval skin
49.	Reedbuck skin

	Game Product
50.	Reedbuck skull
51.	Reedbuck cape
52.	Giraffe skin
53.	Giraffe cape
54.	Giraffe skull
55.	Hippo skin
56.	Hippo skull
57.	Hippo foot
58.	Hippo tail
59.	Hyena skin
60.	Hyena skull
61.	Honey badger skin
62.	Hartbeest skin
63.	Hartbeest skull
64.	Grybok skin
65.	Genet skin
66.	Nyala skin
67.	Nyala skull
68.	Nyala cape
69.	Duiker skin
70.	Black-backed jackal
71.	Waterbuck skin
72.	Waterbuck skull
73.	Waterbuck cape
74.	Wildebeest skin and tail
75.	Wildebeest skull
76.	Wildebeest cape
77.	Wildebeest tail
78.	Wildebeest skin
79.	Warthog skin
80.	Warthog skull
81.	Zebra skin

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	Game Product
82.	Hedgehog skin
83.	Monkey vervet skin
84.	Monkey simango skin
85.	Wild dog skull
86.	Wild dog skin
87.	Wild dog cape
88.	Clawless otter skin
89.	Striped polecat skin
90.	Large spotted genet skin
91.	Yellow mongoose skin
92.	Water mongoose skin
93.	Banded mongoose skin
94.	Dwarf mongoose skin
95.	Caracal skin
96.	African wild cat skin
97.	Rock dassie skin
98.	Antbear cape
99.	Antbear skin
100.	Klipspringer cape
101.	Klipspringer skin
102.	Oribi skin
103.	Steenbok skin
104.	Steenbok skull
105.	Suni skin
106.	Scrub hare skin
107.	Tree squirrel skin
108.	Tortoise shells
109.	Ostrich skin
110.	Ostrich egg shell
111.	Processed ostrich skin
112.	Spring hare skin
113.	Bones, others

	Game Product
114.	Porcupine skin
115.	Ostrich feathers
116.	Others product determined from time to time

10.4 Live Animals Sales

The Authority shall, with the approval of the Minister, determine prices for live animal sales, upon application to the Director General, in writing, by prospective buyers.

ELEVENTH SCHEDULE (Section 2)

MINIMUM HUNTING TROPHY FEES FOR PER CONCESSION AREA

Notes on Hunting Trophy Fees—

These fees are a general guideline on minimum prices applicable. The Authority shall publish trophy fees annually with the approval of the Board.

Species	Fees in US\$
Elephant (M)	
50lbs and below	9 200,00
51 -55 lbs	9 600,00
56 – 60 lbs	10 000,00
Above 60lbs	11 000,00
Elephant (T,L)	2 000,00
Buffalo (M)	3 500,00
Buffalo (F)	800,00
Lion (M)	5 000,00
Lion (F)	1 500,00
Leopard (M)	2 500,00
Cheetah	2 500,00
Sable (M)	1 500,00
Sable (F)	400,00
Hippo	1 000,00
Crocodile	1 000,00

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Species	Fees in US\$
Giraffe	850,00
Nyala (M)	700,00
Nyala (F)	300,00
Eland (M)	900,00
Eland (F)	500,00
Waterbuck (M)	850,00
Waterbuck (F)	300,00
Bushbuck (M)	400,00
Bushbuck (F)	150,00
Kudu (M)	600,00
Kudu (F)	300,00
Wildebeest	550,00
Reedbuck (M)	300,00
Reedbuck (F)	250,00
Tsessebe	500,00
Zebra	550,00
Ostrich	750,00
Impala (M)	80,00
Impala (F)	40,00
Warthog (M)	300,00
Warthog (F)	80,00
Klipspringer	250,00
Grysbok	75,00
Duiker	90,00
Bushing	150,00
Hyena	50,00
Suni	75,00
Oribi	75,00
Serval	150,00
Civet Cat	100,00
Jackal	75,00
Porcupine	20,00
Wildcat	75,00

Species	Fees in US\$
Baboon	50,00
Genet	75,00
Caracal	100,00
Steenbok	100,00
Honeybager	100,00
Dassie	50,00
Vervet Monkey	5,00
Springhare	30,00
Guinea Fowl	4,00
Francolin	4,00
Sangrouse	3,00
Pigeons/doves	4,00
Ducks/Geese	4,00
Wild Crocodile eggs	\$3.00 per egg
Wet Crocodile skin export permit	2% of value exports
Mongoose	10,00
Antbear	50,00

TWELFTH SCHEDULE (*Section 2*)**MISCELLANEOUS FEES****12.1 Rainforest Special Activities—**

- (a) Fees for the use of the statute site, in the Rain Forest in the Victoria Falls National Park, for special activities by groups limited to ten people, whose stay shall not exceed two hours shall be published by the station.
- (b) The fees prescribed under (a) shall apply for half a day for similar special activities in all other parks.
- (c) Other special requests for Rainforest shall be charged fees on quotation.

12.2 Bush Dinner Sites

Charges for bush dinner sites shall be published by the Authority.

12.3 Firewood

Firewood prices shall be published by the station.

12.4 Release of Impounded Items

(1) Release of Impounded Vehicle or Motorized Equipment

Charges for the release of impounded vehicle or motorized equipment shall be—

- (i) US\$1000 for residents.
- (ii) US\$2000 for non-residents.

(2) Release of Impounded Non-Motorised Vessels

- (1) Charges for the release of non-impounded vehicle or motorised equipment shall be—

- (a) Dingies – US\$50,00.
- (b) Bicycles – US\$30,00.
- (c) Wheel Barrows – US\$25,00.
- (d) Push Cart – US\$100,00.
- (e) Scotch Cart – US\$100,00.
- (f) Fishing Rod – US\$20,00.
- (g) Banana boats or canoes – US\$150,00.
- (h) Crankers – US\$200,00.
- (i) Cameras – US\$1000,00.

(2) Charges for the release of mineral detectors shall be based on the existing market value.

(3) Storage fees shall be 20% of the value of the impounded item per quarter.

(3) Other charges for the release of impounded items

- (a) Kapenta Rig.
 - (i) US\$2 000,00 for residents.
 - (ii) US\$4 000,00 for non-residents.
- (b) Beasts.
US\$2,00 beasts per day.

- (4) Unclaimed impounded items shall be disposed of after 3 months.

12.5 Library Fees

(1) Day time use

US\$5,00, per day with internet services.

(2) Membership fees—

- (a) US\$50,00, per quarter for individuals.
- (b) US\$150,00, per quarter for institutions.

(3) Other fees—

- (a) Charges for damaged library materials shall be based on an approved quotation.
- (b) Charges for lost books shall be based on the current value of the lost book.

12.6 Rental of facilities and services

Rentals for the facilities appearing below shall be determined by the Authority from time to time—

- (a) Office space per unit.
- (b) Staff accommodation.
- (c) Conference Room, Lecture Theatre or other facilities of a similar nature.
- (d) Wedding facilities.
- (e) Full board catering services.

12.7 Compensation for Game Illegally Killed and for Any Loss or Damage to Property

(1) Compensation fees to the Authority be based—

- (i) on the value of the trophy at current live animal auction process for illegally killed game;
 - (ii) on the current replacement value for damaged property.
- (2) The Authority may waive the charges, where in its opinion, conservation interests are at stake or life is threatened.

Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (Tariff of Fees)
By-laws, 2019

THIRTEENTH SCHEDULE

Repeals

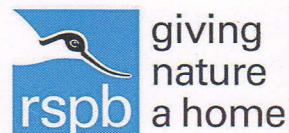
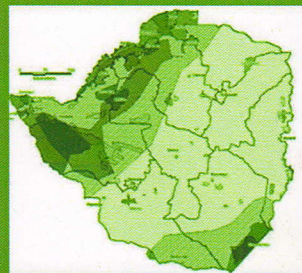
The Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (Tariff of Fees) By-laws, 2015, published in Statutory Instrument 79 of 2015, are repealed.



ZIMBABWE

VULTURE ACTION PLAN

2018 to 2022



Prepared through an Action Planning Workshop Document
compiled by Ian Games

FOREWORD BY THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF ZIMBABWE PARKS AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

Vultures as a family are one of the most endangered on the African continent and yet one cannot imagine Africa's skies without these iconic birds. These avian scavengers are nature's clean-up crew and in their absence proliferation of disease like anthrax, rabies, tuberculosis and botulism and decaying carcasses are the order of the day. They clean our landscapes like no other - nature's most successful scavengers and **they do all this for free**. A single vulture provides over US\$11,000 dollars' worth of ecosystem services for its cleaning services. By halting the spread of disease, they are worth much more to society in saved health service costs, not to mention contributing significant revenue to the tourism sector as well. **They are essential for our health**. Their decline can have serious knock-on effects on other species and the many benefits provided by nature. Vultures face a myriad of threats including unintentional and intentional poisoning, harvesting for belief-based use, reduced food availability and a shrinking habitat. However, not many people are aware of their predicament. Vultures may not be the prettiest or charismatic of birds and they are often referred to in derogatory terms due to their feeding strategy (consuming carrion) and because of their looks but it's hard to argue against their usefulness. They are in reality fantastically hygienic and caring parents.

The country has experienced increased vulture poisoning incidents that are impacting the populations between 2012 and 2019. Some of the notable vulture poisoning incidents reported include 191 vultures poisoned in Gonarezhou National Park (South-East Lowveld) in 2012, 40 vultures poisoned at a farm in Fort Rixon (Matabeleland South) in 2014, 22 vultures poisoned in Sinamatella (Hwange National Park) in 2015, 43 vultures poisoned at Sentinel Ranch in 2016 (Matabeleland South), 94 vultures poisoned on the border of Gonarezhou National Park in 2017, 24 Vultures poisoned at Sengwa Wildlife Research Station in 2017 (Midlands) and in 2018, 28 vultures were poisoned in Main Camp (Hwange National Park). The most recent poisoning incident occurred in Hwange National Park in January 2019 where 21 vultures were poisoned. We believe these killings are linked to poaching and vultures are dying as non-target species and in some cases vultures are killed to reduce early detection. Whilst these are the significant incidences that have been reported, it is estimated that other sporadic poisoning events involving vultures are taking place for which no information is being received. At this rate we will simply lose these valuable birds to extinction if action is not urgently taken to reverse the trend.

Long before the advent of the African Vulture Crisis, the Government of Zimbabwe had already committed to protecting these birds by declaring them Specially Protected Species under the Parks and Wildlife Act. Zimbabwe is one of the few countries in Africa that has accorded this special protection to vultures. By signing this Vulture Action plan the government of Zimbabwe re-affirms that commitment to protect vultures.

The purpose of the Vulture Action Plan is to encourage multi-sectoral, national, regional and international collaboration to address threats to vultures. It also encompasses awareness raising of the plight of vultures, their ecological importance and valuable ecosystem services, and propose solutions for African vulture conservation at the highest levels both nationally and regionally.

Most vultures are teetering on the brink of extinction across Africa. Considering the vital role they play in preventing the spread of life-threatening diseases, we must do everything we can to ensure the survival of these unsung heroes.



F. U Mangwanya
DIRECTOR GENERAL



Approval Page

The Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority Board of Directors and the Director General have approved the implementation of the Zimbabwe Vulture Action Plan (2018 to 2022).

Signature:

Date:

03/06/19

Mr. Fulton Mangwanya

Director-General - Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority

Signature:

Date:

5/6/19

Approved by Board Chair - Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority

ZIMBABWE

VULTURE ACTION PLAN

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F. U Mangwanya
DIRECTOR GENERAL

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Acknowledgements

The development of the Zimbabwe Vulture Action Plan is a culmination of the collective efforts by Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority, BirdLife Zimbabwe.

The Financial Support for the development of this Action Plan was provided by The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds.



Acronyms and Definitions

CAP: BirdLife Council for the African Partnership

CBD: Convention on Biological Diversity

CITES: Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

EBA: Endemic Bird Area. EBAs are defined as places where two or more species of restricted range i.e. with world distributions of under 50,000 km² occur together (Stattersfield et al, 1998)

EIA: Environmental Impact Assessment

EN: Endangered species

IBAs: Important Bird Areas. IBAs are sites of global biodiversity significance identified using international, objective standard scientific criteria. Places may be considered IBAs if they hold globally threatened species; restricted range species (world range <50,000 km²); biome-restricted species and/or congregations of significant numbers of the global population of a bird species. An IBA should as far as possible, be different in character from the surrounding area; exist as an actual or potential protected area; and, alone or with other sites, provide all the requirements of the birds, when present, for which it is important. (Fishpool and Evans, 2001).

LC: Least Concern species

NGO: Non-governmental organisation

NBSAPs: National Biodiversity Strategies and Action plans

NIBACS: National Important Bird Area Conservation Strategies

NSAIDs: Non-steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs

NT: Near-threatened species

The RSPB: Royal Society for the Protection of Birds

SAP: Species Action Plan. 'A Species Action Plan (SAP) is a scientifically authoritative, strategic document that defines specific, measurable objectives and actions for conserving priority species. The plan should be achievable, time-bound and involve all appropriate stakeholders' (BirdLife International Africa Partnership, 2001).

VU: Globally Vulnerable

VWG – Vulture Working Group

ZPWMA: Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority



1 Introduction

1.1 The Need for a Plan

Vultures are amongst Zimbabwe's threatened species, with all but one of the vultures routinely found in Zimbabwe are listed as being Endangered or Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List. These birds are an important part of the ecosystem playing a vital role in cleaning up the environment thereby reducing the spread of diseases and the proliferation of feral animals. However, they are under serious threat from various anthropogenic factors which include poisoning and land use changes.

There has been a surge of elephant poaching in recent years and also an increase of poisoned carcasses. This has led to a spike in the number of vultures being killed through poisoning, either inadvertently or directly. This coupled with the realization that our knowledge of vulture numbers, distribution and ecology in Zimbabwe has serious gaps led to the need to develop an action plan for these birds to ensure their survival.

1.2 Methodology

This Action Plan was developed primarily at a stakeholder workshop using a process and format developed by the BirdLife International Africa Partnership (BirdLife International 2001). The workshop process involves four main steps.

1. Presentation and discussion of background information about the species in question in order to identify gaps in knowledge on the species and capture new information.
2. A thorough analysis of the threats in a cause-effect relationship using the problem analysis.
3. Use of the agreed threats, their interrelationship and differing priorities to draft mitigating interventions.
4. Development and agreement on a monitoring and evaluation plan to assess whether there is change as a result of the interventions.

Further details about this methodology can be obtained from a Training Manual developed by Sande *et al*, 2005.

1.3 Action Plan Format

The development of the Action Plan used thematic areas both for the identification of threats and the development of objectives, projects and activities (see listing below).

1. Poisoning
2. Education & Awareness
3. Research & Monitoring
4. Habitat & Land Use
5. Policy & Legislation
6. Infrastructure

The Action Plan tables are presented first and the background information on vultures, threat analyses and other documentation follows on from this. This approach is used so that the plan itself is in front of the document and is not after the introductory materials.



2 Action Plan

This includes the vision, aim, objectives and projects and activities of the action plan. After identifying the threats of the species across its range, there is need for appropriate interventions or solutions to mitigate those threats. The solutions in this action plan have been packaged as vision, aim, objectives, projects and activities.

2.1 Vision

The vision is defined as the long-term end result of interventions. It will be for a longer time frame than that of the Action Plan.

The vision for vulture conservation in Zimbabwe is defined as being

To ensure healthy and viable populations of Vultures in Zimbabwe

2.2 Aim

The aim is a portion of the vision and is related to the time frame of the Action Plan. Ideally an aim should have indicators so it can be measured.

The aim for the Vulture Action Plan is

To reduce the anthropogenic threats facing vultures in Zimbabwe

2.3 Objectives, Projects and Activities

The objectives, projects and activities were defined in the thematic working groups during the action planning workshop. These were then collated and reconciled to produce the following tables which form the core of the action plan.

Notes

In the “**Priority**” column – graded with *** being the most urgent

In the “**Outcomes and Notes**” column – Notes are in *italics*

Many of these activities will be reliant on funding. And several would be best carried out by consultants (if funds were available) rather than relying on the goodwill of the VWG members. Hence many of the responsibilities assigned to the VWG may well be carried out as specific consulting tasks (to VWG members if possible).



Table 1: POISONING Action Plan

Objectives	Projects	Priority	Activities	Time Frame	Resp.	Outcomes and Notes
1: Improve handling and reporting of poisoning incidences	1.1: Poisoning response protocol clearly defined and implemented	***	Refine and agree on protocol	By Jun 2019	WVU	Protocol document
			Update poisoning manual	By Dec 2019	FZS	Poisoning manual updated
			Develop and roll out training materials and programmes	Ongoing	VWG	
			Collect samples from incidents in PA	Ongoing	VWG	Sample database
			Procurement and distribution of necessary equipment	Ongoing	ZPWMA	Sampling equipment distributed to hotspot areas initially
			Ensure secure chain of evidence	Ongoing	ZPWMA	Manual for field staff and training
	1.2: Zimbabwean poisoning database	***	Agreement on home for database	Ongoing	VWG	Database up and running
			Database structure defined (include legal outcomes)	Ongoing	VWG	
	1.3: Incident Hotlines established	**	ZPWMA hotline protocols	By May 2019	ZPWMA	Use existing reporting hotlines
		**	Establish Vulture Support Groups in communities living in vulture breeding areas	Ongoing	BLZ, ZPWMA,	
2: Increase collaboration at a regional level	2.1: Links to regional poisoning databases	**	Liaise with parks to compile country-wide updateable database and map	By April 2019	ZPWMA VWG	
			HWC database – link to RDCs and Parks to feed into map	Ongoing	ZPWMA	Tap into existing database
			As poisoning database becomes established there must be protocols for 2-way linkages into regional databases	By Oct 2019	ZPWMA, BLZ	
			Database of regional management authorities, NGOs and other groups with positions, names, contacts etc.	By May 2019	VWG	See list after table



Table 1: POISONING Action Plan

Objectives	Projects	Priority	Activities	Time Frame	Resp.	Outcomes and Notes
	2.2: Establish and retain regional links in all sectors	**	Through Vulture Working Group these linkages to be maintained	Ongoing	VWG	
3: Restricted access to hazardous substances	3.1: Hazardous substances law enforcement	***	Engage with distributors and users	Ongoing	VWG	Use agricultural networks, e.g. Agritex
			Identify supply chain	Ongoing	VWG	
			Actions on stockpiles	Long-term	EMA	<i>Work at the regional level (SADC)</i>
			Wildlife crime courts, penalties, prosecutor awareness raising	Ongoing	VWG	
			Pilot sniffer dogs (at crime scenes and at borders / roadblocks)		FZS	
	3.2: Initiate banning of some drugs/poisons	**	Lobby for the banning of key hazardous substances (suggest alternatives)	Ongoing	VWG	<i>Take a regional approach</i>

- SADC
- AHEAD
- KAZA / other TFCAs
- BirdLife Partners
- Agricultural sector
- Mining sector
- Pan African Vulture Cons. Strat.
- COMESA
- MEAs (CBD, CITES, CMS, WH)
- FAO
- link with rhino, elephant, pangolin groups to enhance messaging



Table 2: EDUCATION AND AWARENESS Action Plan

Objectives	Projects	Priority	Activities	Time Frame	Resp.	Outcomes and Notes
1: Comprehensive strategy for engagement developed and implemented	1.1: Database of engagement targets developed	***	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First Level: (ZINATHA, ZPWMA stations, ZRP near protected areas), Second Level: (RDC, Ward and Village Level) Third Level: Development bodies (Physical Planning, Agriculture etc) 	Ongoing	VWG	Database established with contact details
	1.2: Materials developed and distributed	***	Materials developed (posters, leaflets, booklets)	Ongoing	VWG	Materials on hand Materials distributed to key engagement targets
			Translations	Ongoing	VWG	
	1.3: Implementation of engagement strategy	***	Trade shows	Annually	ZPWMA	Attendance at identified trade shows
			Commemorate International Vulture Awareness Day	Yearly	ZPWMA, VWG	Increased awareness of vultures
			Restaurant and Rehabilitation station survey and documentation	Yearly	VWG	Document of stations
			Training of ground staff in crime scene evaluation (Parks, Forestry, ZRP)	Ongoing	ZPWMA	
			Advertise policy regarding vultures	Ongoing	ZPWMA	



Table 3: RESEARCH AND MONITORING Action Plan

Objectives	Projects	Priority	Activities	Time Frame	Resp.	Outcomes and Notes
1: Improved knowledge of vulture distribution and numbers in Zimbabwe	1.1: Vulture distribution and numbers	***	Assessment of available location data (cards, SAPAB 2 etc)	Oct 2019	NUST BLZ NHM	Brief report
			Collation of historical data (e.g. field records, atlas cards, SAPAB).	Nov 2019	BLZ, NHM	GIS data held by BirdLife
			Update regional maps from published sources (including neighbouring countries)	Ongoing	NUST	Regional maps (Use of sources in BirdLife library)
			Monitoring the Cape Griffon roost at Wabai Hill and searching for new roost site	Ongoing	NUST, BLZ, ZPWMA	
			Determine the size of the vulture breeding populations in Matabeleland, Sebungwe, Lower Zambezi Valley and the South East Lowveld	Ongoing	VWG	Annual Counts Nest Counting in protected areas Transects outside protected areas
			Transect surveys (nests, flying birds etc)	Ongoing	BLZ, NUST, ZPWMA	Repeatable survey transect design Surveys carried out (annually?)
			Counts at vulture restaurants	Ongoing	BLZ, NUST, ZPWMA, UZ	Annual counts
	1.2: Vulture movements	**	Assessment of available data and development of tracking study programme	Dec 2020	NUST	Baseline report available
			Tracking studies-Lappet-faced Vultures in the South East Lowveld	Dec 2020	FZS	<i>Dependant on funding</i>
		***	Data collection system for recording vulture sightings	Ongoing	BLZ	Up to date information on vultures
		**	Where do vultures spend most of their time?-foraging movements	Ongoing	BLZ, NUST	



			Assess the current distribution of 'vulture restaurants' in Zimbabwe	Dec 2019	BLZ, ZPWMA, VFWT	
2: Improved knowledge of vulture biology and ecology	2.1: Vulture nesting database	***	Related to above surveys but dedicated nesting database (with success rates where possible).	End 2021	BLZ, NUST, ZPWMA, FZS, VFWT	
	2.2: General ecology	*	Vulture Ecology in an urban set up Explore vulture restaurant facilities (in Kariba) as possible tool in vulture conservation	End 2021	UZ, BLZ, ZPWMA, VFWT	
	2.3: Population modelling	*	Annual productivity-breeding success	Annually	BLZ, ZPWMA, NUST, FZS	Improved understanding of vulture populations in Zimbabwe
3: Improved knowledge of threats and values of vultures	3.1: Refinement of threat analysis	**	What are the causes of Vulture Mortality	Ongoing	WVU, ZPWMA, BLZ, VFWT	Review of vulture threat category
	3.2: Ecosystem services modelling	**	Literature review of the Indian Case Study, East Africa	Mid 2019	NUST	
	3.3 Vultures and people	**	What are the attitudes and perceptions of communities on vultures	Ongoing	BLZ, NUST, BUSE, CUT, UZ	Based on previous studies by NUST
	3.4 Vultures and the muti trade	***	How prevalent are vulture parts on the muti trade	End 2019	ZPWMA, BLZ, NUST	To also involve Zimbabwe Responsible Gambling Association
		***	Investigate the trade of vulture parts for traditional medicine	Nov 2019		



Table 4: HABITAT AND LANDUSE Action Plan

Objectives	Projects	Priority	Activities	Time Frame	Resp.	Outcomes and Notes
1: Assessment of vulture habitat and food source status	1.1: Vulture habitat model developed	**	Land cover base map		VWG	<i>2008 Forestry data but assessment of more recent data should be carried out (e.g. 2010 global data does exist)</i>
			Other baseline data collated	Ongoing	VWG	
			Develop a model of density distribution	Sept 2019	NUST	
			Ground truthing	End 2020	BLZ, ZPWMA, NUST, FZS	
	1.2: Livestock distribution map developed	***	Access to Livestock Services data to create livestock distribution database	By Aug 2019	WVU	Textured livestock density distribution map
			Recorded livestock mortalities	By Oct 2019	WVU	
	1.3: Wildlife distribution map developed	**	Use available sources (also inverse of population data)	Ongoing	ZPWMA	Countrywide wildlife distribution density map <i>ZPWMA aerial surveys</i>
	1.4: Assessment of change in priority areas	**	Identify target areas using data above plus data from Research and Monitoring	March 2019	VWG	Report and associated maps
		*	Assessment of priority areas	Dec 2019	VWG	

Although landcover and landuse change is probably one of the more serious threats facing the survival of vultures the outcomes from this thematic areas are probably more useful for education and awareness rather than being ends in themselves. Their importance will be for informing political and policy processes (and not only for vulture conservation).



Table 5: POLICY AND LEGISLATION Action Plan

Objectives	Projects	Priority	Activities	Time	Resp.	Outcomes and Notes
1: Formation of Vulture Working Group Structure	1.1: Vulture Working Group formed	***	Group identified	Done	ZPWMA, BLZ	Group identified at this meeting
			Initial meeting	Done	VWG	Meeting minutes
			Parks to appoint Vulture coordinator	Feb 2019	ZPWMA	Coordinator in place
	1.2: Approval of Action plan by ZPWMA	***	Plan drafted, circulated, finalised	Oct 2017	BirdLife VWG	Action Plan to be completed at 1 st meet of VWG
			Plan approved and becomes official	2018	ZPWMA	Approved Action Plan printed and distributed
			“Plan on a Page” created	April 2019	VWG	Poster printed and distributed
2: Policy and Legislation review	2.1: Detailed analysis of stakeholders	**	Broad identification	Done	ZPWMA, BLZ	<i>Listing as part of this document</i>
			Follow ups to identify names, phones, email etc	Ongoing	ZPWMA, BLZ	Detailed database in place
			Development of detailed inclusive organogram to focus awareness efforts	Dec 2019	VWG	Detailed organogram existing and circulated
	2.2: Review of all legislation related to protection of vultures (including poisons)	*	Collation of all relevant Acts/policies, regulations in central database	Nov 2019	ZPWMA, BLZ	Database created (ZPWMA, BirdLife Library?) <i>Already some done in FZS document</i>
			Extraction and review of all sections pertaining to vulture conservation	Nov 2019	ZPWMA, BLZ	Legislation review document
	2.3: Review of prosecution process	**	Review of process	Aug 2019	VWG	Prosecution process document and highlights.
			Highlighting of problem areas	Nov 2019	VWG	Circulation of this document



Table 6: INFRASTRUCTURE Action Plan

Objectives	Projects	Priority	Activities	Time	Resp.	Outcomes and Notes
1: Infrastructure threats defined and interim plan to mitigate these in place	1.1: Linear infrastructure database	*	Database and map constructed	End 2019	ZPWMA, BLZ	ZESA to be approached for transmission grid GIS
			Database of incidents regarding problems on these	End 2017	ZPWMA, BLZ	BLZ, ZPWMA to jointly hold database
			Risk assessment for selected areas	Apr 2020	VWG	Risk assessment possible after data acquired
	1.2: Strategy for infrastructural threats developed	*	Position paper written and circulated	Aug 2019	VWG	Paper circulated and redrafted
			Strategy official	Feb 2020	ZPWMA	Becomes part of the Action Plan
			Review of policy regarding EIA for linear developments	Nov 2020	VWG	Policy review document
	1.3: Information disseminated	*	Information leaflet for mining companies	Mid 2019	VWG	



2.3.1 Vulture Working Group

The Zimbabwe Vulture Working Group was established during the Action Planning Meeting. The purpose of the working group was defined as being

1. For Coordination of Action Plan projects
2. Fundraising
3. Awareness
4. Policy and Advocacy

The following members were agreed

Table 7: Vulture Working Group		
Organisation	Position	Contact
Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority	Vulture Coordinator	To be advised – post to be created
BirdLife Zimbabwe	Group Convener	
Zambezi Society	Group Member	
Frankfurt Zoological Society	Group Member	
Environmental Management Agency	Group Member	
Wildlife Veterinary Unit	Group Member	
Victoria Falls Wildlife Trust	Group Member	
National University of Science and Technology	Research Coordinator	
Chinhoyi University of Technology	Group Member	
Bindura University of Science Education	Group Member	
University of Zimbabwe	Group Member	
Mukuvisi Woodlands (Eco Schools)	Group Member	
National Museums	Group Member	
CAMPFIRE	Group Member	
World Wide Fund for Nature	Group Member	
Malilangwe Trust	Group Member	
Zimbabwe National Traditional Healers Association	Group Member	



2.3.2 Reporting Protocols and Vulture Incident Database

In order to improve the collation and storage of data it is vital that reporting protocols are standardized. This should hold true for all poisoning incidents but the following is the recommended protocol for vultures. As all vultures are specially protected animals in Zimbabwe the first reporting line will be the ZPWMA. However it was recommended that other members of the Vulture Working Group also be informed.

Table 8: Reporting protocols and vulture incident database	
Vulture Incident “Hotline”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First reporting to Parks at local level (even outside the Parks and Wildlife Estate) • Failing that above report to the nearest ZRP station • Additional reporting to others (Vulture Working Group members) at regional level. These to be identified and circulated to Parks and ZRP • Regional reports link into the national level <i>Anonymous calls should be accepted</i>
Vulture Database	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommended that this be established on a “cloud”. Currently available data should populate the cloud database and help to establish its structure (e.g. data already existing on the Wildlife Veterinary Unit database) • Identified key organisations of Vulture Working Group can access the “cloud” database. Initially this will be ZPWMA but others will be defined at the first meeting of the Vulture Working Group • It will be vital to identify responsibilities for funding this initiative, both for establishment and for maintenance • It is also considered vital that this database links with other initiatives in the Pan African context. The flow of data is expected to be in both directions

Note: ZPWMA Regional Office Locations.

Northern – Chinhoyi; Southern, Masvingo; Central, Kwekwe; Western, Bulawayo

Parks has reporting protocols linked to Rhino monitoring- there was a suggestion that the same could be adopted for the vultures

2.4 Monitoring and Evaluation

A monitoring and Evaluation (M & E) plan is needed to determine whether activities are progressing according to schedule and have an impact on the conservation of the species. By obtaining information on the progress made in the implementation of the activities and using this information against the set indicators, it is possible to assess progress of implementation of the plan towards achieving the defined aim and objectives. Monitoring and evaluating progress on a regular basis helps to assess the priorities or slippages and make necessary adjustments if required. The M & E report also serves as a basis for keeping everyone informed.

The Zimbabwe Vulture Action Plan should be evaluated on an annual basis and be coordinated by the Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority in conjunction with BirdLife Zimbabwe. The engagement of other important stakeholders such as conservation NGOs, Government departments, scientific experts, local community representatives and International Conservation NGOs may be necessary during the evaluation.

3 Background

3.1 Introduction

Six species of vulture are found in Zimbabwe. An overview of these species is given below (BirdLife Zimbabwe Information Poster). In addition, there are records of two vagrants - the Egyptian Vulture *Neophron percnopterus* and the Rüppell's Griffon *Gyps rueppellii* (Mundy, pers. comm)




Table 9: Vulture overview		
White-Backed	Cape	Lappet-Faced
		
<p>The commonest vulture in Zimbabwe, and can gather at a carcass in large numbers (hundreds) where it feeds greedily and aggressively. It has a long neck to get inside the carcass. Can be seen almost anywhere in the country, but rare in the Eastern Highlands. Adults breed in lower altitude areas, and younger ones can roam wherever they want, and sometimes over huge distances of more than 1,000 km from point to point. Adults breed annually in tall acacia (and sometimes baobab) trees. Very vulnerable to being poisoned at a carcass, which is now its main threat. Rated as "critically endangered" by BirdLife International in Africa as a whole, but probably "near-threatened" in Zimbabwe.</p>	<p>Is the second-largest of Zimbabwe's vultures. It is mainly confined to the western, central and southern parts of the country but has been found on rare occasions in the Zambezi valley. This vulture is only sparsely represented here with the bulk of the population being found in South Africa. It tends to forage over grassland and woodland although it is reliant on cliffs and escarpments for breeding and roosting. These birds hunt over very wide areas so will roost at times in trees and pylons. A small, isolated breeding colony exists at Wabai Hill in central Zimbabwe which is believed to be the only breeding site in the country. Sporadic breeding since 1991. Although uncommon, flocks of over 100 have been recorded occasionally at animal carcasses.</p>	<p>This is the largest of the country's vultures with a wingspan of nearly 3 metres. It occurs sparingly over much of Zimbabwe, though very rare in the east. It has a good population in the Gonarezhou National Park as it prefers semi-arid zones. The adults often fly around in pairs, and each is a study in black, white and red colours. It breeds in lowveld areas way off the high veld, and nests in Very short trees at 5 - 10 metres off the ground which arc at the centre of a small territory of a few sq. km. It visits carcasses but usually does not feed much from them, and instead is partly a predator of small animals. When it does visit carcasses it postures around a lot. Bird Life International has an action plan for it in Africa, while in Zimbabwe it probably rates as "near-threatened".</p>

Table 9: Vulture overview

White-Headed	Hooded	Palm Nut
		
<p>It is the most attractive of Africa's vultures, and walks about with an 'arrogant' demeanour. It is the only vulture which can be easily sexed as to male or female when in adult plumage, by the large number of white secondaries in the wing of the female. It visits large carcasses but often does not feed from them, and if it does then it is very fastidious and never gets soiled with blood and gore. It is quite something of a predator on small animals, and also specialises on carcasses of small animals, even occasionally pirating the kill from an eagle. It breeds in lowveld areas and prefers to nest in baobab trees which are surrounded by territories up to 50 or so sq. km. Few if any seem to get poisoned.</p>	<p>This is a small vulture and dark brown in colour. It is fairly uncommon in Zimbabwe but is attracted to abattoirs. It is rare on the Highveld, and absent from the Eastern Highlands. At carcasses, which it frequently visits, it is forced to the margins by the larger birds, because it is at the bottom of the hierarchy. It compensates for this competition by trying to feed first, and by being comfortable in the vicinity of large carnivores. Also it specialises on other food sources such as termites, and faeces both of lions and humans. It breeds in lowveld areas and nests in tall evergreen trees and below the canopy, and its nests cannot therefore be seen from an aerial survey. BirdLife International has declared it as "critically endangered" in Africa, but it is not so in Zimbabwe, being rather "near- threatened" at worst, because of the chances of eating at poisoned carcasses.</p>	<p>Is very scarce in Zimbabwe with one, or possibly two, isolated populations. It has been resident at the Aberfoyle Tea Estates in the Honde Valley and on the adjacent slopes of Mount Nyangani for a number of years. It is believed to breed at Aberfoyle although perhaps only two or three pairs and younger birds occupy the area. It is infrequently recorded in the Zambezi valley, and these birds are more likely to be wanderers from Zambia rather than representatives of a separate Zimbabwean population. The adult is a visually striking bird being pure white with black on the wings and tail. As its name implies this vulture feeds mainly on palm husks although other seeds and fruit also make up their diet along with small birds, mammals and other small creatures.</p>

In addition there are isolated records of the Egyptian Vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*) and the Ruppells' Griffon (*Gyps rueppelli*).



3.2 Taxonomy

All vultures found in Zimbabwe belong to the family Accipitridae.

Class: Aves

Order: Falconiformes

Family: Accipitridae

Table 10: Vulture taxonomy					
White-Backed	Cape	Lappet-Faced	Hooded	White-Headed	Palm Nut
<i>Gyps africanus</i>	<i>Gyps coprotheres</i>	<i>Torgos tracheliotos</i>	<i>Necrosyrtes monachus</i>	<i>Trigonoceps occipitalis</i>	<i>Gypohierax angolensis</i>

3.3 Vulture Research in Zimbabwe (PJ Mundy)

Who has noticed vultures in Zimbabwe, and who has then written about them and studied them? Well of course the original San (Bushmen) inhabitants must have known vultures well and their mode of communication were the paintings of their rock art. As yet, however, I know of no site in Zimbabwe that has undoubted vultures painted thereon, though in imagination I see them there at Bambata (*contra* Parry 2002: 44). Similarly with the Bantu peoples and their (much) later entry, culminating in the very recent intrusion of the Ndebele group in the 1830s, vultures must have been well known to them. But all they have left us with are their superstitions, and their generic names for the birds – *Gora* in Shona and *Inge* in Ndebele. Species were not recognised, or at least not named as such.

Soon the Europeans were arriving, as traders, hunters and missionaries, into a land that barely had a name. Undoubtedly vultures were in their sights, often perhaps as pests, because they devoured the hunted animals when given a chance (e.g. Selous 1908: 260). But the Europeans wrote about their experiences and observations in southern Africa, actually from the mid-17th century far to the south, though not for another 100 years in the country that was to become Southern Rhodesia. So far the earliest note I have is from 1873 (Buckley 1874).

And it was just notes, and many of them, for the next 100 years. Then, John Ledger and I started the Vulture Study Group (VSG) in 1973, in South Africa, and in that same year I put a letter and a short article into *Honeyguide* (Mundy 1973 a, b), and elsewhere a description of our cannon net (Mundy & Choate 1973). And now, one might say, the game was on!

I quickly teamed up with Angus Anthony, and he studied the Lappet-faced Vulture *Torgos tracheliotos* in the Gonarezhou National Park (Anthony 1976). This followed on, in much more detail, from the observations of Ron Thomson (Thomson 1974). Meanwhile I had been visiting Wabai Hill on Debshan Ranch, to count the Cape Griffons *Gyps coprotheres* there, at their only known roost in the country (Mundy & Steyn 1977). Eventually I finished my D.Phil. thesis at the then University of Rhodesia, and it was published as a book (Mundy 1982). This covered my studies on all five species.

For many years, aerial surveys for elephants had been done, and in the Hwange National Park the observers had extended these to include counting vulture and eagle nests which were on the tree canopies. A general paper on the work was published (Howells & Hustler 1984), followed by more detailed studies on Hooded and Lappet-faced Vultures (Hustler & Howells 1988a) and White-headed Vultures (Hustler & Howells 1988b). Summaries of all species of vultures in southern Africa, including of course in Zimbabwe, and with general maps, were done (Mundy 1989).

For years the VSG had been planning a *magnum opus* on all the vulture species in Africa (eleven of them), and whatever was known about them. This was published towards the end of 1992 in Johannesburg (Mundy *et al.* 1992), and a little later by Academic Press in London. This book was very detailed on the species' characteristics, and their overall biology and ecology.



Later in that decade the VSG started its annual conferences, which included summaries of the birds from around the sub-continent. I contributed an article to the first one (Mundy 1997a). Just about contemporaneously, the southern African bird atlas project was published in two volumes. Zimbabwe had joined this initiative, albeit a little late, and atlassing had been hotly pursued in the period 1988-1993. For the first time ever, detailed distribution maps were shown of every species, including six species from Zimbabwe (Mundy 1997b). In the next year, the Important Bird Areas project was formulated, and Zimbabwe put forward its sites (Childes & Mundy 1998), three of which included vultures (middle Zambezi valley, Hwange National Park, Wabai Hill). Soon after, at the Vth world conference on birds of prey and owls, I contributed an article which included some Zimbabwe notes (Mundy 2000). Publications on vultures now slowed down from Zimbabwe, but the new decade heralded in the VIIth edition of the famous *Roberts birds of southern Africa*. Based on the atlas maps (named SABAP 1), good summaries were produced of eight species of vultures, that included notes from Zimbabwe (Piper 2005).

Of course many notes were produced over the years, and in my own “bibliography on the vultures of Zimbabwe” I have about 300 items from 1873 to the end of 2000. I hope to be able to bring this up-to-date, and digitise it.

Currently there is a new interest in vultures, and several projects are underway. Vultures are now part of the special species survey of the BLZ, as well as continuing to be recorded on the SABAP 2, field card, and nest record card schemes.

Research Publications

Anthony, A.J. (1976) Lappet-faced Vultures Certificate in Field Ecology
Mundy, P. J. and Steyn, P. (1977) Cape Griffons on Wabai Hill
Mundy, P.J. (1980) Five common species. D.Phil (1982 into a book)
Howells, W.W. and Hustler, C.W. (1984) Four common species
Hustler, C.W and Howells, W.W. (1988) Hooded and Lappet-faced Vultures
Hustler, C.W and Howells, W.W (1988) White-headed Vulture
Mundy, P.J. (1989) General accounts of eight species
Mundy, P.J., Butchart, D., Ledger, J. and Piper, S. (1992). The Vultures of Africa
Mundy, P.J. (1997) in AF BOSHOFF et al., Vultures in the 21st century.
Mundy, P.J. (1997) accounts of six species, in SABAP (I)
Piper, S.E. (2005) accounts of seven species, in Roberts VII
Chiweshe, N. and Mundy, P.J. (ongoing) Cape Griffons on Wabai Hill

Since 2011/12:

Matsvimbo, F. road strip counts

Mundava, J. Vultures and 'muti'

Frankfurt Zoological Society/Malilangwe Trust - Vultures in the lowveld



3.4 Distribution and population status

3.4.1 Africa distribution

Vultures are widely distributed throughout Africa and belong to the “Old World” grouping of birds. Table 11 has brief notes on their distribution throughout the continent and the distribution pages are shown in Figures 1 and 2.

Table 11: Brief notes on the continental distribution of the six Zimbabwean species					
White-Backed	Cape	Lappet-Faced	Hooded	White-Headed	Palm Nut
Found throughout semi-arid and savannah regions of Africa. Important breeding areas in eastern and southern Africa	Mainly found south of the Zambezi river with a few vagrants recorded further north	Found throughout semi-arid and savannah regions of Africa	Found throughout semi-arid and savannah regions of Africa but with a more restricted range than the Lappet Faced.	Similar range to the Hooded	One of the more common vultures found throughout central and parts of western Africa

3.4.2 Zimbabwe distribution

Two of the six species of vulture found in Zimbabwe have a country-wide distribution – the White-backed vulture and the Lappet-faced vulture. One – the Palm-nut vulture - is very rare with most sightings thought to be vagrants. However, nesting has been observed in the eastern mountain areas of the country). In addition, there are records of two vagrants - the Egyptian Vulture *Neophron percnopterus* and the Rüppell's Griffon *Gyps rueppellii* (Mundy, pers. comm.)

Table 12: Brief notes on the Zimbabwean distribution of vultures					
White-Backed	Cape	Lappet-Faced	Hooded	White-Headed	Palm Nut
Found throughout Zimbabwe with breeding recorded in the Hwange and Zambezi valley areas	It is mainly confined to the western, central and southern parts of Zimbabwe but has been found on rare occasions in the Zambezi valley.	It occurs sparingly over much of Zimbabwe, though very rare in the east. It has a good population in the Gonarezhou National Park as it prefers semi-arid zones	It is fairly uncommon in Zimbabwe but is attracted to abattoirs. It is rare on the Highveld, and absent from the Eastern Highlands. Important breeding areas include Tsholotsho and Gokwe areas	Found in the north and south-east of Zimbabwe with breeding areas in Hwange and south of Lake Kariba, and in the Gonarezhou	Is very scarce in Zimbabwe with one, or possibly two, isolated populations. Vagrants seen in the Zambezi valley area



Notes on vulture distribution

- Five species found in Zambezi Valley, South-East Lowveld, south and north Matabeleland
- Three species found on the Highveld (White-Backed, Lappet-Faced and Cape. Wabai Hill is a nursery area for the Cape Griffon)
- Vulture rare in eastern highlands probably because of tree plantations
- From the records there appear to be 3 “holes” with no vulture records (Umfurudzi, Buhera to Chimanimani and Karoi to Kwekwe)
- Hooded vultures were expanding onto Highveld as private sector abattoirs expanded but this has been reversed since 2000
- White-Headed Vultures appear to be expanding onto the Highveld and towards Bulawayo.
- Knowledge of breeding areas is very poor

Table 13: Estimated populations in Zimbabwe

Species	Distribution	No. cards in atlas	Breeding	Estimated population	Status
Cape Griffon	South of 18°S	183	Wabai Hill	25 birds	R
White-backed	Everywhere, except NE	2643	Below 1200 m	1000 prs (?)	RB
Lappet-faced	Absent from NE and ec	1083	Below 1000 m	100 prs (?)	RB
White headed	N and S of highveld	906	Below 1000 m	100 prs (?)	RB
Hooded	N and S of highveld; spreading	829	Below 1000 m	50 prs (?)	RB
Palm-nut	NE corner; but several sightings	1	Aberfoyle	1 pr	R
Egyptian	2-3 sightings in 20 years	1	no	-	V
Ruppell's Griffon	Highveld, 3 sightings	0	no	-	V

R = Resident; RB = Resident Breeding; V = Vulnerable



Figure 1: Vulture distribution in Africa (from Mundy *et. al.*)

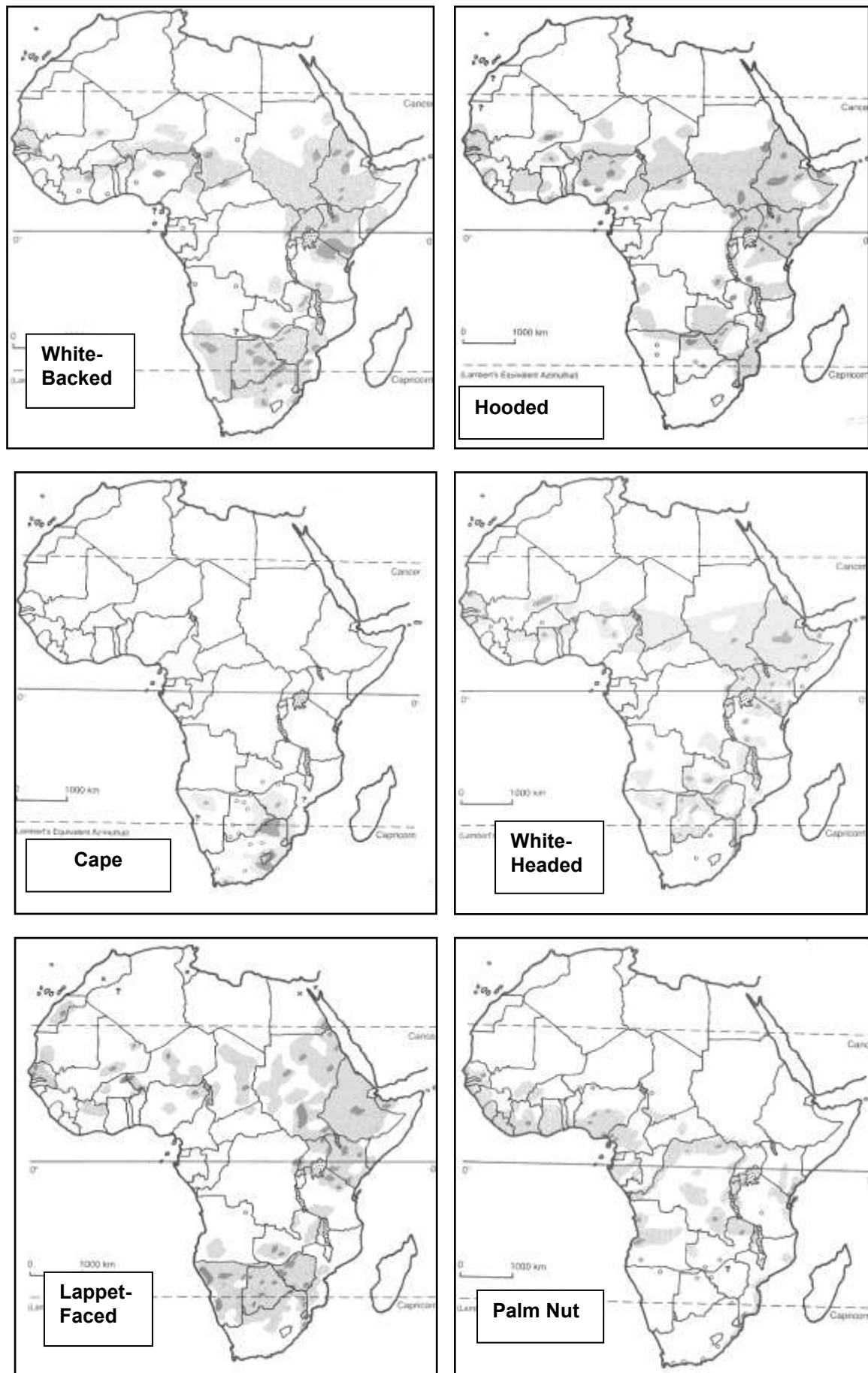
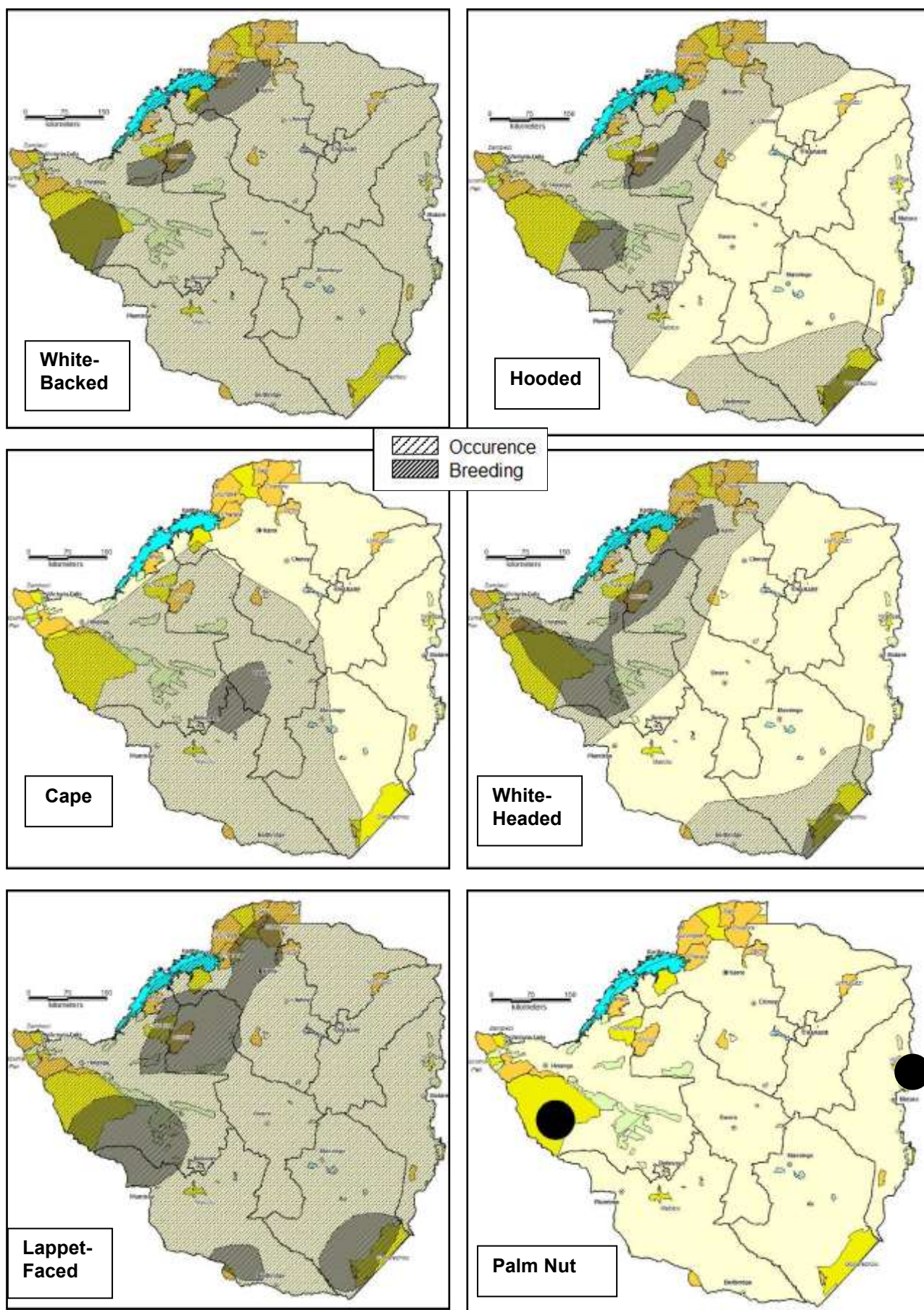




Figure 2: Vulture distribution in Zimbabwe (after Mundy *et. al.*)





3.5 Movements

Vultures are wide-ranging species with many being capable of covering large distances. The table below briefly summarises their travel characteristics. Very little information is available about vulture movements in Zimbabwe.

Table 14: Brief notes on movements of the six Zimbabwean species					
White-Backed	Cape	Lappet-Faced	Hooded	White-Headed	Palm Nut
Resident but with long distance movements by juveniles and immatures (1,500 km)	Usually resident but adults can wander over 1,000 km from colonies in non breeding season	Little known	Generally sedentary and territorial	Resident. Not thought to move large distances (200 km?)	Generally sedentary and territorial

3.6 Protection Status and Threat Listings

All vultures are listed as specially protected animals in Zimbabwe under the Sixth Schedule of the Parks and Wildlife Act. Regulations pertaining to those animals (and birds) listed in that Schedule are found in Part IX of the Act and are reproduced in Appendix 1. Section 45 details the control and punishments resulting from illegal hunting or possession of the listed animals (see below)

45 Control of hunting of specially protected animals and possession or sale of specially protected animals and products thereof:

(1) No person shall—

(a) hunt any specially protected animal; or

(b) keep, have in his possession or sell or otherwise dispose of any live specially protected animal or the meat or trophy of any such animal; except in terms of a permit issued in terms of section forty-six.

(2) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine not exceeding level eight or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years or to both such fine and such imprisonment [inserted by Act 22 of 2001, with effect from the 10th September, 2002.]

Table 15: Status on the IUCN Red List and in Zimbabwe (Shaded row)					
White-Backed	Cape	Lappet-Faced	Hooded	White-Headed	Palm Nut
Critically Endangered	Endangered	Endangered	Critically Endangered	Critically Endangered	Least concern
Near threatened		Near threatened	Near threatened		



3.7 Relationship with other plans and action strategies

Zimbabwe has a number of species action plans which include ostrich, crocodiles, rhino, and elephants. Generally these are prepared under the auspices of the ZPWMA. The plans are produced as strategies to improve the conservation of species that need immediate action.

The Zimbabwean Government is part of several Multilateral Environmental Agreements that are related to conservation of species and habitats including the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), African Eurasian Waterbird-Agreement (AEWA), Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Ramsar Convention as the most noticeable ones. Under the AEWA umbrella Zimbabwe is part of number of Species Action Plans. These are White –winged Flufftail, Slaty Egret and Grey Crowned Crane action plans.

More recently a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) was developed for the country. A number of issues that have been referred to in this plan are priorities within the NBSAP. Land use and land use systems, baseline information and Education and Awareness on biodiversity as a few examples.



3.8 *Biology, Ecology and Habitat requirements*

3.8.1: General biology of Zimbabwean Vultures

The following information on the general ecology of vulture found in Zimbabwe is presented first as a summary and then in more detail. This information comes from a variety of sources but as this is not a scientific paper, references to sources of statements have been removed.

Table 16: Brief notes on the ecology of Zimbabwean vultures			
	White-Backed	Cape	Lappet-Faced
Nesting	Tree nester, loose colonies	Colonial cliff nester	Tree nester
Clutch	One	One	One
Season	April-June	May-June	April-Aug
Habitat	Lowland open wooded savanna	Very wide range of habitats	Dry savanna, arid areas, mountain slopes
General	Gregarious, Common	Long distance flier	
Food	Carrion	Carrion	Carrion but will hunt
	Hooded	White-Headed	Palm Nut
Nesting	Tree nester	Tree nester	Tree nester
Clutch	One	One	?
Season	May-Dec	After rains	Aug-Jan
Habitat	Grassland, wooded savanna, desert, coastal areas	Mixed dry lowland woodlands	Forest and wooded habitats
General	Often associated with settlement	Often 1 st at carcass	
Food	Carrion, insects	Carrion	Fruit, predation, carrion



Table 17: General ecology of the five main Zimbabwean vulture species

Species	General Ecology Notes
Cape	<p>The age of first breeding is six years, rarely 4-5 years with an estimated 80-93% of pairs breeding annually. Cape Vultures are monogamous nest on tall cliff faces, typically in fairly large and discrete colonies numbering up to 1 000 pairs. Egg-laying spans March-September, mainly April-July, with a May-June peak with the timing of breeding appearing to synchronise the period of highest food demand (the middle third of the nestling period) with the period of highest food availability. The clutch almost invariably comprises a single egg, only very rarely are two eggs recorded (<1% of instances and possibly involving two females). The combined incubation and nestling periods cover some 6-7 months and an entire successful breeding attempt from nest building to the final independence of the fledgling can take up to almost a full calendar year. Breeding success (fledglings or large nestlings produced per egg laid) is 45-78% (mean=60%); at Kransberg breeding success (fledglings produced per occupied site) spanned 37-61% (mean 50%) per annum. The generation time of the species is unknown but has been estimated at 16 years.</p> <p>The Cape Vulture seems to have foraged, at least ancestrally, across all of the characteristically more open vegetation types, i.e. fynbos, Karoo, Kalahari, grassland and open woodland. It is essentially excluded from forest and dense woodland likely due to difficulties in locating and accessing suitable carcasses in such habitat. Gyps vultures are unique among extant vertebrates in being obligate scavengers. They feed, typically in large groups, on large mammalian carcasses, both wild and domestic, favouring the soft internal organs and muscle tissue. These vultures typically search for food communally, fanning out to search for carcasses on the wing and responding to cues from one another. Recent research has emphasised the important ecological role played by these birds in carcass removal, e.g. related to disease control.</p>
Hooded	<p>The age of first breeding is probably 5-6 years with about 80% of pairs reported to breed each year. A generation length of 17.8 years and the species is monogamous. Nests are typically solitary in southern Africa but sometimes loosely colonial where the species occurs at densities higher than those usually found in southern Africa. Unlike the conspicuous nests of most other vultures in the region, Hooded Vulture nests are typically well hidden high up in densely foliated trees, often along watercourses. Nests are often re-used. The main egg-laying period spans June-July (May-October) with the clutch comprising of a single egg. Females may re-lay after early failure. Incubation is by both sexes and spans 50-51 days. The nestling period is 100-120 (90-130) days. The post-fledging dependence period is up to a further four months. Breeding success is reported at about 46%. The species is single brooded.</p> <p>The Hooded Vulture is a species of woodland habitats. It is scavenger and regularly attends both large and small carcasses; other small offal such as lion droppings are also consumed. Like the Lappet-faced and White-headed vultures, it is usually outnumbered at large carcasses by Gyps vultures but gatherings at some large carcasses can be substantial. Adults are thought to be largely sedentary and juveniles and immatures to wander more widely.</p>
White Headed	<p>The age of first breeding is probably at least six years. At Hwange National Park, Zimbabwe, 17-61% (35%) of pairs failed to breed in any given year. The species is monogamous. It is believed to be territorial and nests are typically solitary and spaced well apart, i.e. typically 11-29 km apart in suitable habitat but occasionally as close as 1-2 km. Nests are situated in the crowns of trees, and are built of sticks and usually lined with grass. They are often re-used. The main egg-laying period spans June-July (May-October). The clutch comprises a single egg. Females may re-lay after early failure. Incubation is by both sexes and spans 55-56 days. The nestling period is 115 days. The post-fledging dependence period is up to a further five months. Breeding success is reported at about 44%. The species is single brooded. Natural causes of breeding failure include predation of nestlings by Verreauxs' Eagle.</p> <p>The White-headed Vulture is a species of woodland habitats. It sources its food through a combination of scavenging, kleptoparasitism and direct predation on small animals. This vulture, like the Lappet-faced Vulture, typically occurs in fairly small numbers, especially when compared with Gyps vultures, at large carcasses but is also regularly found at smaller carcasses and indeed may be more reliant on these for its regular food supply than the large carcasses which attract big numbers of Gyps vultures. Adults are thought to be largely sedentary and juveniles and immatures to wander more widely. Like other vultures, the White-headed Vulture drinks and bathes regularly.</p>



Table 17: General ecology of the five main Zimbabwean vulture species

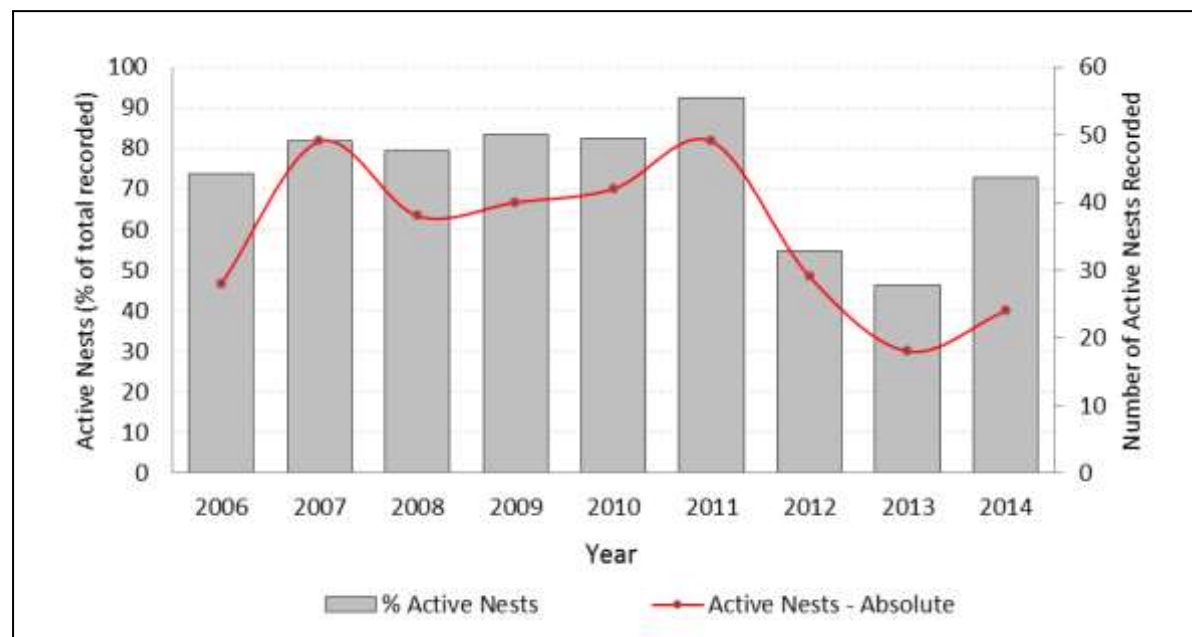
Species	General Ecology Notes
Lappet Faced	<p>The species is monogamous. The age of first breeding is at least six years. The generation length is 15 years. Nests are typically solitary in the region but in other areas where the species is common (or suitable breeding sites rare and localized) nests may be loosely clustered, i.e. sometimes as close as 700 m apart. The gigantic nests are situated in the crowns of trees, are built of sticks and usually lined with grass and are often re-used. The egg-laying period spans May-July in the region with the clutch comprising a single egg, very rarely two eggs. Females may re-lay after early failure. Incubation is by both sexes and spans 55 days. The nestling period is 120-128 days. The post-fledging dependence period is up to a further 170 days. Breeding success is reported at 44%. The species is single brooded. Natural causes of breeding failure include predation of nestlings by African wild cat, the secretary bird and possibly leopard.</p> <p>The Lappet-faced Vulture currently inhabits the woodland regions of South Africa and Swaziland, with an apparent preference for drier woodlands, although it likely extended into other biomes in the region, e.g. the Karoo, ancestrally. In the region, this vulture, like the White-headed Vulture, typically occurs in fairly small numbers, especially when compared with Gyps vultures, at large carcasses but is also regularly found at smaller carcasses and indeed may be more reliant on these for its regular food supply than the large carcasses. It dominates other vulture species at carcasses and is a regular kleptoparasite. The Lappet-faced Vulture, with its huge beak, seems to feed mainly on skin, meat and skin on jaw bones, tendons and ligaments at large carcasses as well as a special liking to the head of an animal, items other vultures are less well equipped to deal with. Lappet-faced Vultures are known to kill small animals outright but the true extent of this active predation is still unknown. This vulture is capable of long-distance movements, but is not migratory. Like other vultures, the Lappet-faced Vulture drinks and bathes regularly.</p>
White Backed	<p>The age of first breeding is four years, although birds only acquire full adult plumage in their 7th year. The species is monogamous. Unlike most other Gyps species, White-backed Vultures typically nest in tall trees and not on cliffs. Nesting on steel pylons has been recorded regularly in parts of South Africa. Nesting is typically loosely colonial, with pairs breeding within sight of one another, but usually with only one or sometimes two nests in a single tree. Where available, nests are typically concentrated in tall trees along watercourses. Nests are built of sticks and usually lined with grass. They are often re-used. The egg-laying period spans April–September, mainly April–July. The clutch almost invariably comprises a single egg, only very rarely are two eggs recorded. Juveniles are partially dependent on their parents for food for 5-6 months after fledging. Breeding success is 43-87%. Nesting success is negatively correlated with nest density. The species is single brooded. Natural causes of breeding failure include predation of nestlings by leopard, serval and honey badger.</p> <p>Annual survival in one South African study was found to be at least 85% in second-year birds to just less than 100% in adults, although the sample size (n=7) was small for the latter and overall the study was compromised by the fading of patagial tags after about 4-5 years. Natural sources of mortality include birds killed by lion at carcasses and by black-backed jackals while drinking and bathing.</p> <p>The White-backed Vulture inhabits the woodland regions of southern Africa. Its feeding and foraging habits are similar to those of the congeneric Cape Vulture and it relies primarily on large mammalian carcasses and feeds communally. It is reported to very occasionally take live prey, e.g. young Springbok and Warthog. This vulture is capable of long-distance movements. Movements can be on a sub-continental scale and GPS-GSM tracked immatures made daily movements up to about 200 km. White-backed Vultures typically roost in trees and on pylons. Like the Cape Vulture, the White-backed Vulture drinks and bathes regularly.</p>

3.8.2: Nesting Data

As with many aspects of vulture knowledge in Zimbabwe the nesting database is a little thin. There was a successful nesting site for the Cape Griffon (a communal nester) at Wabai Hill near Gweru but this now seems to have been abandoned.

Data on nests of the other vultures have been collected from Gonarezhou and from the next-door Malilangwe Wildlife Reserve and both show significant declines in recent years (see Figure 3 for Malilangwe data). The Lappet-Faced vulture nests in Gonarezhou and again significant declines have been noted since 1975.

Figure 3: Percentage and absolute number of active vulture nests observed during the annual aerial census at Malilangwe Wildlife Reserve from 2006 to 2014.



3.9 Threats

The development of the Action Plan used thematic areas both for the identification of threats and the development of objectives, projects and activities (see listing below).

1. Poisoning
2. Education & Awareness
3. Research and Monitoring
4. Habitat & Land Use
5. Policy & Legislation
6. Infrastructure

3.9.1 Identified Threats

A threat analysis is an important step when developing a species action plan. A clear understanding of the threats facing vultures in Zimbabwe can help to define the intervention that need to be undertaken. At the Action Planning Workshop the following threats to vultures were identified by participants.

There is a great deal of argument about the importance of threats and also the importance of the thematic areas with respect to threats. However, poisoning was agreed to be the most immediate threat facing vultures in Zimbabwe and the one where it could be possible to mitigate. Education/awareness and research/ monitoring are also areas in which results are possible within the time frame of the action plan and hence they are listed high up in the table. Although policy and legislation changes are vital in



the long-term they are difficult areas in which to achieve results within the time frame of the action plan and hence appear lower down the listing. Land use changes are longer term threats and are very serious but they are also areas where it will be difficult to achieve meaningful results within the three year time frame.

Table 18: Threat summary by thematic area	
Poisoning	DELIBERATE POISONING <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ivory and horn • Bushmeat • Detection avoidance DIRECT PERSECUTION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muthi (including snares) • Stock protection • Pet trade/zoo • Nest disturbance ACCIDENTAL / INADVERTENT POISONING <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Problem Animal Control • Veterinary drugs • Lead
Education & Awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate awareness in Government • Poor awareness in general public • Poor awareness in rural communities
Research and Monitoring	DATA DEFICIENCY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population Status (Increasing/Declining)? • Distribution • Quantify Ecosystem Services (\$?) • Causes of decline • People's (Public) knowledge, perceptions and attitudes? (across all categories of the society). • Uncoordinated conservation/ communication efforts
Habitat & Land Use	HABITAT CONVERSION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion to agriculture – increasing area of land under subsistence agriculture • Wild habitat to pastoral land • Urban area increase SHIFTING FOOD SOURCE/AVAILABILITY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changing husbandry methods • Changing livestock distribution • Livestock mortality rates OTHER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bush encroachment (Reduced visibility, take-off distances) • Veld fires (Reduce trees, nesting sites) • Wildlife distribution • Climate change (4) • Deforestation (5) • Mining – Habitat fragmentation • Infrastructure development



Table 18: Threat summary by thematic area

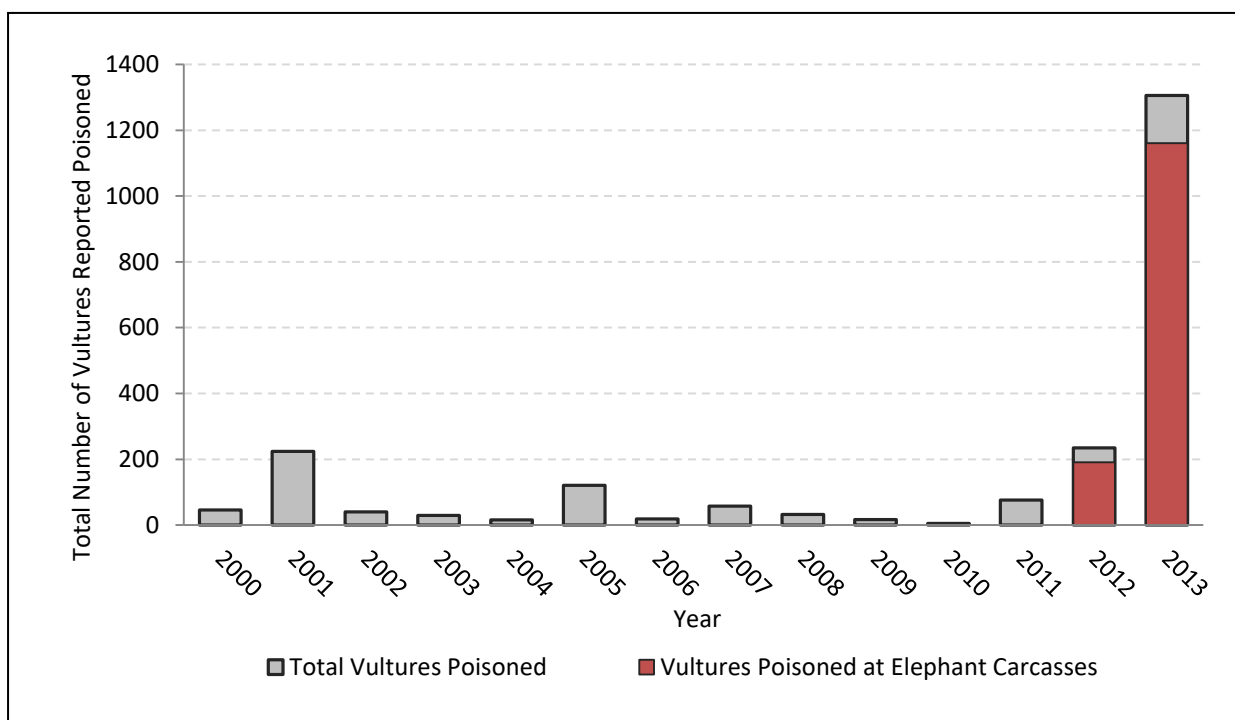
Policy & Legislation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak enforcement of existing policies and legislation • Little collaboration at national and regional level • Fines/Punishment levels not punitive • Lack of political support • Toxic chemicals being smuggled in • Toxic chemicals legal in industry/agriculture • Economic situation in Zimbabwe • Lack of resources for EMA / Ministry of Agriculture / National Parks to enforce policies • Subsistence farming encouraged by Govt • Poor funding for vulture rescue centres
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Powerlines (electrocution) • Windfarms (Collisions) • Farm reservoirs (Drowning) • Railway • Roads

3.9.2 Poisoning

The primary drivers of vulture poisoning are varied and related primarily to problem animal control, the traditional medicine/muthi trade, ivory and rhino poaching and indirect/ unintentional poisoning from veterinary and other drugs.

Poisoning of vultures is not a new phenomenon and has been ongoing for some time at relatively low levels. However, there has been a worrying spike in the numbers of vulture poisoned in recent years, both in Zimbabwe and elsewhere. The Figure below (From Capon) shows nearly 700 reported poisonings over an 11 year period and then over 1,300 cases in 2013 alone in Southern Africa. Most of these recent poisonings are directly linked to poisoned elephant carcasses.

Figure 4: Southern African vulture poisoning cases 2000 to 2013





The motivation for poisoning takes several forms but they are primarily listed as being

Deliberate Poisoning

- Concealment of poaching
- The traditional medicine trade
- Direct poisoning (vultures believed to be predators in their own right)

Inadvertent poisoning

- Killing of wildlife for trophy parts (ivory, horns)
- Killing of predators as a danger to livestock

Table 19 below shows some recent cases related to ivory poaching where significant numbers of vultures died.

Table 19: The number of vultures found and the motivation of vulture poisonings relating specifically to ivory poaching in Southern Africa in 2012 and 2013. (From Capon, 2014)					
Year	Area	Species	# Dead	“Bait”	Reason
2012	<i>Gonarezhou National Park, Zimbabwe</i>	White-backed	176	African Elephant	Suspected - <i>Muti trade</i> - Upper beaks of 57 WBV & 8 LFV had been removed.
		Lappet-faced	15		
2013	<i>Gonarezhou Area, Mozambique</i>	White-backed	62	African Elephant	Suspected - <i>Muti trade</i> - Heads removed.
		Lappet-faced	17		
	<i>Kwando Concession, Botswana</i>	White-backed	320	African Elephant	Suspected - <i>Poachers attempting to hide the poached carcasses.</i>
		Lappet-faced	6		
		Hooded	2		
	<i>Bwabwata National Park, Namibia</i>	<i>Suspected - White-backed</i>	600	African Elephant	<i>Suspected - Poachers attempting to hide the poached carcass.</i>
	<i>Hwange National Park, Zimbabwe</i>	White-backed, Cape & Other unidentified species	219	African Elephant	<i>Non-target species but poisoned through watering holes & poisoned carcasses.</i>



Two main poisons have emerged as posing major threats to biodiversity conservation in Africa through misuse and intentional poisoning, Aldicarb and Carbofuran. In Zimbabwe, a further two substances have been used in poison poaching cases in recent years – Cyanide (Hwange Incident) and Monocrotophos (Malilangwe). They are briefly summarized below.

Table 20: Most commonly used poisons for wildlife killing Masterson and Foggin		
Poison	LD-50	Common source
Cyanide	3 mg / kg	Mining
Aldicarb	1 mg / kg	Pesticide
Carbofuran	10 mg/kg	Pesticide
Organophosphates (e.g. Monocrotophos)	20 mg/kg	Pesticide
Bradifacoum	1 mg/kg	“Papiol” Anticoagulant used to control Baboons
Fenthione	4 – 25 mg/kg	“Queleatox”

The legislative framework for the control of the use, storage, transport of poisons is relatively strong in Zimbabwe with several Act and regulations in place (see below). However, the enforcement of these regulations is weak and prosecutions are few.

- Chapter 20:14 – Parks and Wildlife Act of 1975 –
- Chapter 20:21 – Trapping of Animals (Control) Act –
- Chapter 18:12 – Fertilizers, Farm Feeds and Remedies Act
- Chapter 15:05 – Hazardous Substances and Articles Act
- Chapter 20:27 – Environmental Management Act (Act 13 of 2002)

Table 21: Legal Controls Summary	
Act	Comments
Parks and Wildlife Act of 1975	All vulture species in Zimbabwe are listed as ‘Specially Protected’, affording them the same level of protection as Rhino. Section 45 of the Parks and Wildlife Act covers offences relating to specially protected animals.
Trapping of Animals (Control) Act –	The use of poisoned bait to capture or kill an animal is classified as a Class II Trap and offences relating to this are listed under section 6 of the Trapping Animals (Control) Act of 1973.
Fertilizers, Farm Feeds and Remedies Act	Restrictions on the sale of fertilizers, farm feeds and remedies
Hazardous Substances and Articles Act	Control of specified hazardous substances
Environmental Management Act	Water pollution Storage, transport and inappropriate use of toxic substances



3.9.3 The *umuthi* Trade

In order to supplement the information base for the use of vulture parts in the *umuthi* trade in Zimbabwe a study was carried out by Josephine Mundava at the National University of Science and Technology. The results of this study are summarised below.

1: Methods

- Information was gathered through interviews with traders and traditional healers at the Bulawayo Makokoba market and Harare Mbare market.
- We also interviewed traditional healers registered with the Traditional Medicine Practitioners Council (Ministry of Health).
- Also interviewed ZINATHA leadership, and TMPC representatives.
- Adults >18years
- Ethnicity – non-discriminating
- Interviewing time not limited
- No stratification by age or sex – interviews dependent on individuals' willingness to participate

2: Results

- Vulture products are traded in and used in traditional medicine in Zimbabwe.
- There are no discriminations by species in use: a vulture is a vulture, regardless of the species.
- Prime parts include heads, brains, beaks, feathers, claws and bones
- Other raptors (eagles, owls) are also used for various purposes.
- Smaller birds like the Fork-tailed Drongo and the Grey Go-away Bird are also for various purposes.

3: Summary of Uses

Use is linked to the behaviour of the bird in the wild. Vultures seem to 'know' where the carcasses are – foretelling/clairvoyance powers for the user; they are able to see from afar – same ability transferred to user – foretelling, gambling etc.

- **Clairvoyance & Foretelling** – feathers mixed with herbs and smoked
- **Feathers** mixed with herbs also used in treating ailments such as **nosebleeds** and **hiccups**.
- **Heads/heart** - 'traditional healer' initiation rituals to **enhance contact** with ancestors.
- **Brains** used to enhance dream accuracy (brains prescribed/sold to both traditional healers and regular clients (to aid in gambling, thieving etc...)).
- **Bones** used as ornaments by healers as part of their trade, bone types used are individual specific – per ancestor dictate.

4: User Data

- Market traders and traditional healers generally rely on suppliers - they do not catch the birds themselves.
- No idea where the birds they use are from or how they are caught.
- 'No questions' asked policy to avoid spooking suppliers.
- A few who catch the birds themselves use nooses on donkey carcasses in rural areas and also catch engorged birds at carcasses.
- Supplied by rangers.
- **Majority of healers/traders do not mind using poisoned carcasses for their medicine (they believe since the medicine is not ingested then it would not have an effect on the user.**
- Some claim to 'know' if a carcass has been obtained through poisoning, and would avoid use of such.
- There are no clear seasonal trends for both supply and prescription of vulture medicine
- **Each vulture head could fetch between \$150-200 – added value of herbs and other rituals – just a little of the vulture materials are added**



5: Traders and healers standpoint on mass poisoning for *umuthi* extraction

“I need one vulture bone and a feather to conduct my ceremonies”

If genuine/ethical traditional healers do not use large amounts of vulture material – so who is poisoning?

- Loss of traditional controls on use (taboos, fines) – These existed as safety measures to ensure the sustainable use of resources.
- Unregulated commercialisation of traditional medicine – most poachers carry out mass poisoning for **export?**
- Human population increase, economic hardships – more consumers.
- Proliferation of unregistered healers and prophets - activities are difficult to monitor and they probably promote the use of material from mass poisonings.
- Lack of awareness on sustainable use.

3.9.4 Infrastructure

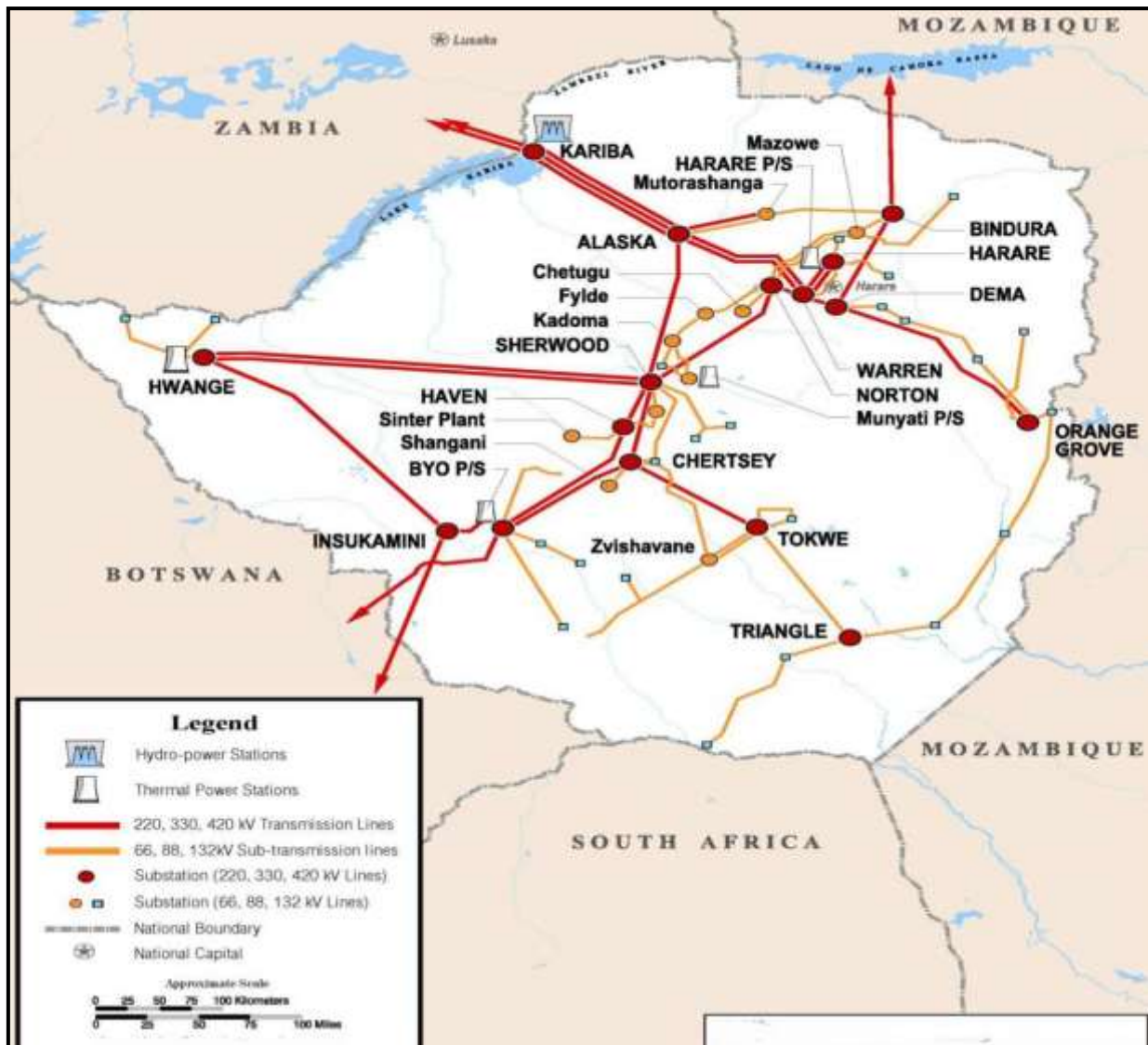
There are several types of infrastructure that can cause vulture mortalities and these are listed below.

- Powerlines (electrocution)
- Windfarms (Collisions)
- Farm reservoirs (Drowning)
- Railways (esp along Hwange Park boundary)
- Roads

Linear infrastructure such as roads and railways can result in the death of wildlife which attracts vultures thereby putting them at risk (especially along/ in protected areas), Powerlines are probably the most dangerous of these to vultures and some species use them as nesting sites (South Africa). The advent of windfarms is probably some way off in the future for Zimbabwe and there are no (?) records of drowning in farm reservoirs.

Powerlines could have the potential to cause vulture fatalities and the main transmission lines in Zimbabwe are shown below.

Figure 5: Existing electricity transmission grid for Zimbabwe



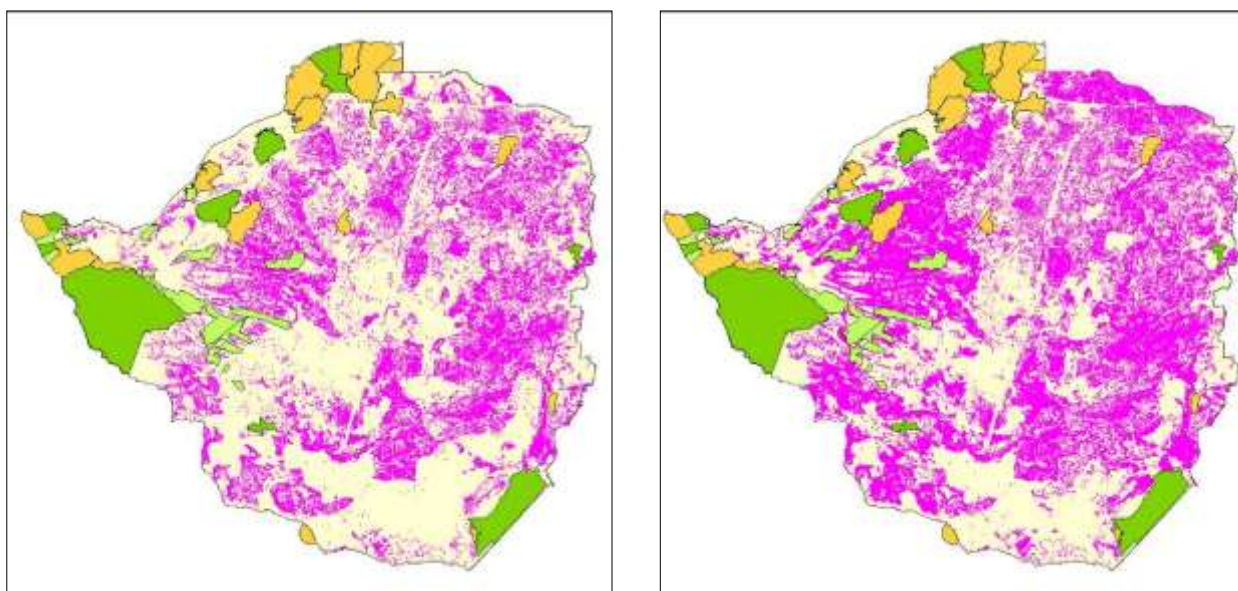
3.9.5 Land Use Change

Land use change will have far reaching effects on vultures. First of all there will be the direct effect of habitat conversion, essentially a gradation from wilderness/wildlife areas to urban areas (Figure 6). Then there will be effects associated with the shifting and change of the food source as livestock management regimes change (examples are the reduction of private sector abattoirs since the inception of the land reform programme in 2000 and the decrease in the size of the national herd). A related effect may be stock losses due to climate change.

Other land use related effects can be caused by bush encroachment, fires, mining, deforestation, infrastructure development and climate change (see Table 22).

Table 22: Threats to vultures resulting from land use change	
Habitat Conversion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wildlife habitat to pastoral land • Conversion to agriculture • Urban area increase
Shifting Food source/ Availability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changing husbandry methods • Changing livestock distribution • Livestock mortality rates
Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bush encroachment (Reduced visibility, take-off distances) • Veld fires (Reduce trees, nesting sites) • Wildlife distribution • Climate change (4) • Deforestation (5) • Mining – Habitat fragmentation • Infrastructure development

Figure 6: Change of cultivated land/Bare ground 1992 to 2008
Forestry Commission data





3.10 Stakeholders

Stakeholders were identified at the planning workshop and categorised as follows:

1. Zimbabwe Government
2. Zimbabwe Institutions
3. Regional Authorities
4. National NGOs
5. International NGOs
6. Civil Society
7. Private Companies

A detailed listing is shown in Table 23.

Table 23: Stakeholders for vulture conservation	
Zimbabwe Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant Ministries (Environment, Water and Climate, Agriculture, Mechanisation and Irrigation, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs, Education, Mining, Health, Information, Finance – Need to define target ministries) • Zimbabwe Parks & Wildlife Management Authority (ZPWMA) • Environmental Management Agency (EMA) • Wildlife Veterinary Unit (WVU) • Agricultural Services • Rural District Councils (RDCs) • Zimbabwe Revenue Authority (ZIMRA) • Department of Research and Specialist Services (DRSS) • Zimbabwe Republic Police (ZRP) • Livestock Research • Zimbabwe Tourism Authority (ZTA) • Central Statistics Office • Medicines Control Authority of Zimbabwe
Zimbabwean Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tertiary Education Institutions (National University of Science and Technology, Bindura University, University of Zimbabwe, Chinhoyi University of Technology, other Universities) • National Museums and Monuments of Zimbabwe • Teacher Training Institutions • Research Council of Zimbabwe
Regional Authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neighbouring Countries (South Africa, Botswana, Mozambique, Zambia, Namibia) Wildlife Management Authorities • Environmental Management Authority • Police/Customs
National NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BirdLife Zimbabwe • Environment Africa • Wildlife Environment Zimbabwe • Victoria Falls Wildlife Trust • Zambezi Society • Mukuvisi Woodlands Association • Malilangwe Trust • ZINATHA • SPCA • VAWZ • Tikki Hywood Trust



Table 23: Stakeholders for vulture conservation

International NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• BirdLife International• BirdLife South Africa• Royal Society for the Protection of Birds• VULPRO• IUCN (Incl. SSC Specialist Groups)• Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS)• World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)• Africa Wilderness Trust• CNRS• CIRAD• Endangered Wildlife Trust• Namibia Nature Foundation• AACEM (Moz)• Nam, Bots and Zambia Bird Societies• Vulture Study Group of Namibia• African Wildlife Foundation (AWF)
Civil Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Religious groups• Tourism and Hunting (Zim Hunters Association, ZHGA, SOAZ, ZATSO)• Zimbabwe Farmers Union• Commercial Farmers Union• Rural/local communities• Environmental NGOS? LRT, AWARE
Private Companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chemical Importers and distributors• Mining Companies• Agricultural Companies



3.11 Factors affecting plan implementation

Table 24: Factors that may affect action plan implementation	
Attitudes	Are there local cultural attachments of the species which can enhance its persecution or protection?
Economic Implications	Vulture body parts are used for medicinal and social purposes. These are traded in informal markets and appear to be quite readily available.
Existing Conservation Measures	All vultures in Zimbabwe are specially protected and killing, capturing and possessing body parts is illegal.
Administration/ Political Environments	The plan being prepared will not change the existing political/administrative set-up. It is therefore crucial that the activities in the plan will fit into existing institutional frameworks.
Species Biology	There are significant gaps in our knowledge about vultures in Zimbabwe. Most distribution information is from card records which are 20 years old. Population estimates are based on sketchy information, as is data on movements. The poor data sets for Zimbabwean vultures are an area of considerable concern.
Local expertise and interest	There is a significant and growing interest in vultures in Zimbabwe
Appeal of species for tourism	Traditionally vultures are not regarded in high esteem by officials and members of the public and this needs to be addressed through this action plan.
Resources	Resources to fund vulture research and conservation are limited in Zimbabwe.



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Approval Page

The Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority Board of Directors and the Director General have approved the implementation of the Zimbabwe Vulture Action Plan (2018 to 2022).

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Mr. Fulton Mangwanyana

Director-General - Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Approved by Board Chair - Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority



ZIMBABWE NATIONAL LION CONSERVATION STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN (2020-2025)



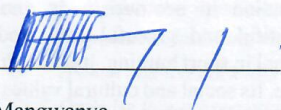
A male lion with cubs he has sired (Photo credit: Brent Stapelkamp)

Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority

Approval Page

The Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority Director General have approved the implementation of the Zimbabwe National Lion Conservation Strategy and Action Plan (2020-2025)

Signature: _____



Mr. Fulton Mangwanya

Date: _____

07/08/2020

DIRECTOR-GENERAL - ZIMBABWE PARKS AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

FOREWORD BY DIRECTOR GENERAL OF ZIMBABWE PARKS AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY



Zimbabwe is privileged to be one of the few lion range states in Africa where large areas of land set aside as protected areas, still have viable, stable and growing lion populations. In some parts of Africa, lions have been completely wiped out either by hunters, or through habitat loss and other factors with the only record to indicate their existence in the past now left as anecdotal evidence. The lion is a powerful African symbol, it is a flagship species and yet its future is under threat. The conflict with local communities and the threat to livestock and human lives in many parts of the world including Zimbabwe is well documented. While its attraction in ecotourism as one of the most beautiful and graceful cats, and as a trophy animal in sport hunting, its economic benefits are huge. Its social and cultural values are an integral part of the Zimbabwean lifestyle, therefore efforts to ensure lion conservation need to be strengthened.

It is important for Zimbabwe have a strategy that guides conservation and management of this top predator. As a world leader in sustainable conservation, we have taken a lead in developing conservation strategies, which ensure sustainable use. I have no doubt that with the expertise gathered in this document encompassing the wildlife industry, technocrats, academia inter and non-governmental organizations, wildlife producers including local communities, etc., we will all join hands in the implementation of the conservation measures and activities.

Collaborative work on research and monitoring of lions needs to be strengthened to ensure that adaptive management is practiced and is also informed by sound science. Zimbabweans take pride in our rich wildlife heritage, let us continue working together to ensure that we effectively conserve our lions in all their range areas in the country for the present and future generations.

Implementation of this lion conservation strategy will go a long way in meeting our long-term strategies for biodiversity conservation and I invite you to partner with us and play your part on this noble cause.

SUMMARY

The first ‘*Conservation and Action Plan for the lion (Panthera leo) in Zimbabwe*’ was developed in 2006 in response to the development of Africa wide conservation plans for the species. It has served Zimbabwe well but with increasing global and regional concerns and changing circumstances regarding the conservation of lions it was appropriate to revisit and update a National Lion Conservation Strategy and Action Plan. The major components of the earlier strategy have been brought forward, albeit in a different format, but with a greater focus of law enforcement, the extension of lion range within the country, and the recovery of some populations that have declined.

The strategy, therefore, focuses on the following long term and shorter-term goals, and five key components, in keeping with related plans for rhinos and elephants:

Long-term Vision: *Lions conserved and managed sustainably for their aesthetic, cultural and ecological values and the socio-economic development of Zimbabwe.*

Goal: *(Immediate objective or purpose):*

To secure and where possible, restore as many viable free ranging lion populations as possible in Zimbabwe, whilst mitigating their negative impacts and enhancing their value for the benefit of people through sustainable use.

Targets:

- 1. Ensure the persistence of key/core lion populations and other important populations including those of doubtful viability*
- 2. Human and livestock loss caused by lions reduced*
- 3. Optimise lion conservation-related net benefits to local communities/ landholders*
- 4. Review and enhance ethical sustainable use of lion*

In order to meet these goals and to effectively contribute to national policy objectives, the following five component and strategic objectives have been adopted as the primary focus for strategic action in achieving the immediate and long-term conservation of lions in Zimbabwe:

1. Protection and Law enforcement to ensure the effective security of all lion populations in Zimbabwe
2. Biological monitoring and management of lions to achieve viable populations that are within upper and lower acceptable limits to change in numbers and distribution
3. Implementing social, economic and cultural strategies to enhance the contribution of lions to rural livelihoods, protected area management and national development
4. Building conservation capacity and ensuring that sufficient and appropriately trained personnel, equipment, infrastructure and finances are mobilised, available and used efficiently and effectively to lion conservation
5. Ensuring coordination, collaboration and programme management with local, and international stakeholders to implement these strategic objectives.

These strategic components can readily be framed as objectives, and outputs with a set of necessary and sufficient activities and key performance indicators that need to be implemented to achieve the outputs and targets. These are framed at a strategic level from which more detailed annual plans that fit available resources and requirements at local or cluster levels can be developed.

An overview of the main conservation plan is provided in the following Objectives Tree. The sets of key activities for each Output are provided in Section 4.

Objectives Tree

Long-term Vision: *Lions conserved and managed sustainably for their aesthetic, cultural and ecological values and the socio-economic development of Zimbabwe*



Goal: *(Immediate objective or purpose):*

To secure and where possible, restore as many viable free ranging lion populations as possible in Zimbabwe, whilst mitigating their negative impacts and enhancing their value for the benefit of people through sustainable use.

Targets: *1. Ensure the persistence of key/core lion populations and other important populations including those of doubtful viability
2. Human and livestock loss reduced
3. Optimise wildlife conservation-related net benefits to local communities/ landholders
4. Review and enhance ethical sustainable use of lion*



Key Components	1. Protection and law enforcement	2. Biological Monitoring and Management	3. Social, Economic and Cultural Framework	4. Building Conservation Capacity	5. Coordination, collaboration and program management
Strategic Objectives	Objective 1. Ensuring effective protection of all lion populations in Zimbabwe	Objective 2. Implementing effective biological and ecological management to achieve viable populations that are within upper and lower acceptable limits to change in numbers and distribution	Objective 3. Implementing strategies that enhance the contribution of lions to livelihoods, protected area management and national pride and development	Objective 4. Ensuring that sufficient and appropriately trained personnel, equipment, infrastructure and financing are mobilised, available and used efficiently and effectively for lion conservation	Objective 5. Ensuring effective coordination and collaboration with local, national, and international stakeholders to implement these strategic objectives,
Outputs	Output #1: Management, security and law enforcement actions to minimise, illegal losses of lions, their prey and their habitats, implemented	Output #2: Adaptive, evidence-based management to maintain viability of all lion sub-populations implemented	Output #3: Fair distribution of financial benefits from lions improved and tolerance for those living with lions increased	Output #4: Sufficient numbers of trained, equipped, motivated and effective personnel are deployed and operational	Output #5: Coordination mechanisms to assess and review adaptive lion population management and strategic planning established and operating

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CAMPFIRE	Communal Areas Management Plan for Indigenous Resources
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Flora and Fauna
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
KAZA	Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
NDF	Non-Detriment Finding
RDC	Rural District Council
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SMART	Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool
SOAZ	Safari Operators Association of Zimbabwe
TFCA	Transfrontier Conservation Area
ZPHGA	Zimbabwe Professional Hunters and Guides Association
ZPWMA	Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority
ZRP	Zimbabwe Republic Police

Staff abbreviations (used to indicate responsibilities in the action plans)

DG	Director General
DDGCon	Deputy Director General Conservation
CM	Cluster Manager
AM	Area Manager
CE	Chief Ecologist
PRM	Public Relations Manager
HRM	Human Relations Manager
LC	Lion Coordinator
LWG	Lion Working Group

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The support provided by the Lion Recovery Fund for the development of this conservation strategy and action plan is gratefully acknowledged, as is the contribution to its development by the participants in the consultative workshop on lion conservation and management held at Boulton Atlantica on the 12-14 of June 2019.

1. Introduction and Background

Lions have formed a powerful symbol as the ‘king of beasts’ for many cultures throughout the ages. They are now extinct in Europe, a remnant population remains in India and their numbers in Africa, their last stronghold, have declined drastically in most countries in recent decades. Four countries in southern Africa provide an exception to this trend. Lion populations are either stable or growing in Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe. As a result, Zimbabwe shoulders both a national and an international responsibility to conserve its lions for the cultural, ecological, and economic benefits they provide. Given sufficient habitat, a viable prey base, and protection, it is clear that lion populations can recover remarkably quickly. Small founder populations of lions introduced to two larger well-stocked conservancies (formerly cattle ranches) in the South East Lowveld, for example, grew at more than 20% per annum over periods of 15-20 years.

Following the Rinderpest pandemic that swept through southern Africa in 1895, when both wild and domestic populations of cloven-hoofed animals collapsed, populations of large carnivores were also reduced to very low numbers. However, as both livestock and wild ungulate populations recovered, large carnivore recovery was curtailed by expanding agro-pastoralism and cattle ranching, and conflict with humans, where lions were killed. The first game reserves were established in 1928 and, even then, large mammal populations were still low and recovering. In Wankie Game Reserve (now Hwange National Park), for example, game populations were growing at about 13% per annum between 1937 and 1949¹. If a similar growth rate prevailed during the previous ten years the likely prey biomass in 1928 would have supported less than 1 lion per 100 km², compared with 4 or more per 100 km² in 2019.

National long-term data on the trends and numbers of lions in the country are not available. Information available over the last three decades indicates an overall increase in lion numbers despite marked declines in some areas. Increases have occurred with the introduction of lions to two large conservancies, namely, Save Valley and Bulyebe Valley. A marked decline in lion numbers occurred in the Sebungwe region, primarily in Chizarira National Park and Chirisa Safari Area as a result of declines in prey populations due to poaching.

Primary factors constraining the growth and extension of lion populations in Zimbabwe are:

- Lack of available wild habitat into which lions can expand their range due to habitat fragmentation and land use change in neighbouring areas.
- Depleted prey bases in some protected areas.
- Conflict between lions and small-scale agro-pastoralists settled on the boundaries of protected areas and impacts of retaliatory killing of marauding lions.
- Scarcity of resources to implement conservation action.

Each of these constraints provides opportunities to be tackled and the primary purpose of this lion conservation strategy and action plan is to provide a framework for achieving effective and sustainable conservation of lions in Zimbabwe.

This plan builds on the 2006 Conservation Strategy and Action Plan and includes all of the primary elements of that plan, albeit in a different format. The 2006 strategy had its origins in renewed concerns about the conservation status of the African lion and proposals for the species to be listed on Appendix I at the 13th Conference of the Parties to CITES in Bangkok in 2004. The conference recommended a detailed examination of the issues relating to the conservation of the African Lion lions through a series

^{1/} Ted Davison, the first Warden, recorded the numbers of “head of game” seen per mile walked on his patrols in the park and included an annual figure in his reports for years 1937-1949. These figure increased at an annual rate of 13%.

of regional workshops. IUCN followed through on the recommendation and, together with other stakeholders organised a workshop for West and Central African countries in 2005 and another for East and Southern Africa countries in Johannesburg in 2006. A major recommendation of the workshop was that lion range states develop and implement national lion management plans. The Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority, together with IUCN, convened a workshop in October 2006 to develop a lion conservation strategy and action plan that has been in force since then.

Since 2006 there have been further failed proposals to list the African lion on CITES Appendix I and both the United States and the European Union have developed more stringent domestic measures surrounding the import of lion trophies from Africa. They require range states to provide evidence that trophy hunting is not detrimental to lion populations – the Non-Detriment Finding (NDF). The United States of America, in addition, requires that states provide evidence that trophy hunting of lions enhances the conservation of the species in the wild. These international pressures have served to increase the amount and depth of research on lion ecology and on monitoring the impacts of trophy hunting. They have also served to stimulate the ongoing development of trophy hunting regulations and practices that minimise, if not remove, adverse impacts of trophy hunting on lion population dynamics.

Given the developments in lion research and increasing concerns, both national and international, regarding the conservation and management of lions the ZPWMA, with support from the Lion Recovery Fund, convened a stakeholder workshop in June 2019 to revisit and update the national lion conservation strategy and action plan. The proceedings of the June workshop were distributed in early August 2019.

1.1 Numbers, distribution and trends of lions in Zimbabwe

Recent estimates of the four regional populations indicate a current population of nearly 2,000 lions (Table 1). The lion population in Hwange NP is considered to be stable and this probably applies to that of Northwest Matabeleland. However, this population is contiguous with that in neighbouring Botswana and trends in that population may influence those in the Zimbabwe component.

Table 1. Estimates of the extent of lion range and the number of lions in four regions in Zimbabwe. (Source: NDF 2016)

Region	Area (km ²)	Estimated Number of Lions	Lions per 100 km ²
Northwest Matabeleland	24,863	737	3.0
Sebungwe	6,953	72	1.0
Lower Zambezi Valley	7,491	212	2.8
South East Lowveld	12,335	896	7.3
Total	51,642	1,917	2.7

Note: The figures for Lower Zambezi Valley cover only part of the overall protected area of ~ 12,000 km²

The number of lions in the Sebungwe has declined with increasing habitat loss resulting from expanding settlement, increasing human population and agriculture in the region, encroachment into protected areas and depleted prey populations in protected areas. The human population in the districts covering the Sebungwe grew from 55,000 in 1950s to 750,000 in 2013 as result of immigration and following a boom in cotton production in the 1980s (Cumming and Lynam 1997). Wildlife habitat and wildlife numbers in both protected and CAMPFIRE areas recently declined markedly as reflected in the 75% decline of elephant from ~ 14,000 in 2006 to 3,500 in 2014. In the mid 1970s the Sengwa Wildlife Research Area (in the southern sector of Chirisa Safari Area) held a pride of at least 25 lions at a density

of 14 lions per 100 km² (Cumming 1975, and unpublished data). A recent camera trap survey found a single lion in Chirisa Safari Area – the result of uncontrolled bushmeat poaching and depleted prey populations (Unpublished Report). With appropriate management the protected areas of the Sebungwe provide a clear opportunity to recover lion populations in this region.

Gonarezhou National Park, a core protected area of the South East Lowveld, is experiencing increasing large herbivore populations and along with increasing lion numbers. The introduction of lions into the Save Valley Conservancy and Bubye Valley Conservancy resulted in these populations growing at more than 20% per annum over a period of two decades, resulting in the largest regional population on the country.

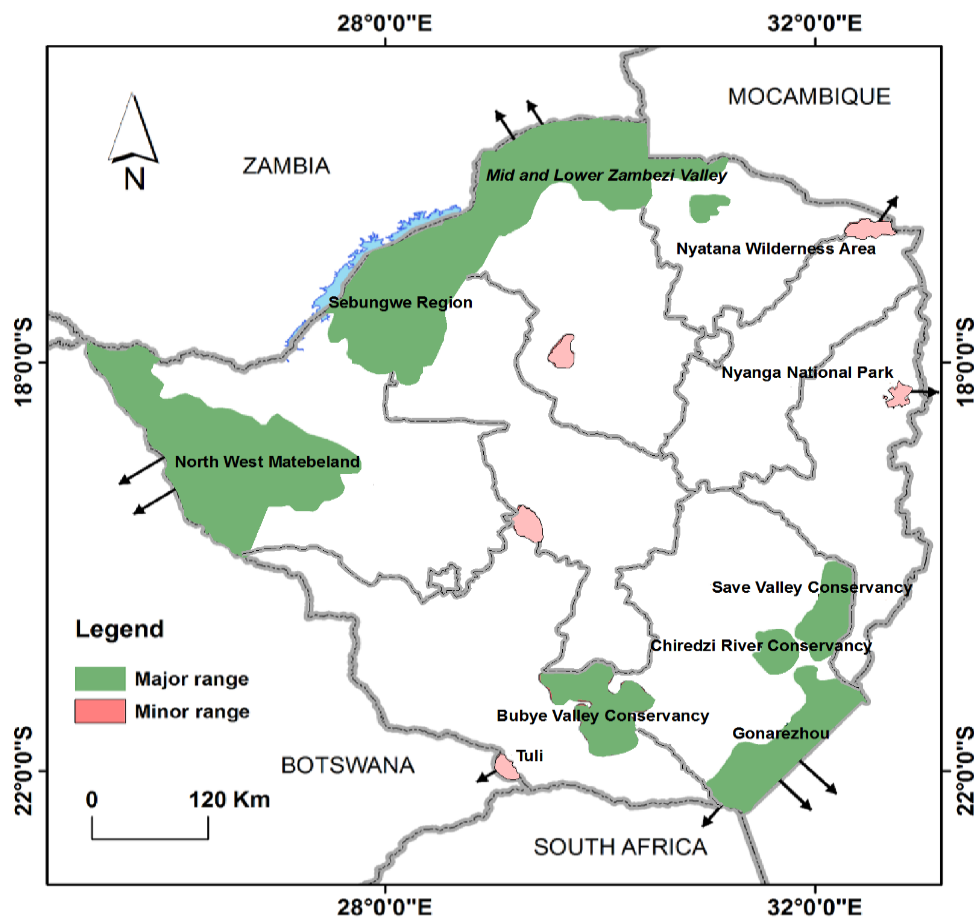


Figure 1. The current major and minor ranges of lions in Zimbabwe

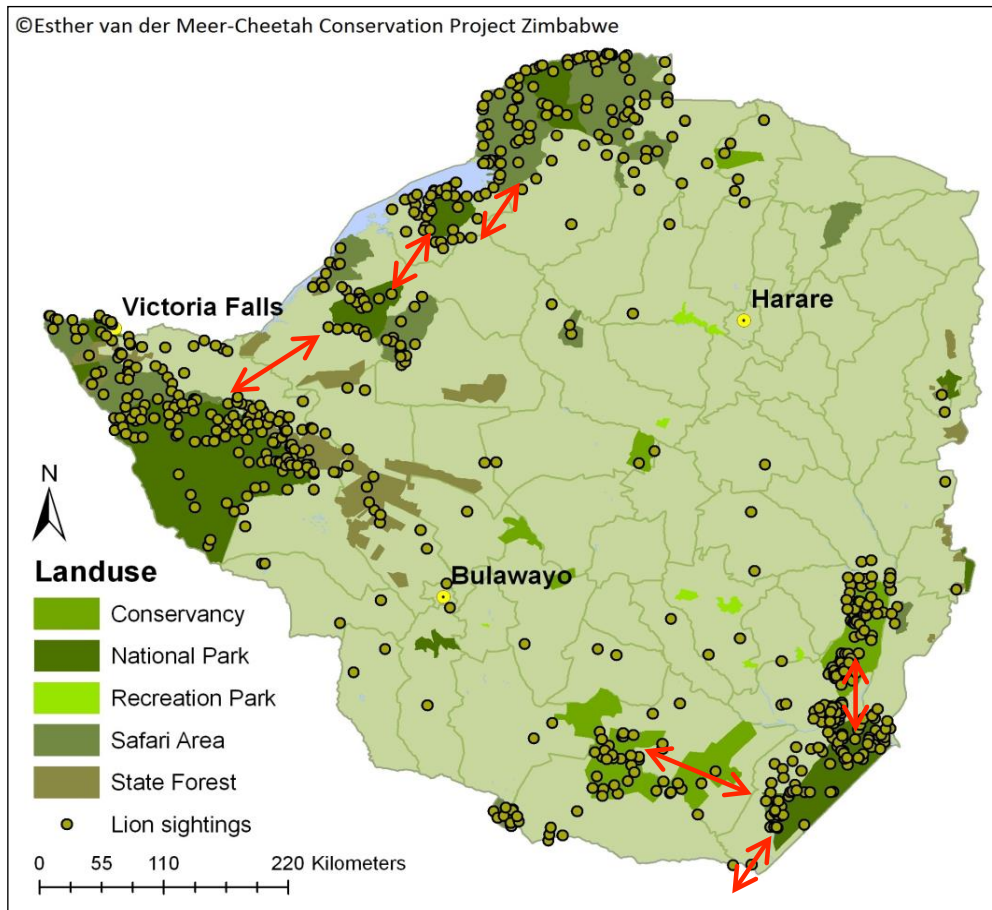


Figure 2. Distribution of lion sightings in Zimbabwe and an indication of potential corridors (red arrows) (Source: Lion NDF, 2016)

1.2 Targets for lion distribution, numbers, and connectivity in Zimbabwe

The recent map of lion sightings in Zimbabwe (Fig. 2) reveals four clusters of lions, one in Northwest Matabeleland, a second with few sightings in the Sebungwe south of Lake Kariba, a third in the Mid-Zambezi Valley, and a fourth in the South East Lowveld. Options for extending viable populations of lions to other areas in the country are limited. The open unmanaged populations in the Northwest and the Lower Zambezi Valley appear to be stable. The lion population in the South East Lowveld has grown rapidly although it has recently been curtailed in the fenced Buby Valley Conservancy. As indicated above, the Sebungwe lion population is depleted but with improved management of its four protected areas, an opportunity exists for recovery of lion numbers.

Opportunities to maintain connectivity between the three northern lion populations exist but may rapidly close and will require urgent attention. Connectivity between the presently somewhat isolated populations of Buby Valley Conservancy and Gonarezhou National Park may be achieved through the inclusion of lions in Nuanetsi Ranch and the creation of linking corridors. Similarly, options still remain to link the Save Valley lion population to Gonarezhou and through to Kruger National Park via the Sengwe-Tshipise Wilderness Corridor (Fig. 1).

The question of establishing Thresholds of Potential Concern, or setting limits to change, for lion populations in the country was discussed at some length during the June workshop. The general consensus was that open lion populations, those in large unfenced areas, did not need to be managed and that populations should be allowed to fluctuate. Population growth in fenced populations, where

dispersal and density dependent regulation is likely to be compromised, may need to be controlled and guidelines for this eventuality need to be developed. While the focus has tended to be on the management of lion population growth and perceptions of ‘overpopulation’, thresholds and specific action plans also need to be considered for populations that may be declining. In several cases lion population declines have been associated with declining available prey and attention needs to be directed at dynamics of preferred prey species namely, buffalo, giraffe, wildebeest and zebra (Hayward and Kerley, 2005). Disease issues relating to lions have been neglected but with increasing rural domestic dog populations and the incidence of rabies and distemper, attention will need to be directed at vaccination programmes in areas surrounding protected areas.

1.3 Implementation of the Strategy and Action Plan

1.3.1 Institutions and Roles

i) Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority

ZPWMA through the Parks and Wildlife Act, Chapter 20: 14, has a national mandate to manage wildlife in the country. By the same instrument it is appointed the lead agency in the conservation and management of lions, i.e. protection, monitoring, research, and sustainable use. It is also responsible for establishing collaborative arrangements with other governmental and non-governmental organisations to conserve and manage lions in the country.

ii) Intra-governmental organisations

ZPWMA works jointly with security organisations such as Zimbabwe Republic Police (ZRP), Zimbabwe Defence Forces, and the President’s Office to protect lions, curb illegal killing, and control trade in lion products. ZPWMA works with these organisations through the Joint Operations Command as well as through direct bilateral arrangements with them and the Judiciary. ZPWMA also works with Customs at ports of exit and entry to improve control of illegal movement of wildlife products across boundaries.

iii) Inter-governmental organisations

ZPWMA works closely with sister organizations from neighbouring countries such as Zambia, Mozambique, South Africa and Botswana in wildlife protection, information sharing and lion monitoring through bilateral and regional arrangements (SADC). At international levels, ZPWMA is both the CITES Management Authority and CITES Scientific Authority and works with other countries through CITES and other inter-governmental agreements to control trade in lions and to protect lions. Both the Northwest Matabeleland and the Sebungwe regions fall within the Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA) and involve collaboration in the conservation and management of large carnivores within this framework. ZPWMA is also working with the Convention on Migratory Species and their African Carnivore Initiative that seeks to establish a task force to examine the illegal trade in carnivore products.

iv) Non-governmental organizations

Both local and international organizations partner with ZPWMA in lion management. They mobilize resources for protection, research and monitoring, and assist directly with lion monitoring and research programmes, information sharing, and advocacy.

v) Private sector

The corporate community participates in managing lions mainly through resource mobilization. Safari operators report poaching and assist in anti-poaching patrols. Through lease and trophy fees they

provide revenue to ZPWMA. They help develop infrastructure, provide funds to communities and supplement diets with meat from trophy animals.

Zimbabwe subscribes to the principle of sustainable utilisation of wildlife resources including the sport hunting of lions whereby offtakes are adaptively managed and monitored through a participatory and science-based process.

vi) Local Communities

Local communities are involved in lion management in CAMPFIRE areas, through sharing information, advocacy and wildlife protection. They report incidents of human-lion conflict and in some areas are actively engaged in “Lion Guardian” activities to minimise impacts of lions on their livestock.

1.3.2 Funding and resource mobilisation

Adequate and sustainable funding and provision of other resources are important to effective protection of lions. Resources are mobilized from within ZPWMA, by the private sector, and by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. Partnerships between ZPWMA and other stakeholders are some of the innovative measures being developed to secure funding for lion conservation. There may be a need for the Government to provide additional support to the conservation of lions and their prey base, particularly given the current levels bushmeat and commercial poaching, and anti-hunting sentiment in North America and Europe.

1.3.3 Coordination

i) ZPWMA

ZPWMA takes the lead in coordinating other institutions in lion conservation activities in the country. It will convene and chair the proposed Lion Management Committee meetings. Similar meeting are scheduled for rhinos and elephants and the possibility of amalgamating these meetings will be explored.

ii) Lion Coordinator

This Action Plan provides for the appointment of a Lion Coordinator within ZPWMA who will be responsible for coordinating lion conservation and management activities in the country. The Lion Coordinator will liaise with the International Conventions Office in ZPWMA on international matters affecting lion conservation and also liaise with the CAMPFIRE office for matters affecting the conservation of lions in CAMPFIRE districts. The draft Terms of Reference for the Lion Coordinator are provided in Annex 9.7.

iii) Lion Working Group

As reflected in the Proceedings of the June 2019 Workshop a Lion Working Group will be established to work on specific issues relating to lion conservation in the country and to annually to review progress in implementing the Action Plan. The National Committee will document that progress in implementation and any suggested revisions to the Action Plan and make their report available to the Director General of ZPWMA.

The Lion Working Group will meet at least twice in a year to review the implementation of the national plan, each regional plan, and local plans. The Working Group will strengthen links with various bodies at national and regional levels including within the TFCA framework. ZPWMA will convene and chair the Working Group meetings. The draft Terms of Reference for the Lion Working Group are provided in Annex 9.5.

1.3.4 Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring the implementation of this Action Plan will be done using the Key Performance Indicators contained in Section 4. Monitoring the implementation will be done and reported on by the Lion Coordinator on a quarterly and annual basis. A major evaluation of progress will be done every two years and in 2025. Monitoring and evaluation will be done at each local area level, at the Cluster level, and at the National level.

1.3.5 Links with continental and regional initiatives

This Action Plan recognizes the existence of the East and Southern African Lion Action Plan, the KAZA Carnivore Conservation Strategy (that includes northwest Matabeleland and the Sebungwe), and initiatives that are currently taking place at a continental level, including by the African Union. These include the development of the Common Strategy on Combating Illegal Exploitation and Illegal Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora in Africa. At the SADC level initiatives involve developing a Plan of Action and implementing the SADC Protocol on Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement. This Action Plan will be reviewed periodically in the light of developments that are taking place in the SADC Region, Africa and beyond.

1.3.6 Regional strategies within Zimbabwe

The devolution of management oversight to Cluster levels, with more detailed action plans within the national plan, provides the basis for effective adaptive management at regional and local levels. An example of how this might be devolved to the regional level is provided in Annex 1.

1.3.7 Protecting lions for the future

Poaching and the illegal wildlife trade are serious concerns for all lion range states. Although the 2006 Conservation Strategy and Action Plan for Lion in Zimbabwe did not need to prioritise law enforcement, protecting the habitats and prey base for lions, and minimising the loss of lions to an increasing threat of trade in lion body parts, are now an important, if not primary, component of this Action Plan.

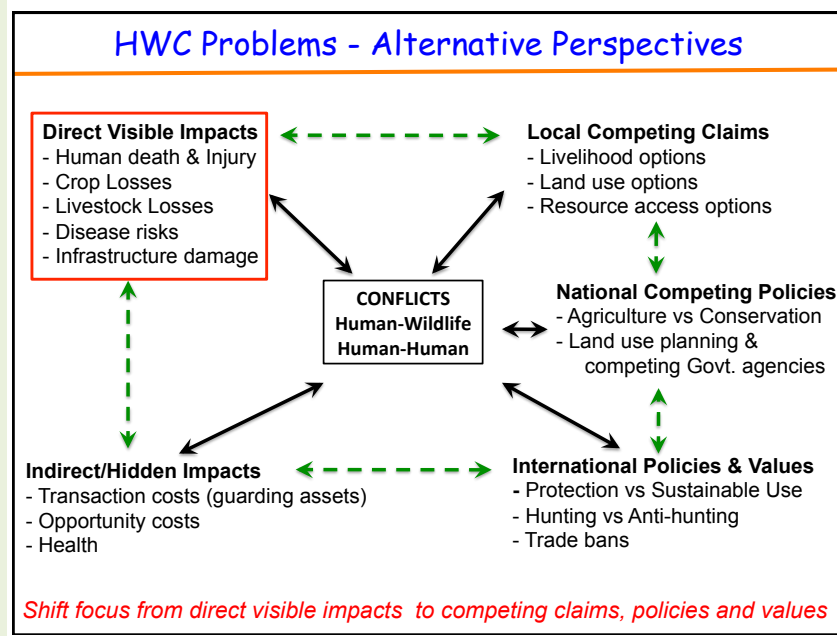
1.3.8 Human lion conflict

As Zimbabwe's human population grows, lions are being restricted to smaller areas and as human populations and settlement increase on the immediate boundaries of protected areas lions are increasingly likely to threaten livestock and occasionally, human lives. As a result, in many rural areas where lions occur in Zimbabwe, human-lion conflicts are likely to increase, creating negative attitudes towards the conservation of lions. These conflicts often occur among the poorest of rural farmers, which complicates the issue in social and economic terms. Unresolved conflicts stimulate poaching or retaliation. Poachers or retaliators can be seen as "local heroes" because they remove, the source of the conflict. A major challenge for lion conservation is keeping human-lion conflicts to a minimum.

Developing a Social, Economic, and Cultural Framework in which lion conservation takes place has been identified as a Key Component of this Action Plan in an effort to address and minimise human-lion conflicts and build an appreciation of the importance of conserving lions.

BOX 1: Towards a Comprehensive Strategy to Reduce Human-Lion Conflict

Conflict between people and wild animals tends to focus on the immediate and direct visible impacts of a wild animal on a person or on his/her belongings, such as domestic livestock or crops or on risks of contacting disease. While it is appropriate to minimise such direct conflicts it is also important to examine the wider circumstances and related issues that involve competing claims, policies, and values that contribute to the problem. The following diagramme provides a summary overview of the issues and complexities involved.



While lions do occasionally attack and injure or kill people, conflict between humans and lions most commonly revolves around the loss of livestock to predation by lions and other large carnivores (Kuiper et al 2015, Loveridge et al 2017). Measures to effectively reduce such losses have recently been developed and include herding practices, the use of predator proof mobile bomas, the positioning of flashing lights to keep predators away, and using vuvazelas (trumpets) to chase them away.

However, attention also needs to be directed to issues relating to land use planning, competing claims and policies, and dealing with international pressures that bear on the conservation, management and sustainable hunting lions, the equitable distribution of benefits that may be derived from lions through tourism.

2. Logic and Structure of the Plan

The strategic framework is based on the Logical Framework structure and the development of clearly stated objectives, outputs and the necessary and sufficient activities (or actions) required to achieve the outputs within a specified time frame. The structure requires a set of key performance indicators that are intended, as far as possible, be SMART, i.e. Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time-bound, and fit the usual requirements of results-based management. The five key components of the plan are:

1. Protection and law enforcement
2. Biological monitoring and management
3. Socio-economic and cultural sustainability
4. Building conservation capacity
5. Coordination, collaboration and programme management

Table 1. Structure of the Lion Strategic Plan

Long-term Vision	The long-term vision of the 2006 plan has been retained the draft and remains applicable to the period of this plan
Targets	The three targets included in the 2006 plan are retained
Key Components	The five key components are the primary themes or headings of the strategy under which the framework is organised. The seven Outputs and Responsibilities of the 2006 plan fall within the five components
Strategic Objectives	The strategic objectives reflect briefly but more explicitly the policy intention for the respective components
Outputs (expected outcomes)	The outputs are statements that reflect the expected results that will be realised during the time frame of the plan. Outputs are therefore expressed in the past tense.
Key Activities (Actions)	Key activities represent the necessary and sufficient actions that need to be completed to achieve the Outputs. They are those that are vital to achieve the Outputs and are those on which the major emphasis should be placed. <i>National level Activities can be cast as Outputs at sub-regional level, with more detailed and relevant time specific activities, KPIs, and budgets, at that level.</i>
Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)	The Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) provide a basis on which to measure and monitor the success or otherwise of the Strategic Objectives, Outputs, and Activities.
Means of Verifying the KPIs	It is clearly necessary for the verification and monitoring of KPIs that the manner in which they can be tracked and verified need to be clearly established. Equally important is the need for monitoring protocols to be standardised across local and Cluster levels so that national and sub-regional level KPIs and statistics can be compiled. This will then allow valid comparisons of performance across Clusters and local areas to be made
Implementation Strategy	As outlined in the previous section the ZPWMA will interact and collaborate with a wide range of agencies and stakeholders in the implementation of this plan

The top-level strategic components of the Action Plan encompassing the Long-term Vision, Targets, Key Components, Strategic Objectives and Outputs are summarised on page 17 in Section 3 below. The top-level components of the plan are then followed by a set of tables in Section 3 (page 10) that provide action plans for the expected Outputs (or outcomes) of each the five strategic components of the plan. The Activities and KPIs within these tables are set at a national strategic level. They will be taken up, as appropriate, during the development of Regional Action Plans for each of the four regional elephant populations in the country. **Activities** listed at the national level will, for the most part, form **Outputs** at the regional or local area level. These Outputs will, in turn, generate more detailed regional and local specific activities and actions with specific KPIs and means of verification.

3. Vision, Targets and Key Components

Long-term Vision: *Lions conserved and managed sustainably for their aesthetic, cultural and ecological values and the socio-economic development of Zimbabwe*

Goal: *(Immediate objective or purpose):*

To secure and where possible, restore as many viable free ranging lion populations as possible in Zimbabwe, whilst mitigating their negative impacts and enhancing their value for the benefit of people through sustainable use.

Targets:

- 1. Ensure the persistence of key/core lion populations and other important populations including those of doubtful viability*
- 2. Human and livestock loss reduced*
- 3. Optimise wildlife conservation-related net benefits to local communities/ landholders*
- 4. Review and enhance ethical sustainable use of lion*

Key Components	1. Protection and law enforcement	2. Biological Monitoring and Management	3. Social, Economic and Cultural Framework	4. Building Conservation Capacity	5. Coordination, collaboration and program management
Strategic Objectives	Objective 1. Ensuring effective protection of all lion populations in Zimbabwe	Objective 2. Implementing effective biological and ecological management to achieve viable populations that are within upper and lower acceptable limits to change in numbers and distribution	Objective 3. Implementing strategies that enhance the contribution of lions to livelihoods, protected area management and national pride and development	Objective 4. Ensuring that sufficient and appropriately trained personnel, equipment, infrastructure and financing are mobilised, available and used efficiently and effectively for lion conservation	Objective 5. Ensuring effective coordination and collaboration with local, national, and international stakeholders to implement these strategic objectives,
Outputs	Output #1: Management, security and law enforcement actions to minimise, illegal losses of lions, their prey and their habitats, implemented	Output #2: Adaptive, evidence-based management to maintain viability of all lion sub-populations implemented	Output #3: Fair distribution of financial benefits from lions improved and tolerance for those living with lions increased	Output #4: Sufficient numbers of trained, equipped, motivated and effective personnel are deployed and operational	Output #5: Coordination mechanisms to assess and review adaptive lion population management and strategic planning established and operating

4. Action Plans

4.1 Protection and Law Enforcement

Objective: Ensuring effective protection of all lion populations in Zimbabwe

Output: Management, security and law enforcement actions to minimise, illegal losses of lions, their prey and their habitats, implemented

KPI: Illegal killing of lions maintained at less than 5% in all populations and less than 5% of lion habitat encroached by settlement by 2025

MV: National level monitoring data on illegal activity, including trophy hunting, successful convictions, carcass and poisoning records, status and trends of all lions populations, verified data on extent of encroachment, if any, and area of available habitat.

NOTE: Several of the activities listed here are part of the National Elephant Management Plan and lions, and other key species such as rhino, would be included within the purview of the activities indicated by the National Elephant Management Plan (NEMP).

Key Activities/Actions	Key Performance Indicators	Means of Verification	Time Frames	Responsibility
1. Ensure full compliance with hunting regulations, guidelines and quotas set and close loopholes in quota setting, quota transfers, and ageing of trophies	All Safari Operators and Professional Hunters complying with hunting regulations and guidelines No incidents of improper changes in quotas No transfers of quotas between hunting areas At least 90% of trophies at or above acceptable age	Records of non-compliance and penalties enforced Records of any changes in quotas and transfers Annual assessment of lion trophies	Immediate and ongoing	ZPWMA
2. For each key population establish a highly trained rapid response anti-poaching unit for deployment to areas under threat (NEMP)	1. An equipped rapid response unit established and operating jointly with ZRP in each region by June 2020.	Inception report for each unit Monthly reports of operation from each unit Number of joint operations	By June 2016	ZPWMA / ZRP DG, DDGCon, CMs
3. Appropriate informer systems established and supported at national, regional, national and local levels (NEMP)	1. An active informer system/network operating within each region at both regional and local levels by Jan. 2020 2. National level informer system targeting middle men and higher crime syndicates operating by Jan. 2020	Operational reports Records of arrests and successful prosecutions resulting from informer reports Records of payments for information	By January 2020	DG, ISM, CMs

Key Activities/Actions	Key Performance Indicators	Means of Verification	Time Frames	Responsibility
4. Improve investigation and prosecution of crimes through collection and preservation of evidence, ballistics, and poison (policy, analysis and guidelines) evidence, professional prosecution of cases, provide information to legal profession (NEMP)	1. At least two of law enforcement staff trained in scene of crime collection and preservation of evidence, ballistics evidence, etc. in each area/station level 2. Percentage of investigations resulting in successful prosecutions from each region greater than in 2019 3. Monthly liaison sessions on wildlife crime and law enforcement held with members of the judiciary	Staff training records Monthly reports Court records Minutes of meetings with judiciary (prosecutors and magistrates)	Immediate and ongoing	ISM, CMs, AMs
5. Set up and maintain national and local intelligence databases and promote the use of SMART (NEMP)	1. National, regional and local databases recording and analysing illegal activity (nature, time and locality of activity and profiles of those involved if known) – using SMART	Inspection of operating SMART databases	Immediate and ongoing	ISM, CMs, AMs
6. Enhance international and transboundary collaboration in law enforcement (NEMP)	1. Quarterly meetings on law enforcement collaboration and activities between law enforcement agencies of neighbouring countries established at regional / transboundary park level by Mar. 2020. Broader collaboration with Interpol, TRAFFIC, and other international law enforcement entities	Minutes of meetings Record of joint cross border law enforcement activities Records of participation in workshops,	Mar. 2020 Immediate and ongoing	DG, CMs, ISM, AMs, TFCA Coordinator
7. Enhance social (community) involvement in law enforcement through incentive schemes and introduction of hotlines and toll-free lines for reporting wildlife crime (NEMP)	1. Incentive schemes (see Section 4.3) that encourage the public and members of rural communities to contribute to law enforcement (e.g. through informer hotline) established in each region 2. Larger number of incidents of community contribution to law enforcement (e.g. whistle blowers) by Dec. 2020 3. Number of hotlines established and assessment of their performance	Record and analysis of operating incentive schemes and hotline reports Record and analysis of performance of hotlines	Immediate and ongoing	CMs and AMs
8. Remove/Eliminate illegal settlement and their impacts in all wildlife areas (NEMP)	Illegal settlements reduced to less than 5% of wildlife areas by 2024 (i.e. state and community protected areas)	Records and maps of illegal settlements and of wildlife land recovered	Ongoing to 2024	DG, AMs, CE, CAMPFIRE Assoc., RDCs
9. Review, amend and enforce a full set of statutory regulations for hunting lions on park boundaries	Revised statutory instruments and guidelines completed and enforced by March 2020			

Key Activities/Actions	Key Performance Indicators	Means of Verification	Time Frames	Responsibility
10. Establish an online database under ZPWMA to monitor all aspects of carnivore hunting	Online database operational and in use by Dec. 2019	Inspection of working database with up to date records.	By Dec 2019	DG, DDGCon, LC
11. Improve protection of lion prey base and revise/enforce regulations on the use of snares	Update regulations on the use of snares in place by June 2020 and being implemented by law enforcement agencies and judiciary	Copy of updated regulations and court case evidence of their use	By June 2020	ISM
12. Collect and submit tissue samples for genetic and isotopic analysis	Tissue samples collected and submitted for analysis with immediate effect	Record of tissue sampled collected and results of analysis	Immediate and ongoing	LC, CE

An example of a National level **Activity** being used as an **Output** at the regional level is provided below for Activity #4 from the table above. This provides the basis a national strategic activity to be defined more specifically to suit the local situation and in much greater detail at this level than is appropriate in the national Action Plan.

LAW ENFORCEMENT (at REGIONAL or LOCAL LEVEL)						
Output	Activities	Key Performance Indicators	Means of Verification	Time Frame	Indicative Costs	Lead agency
4. Appropriate Informer network, Investigation and Intelligence system strengthened	1. Recruit informers and contacts 2. Maintain hotline for whistle-blowers 3. Procurement of two vehicles and two motor bikes . Recruit and train investigators (6) and deploy strategically . Constant liaison with informers . Standardise rewards to informers	1. Number of arrests and successful convictions based on information from intelligence system 2. Number of incursions reported on/reacted to by local communities 3. Number of reports per informer leading to arrests and convictions	Validation of informer record Records and reports of training sessions Whistle-blower reports	Within one year and then ongoing	Vehicles Reward payments Telecommunications equipment Vehicle maintenance and fuel	ZPWMA

4.2 Biological Monitoring and Management

Objective: Implementing effective biological and ecological management to achieve viable populations that are within upper and lower acceptable limits to change in numbers and distribution

Output: Research, monitoring and adaptive, evidence-based management to maintain viability of all lion sub-populations implemented

KPIs: Lion populations within each sub-region are genetically and demographically viable and within the preferred upper and lower limits in 2024

MV: Results on population trends from agreed national monitoring plan and analyses of changes in population structure and viability,

Key Activities/Actions	Key Performance Indicators	Means of Verification	Time Frames	Responsibility
1. Monitor trends in all lion populations in accordance with a national monitoring plan	National lion monitoring plan developed and in place by March 2020 and in use in at least two areas by June 2020	1. Survey and patrol reports 2. Completed survey results for areas in which surveys took place	Monitoring plan by Mar 2020 and used by Jun 2020	DG, LC, CE, CMs, AMs
2. Use research findings, expert opinion and informed public opinion to establish <i>thresholds of potential concern</i> (TPCs) and associated indicators to initiate management action in respect of changing trends in lion populations, other large carnivores, and their prey	Thresholds of potential concern (TPCs) established for at least four key areas / habitats and selected indicators of change monitored every two years	Documented TPCs by Dec 2020 and their use in the selected areas by Dec 2022	By Dec 2020	LC, CE and CMs, and Conservancies
3. Carry out appropriate management actions when lion populations pass, or are projected to pass, TPCs	Management actions taken in relation to TPCs being passed (i.e. above or below threshold). (e.g. capture and translocation, changing hunting quotas, hunting moratorium)	Records of management actions considered, actions taken and results	Ongoing	DG, DDGCon, LC, CE, Conservancies
5. Monitor trophy quality and adjust quotas to minimise adverse impacts on lion population viability	1. Database and field recording protocols and forms established and operating by Dec. 2020 2. Annual analysis of trophies taken as % of quota, and trend in trophy quality and ages of trophies	Consolidated annual records of trophies taken Annual report of trophy quality by region for quota setting workshop	Dec. 2020, then annual and ongoing	DC, CE, CMs, SOAZ, ZPHGAZ, CAMPFIRE

Key Activities/Actions	Key Performance Indicators	Means of Verification	Time Frames	Responsibility
6. Define current lion range and explore options for extending range, and recovery of lions, and maintaining connectivity between fragmented populations	1. Map of current lion range based on survey results and other information available by Oct 2020 2. Estimates every two years of range expansion / contraction for each region based on all available information 3. Use and effectiveness of corridors assessed from ground sightings and reports, movements of satellite collared animals	Current estimate of lion range and subsequent bi-annual estimates and associated maps Reports on lion locations in database from ground sightings, spoor transects, citizen science reports, satellite collar records.	Initial map by Dec. 2020 Immediate and assessments every 2 years	DC, CE, CMs, AMs in conjunction with SOAZ, ZPHGA and CAMPFIRE Association
7. Reporting to international monitoring systems (e.g. CITES, CMS)	Timely reports submitted as required with copies to regional and national levels	Copies of reports lodged at regional and national levels	Annual or as required by international obligations	DDGCon
8. Recognising the sensitivity of lion population dynamics to interventions (legal and illegal), use modelling to explore potential outcomes of alternative management strategies (e.g. Management Strategy Evaluation – MSE, including the extension and connectivity between lion populations in Zimbabwe and neighbouring countries)	Number of instances in which models were used to project alternative outcomes of lion management actions and policies Potential use of MSE explored by June 2020 and if appropriate introduced in Dec 2020	Management and associated modelling reports	Ongoing	CE, Researchers and Stakeholders
9. Develop a Citizen Science program	Platform and database for citizens to submit records of carnivore sightings and photos in place and being used	Records in Citizen Science database	Immediate and ongoing	LC and Lion Working Group
10. Develop specific lion management plans for each population and review these at annual meetings and workshops	1. Specific lion management plans for each population in place by June 2020 2. Priority areas in which lion populations may be recovered identified and management plans developed and actioned by June 2020	Area specific lion management plans		LC and Lion Working Group
11. Enhance the prey base for lions				

4.3 Social, Economic and Cultural Framework

Objective: Implementing strategies that enhance the contribution of lions to livelihoods, protected area management and national pride and development

Output: Fair distribution of financial benefits from lions improved and tolerance for those living with lions increased

KPIs: 1. Annual assessment of lion derived benefits reveals that they are increasingly being dispersed more equitably between deserving stakeholders and the contribution to national development is assessed. 2. Trends in number of incidents of human-lion conflict decline annually

MV: Report on the annual assessment of the distribution of revenues from consumptive and non-consumptive use of lions of lions and record and annual analyses of Human-Lion Conflict incidents.

Key Activities/Actions	Key Performance Indicators	Means of Verification	Time Frames	Responsibility
1. Provide incentives and promote partnerships and joint venture opportunities to strengthen lion conservation, including across land use boundaries	1. Policy instruments that demonstrate and establish incentives to conserve elephants 2. Improved levels and growing trends of private and community investment in lion conservation measures 3. Number of poaching incidents/number of arrests based on prior information and leads from communities / land holders	Documented policies and list of operating partnerships / joint ventures that promote lion conservation and management Record of investments in lion conservation measures assembled by lion coordinator		DG, CA, RDCs, Private sector
2. Explore full range of Public-Private-Community Partnership to enhance management of both public and private protected areas	A full analysis of partnership options completed by June 2020 Development of policies for implementation	Report on options for PPCPs for public and private protected areas Policy documents	Analysis of options by June 2020 and ongoing policy development	DG, DDGCon, LC, Lion Working Group
2. Explore additional ethical lion-based tourism and sustainable utilization opportunities	Higher number of lion-based tourism and / or sustainable use projects established (e.g. PPCPs)	Record of projects initiated and their success rates	Ongoing	DG, CA, LC, RDCs, Private sector
3. Facilitate the transparent distribution of the benefits and costs of lion conservation and management	Policy instruments adopted that result in more transparent and equitable benefit distribution than benchmark assessed in 2019	Benchmark data and annual record of extent and distribution of lion derived benefits (revenue, development projects, products received by beneficiaries) and costs of lion conservation	Ongoing	DG, CA, LC, RDCs, Private sector

Key Activities/Actions	Key Performance Indicators	Means of Verification	Time Frames	Responsibility
4. Implement effective techniques and land use strategies, and protocols to mitigate human-lion conflict: - Integrated land use planning - Education and awareness - Accountable incident reporting, data collection and analysis - Community driven tactical interventions. - Social security, tolerance funds, payments for Ecosystem Services	1. Higher levels of investment (funds and manpower) provided for mitigating human lion conflict by ZPWMA, communities and partners 2. Protocols for land use and HLC developed and implemented by June 2020 3. Declining trends in incidents of HLC 4. Lion distribution extended in community-based conservation areas by 2024	Records of human-lion conflict incidents (in HLC Database) Research report on strategies and protocols to develop wildlife-based land use system and mitigate HLC Records of lion distribution	Protocols developed by June 2020 and ongoing Research report by Dec. 2020	DG, LC CA, RDCs, Traditional Leaders, Private sector
6. Include information on lions and their conservation in school curricula and promote environmental education in rural areas adjacent to key lion populations	1. Number and quality of lion information packages developed and delivered to schools 2. Proportion of schools in, or neighbouring, lion areas receiving and using information on elephants	1. Information packages developed 2. Reports of delivery and use of lion conservation information packages	By June 2020 and Ongoing	ZPWMA Extension and Interpretation, NGOs, Ministry of Education
7. Develop and implement an effective communication strategy for local, regional and international audiences	Information strategy developed and launched by June 2016	Information strategy document	By June 2020 and ongoing	DG, PRM
8. Review and implement policy on captive lions	Review completed by July 2020 and updated policy completed by Dec 2020	Report and policy documents	By Dec 2020	DG, DDGCon, LC
9. Review the impact of policy disincentives (e.g. SI 26, investment policies) on the conservation of large carnivores and their contribution to national development	Review completed by March 2020	Review report	By Jun 2020	DG, LC, Consultant
10. Promote/publicise positive examples of best practice in lion conservation and management	Number of examples publicised	Record of articles publicised	Ongoing	ZPWMA

4.4 Building Conservation Capacity

Objective: Ensuring that sufficient and appropriately trained personnel, equipment, infrastructure and financing are mobilised, available and used efficiently and effectively for lion conservation

Output: Sufficient numbers of trained, equipped, motivated and effective personnel are deployed and operational

KPI: Law enforcement, monitoring and research staff are trained equipped and deployed at levels that enable them to implement this action plan as specified in the previous three components

MV: KPIs for Components 1, 2, 3, and 5 are being met, individual staff training records, equipment registers, vehicle and staff deployments for lion conservation.

Key Activities/Actions	Key Performance Indicators	Means of Verification	Time Frames	Responsibility
1. Analyse current lion conservation capacity in ZPWMA, Forestry Commission, NGOs and Private Sector, and identify needs	Capacity assessment and needs report completed by June 2020	Capacity assessment report	By June 2020	ZPWMA, LWG
2. Secure funding to support the implementation of the lion conservation and management strategy	1. Funds and allocated budget for lion conservation meet annual requirements for effective conservation as measured by KPIs for activities 3-8 below and those of Components 1, 2, and 3 2. More than 75% of revenue derived from lion channelled into lion conservation and management	Record of funds available (USD) and investment by ZPWMA, Private sector, NGOS, and CAMPFIRE in lion conservation measures (Compiled annually by Lion Coordinator)	Ongoing	DG, LC
3. Establish sustainable funding programs to build and maintain necessary human resources to meet lion conservation objectives	1. Manpower density for protection of lions (No. of km ² /operational field person) 2. Level of effective deployment of field staff (e.g. record % of available man days spent on patrol in the field - see example of records envisaged under Section 8 Notes on monitoring, page 25)	Consolidated record of number of field personnel and days operational (law enforcement, research and monitoring, elephant management) for each area in the lion range compiled and reported on at annual planning meetings Records of vehicle months, VHF radio operation, fully functional stations, operating research facilities, compiled and consolidated at station, area and regional levels and reported on to the Lion Management Committees bi-annually	By June 2020 Immediate action for some key areas (e.g. Sebungwe and Zambezi Valley) and by June 2020 for all regions	DG, DDGCon, CM, LC

Key Activities/Actions	Key Performance Indicators	Means of Verification	Time Frames	Responsibility
4. Initiate and/or maintain continuity in research and monitoring necessary for the conservation and adaptive management of lions and their prey	1. Number of research programs 2. Research-person days spent on monitoring / assessing lion populations in relation to TPCs 3. Research person days spent on monitoring lion population parameters in each population/region	Research reports and papers on lion conservation and management	Ongoing	DDGCon, CE, LC
5. Strengthen research capacity in ZPWMA and collaborate with other research institutions	1. Number of researchers (internal and external), budgets, equipment, vehicles, and active research programmes increased by more than 25% by Jul 2020 and 50% by July 2021	Staff register, budget allocations, Asset register, research permits issued, MOUs with collaborators, reports and published papers on lion conservation and management	Immediate and ongoing through 2019 and 2024	DDGCon, CE, LC
6. Establish training and in-service retraining of personnel in law enforcement, research and monitoring, education and awareness, community lion management, etc.	Increased levels (50 to 100%?) compared to July 2019 levels in: 1. Number of training days and programmes initiated 2. Number of staff trained (rangers, ecologists, extension officers) 3. Number of communities trained and implementing elephant management programmes 4. Number of lion conservation campaigns conducted	Record of staff training and re-training in staff files and annual summary report of training Record of communities trained Record of training programmes	Immediate and ongoing through to 2024	DDGCon, CE, LC, HRM
7. Strive to achieve best standards for lion management and hunting	1. Best standards for lion management in Zimbabwe, based on international standards, drafted and distributed to all practitioners	Record of best practices complied with/ not complied with	By June 2020 and ongoing	DG, DDGCon, CE, LC, HMS
8. Engage available external expertise	1. Number of expert driven decisions made from Consultations 2. Number of collaborative and outsourced projects with external experts	Reports and record of collaboration with external experts	Ongoing	CE, LC
9. Establish effective reporting procedures that enable capture/consolidation of data from field to Head Office levels	Implement SMART and/ equivalent effective data capture and management systems	Data base	Ongoing 2020-2025	ZPWMA

Key Activities/Actions	Key Performance Indicators	Means of Verification	Time Frames	Responsibility
10. Promote an enabling environment for wildlife research in Zimbabwe	Review current policy, procedures and fees for research permits to increase ease of doing research in Parks and Wildlife Estate and other wildlife areas by August 2020	Review report and policy developed	By Aug 2020	ZPWMA/Research Council of Zimbabwe
11. Implement scene of crime training, including dealing with poisoned animals	At least two staff members per Area trained and available to attend to and record crime scenes	Staff training record and deployment, and reports from field stations	Ongoing	ZPWMA
12. Introduce training in the use of SMART	SMART introduced and operational from all field stations	Input to the central SMART Database	Ongoing	ZPWMA

4.5 Coordination, Collaboration and Programme Management

Objective: Ensuring effective coordination and collaboration with local, national, and international stakeholders to implement these strategic objectives

Output: Coordination mechanisms to assess and review adaptive lion population management and strategic planning established and operating

KPI: National Lion Coordinator appointed, national Lion Working Group established and active, regional lion conservation committees with appropriate stakeholder membership and participation appointed and active, and an information dissemination programme operational

MV: Lion Coordinator's quarterly report, minutes of meetings, and records of completed planned actions/activities, record of Lion Working Group meetings and activities.

Key Activities/Actions	Key Performance Indicators	Means of Verification	Time Frames	Responsibility
1. Establish a national lion conservation & management steering/implementing committee that includes stakeholder meetings at least bi-annually to review progress and to develop an annual implementation plan	1. National committee functional and meeting once a year (or more if required) 2. Committee meeting minutes, with actionable points approved, circulated within one month of meetings 3. Number of resolutions/action points, acted upon	Record of meetings, minutes, actions approved and completed	Immediate with first meeting by 30 th Dec 2019	DDGCon, CE, LC
2. Strengthen links with neighbouring states to confer on the management of shared lion populations, particularly in relation to TFCA populations	1. Consultative meetings held with neighbouring states on shared lion populations at least twice each year 2. Joint cross border projects initiated and completed	Record of attendance at and reporting to regional and international elephant conservation bodies of which Zimbabwe is a member Record of project initiated/completed	Ongoing and projects initiated in 2020	DG, DDGCon, CE, TFCA Coordinator
4. Establish a full-time lion position to be responsible for coordinating the implementation of the lion conservation strategy	1. Lion Coordinator appointed with full terms of reference 2. Monthly reports from Lion Coordinator on implementation	Elephant manager's contract and date of appointment Record of reports by the person in the elephant management position	Immediate and by November 2020	DG
5. Strengthen coordination between the hunting industry and the lion conservation strategy and action plan	1. Regular meetings and a workshops convened with the hunting industry on hunting and lion management issues 2. Key issues resolved by June 2020	Record of meeting and workshop proceedings Record of lion hunting issues resolved	Immediate and ongoing	DDGCon, LC

Key Activities/Actions	Key Performance Indicators	Means of Verification	Time Frames	Responsibility
6. Establish and implement an effective information dissemination and communication strategy, including regular progress reports on the implementation of the strategy	1. Outreach programmes conducted 2. Information packages produced on lion conservation 3. Research papers published	Reports, brochures, flyers, web site Published papers	Ongoing	ZPWMA, (PRM, CE)
7. Establish reporting procedures/protocols to achieve communication between all stakeholders	A communication platform in place and operating effectively	Reports received and disseminated to stakeholder	By March 2020	LC, Lion Working Group

5. Notes on Monitoring

Monitoring of a wide range of activities and actions will necessarily form an important, if not vital, component in the implementation of the action plans. It will require careful thought as to precisely what should be monitored and in the design of the recording protocols and forms that will be used. Ideally records should in a form that can be aggregated from field to head office level to provide local, regional and national level statistics of progress in lion conservation and management. The following table (adapted from the Zimbabwe rhino policy and management framework 2011-2016) provides an example of the data that needs to be compiled for each population to gauge progress in population status, performance and law enforcement.

SEE NOTES BELOW	Name of person completing this data form					
	Date on which this data form was completed					
	Name of area covered					
	Size of area in km ²					
	YEAR	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	Date of population estimate					
	Lion population estimate (number) (as per National Monitoring Plan)					
	No of natural mortalities					
	No killed illegally					
	No killed on PAC					
	No killed on trophy hunts					
	No of carcasses found that died in previous years					
	Total mortalities					
1	No of lion poaching incursions/attempts detected					
	No of incursions/poaching attempts intercepted					
	Lion poachers arrested during the year					
	- How many were given bail					
	- How many were given jail sentences					
2	- Of these how many received mandatory sentences					
	Number of poachers killed during the year					
	Number of firearms recovered from poachers					
3	Total man-days spent on patrol					
4	Average number of staff available to patrol at any one time					
5	Total number of vehicle months available during the year					
6	% of the area that has secure HF radio communications					
7	% of the year that that the VHF system was functional					
8	Number of incursions reported on / reacted to by local community					
9	Hunting regulations infringements					

NOTES:

1	These are incursions into the area by poachers clearly intending to use firearms, poison, heavy snares, etc to kill elephants, rhinos, lions, or attempted incursions that were intercepted before they took place
2	Mandatory sentences for elephant / rhino / lion poachers or dealers are 9 years for first offence and 11 years on second
3	This is actual patrolling effort expressed in patrol man-days carried out per year (not total staff x 365 days)
4	This is the average number of men (including deployments from other areas) in the field at any one time
5	Each vehicle available for law enforcement operations should be multiplied by the number of months it was available for field operations
6	e.g. if only three-quarters of the area has VHF radio reception then this figure will be 75
7	e.g. if the VHF radio system was only functional for 3 months of the year then this figure would be 25
8	Refers to the number of times the local community (not paid informers) volunteered information on actual or potential incursions of elephant/rhino/lion poachers, and/or freely provided information/help leading to interception/ arrests
9	Refers to infringements of the regulations by safari operators/hunters/guides (e.g. shooting underage trophies, exceeding quotas, transfers of quotas from other areas, hunting from vehicles, baiting and hunting on park boundaries, etc.

Note that data required for items 3-9, are those that would be required for an assessment of law enforcement across the parks and wildlife estate and are part of the monitoring and reporting required under the rhino and elephant management plans.

6. Concluding Comment

This is an ambitious plan that mirrors many of the components that form part of the rhino and elephant conservation and management plans. All of these action plans involve overlapping activities, particularly in law enforcement, social, economic and cultural frameworks and in capacity building. There is thus a need to find ways of bringing these efforts together in a coordinated manner that will work at all levels, from national, to cluster, to local areas. This may entail appointing staff to specifically drive and coordinate the implementation of the suite of species-specific action plans at each level.

Establishing and maintain a Lion Working Group holds the promise of being able to draw on a wider range of scientific and technical expertise to assist ZPWMA in the implementation of this action plan and it will be important to nurture the voluntary input that this entails.

7. References

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ZPWMA Lion NDF (2016)

8. ANNEXES

8.1 Terms of Reference for National Elephant and Lion Conservation Committee

Function: To annually review the National Lion Conservation and Strategy and Action Plan and progress in implementing the Action Plan; to review budget and policy decisions by the Lion Coordinator; to provide guidance to the Ministry of Environment, Tourism and Hospitality, and the Parks and Wildlife Management Authority on matters relating to the conservation and management of lions in Zimbabwe.

Role of Individual Group Members: The role of the individual members includes:

- Understanding the strategic implications and outcomes of initiatives being pursued through the Action Plan Outputs;
- Appreciating the significance of the Action Plan's implementation for major stakeholders and for the future of lion conservation;
- Being committed to and actively involved in, implementing the most efficient and effective Action Plan;
- Being willing to suggest changes to the Action Plan or any regional/local action plan to achieve efficiency and effectiveness.

Duties: The Committees primary responsibilities include:

- Agreeing and recommending on major technical decisions concerned with elephant and lion conservation and management;
- Developing recommendations on policy issues when appropriate;
- Overseeing the monitoring and implementation of the Action Plans;
- Advising the PWMA and the Elephant and Lion Coordinators on sourcing of funds;
- Monitoring funding, expenditure and effectiveness.

Composition: The members of the National Elephant and Lion Conservation Committee:

- Director ZPWMA (Chair);
- Elephant and Lion Coordinators (Secretarial);
- Representatives of ZPWMA, Ministry, CAMPFIRE, ZRP;
- Technical advisors
- Private sector, Wildlife Industry, and NGOs representatives

Time Frame: The Committee will meet at least once a year and can be called upon to meet more frequently as the need arises.

Minutes and Meeting Papers: The Coordinator(s) will record Minutes. Minutes will be circulated within one month of Committee meetings. The Coordinator(s) will keep a record of resolutions and action points up to date.

Recommended actions may be tabled without a meeting by a signed unanimous consent circulated, compiled, and maintained by the respective Coordinators.

Quorum Requirements: A quorum exists when [75%] of the Committee members are present.

8.2 Terms of Reference for the Lion Working Group

The function of the Lion Working Group will be to provide scientific and technical advice and guidance to the implementation of the National Lion Conservation Strategy and Action Plan and

- To meet and discuss priority lion conservation issues
- To review lion trophy hunting and provide recommendations to improve the sustainability and ethical practice of trophy hunting
- To make recommendations on captures and translocation and assist in the development of protocols to guide capture and translocation of lions
- To identify areas for lion recovery and connectivity and make appropriate recommendations
- To assist with recommendations on areas of excess and depleted lion populations
- To identify and help develop appropriate methods for problem animal management
- To assist in developing reports for international conventions and position statement with regard to lion conservation for the country

8.3 Terms of Reference for the Lion Coordinator

Function: To coordinate lion management in Zimbabwe; to work with stakeholders including the National and Regional Committees, ZPWMA, communities, private landowners, safari operators, and researchers

Duties: The Lion Coordinator's duties include:

- Coordinating major technical decisions concerned with lion conservation and management;
- Developing and implementing agreed lion policy;
- Ensuring the successful implementation of all required actions;
- Advising the Elephant and Lion Conservation Committee;
- Liaising with stakeholders;
- Collecting, collating and disseminating required reports under the Action Plan;