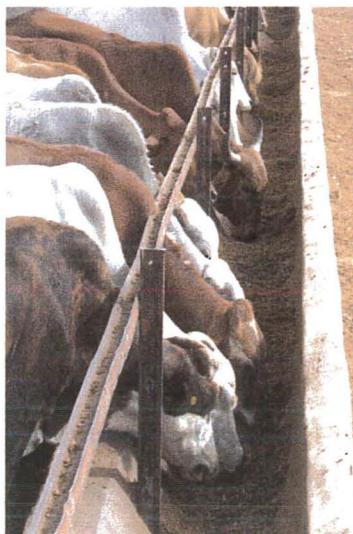


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Zimbabwe Parks and
Wildlife Management
Authority (ZPWMA)
Harare
Zimbabwe

Etude de faisabilité pour un projet d'appui au Zimbabwe Park and Wildlife Management Authority - Projet Lowveld -



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Rapport n° 2005-09

Juin 2005



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CIRAD-EMVT 2005

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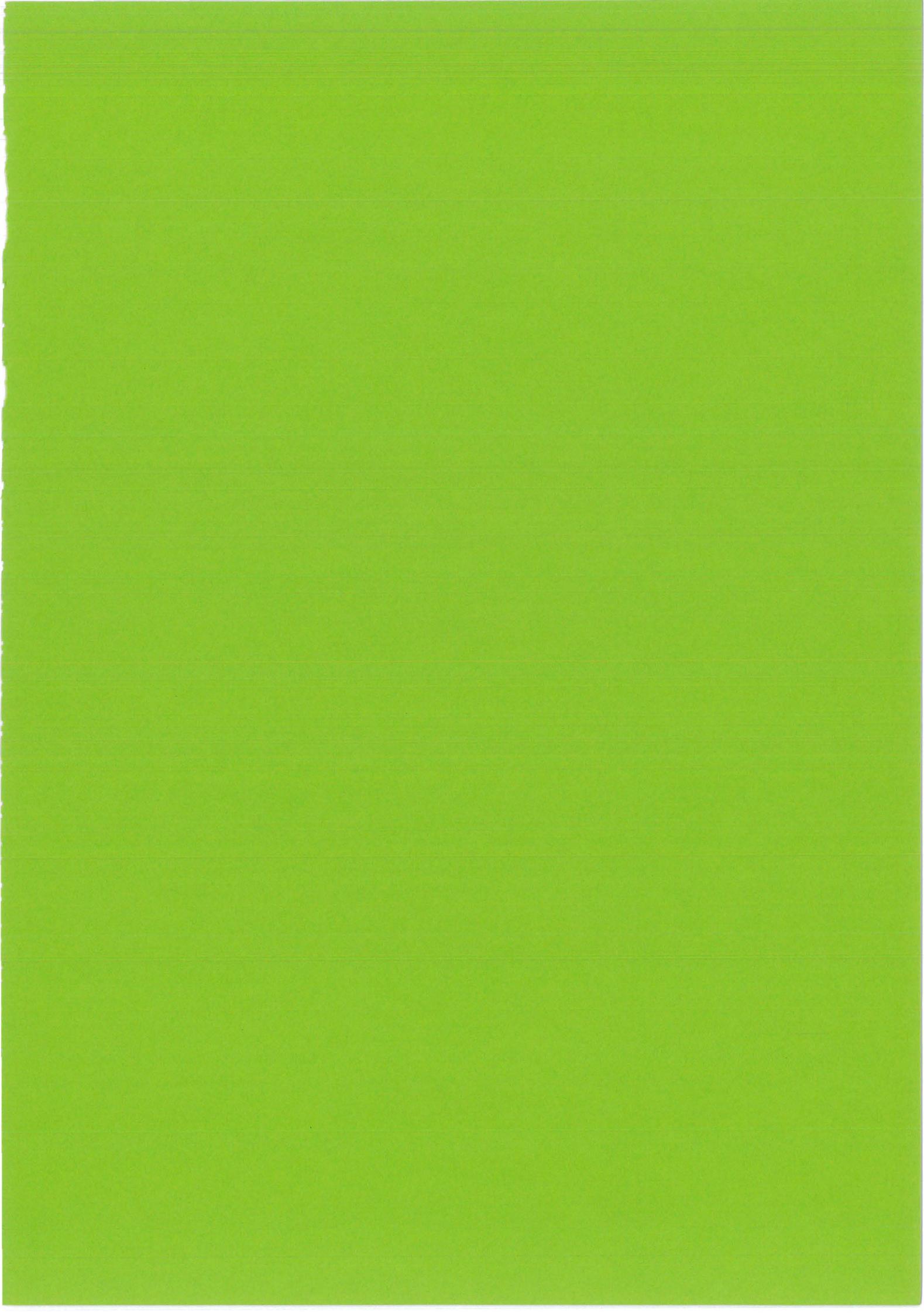
La mission demandée par la direction des parcs nationaux du Zimbabwe et financée par le SCAC Harare était composée d'agents CIRAD, de la FAO (représentant régional), du WWF et de partenaires locaux (Parcs nationaux, projet TFCA, services vétérinaires et Ministère du Plan). L'objectif était d'établir un diagnostic régional et de proposer des actions de recherche/développement à l'occasion d'un séminaire en fin de mission. Le Lowveld, région semi-aride, est le lieu de confrontation de la faune sauvage et de l'activité agricole porté par 3 acteurs : les parcs nationaux, les « conservancies » (conservatoire de faune, de statut privé) et les communautés rurales. Les interactions négatives (braconnage, emprise foncière) induisent une dégradation de la biodiversité et du milieu en général. Des propositions centrées sur l'appui aux communautés rurales par des dispositifs permettant la rémunération des activités d'élevage, le partage des bénéfices du tourisme et l'intensification fourragère pour limiter l'emprise foncière ont été faites. Le projet FSP qui pourrait en découler doit s'initier par la mise en place d'une plateforme de négociation.

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RESUME

La mission demandée par la direction des parcs nationaux du Zimbabwe et financée par le SCAC Harare était composée d'agents CIRAD, de la FAO (représentant régional), du WWF et de partenaires locaux (Parcs nationaux, projet TFCA, services vétérinaires et Ministère du Plan). L'objectif était d'établir un diagnostic régional et de proposer des actions de recherche/développement à l'occasion d'un séminaire en fin de mission. Le Lowveld, région semi-aride, est le lieu de confrontation de la faune sauvage et de l'activité agricole porté par 3 acteurs : les parcs nationaux, les « conservancies » (conservatoire de faune, de statut privé) et les communautés rurales. Les interactions négatives (braconnage, emprise foncière) induisent une dégradation de la biodiversité et du milieu en général. Des propositions centrées sur l'appui aux communautés rurales par des dispositifs permettant la rémunération des activités d'élevage, le partage des bénéfices du tourisme et l'intensification fourragère pour limiter l'emprise foncière ont été faites. Le projet FSP qui pourrait en découler doit s'initier par la mise en place d'une plateforme de négociation.

REMERCIEMENTS

Nos remerciements vont à l'ensemble des acteurs du Lowveld qui nous ont reçu et donné leurs points de vue, dans les *conservancies*, les parcs et les communautés, ainsi qu'à toutes les autorités provinciales, à l'échelle des districts ou localement qui nous ont consacré leur temps. Nous tenons aussi à remercier Mme BAHERLE, responsable de la coopération près l'Ambassade de France pour son accueil et son appui décisif à cette mission.

INTRODUCTION

La mise en valeur des basses terres par une gestion raisonnée de la faune sauvage en association avec les pratiques traditionnelles d'élevage représente un enjeu majeur pour le Lowveld, cette région située au sud-est du Zimbabwe, tant pour le maintien de la paix sociale dans un pays où les communautés rurales des zones marginales sont très fragilisées après les périodes de sécheresse qu'a connu le pays, que pour la valorisation économique d'une ressource menacée (notamment par les maladies comme la fièvre aphteuse) et insuffisamment introduite dans les circuits commerciaux nationaux et internationaux. La mission internationale menée collectivement par le CIRAD (S. LEBEL, B. FAYE), la FAO (W. BOEHLE), le WWF (N. ANDERSON) comprenait aussi des partenaires du Zimbabwe représentant le Ministère du Plan, les services vétérinaires et les parcs nationaux.

1 - Objectifs de la mission

La mission devait se focaliser sur 3 points :

1. Réaliser un diagnostic sur les productions animales dans le Lowveld tant du point de vue de la faune sauvage que domestique en terme de complémentarité/compétition entre ces productions (compétition pour l'espace, complémentarité économique, gestion équilibrée de la ressource, durabilité des systèmes).
2. Analyser les contraintes vétérinaires, les propositions de zonation et le système de contrôle des maladies, en particulier par le contingentement des populations à l'intérieur d'espaces clôturés.
3. Contribuer à un atelier avec les acteurs concernés afin d'en extraire les recommandations pour un projet de développement.

On trouvera en annexe les termes de références de cette mission avec les détails attendus.

2 - Les productions animales domestiques dans le LOWVELD

Zone à faible pluviométrie, marquée par une saison sèche de plusieurs mois, le Lowveld est typiquement une zone à vocation élevage mais où l'activité agricole reste une pratique courante dans un contexte de risque climatique important. En effet, avec un coefficient de variabilité interannuelle de la pluviométrie de 45%, le risque climatique obère régulièrement la production agronomique. Dans ce cadre de contraintes, l'élevage bovin représente la principale source de survie des systèmes de production agraire. A l'échelle de la province, le Lowveld n'en représentant qu'une partie, le cheptel bovin est officiellement de 820 000 têtes, soit 16% du cheptel national.

L'élevage est surtout bovin, même si les petits ruminants ne sont pas absents. Les conditions du milieu ne favorisent pas les races exotiques d'origine européennes très présentes sur le plateau du Centre. Les races locales (Mashona, Nkone, Tuli) à base de zébus et de Sanga (croisement zébu x taurin) cohabitent parfois avec des zébus Brahmans et d'autres sangs d'origine indienne ou pakistanaise. Dans les fermes commerciales, aujourd'hui pour la plupart démantelées, les races élevées provenaient de sang exotique (Brahman, Nellore, Red sindhi, ...) dont il subsiste de nombreux individus pour la plupart métissés. Les petits ruminants, et en particulier les chèvres, peuvent jouer un rôle important, en particulier dans la partie sud de la région. Comme dans toute l'Afrique, ils représentent la trésorerie rapidement mobilisable en cas de dépenses peu importantes. Et ils sont probablement mieux adaptés que les bovins au contexte climatique qui s'est aggravé depuis quelques années avec des sécheresses répétées. Les systèmes mixtes associant agriculture -élevage apparaissent les plus répandus mais ce sont des systèmes extrêmement fragiles. Les agriculteurs sont en dessous de la limite de viabilité de la culture du maïs, principale ressource alimentaire des paysans communautaires. Par ailleurs, dans un contexte d'absence de transhumance ou pour le moins de mobilité importante des troupeaux, la survie

du cheptel bovin notamment en période de soudure est plutôt délicate en l'absence d'infrastructures et de pratiques compensatoires du déficit fourrager saisonnier.

La pression sur les pâturages est assez forte localement et les réserves fourragères sur pied en saison sèche dans les zones protégées peuvent paraître non négligeables et représenter un point attractif pour les éleveurs. C'est le cas notamment du parc du Gonarezhou où les effectifs de la faune sauvage apparaissent fortement diminués permettant une pousse importante des fourrages. A la suite de la réforme foncière, les zones occupées par les *settlers* dans le Lowveld se sont avérées incompatibles avec certaines activités agricoles et d'élevage pour toutes les raisons évoquées (faible pluviométrie, manque d'infrastructures hydrauliques, faible technicité des *settlers*, mouvements limités des animaux), auxquelles s'ajoutent une forte déstabilisation de l'environnement avec dénudement de la terre et érosion

La principale production animale présentant une bonne rentabilité demeure la faune sauvage qu'une étude déjà ancienne datant de 1994 (cf. références) a précisée, montrant que la marge brute à l'hectare obtenue avec le bétail (22 USD/ha/année) était 3 fois inférieure à celle obtenue avec la faune sauvage (67 USD). Toutefois, les débouchés au travers du *feedlot* de la *Ramangwana Sugar Estate* sont envisageables pour les communautés depuis la fin des élevages dits commerciaux qui assuraient plus de 90% des animaux alors qu'aujourd'hui le *feedlot* n'arrive pas à satisfaire sa demande avec l'offre des communautés. A bien des égards, la filière bovine apparaît la plus susceptible d'intégrer les communautés dans le marché, d'autant plus qu'il existe une demande importante en viande dans la zone. On manque d'informations précises et de transparence dans les relations entre acteurs (producteurs, maquignons, engrangeurs, bouchers, abattoirs) d'autant plus qu'avec la déstructuration des ranchs « commerciaux », la filière se restructure probablement sur d'autres bases où le secteur informel joue un rôle probablement considérable.

Les statistiques nationales sont accessibles et apparemment bien renseignées du fait des structures des services vétérinaires qui couvrent tout le pays, mais les systèmes de production à l'échelle des communautés sont mal connus et on manque d'informations sur la productivité du cheptel dans les zones rurales à l'échelle des élevages familiaux dans les nouveaux *settlements*.

3 - La place de la faune sauvage dans l'agroécosystème du LOWVELD

A l'évidence, à l'échelle du Lowveld considéré comme un agroécosystème, la faune sauvage, sa préservation et son exploitation économique et touristique représente le moteur de l'économie régionale, même si, comme on l'a vu, l'activité d'élevage représente un facteur économique à ne pas négliger. Cependant, les zones concernées (parc national de Gonarezhou, aires protégées des *concessions*) sont soumises à forte pression de la part des communautés voisines (pression foncière, braconnage), à une fragilisation des habitats due à des sécheresses répétitives, et à une situation peu claire de la tenure foncière depuis la réforme agraire. Cette pression contribue à la dégradation des conditions de développement de la filière faune sauvage. De plus, les relations entre les aires protégées publiques ou privées et les populations environnantes se sont rarement construites sur la base de dialogues, d'échanges d'informations, de services partagés ou de participation des communautés à l'activité touristique. Dans la situation actuelle, la faune sauvage apparaît donc menacée et les acteurs de cette filière sont en position d'assiégés. Les attitudes varient selon les acteurs allant du repli défensif à la recherche d'un nouvel équilibre social et environnemental en passant par des actions d'assistance aux populations environnantes. Il est donc urgent de proposer des schémas alternatifs à cette situation, permettre aux populations locales de bénéficier des retombées économiques de l'activité touristique et de l'utilisation de la faune sauvage (quota de chasse) d'une part, et de créer les conditions pour anéantir l'intérêt du braconnage d'autre part.

4 - La clôture vétérinaire (VET FENCE)

La clôture vétérinaire est un élément essentiel du paysage de la Lowveld compte tenu du contexte épidémiologique de la fièvre aphteuse, même si on peut s'interroger sur l'aspect total de l'efficacité d'un tel dispositif. En tout état de cause, la clôture vétérinaire fait l'objet d'un consensus (même si le débat n'est pas clos sur son tracé) de la part des acteurs locaux, mais elle ne doit pas être perçue par les communautés rurales comme une contrainte complémentaire (par exemple aux flux d'animaux destinés au commerce), mais au contraire comme un outil essentiel de la protection sanitaire du cheptel. Il est nécessaire que cette infrastructure puisse être mise en place en tenant compte de l'intégration des périmètres des *conservancies* existantes. Il est nécessaire aussi de responsabiliser les communautés concernées en mettant en place un dispositif d'appropriation de la clôture selon un mode de gestion et de contrôle à préciser.

5 - Quelques constats et propositions

Ces quelques constats faits au cours de la mission et les propositions qui en découlent ne sont pas ici hiérarchisés. Il s'agit de constats faits pas à pas et qui ont permis dans une étape ultérieure de construire l'analyse holistique de l'agroécosystème complexe du Lowveld. De la même façon, les propositions ont servi à établir un plan d'action à court et moyen terme présenté au cours du Workshop.

Constat 1 : méconnaissance des types de communautés, de leurs systèmes de production et de leur capacité à s'approprier une modification de leur système de pratiques dans l'objectif d'une association bétail-faune.

Proposition :

- mettre en place un suivi de communautés représentatives de la diversité des situations communautaires et analyser des dynamiques des systèmes de production
- modélisation des impacts économiques de l'introduction d'une activité « gestion de la faune sauvage » dans les systèmes existants.

Constat 2 : la pression foncière et la faiblesse de la productivité fourragère dans les zones communautaires poussent les paysans constamment/régulièrement à chercher des espaces où les réserves fourragères et la fertilité du sol permettent de redynamiser leur production agronomique et zootechnique.

Proposition : mettre en place des systèmes de production à la périphérie des parcs et autres zones protégées basés sur une intensification fourragère (sous irrigation) afin de diminuer la demande d'espace. Evaluer les sous-produits agro-industriels disponibles (notamment liés à la culture de la Canne à sucre et à celle du coton).

Constat 3 : La subdivision élevages commerciaux/élevage de subsistance n'est pas opérationnelle. Il s'agit plutôt d'une dichotomie élevage capitaliste/élevage familial ou communautaire. La question est de savoir comment assurer la durabilité de ces deux systèmes et surtout leur cohabitation (par exemple par l'utilisation d'abattoirs mobiles pour la faune et le bétail, l'intensification des productions animales domestiques, etc...).

Proposition :

- Analyser la place de l'agriculture familiale dans le marché notamment du bétail et analyser la filière bovine dans les communautés rurales.
- Analyser les flux de bétail à l'intérieur de la zone du Lowveld et avec l'extérieur de la zone.
- Analyser également l'économie des ménages et leurs contraintes.

Constat 4 : La mise en place de la clôture vétérinaire est un élément de discussion pour lequel il existe un certain consensus (sur son existence mais non sur son positionnement géographique). Mais la discussion sur son tracé est finalement secondaire par rapport à son rôle pour permettre une concertation collective

Proposition : S'appuyer sur la mise en place de la clôture vétérinaire pour cristalliser l'émergence des actions de développement rural (amélioration de la filière viande, accès à l'irrigation, accès aux intrants, accès à la valorisation des produits animaux (domestiques et sauvages) et agricoles), seules susceptibles d'assurer une alternative au braconnage. Une gestion communautaire est envisageable dans la mesure où de telles pratiques existent déjà par exemple pour les bains dé-tiqueurs.

Constat 5 : les systèmes d'élevage dans le Lowveld ne sont pas sécurisés, ni politiquement, ni socialement, ni économiquement. Tant que durera cette situation, les producteurs préfèreront la capitalisation du bétail à son exploitation marchande, ce qui, par exemple, limite la collecte du bétail pour approvisionner le *feedlot* de la *Ramangwana Sugar Estate* qui avec 2000 têtes disponibles en ce moment se situe largement en dessous de ces capacités pouvant atteindre 18000 têtes.

Proposition : sécuriser les systèmes d'élevage dans les communautés rurales pour faciliter leur intégration marchande sachant que l'agriculture demeure une activité vouée à l'autoconsommation et à la sécurisation alimentaire alors que l'élevage notamment bovin peut s'inscrire dans une dynamique marchande en s'appuyant en particulier sur la demande de jeunes bovins par les *feedlots*. Un appui au développement de la filière bovine pourrait s'envisager en spécialisant les communautés dans le naissance moyennant une intégration verticale dans la filière sur la base d'un cahier des charges, d'appui aux infrastructures et de prix rémunérateurs.

Constat 6 : Les systèmes d'élevage bovin dans le Lowveld sont sensibles à la même détérioration de l'échange pastoral qu'en zone sahélique à savoir qu'en fin de saison sèche, le prix des céréales augmente quand le prix du bétail diminue du fait de la nécessité d'un déstockage massif d'autant plus important que la sécheresse perdure.

Proposition : mettre en place un mécanisme de déstockage rémunérateur précoce (début de la saison sèche) en relation avec les *feedlot* ou d'autres acteurs de la filière bovine, et favoriser la transformation des produits en s'appuyant sur la fabrication traditionnelle du *biltong* qui pourrait bénéficier d'améliorations technologiques.

6 - Le cercle vicieux de l'emprise communautaire

Les différents constats observés au cours de la mission peuvent aboutir au schéma suivant: les trois éléments clés du Lowveld, si on le considère comme un agroécosystème (Faye et al., 1999), sont les communautés, les conservatoires de faune sauvage (*conservancies*) et le parc national. Dans l'état actuel des choses ces 3 éléments sont en interaction négative : depuis la réforme agraire, la pression sur la terre contribue, par le braconnage et la destruction de l'environnement, à diminuer le cheptel faunistique, diminuant l'activité touristique nationale et internationale, et contribuant ainsi à la diminution des revenus du pays. Ceci aggrave la crise économique (inflation, dévaluation), contribuant ainsi à limiter les investissements dans le secteur communautaire dont la seule réponse est l'extension des activités et la capitalisation du bétail pour assurer sa sécurisation, ce qui accentue encore la pression sur la terre (figure 1).

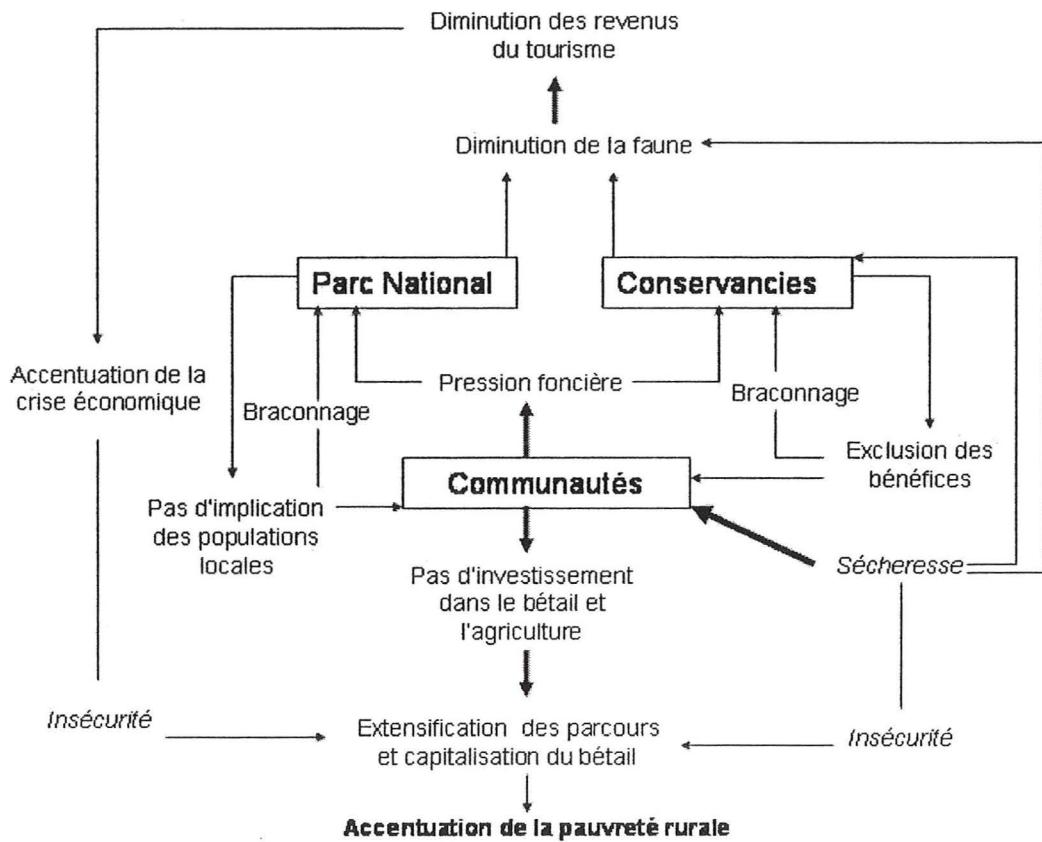


Figure 1. Le cercle vicieux de la dégradation de l'agroécosystème du Lowveld

7 - Le cercle vertueux du développement concerté des communautés rurales et des gestionnaires de la faune

A l'inverse, on peut envisager un processus conjoint de développement assurant l'amélioration du revenu des communautés rurales et la préservation de l'environnement et de la faune. Dans ce nouveau schéma, les communautés rurales bénéficient des surplus de la conservation de la faune et sont impliquées dans les activités liées au tourisme. Dans le même temps, les activités de développement rural (accès aux infrastructures de base, petite irrigation, intrants vétérinaires, etc...) permettent une intensification de la production en particulier de l'élevage bovin, ce qui diminue la pression foncière et incite à intégrer la filière bovine dans le secteur marchand (*feedlot*, approvisionnement des villes). Le système sécurisé diminue sa pression sur les terres et limite les activités de braconnage. La reconstitution de la faune et le développement des activités liées au tourisme, facilite l'augmentation de la fréquentation des parcs et des *conservancies*, et contribue ainsi à une redynamisation et à une stabilisation de l'économie nationale, ce qui sécurise les communautés désormais prêtes à investir encore plus pour leur développement (figure 2).

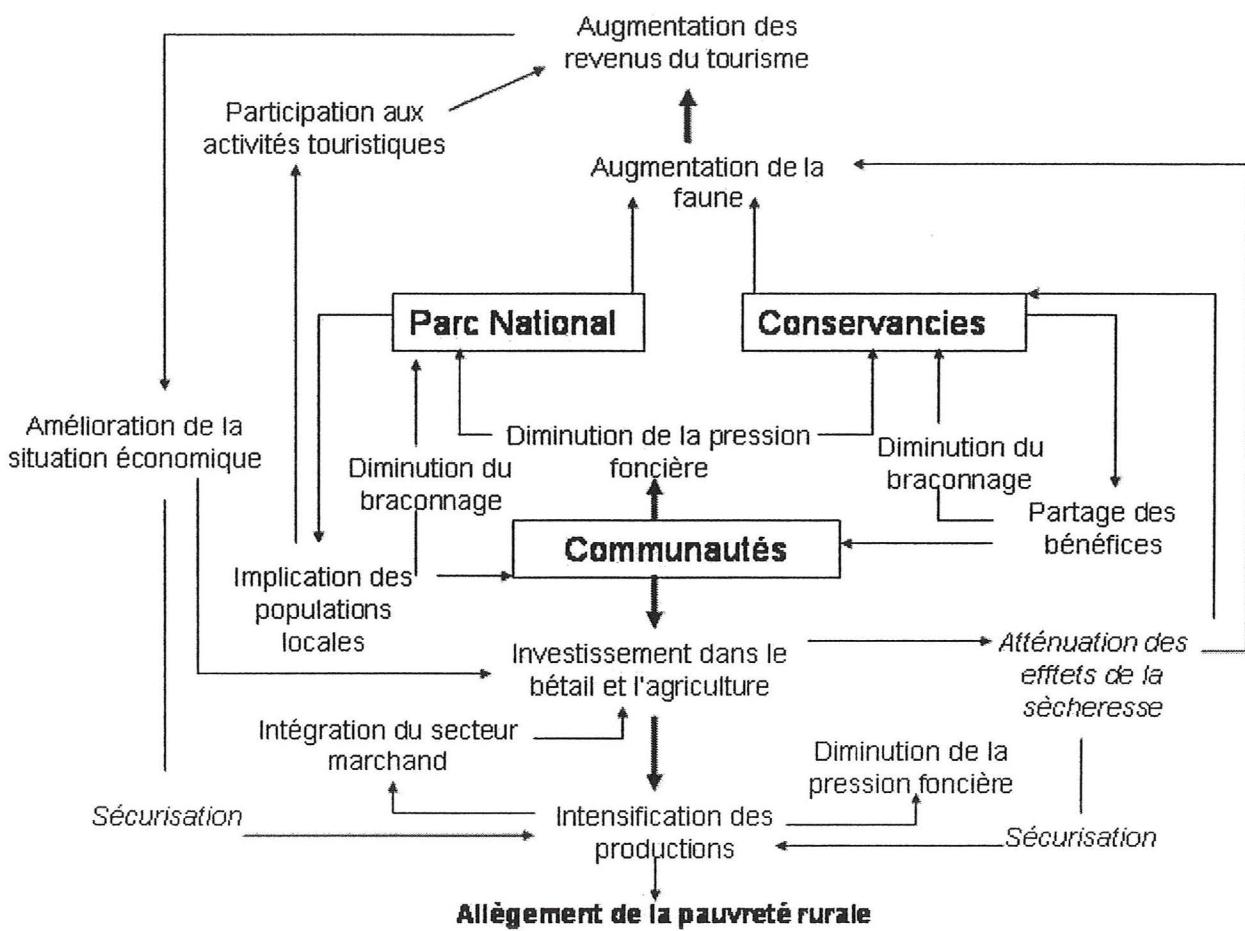


Figure 2. Le cercle vertueux de la régénération de l'agroécosystème du Lowveld

Ces éléments ont été discutés au cours de l'atelier qui a clos la mission. Ce schéma est un guide de réflexion pour les actions à mener. On s'appuie ici sur la méthodologie développée dans d'autres pays d'Afrique sous le nom de « santé des écosystèmes » (en anglais « agro-eco-system health »). L'idée centrale est de considérer que les conditions de dégradation de l'écosystème en question sont des facteurs de risque au même titre que les pratiques d'élevage peuvent être des facteurs de risque des maladies dans un troupeau (approche éco-pathologique). On utilise donc les mêmes outils que l'épidémiologie analytique pour proposer des mesures permettant d'annihiler les facteurs de risque. La méthodologie est précisée dans l'article cité en référence (Faye *et al.*, 1999).

La mise en place d'un cercle vertueux implique la mise en pratique d'un ensemble d'actions concrètes. Il s'agit du plan d'actions proposé au cours de l'atelier dont on trouvera les éléments dans la présentation PowerPoint en annexe.

CONCLUSION

La situation dans le Lowveld s'avère complexe et conflictuelle. Sortir de l'état actuel pour répondre aux exigences antinomiques de populations qui se partagent l'espace nécessite un travail important de médiation et des actions concrètes et urgentes de développement. Des actions pilotes peuvent être proposées dans l'immédiat autour des éléments suivants :

- Crédation d'une plateforme de discussion et de médiation avec des partenaires reconnus et ayant l'autorité et les moyens nécessaires à leur prise de décision
- Evaluation de la ressource en faune sauvage dans l'ensemble de Lowveld
- Réhabilitation des structures d'irrigation existantes
- Intensification des systèmes de production en milieu semi-aride
- Stimulation des systèmes d'élevage

Avec ces cinq items, il est possible d'engager les actions à court terme proposées par l'ensemble des participants de l'atelier de Malilangwé.

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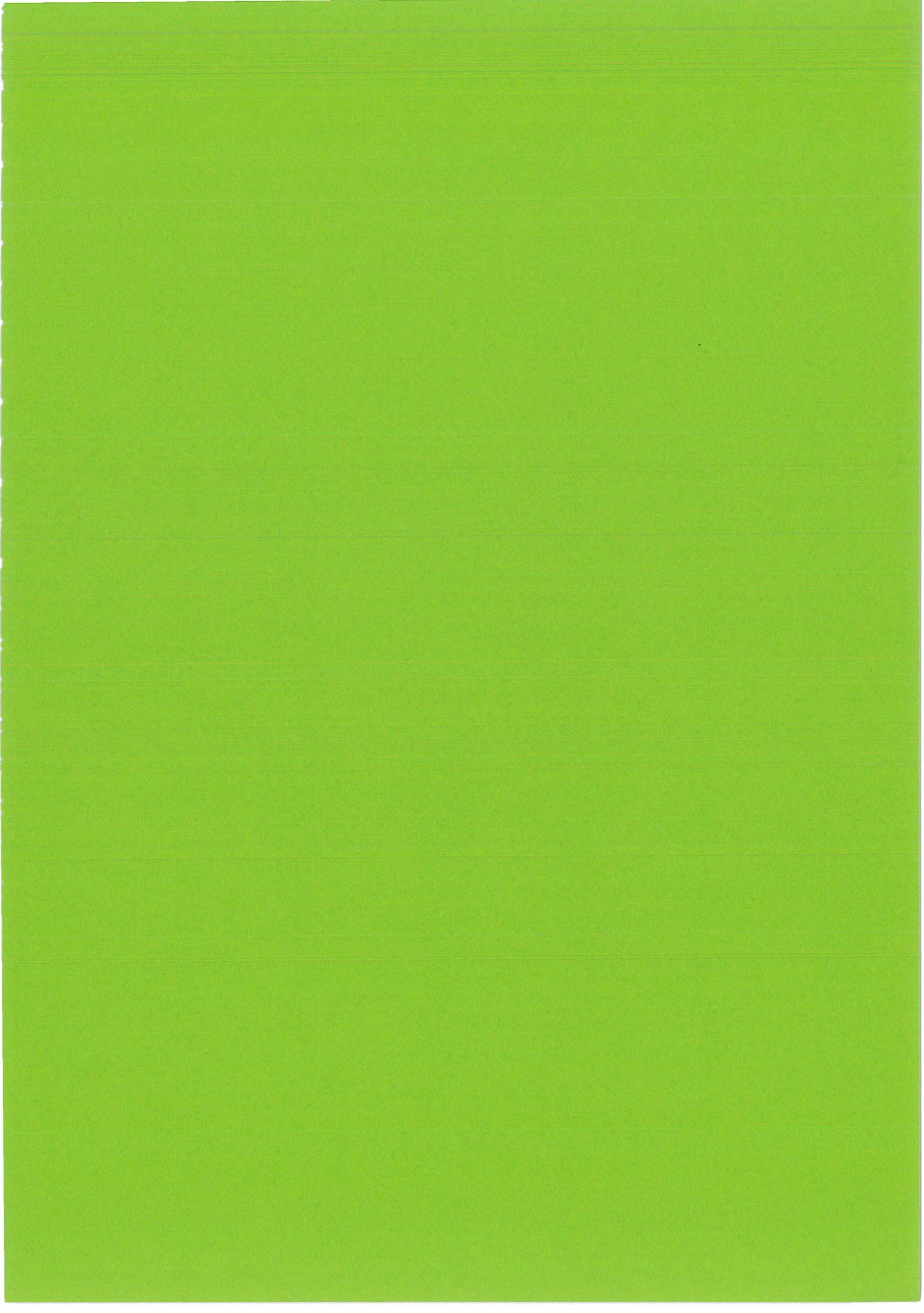
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- 4– Présentations PowerPoint à l'atelier**
- 5 – Actes de l'atelier**



ANNEXE 1

Calendrier de la mission



CALENDRIER DE LA MISSION

Mercredi 18 mai

- Départ de Montpellier via Paris
 - Entretien avec Ph. CHARDONNET (IGF) à Roissy

Jeudi 19 mai

- Arrivée à Harare – Accueil par S. LEBEL
 - Entretien avec Michèle BAHERLE, SCAC Harare
 - Réunion au ZPWMA en présence du directeur général (S. LEBEL, Mme BAHERLE, Dr MADZIMA des services vétérinaires, N. ANDERSON du ZPWMA, Mr CHIDZIYA, coordinateur du TFCA)

Vendredi 20 mai

- Préparation de la tournée sur le terrain
- Départ pour Masvingo avec une délégation comprenant le CIRAD (S. LEBEL, B. FAYE), le ZPWMA (Dr CHADENGA), le Ministère du Plan (Mr DZOVA), le TFCA (M. CHIDZIYA) et les services vétérinaires (Dr DONORA).

Samedi 21 mai

- Départ Pour Save Valley Conservancy (SVC)
- Arrivée au Senuko Lodge
 - Réunion avec le chairman du SVC, Clive STOCKIL
 - Visite du parc et des *settlers*

Dimanche 22 mai

- Départ pour Gonarezhou parc
 - Réunion avec M. MADAWO, directeur du parc.
 - Visite du parc
- Arrivée à Chilo Lodge

Lundi 23 mai

- Départ pour Triangle.
- Arrivée de W. BOEHLE (FAO-SAFR) pour rejoindre la mission.
 - Réunion avec F. Angus MIDDLETON de Ramangwana Sugar Estate
- Départ pour Mwenezi
 - Réunion avec le bureau du Mwenezi rural district (M. MUZARA, *chairman*, S. MAVESERE, *Chief executive officer* et M. B. MUCHARA, *planning officer*)
- Arrivée à Lion and Elefant Hotel, Bubye River.
 - Réunion avec les fermiers-ranchers

Mardi 24 mai

- Départ pour Bubye River Conservancy (BRC)
 - Réunion avec Charles DAVEY, chairman du trust BRC et différents ranchers
 - Visite du Parc

Mercredi 25 mai

- Départ pour Breitbridge
 - Réunion avec le Rural District Council (chairman : J.S. NARE)
- Départ pour Safari Estate ranch.
 - Entretien avec P. et R. EMERIC, propriétaires français du ranch
- Départ pour Triangle

Jeudi 26 mai 2005

- Visite du *feedlot* de la *Sugar Estate* à Triangle avec Ian MIDDLETON
- Départ pour Malilangwe
 - Entretien avec Raoul DUTOIT (WWF) et Chris FOGGINS (VetDep)

Vendredi 27 mai

- Départ pour Chiredzi district council. Réunion avec le RDC (chaiman : M. K. MATSILELE)
 - Entretien avec M. SHUMBA, Regional tourism authority officer)
- Retour sur Malilangwé
 - Réunion avec M. DEREK DE LA HARPE, directeur de *Malilangwe development trust.*

Samedi 28 mai

- Départ pour Makarepro.
 - Entretien avec M. TSUVANI, chef traditionnel de la communauté rurale de Makarepro
 - Visite du périmètre irrigué *d'Arda Tshovane Estate.*
 - Entretien avec le chairman, M. MASEKASSA.
- Retour sur Malilangwé
 - Visite du parc

Dimanche 29 mai

- Visite du parc
- Préparation de la présentation à réaliser pour l'atelier final
- Entretien avec R. DUTOIT (WWF) et C. FOGGIN (Services vétérinaires du Zimbabwe)

Lundi 30 mai

- Aller-retour à Masvingo
 - Entretien avec le Gouverneur de la province
- Retour à Malilangwé. Réunion de la mission pour la préparation du workshop.
- Arrivée des participants au Workshop

Mardi 31 mai

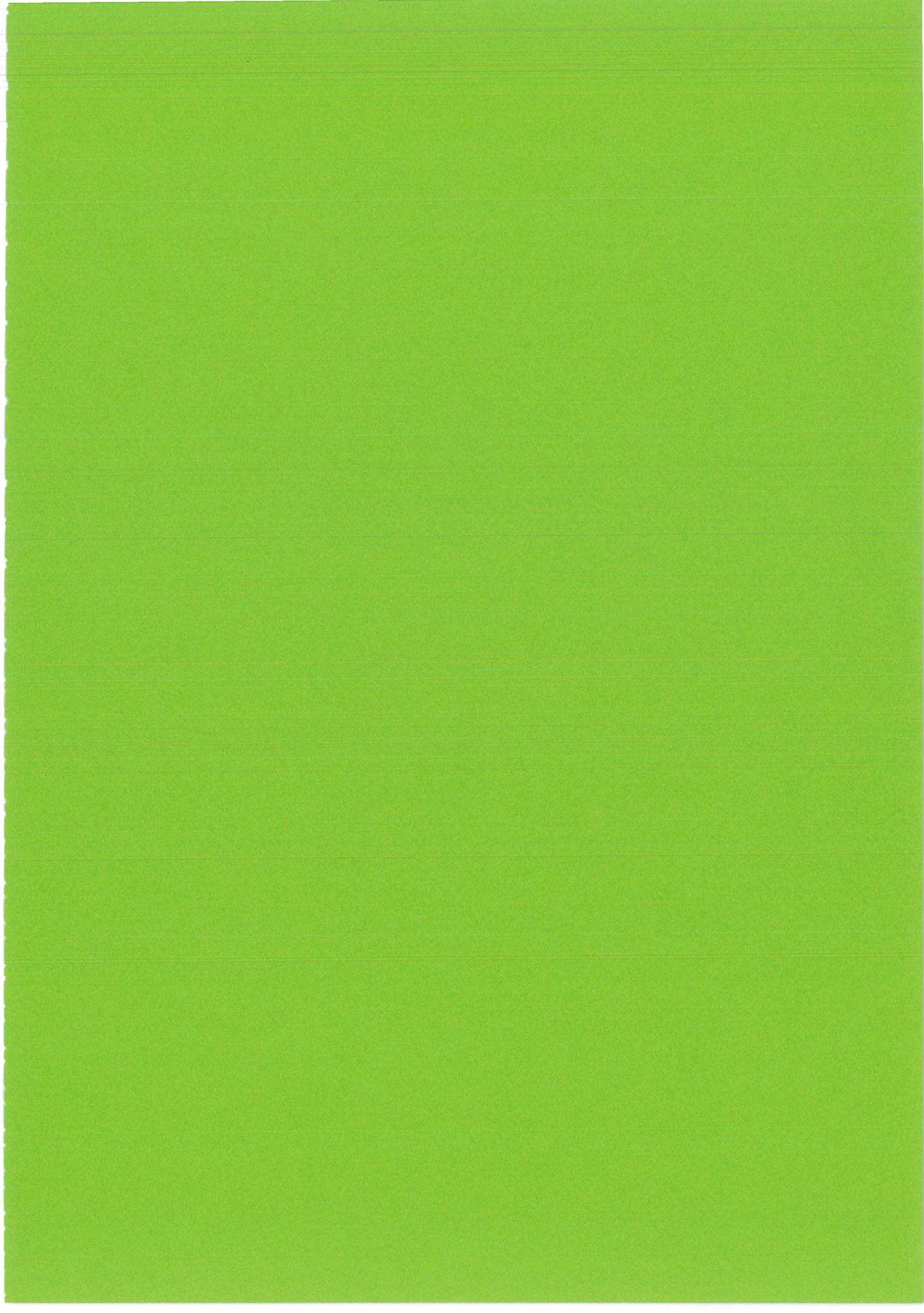
- Workshop à Malilangwé
- Entretien avec Mme BAHERLE (conseiller de coopération) et H. DE BAZOUGES Attaché militaire de l'ambassade de France.

Mercredi 1er juin

- Retour sur Harare

Termes de référence

ANNEXE 2



Creation of a biosphere reserve within the TFCA initiative.

**A feasibility study of a supporting project to
Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (ZPWMA)**

TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. Background

✓ The Lowveld region

The Lowveld region of Zimbabwe is the semi-arid south-eastern sector of the country, in which mean annual rainfall is 300-600 mm per annum. This region comprises approximately 20% of Zimbabwe. It includes state land, notably the Gonarezhou National Park, communal lands and commercial ranching areas which, until recent political developments in Zimbabwe, were converting rapidly into wildlife production as the primary land-use in place of cattle ranching. These commercial ranching areas contain almost 300 black rhinos, which constitute over half of Zimbabwe's total black rhino population. In addition, the Lowveld contains significant populations of wild dog, elephants, cheetah and white rhino.

✓ The Great Limpopo TFCA initiative

The international treaty to establish the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park (GLTP) was signed by the president of Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe in December 2002. Agreement was reached on creating a transfrontier conservation area (TFCA) that encompasses the GLTP and the intervening matrix of conservancies and wildlife ranches on freehold land, together with the communal farming areas. In this process, a primary land use is expected to be wildlife-based tourism with reasonable movements of wildlife and tourists.

The initiation of the TFCA will lead to the inclusion of wildlife producing areas of the Lowveld within a massive regional wildlife complex and encourage the initiation of planning and dialogue between stakeholders in order to maximize the wildlife potential.

✓ Foot and mouth disease

Although FMD disease does not directly affect flagship species such as black rhinos, it has a massive indirect effect because of the fencing that is required to keep wildlife separated from cattle, and of the strict land-use pattern that is imposed. Re-establishment of control measures for FMD must become a priority for future development assistance to Zimbabwe owing to the impacts of this disease not only on Zimbabwe's beef industry but also on the economies of adjacent countries (South Africa and Botswana).

✓ Biosphere reserve:

Biosphere reserve aims to achieve integrated management of land, fresh and marine waters and living resources, by putting in place bioregional planning schemes, based on integrating conservation of biological diversity into sustainable development through an appropriate zone including protected core areas, surrounded by buffer zones where conservation is emphasized.

Given that the Lowveld has mixed land-uses, with islands of irrigation, and state, private and communal sectors, this concept could be an appropriate framework for integrated land-use planning and resource conservation. This will involve a process of registration through UNESCO and would provide positive publicity for Zimbabwe and a politically neutral concept for integrating stakeholders within the various sectors.

2. Objectives of the mission.

The aim of the mission will be to study and produce a comprehensive report on the following points:

Output 1: Overview report on the current of animal production in the Lowveld (wildlife, mixed cattle/wildlife & cattle systems).

This section will help stakeholders to understand what is taking place and where.

Experts will be asked to:

- Define clear criteria for the classification of these different production systems through desk studies with the available bibliography.
- Outline current production systems and their anticipated trends (ecological, economical and socio-political perspectives) including spatial information available on land use plans.
- Study the economical value of buffalo ranching and hunting.

Output 2: Overview of veterinary issues, including zonation aspects and disease control systems.

This section will help stakeholders to have a clear picture of all veterinarian constraints and aspects in the Lowveld.

Experts will be asked to:

- Synthesise cattle and game disease patterns and constraints.
- Analyse the current control systems.
- Study the layout of the different fencing proposals.

Output 3: Stakeholders dialogue and workshop to synthesize attitude with suggestions on the next steps.

This section will help stakeholders to establish a fruitful dialogue for the way forwards.

Experts will:

- Appreciate reactions about possible re-alignment of the vet fence.
- Study mechanisms as the creation of game levy to cover costs of fence maintenance and FMD vaccination.
- Report meetings with key stakeholders to improve cattle/wildlife production systems in the Lowveld.
- Draft a project proposal and submit it for comments during a one day stakeholders meeting organized in the Lowveld.

3. Progress – Expected results.

The mission will be carried out in the Lowveld including Gonarezhou National Parks:

The consultants will meet the French Embassy (SCAC), ZPWMA and Veterinary Services staff in headquarter and members of International organization and NGO involved in this activity.

One expert in wildlife conservation and one expert in animal production are requested from this study.

The leading governmental agency will be ZPWMA. They will officially invite CIRAD's experts and facilitate the organisation of day to day meetings with local stakeholders.

CIRAD offices in Zimbabwe will be in charge of logistic aspects and will provide office's support to the French experts.

This mission would take approximately two weeks in Zimbabwe.

At the end of the mission, a brief provisional report with main recommendations and proposals will be discussed with ZPWMA, Veterinary Services,

Proposed agenda

Day	Date	Duties
Day 1	Wednesday 18 of May	Arrival in Zimbabwe Briefing meeting at the French Embassy and ZPWMA
Day 2	Tuesday 19 of May	Awareness meeting at ZPWMA HQ Meeting with other key technical partners (Vet services, FAO etc.)
Day 3	20 of May	Travelling to the Lowveld. Meeting with Malilangwe HQ & GIS unit.
Day 4 to 10	21-27 of May	Meeting local stakeholders with the support of ZPWMA and WWF-Sarpo.
Day 11 & 13	28-30 of May	Workshop preparation at Malilangwe.
Day 14	31 of May	One day workshop at Malilangwe Hakamela Camp
Day 15	1 of June	Going back to Harare and departure.

ANNEXE 3

Liste des participants



LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS AUX DIFFERENTES REUNIONS AU COURS DE LA MISSION

NATIONAL PARKS – CIRAD LOWVELD FMD FEASIBILITY STUDY TOUR

Saturday 21st May

Save Valley Conservancy

Sunday 22nd May

Gonarezhou National Park

Monday 23rd May

Triangle Sugar Estates Environmental Manager
Angus Middleton

Mwenezi Rural District Council

Mwenezi Rural District Council

Mr. Maresre	C.E.O.
Mr. Muzara	Council Chairman
Mr. Muchara	Planning Officer

Mwenezi Commercial Farmers

Mike Clarke CFU
W A Stanor Farmer

W.H. Stanoi
C. Grobler

C. Grosier
Brian Cawood

Brian Gauvin
M. Wilhelm

M. Wilhelm
Janet Cawood

Sam Cawood

Rose and Pierre Emeric Game Farming

Rose and Fren
G. Whitehead

G. Whithead
J. van Merwaa

M. B. Mangena PVO Matabeleland South
C. Chaitezvi DVS Beit Bridge

N. Donora
V. Dzyova

V. Chaderga PWMA
A. E. Dangare PWMA
B. Faye CIRAD
W. Boehle FAO
S. Le Bel CIRAD
N. Anderson

Tuesday 24th May

Taula H.Q., Bubye Valley Conservancy

West Nicholson conservancies

Charles Davy	Bubye Valley Conservancy
Blondie Lethem	Bubye Valley Conservancy
Darryl Collett	Bubiana Conservancy
John Rourke	Bubiana Conservancy
Derek Rochat	Bubiana Conservancy

Wilken Masuku	Bubiana Conservancy
M. B. Mangena	PVO Matabeleland South
C. Chaitezvi	DVS Beit Bridge
Gregory Nyaguse	PWMA
Edson Gandiwa	PWMA
V. Chadenga	PWMA
A. E. Dangare	PWMA
N. Donora	DVS Head Office
V. Dzvova	Lands - Masvingo
B. Faye	CIRAD
W. Boehle	FAO
S. Le Bel	CIRAD
N. Anderson	

Wednesday 25th May

Beit Bridge Rural District Council

J. S. Nare	Council Chairman
P. Mabhureni	Acting CEO
Lloyd Ramakgopala	Acting D.A. (??? Not 100% sure he was there)
A. Nare	CAMPFIRE Coordinator
Kainos Hove	TFCA National Parks
Digby J. Bristow	Sentinel Limpopo Safaris
C. Chaitezvi	DVS Beit Bridge
N. Donora	DVS Head Office
V. Dzvova	Lands - Masvingo
V. Chadenga	PWMA
A. E. Dangare	PWMA
B. Faye	CIRAD
W. Boehle	FAO
S. Le Bel	CIRAD
N. Anderson	

Thursday 26th May

Triangle Sugar Estates

Ian Middleton	Livestock Manager
B. Faye	CIRAD
W. Boehle	FAO
S. Le Bel	CIRAD
N. Anderson	

Friday 27th May

Chiredzi Rural District Council

I.L. Malawaguese	DVS Chiredzi
S.J. Sambo	CRDC
A. Baloyi	C.E.O.
L.E. Matsilele	
A. Adebele	
A.M. Sithole	
T.R. Chauke	
V. Chadenga	PWMA

E. Chidziya	PWMA
N. Donora	DVS Head Office
V. Dzvova	Lands - Masvingo
B. Faye	CIRAD
W. Boehle	FAO
S. Le Bel	CIRAD
N. Anderson	

Malilangwe Conservation Trust

Derek de al Harpe	Managing Director
Sarah Clegg	Geographical Information System Manager

V. Chadenga	PWMA
E. Chidziya	PWMA
N. Donora	DVS Head Office
V. Dzvova	Lands - Masvingo
B. Faye	CIRAD
W. Boehle	FAO
S. Le Bel	CIRAD
N. Anderson	

Saturday 28th May

Chief Tsovani

V. Chadenga	PWMA
E. Chidziya	PWMA
N. Donora	DVS Head Office
V. Dzvova	Lands - Masvingo
B. Faye	CIRAD
W. Boehle	FAO
S. Le Bel	CIRAD
N. Anderson	

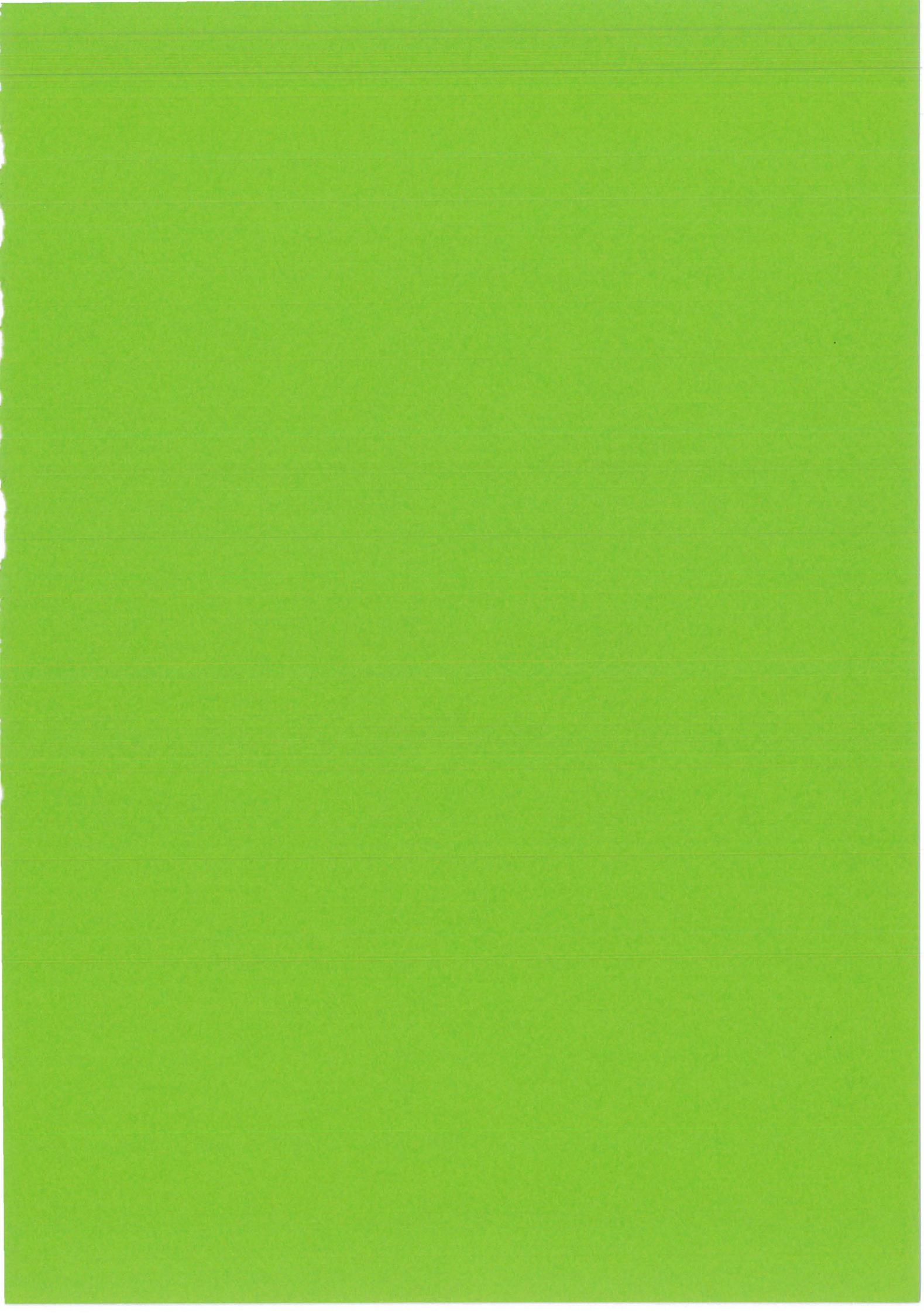
Tsovani Irrigation Scheme

Mr.Maseksa	Chairman
Mr. Dube	AGRITEX
Mr. Mashama	AGRITEX

V. Chadenga	PWMA
E. Chidziya	PWMA
N. Donora	DVS Head Office
V. Dzvova	Lands - Masvingo
B. Faye	CIRAD
W. Boehle	FAO
S. Le Bel	CIRAD
N. Anderson	

ANNEXE 4

Présentation Power Point de l'atelier



Presentations Powerpoint de l'atelier du 31 mai 2005

Prospects for Lowveld development within the context of GLTFCA

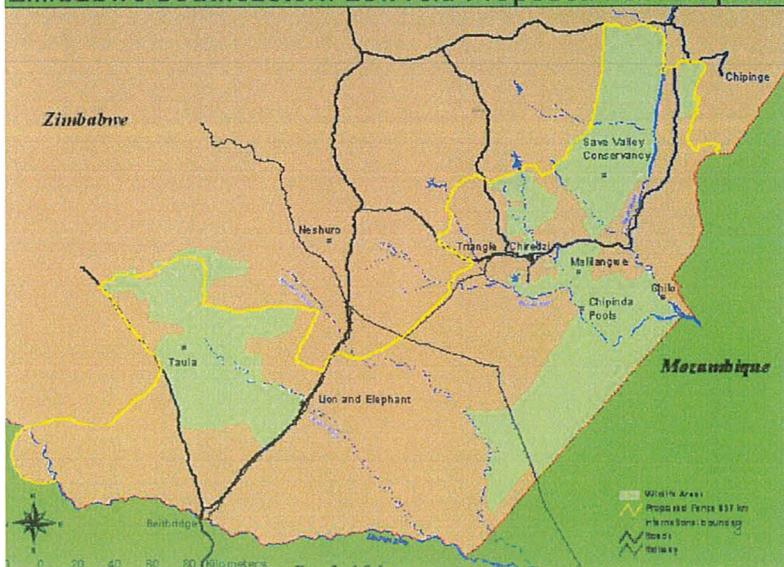
Workshop

Malilangwé, May 2005

Agenda

- Introductions
- Official opening by Hon. A. Langa MP, Deputy Minister of Environment and Tourism
- Background information
- Mission report
 - Tea break
- Working groups: diagnosis of the current situation
 - Lunch break
- Working groups: proposals and action plan
 - Tea break
- General discussion and recommendations
- Official closure by Dr M. Mutsambiwa, DG of ZPWMA

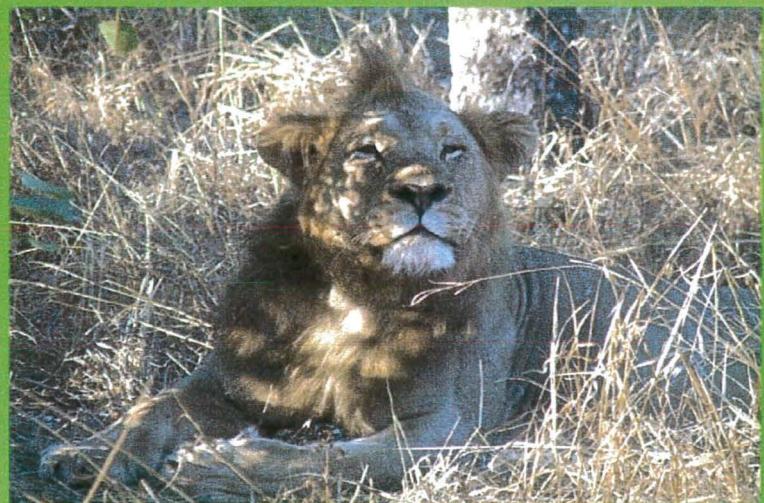
Zimbabwe Southeastern Lowveld Proposed Fence Option



TFCA

- The concept of **TFCA** (Trans Frontier Conservation Area) was welcomed by all stakeholders as a unique opportunity for the development of the Lowveld
- Regional and international expectations for a **strong participation by Zimbabwe** are very high

Male Lion in Malilangwe Conservancy



Statement

1

Livestock economy in the Lowveld

- Inadequate **information** of the situation, especially in the livestock subsector at household level (formal and informal)
- **economic importance** for rural community
- high **social value**
- undeveloped **market** chains

8

Statement

2

At the **community level**

- Unknown community **expectations**
- Lack of **sustainability** in the farming systems in the Lowveld,
- human/wildlife **conflict**

Statement

3

In the **wildlife sector**

- Under **pressure** and **threat** through poaching and habitat loss
- High potential to become the **economic engine** of the Lowveld
- Insufficient community **involvement**
- **Not up to date information** on the **wildlife status** in protected areas and conservancies, within **transition** since the land reform

8

Statement

4

For the **vet fence**

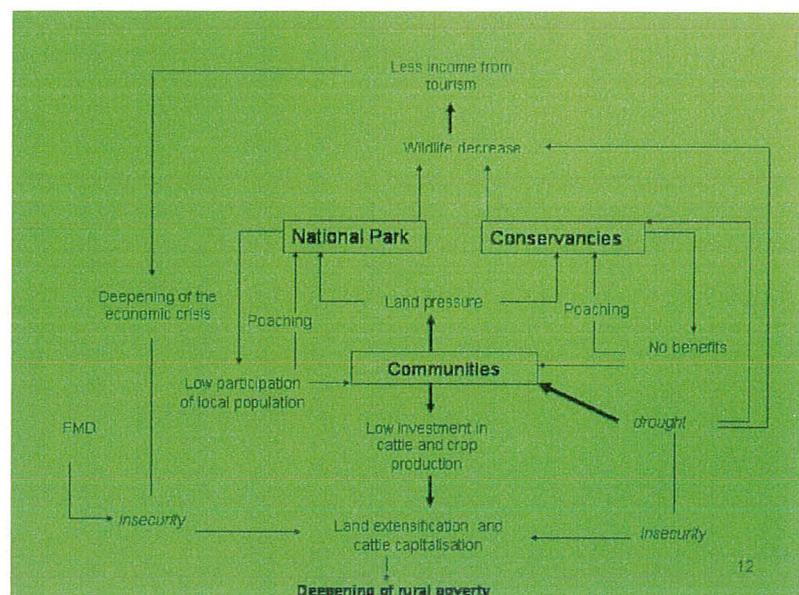
- **No Consensus** on the **realignment** of the vet fence according to the TFCA proposal
- **Intermediary measures** to control FMD crucial for the Lowveld development
- Necessity to **involve communities** in the construction and maintenance of the vet fence

The diagnosis of the current situation

Vicious circle leading to:

- maintenance of rural poverty
- decline of wildlife
- undermining the TFCA initiative

11



12

Working groups: general diagnosis of the current situation

Protected areas

Communities

Conservancies

1. Internal constraints (weakness)
2. External constraints (threats)
3. Interactions (linkages)
4. Expectations

10

Proposal 1

Socio-economic analysis of the
cattle farming systems

- their constraints,
- their interactions with wildlife,
- their market potential

(systemic analysis of the farming system,
commodity channel analysis)

13

Proposal 2

Development of the rural communities :

- through rural infrastructures, innovations and inputs (micro-irrigation, feed lot, market support)
- in order to
 - intensify livestock production
 - alleviate pressure at the periphery of parks and conservancies

14

Proposal 2 (Contd)

Irrigation schemes

- To be re-vitalised or newly installed,
- Need strong and clear constitutions and conditions for adherence to become viable enterprises

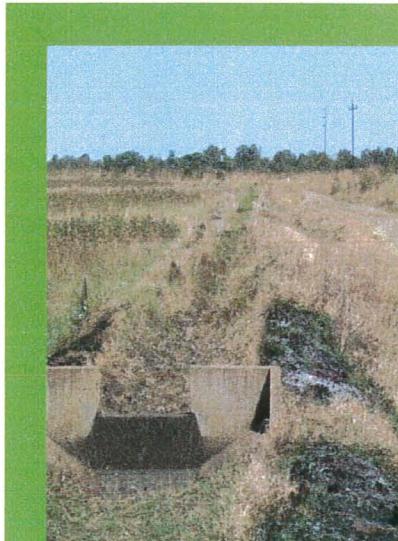
When also protected against wild animals, they will generate good income for members

15



- Drip irrigation scheme on a communal farmer's land, saves water and can be combined with conservation agriculture methods

17



- Irrigation channel in the Tshovani Irrigation Scheme, dried out due to lack of electricity to pump water and overgrown due to lack of maintenance

16

Proposal 3

Vet fence

- To include the rural population in the installation & maintenance of the vet fence and to use the vet fence as a engine for development actions.

18

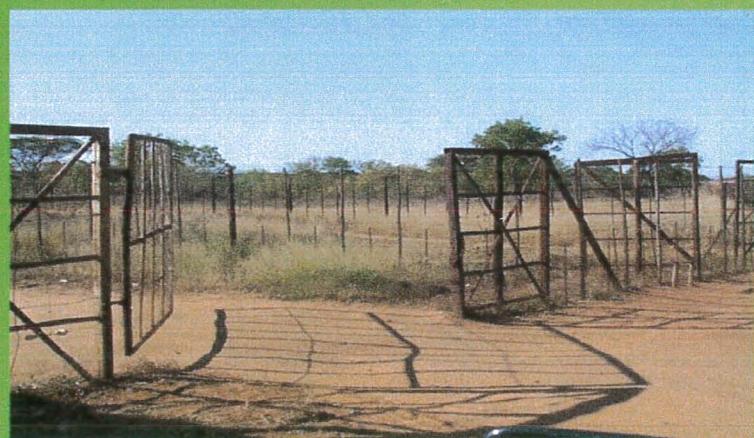
Proposal 4

Sharing the benefits of wildlife

- To involve local communities in wildlife based activities and let them share benefits and responsibilities with the conservancies & parks

20

Gate and double fence in the Bubi River Conservancy



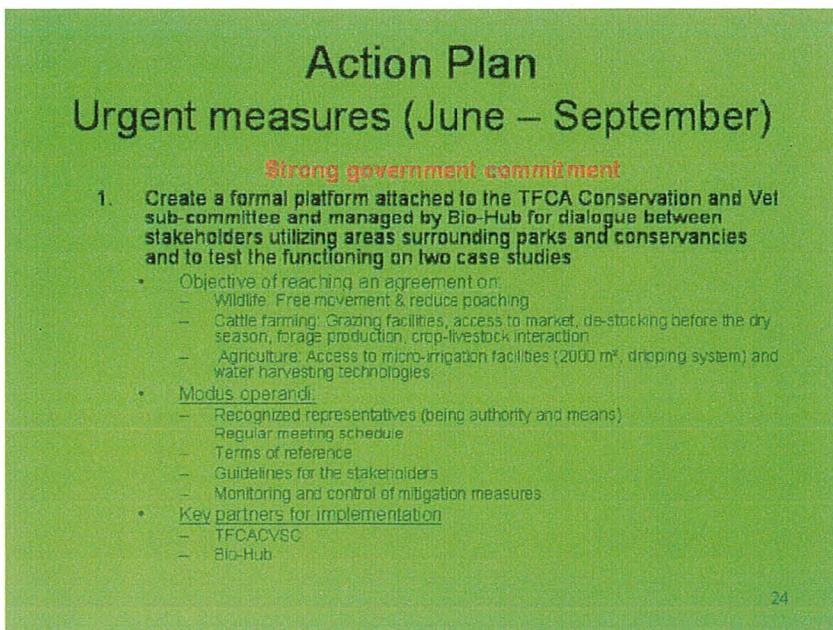
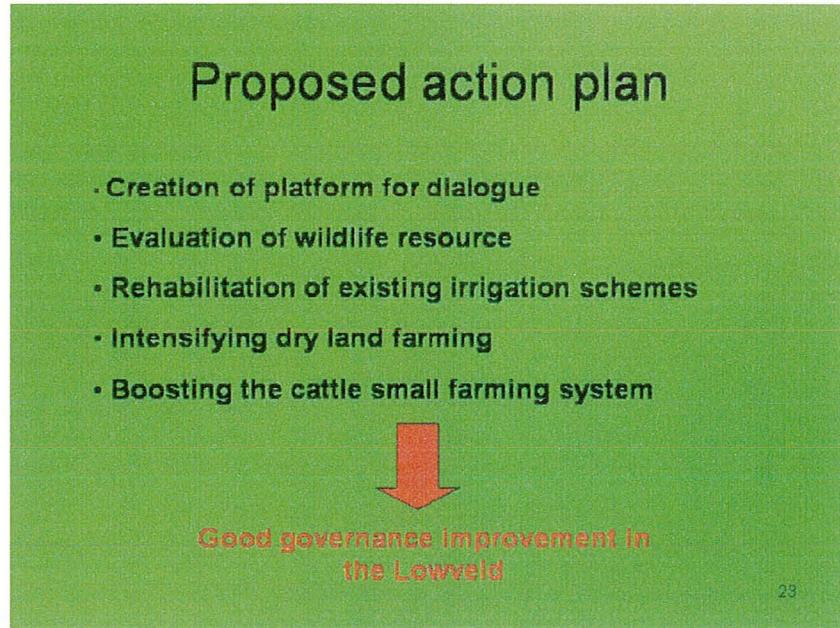
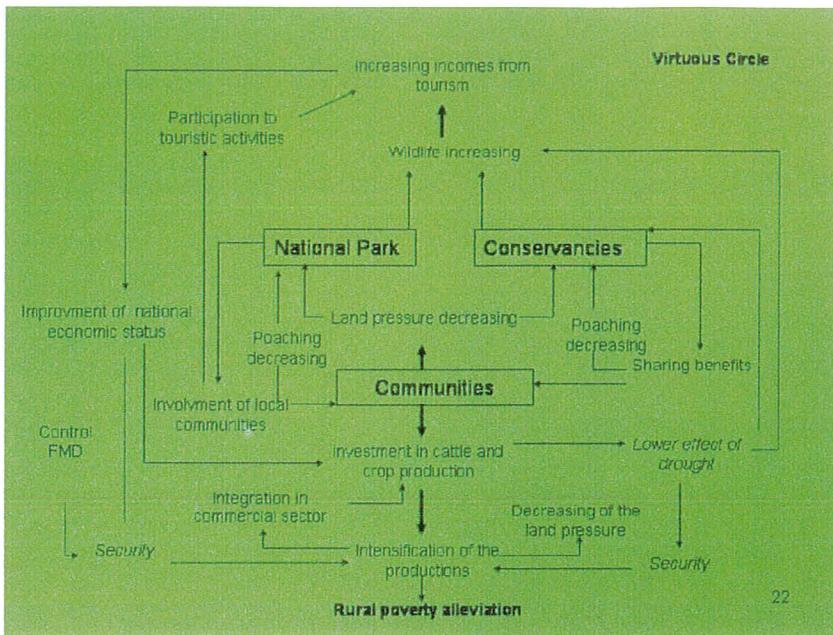
19

Proposal for a better management of the agro-eco-system

- To consider the Lowveld agro-eco-system as an entity affected by risk factors,
- To propose a new management system to eliminate the risk factors (*agroecosystem health methodology*)

a model for
a virtuous circle

21



Action Plan Urgent measures (June – September)

2. Evaluation of wildlife resources in Lowveld

- Objective:
 - to update the status of wildlife in GnZ and in new and established conservancies
- Modus operandi:
 - Aerial census, ground truthing
 - Lowveld wildlife database
 - Involvement of the established conservancies
- Key partners for implementation
 - Conservancies and ZPWMA

25

Action Plan Urgent measures (June – September)

3. Rehabilitation of existing irrigation schemes

- Objectives
 - optimizing crop production and intensify livestock production
- Modus operandi
 - inventory of existing schemes
 - selection of most promising ones
 - capacity building on organizational aspects
 - technical innovations
- Key partners for implementation
 - AREX
 - ARDA

26

Action Plan Urgent measures (June – September)

4. Intensifying dry land farming

- Objectives
 - increasing water efficiency
- Modus operandi
 - Training of farmers' organization on innovative farming approaches
 - Participatory design of innovative cropping systems (e.g. soil cover, reduced tillage)
- Key partners for implementation
 - ACT

27

Action Plan

Urgent measures (June – September)

5. Boosting the cattle small farming system

- Objectives
 - optimizing cattle production
- Modus operandi
 - De-stocking before dry season to supply the feed lots (e.g. Triangle) at incentive price
 - Analyze of beef cattle commodity channel
 - Contracting middlemen and feed lot managers
- Key partners for implementation
 - Vet service
 - AREX

28

Plan of Action (medium term)

- Socio-economic analysis of the household and livelihood situation in old and new communities
- Spatial analysis of land use patterns in the Lowveld (who, what, where, how)
- Investigation of the status of wildlife and habitat in the National Parks, including infrastructure of tourism relevance

29

Plan of Action (medium term)

- Evaluate the current status and promote development of cattle marketing chains, present situation, new rules and regulations, value adding in feedlots, price transparency, from informal to formal marketing
- Re-vitalisation of irrigation schemes, clear and enforceable constitutions & adherence criteria, plus standard operating procedures on firm technical ground

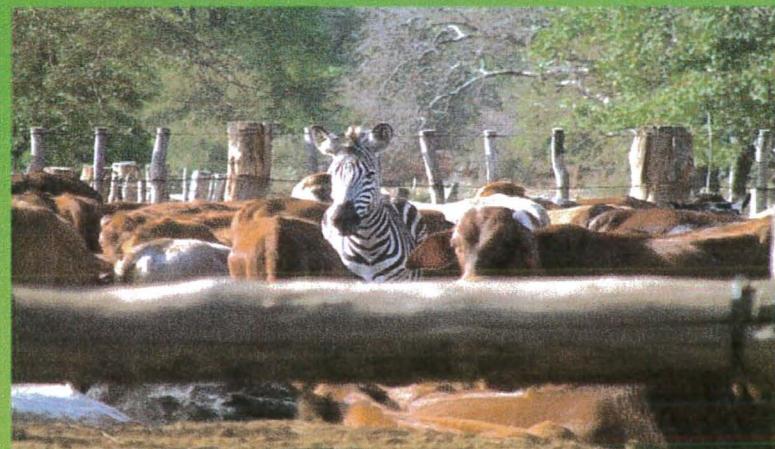
30

Plan of Action (medium term)

- Formulate a set of rules and regulations to govern the relationship between communities and conservancies, bearing in mind their economic importance for the Lowveld
- Clarify the delineation of the veterinary disease control fence by employing professional surveyors in consultation with all stakeholders, (implementation and maintenance to include local communities where possible)

31

THANK YOU



32

THE GREAT LIMPOPO TFP AND TFCA

TFP STANDS FOR TRANSFRONTIER PARK

TFCA STANDS FOR TRANSFRONTIER
CONSERVATION AREA

THE DISTINCTION IS IMPORTANT

- geographical scope
- land-use
- stakeholders

LAND-USE PLANNING WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF TFCA'S

THE CASE OF THE SOUTH
EASTERN LOWVELD (SEL) OF
ZIMBABWE

TFP AND TFCA CONCEPT DEFINED

Transfrontier Park (TFP) is an area comprising two or more protected areas that border each other across international boundaries

The primary focus of these areas is wildlife conservation.

Authorities responsible for respective areas formally agree to manage the areas as one integrated unit according to a streamlined management plan.

Authorities also undertake to remove all man-made barriers in the TFP so that animals and to some extent, people can roam freely.

TFP & TFCA CONCEPT DEFINED (cont'd)

TFCA refers to a cross border region of which the different component areas have different forms of conservation status and land-use (e.g., NP's, Conservancies, Communal lands, Safari areas, etc).

Different forms of barriers (fences, major highways, railway lines, ...) may separate the various land-use/tenure categories BUT, these areas need to be jointly managed for the long term sustainable use of natural resources.

TFP & TFCA CONCEPT DEFINED (cont'd)

As opposed to the TFP, free movement of animals between the different parts that constitute a TFCA may not always be possible.

The whole idea is to try and marry conservation objectives with socio-economic development

THE GREAT LIMPOPO TRANSFRONTIER PARK

Officially established by Treaty of 9/12/02.

Expected land-use is primarily wildlife-based tourism

The development of TFCA's entails planning and dialogue amongst the stakeholders in order to integrate land-use.

With this approach we can influence infrastructure provision and investment promotion for the region

THE GLTP



Mozambique



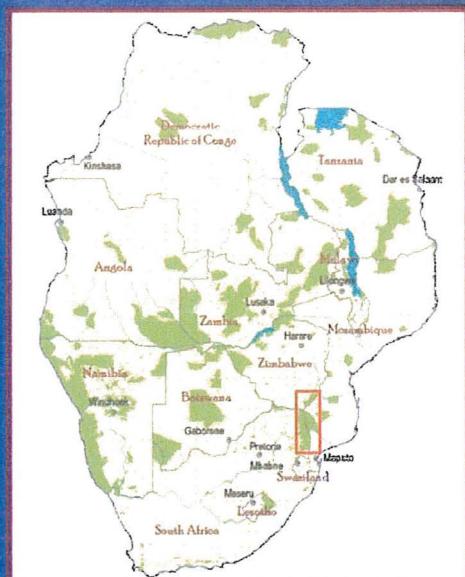
South Africa



Zimbabwe



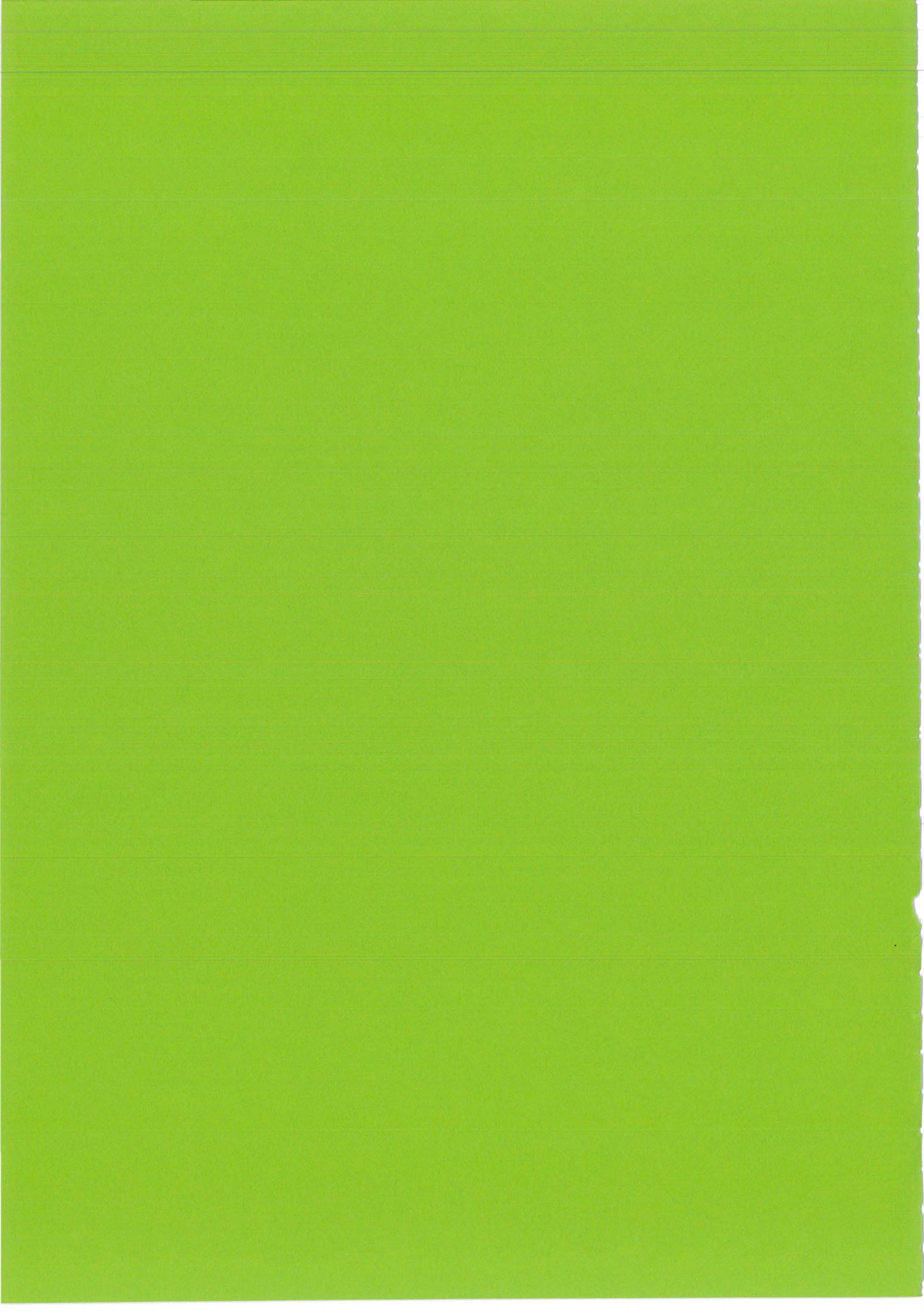
Locality Context



GLTP - Memorandum of Understanding
Minister Francis Nhema (Zimbabwe), Minister
Valli Moosa (South Africa) & Minister Fernando
Sumbana (Moçambique)

ANNEXE 5

Actes de l'atelier



**Report of the Proceeding of the Workshop
Held to Develop**

**Prospects for Lowveld development within the context of Great Limpopo Transfrontier
Conservation Area.**

Hakamela Camp, Malilangwe Trust

31st of May 2005

Facilitated by

ZimTrust

June 2004

Acknowledgements

We would like to express our deep gratitude to the “Service of Cooperation and Cultural Affairs” of the French Embassy in Harare for funding this feasibility study in a complex particular time and space of Zimbabwe frightening many donors.

We would like also to thank the “Zimbabwe Park and Wildlife Management Authority” for taking the lead of this feasibility study as well as the “Department of Veterinary Services” for their active participation from the onset of this prospective initiative.

Many thanks also to “Malilangwe Trust” for facilitating logistical arrangements regarding to the work shop and for their contribution in the process.

We hope Honourable Deputy Minister Langa found during the workshop the warm and respectful welcome he deserves as well as the expression of the sincere gratitude of all the participants for the strong support he expressed to this initiative.

Many thanks to Natasha Anderson for organizing and smoothly facilitate the feasibility study.

We should not forget to thank all the key informants met during the feasibility study and the participants of the workshop: managers of conservancies, NGOs, representatives of Ministries and governmental Department, private entrepreneurs, and of course communities of the South East Lowveld.

I. INTRODUCTION.

I.1. Background.

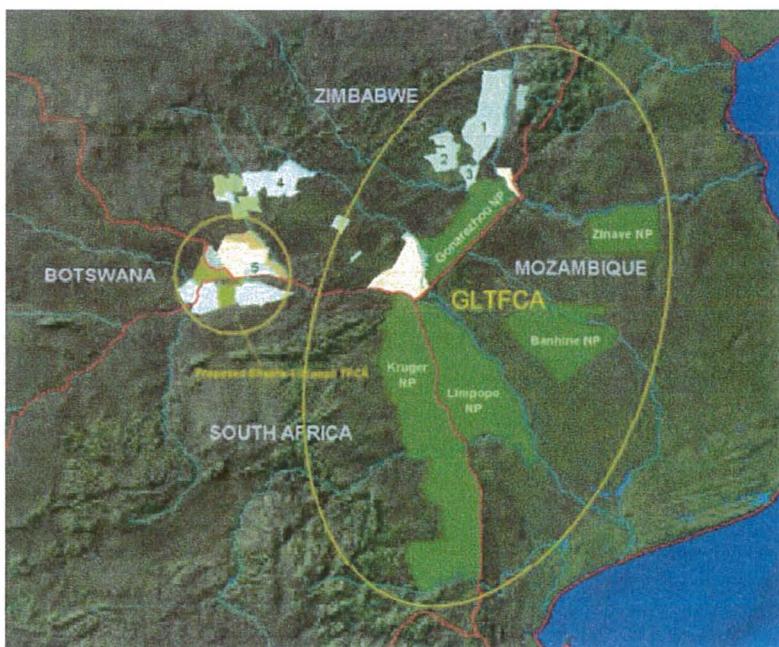
a. Transfrontier Conservation Area (TFCAs).

The transboundary management of natural resources, particularly of water and wildlife, and the associated development of TFCAs has been a major focus of attention over the last few years in Southern Africa. Twenty potential and existing TFCAs have been identified in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region, involving 12 continental African member states. The TFCAs include many national parks, neighbouring game reserves, hunting areas and conservancies, mostly occurring within a matrix of land under traditional communal tenure. Altogether the proposed TFCAs cover about 120 million hectares. A key economic driver linking these conservation and infrastructure development initiatives is wildlife-based tourism that seeks to maximize returns from marginal lands in a sector where southern Africa enjoys a global competitive advantage. However, the management of wildlife and livestock diseases within the envisaged larger transboundary landscapes remains unresolved and an issue of major concern to other economic sectors in the region.

b. Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park (GLTP) and Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area (GLTFCA)..

The international treaty establishing the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park (GLTP) was signed by the presidents of Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe in December 2002. Agreement has been reached on creating a transfrontier conservation area that encompasses the GLTP and the intervening matrix of conservancies and wildlife ranches on freehold land, together with the communal farming areas. The precise boundaries of this vast TFCa remain undefined but the primary land use in the matrix is expected to be wildlife-based tourism with reasonably unimpeded movement of wildlife and tourists.

The GLTFCA straddles Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe, including five national parks, neighbouring game reserves, hunting areas, conservancies and intervening areas of communal lands under traditional tenure. Altogether the GLTFCA covers about 10 million ha or 100,000 km². About 35% of the area comprises state protected areas and a further approximately 10% is freehold land under wildlife. Most of the remaining land, the matrix between the designated national parks, is under communal tenure with varying forms of small-scale agro-pastoralism.



c. Outline of the problem

✓ Rural development & livelihood.

Whatever the potential of wildlife-based tourism to generate wealth in areas such as the GLTFCA is, the current reality is that small-scale agro-pastoralists living in the adjacent communal lands depend greatly on livestock for their livelihoods. The need to balance their livelihoods and environmental security with the development of alternative land uses and opportunities gives rise to a very complex set of development issues. With the ongoing philosophical and practical expansion of the transfrontier conservation area concept, the needs of communities living in and near these areas must be addressed, as transfrontier conservation areas have the potential to have both positive as well as negative impacts on sustainable livelihoods.

✓ Foot & mouth disease (FMD)

Although FMD disease does not directly affect flagship species such as black rhinos, it has a massive indirect effect because of the fencing that is required to keep wildlife separated from cattle, and of the strict land-use pattern that is imposed. Re-establishment of control measures for FMD must become a priority for future development assistance to Zimbabwe owing to the impacts of this disease not only on Zimbabwe's beef industry but also on the economies of adjacent countries (South Africa and Botswana). In the past, the necessarily comprehensive approach has been in operation and has included veterinary fencing, livestock movement controls and strategic vaccinations. At present, there are large numbers of cattle in Gonarezhou National Park, and fencing has been destroyed not only around conservancies but also around state land areas with buffalo.

✓ Game and cattle ranching

Since the major drought in 1992, there has been an increasing emphasis on wildlife production as opposed to cattle ranching in the southeastern Lowveld, due to various economic trends combined with the long-term adverse ecological effects of monospecies livestock production in this semi-arid zone.

Thus, from an economic land-use perspective, it is no longer in the national interest to preclude buffalo (involved in FMD transmission to cattle) from the significant commercial wildlife operations that have evolved in the southeastern Lowveld. This species is key to safari hunting operations, allowing safari operators to virtually double their daily rates since buffalo hunting quotas enable "big game hunts" as opposed to "plains game hunts". Wildlife tourism operations are also economically boosted by the presence of buffalo as one of the "big five" species.

✓ Private Public Partnership

I.2. Workshop objectives and expected outputs.

a. Aim of the feasibility study.

The aim of the feasibility study was to gather relevant information and produce a comprehensive report on the three following points:

(1) *Overview report on the current status of animal production in the Lowveld.* This section was aiming on a comprehensive status of cattle and wildlife production in the Lowveld. Experts were tasked to define clear criteria for the classification of these different production systems through desk studies using available bibliography, to outline current production systems and their anticipated trends (ecological, economical and socio-political perspectives) using relevant information (including spatial information available on land use plans) and to study the economical value of buffalo ranching and hunting.

(2) Overview of veterinary issues, including zoning aspects and disease control systems. This section was focusing on drafting a view of all veterinarian constraints and aspects in the Lowveld, including a review of cattle and game disease patterns and impacts, an analysis of the current control systems and a study of the layout of the vet fence.

(3) Overview of land use patterns and ownership in the Lowveld. This section helped stakeholders to picture current boundaries between the different production systems. Experts did appreciate the current government official boundaries of conservancies and outlined land reform arrangements and its implications on animal containments.

Information came from various sources including desk studies, interviews of key stakeholders and statements of relevant organisations.

b. Aim of the workshop

Organized at the end of the feasibility study, the workshop promoted stakeholders dialogue to synthesize attitude with suggestions on the next steps. As potential outputs of the workshop, the working group was expecting to (1) appreciate reactions about possible re-alignment of the vet fence, (2) study mechanisms as the creation of game levy to cover costs of fence maintenance and FMD vaccination, (3) report meetings with key stakeholders to improve cattle/wildlife production systems in the Lowveld and (4) draft a project proposal and submit it for comments during a one day stakeholders meeting organized in the Lowveld.

I.3. Feasibility study and workshop process.

a. Feasibility study process.

The mission was carried out in the Lowveld including Gonarezhou National Parks from the 19th to the 31st of May. A joined team of three foreign experts from CIRAD and FAO and a working group including representatives from Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority, Department of Veterinary Services and Ministry of Land was formed. Due to its involvement in the TFCA process, it has been agreed that ZPWMA was the lead agency for this study.

The team composition was the following one:

Organisation	Name	Role
Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority	V. Chadenga	Team leader
	E. Chidziya	National TFCA coordinator
Department of Veterinary Services Head office	N. Donora	Epidemiologist
Ministry of Land – Masvingo Office	V. Dzvova	Regional coordinator
CIRAD – Department Emvt	B. Faye	Animal production specialist
	S. Le Bel	Wildlife specialist
FAO – Sub Region Office	W. Boehle	Animal production and health specialist

CIRAD office in Zimbabwe was in charge of logistic aspects and provided office's support. Natasha Anderson, from WWF-Rhino group, played the role of a field guide organizing and facilitating most of the meetings at ground level.

b. Workshop process.

After introduction by the team leader and official opening of Honorable A. Langa MP, Deputy Minister of Environment and Tourism the workshop was divided in four logical and chronological phases:

- ❖ A short background information and feasibility study report allowed all stakeholders to have the same level of understanding of objectives of this feasibility study, activities achieved during the field trip and experts' preliminary statements of the.
- ❖ Before lunch, participants were split in three working groups during a first session facilitated by Champion Chinhoyi (ZimTrust): a Protected areas working group, a Conservancies working group and a Communities working group. Such groups were invited to diagnose wildlife conservation and agriculture development in the Lowveld. Each group explored three components: internal constraints (weakness), external constraints (threats) and interactions (linkages with other stakeholders).
- ❖ After lunch break, the same type of exercise was conducted, focusing on expectations and proposed activities, which should urgently be implemented in the Lowveld.
- ❖ A general discussion about further recommendations ended up the workshop before the official closure done by Dr M. Mutsambiwa, DG of ZPWMA and Mme Michèle Baherle, Head of Cooperation and Cultural Affairs of the French Embassy in Harare.

I.4. Workshop participants

Forty-six participants came to the workshop organized at Hakamela camp in Malilangwe. Twelve joined the Conservancy group, nine the Protected area group and nineteen The Community group.

Participants who attended this meeting were representing:

- ❖ Government agencies (ARDA, DVS, Dept of lands, MET)
- ❖ Authorities (ZPWMA, Zimbabwe Tourism Authority)
- ❖ Local communities (Mwenezi RDC, Chiema, Chiredzi RDC, Chipinge RDC)
- ❖ Private sectors (Save Valley Conservancy, Chiredzi River Conservancy, Bubye River Conservancy, Redberth Investmenst)
- ❖ NGO (ZimTrust, Campfire, WWF)
- ❖ Bilateral cooperation agencies (CIRAD, CESVI)
- ❖ International agencies (UNDP, FAO)
- ❖ Embassy (French Embassy)

Name	Representing	Position	Working group
Hon. Deputy Minister Langa	MET	Deputy Minister	NA
M.Z. Mtsambiwa	Parks Authority	Director General	Protected area
E. Chidziya	Parks Authority	TFCA National Coordinator	Protected area
R. Mpofu	Sunday News	News Reporter	NA
C. Foggin	DVS (Wildlife Unit)	Vet Reb Officer	Protected area
W. Boehle	FAO Sub Region Office	Vet. Consultant	Conservancy
W. Madzima	Dep Vet Services	Director	Conservancy
H. de Bazouges	French Embassy	Military Attaché	Protected area
S.Le Bel	Cirad Zimbabwe	Representative	Protected area
V. Muringayi	The Herald Business	Journalist	NA
M. Baherle	French Embassy	Head of Coop. & Cultural Affairs	Conservancy
B. Faye	CIRAD-France	Vet animal prod specialist	Community
P.V. Makaya	Dep. Ver. Services	Chief Vet	Conservancy
C. Muchara	Mwenezi RDC	Senior Officer Planning	Community
C. Sibanda	Provincial office	A/PVO	Protected area
N. Mukarati	ARDA	Manager Charter	Conservancy

I. Mukandi	ARDA	Manager Naudi / Mtawasine	Conservancy
F. Baudron	CIRAD-WWF	Agronomist TA	Community
M. Sirdey-Coid	UNDP-French Embassy	AURP Project coordinator	Community
N. Donora	Dep. Vet. Services	Principal Vet Officer	Protected area
G. Chibememe	Chiema	Community representative	Community
L. Sithole	Chiema	Community representative	Community
V. Dzvova	Dept of Lands	Land Officer	Community
K. Shumba	Zimbabwe Tourism Authority	Regional Manager	Community
P.A. Mugodi	DNR	DNRO	Community
E. Mbewe	Parks Authority	PR Manager	???
P. Emeric	Redberth Investmenst	Director	Conservancy
C. Chinhoyi	ZimTrust	Director	Facilitator
V. Chadenga	Parks Authority	Project Manager	Protected area
A. Sithole	Chiredzi RDC	TFCA committee	Community
A. Baloyi	Chiredzi RDC	CEO	Community
E. Gadzayi	President Department	Officer	Community
C. Chauke	Chipinge Mahenya	Campfire	Community
E. Gandiwa	Parks Authority	Officer	???
M. Maiwandudzi	Dep. Vet. Services	Officer	Community
J. Mukema	Dep. Vet. Services	Officer	Community
M. Maphala	CESVI	Lowveld Coordinator	Community
R. Dembaremba	Chipinge RDC	A/EDO	Community
E. Mathosi	CESVI	Community Facilitator	Community
C. Davy	Bubye River Conservancy	Chairman	Conservancy
L. Kruger	Chiredzi River Conservancy	Chairman	Conservancy
M. Mangena	Dep. Vet. Services	Provincial Vet. Officer	Conservancy
R. du Toit	WWF	Senior Ecologist	Protected area
N. Anderson	WWF	Consultant	Conservancy
V. Nyakaza	ZimTrust	PMEO	Community
C. Stockil	Save Valley Conservancy	Chairman	Conservancy

Working group: Conservancies (CONS), Rural communities (COM) and Protected areas (PA).

I.5. Welcome and opening remarks

See speech of Hon. Deputy Minister Langa, Deputy Minister of Environment and Tourism in appendix.

II - MISSION REPORT

a. Field trip summary

More than 50 people were met and interviewed during this 8 days trip. They were representing communities, cattle farmers, game ranchers, sugar estate, etc.

Saturday 21 st May	Save Valley Conservancy	C. Stockil	Chairman
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Sunday 22 nd May	Gonarezhou National Park	Madawo	Warden
Monday 23 rd May	Triangle Sugar Estates Mwenezi Rural District Council Mwenezi Commercial Farmers	A. Middleton Maresre Muzara Muchara M. Clarke W.A. Stanor C. Grobler B. Cawood M. Wilhelm J. Cawood S. Cawood R. Emeric G. Whitehead J. van Merwa M. B. Mangena C. Chaitezvi A. E. Dangare	Environmental Manager C.E.O Council Chairman Planning Officer CFU Farmer PVO Matabeleland South DVS Beit Bridge PWMA
Tuesday 24 th May	Bubye Valley Conservancy	C. Davy B. Lethem D. Collett J. Rourke D. Rochat W. Masuku M. B. Mangena C. Chaitezvi G. Nyaguse E. Gandiwa A. E. Dangare	Bubye Valley Conservancy Bubiana Conservancy PVO Matabeleland South DVS Beit Bridge PWMA
Wednesday 25 th May	Beit Bridge RDC	J. S. Nare P. Mabhureni L. Ramakgapol A. Nare K. Hove D. J. Bristow C. Chaitezvi A. E. Dangare	Beitbridge RDC Chairman Acting CEO Acting DA Campfire Coordinator TFCA National Parks Sentinel Limpopo Safaris DVS Beit Bridge Parks Authority
Thursday 26th May	Triangle Sugar Estates	I. Middleton	Livestock Manager
Friday 27th May	Chiredzi Rural District Council	I.L. Malawaguese S.J. Sambo A. Baloyi L.E. Matsilele	DVS CHiredzi CRDC C.E.O.

Malilangwe Conservation Trust	A. Adebele A.M. Sithole T.R. Chauke D. de la Harpe S. Clegg	Managing Director Geographical Information System Manager
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Saturday 28th May	Tsovani Communal Land Tsovani Irrigation Scheme	Chief Tsovani Maseksa Dube Mashama	Chairman AGRITEX AGRITEX
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Calendar of the Feasibility Study.

b. Statement

Livestock economy in the Lowveld

- Inadequate information of the situation, especially in the livestock sub sector at household level (formal and informal)
- economic importance for rural community
- high social value
- undeveloped market chains

At the community level

- Unknown community expectations
- Lack of sustainability in the farming systems in the Lowveld,
- human/wildlife conflict

In the wildlife sector

- Under pressure and threat through poaching and habitat loss
- High potential to become the economic engine of the Lowveld
- Insufficient community involvement
- Not up to date information on the wildlife status in protected areas and conservancies, within transition since the land reform

For the vet fence

- No Consensus on the realignment of the vet fence according to the TFCA proposal
- Intermediary measures to control FMD crucial for the Lowveld development
- Necessity to involve communities in the construction and maintenance of the vet fence

III - DIAGNOSIS OF THE CURRENT SITUATION

From the morning session group

III.1. Protected areas working group

During group discussions, "Protected Areas" were defined as areas in which central government has management control and has power to invite participation of other governments or international agencies. In the South East Lowveld, such protected Areas encompass:

- ✓ Gonarezhou NP
- ✓ Malapati Safari Area
- ✓ Chipinge Safari Area
- ✓ Manjinji Pan
- ✓ Sengwe/Chipise Corridor

a. Internal constraints (weaknesses):

Illegal settlers claiming land within Gonarezhou National Park represent the actual main threat to protected areas integrity. The outcome habitat modification is exacerbated by elephant impact and fires outbreaks.

Lack of proper management of protected areas was mentioned as another main internal constraint. This is mainly due to lack of resources, whether financial or human, but also to the lack of management skill (information, planning, monitoring, etc). Moreover, problems of accessibility and lack of good roads within such protected areas (Chipinge, Northern Gonarezhou) are a physical constraint to their proper management. Fences and communication axes are not properly maintained.

Lack of good roads and infrastructures meeting international tourism standard impact on tourists' frequentation of these areas, with a reduced income generation.

b. External constraints (threats):

Stochastic environmental processes of drought and cyclones have a major impact on biomass production and water availability for wildlife. This is exacerbated by catchments' degradation at a broader scale than protected areas themselves, and affects sustainability of river flows in Parks and Safari areas.

Contacts of wildlife with livestock (both inside and outside protected areas) generate a high epidemiological risk affecting both animal components (foot and mouth disease, anthrax, bovine tuberculosis, trypanosomiasis, etc).

The current land claim of certain protected areas was certainly the major external constraint identified by the group. This threat is associated to the lack of law enforcement: Gonarezhou National Park invasion and Chipinge Safari Area invasion still being both illegal. Natural resources off-takes in protected areas are not recognized in any legal document up to date. The group believes the TFCA should be paramount in the resolution of this problem to maintain integrity of Protected Areas.

Low tourism development, whether domestic or international, was also mentioned by the group as a major external constraint. Negative international perception of Zimbabwe affects international tourism. Domestic tourism is far below potential, mainly due to access problems (lack of air transport facilities especially) and disposal income

Minefields are another constraint in protected area, especially in corridors.

c. Interactions:

Interactions with neighbouring protected areas (South Africa and Mozambique) catalysed by the TFCA process, were mentioned as being of prime importance for the South East Lowveld to get access to regional and international operations facilitating trans-boundary exchanges, especially in term of de-mining, river crossing, transport linkages, etc. The group stated that the TFCA would also be able to link ecosystems outside Parks boundaries, across areas under different land uses. Moreover, the TFCA could initiate new institutions for stakeholders' interactions in order to facilitate more equitable participation. Such institutions could also tackle a spatial planning of wildlife reservoirs and corridors at landscape level, harmonized with other land uses (sugar cane production, small scale farming, livestock production, etc), and spread wildlife resources through translocations and restocking.

Involving communities and increasing benefits they draw out of wildlife was mentioned as a priority for protected areas to interact more and in a positive manner with surrounding population. Private-Public partnership (PPP) including community shareholding was mentioned as a promising possibility. Protected Areas could also be involved in human

welfare issues such as emergency fodder provision during droughts. The problem of demarcation of neighbouring community to be involved in such operation has to be handled with care. Beneficiaries should be represented by households bearing the cost of wildlife (e.g. crop destruction), undoubtedly in the surroundings of protected areas, which could become recognized buffer zones (recognized in the land use plan).

Community awareness in term of conservation issues and opportunities and wildlife management and production is a crucial activity to be carried in order to mitigate negative interactions with communities and enhance positive ones.

Tourism was also identified as a major interaction between stakeholders to be enhanced, perhaps through joint marketing of Lowveld tourism destination and wildlife products. Creation and/or strengthening of support groups such as "Friends of Gonarezhou" could also play a role.

III.2. Communities working group

a. Wildlife

i. Internal constraints:

The group highlighted the fact that communities were withdrawing limited benefits from wildlife that need to be increased in order to "cover" the cost of living with wildlife. Moreover, limited land resources as well as limited capacity and skill in term of wildlife management hamper communities' initiatives to venture into ranching and/or eco-tourism.

ii. Externals constraints:

Unclear boundaries between protected areas (National Parks and Safari Areas), Conservancies and Communal Land were the main outlined external constraints in term of relationship between communities and wildlife.

iii. Interactions:

The existing lack of trust between Parks Authority and local communities is a main negative interaction between these two stakeholders.

The group also mentioned poaching and illegal harvesting of natural resources.

b. Cattle farming

a. Internal constraints:

Limited grazing area was the main internal constraint identified by the group. This can be linked to a secondary constraint being the limited livestock management skill driving many areas of the South East Lowveld to be in a situation of over-stocking. However, if cattle capitalisation has some cultural roots, it is also caused by the lack of organized market (see external factors below).

Limited or inadequate animal draft power for crop production and transport of agricultural product was a third internal constraint.

b. Externals constraints:

The lack of organized market and especially the malfunctioning between communal farmers and cattle resellers represent a major external constraint. Without formal links between communities and final buyers (feedlots), the important offer meets the scarce demand at a very low price, which is neither attractive nor viable for communal farmers.

Drought prevalence affects forage production and cattle farming (further impact due to over-stocking/over-grazing).

Moreover, foot and mouth disease affect tremendously cattle farming in the South East Lowveld.

c. Interactions:

Grazing in National Parks, actual on-going illegal activity was said to be vital for small-scale livestock farming. The group asked to explore possibilities of legalizing such activity. Sharing of bulls (bulls belonging to conservancies managers and borrowed to communal farmers) was mentioned as a positive interaction to be encouraged.

c. Crop farming systems

a. Internal constraints:

The main constraint of small-scale crop farming is a problem of capital, whether in term of assets and equipment (animal draft power, agricultural implement, etc) or economic resources to get access to inputs.

The problem of inappropriate crop species and crop varieties (encouraged by national policies) was also mentioned.

Limited farmer organisation is another internal constraint, reducing farmers' access to inputs and outputs market.

b. External constraints

Water, both rainfall water and underground water, is the major constraint of crop farming in the South East Lowveld. Droughts are especially prevalent.

Problem animals (destruction of fields and human lives) were mentioned as a negative interaction requiring actions (PAC: Problem Animal Control).

Market organization and market access constitutes another important external constraint.

III.3. Conservancies working group

a. Internal constraints (weaknesses):

Management of conservancies requires by nature high capital investment. However, value added to wildlife products is limited and does not maximize return on investment. Moreover, due to the collapse of tourism in much of the country, the viability of certain conservancies is nowadays put at threat.

Conservancies do not benefit from a legal status, and have unclear boundaries and vet fences. Unclear land use (status of conservancies) and unclear understanding of land use plan from various stakeholders generated by the land reform is an evident major constraint. Land occupation and fence cutting are results of this confusion.

A third constraint is due to cattle mixing with wildlife and spreading diseases.

Internal poaching (carried by population settled in the conservancies) was also mentioned.

b. External constraints (threats):

Drought prevalence affects biomass production and wildlife population in conservancies.

The current macro-economic situation of Zimbabwe is an external constraint affecting any business, conservancies included. The poor perception of Zimbabwe by international tourism market further affects conservancies business.

The utilisation of the conservancies for other uses than wildlife management, such as demand for water and grazing areas, is threatening conservancies' integrity. External poaching (by population settled outside of conservancies) represents another threat to conservancies integrity.

CITES limitation on wildlife utilisation hampers wildlife profitability, and its competitiveness with regard to livestock production.

The group recognized also a lack of knowledge from newly established conservancies.

c. Interactions:

Actual positive interactions between conservancies and communities include provision of water and grazing areas to communal livestock during drought and provision of slaughtering facilities.

Lack of trust between communities and conservancies was underlined and it was proposed to improve this relationship through share-holding structures including communities. Community education provided by conservancies could also be enhanced.

Improved interaction between conservancies and National Parks could be reached via Public-Private Partnership (PPP).

III.4. Synthesis

Paramount constraints identified by the 3 groups of stakeholders were the following ones:

- ✓ Drought prevalence and unavailability of underground water
- ✓ Wildlife-livestock interactions (epidemiology) and human-wildlife conflicts in general (destructions of fields, etc)
- ✓ Land pressure and unclear land use plan for the area
- ✓ Limited community benefits from wildlife

Another important constraint identified by National Parks and Conservancies (not the Communities) was the decrease in both domestic and international tourism.

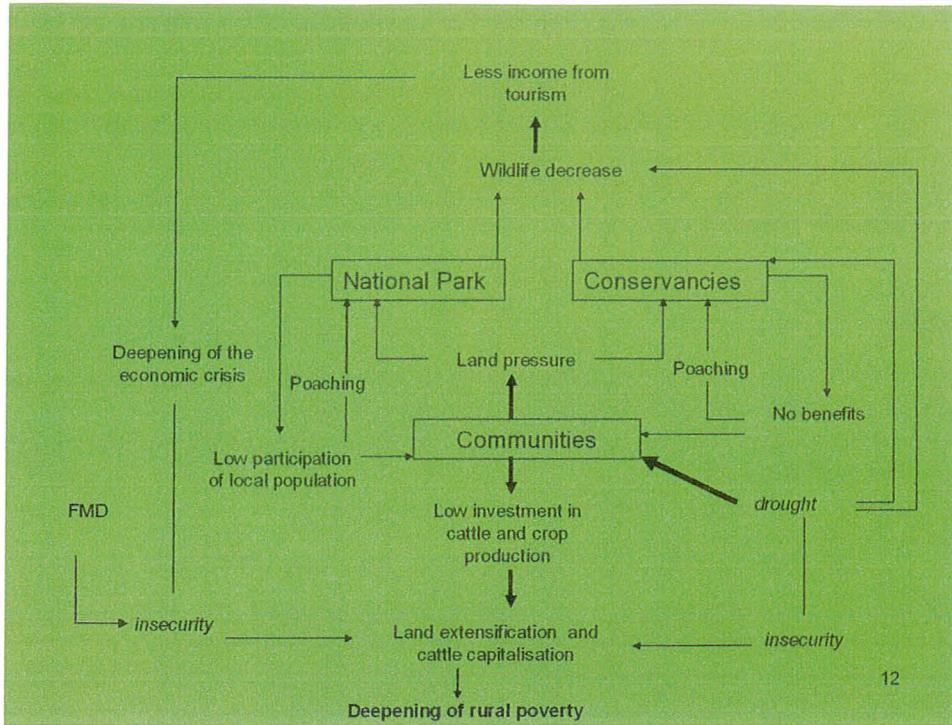
Other cardinal constraints identified by Conservancies and Communities (not National Parks) were:

- ✓ Lack of capacity and skill from communities
- ✓ Lack of trust amongst stakeholders
- ✓ Poaching

Weak market organization (both for crops and livestock) and lack of farming capital were at the centre of communities' problems.

A vicious circle linking these constraints can be build. Such a vicious circle leads to:

- Deepening of rural poverty
- Decline of wildlife
- Undermining the TFCA initiative



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IV - PROPOSAL FOR A BETTER MANAGEMENT OF THE LOWVELD ECO-SYSTEM

IV.1. Protected areas working group

Expectations:

- 1.) Integrity of Park maintained (for biodiversity conservation).
- 2.) More equitable participation of stakeholders in deriving benefits and sharing responsibilities (PPPs, involvement in park planning and decision-making).
- 3.) A platform for negotiation and management developed with political support/endorsement – a clear planning mechanism that ensures timely implementation of practical activities.
- 4.) Reduction of rural poverty through appropriate development, alleviating pressures on Parks.
- 5.) New impetus from Government to mobilize international resources, including an improvement in the international perception of tourism in Zimbabwe.

Timeframe:

Short: 3 months, medium: <1yr, long: >1yr

Expectation	Activities	Time frame	Responsibilities
New impetus from Government	Government should engage foreign governments to change investment/tourism image of Zimbabwe	On-going	MET (P&WMA)
	Define TFCA boundaries through stakeholder consultations and political confirmation	Initiate in short-term, complete in medium-term	Lead agency: TFCA Conservation & Vet Subcommittee/ TFCA Tourism Subcommittee, CIRAD, (with NGO support: CESVI, WWF, others)

	Sengwe-Tshipise Corridor demining	Initiate in medium term, complete in long term	TFCA Safety & Security Subcommittee (with French Embassy and SADC support)
Platform for negotiation and management. Clear planning/approvals mechanism	Participatory planning with stakeholders	On-going	P&WMA (lead) Resident Minister's office. Regional GLTFCAs Steering Committee Chair
Equitable participation of stakeholders	Establish PPCP	On-going, already initiated	P&WMA (lead) Conservancies Community representatives
Reduction of rural poverty	Define interaction zone around Parks	On-going	P&WMA (lead) (Community Subcommittee of TFCA?, Bio-Hub
	General rural development	Will follow other activities	
Integrity of Parks and corridors maintained	For Gonarezhou and Manjinji Pan, explore option of resolution via PPCP	On-going	P&WMA
	For corridors, rationalize settlement		Resident Minister's office. TFCA Conservation & Vet Subcommittee

IV.2. Communities working group

Expectations:

a. Wildlife

Community involvement in tourism and wildlife business
Access to forest produce
Access to cultural sites in parks and conservancies
Joint ventures
Co-management of protected areas

b. Cattle farming

Disease control
Restocking

c. Crop farming systems

Protected area and conservancies to create markets for community agriculture products
Protect communities from PAC
Support micro-irrigation

Expectation	Activities	Time frame	Responsibilities
Support micro-irrigation and dry land farming	Rehabilitation of existing scheme	Short-term	Communities NGO <u>AREX</u> ZINWA CIRAD
	Rehabilitation of dams		
	Establishment of new scheme		
	Development of water harvesting scheme		

	Support & promotion of drought resistant crop varieties		
Restocking (cattle)	Provision of heifers	Short-term	Dept. Vet. Services NGO
	Disease control		Communities
	Forage production		CIRAD, LPD, AREX
Involvement in wildlife and tourism business	Establishment of joint venture	Medium to long term	Communities
	Establishment of co-management of protected areas		National parks Conservancies
	Protected areas and conservancies to create markets for community agri-products		NGO Campfire, ZTA
Mitigation of PAC (Problem animal control)	Rehabilitation of existing fences	Short term	Conservancies
	Construction of new fences		National parks
	Problem animal control unit		Communities
	Farming access to fresh produce		Government
Community conservancies	Land identification	Medium term	Communities
	Regularisation of existing potential wildlife areas		National parks Conservancies CIRAD, AURP Government

IV.3. Conservancies working group

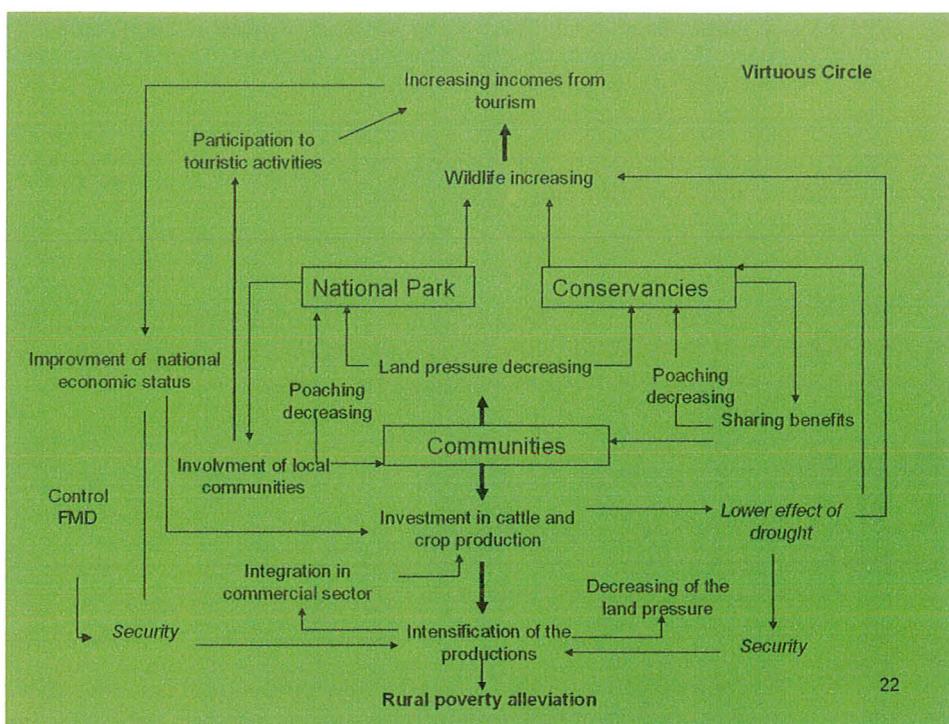
Expectations:

- 1.) Adoption of public, private, community partnership concept (PPCP)
- 2.) Develop durable relation with communities which includes sustainable development & existence
- 3.) Fence should be sub-contracted to private sector and include communities
- 4.) Continuous research, diagnostic and disease survey in wildlife and livestock populations
- 5.) FMD fence put in place linking GNP, Kruger and Tuli circle
- 6.) Join forces with vet department to construct and maintain vet fence
- 7.) Main South East TFCA fence must be double where buffalo run against it.

Expectation Objective	Activities	Time frame	Responsibilities
FMD fence put in place linking GNP, Krueger to Thuli Circle	Meeting agrees on proposal of fence alignment as in mission report	Short term	Dept Vet Services Nat. Parks
	Consultation with Nat. Parks, DVS, ARDA, local Govt., Traditional leaders		
	Join forces with vet dept to construct & maintain fence		
Define and confirm boundaries of conservancies and wildlife areas in terms of land use policy	Reorganise land use and settlement patterns according to sustainability	Short to medium term	Min. of Tourism Nat. Parks Ministry of Land Local Govt. and key-stakeholders
Disease surveillance in wildlife & livestock	On-going sampling but more from conservancies.	Short to long term	Conservancies Dept Vet. Services.

Adoption of Private Public Community Partnership Concept PPCP	<p>Establish marketing and processing facilities within the zone to assist local communities</p> <p>Build some trusts</p> <p>Include as many neighbouring communities as possible</p>	Short term	Conservancies Nat. Parks, District Councils Campfire Traditional leaders
Develop durable relations with communities which include sustainable devt. & assistance			

IV.4. Synthesis: over-lapping expectations



The main expectation shared by the three different stakeholders was related to multi-stakeholders partnership, aim being sharing benefits and revenues from wildlife (and other natural resources). Such a partnership may have different modalities; involve different stakeholder and different land status:

- ✓ Public-Private Partnership (PPP) involving Parks Authority and Conservancies in National Parks (Gonarezhou NP).
- ✓ Public-Private-Community Partnership (PPCP) involving Parks Authority, Conservancies and Community at the periphery of Conservancies or in Communal land that would be dedicated to wildlife ranching, safari hunting and/or eco-tourism.
- ✓ Public-Community Partnership in co-managed area.

Disease control was another shared expectation, for both livestock and wildlife. To set up a structure carrying research, diagnostic and surveys on a regular basis could meet such expectation. The vet fence to control foot and mouth disease is another cardinal point. Such a fence should link Gonarezhou National Park, Kruger National Park and Tuli Circle. It was proposed that such a fence could be built and maintained by a joined force between vet department, private sector and communities. Such a fence could become an engine for local rural development.

Reducing community's poverty was appeared also as a shared priority in order to alleviate pressure on National Parks and Conservancies. Market organization for both crops and livestock were highly underlined by representatives of communities. Micro-irrigation development corresponds also to an important demand of communities. The feasibility study team believes that irrigation scheme could also play a major role in food security and poverty alleviation of the South East Lowveld, provided that strong and clear constitutions are in place for members and that the scheme is ran as a proper business enterprise.

V - PROPOSED ACTION PLAN

Aim of this action plan is to mitigate or eliminate risk factors undermining the implementation of the GLTFCA initiative, and specifically enhance positive interactions and buffer negatives ones amongst the various stakeholders of the GLTFCA.

a. Urgent actions

1. Project duration: 1 year

2. Goal

The goal of such urgent actions, strongly supported by government, is to mitigate biodiversity loss through communities' empowerment and poverty alleviation.

3. Purpose

The purpose of the project is to test and adapt a range of best bet sustainable alternatives (technical and institutional) at pilot level, involving communities, conservation and rural development stakeholders, with the vision of out-scaling successes.

4. Expected outputs

Shared wildlife benefices

Increased access to market (crop and cattle production)

Intensified production (crop and cattle)

5. Methodology

- ✓ Selection of pilot sites (conflict zone, strategic location for the TFCA, organised community, charismatic participants embracing the TFCA approach and who play the role of catalyst, potential for rural development, etc)
- ✓ Understanding of the current local situations (strengths, weaknesses, expectations, opportunities, etc) through a comprehensive livelihood assessment and focus group discussion with relevant participants.
- ✓ Establishment of a formal platform for dialogue between stakeholders. This platform must benefit from a legal status recognized by the government to ensure legitimacy of interventions and must operate with a clear defined mandate under the umbrella of the TFCA (under the "Conservation and Vet sub-committee).
- ✓ Participatory design of pilot initiatives involving all stakeholders (rural communities, Parks Authority, Conservancies, sugar estates, government agencies & private sectors and entrepreneurs)
- ✓ Set up of strong participatory monitoring and evaluation (internal mechanism), involving all stakeholders and enabling re-planning-redesign of pilot operations.

6. Project specific objectives

- ✓ Wildlife benefit sharing in 2 pilot areas
- ✓ Increasing market benefits in 2 pilot areas (livestock and crop)
- ✓ Intensifying productions in 2 pilot areas (livestock and crop)

7. Proposed activities

Components	Activities	Indicators	External partners
Wildlife benefits sharing	Evaluation of wildlife resource	Wildlife census	WWF, CIRAD-CNRS
	Inventory of income generating wildlife-based activities	Synthetic report available	Bio-Hub
	Assessment of stakeholders' expectations	Livelihood assessment report, group discussions report	Bio-Hub
	Negotiation of multi-stakeholders' partnerships (private-community partnership at the periphery of NP: PCP, and private-public-community partnership at the periphery of conservancies: PPCP)	Workshop report, key stakeholders' meeting report	Bio-Hub, CASS, Zimtrust, CESVI
	Legal recognition of PCP and PPCP arrangements	Legal agreements signed	Bio-Hub, CASS, Zimtrust, CESVI
Increasing access to market	Status of cattle and cash crops' markets	Synthetic report available	FAO, AREX, ARDA, DVS, EU
	Creation and/or strengthening of livestock producers' organizations and farmers' organizations	Organizations legally recognized	FAO, AREX, ARDA, DVS, EU
	Market regulation through attractive negotiated prices	✓ Cattle: de-stocking before dry season ✓ Crops: improved standard and volumes attracting private sector	Feed lots, agribusinesses, FAO, EU
Intensifying productions	Forage production	Reduced illegal grazing	Bio-Hub, ICRAF
	Disease control ✓ Vaccination ✓ Fencing	Reduced FMD outbreaks ✓	FAO, EU, DSV
	Irrigation ✓ Rehabilitation of irrigation scheme ✓ Promotion of micro-irrigation	Increased and diversified agri-products	UNDP, USAID, UZ, agribusinesses
	Water-harvesting technologies	Drought and drought spell effects mitigation	Bio-Hub, ACT, UZ, CIMMYT, ICRISAT, UNDP

Good governance improvement in the Lowveld

8. Medium term action

b. Project duration: 3 years

c. Goal

The goal of such medium term actions is to mitigate biodiversity loss through good governance in the South East Lowveld

- Socio-economic analysis of the household and livelihood situation in old and new communities
- Spatial analysis of land use patterns in the Lowveld (who, what, where, how)
- Investigation of the status of wildlife and habitat in the National Parks, including infrastructure of tourism relevance
- Evaluate the current status and promote development of cattle marketing chains, present situation, new rules and regulations, value adding in feedlots, price transparency, from informal to formal marketing
- Re-vitalisation of irrigation schemes, clear and enforceable constitutions & adherence criteria, plus standard operating procedures on firm technical ground
- Formulate a set of rules and regulations to govern the relationship between communities and conservancies, bearing in mind their economic importance for the Lowveld
- Clarify the delineation of the veterinary disease control fence by employing professional surveyors in consultation with all stakeholders, (implementation and maintenance to include local communities where possible)