

# ***National Conservation Action Plan for Cheetahs and African Wild Dogs in Zimbabwe September 2009***

**(Draft copy – NOT FOR CIRCULATION)**



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*With support from:*



## **Welcome speech:**

**Dr H Madzikanda, Chief Ecologist, Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (on behalf of the Director General)**

*Ladies and Gentlemen;  
Good morning*

*May I welcome you all, most warmly on behalf of the Director General of the Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (ZPWMA - Dr M Z Mtsambiwa) who is committed elsewhere*

*It is my hope that you shall deliberate, discuss and share ideas on cheetah and wild dog conservation for the next two days*

*Zimbabwe is one of the few cheetah and wild dog range states in Africa, where large areas of land have been set aside as protected areas. In most parts of Africa and beyond, cheetah and wild dog have been wiped out through hunting, revenge killing, habitat loss and other factors*

*Human population growth, demand for land and resources, climate change and disease outbreaks have also diminished numbers of wildlife species with devastating consequences for cheetah and wild dog*

*Recognising the potential that cats and wild dogs have in the provision of substantial ecological, social, cultural and economic benefits, I want to underscore the ZPWMA's commitment to the conservation of all wildlife resources.*

*The conflict with local communities and the threat to livestock in Zimbabwe involving cheetah and wild dog have been well documented in Zimbabwe. While their attraction in tourism as beautiful and graceful animals, and as a trophy animal in the case of cheetahs, their economic benefits are huge*

*It is important to have a strategy that guides conservation and management of these important predators. This workshop, I understand, is a result of a series of activities and regional workshops dating back to COP13. We have taken the lead in developing conservation strategies which ensure sustainable use. I have no doubt that with the expertise gathered here, the wildlife industry, the technocrats, inter and non- governmental organisations, wildlife producers etc, you will develop a sound strategy which addresses the needs of this country and at the same time conforms to the international standards set by Treaties such as CITES and the CBD*

*You will remember that this collaborative approach proved to be very useful when we hosted CITES COP 10 in 1997. This collaboration is now needed more than ever because of the external pressures we are now facing. As we now prepare for CITES COP 15, we need to continue working together in order to have effective contributions at this important meeting.*

*Collaborative work on research and monitoring of cheetah and wild dog needs to be strengthened to ensure that adaptive management is practiced and is also based on sound scientific data. This workshop has created a mechanism to facilitate the sharing of experiences and is, therefore, a very important and conducive environment for researchers, protected area managers, policy makers and local communities to map the way forward for cheetah and wild dog management. Strategies adopted from this consultative process must, therefore, be implemented, monitored and evaluated.*

*I would like to thank the sponsors of this workshop and previous regional workshops and Dr Netty Purchase in facilitating and coordinating this process.*

*I wish you fruitful deliberations and I now declare this workshop officially open*

*I THANK YOU*

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## 1. Introduction:

Over the last decade it has been recognized that the conservation of wide ranging species requires planning at larger scales than individual countries, as viable populations will require areas that are likely to traverse national boundaries. The IUCN/SSC has officially recognized a process of planning initially at the range wide scale and then rolling this down to national action plans, as implementation is most effective at the national level. The IUCN/SSC is in the process of formalizing this approach to conservation planning – see the website below ([http://www.iucn.org/about/work/programmes/species/publications/technical\\_documents/publications/iucn\\_guidelines\\_and\\_policy\\_statements](http://www.iucn.org/about/work/programmes/species/publications/technical_documents/publications/iucn_guidelines_and_policy_statements))

Cheetahs and wild dogs, of all the large carnivore species of Africa, require very large areas to sustain viable populations given their ecological requirements. As a result the IUCN Cat and Canid Specialist groups organized two workshops in 2007, one for East Africa and one for Southern Africa, bringing together experts, conservation managers and government agencies to develop regional conservation strategies for cheetahs and wild dogs. The regional workshops initially involved mapping participants' knowledge of the range of the two species, and identifying threats to, and problems associated with, conserving cheetah and wild dogs. The participants then addressed the concerns raised during the first part of the workshop by developing regional conservation strategies.

As part of the process of implementing the regional strategies it is important to develop National Action Plans (NAPs), as implementation occurs most effectively at the national level. NAPs are drawn up during a similar process to that used to develop the regional strategies, but the workshops are held in country and experts, managers and government agencies from within each country are asked to “translate” the regional strategy into an appropriate NAP. Hence, each NAP is developed with a greater degree of knowledge and understanding of the issues and legal framework of each country, something that cannot be addressed at the regional level of planning.

## 2. Background information:

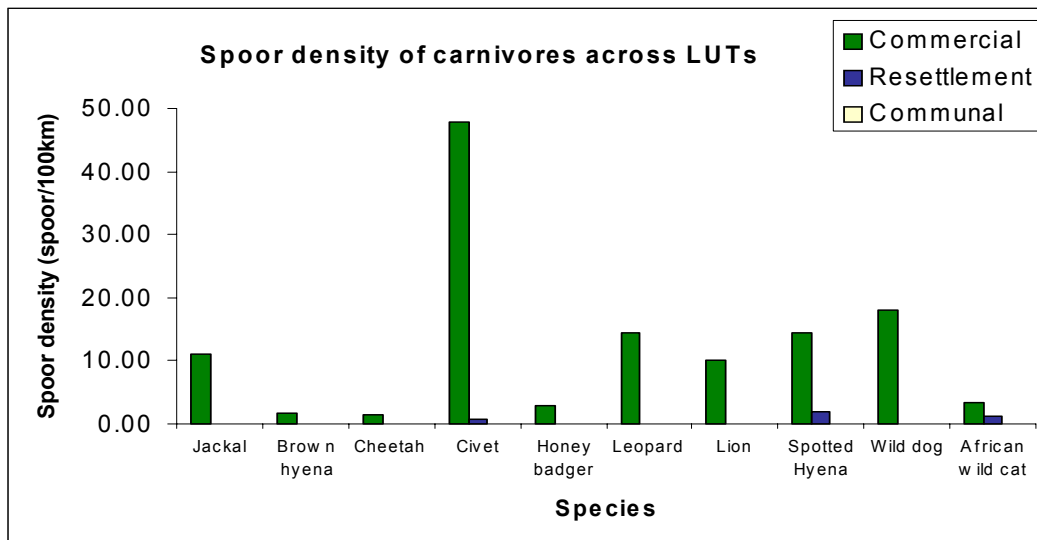
### 2.1 Status of cheetah in Zimbabwe.

(as presented at the workshop by Chipangali Research Unit and the Marwell Zimbabwe Trust Carnivore Project)

The cheetah *Acinonyx jubatus* once occurred throughout Zimbabwe, but is now largely absent from the north and east of the country. Estimates of the cheetah population over the last 30 years range from 400 to 1,500, but many of these figures are not based on reliable data, and no current estimates are available, the last estimate being made in 1999. Cheetah populations in the protected area network of the country from the sparse data available, are small and most of the population appears to be resident outside of protected areas, concentrated mainly in the Matebeleland South province.

Recent research by the Marwell Zimbabwe Trust, while not conclusive, suggests that the impact of the fast track land resettlement programme (FTLRP) initiated in 2000 could have been highly detrimental resulting in as much 80% decline in the national cheetah population. The study carried out in the south east area of the country, where spoor surveys were conducted in wildlife areas, communal land and resettled land indicated that cheetah do not occur in communal land and resettled areas (Figure 1). Sightings of cheetah are infrequent even in the wildlife area and appeared to have declined with increasing resettlement since 2000. It is suggested that research is conducted

as soon as possible to determine the current status and distribution of the cheetah population, and how this may have been affected by recent land use changes. In addition, it is recommended that trophy quality should be monitored, and information on non-lethal predator management techniques should be provided to farmers



**Figure 1: Spoor density of key carnivore species across a range of land use types (LUTs) in the south eastern lowveld of Zimbabwe (Source: MZT Carnivore Research Project)**

## 2.2 Status of wild dog in Zimbabwe.

(as presented at the workshop by Painted Dog Conservation and the Lowveld Wild dog Project)

The status of wild dogs in Zimbabwe appears to be of concern given recent findings in both the Hwange National Park and surrounding areas, and the South East Lowveld. The total number of dogs known to exist in the protected area network of Zimbabwe (including large private wildlife conservancies) is only approximately 450 dogs (Table 1)

As with cheetahs, protected areas may not be suitable for wild dogs populations given the adverse effects of lions, spotted hyaena and, as indicated through recent data collected by Painted Dog Conservation), the indirect impact of vegetation change by elephants.

However, areas outside the protected area network are increasingly unsuitable for wild dogs given the increasing use of bushmeat, which is captured using snares that indirectly kill large numbers of wild dog. The increase in the use of bushmeat is also decreasing available wild prey for wild dogs. Changes in land use has also resulted in increased human population densities and livestock densities in areas where previously wildlife population were adequate to support wild dog packs. However, with improved management of land, increased awareness of the importance of wild dogs and steps taken to mitigate conflict, there are large areas of the country that could be recovered for wild dog populations.

**Table 1: Summary of current populations estimates for the main wild dog populations in Zimbabwe (Source: Painted Dog Conservation and Lowveld Wild Dog Project – Sept 2009)**

Protected Area	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Wild dog population
Gonarezhou National Park	4,954	>25
Save Valley Conservancy	3,479	80
Malilangwe Game Reserve	384	10
Nuanetsi Ranch	??	21?
Chiredzi River Conservancy	729	0
Chipingi Safari Area	262	0
Hippo Valley Game Section	267	0
Midlands Conservancy	~700	vagrant
Bubi River Conservancy	3,529	3 packs: 20 - 40
Bubiana Conservancy	1323	Unknown but possibly absent
Sentinel ranch	400	Transient- 2 adults (from SA?)
Tuli Safari Area	410	0
Hwange National Park and surrounds	20000	50 Population Crash due to habitat change impala and kudu crash and lion
Zambezi National Park		10
Matetsi Safari Area		10
Matusadona National Park	1300	One pack of 10 (fluctuates)
Mana Pools National Park and surrounds		220
Chete Safari Area		15 (one pack)
Chizarira National Park and Chirisa SA		Vagrant

### **3. The national conservation action plan for Cheetah and African wild dog in Zimbabwe**

A national action planning workshop for Zimbabwe was held where data on the status, distribution and threats to cheetahs and wild dogs in Zimbabwe was presented and the range maps drawn up at the regional planning workshop reviewed, to provide background information to the translation of the regional strategy into a national action plan. The participants then translated the vision, goal, objectives, targets and actions incorporated in the regional strategy into a National Conservation Action Plan for Zimbabwe. During this process each level was debated in a fully participatory manner and adapted to enable effective conservation of cheetah and African wild dog in Zambia. The National Action Conservation action plan is described in detail below, and a logframe is included in the appendix of the report.



**Figure 2: Participants of the Zimbabwe National Action Planning workshop for cheetah and wild dog conservation (see Appendix I for details)**

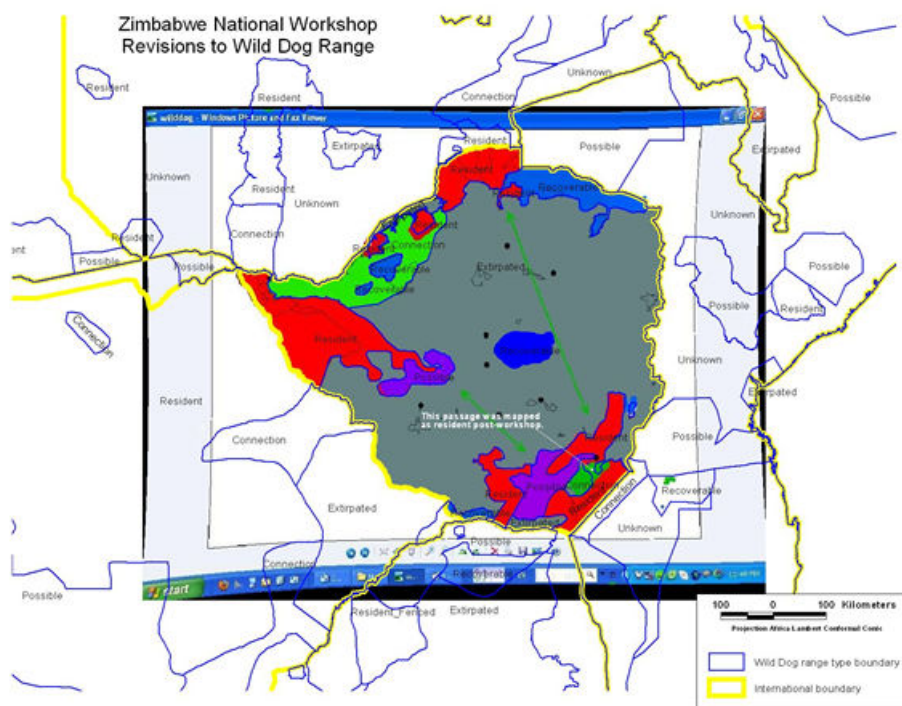
### **3.1 Revised range maps for cheetah and wild dog in Zimbabwe**

One of the key activities of a National Planning workshop is the revision of the range maps created at the regional workshop. At each National Planning workshop, there are more people present with information about the two species, including where they are known to exist and where they could exist with improved management. This activity also allows for open discussions of threats to the two species, and how these threats can be alleviated.

At the regional level range maps for cheetah and wild dog were created using 6 types of range – resident (the species is known to exist and breed); possible (the species might exist and be breeding but there are no reliable records); connecting (areas where the species does not reside, but that are important for dispersal between resident populations); marginal (the species exists and breeds but at low densities); extirpated (the species no longer exists in such areas, and is unlikely to exist in the future) and recoverable (the species does not exist at present but could recolonise the area either naturally or artificially as a result of improved management)

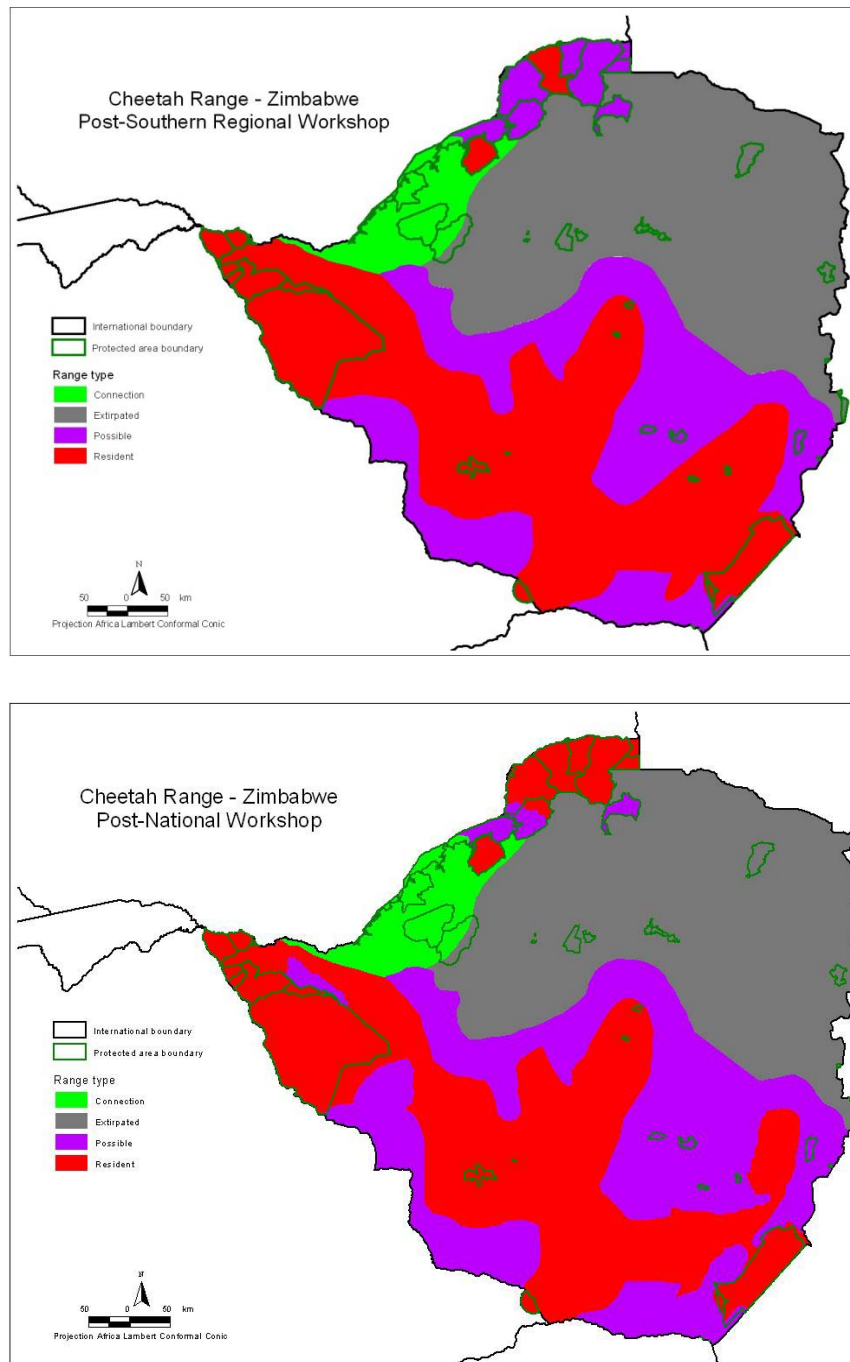
The revisions made during the NAP workshop to the range map of cheetahs and wild dogs created at the regional workshop were quite considerable and exciting, resulting from the presence of 17 participants all of whom had new information to contribute





**Figure 3: Participants revising the range maps for Zimbabwe using the EBeam tool, including the final revised map for wild dog**

Revisions to the cheetah range map for Zimbabwe included expanding the range in the north east protected area system centred around Mana Pools National Park, so that previous possible range became resident range (See Figure 4, Table 2)



**Figure 4: Revisions to the range map for cheetahs developed at the regional workshop (top) by participants of the Zimbabwe NAP workshop (bottom)**

**Table 2: Summary of the extent of each type of range for cheetah within Zimbabwe, and the percentage change within Zimbabwe, as a result of the revision of the regional range map carried out during the workshop**

Range type	Area (km <sup>2</sup> ) of range within Zimbabwe - Original regional map	Area (km <sup>2</sup> ) of range within Zimbabwe – post revision	% change in area of range
Resident	132928	125517	-5.6
Possible	93259	100699	+7.9
Connecting	17463	17463	0
Recoverable	0	0	0
Extirpated	128520	128520	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>372169</b>	<b>372169</b>	

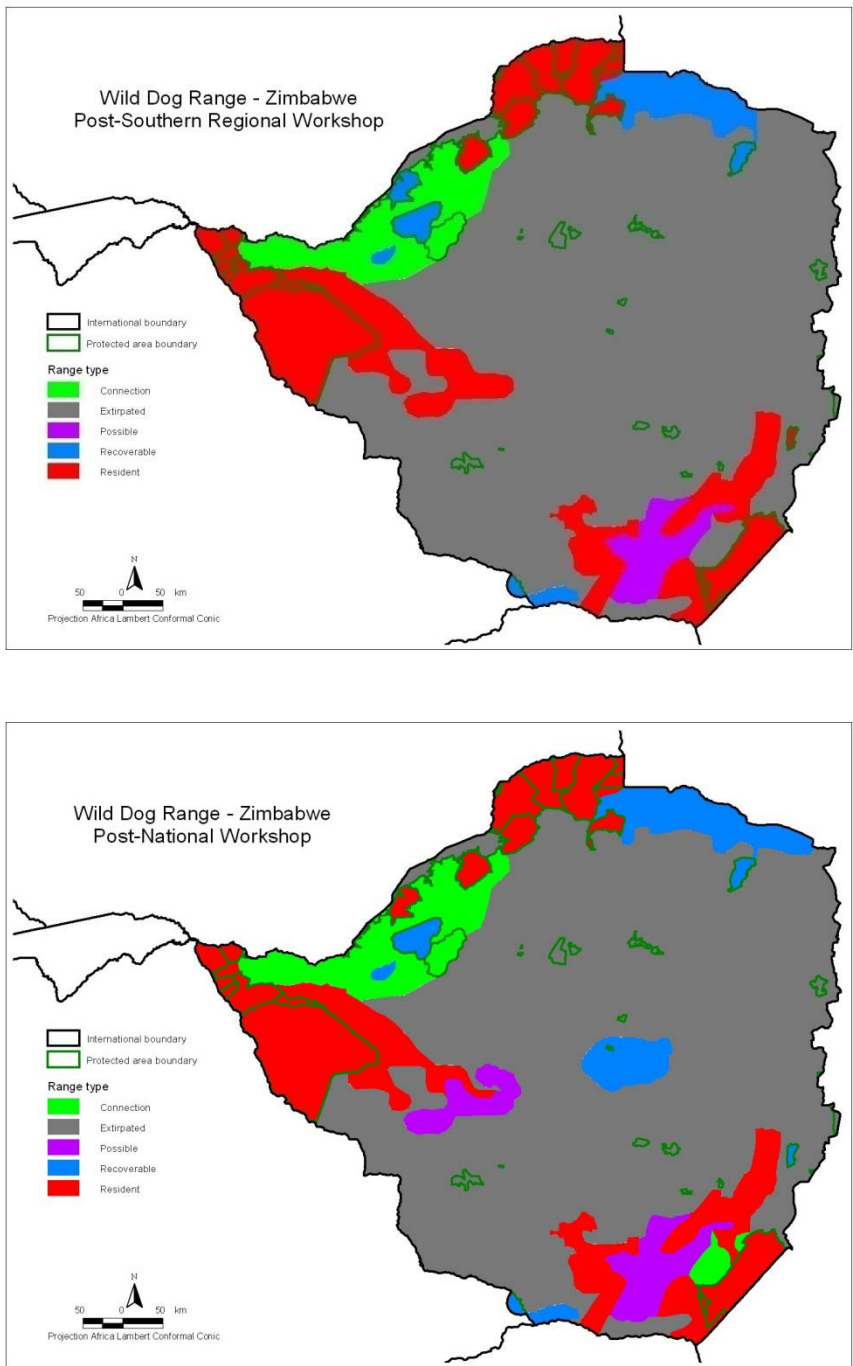
Given the recent data collected by the Marwell Zimbabwe Trust Carnivore project in the south eastern lowveld area of Zimbabwe, centred around the Save Valley conservancy, where little or no cheetah spoor density was recorded in the resettlement and communal areas of the country, the resident range from the original regional workshop map was reduced and possible range increased (Figure 4). Likewise, participants felt that the original range map was too ambitious when it came to the amount of resident range around Hwange National Park in the north west corner of the country, and again resident range was reduced in favour of possible range. So overall, resident range for cheetah in Zimbabwe reduced by 5.6% as a result of the national workshop (Table 2). The main reasons for this reduction include increased human population density in areas where cheetah were known to occur, with a concurrent increase in persecution and reduction in wild prey base.

Revisions to the wild dog map expanded were extensive. For similar reasons to those mentioned for cheetah, resident range decreased by 4.4% as a result of the revision process (Table 3) as areas within the country that previously recorded wild dog packs, were now considered to be possible range given changes in human population densities and habitat modification, and increased levels of direct and indirect persecution (as reported by both the Painted Dog Conservation Project and the Lowveld Wild Dog conservation project). The landscape to the south of Hwange National Park has become less suitable for wild dog, as has the area around the Save Valley Conservancy and between the Gona-re-zhou National Park in the south east corner of the country. It was pointed out that the Malilangwe Conservation Trust, between Gona-re-zhou and Save Valley is a critical resident area allowing for dispersal and gene flow between Gona-re-zhou and Save Valley. Concern was expressed over the plans of the Trust to predator proof this key property as it could result in local extinction in the Save Valley area of the country (Figure 5). The need to address the problem of habitat modification and decrease in the natural prey base were addressed in the NAP under a number of objectives including “minimizing conflict” and promoting land management conducive to cheetah and wild dog conservation”.

However, positive revisions were made to the wild dog range map. The Chete Safari area, previously recorded as possible range was confirmed as resident range as a result of including confirmed sightings of at least one resident pack in this protected area. There was also a substantial increase in recoverable range, as participants pointed out that the central extensive farming area of the country, where cheetah are known to be resident could become resident range for wild dog with improved management and reduced conflict (Figure 5, Table 3). The area in the north east along the border with Mozambique was also agreed to be a potential area for recovery of wild dog populations.

However, the revision process and the presentations prior to working with the maps clearly indicated the threats facing cheetah and wild dog in Zimbabwe. Changes in land use over the last 9

years have resulted in increased human population densities in areas where cheetah and wild dog occur, with concurrent increase livestock densities (and subsequent conflict) as well as a substantial increase in the amount of snaring. It was stressed that especially for wild dog, the use of bushmeat in Zimbabwe by snaring is probably the single most important threat to the survival of the two species.



**Figure 5: Revisions to the range map for wild dogs developed at the regional workshop (top) by participants of the Zimbabwe NAP workshop (bottom)**

**Table 3: Summary of the extent of each type of range for wild dog within Zimbabwe, and the percentage change as a result of the revision within Zimbabwe of the regional range map carried out during the workshop**

Range type	Area (km <sup>2</sup> ) of range within Zimbabwe - Original regional map	Area (km <sup>2</sup> ) of range within Zimbabwe – post revision	% change in area of range
Resident	69681	66613	- 4.4
Possible	8620	14157	+64.2
Connecting	20671	22869	+10.6
Recoverable	14906	21938	+47.2
Extirpated	258290	246593	-4.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>679190</b>	<b>679190</b>	

### 3.2 Vision and Goal

The vision goal and objectives of the regional strategy were discussed in plenary to adapt them for a national action plan for Zimbabwe

The participants agreed that the vision and goal of the regional strategy were appropriate as they were for the Zimbabwe National Action plan and so no changes were made. The participants wanted it noted that the goal of “securing additional viable populations across their range in Zimbabwe” incorporated the need to conserve corridors for dispersal.

The final vision and goal statements were agreed as follows:

#### ***Vision***

Secure, viable cheetah and wild dog populations across a range of ecosystems, 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 of cheetahs and wild dogs across their range in Zimbabwe

#### 3.2.1 Objectives

The objectives of the regional strategy were discussed in plenary and approved by all participants. The participants felt strongly that objectives should not be numbered and should be presented in alphabetical order to avoid the appearance of priority, as all objectives are equally important.

##### Objective 1: Capacity Development

Participants agreed that the wording of this objective from the regional strategy was appropriate at the national level for Zimbabwe, but that the target and activity level should reflect all types of capacity (trained people, as well as resources available). The only change in the wording was to remove “Southern Africa” and replace it with “Zimbabwe”

Objective 2: Knowledge and information: It was agreed that the objective at the regional level was suitable for the national action plan for Zimbabwe

Objective 3: Information transfer: Participants argued that dissemination of information is important not just to ensure commitment of stakeholders, but also to foster collaboration between all stakeholders.

Objective 4: Coexistence: All participants agreed that it was imperative to minimise conflict between the two predator species and human communities throughout Zimbabwe, but that the objective should be extended to include aspects that promote coexistence which is mutually beneficial, as opposed to a situation that lacks conflict, but may not be beneficial in any other aspects.

The original objective 5 (Land development and use) in the regional strategy was split into two separate objectives by the participants who argued that the original objective covered two very separate issues in the case of Zimbabwe. Land development is a of concern in Zimbabwe given the increasing demands of the mining and intensive agricultural sector and it was felt that there was a urgent need to ensure that the legislation of the country be such that development, while allowed to take place, should be carried out in such as way as to have minimal impact on key cheetah and wild dog conservation areas.

The second issue contained in the original objective at the regional level, that of land use, was altered to read land management as it was argued that land use is a legal term determining what activities can be done on the land, whereas the issue that needs to be addressed is how land is managed within its designated land use. Land use within Zimbabwe can only be altered through an extremely complex legal process involving parliament. Land management can be addressed at the local level.

It was finally agreed to have two separate objectives – one dealing with “land development” and the other with “land management” (see Objective box below)

Objective 7: Political Commitment: Participants agreed that there was already political commitment to conservation in Zimbabwe as reflected in the policy and legislation, but there was an urgent need to strengthen this commitment.

Objective 8: Policy and Legislation: Participants recognised that it was not just necessary to review and revise international, national and local legislation, protocols and policies, but to also make sure that they were complied with by all. The wording of the regional objective was changed to reflect this.

The final objectives adapted at the national workshop are included below:

## ***Objectives***

- 1 Develop capacity in all aspects of cheetah and wild dog conservation in Zimbabwe. (*Capacity Development*)
- 2 Improve knowledge and expand research on the conservation biology of wild dogs and cheetahs across Zimbabwe. (*Knowledge and information*)
- 3 Develop and implement mechanisms for the transfer of information relevant to cheetah and wild dog conservation to ensure active commitment of, and to foster collaboration between stakeholders (*Information transfer*)
- 4 Minimise conflict and promote beneficial coexistence between cheetah and wild dog and the people of Zimbabwe (*Coexistence*)
- 5 Minimise adverse affects of land development on cheetah and wild dog populations. (*Land development*).
- 6 Promote land management conducive to cheetah and wild dog conservation in Zimbabwe (*Land management*)
- 7 Strengthen political commitment to the conservation needs of cheetah and wild dogs in Zimbabwe (*Political commitment*)
- 8 Review and, where necessary, revise 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*)

### **3.2.2 Targets and activities**

The participants then split into four working groups. Each group was tasked with reviewing, and revising where necessary, the targets and activities under each of the eight objectives agreed during the plenary session. The working groups given objectives as follows:

#### ***Working group 1***

Objective - Develop capacity in all aspects of cheetah and wild dog conservation in Zambia  
Objective - Minimise adverse affects of land development on cheetah and wild dog populations.



**Figure 6: Working group 1 - Capacity development and Land development**

### ***Working group 2***

Objective - Improve knowledge on the conservation biology of wild dogs and cheetahs across Zimbabwe

Objective - Promote land management conducive to cheetah and wild dog conservation in Zimbabwe



**Figure 7: Working group 2 - Improving knowledge and Land Management**

### ***Working group 3***

Objective - Develop and implement mechanisms for the transfer of information relevant to cheetah and wild dog conservation to ensure active commitment of, and foster collaboration between stakeholders

Objective - Review and, where necessary, revise international, national and local legislation, policies and protocols affecting cheetah and wild dog conservation, and lobby for improved compliance to existing legislation.



**Figure 8: Working group 3 - Information transfer and Policy and legislation**

### ***Working group 4***

Objective - Minimise conflict and promote beneficial coexistence between cheetah and wild dog and the people of Zimbabwe

Objective - Strengthen political commitment to the conservation needs of cheetah and wild dogs in Zimbabwe



**Figure 9: Working group 4 – Coexistence and Political commitment**



The final revisions to the targets and activities under each objective are included in the section below. Responsible parties, time frames, resources required and verifiable indicators are included in the log frame in Appendix II

### **3.3.3 Summary of objectives, targets and activities**

#### **Capacity Development**

#### **Objective: Develop capacity in all aspects of cheetah and wild dog conservation in Zimbabwe**

*CD1 Target: Identify and fill gaps in capacity (specifically training, personnel and resources) in all areas of cheetah and wild dog conservation in Zimbabwe within 3 years*

*Activities*

CD1.1 Determine required capacity and identify gaps in capacity through informal interviews (emails / phone conversations)

CD1.2 Fill gaps in capacity in the following categories (through training centres and workshops and recruitment)

- a) National Parks / Forestry / RDC
- b) Private Research and Conservation Orgs
- c) Communities- awareness and education and employment

*CD2 Target: Develop and implement law enforcement and conflict resolution training programs (workshops) in each wildlife ecoregion of Zimbabwe at least every 3 years, with the first to be held in early 2011*

*Activities*

CD2.1 Develop a list of wildlife and law enforcement training academia/institutions, including curricula, and identify gaps, within 6 months

CD2.2 Develop law enforcement and conflict resolution training modules that encompass the range of national training needs within 1 year

CD2.3 Activate and source funds to support law enforcement and training workshops in Zimbabwe

CD2.4 Organise workshops (with the first in 2011) on law enforcement and conflict resolution, inviting magistrates / police / local PWMA / PWMA head office / CAMPFIRE Association / forestry / anti-poaching units / RDC / community representatives / NGOs / Private conservation organisations in each of the following areas:

- a) Hwange ecosystem
- b) South east and west lowveld
- c) Zambezi valley

*CD3 Target: Identify or establish necessary programmes and institutions required to develop capacity in research, monitoring, education and outreach within one year*

*Activities*

CD3.1 Create a database of institutions and programmes involved in research, monitoring, education and outreach within one year

CD3.2 Ensure all organisations are linked through the main PWMA website (to create an easy interface for the public with wildlife and conservation organisations)

CD3.3 Encourage all institutes and organisations with training capacity to increase number of people trained

## Coexistence

### **Objective: Minimise conflict and promote beneficial coexistence between cheetah, wild dog and people across Zimbabwe**

*C1 Target: Raise awareness of issues related to cheetah and wild dog conservation among relevant stakeholders in Zimbabwe; ongoing (initiated within 3 years)*

*Activities*

- C1.1 National workshop to compare and develop educational material for schools and adult education
- C1.2 Develop additional educational material for schools as identified at the national workshop
- C1.3 Roll out school educational material within range areas of cheetah and wild dog
- C1.4 Encourage the reinstatement of animal conservation/ environmental education in the school curriculum
- C1.5 Raise awareness through programs such as International Rabies day as a means to encourage vaccination of domestic dogs
- C1.6 Develop adult education materials and campaigns aimed at specific target groups
- C1.7 Run adult education programs
- C1.8 Sensitise leaders to the value of cheetah and wild dogs
- C1.9 Develop multimedia awareness campaigns
- C1.10 Monitor efficacy of educational programmes

*C2 Target: Measurably increase the perceived intrinsic and economic value of cheetah and wild dogs to all stakeholders within five years*

*Activities*

- C2.1. Quantify the perceived value of cheetah and wild dog
- C2.2 Ascertain the economic costs of coexisting with cheetahs and wild dogs
- C2.3 Monitor changes in the perceived values
- C2.4 Ensure awareness and education materials are disseminated to target groups
- C2.5 Ensure that adequate and appropriate livestock management is implemented
- C2.6 Develop appropriate value-added activities<sup>1</sup>,
- C2.7 Develop self-sustaining community schemes that offset the costs and internalise the responsibilities for conflict

*C3 Target: Reduce deliberate killing of cheetah and wild dogs to sustainable levels in Zimbabwe within 5 years.*

*Activities*

- C3.1 Determine what is "sustainable" (cheetah)
- C3.2 Determine level of deliberate killing (both legal and illegal)
- C3.3 Prescribe legislative penalties and ensure their enforcement (statutory instruments)
- C3.4 Reduce conflict through encouraging suitable and adequate livestock management
- C3.5 Identify conflict areas and clarify extent of actual vs. perceived losses caused by cheetah and wild dogs on an ongoing basis
- C3.6 Implement human-wildlife conflict rapid response teams (PAC) to react quickly and effectively to conflict situations
- C3.7 Ensure that programs to combat negative perceptions of cheetah and wild dog are implemented and effective in conflict areas

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<sup>1</sup> consumptive and non-consumptive tourism, art and crafts, etc

*C4 Target: Substantially reduce levels of incidental mortality of cheetah and wild dog within 5 years*

*Activities*

C4.1 Disease management of domestic dogs and livestock in cheetah and wild dog ranges

C4.2 Evaluate distribution and incidence of diseases (a) in domestic stock and (b) likely affect cheetah and wild dog

C4.3 Substantially reduce snaring mortality of cheetah and wild dogs through initiatives such as antipoaching efforts and community conservation

C4.4 Introduce targeted, enforceable programs which reduce road mortality of cheetahs and wild dogs

C4.5 Reduce degradation or transformation of habitat suitable for cheetah and wild dog existence

C4.6 Determine extent and major causes of incidental mortality

C4.7 Identify and remove sources of snare wire (ongoing)

C4.8 Encourage land management practices promoting large continuous tracts of fence-free habitat

C4.9 Promote and implement land management practices compatible with cheetah and wild dog conservation

### **Improving knowledge**

**Objective: Improve knowledge on the conservation biology of wild dogs and cheetahs across Zimbabwe.**

*IK1 Target: Generate and disseminate standardised, quantitative knowledge of conflict, threats and their drivers and mitigation across Zimbabwe within three years*

*Activities*

IK1.1 Ensure use of the human wildlife conflict toolkits in all areas with cheetah and wild dog, to create national database to store information

IK1.2 Compile available data on conflict at a national workshop, threats and their mitigation and where possible, collate in standardised formats.

IK1.3 Identify shortfalls in existing knowledge about conflict, threats and their mitigation for all range areas

IK1.4 Initiate nationwide field studies, surveys, questionnaires and compile existing data to quantify conflict, threats and their drivers and mitigation, in areas where data not already available

IK1.5 Disseminate knowledge regarding conflict, threats, their drivers and mitigation to all relevant stakeholders within five years.

*IK2 Target: Identify and evaluate the efficacy of various mitigation measures (including cost benefit analysis of techniques) within five years*

*Activities*

IK2.1 Compile available data on efficiency of various mitigation measures

IK2.2 Identify gaps in knowledge and initiate studies in key areas

*IK3 Target: Acquire better understanding of dispersal, habitat use and connectivity for cheetah and wild dogs within five years.*

*Activities*

IK3.1 Compile available data on dispersal mechanisms in both species, including factors influencing dispersal success

IK3.2 Initiate studies on cheetah and wild dogs feeding ecology in key areas where data not available

*IK3. Target: Acquire information about the status and distribution of cheetah and wild dogs across Zimbabwe and identify recoverable range that will not be recolonised naturally, within five years*

*Activities*

IK 4.1 Contribute to the ongoing regional cheetah and wild dog atlas; ongoing

IK 4.2 Standardize current monitoring and field techniques for cheetah and wild dog studies nationally, and publish a handbook

IK 4.3 Initiate surveys in unknown and possible range to assess population status and distribution for cheetah and wild dogs

IK 4.4 Assess and identify recoverable range and factors likely to influence recolonisation (natural or artificial)

IK 4.5 Maintain and expand long term monitoring programmes of cheetah and wild dog populations in resident range, ongoing

### **Information transfer**

**Objective: Develop and implement mechanisms for the transfer of information relevant to cheetah and wild dog conservation to ensure the active commitment of , and to foster collaboration between stakeholders.**

*IT 1 Target: Identify relevant benefits to local communities, government and landowners and ensure equitable sharing within two years.*

*Activities*

IT1.1 Conduct literature review to consolidate information on potential benefits of cheetahs and wild dog conservation across Zimbabwe

IT1.2 Hold meetings and workshops with communities, landowners then government to collect information to identify relevant incentives and benefits within one year

IT 1.3 Conduct regular audits on benefits created through wildlife conservation (consumptive and non consumptive tourism) and disseminate results.

*IT 2 Target: Increase national awareness of local threats to cheetahs and wild dogs through multimedia projects within two years throughout Zimbabwe.*

*Activities*

IT 2.1 Develop web based interactive reporting of sightings, data, findings and activities relevant to cheetah and wild dog conservation

IT2.2 Develop and use posters, leaflets, radio, TV, video, pictures and theatre groups to disseminate information locally

IT 2.3 Develop and distribute standardised forms for Zimbabwe( in local languages) to collect information on cheetah and wild dog distribution especially in areas where information gaps occur

IT 2.4 Establish competitions, essays in schools and groups to enhance and highlight conservation education

IT 2.5 Develop curricula regarding cheetah and wild dogs and integrate with activities of youth conservation clubs.

IT 2.6 Encourage the sponsorship of sport teams, clubs and groups named after cheetah and wild dogs at all levels.

*IT.3 Target: Promote national large carnivore workshops/forums within three years*

*Activities*

IT 3.1 Hold annual national workshops with government, researchers and NGOs to inform conservation managers of cheetah and wild dog needs

IT3.2 Participate in wider range of meetings and stakeholder interest groups (those not directly concerned with conservation) to disseminate information about cheetah and wild dog conservation.

## **Land development**

**Objective: Minimise adverse effects of land development on cheetah and wild dog populations.**

*LD1 Target: Identify existing and potential areas for cheetah and wild dogs in Zimbabwe*

*Activities*

LD1.1 Map all potential cheetah and wild dog habitats and corridors, with colour grading to illustrate key usage

*LD2 Target: Develop protocols to ensure no adverse land development takes place within key wild dog and cheetah strongholds*

*Activities*

LD2.1 Identify and detail adverse land development<sup>2</sup> and any land use changes that threaten cheetah and wild dog populations

LD2.2 Publicise and enforce the legislation regarding land development in ecologically sensitive areas

LD2.3 Lobby for legal action against illegal developments in key wildlife areas

*LD3 Target: Incorporate cheetah and wild dog conservation requirements into the government EIA requirements as per the Environmental Management Act*

*Activities*

LD3.1 Review the current requirements of the EIAs

LD3.2. Define the requirements for wild dog and cheetahs relevant to adverse land developments

LD3.3 Request revisions to the EMA EIA guidelines if necessary (including having rehabilitation money lodged upfront)

LD3.4 Monitor compliance to the current and new EIA regulations

## **Land management**

**Objective: Promote land management conducive to cheetah and wild dog conservation in Zimbabwe**

*LM1 Target: Develop appropriate land management practises<sup>3</sup>, across the range of land uses in Zimbabwe, that are conducive to cheetah and wild dog conservation within five years*

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<sup>2</sup> (e.g. Mining, industry, tourism development, irrigation schemes, clearing land for agriculture, re-settlement, dam construction, large-scale fencing etc)

<sup>3</sup> Incorporating fire management, water management antipoaching, offtake of bushmeat, disease management, formation of conservancies etc

### *Activities*

LM1.1 Map cheetah and wild dog distribution and status in relation to land management activity and system

LM1.2 Identify what land management is conducive to cheetah and wild dog conservation across recognised land use categories<sup>4</sup>

LM1.3 Critically evaluate the components of the land management system that contribute to being conducive for cheetah and wild dog

LM1.4 Disseminate the above knowledge widely to all stakeholders and policy makers

*LM2 Target: Implement land management practises that are conducive to cheetah and wild dog conservation within five years.*

### *Activities*

LM2.1 Identify the stakeholders responsible for land management

LM2.2 Develop guidelines on conducive land management practises in different land use categories

LM2.3 Develop training programmes for land managers in implementing of conducive practises

LM2.4 Implement training programmes for land managers in implementing of conducive practises

LM2.5 Encourage development of policy to support conducive land management practises

*LM3 Target: Monitor effectiveness of land management practises that are conducive to cheetah and wild dog conservation Ongoing after five years.*

### *Activities*

LM3.1 Review cheetah and wild dog distribution within Zimbabwe and compare with original map drawn up under Activity LM1.1

LM3.2 Evaluate status of cheetah and wild dog populations

## **Policy and Legislation**

**Objective: Review and where necessary revise international, national and local legislation policies and protocols affecting cheetah and wild dog conservation and lobby for improved compliance to existing legislation.**

*PL 1 Target: Assessment of the relevance and efficacy of current national, regional and international policies, protocol and legislation pertaining to the conservation of cheetah and wild dogs and trade in captive animals within two years.*

### *Activities*

PL1.1 Mobilise resources to employ a consultant to carry out an assessment and compile recommendations.

PL1.2 Increase information exchange between Zimbabwe, range countries and the Coalition against wildlife trafficking(CAWT) to monitor trafficking in cheetah and wild dogs

PL1.3 Develop a policy on captive breeding of cheetahs and wild dogs

*PL 2 Target: Revise policies, protocols and legislation in Zimbabwe where appropriate within seven years.*

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<sup>4</sup> These include according to legal designation– National Parks, Safari Hunting areas, Alienated properties (commercial agriculture and resettled properties) Forest land, Communal land (both under CAMPFIRE and independent) and Forest land.

*Activities*

PL2.1 National agencies to draw up and or amend policies, protocol and legislation where needed

PL2.2 Implement and enact these new and or amended policies, protocols and legislation.

PL2.3 Publicise the consequence pertaining to any illegal activities involving cheetahs and wild dog.

PL2.4 Encourage local leadership to enforce legislation, and feedback to authorities the relevance of current and proposed policies and legislation

*PL 3 Target: Improve the capacity of law enforcement and judiciary agencies to implement legislation, policies and protocols relevant to cheetah and wild dog conservation.*

*Activities*

PL3.1 National agencies to prioritise capacity needs to implement legislation, policies and protocols relevant to cheetah and wild dog conservation

PL3.2 Mobilise resources required to improve capacity

PL3.3 Develop capacity according to priorities set by national agencies

*PL 4 Target: Improve communication and collaboration between all relevant law enforcement and wildlife management agencies within Zimbabwe and across southern Africa within five years.*

*Activities*

PL4.1 Review current fora already set up and functioning within the country to determine if they can address issues of law enforcement pertinent to cheetah and wild dog conservation

PL4.2. If no existing fora found to be appropriate hold national workshops with all relevant NGOs and national agencies involved in law enforcement as first step in creating such a forum (to meet twice a year or when necessary)

PL4.3 If existing forum found to be appropriate then ensure that cheetah and wild dog law enforcement issues addressed at meetings

PL4.4 Encourage the use of the PAC toolkits developed by PWMA to standardise reporting of problem animal control

## **Political commitment**

### **Objective: Strengthen political commitment to the conservation needs of Cheetah and wild dogs in Zimbabwe**

*PC 1 Target: Lobby for enforcement of existing legislation*

*Activities*

PC1.1 Identify existing legislation that is pertinent to cheetah and wild dog conservation

PC1.2 Consult with all stakeholders to determine which legislation is being enforced

PC1.3 Lobby for enforcement of legislation not being enforced

PC1.4 Monitor effectiveness of existing legislation for cheetah and wild dog conservation

*PC 2 Target: Zimbabwean government to sign the regional collaboration agreement in 2010 on conservation of cheetah and wild dog across southern Africa*

*Activities*

PC2.1 Ensure that the agreement has been drafted by the IUCN Cat and Canid Specialist Groups

PC2.2 Agreement to be presented to national agencies who will then take it to ministers within six months

PC2.3 Ensure that a Zimbabwean government representative attends the formal agreement signing meeting in 2010

*PC 3 Target: Ensure that any outstanding transboundary agreements that will benefit the conservation of cheetah and wild dog are signed within five years.*

*Activities*

PC3.1 Identify all outstanding agreements that will benefit cheetah and wild dogs within three months

PC3.2 Lobby for agreements to be signed by mobilising relevant stakeholders and relevant government bodies within 9 months

#### **4. Conclusion and way forward.**

The National Action Plan for Cheetah and African Wild dog in Zimbabwe is a true reflection of the issues that need to be addressed as it was developed in full consultation with all stakeholders involved in cheetah and wild dog conservation. The next challenge is to work towards the successful implementation of the NAP, after endorsement by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, and the participants of the workshop recommend that the Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority appoint a national coordinator to ensure the effective implementation of the plan. The NAP developed is closely linked to both the regional conservation strategy for cheetah and African wild dog in Southern Africa, and all national action plans developed in the region in line with these same strategies. This means that any progress towards achieving the objectives of the Zimbabwe NAP will ultimately assist with the conservation of cheetah and wild dog at the regional scale, such conservation being vital for wide ranging species.



## Appendix I. List of participants

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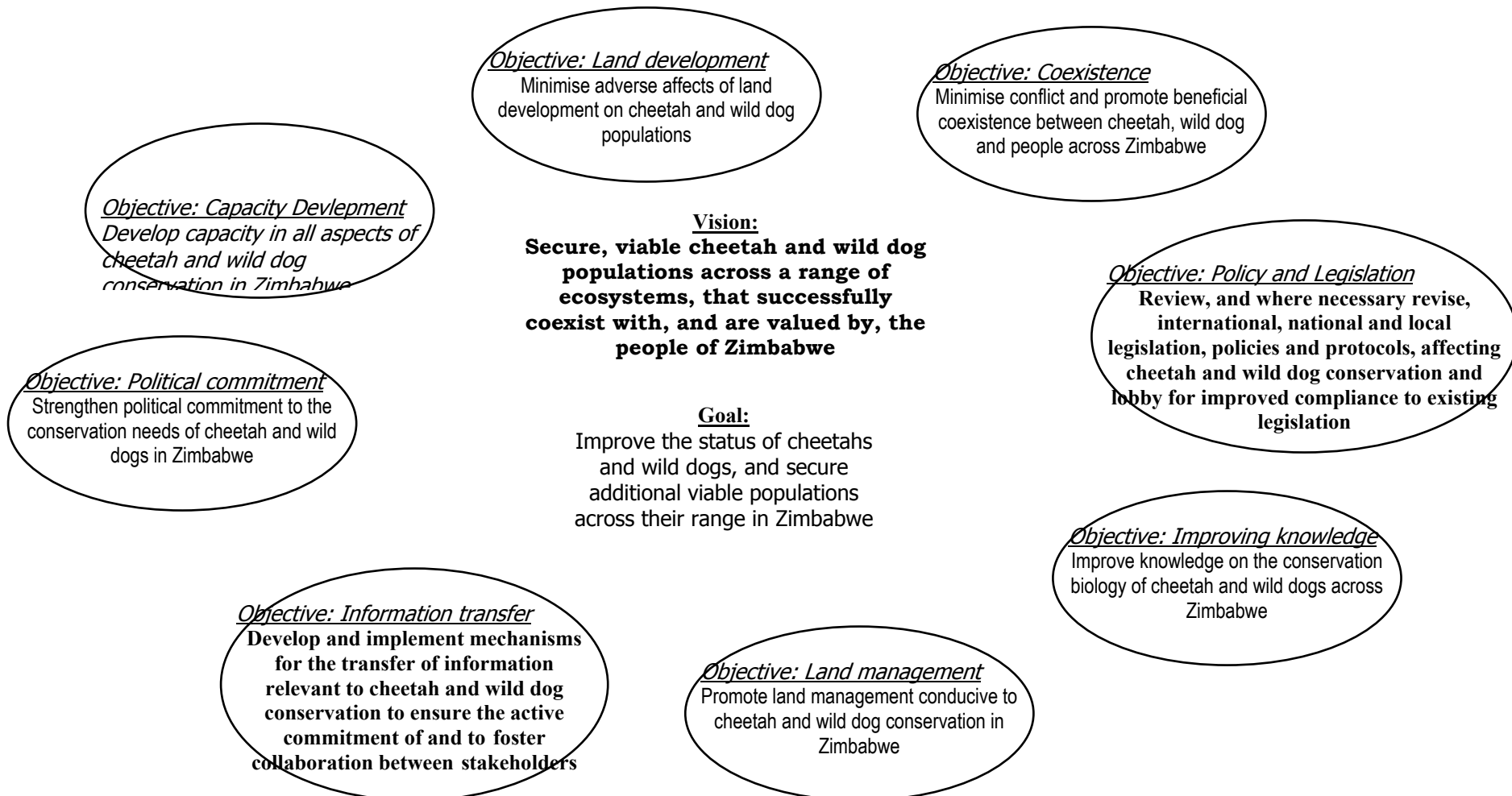
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## Appendix II: Log frame of the draft National Conservation Action Plan for cheetahs and wild dogs in Zimbabwe

The participants of the Zimbabwe National Action Planning workshop for cheetah and wild dog conservation felt very strongly that the objectives under the NAP should not be seen to be in an order of importance, and although it was acknowledged that a list does not constitute priority, readers of the final document might see it that way. The participants requested that the vision, goal and objectives be included in the NAP as a circular diagram to show that all objectives need to be achieved to realize the vision. They also requested that in the report, thereafter, the objectives be listed in alphabetical order.



### **List of acronyms used in logframe:**

ZPWMA – Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority  
MZT – Marwell Zimbabwe Trust  
PDC – Painted Dog Conservation  
LWDP – Lowveld Wild Dog Project  
FZS- Frankfurt Zoological Society (refers to the Gona-re-zhou Conservation Project)  
CRU – Chipangali Research Unit  
WEZ – Wildlife Environment Zimbabwe ( refers to the Matebeleland Branch)  
ZPHGA – Zimbabwe Professional Hunters and Guides Association  
SOAZ – Safari Operators Association  
CIRAD – French Reseach Organisation  
CAMPFIRE – Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources (CAMPFIRE) Association  
RDC – Rural District Council  
EMA – Environmental Management Agency  
ZELA – Zimbabwe Environmental Lawyers Association  
ZRP – Zimbabwe Republic Police  
SV – Save Valley Conservancy

### **Working group membership and objectives dealt with:**

Group 1: Capacity development and Land development (Greg Rasmussen - PDC; Rosemary Groom - LWDP, Olivia Mufute - PWMA and Victor Ndhlovu – Gwanda RDC and CAMPFIRE)

Group 2: Improving Knowledge and Land management (Peter Blinston – PDC; Hillary Madzikanda – PWMA; Dorothy Madamba – CRU, Pam Birch – WEZ and Elsabe van der Westhuizen – FZS)

Group 3: Information transfer and Policy and legislation (Roseline Mandisodza – PWMA; Courtney Johnson – Wilderness Safaris; Ashley Mudungwe – MZT; Phumuzile Sibanda – Zambezi Society)

Group 4: Coexistence and Political commitment (Nicky Lunt – MZT; Margie Peacocke – Wildlife Veterinary Unit; Felix Matenda – PWMA and Tariro Gwindi – law student)

## **Theme: Capacity Development**

**Objective:** Develop capacity in all aspects of cheetah and wild dog conservation in Zimbabwe

Target	Activity	Rank	Responsible Party	Time Frame	Impacts	Resources required	Incentives	Verifiable indicators
<b>CD 1 Identify and fill gaps in capacity (specifically training, personnel and resources) in all areas of cheetah and wild dog conservation in Zimbabwe within 3 years</b>	CD1.1 Determine required capacity and identify gaps in capacity through informal interviews (emails / phone conversations)	1	LWDP / PDC / Frankfurt (Elsabe) / PWMA / regional coordinator	1 year	Raised awareness of gaps in capacity	Existing personnel in country (including regional coordinator)	To have the information available to be able to identify gaps and ensure they are filled	A (short) document detailing gaps in capacity within the various projects and institutions
	CD1.2 Fill gaps in capacity in the following categories (through training centres and workshops and recruitment) d) National Parks / Forestry / RDC <sup>5</sup> e) Private Research and Conservation Orgs <sup>6</sup> f) Communities <sup>7</sup> -	2	PWMA / PDC / Marwell / WWF / Frankfurt Zoo / CAMPFIRE / CIRAD / Regional coordinator PDC / LWDP / Marwell / PWMA/ Chipangali CAMPFIRE / PWMA / PDC / Marwell	3 –5 years	Increased employment, improved skills within field staff to conserve cheetahs and wild dogs	Workshop facilities and costs in three regions, people to conduct training, printed resources	Reliable short and long term information to guide management, ability to respond to conflict situations to prevent fatalities leading to increased community support	Number of workshops held & number of attendants. Workshop reports and recruitment records in all institutions and organisations involved.
<b>CD.2 Develop and implement law enforcement and conflict resolution training programs (workshops) in each wildlife ecoregion of Zimbabwe at least every 3 years, with the first to be held in early 2011</b>	CD2.1 Develop a list of wildlife and law enforcement training academia/institutions, including curricula, and identify gaps, within 6 months	1	PWMA / ZRP/Regional coordinator	6 months	Improved knowledge and gaps in training identified	Personnel in existing in country including regional coordinator	Appropriate and adequate training needs identified	List of wildlife and law enforcement training academia/institutions, including curricula.
	CD2.2. Develop law enforcement and conflict resolution training	2	PWMA / ZRP / WildCRU (Oxford University) /	1 year	Strong foundation course available to institutions	Salary for individuals to develop	Appropriate and adequate training needs	Training modules and other resource material

<sup>5</sup> Employ sufficient staff and train them in interview techniques, spoor identification, field survey techniques, data entry and analysis

<sup>6</sup> - employ sufficient staff and train in field and computer techniques. Also expanding capacity for environmental education (teacher training / school resources)

<sup>7</sup> awareness and education and employment

	modules that encompass the range of national training needs within 1 year		Malilangwe Trust (Mike Ball) / Marwell			training modules, laptop computer, travel costs.	accommodated	
	CD2.3 Activate and source funds to support law enforcement and training workshops in Zimbabwe	2	Regional coordinator/ Marwell/PDC	1 year	Strong foundation course functioning throughout country and institutions	Personnel within country including regional coordinator	To enable appropriate and adequate training to take place	The funds and resources available
	CD2.4 Organise workshops (with the first in 2011) on law enforcement and conflict resolution, inviting magistrates / police / local PWMA / PWMA head office / CAMPFIRE Association / forestry / anti-poaching units / RDC / community representatives / NGOs / Private conservation organisations in each of the following areas: d) Hwange ecosystem e) Southeast and west lowveld f) Zambezi valley	3	HWANGE - PWMA / PDC / ZRP / Forestry / RDC / Regional coordinator; SEL - PWMA / LWDP / ZRP / Regional coordinator/ RDC; ZV-PWMA / RDC / ZRP / Regional coordinator	3 year cycle	Increased level of training and understanding amongst relevant organisations in terms of law enforcement and conflict resolution	Workshop costs and facilities, cost of training personnel to conduct courses, salaries of personnel, development and production of course material	Appropriate and adequate training conducted on a regular 3 year cycle	Initially increased arrests of poachers and concurrent increased prosecution and fining Long term - decrease in conflict, enhanced understanding of legislation, and reduced snaring incidences
<b>CD3 Identify or establish necessary programmes and institutions required to develop capacity in research, monitoring, education and outreach within one year</b>	CD3.1 Create a database of institutions and programmes involved in research, monitoring, education and outreach within one year	1	Regional coordinator	1 year	Improved awareness of institutions and organisation able to build capacity	Personnel within country including regional coordinator	Prevention of duplication of effort and resources in capacity building	Database
	CD3.2 Ensure all organisations are linked through the main PWMA	2	PWMA webmaster (& all organisations)	1 year	Improved communication within the above	Salary for PWMA webmaster and	Improved efficiency of training through	Database available on website

	website (to create an easy interface for the public with wildlife and conservation organisations)				institutions and organisations	costs of hosting website	collaboration and sharing of available resources	
	CD3.3 Encourage all institutes and organisations with training capacity to increase number of people trained	1	Regional coordinator and all organisations	Ongoing	Increased capacity within the country to conserve cheetahs and wild dogs	Within institutions and organisations training costs, trained personnel, salaries for staff	Increased personnel trained in all aspects of cheetah and wild dog conservation	Recruitment records in all institutions and organisations, records of trained staff in all institutions and organisations



## **Theme: Coexistence**

**Objective:** Minimise conflict and promote beneficial coexistence between cheetah, wild dog and people across Zimbabwe

Target	Activity	Rank	Responsible Party	Time Frame	Impacts	Resources required	Incentives	Verifiable indicators
<b>C1 Raise awareness of issues related to cheetah and wild dog conservation among relevant stakeholders in Zimbabwe; ongoing (initiated within 3 years)</b>	C1.1 National workshop to compare and develop educational material for schools and adult education	1	MZT; PDC; WEZ; CRU; LWDP	6 months	Educational material already developed identified and gaps determined	Workshop costs; printing of educational material for discussion	Duplication of effort avoided; identify what materials exist; development of new/improved materials	Proceedings of workshop
	C1.2 Develop additional educational material for schools as identified at the national workshop	2	PDC; MZT; Lowveld Rhino Trust; Sebakwe Rhino Trust; ACTION magazine; Zambezi Society; WEZ; Ministry of Education; representative teachers; Environment Africa; PWMA; Chipangali	3 years	Relevant materials available to schools within cheetah and wild dog range areas	Funding; publisher (origination and printing); Min of Education approval; expertise for development of materials	High quality, exciting educational materials that will stimulate interest in cheetah and wild dog conservation	Education material (books, posters)
	C1.3 Roll out school educational material within range areas of cheetah and wild dog	4	PWMA; MZT; PDC; Lowveld Rhino Trust; Sebakwe Rhino Trust; Zambezi Society; WEZ; Environment Africa; Chipangali	4 years	Improved understanding of cheetah and wild dog conservation among school children	Vehicles, trained personnel	Raised awareness of the importance of cheetah and wild dog conflict (short term) and reduced conflict (long term)	All schools within cheetah and wild dog range areas receive material
	C1.4 Encourage the reinstatement of animal conservation/ environmental education in the school curriculum	5	PWMA; Ministry of Education	1 year	Environmental education in schools	People prepared to lobby; printing, stationery, trained teachers	Improvement of children's awareness of the environment	Environmental education taught in all schools. curriculum
	C1.5 Raise awareness through programs such as International Rabies day as a means to encourage vaccination	5	Dept Vet Services; PDC; LWDP; AWARE Trust, Tikki Hywood Trust	1 year	Increased vaccination rates in domestic dogs	Vaccine, advertising; trained personnel funding;	Reduced rabies incidence in domestic dog populations	Vaccination records

	of domestic dogs						and therefore reduced risk to wildlife	
	C1.6 Develop adult education materials and campaigns aimed at specific target groups	2	PWMA; MZT; PDC; ACTION Magazine; Lowveld Rhino Trust; Sebakwe Rhino Trust; Zambezi Society; WEZ; Environment Africa; LWDP	3 years	Relevant materials available to field extension workers and project working with specific target groups	Personnel, funding; publisher (origination and printing); expertise for development of materials	Raised awareness amongst specific target groups of adults (short term), reduced conflict (long term)	Materials produced; education meetings held
	C1.7 Run adult education programs	4	As above	4 years	Improved awareness of cheetah wild dog roles and importance in ecosystem in specific target groups	Personnel; funding; vehicles and fuel; materials; RDC support	Raised awareness of importance of predators leading to try and reduce conflict	Materials disseminated; workshops held; reports to RDC's, PWMA and funders
	C1.8 Sensitise leaders to the value of cheetah and wild dogs	3	PWMA	Ongoing	Improved awareness of importance of cheetah and wild dog among leaders	Appropriate materials; lobbyists; vehicles and funding (e.g. to take leaders to representative areas)	Increased support from leaders for cheetah and wild dog conservation	Letters to government; petitions
	C1.9 Develop multimedia awareness campaigns	5	PWMA; MZT; PDC; Action; Lowveld Rhino Trust; Sebakwe Rhino Trust; Zambezi Society; WEZ; Environment Africa liaising with govt and private media institutions	4 years	Greater understanding in all sectors of society of the importance of cheetah and wild dog in Zimbabwe	Funding	Improved awareness	Media campaigns
	C1.10 Monitor efficacy of educational programmes	6	PWMA; MZT; PDC; ACTION Magazine; Lowveld Rhino Trust; Sebakwe Rhino Trust; Zambezi Society; WEZ; Environment Africa; LWDP	After implementation every 3 years	Prove that educational material still used and effective in improving awareness and tolerance	Personnel; funding; vehicles and fuel; questionnaires/quizzes; RDC and school support	Assessment of the efficacy of the education programmes in increasing awareness and improving tolerance	Reports
<b>C2 Measurably increase the</b>	C2.1 Quantify the perceived value of	1	PDC; Marwell Zimbabwe Trust;	2 years	Quantitative data on the	Vehicles, personnel; standardised	To understand what the	Report (s) on questionnaire

<b>perceived intrinsic and economic value of cheetah and wild dogs to all stakeholders within five years</b>	cheetah and wild dog		PWMA;		perceptions of people in contact with cheetah and wild dog (including cultural values) acquired	questionnaires; funding	people in contact with cheetah and wild dog really feel about them	data
	C2.2 Ascertain the economic costs of coexisting with cheetahs and wild dogs	1	PDC; Marwell Zimbabwe Trust; PWMA; Dept Vet Services	2 years	Quantitative data on actual costs of coexisting with cheetah and wild dog acquired	Vehicles; personnel; standard questionnaires; funding (could be linked in with C2.1)	To obtain reliable data on the actual costs incurred by livestock depredation	Report (s) on questionnaire data
	C2.3 Monitor changes in the perceived values	4	PDC; Marwell Zimbabwe Trust; PWMA;	Every 3 years	Effectiveness of awareness/ education campaigns ascertained	Personnel; funding; vehicles and fuel; standardized questionnaires	Assessment of the efficacy of the education programmes in increasing awareness and improving tolerance	Reports
	C2.4 Ensure awareness and education materials are disseminated to target groups	2	Organisations involved in development/ dissemination (see above target)	4 years	All target groups informed	Personnel; funding; vehicles; assessment forms	Raised awareness, and increased positive perceptions of cheetah and wild dog	Assessment forms and reports
	C2.5 Ensure that adequate and appropriate livestock management is implemented	1	PWMA; Ministry of Agriculture; involved NGOs; CIRAD	3 years	Reduced conflict	Vehicles, expertise and trained personnel, info materials; funding	Reduced conflict and economic loss due to cheetah and wild dog	Field officer reports; PAC reports
	C2.6 Develop appropriate value-added activities <sup>8</sup> ,	3	CAMPFIRE; PWMA; safari operators; interested NGOs	5 years	Poverty alleviation and improved perceptions concerning coexistence with wildlife	Stakeholder engagement; safari equipment;	To promote coexistence	Number of activities
	C2.7 Develop self-sustaining community schemes that offset the costs and internalise the responsibilities for conflict	3	PDC; Yet to be identified (Regional Coordinator)	3 years	Food security, poverty alleviation; alternative livelihoods (besides livestock)	Expertise; funding; personnel; support of RDCs and communities	Providing people with alternative livelihoods that will mitigate the effects of conflict	Schemes established; Reports to funders
<b>C3 Reduce deliberate killing of cheetah and</b>	C3.1 Determine what is "sustainable"	1	Biologists; PWMA	Ongoing within 2 years	Appropriate sustainable	Consultant/researcher salary, field data	Reliable population data	Reports to PWMA

<sup>8</sup> consumptive and non-consumptive tourism, art and crafts, etc

<b>wild dogs to sustainable levels in Zimbabwe within 5 years</b>	(cheetah) <sup>9</sup>				quotas set by PWMA (cheetah)		for setting quotas etc.	
	C3.2 Determine level of deliberate killing (both legal and illegal)	1	PWMA; PDC; MZT; SV; WEZ; RDCs; ZPHGA; SOAZ; LWDP	2 years	Reliable quantitative data of deliberate killings (both legal and illegal)	Personnel; funding; vehicles; questionnaires; communications	To obtain reliable data on killings in order to manage them	Reports to PWMA
	C3.3 Prescribe legislative penalties and ensure their enforcement (statutory instruments)	3	PWMA; ZRP; Attorney General's Office	Ongoing	Reduced illegal offtakes	Commitment by government law enforcement agencies; personnel; funds	To increase deterrence	List of penalties prescribed; police reports
	C3.4 Reduce conflict through encouraging suitable and adequate livestock management	1	(See activity C2.5)	Ongoing				
<b>NOTE – Activity deleted here as duplicate of previous activity under same objective</b>								
	C3.5 Identify conflict areas and clarify extent of actual vs. perceived losses caused by cheetah and wild dogs on an ongoing basis	1	PWMA; RDC; ZRP; Agricultural extension officers	Ongoing	High conflict areas determined	Vehicles; personnel; fuel; communications; GIS specialist	Improved understanding of the distribution and extent of conflict in Zimbabwe	Map of conflict areas
	C3.6 Implement human-wildlife conflict rapid response teams (PAC) to react quickly and effectively to conflict situations	2	PWMA; Dept Vet Services; conservation NGOs, Safari operators, other organisations and private individuals	1 year	Rapid and effective responses to problem animal situations	Personnel; vehicles; communications; capture teams	Reduced mortality of cheetah and wild dog	PAC reports; translocation reports
	C3.7 Ensure that programs to combat negative perceptions of cheetah and wild dog are implemented and effective in conflict areas	4	(Linked to achieving Target C1)	Every 5 years	Improved understanding of cheetah and wild dog and improved perceptions	Personnel; vehicles; funding	Reduced conflict	Reports
<b>C4 Substantially reduce levels of incidental mortality of cheetah and wild dog within 5 years</b>	C4.1 Disease management of domestic dogs and livestock in cheetah and wild dog ranges	4	Dept. Vet Services; Aware Trust; CIRAD	2 years	Reduced incidence of communicable diseases in domestic dogs and livestock	Personnel; vaccines; veterinary consumables; vehicles; funding	To reduce the transmission of disease from domestic dogs and livestock to cheetahs and wild dogs	Vaccination records

<sup>9</sup> It was felt that information was already available for wild dogs with regard to sustainable populations, but more was needed for cheetahs

	C4.2 Evaluate distribution and incidence of diseases (a) in domestic stock and (b) likely affect cheetah and wild dog	3	Dept. Vet Services	1 year	Determine which areas are disease problem-areas	Personnel; vehicles; funding; vet consumables	To reduce transmission of disease from domestic dogs and livestock to cheetahs and wild dogs (and their prey)	Reports
	C4.3 Substantially reduce snaring mortality of cheetah and wild dogs through initiatives such as antipoaching efforts and community conservation	1	PWMA; private landowners; communities; CAMPFIRE; Safari operators	Ongoing	Reduced snaring	Vehicles; anti-poaching teams; awareness	To reduce the number of deaths of cheetah and wild dog through snaring	Reports
	C4.4 Introduce targeted, enforceable programs which reduce road mortality of cheetahs and wild dogs	1	PWMA; PDR; SV; MZT; Attorney General Office; ZELA	3 years	Reduced road mortality	Policy makers; personnel	To reduce the number of deaths of cheetah and wild dog due to road accidents	Reports; policy documents
	C4.5 Reduce degradation or transformation of habitat suitable for cheetah and wild dog existence	2	RDC; PWMA; EMA; conservation organisations working with agricultural depts. and organisations	5 years	Conservation of suitable habitat for cheetah and wild dog	Personnel; funding; data	To ensure sufficient suitable habitat available for cheetah and wild dog	Reports; comparative habitat/ range maps over time
	C4.6 Determine extent and major causes of incidental mortality	1	PWMA – lead with assistance from MZT; PDC; SV; CRU, CIRAD etc	1 year	Obtain reliable data on sources of incidental mortality	Personnel; funding; vehicles; communications	Identify causes of incidental mortality to help devise amelioration methods	Reports
	C4. 7 Identify and remove sources of snare wire (ongoing)	2	PWMA; RDCs; projects	Ongoing	Reduce chance of by-catch through snaring	Personnel; antipoaching units	Reduce incidental mortality due to snaring	Reports; recovered snares
	C4.8 Encourage land management practices promoting large continuous tracts of fence-free habitat	5	PWMA, EMA as lead agencies with assistance from conservation orgs	Ongoing (from 1 year)	Provide continuous habitat for free movement of cheetah and wild dog populations	Personnel; educational materials; funding	Ensure metapopulation connectivity and enable range expansion of cheetah and wild dog	Reports; distribution maps
	C4.9 Promote and implement land management practices	5	EMA; PWMA; RDCs; CAMPFIRE	Ongoing (from 1 year)	Ensure sufficient, suitable habitat available for	Personnel; educational materials; vehicles; funding	Coexistence of human endeavours	Reports

	compatible with cheetah and wild dog conservation		officers; Agricultural extension officers		viable populations of cheetah and wild dog		and cheetah and wild dog existence	
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## **Theme: Improving knowledge**

**Objective:** Improve knowledge on the conservation biology of cheetah and wild dogs across Zimbabwe

Target	Activity	Rank	Responsible Party	Time Frame	Impacts	Resources required	Incentives	Verifiable indicators
<b>IK1 Generate and disseminate standardised, quantitative knowledge of conflict, threats and their drivers and mitigation across Zimbabwe within three years</b>	IK1.1 Ensure use of the human wildlife conflict toolkits in all areas with cheetah and wild dog, to create national database to store information	1	ZPWMA, CIRAD – leaders. All govt departments and conservation NGOs to assist	Ongoing	Standardised information on human wildlife conflict	Trained personnel, toolkits, database	To reduce conflict	Database, reports
	IK1.2 Compile available data on conflict at a national workshop, threats and their mitigation and where possible, collate in standardised formats.	1	PWMA to lead – with assistance from NGOs	Within 1 year	Improved knowledge of conflict	Computers, personnel, vehicle	To increase knowledge of conflict and determine commonalities	Workshop proceedings
	IK1.3 Identify shortfalls in existing knowledge about conflict, threats and their mitigation for all range areas	2	Consultant using output from workshop in IK 1.2	Within 1 year	Shortfalls identified	Computers, personnel, vehicle	To ensure conflict mitigated in all areas of Zimbabwe	Workshop proceedings
	IK1.4 Initiate nationwide field studies, surveys, questionnaires and compile existing data to quantify conflict, threats and their drivers and mitigation, in areas where data not already available	3	PWMA to find research partners. MZT, PDC, LWDP, CRU, WEZ to expand existing research programmes	2 years	Increased data available regarding conflict, threats and their drivers	Computers, personnel, vehicle	To ensure conflict mitigated in all areas of Zimbabwe	Project reports
	IK1.5 Disseminate knowledge regarding conflict, threats, their drivers and mitigation to all relevant stakeholders within five years.	4	PWMA with assistance from research partners; regional coordinator	Ongoing after 2 years	Improved awareness	Computers, personnel, vehicle	To ensure conflict mitigated in all areas of Zimbabwe	
<b>IK 2 Identify and evaluate the efficacy of various mitigation measures (including cost benefit analysis of techniques) within five years</b>	IK 2.1 Compile available data on efficiency of various mitigation measures	1	PWMA, MZT, PDC, LWDP, CRU, WEZ,	1 year	Data compiled into one document	Consultant salary, access to information	To compile data into one document for more effective dissemination	Report
	IK 2.1. Identify gaps in knowledge and initiate studies in key areas	2	PWMA with assistance from MZT,	1 year	Improved information to guide	Personnel, vehicles, funding	To ensure mitigation measure	Reports

			PDC, LWDP, CRU, WEZ		research and management		introduced in all areas of conflict	
<b>IK .3 Acquire better understanding of dispersal, habitat use and connectivity for cheetah and wild dogs within five years.</b>	IK 3.1 Compile available data on dispersal mechanisms in both species, including factors influencing dispersal success	1	PWMA, MZT, PDC, LWDP, CRU, WEZ, other conservation NGOs	1 year	Increased understanding of dispersal mechanisms	Consultant salary	To increase the ability of management to effectively conserve the two species	Report
	IK 3.2 Initiate studies on cheetah and wild dogs feeding ecology in key areas where data not available	2	As above with PWMA as lead	3 years	Increased understanding of dispersal mechanisms	Personnel, vehicles, funding, field equipment	To increase the ability of management to effectively conserve the two species	Project reports, papers
<b>IK.4 Acquire information about the status and distribution of cheetah and wild dogs across Zimbabwe and identify recoverable range that will not be recolonised naturally, within five years</b>	IK 4.1 Contribute to the ongoing regional cheetah and wild dog atlas; ongoing		PWMA, MZT, PDC, LWDP, CRU, WEZ, other conservation NGOs and all stakeholders	Ongoing within 5 years	Improved knowledge	Personnel to record sightings	Increased ability of management to effectively conserve cheetah and wild dog	Atlas reports
	IK 4.2 Standardize current monitoring and field techniques for cheetah and wild dog studies nationally, and publish a handbook		Regional coordinator with assistance from MZT, PDC, LWDP, CRU, WEZ	Within 3 years	More effective field monitoring	Trained personnel	Increased ability of management to effectively conserve cheetah and wild dog	Handbook published
	IK 4.3 Initiate surveys in unknown and possible range to assess population status and distribution for cheetah and wild dogs		PWMA as lead with assistance from conservation NGOs	Within 3 years	Improved knowledge	Personnel, vehicles, funding	More accurate data regarding status and distribution available for planning	Project reports
	IK 4.4 Assess and identify recoverable range and factors likely to influence recolonisation (natural or artificial)		PWMA as lead with assistance from conservation NGOs	Within 3 years	Improved knowledge	Consultant (GIS?)	Accurate information available for planning	Consultant report
	IK 4.5 Maintain and expand long term monitoring programmes of cheetah and wild dog populations in resident range, ongoing		PWMA with assistance from conservation NGOs	Within 3 years	Improved ability to monitor changes	Personnel, vehicles, funding, computers	Improved conservation management	



**Theme: Information transfer**

**Objective:** Develop and implement mechanisms for the transfer of information relevant to cheetah and wild dog conservation to ensure the active commitment of and to foster collaboration between stakeholders

Target	Activity	Rank	Responsible Party	Time Frame	Resources required	Incentives	Verifiable indicators
<b>IT 1: Identify relevant benefits to local communities, government and landowners and ensure equitable sharing within two years.</b>	IT 1.1 Conduct literature review to consolidate information on potential benefits of cheetahs and wild dog conservation across Zimbabwe	2	CAMPFIRE, Conservation NGOs, ZPWMA, Safari Operators	1 year			
	IT 1.2 Hold meetings and workshops with communities, landowners then government to collect information to identify relevant incentives and benefits within one year.	1	ZPWMA,MZT, RDCs, CAMPFIRE				
	IT 1.3 Conduct regular audits on benefits created through wildlife conservation (consumptive and non consumptive tourism) and disseminate results	1	Independent Auditors, PWMA				
<b>IT 2 Increase national awareness of local threats to cheetahs and wild dogs through multimedia projects within two years throughout Zimbabwe.</b>	IT 2.1 Develop web based interactive reporting of sightings, data, findings and activities relevant to cheetah and wilddog conservation	2	Independent web developers working with MZT, CRU, PDC, ZPWMA,	1 year			
	IT 2.2 Develop and use posters, leaflets, radio, TV, video, pictures and theatre groups to disseminate information locally	1	MZT,CAMPFIRE, PDC, ZPWMA, WEZ, LWDP, CRU	2 years			
	IT2. 3 Develop and distribute standardised forms for Zimbabwe( in local languages) to collect information on cheetah and wilddog distribution especially in areas where information gaps occur	1	MZT,CAMPFIRE, PDC, ZPWMA, Independent researchers	3 years			
	IT 2.4 Establish competitions, essays in schools and groups to enhance and highlight conservation education	2	MZT,CAMPFIRE PDC, LWDP, CRU ZPWMA, WEZ, Independent researchers with support from the Ministry of education	Ongoing			
	IT 2.5 Develop curricula regarding cheetah and wilddogs and integrate with activities of youth conservation clubs	2	MZT,CAMPFIRE PDC, LWDP, CRU ZPWMA,	Ongoing			

			Independent researchers with support from the Ministry of Education				
	IT2.6 Encourage the sponsorship of sportsteams, clubs and groups named after cheetah and wilddogs at all levels	2	MZT, CAMPFIRE PDC, LWDP, CRU, WEZ	Ongoing			
<b>IT3 Promote national large carnivore workshops/forums within three years.</b>	IT 3.1 Hold annual national workshops with gvt, researchers and NGOs to inform conservation managers of cheetah and wild dog needs	1	PWMA to lead with assistance from conservation NGOs	1 year and then annually			
	IT 3.2 Participate in wider range of meetings and stakeholder interest groups (those not directly concerned with conservation) to disseminate information about cheetah and wild dog conservation	2	PWMA, all stakeholders where possible	Ongoing			

## **Theme: Land development**

**Objective:** Minimise adverse affects of land development on cheetah and wild dog populations

(Note: This objective in the regional strategy was combined with the promotion of best land use practices for cheetahs and wild dogs. The participants of the Zimbabwe NAP workshop argued that in Zimbabwe “land use” is a specific legal term used to define what land use is allowed by government...for example..National Park, Communal Land, Urban Areas. Such designations are unlikely to change in the time frame of the goal as there is a legal process involved under the Town and Country Planning Act. The participants felt that the issue in Zimbabwe was the way in which the land was managed, not the official designated land use. The participants also felt that a major threat to cheetahs and wild dogs in Zimbabwe in the next 25 years would be land development, and argued for the creation of two new objectives out of the single regional objective – one dealing with land development, the other promoting land management known to favour cheetah and wild dog populations. See Objective: Land management below)

Target	Activity	Rank	Responsible Party	Time Frame	Impacts	Resources required	Incentives	Verifiable indicators
<b>LD1 Identify existing and potential areas for cheetah and wild dogs in Zimbabwe</b>	LD1.1 Map all potential cheetah and wild dog habitats and corridors, with colour grading to illustrate key usage	1	PDC /(GIS specialist) / Marwell / Regional coordinator/LWDP/ Chipangali	1 year	A framework provided to guide policy makers	Salary for consultant GIS specialist (with conservation biology experience), map layers	Background information readily available to PWMA and potential developers to guide best practice	Map
<b>LD2 Develop protocols to ensure no adverse land development takes place within key wild dog and cheetah strongholds</b>	LD2.1 Identify and detail adverse land development <sup>10</sup> and any land use changes that threaten cheetah and wild dog populations	1	EMA / PDC / Marwell / LWDP / PWMA / Environment Africa	6 months	Information available to guide conducting EIAs	Salary for consultant	To generate information to inform policy makers of issues pertinent to cheetah and wild dog conservation in the context of land development	Report submitted
	LD2.2 Publicise and enforce the legislation regarding land development in ecologically sensitive areas	2	EMA / PWMA / ZRP/ all stakeholders	Ongoing	Decreased number of adverse land developments	Informed personnel within govt agencies, access to media	To reduce number of adverse land developments	Adverse Land development proposals made public
	LD2.3 Lobby for legal action against illegal developments in key wildlife areas	2	FZS (GNP) / EMA / PWMA / PDC/MZT/CRU/LW DP/Regional coordinator and all stakeholders	Ongoing	Increased publicity about, and action taken against, adverse impacts of land development on cheetah and wild	Informed personnel within govt agencies, access to media and EIAs by all stakeholders	Education of public regarding the problems of adverse developments, improved	Media reports, court cases

<sup>10</sup> (e.g. Mining, industry, tourism development, irrigation schemes, clearing land for agriculture, re-settlement, dam construction, large-scale fencing etc)

					dog conservation		compliance to legislation	
<b>LD3 Incorporate cheetah and wild dog conservation requirements into the government EIA requirements as per the Environmental Management Act</b>	LD3.1 Review the current requirements of the EIAs	1	EMA / PWMA /Regional coordinator with input from all stakeholders	6 months	Improved understanding of the relevance of current EIA requirements to cheetah and wild dog conservation	Salary for consultant	To gain insight in to the process of carrying out an EIA in order to be able to suggest appropriate revisions	Report submitted
	LD3.2. Define the requirements for wild dog and cheetahs relevant to adverse land developments	2	LWDP / PDC / PWMA / MZT/CRU/Regional coordinator/ wider cheetah and wild dog conservation community	1 year	Improved understanding of the potential impacts of land development on cheetah and wild dog conservation	Salary for consultat (position can be joined with LD3.1)	To gain consensus within conservation community to then guide the EMA in revising EIA guidelines	Report submitted
	LD3.3 Request revisions to the EMA EIA guidelines if necessary (including having rehabilitation money lodged upfront)	3	PWMA / EMA	2 years	Greater restriction of adverse land developments through recognized legal instrument (EIA)	Informed and motivated personnel within PWMA and EMA, printed reports, costs of public consultative process (if required)	Fewer adverse land developments	Relevant and necessary revisions made to EIA requirements
	LD3.4 Monitor compliance to the current and new EIA regulations	4	EMA and all stakeholders	Ongoing	No illegal adverse land developments	Access to all EIAs lodged with EMA, personnel available to monitor all EIAs	Improved cheetah and wild dog conservation throughout the country	EIAs monitored

**Theme: Land management**

**Objective:** Promote land management conducive to cheetah and wild dog conservation in Zimbabwe

Target	Activity	Rank	Responsible Party	Time Frame	Resources required	Incentives	Verifiable indicators
<b>LM 1 Develop appropriate land management practises<sup>11</sup>, across the range of land uses in Zimbabwe, that are conducive to cheetah and wild dog conservation within five years</b>	LM1.1 Map cheetah and wild dog distribution and status in relation to land management activity and system	1	PWMA in partnership with conservation NGO. Needs to be identified – participants felt that all targets and activities under this objective could be achieved as one whole project that could be undertaken by one (or more) conservation NGO	1 year			
	LM1.2 Identify what land management is conducive to cheetah and wild dog conservation across recognised land use categories <sup>12</sup>	2	See above	3 years			
	LM1.3 Critically evaluate the components of the land management system that contribute to being conducive for cheetah and wild dog	3	See above	3 years			
	LM1.4 Disseminate the above knowledge widely to all stakeholders and policy makers	4	See above	Ongoing up to 5 years			
<b>LM 2 Implement land management practises that are conducive to cheetah and wild dog conservation within five years.</b>	LM2.1 Identify the stakeholders responsible for land management	1	See above	1 year			

<sup>11</sup> Incorporating fire management, water management antipoaching, offtake of bushmeat, disease management, formation of conservancies etc

<sup>12</sup> These include according to legal designation– National Parks, Safari Hunting areas, Alienated properties (commercial agriculture and resettled properties) Forest land, Communal land (both under CAMPFIRE and independent) and Forest land.

	LM2.2 Develop guidelines on conducive land management practises in different land use categories	2	See above	3 years			
	LM2.3 Develop training programmes for land managers in implementing of conducive practises	3	See above	3 years			
	LM2.4 Implement training programmes for land managers in implementing of conducive practises	4	See above	Up to 5 years			
	LM2.5 Encourage development of policy to support conducive land management practises	5	See above	Ongoing after 3 years			
<b>LM3 Monitor effectiveness of land management practises that are conducive to cheetah and wild dog conservation Ongoing after five years.</b>	LM3.1 Review cheetah and wild dog distribution within Zimbabwe and compare with original map drawn up under Activity LM1.1	1	See above	After 5 years			
	LM3.2 Evaluate status of cheetah and wild dog populations	2	See above	After 5 years			

**Theme: Policy and legislation**

**Objective:** Review, and where necessary revise, international, national and local legislation, policies and protocols, affecting cheetah and wild dog conservation and lobby for improved compliance to existing legislation

Target	Activity	Rank	Responsible Party	Time Frame	Impacts	Resources required	Incentives	Verifiable indicators
<b>PL1 Assessment of the relevance and efficacy of current national, regional and international policies, protocol and legislation pertaining to the conservation of cheetah and wild dogs and trade in captive animals within two years.</b>	PL1.1 Mobilise resources to employ a consultant to carry out an assessment and compile recommendations.	1	ZPWMA, PDC, Independent researchers, MZT, Regional coordinator	1 year				
	PL1.2 Increase information exchange between Zimbabwe, range countries and the Coalition against wildlife trafficking(CAWT) to monitor trafficking in cheetah and wild dogs	2	PWMA (with information supplied by all stakeholders)	Ongoing				
	PL1.3 Develop a policy on captive breeding of cheetahs and wild dogs.	1	Captive breeders, ZPWMA, relevant NGOs	1 year				
<b>PL2 Revise policies, protocols and legislation in Zimbabwe where appropriate within seven years.</b>	PL2.1 National agencies to draw up and or amend policies, protocol and legislation where needed	1	ZPWMA, Attorney General Wildlife Officer,	7 years				
	PL2.2 Implement and enact these new and or amended policies, protocols and legislation.	3	ZPWMA (with assistance from all stakeholders)	Ongoing				
	PL2.3 Publicise the consequence pertaining to any illegal activities involving cheetahs and wild dog.	2	ZPWMA, MENR, CAMPFIRE, all stakeholders	Ongoing				
	PL2.4 Encourage local leadership to enforce legislation, and feedback to authorities the relevance of current and proposed policies and legislation	3	ZPWMA, RDC Chairmans, PDC, MZT; Basilizwa	Immediately and ongoing				

			Trust; ZELA					
<b>PL3 Improve the capacity of law enforcement and judiciary agencies to implement legislation, policies and protocols relevant to cheetah and wild dog conservation.</b>	PL3.1 National agencies to prioritise capacity needs to implement legislation, policies and protocols relevant to cheetah and wild dog conservation	1	ZPWMA, ZRP, RDCs,	6 months				
	PL3.2 Mobilise resources required to improve capacity	2	ZPWMA, relevant NGOs, Safari Operators; Regional coordinator	1 year				
	PL3.3 Develop capacity according to priorities set by national agencies	3	PWMA, RDC, relevant NGOs	5 years				
<b>PL 4 Improve communication and collaboration between all relevant law enforcement and wildlife management agencies within Zimbabwe and across southern Africa within five years.</b>	PL4.1 Review current fora already set up and functioning within the country to determine if they can address issues of law enforcement pertinent to cheetah and wild dog conservation	1	Regional coordinator (with input from PWMA, PDC, MZT, LWDP, CRU)	Immediately				
	PL4.2. If no existing fora found to be appropriate hold national workshops with all relevant NGOs and national agencies involved in law enforcement as first step in creating such a forum (to meet twice a year or when necessary)	1	PWMA with assistance from relevant NGOs	1 year				
	PL4.3 If existing forum found to be appropriate then ensure that cheetah and wild dog law enforcement issues addressed at meetings	1	PWMA, all stakeholders, regional coordinator	Immediately				
	PL4.4 Encourage the use of the PAC toolkits developed by PWMA to standardise reporting of problem animal control (see Objective?)	2	PWMA, RDC, all stakeholders	Ongoing				



**Theme: Political commitment**

**Objective:** Strengthen political commitment to the conservation needs of cheetah and wild dogs in Zimbabwe

Target	Activity	Rank	Responsible Party	Time Frame	Impacts	Resources required	Incentives	Verifiable indicators
<b>PC.1 Lobby for enforcement of existing legislation</b>	PC1.1 Identify existing legislation that is pertinent to cheetah and wild dog conservation	1	PWMA, Regional coordinator, ZELA and Basilizwa Trust	6 months	Determine gaps in legislation	Personnel	Fill gaps in legislation pertaining to cheetah and wild dog conservation	Report
	PC1.2 Consult with all stakeholders to determine which legislation is being enforced	2	PWMA; ZELA	6 months	Determine gaps in existing legislation/enforcement thereof	Personnel; funding	Fill gaps in legislation/enforcement pertaining to cheetah and wild dog conservation	Reports/workshop proceedings
	PC1.3 Lobby for enforcement of legislation not being enforced	3	PWMA, EMA and all stakeholders	1 year and ongoing	Ensure legislation is enforced	Personnel; communications	Use existing legislation to protect cheetah and wild dogs	Petitions
	PC1.4 Monitor effectiveness of existing legislation for cheetah and wild dog conservation	4	ZELA; AG's office; Basilizwa Trust	Ongoing (from 1 year)	Ensure that legislation and enforcement thereof effectively conserve cheetah and wild dog	Personnel		Police reports; convictions; reports
<b>PC.2 Zimbabwean government to sign the regional collaboration agreement in 2010 on conservation of cheetah and wild dog across southern Africa</b>	PC2.1 Ensure that the agreement has been drafted by the IUCN Cat and Canid Specialist Groups	1	Regional coordinator	6 months	Policy available for implementation	Personnel	Provide information to decision-makers for consideration	Agreement document
	PC2.2 Agreement to be presented to national agencies who will then take it to ministers within six months	2	IUCN Cat Specialist Group with regional coordinator	6 months	Provide document to national agencies for consideration	Personnel	Information passed on to decision- and policy-makers	Agreement sighted by national agencies
	PC2.3 Ensure that a Zimbabwean government representative attends the formal agreement signing	3	PWMA, regional coordinator	6 months	Document signed	Personnel		Signed document

	meeting in 2010							
<b>PC3 Ensure that any outstanding transboundary agreements that will benefit the conservation of cheetah and wild dog are signed within five years</b>	PC3.1 Identify all outstanding agreements that will benefit cheetah and wild dogs within three months	1	PWMA, Regional coordinator, all stakeholders	3 months	Focus on getting outstanding agreements signed	Personnel	Improved legal framework for cheetah and wild dog conservation	Reports
	PC3.2 Lobby for agreements to be signed by mobilising relevant stakeholders and relevant government bodies within 9 months	2	PWMA; stakeholders; relevant government bodies; PPF	9 months	Focus on getting agreements signed	Personnel	Improved legal framework for cheetah and wild dog conservation	Signed agreements