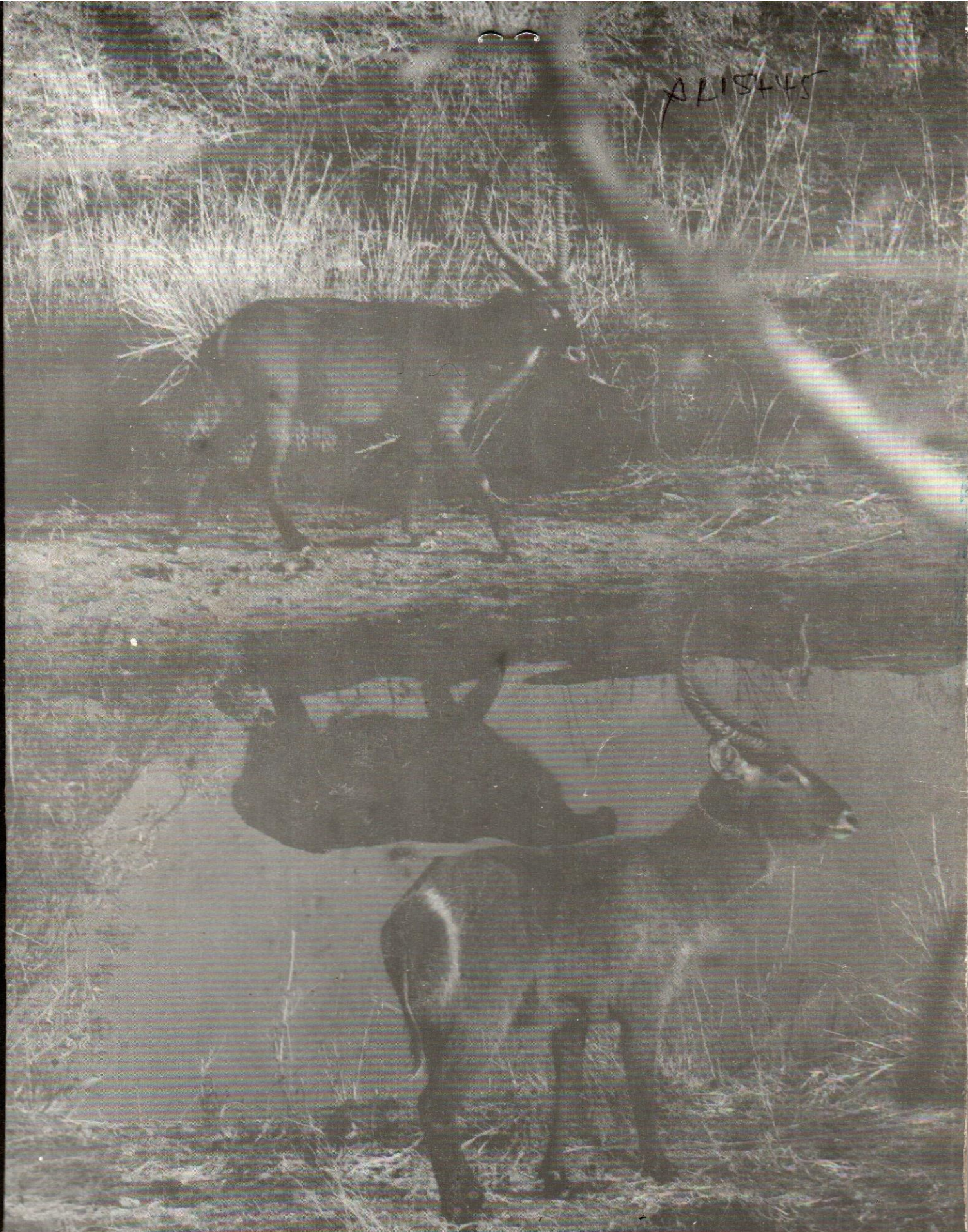


BRISKUS



POLICY FOR WILDLIFE ZIMBABWE

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL PARKS  
AND WILD LIFE MANAGEMENT  
LIBRARY COPY  
R 5445

# **POLICY FOR WILDLIFE**

**BY**

**THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM**

**1 January 1992**

-----

**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM  
DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL PARKS AND WILD LIFE MANAGEMENT  
HARARE ZIMBABWE**

Origination kindly sponsored by CIDA  
Reprinting 1994 kindly sponsored by SAVE's Project WISDOM

In this policy document:

**Minister** - means the Minister responsible for administering the  
Parks and Wild Life Act

**Director** - means the Director of the Department of National Parks  
and Wild Life Management

**Department** - means the Department of National Parks and Wild Life  
Management

**Estate** - means the Parks and Wild Life Estate

---

## CONTENTS

	Page
<b>PREAMBLE</b> . . . . .	1
<b>STATEMENT OF INTENT</b> . . . . .	2
<b>STATEMENT OF POLICY</b> . . . . .	4
<b>1. ADMINISTRATION OF WILD LIFE IN ZIMBABWE</b> . . . . .	4
1.1. Responsibilities for wild life . . . . .	4
1.2. Functions of the Department . . . . .	6
<b>2. THE PARKS AND WILD LIFE ESTATE</b> . . . . .	9
2.1. Objectives . . . . .	9
2.2. Management . . . . .	10
2.3. Public use . . . . .	11
2.4. Development . . . . .	12
<b>3. WILD LIFE OUTSIDE THE PARKS AND WILD LIFE ESTATE</b> . . . . .	13
<b>4. WILD LIFE TOURISM</b> . . . . .	15
<b>5. SPORT HUNTING</b> . . . . .	17
<b>6. CAPTURE, MOVEMENT, AND MAINTENANCE OF WILD LIFE IN CAPTIVITY</b> . . . . .	19
6.1. Capture and movement of wild life . . . . .	19
6.2. Capture and translocation to or from the Estate . . . . .	20
6.3. Wild life in captivity . . . . .	21
<b>7. TRADE IN WILD LIFE AND ITS PRODUCTS</b> . . . . .	22
7.1. The domestic industry . . . . .	22
7.2. International trade . . . . .	22
7.3. Import of live animals . . . . .	23
7.4. Export of live animals . . . . .	24
7.5. Disposal of products from the Estate . . . . .	25
7.6. Commodity associations . . . . .	25
<b>8. CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF AQUATIC RESOURCES</b> . . . . .	26
8.1. Commercial fisheries . . . . .	26
8.2. Sport fishing . . . . .	28
8.3. Aquaculture . . . . .	28
8.4. Aquatic weed control . . . . .	29
8.5. Water pollution control . . . . .	29
<b>9. SPECIES CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT POLICIES</b> . . . . .	30
9.1. Protected species . . . . .	30
9.2. Problem animal control . . . . .	31
9.3. Policies for individual species or taxonomic groups . . . . .	32
9.3.1. Black rhino . . . . .	32
9.3.2. Elephant . . . . .	34
9.3.3. Crocodiles . . . . .	35
9.3.4. Ostriches . . . . .	36
9.3.5. Birds . . . . .	37
9.3.6. Indigenous silk moths . . . . .	38
9.4. Cultivation and sale of indigenous plants . . . . .	39
<b>10. RELATIONS WITH NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANISATIONS</b> . . . . .	40

---

GOVERNMENT OF ZIMBABWE

WILD LIFE POLICY

PREAMBLE

Wild life is a unique economic resource upon which a massive, growing global industry is developing. The advantage of this industry is its ecological sustainability in comparison to other land uses and, for Zimbabwe, its competitive advantage in world markets. The Government of Zimbabwe regards its own protected areas and wild life resources as extremely valuable and highly marketable assets and a legitimate and sustainable form of land use. An anomaly has existed however where only a small section of the Zimbabwean society has participated meaningfully in the wild life industry at the exclusion of the majority of the population. In some instances monopolies have been created which have systematically excluded new entrants.

In order to redress the situation Government intends to put into place mechanisms which will ensure an equitable distribution of resources and access to opportunities for emergent entrepreneurship, without abrogating its fundamental obligation to society for conserving Africa's biological heritage.

The essential wild nature of Africa's flora and fauna requires special management techniques and societal institutions in order to realise its full potential. Government policy and the direction this gives to all sectors of the nation is fundamental amongst the many factors which will contribute to the success of Zimbabwe's wild life industry.

This document is Zimbabwe's current policy towards protected areas and wild life, stating Government's aspirations and intentions. This policy supercedes all other wild life policies, but does not preclude supplementary policy statements to cover issues not addressed. It is intended that policy will be followed by detailed management plans and enabling legislation for those issues which merit them.

---

---

**STATEMENT OF INTENT**

In accordance with its commitment to conservation and its resolve to promote enhanced sustainable rural prosperity and a more equitable apportionment of the benefits from the proper use of the nation's wild life resources, Government intends to:

- A. Maintain the Parks and Wild Life Estate for the conservation of the nation's wild resources and biological diversity.
- B. Ensure the adequate protection of major ecosystems or key species and habitats which are not represented in the Estate through various measures including Biosphere Reserves.
- C. Encourage the conservation of wild animals and their habitats outside the Estate recognising that this is only likely to be successful if wild life can be used profitably and the primary benefits accrue to people with wild life on their land.
- D. Insist upon environmental impact assessments for all developments that threaten to affect wild life and protected land adversely.

- E. Use the Estate to promote a rurally based wild life industry,
  - F. Harmonise the management of the Parks and Wild Life Estate with the efforts of neighbouring communities who are developing wild life as a sustainable form of land use.
  - G. Transform land use in the remote communal lands of Zimbabwe through its Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources (CAMPFIRE) under which rural peoples have the authority to manage their wild life and other natural resources and benefit directly from so doing.
  - H. Ensure that wild life is not undervalued to the people living with it by permitting them to use it sustainably for their own gain as they are able to do with other natural resources and agricultural products.
  - I. Promote public awareness of wild life issues.
  - J. Take the necessary legal and enforcement measures to prevent the illegal use of wild life.
  - K. Maintain its commitment to wild life research.
  - L. Participate in those international treaties and conventions which are consistent with Zimbabwe's policies for conservation and sustainable use of wild life.
  - M. Examine and develop a cost-effective and adaptive institutional framework for managing wild life and protected areas in terms of this policy.
  - N. Draw up management plans arising from this policy for approval by the Minister.
-

## STATEMENT OF POLICY

### 1. ADMINISTRATION OF WILD LIFE IN ZIMBABWE

In the context of this policy, Government considers all forms of aquatic and terrestrial indigenous animals and plants as wild life, ranging from large mammals to minor organisms. Government accepts its responsibility to conserve all wild life including those species which may conflict with human interests from time to time. Many of the small animal species and less common plants are seldom seen and can only be conserved by placing emphasis on complete ecosystems. Certain rare or endangered species may require legal protection wherever they occur, whilst those species which have detrimental effects on legitimate human interests or ecosystems may require to be controlled under particular circumstances.

#### 1.1. RESPONSIBILITY FOR WILD LIFE

The success of conservation in Zimbabwe is largely due to a far-sighted approach which recognises that landholders should be the best custodians of their natural resources provided they have the right to use wild life and to benefit from their custodianship. This policy seeks to reinforce this principle and to ensure that it is universally applied to all categories of landholders.

1.1.1. Government will, when necessary from time to time through Acts of Parliament, make provision for the administration and management of all wild life and provide for the establishment of areas of land and water for the preservation and management of wild life and natural landscapes. These areas will be known as the Parks and Wild Life Estate and will include certain properties bequeathed to the nation for these purposes.

1.1.2. The Minister has established an advisory body, the Parks and Wild Life Board, with membership drawn from and representing the public of Zimbabwe. This board will advise the Minister on policy, management and development issues related to wild life throughout Zimbabwe.



1.1.3. Executive responsibility for all wild life and for the Parks and Wild Life Estate will be vested in the Department of National Parks and Wild Life Management under the responsible Minister. The Department will work in close cooperation with other land use agencies within the scope of this policy.

1.1.4. Where applicable, and without prejudice to the overall authority of the Department, the Minister will allow and encourage the devolution of the management and use of wild life as a privilege to appropriate authorities for land and waters.

Appropriate Authorities for various categories of land outside the Parks and Wild Life Estate will be:

- a) on Forest Land, the Forestry Commission;
  - b) on other State land, the Director (subject to paragraph (c));
  - c) in communal lands and resettlement areas, the Minister may, subject to the satisfaction of certain criteria, appoint a Rural District Council to be the Appropriate Authority and will seek to decentralise further to the lowest accountable level;
  - d) on rural and urban alienated land, the owner or occupier of the land;
  - e) on any water, the appropriate authority for land riparian to the water unless the Minister has specified another authority by notice in the Government Gazette.
- 1.1.5. The Conservation Committees of Rural District Councils will act as the first level of regulation and coordination on issues related to wild life in the rural districts of Zimbabwe in accordance with the Minister's delegation of Appropriate Authority.

-----

## 1.2. FUNCTIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT

The Department of National Parks and Wild Life Management is a scientific professional agency of Government responsible for preserving indigenous species and habitats, and protecting and managing the Parks and Wild Life Estate. It is also responsible for administering, developing and promoting wild life management throughout Zimbabwe as an economic, sustainable land use for enhancing rural productivity.

The Department is also a para-military agency which carries arms and has law enforcement powers. Because it enjoys special indemnities in the execution of its functions, it is required to exercise a high degree of discipline. It will cooperate with other law enforcement agencies of Government and will in turn be entitled to their fullest assistance in carrying out its legal functions.

Government will ensure that officers appointed to the Department have adequate training and professional qualifications, or will undergo such training if recruited without the special skills required.

Government recognises that certain tasks which the Department is required to perform will incur non-recoverable costs, whilst others may be cost-recoverable and some may generate significant income.

The functions of the Department on State land are to:

- 1.2.1. Protect wild life against illegal use;
  - 1.2.2. Manage and conserve the Parks and Wild Life Estate efficiently and cost-effectively according to area plans for each protected area;
  - 1.2.3. Undertake or commission all physical development in the Estate;
  - 1.2.4. Run its own tourist facilities and trading complexes, where appropriate, within its areas of jurisdiction;
  - 1.2.5. Allocate leases, concessions and access for wild life-based tourism and fisheries in the Estate according to a system which will allow competition and result in maximum financial or managerial benefits to the nation, taking into account historical rights which are likely to be prejudiced;
  - 1.2.6. Undertake or commission environmental impact assessments for all proposed development which may affect the Estate;
  - 1.2.7. Allocate areas and quotas for sport hunting in the Estate and areas where hunting is legally restricted;
  - 1.2.8. Conserve, manage and develop aquatic resources in Zimbabwe including fisheries and aquaculture;
  - 1.2.9. Control aquatic weed within the Estate and cooperate with other agencies in controlling aquatic weed outside the Estate;
  - 1.2.10. Prevent domestic livestock from entering the Estate and limit and control the domestic pets of staff working in the Estate;
-

Outside the Parks and Wild Life Estate the primary aim of the Department will be to facilitate development of a diverse, resilient wild life industry without prejudice to wild life conservation. It will accordingly make all efforts to streamline administrative procedures toward this goal in order to:

- 1.2.11. Ensure the equitable and efficient allocation of opportunities for Zimbabwe citizens to participate in the wild life industry;
  - 1.2.12. Issue all permits required by law for wild life-related activities and regulate access, trade, utilisation, fisheries and research;
  - 1.2.13. Regulate trade in wild life products so that illegal products do not enter the market and prejudice legitimate trade;
  - 1.2.14. Market certain key wild life products (e.g. ivory);
  - 1.2.15. Maintain a statistical database on all wild life-related activities including tourism, trade and sport hunting;
  - 1.2.16. Undertake research in wild life and coordinate the research activities of external wild life researchers;
  - 1.2.17. Carry out extension and public relations work outside the Estate in collaboration with other Government and non-government agencies;
  - 1.2.18. Set standards and issue appropriate permits and licences to commercial wild life operators including professional hunters, professional guides, and wild life capture units; and
  - 1.2.19. Encourage the establishment of representative associations to develop the wild life industry in a manner which does not foster monopolies and which is consistent with paragraph 1.2.11.
-

## 2. THE PARKS AND WILD LIFE ESTATE

As of 1991, Government has designated 13,1% of Zimbabwe as protected State Land under wild life, which area may not be reduced except by the President. This Estate, which is not subject to land speculation, comprises a number of types of protected area differentiated by the degree and nature of utilisation permitted in each. Categories of protected areas are National Parks, Safari Areas, Sanctuaries, Recreational Parks, Botanic Reserves and Botanic Gardens.

### 2.1. OBJECTIVES

The objectives for the Parks and Wild Life Estate will be to:

- 2.1.1. Preserve representative examples of Zimbabwe's aquatic and terrestrial flora and fauna and their physical environments;
  - 2.1.2. Protect areas of scenic beauty and special interest;
  - 2.1.3. Preserve rare, endangered and endemic species;
  - 2.1.4. Conserve water catchments;
  - 2.1.5. Provide opportunities for public education and the advancement of scientific knowledge;
- and, without prejudice to any of the above -
- 2.1.6. Encourage public use related to the enjoyment and appreciation of these areas; and
  - 2.1.7. Generate economic activity within the Estate and surrounding areas to enhance rural development.
-

## 2.2. MANAGEMENT OF THE PARKS AND WILD LIFE ESTATE

Wild life management is a complex subject in which many of the underlying ecological processes are poorly understood. For this reason the Department will adopt an adaptive management strategy in which research and monitoring are incorporated as integral components of management. Each act of management is designed as a trial, the outcome of which can be assessed scientifically and improved upon where necessary.

- 2.2.1. The Parks and Wild Life Estate will be managed in terms of specific area plans which state the objectives for each area, the system of management, permitted forms and levels of public use, authorised development and internal zonation. Area plans will be subject to periodic revision.
  - 2.2.2. In order to maintain biological diversity, management plans will set permissible limits to change and will incorporate monitoring systems to evaluate management activities.
  - 2.2.3. Prevention of soil erosion and habitat destruction are management priorities. Where these are caused by an overabundance of certain animal species or improper burning regimes, populations will be reduced and wildfire controlled according to criteria laid down in area management plans.
  - 2.2.4. Capture and translocation of wild life from the Parks and Wild Life Estate will be permitted as a means of controlling animal populations and, where it can be sustained without detriment to the welfare of wild populations, as one way in which the Estate can contribute actively to species conservation and economic development in rural areas.
  - 2.2.5. Where sport hunting is an objective in a protected area, quotas will be set to the maximum sustainable level at which trophy quality can be maintained and the hunting can be marketed.
-

## 2.3 PUBLIC USE OF THE PARKS AND WILD LIFE ESTATE

The Parks and Wild Life Estate is the cornerstone of the tourist industry in Zimbabwe and should be used for tourism in terms of a national tourism strategy within the scope of this policy. Government places considerable importance on the primary right of Zimbabweans to have access to recreation in the Estate and will seek an equitable balance between domestic and international tourism. In the permitted uses of the Estate listed below, conventional tourism based on game-viewing and photographic safaris is differentiated from other recreational and commercial activities.

- 2.3.1. Tourism will be encouraged in the Parks and Wild Life Estate where it is not in conflict with the purposes for which a protected area was established. Emphasis will be placed on low density and high quality tourism.
  - 2.3.2. Recreational hunting will be encouraged in appropriate areas of the Estate and opportunities will be provided to ensure that indigenous Zimbabweans have access to hunting.
  - 2.3.3. Sport fishing will be encouraged in all waters of the Estate except where it conflicts with zones of high aesthetic priority.
  - 2.3.4. Other forms of aquatic recreation (yachting, boating, waterskiing, spearfishing, game viewing by boat) will be permitted in the waters of the Estate under such restrictions as are necessary.
  - 2.3.5. The Department will set carrying capacities for various types of recreational activities in the Estate in its area plans.
  - 2.3.6. Government will encourage commercial, artisanal and subsistence fisheries on major waterbodies in the Estate where this is consistent with other priorities for individual protected areas.
  - 2.3.7. Commercial, promotional or documentary filming will be permitted in the Estate subject to the Director's approval.
-

## 2.4 PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE PARKS AND WILD LIFE ESTATE

Government will approach any physical development in the Parks and Wild Life Estate with extreme caution so as to maintain long term economic values. The worth of undisturbed wilderness is increasing rapidly due to the growing demand and increasing scarcity of prime natural areas. In general Government is determined to keep options for protected areas open. It will avoid major development which forecloses such options except where an exhaustive environmental evaluation demonstrates their justification in the national interest.

### 2.4.1. Environmental Impact Assessment

All significant development in the Parks and Wild Life Estate, or which may affect it, including mining and quarrying and the construction of roads, powerlines, buildings and dams will be subject to an environmental impact assessment or, where development is inevitable, environmental planning will be carried out to minimise impact. Studies will be evaluated by the Parks and Wild Life Board which will report to the Minister on any proposed development with an adverse impact on the long term interests of a protected area.

### 2.4.2. Physical structures in the Parks and Wild Life Estate

- a) All permanent structures in the Parks and Wild Life Estate will be owned by the State. Buildings may be leased back to those who have given significant assistance in their construction.
- b) The Department will ensure that all buildings harmonise with the environment and are located in accordance with Area Plans.

### 2.4.3. Peripheral development

All developers other than the Department will be encouraged to develop outside the boundaries of the Estate. Where the Department undertakes development, either for its administration or for use by visitors, this will normally be located on the periphery of the Estate. All development will be within limits set for visitor use and for staff accommodation in the Estate.



### 3. WILD LIFE OUTSIDE THE PARKS AND WILD LIFE ESTATE

Government will encourage the conservation of wild animals and their habitats outside the Parks and Wild Life Estate and recognises that this requires the active cooperation of rural landholders who, as wild life producers, should be the primary beneficiaries of all returns. The National Conservation Strategy points out that by giving wild life an economic value and treating it like any other renewable resource, albeit one that requires special management and marketing skills, productivity may be enhanced without detriment to the environment and the benefits may be sufficient to offset the opportunity costs of this form of land use.

- 3.1. Government's policy for wild life is an integral component of its overall land use policy.
- 3.2. Recognising that much of Zimbabwe does not consist of good arable land, Government regards wild life management in all its diverse forms as a legitimate land use which may be the most appropriate or highest-valued form of development in many areas.
- 3.3. Government views wild life as a resource capable of complementing domestic livestock in appropriate areas, and will assess the ecological and economic performance of both sectors when taking decisions relating to rural development in Zimbabwe.
- 3.4. Government has no prejudice against any form of wild life utilisation provided it falls within society's accepted norms of animal treatment and within the relevant laws of the country.
- 3.5. Government wishes to ensure that the demonstrated benefits of wild life proprietorship conferred on owners and occupiers of alienated land are extended to wild life producers in communal and resettlement lands. Such proprietorship involves the right to benefit fully from, and to determine the distribution of wild life income by producer communities. The Minister will continue to grant Appropriate Authority to Rural District Councils who wish to manage their wild life resources. For this authority to be granted, the Minister will require:

- 3.5.1. an acceptable management plan from councils in which objectives for wild life are stated and preliminary intentions for achieving these objectives are outlined;
  - 3.5.2 an acceptable institutional plan which outlines clearly the methods by which councils intend a) to involve wild life producer communities in district level management and b) to devolve the decision-taking process in local wild life management and the distribution of wild life benefits to producer communities;
  - 3.5.3. the Department to assist councils in managing their wild life and to coordinate the activities of NGOs who are assisting councils;
  - 3.5.4. the approval by the Department of all annual quotas of wild life killed or sold in communal lands during the interim period while councils develop their management capacity; and
  - 3.5.5. the presentation of annual reports from Councils to the Director and to their constituents detailing the year's performance in wild life management in their district.
  - 3.6. The Minister may withdraw Appropriate Authority from a council not conforming to conditions and objectives under which it was granted.
  - 3.7. The Department will enhance wild life management and production on all categories of land in Zimbabwe through:
    - 3.7.1. research and extension in wild life management;
    - 3.7.2. the provision of wild life from populations which are abundant in the Parks and Wild Life Estate to approved wild life development projects in communal lands and resettlement schemes, and, at commercial rates, to the private sector; and
    - 3.7.3. assistance with international marketing of wild life-based tourism and wild life products, including the safeguarding of national interests under international wild life treaties.
-

#### 4. WILD LIFE TOURISM

Tourism and outdoor recreation provide a powerful opportunity for marketing wild life and protected areas. They are a massive and rapidly growing industry which, at the global level, is estimated to be second only to the oil industry in size. Unfortunately, while tourism can have many benefits for the host destinations, it can be transient and result in socio-economic and environmental damage if not well planned and executed.

Since tourism in Zimbabwe depends largely on the nation's parks and wild life resources, the Department will play a key role in developing a sound international and domestic tourist industry. It will:

- 4.1. Determine the levels of tourism based on wild life which is dependent on the Parks and Wild Life Estate.
- 4.2. Advise the national tourist authority on the minimum standards to be required by all tourist services based on wild life;
- 4.3. Provide a range of outdoor recreational opportunities within the Estate, compatible with the permissible uses and the management objectives of each area;
- 4.4. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 2.4, build all future fixed tourism developments within the Estate, but may enter into joint ventures with the private sector in financing and managing such developments, provided that the Department will:
  - 4.4.1. Supply and manage a range of tourist accommodation to suit a wide range of tastes and pockets, including those aimed at the lower income domestic market;
  - 4.4.2. Own all permanent tourist developments within the Estate (other than those already owned by the private sector in certain Recreational Parks) and ensure that these developments create minimum ecological and aesthetic impacts on their environs;
  - 4.4.3. Receive on behalf of Government an equitable share of the revenue generated by all tourism activities within the Estate;

- 4.4.4. Ensure that wild life-based tourism in the Estate is priced so as not to undervalue the resource or to be subsidized, except in the case of facilities used by Zimbabwe residents, especially of low income, or where the tourism opportunities have a strong educational component for local people;
- 4.4.5. Seek partnerships with the local people of the region, in order to promote rural based tourism and tourist services which will:
- enhance the returns from sustainable land use;
  - increase local economic activity among rural people; and
  - prevent the flow of wealth from rural to urban areas.

In so doing the Department will seek an equitable balance between local, regional and national economic interests within a locally based planning process for each protected area or group of protected areas;

- 4.4.6. Ensure that opportunities to offer commercial tourist services within the Estate are allocated on an equitable basis by limiting periods of tenure where appropriate.
- 4.4.7. Regulate the flow and conduct of visitors to protected areas so as to prevent lasting ecological deterioration and increase the quality of the experience enjoyed by visitors;
- 4.4.8. Market all tourist opportunities within the Estate so as to rationalise supply and demand and ensure that Zimbabwean residents have a reasonable opportunity to enjoy the Estate; and
- 4.4.9. Provide interpretive and educational material relating to recreational opportunities within the Estate.
- 4.5. The Department will cooperate closely with the national tourist authority in the development and implementation of a national tourism strategy. This may extend to the promotion and coordination of wild life-based tourism in the SADCC region.
-

## 5. SPORT HUNTING

In the context of this policy "sport hunting" means hunting of wild life with a firearm or bow. Sport hunting largely involves the offtake of mature male animals and quotas are kept low to maintain a high trophy quality. There is no link between sport hunting and culling of overabundant wild life populations. Such population reductions usually involve large numbers of female animals, often in national parks, and government does not view this type of offtake as an opportunity to increase hunting quotas.

Recreational hunting is an economically and ecologically efficient use of wild life consistent with policy for high quality and low density tourism. Recognising the substantial foreign exchange earnings which hunting generates, Government will administer the industry for the maximum long term benefit to the nation rather than for short term profits to individuals.

- 5.1. Sport hunting will not be permitted in National Parks.
- 5.2. Protected Species may not be hunted anywhere except in terms of a permit issued according to the laws of Zimbabwe.
- 5.3. The Minister may impose a hunting restriction on any land or any wild life species in Zimbabwe in the interests of conservation.
- 5.4. The Department will not entrench sport hunting in all Safari Areas in the Estate but will maintain a flexible approach based primarily on economic returns from land, provided that opportunities exist in the Estate for hunting by Zimbabwe citizens.
- 5.5. No wild animal will be hunted in the Estate for less than the market value of its raw products.

- 5.6. Appropriate Authorities will be responsible for the management of sport hunting on their land subject to the provisions of paragraphs 1.2.12. and 1.2.18. However, the Department will approve hunting quotas in Communal Lands until such time as this becomes unnecessary and will set quotas on land which is subject to hunting restriction.
  - 5.7. The Department will seek to improve the sport hunting industry and increase the participation of new entrepreneurs through:
    - 5.7.1. an initial system of allocating hunting areas in the Estate which is intended to redress the existing imbalance without compromising the existing high standards of professional operations or prejudicing the maximum long term return to the national economy;
    - 5.7.2. an effective training programme for new entrepreneurs entering the sport hunting industry;
    - 5.7.3. setting hunting quotas on a scientific basis and monitoring wild life populations which are hunted;
    - 5.7.4. enforcement of regulations designed to maintain high standards in the sport hunting industry; and
    - 5.7.5. overseeing examinations for professional hunters to ensure their competence in protecting and providing the necessary services to hunting clients.
    - 5.7.6. separating clearly between quotas set for sport hunting and wild life population reductions for ecological reasons.
-

## **6. CAPTURE, MOVEMENT, AND MAINTENANCE OF WILD LIFE IN CAPTIVITY**

Government will view the translocation and establishment of new wild life populations in Zimbabwe in a national context. The increase of the overall wild life population is seen as a desirable objective which contributes economically to the country and enhances conservation.

### **6.1. CAPTURE AND MOVEMENT OF WILD LIFE**

- 6.1.1. Game capture and translocation will be carried out according to the highest professional standards and will be restricted to individuals licensed by the Department.
- 6.1.2. All capture and translocation operations outside the Parks and Wild Life Estate will require the recommendation of the Appropriate Authority for the land and the Conservation Committee of the relevant Rural District Council, and will require the approval of the Department of Veterinary Services and the Director of Department of National Parks and Wild Life Management.
- 6.1.3. In cooperation with the Department of Veterinary Services, quarantine stations for wild life will be established in selected areas where animals may be held prior to translocation to final destinations. Veterinary controls on movement of wild life will be designed to have the minimum prejudice to the wild life industry.
- 6.1.4. No exotic wild life will be introduced into the wild in Zimbabwe without an environmental impact assessment which is evaluated by the Parks and Wild Life Board. The Board will not normally recommend introductions where a species cannot be closely monitored and where its propagation cannot be contained or terminated.
- 6.1.5. Certain indigenous wild life species with a restricted range in Zimbabwe may not be introduced into areas where they do not occur at present or are not known to have occurred in the past if there is a risk of them escaping into the Parks and Wild Life Estate. The Department will further seek to maintain existing gene pools of species within Zimbabwe which show divergent characteristics by avoiding translocations between populations.

## 6.2. CAPTURE AND TRANSLOCATION TO OR FROM THE PARKS AND WILD LIFE ESTATE

Government views the capture and translocation of animals from the Estate as one way in which protected areas can contribute to conservation and economic development in rural areas.

- 6.2.1. Where a wild life population is to be reduced for ecological reasons, translocation of animals will be preferred to culling;
  - 6.2.2. Sustainable offtakes of wild life may be used to initiate new populations or increase existing populations elsewhere in Zimbabwe.
  - 6.2.3. Charges raised for such activities will be at the discretion of the Director and may range from no charge in the case of educational or local conservation projects, to fully competitive market prices where animals are sold to the commercial sector.
  - 6.2.4. Translocations of wild life into the Parks and Wild Life Estate will be avoided except where:
    - a) an existing population is significantly below carrying capacity and research has indicated that the translocation will assist in the recovery of the population;
    - b) a locally extinct species is to be re-established; or
    - c) a new "wild life park" is being established according to an approved area plan.
-



### 6.3. WILD LIFE IN CAPTIVITY

Government will support captive breeding projects which:

- 6.3.1. Seek to increase wild populations of species which are in low numbers in Zimbabwe. The Department may supply founder animals for such projects from the Parks and Wild Life Estate where the conservation or economic aspects of the exercise are sound.
  - 6.3.2. Seek to meet the demand for restocking of wild life in areas of Zimbabwe where numbers are depleted.
  - 6.3.3. Produce large numbers of commercially valuable species such as crocodiles and ostriches, provided such operations maintain or enhance wild populations.
  - 6.3.4. Domesticate appropriate species for meat production, ploughing or haulage tasks which will assist in rural development.
  - 6.3.5. Government will only support the establishment of zoos if it is satisfied with detailed plans for the long term maintenance of humanely acceptable ventures with research and educational value.
  - 6.3.6. All facilities for holding wild life in captivity, including quarantine facilities, will meet high standards of animal husbandry and will be subject to veterinary inspection. The Department will recommend the closure of any establishment which does not meet such standards or which is not consistent with the code of wild life management and conservation which Zimbabwe seeks to uphold.
  - 6.3.7. For the purposes of internal and external trade in wild life, animals bred in captivity will be subject to the same legal controls as those from the wild, except where the Minister indicates exemption for particular species.
-

## **7. TRADE IN WILD LIFE AND ITS PRODUCTS**

In accordance with its policy of giving wild life the highest possible value to achieve the aims of conservation, Government will encourage the legal trade in wild life and its products while taking all appropriate measures to prevent illegal practices.

### **7.1. THE DOMESTIC INDUSTRY**

Zimbabwe views the establishment of domestic controls on illegal hunting and trafficking in wild life products as the primary requirement to solve the perceived international problems in most aspects of wild life trade.

- 7.1.1. Every transaction involving a live animal or a primary wild life product other than meat will be subject to permit;
- 7.1.2. Every elephant tusk and rhino horn in private possession will be registered with a certificate of ownership;
- 7.1.3. All dealers, traders and manufacturers of wild life products will be registered, will keep records of their transactions in a form prescribed by the Department, and will submit such returns to the Department as the Director may require.

### **7.2. INTERNATIONAL TRADE**

Zimbabwe values the support of the Convention for International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) in extending the effectiveness of its domestic jurisdiction to cover international trade in wild life and its products. Zimbabwe will continue to uphold the principles of CITES enshrined in the preamble to the Convention, and will support those resolutions that do not infringe its sovereign right to manage wild life to the benefit of the resource and the people sharing the land with the resource.

Zimbabwe has exceeded the requirements expected of Parties to CITES by instituting the following controls;

- 7.2.1. Every import or export of a live animal or a wild life product is subject to a permit issued by the Department;
- 7.2.2. The import of a wild life product will be permitted only where it is the derivative of a species which is not indigenous to Zimbabwe and where the import fulfils all the requirements of CITES;
- 7.2.3. The import or export of live animals and plants will be subject to especially strict controls so as to fulfil the requirements of this policy and CITES, and to ensure the highest standards for animal welfare.

### 7.3 IMPORT OF LIVE ANIMALS

In order to guard against the accidental release of exotic species, the possible loss of genetic diversity of indigenous species, and the introduction of exotic wild life diseases and parasites, importation of wild life will not normally be permitted. Exceptions which may be approved are:

- 7.3.1. Species which are indigenous and which are in low numbers in Zimbabwe, provided that the imported animals are taxonomically similar to the local species and will be released in areas where the species presently occurs or has been known to occur (e.g. white rhinoceros, gemsbok, Lichtenstein's hartebeest).
- 7.3.2. Species which are indigenous and which are of significant commercial value, provided that the imported animals are taxonomically similar to the local species and will either be kept under captive conditions or released within the country in areas where the species presently occurs or has been known to occur (e.g. crocodiles, ostriches).
- 7.3.3. Species which Government is satisfied will not be released into the wild in Zimbabwe or, if accidentally released, will not survive in the wild (e.g. caged birds and aquarium fish).
- 7.3.4. Species which may be desirable for biological control purposes subject to the provisions of paragraph 6.1.4.

#### 7.4. EXPORT OF LIVE ANIMALS

Government accepts that export of wild life is a legitimate income-generating option for the wild life producer which would normally be encouraged for other commodities. Further, the establishment of successful wild life populations elsewhere in the Southern African region is a desirable conservation objective which may ultimately benefit Zimbabwe. However, in order to protect the wild life industry in Zimbabwe, Government will consider only those exports which fall into the following categories:

- 7.4.1. The provision of endangered species only to selected ex-situ captive breeding programmes coordinated by internationally recognised captive-breeding specialist groups supported by their Governments.
- 7.4.2. The provision of animals to recognised scientific institutions for research and educational purposes.
- 7.4.3. The provision of animals to southern African states under projects approved by the SADCC Council of Ministers.
- 7.4.4. Animals bred in captivity, subject to any constraints which Government sees fit to impose in the interests of conservation or the economic protection of the local industry. For wild life such as birds and reptiles, the only exports which government will normally consider are from captive breeding facilities.
- 7.4.5. Animals taken as a sustainable harvest from the wild, where captive breeding is not an available option, where there is no requirement to restock new areas, and where Government is satisfied that the export will not be detrimental to the local industry. Exports will normally be restricted to the African continent and preference will be given to southern African states.
- 7.4.6. Animals which are regarded as pests or vermin in Zimbabwe and which would otherwise be destroyed.

#### 7.5. DISPOSAL OF PRODUCTS FROM THE PARKS AND WILD LIFE ESTATE

The use and disposal of products or byproducts of management activities in the Parks and Wild Life Estate will be strictly regulated to ensure high standards of public accountability.

- 7.5.1. High returns will be sought from all animals translocated or harvested in order to cultivate an awareness of wild life values among the people of Zimbabwe.
- 7.5.2. Communities adjacent to a protected area will be entitled to preferential benefits from management exercises and staff within the same protected area will be regarded as part of the local community for this purpose.
- 7.5.3. Durable products such as ivory, skins, horns and teeth will be sold to best advantage by the Department.

#### 7.6. COMMODITY ASSOCIATIONS

Government encourages the formation of representative bodies, in accordance with paragraph 1.2.19. for trade in individual wild life products with a high commercial value (e.g. crocodiles and ostriches) and expects such associations to work closely with government in policing and administering their own industries, increasing product value through centralised marketing, and enhancing Zimbabwe's international conservation image by ensuring that the trade is conducted according to the highest standards.

## **8. CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF AQUATIC RESOURCES**

Government regards the conservation of indigenous fish and their habitats in Zimbabwe as an integral part of its programme to conserve biological diversity. To this end it will control the introduction of exotic fish species to Zimbabwe, avoid overexploitation of indigenous species and protect aquatic habitats for fish.

Government intends to manage the fish resources in Zimbabwe for a sustainable yield of fish production.

Government will manage fisheries in Zimbabwe through the Department of National Parks and Wild Life Management since all fishing activities are restricted to freshwater bodies, the majority of which are protected areas in the Parks and Wild Life Estate. The Minister may delegate authority for the regulation of fisheries on certain waterbodies to other Appropriate Authorities.

### **8.1. COMMERCIAL FISHERIES**

In the past, commercial fisheries included only the large kapenta fishery developed by the Department on Lake Kariba and a few gill-net concessions on this and other major waterbodies. With the rising price of fish, gill-net fisheries are now essentially commercial and subsistence fishing in Estate waters has virtually disappeared.

Government's policy towards artisanal fisheries will be to require the development of small scale, commercially efficient operations tied to a shoreline base. Expansion of such fisheries will be limited by the available resource base and will be rationalised in the full context of competing economic developments. Government will seek to improve the management of such fisheries wherever appropriate by applying CAMPFIRE principles where "collective concessionaires" have territorial rights to waters.

8.1.1. Kapenta fishery Government will:

- a) cooperate with Zambia on the overall objective of managing the Kariba pelagic fishery for a maximum sustained yield of kapenta;
- b) monitor the fishery and carry out research related to the fishery at Lake Kariba Fisheries Research Institute;
- c) allocate permits to fishermen and re-allocate existing permits in an equitable manner which avoids monopolies in the industry, favours residents of the lake shore and promotes stability of the industry through security of tenure of both permits and bases on the shoreline of Kariba; and
- d) encourage the formation of producer associations to improve marketing and coordination of the industry.

8.1.2. Other commercial fisheries Government will:

- a) permit gill-net fishing in the waters of the Parks and Wild Life Estate where it can be catered for under area plans and is not in conflict with higher priorities;
- b) encourage small-scale commercial fishing in waters outside the Estate and, for those waters under Rural District Councils, encourage such Councils to establish by-laws to manage their respective fisheries;
- c) set limits to fishing effort for both large and small-scale commercial fisheries and will evaluate, monitor and regulate all such fisheries through analysis of production statistics;
- d) promote stability of fisheries through security of tenure for all efficiently run operations; and
- e) take into account historic and traditional fishing rights of those communities displaced by the creation of Lake Kariba in the allocation of access to fishing.

## 8.2. SPORT FISHING

- 8.2.1. Recognising the very large income generated by sport-fishing and the fact that it substantially exceeds the market value of fish as food, Government will encourage sport-fishing as an important component of the domestic and international tourist industry, enjoyed by all sectors of the community.
- 8.2.2. The Department will develop the angling potential in Estate waters wherever this is compatible with area plans. It will establish a licencing system for angling in order that funds can be returned to the conservation of the resources on which angling depends. This may include the rearing of exotic angling species such as trout and bass where this is not in conflict with an area plan.
- 8.2.3. The Department will encourage and assist other appropriate authorities for waterbodies to place recreational fishing on an organised footing and to involve riparian rural communities in deriving benefits from such development.
- 8.2.4. The Department will encourage anglers to submit returns of their catches and angling costs in order to assess the growth of the industry and to improve management.

## 8.3. AQUACULTURE

Aquaculture of fish, molluscs or crustaceans requires ponds specially designed for the purpose, adequate water supplies, sources of fish food and precautions against pollution where production is intensive.

- 8.3.1. The Department will encourage aquaculture in those rural areas where the conditions are favourable for such development.



- 8.3.2. The Department will assist the development of aquaculture through research into production systems and fry production. It will collaborate closely with the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement and non-Government organisations on aquaculture extension in rural areas.
- 8.3.3. The Government will encourage the consolidation of all public funded aquaculture research activities under the Department in order to rationalise the allocation of resources and realise the economic potential for the industry.

#### 8.4. AQUATIC WEED CONTROL

The Department will act to control problem infestations of aquatic weed in the Parks and Wild Life Estate and will cooperate with other responsible government agencies in removing weed in other waters, using appropriate methods which do not threaten human health or biological diversity. The Department will continue to investigate alternative technologies to solve weed problems in the most cost-effective manner.

#### 8.5. WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

Government is aware that increasing levels of water-based tourism and development and settlement in the vicinity of large waterbodies is giving rise to increased water pollution. Government will monitor the quality of water, analyse the sources of pollution and act to control pollution through appropriate actions to limit the discharge of harmful wastes into waterbodies.

---

## 9. SPECIES CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT POLICIES

Government wishes to see healthy wild life populations for which there is no requirement for legal protection of any sort. To this end, Government will initiate appropriate conservation projects to increase wild life populations including the promotion of a high economic value for all wild life and its products. Under this principle, no species will be excluded from utilisation unless the Minister is convinced that such exploitation will be detrimental to its survival.

### 9.1. PROTECTED SPECIES

Government regards active conservation measures as the primary requirement to enhance the status of those species of animals and plants which are rare or endangered. However, Government will consider legal protection to support normal conservation measures where it is justified.

9.1.1. The Minister will publish a schedule of species which are legally protected. The schedule will include:

- a) species for which Government will not normally issue permits for their exploitation; and
- b) species for which it is not Government's intention to prevent exploitation but whose exploitation will be subject to control.

9.1.2. Species will not normally be considered for legal protection unless they are in such low numbers as to threaten population viability as a direct result of human exploitation, or where there are overriding concerns of cultural importance.

---

## 9.2. PROBLEM ANIMAL CONTROL

Government accepts the necessity to protect people, crops and livestock from the depredations of wild life. At the same time, Government draws the attention of those Appropriate Authorities who are managing wild life to the inherent conflict which exists between the objective of earning high revenues from wild life and the reduced wild life productivity which may result from problem animal control.

- 9.2.1. The Department will regard as a priority, within normal operating constraints, the control of large dangerous species such as lion, elephant and buffalo. Staff will, however, exercise discretion in their powers to kill such animals and act only in those cases where there is clear evidence of significant damage to crops or livestock or a threat to human safety.
  - 9.2.2. The Department will be responsible for the control of problem birds such as quelea for which it will devise appropriate methods.
  - 9.2.3. The Department will progressively devolve the responsibility for problem animal control to the Appropriate Authority for the land concerned. Where authorities have not fully developed the capacity to undertake such work, assistance will be given.
  - 9.2.4. Wherever possible, alternative strategies to reduce the conflict between people and wild life will be explored:
    - a) The Department will initiate public awareness campaigns to stress the financial worth of wild life;
    - b) Appropriate Authorities for wild life in communal lands will ensure that individual farmers affected by problem animals are the main beneficiaries of revenue earned from wild life;
    - c) Alternative measures to protect crops such as electric fencing will be employed wherever possible;
    - d) Where practical, wild life with significant commercial value will be captured and translocated rather than destroyed.
-

### 9.3. POLICIES FOR INDIVIDUAL SPECIES OR TAXONOMIC GROUPS

Some species of particular ecological or economic importance merit individual attention in terms of policy. Detailed management plans will be prepared for these and other species as required.

#### 9.3.1. Black Rhino

Black rhino present a singular conservation problem to Zimbabwe. Of the remaining 4 000 left in Africa more than half are in Zimbabwe and, despite a world ban on trade in rhino horn, the illegal hunting pressure on the species is very high. Rhino are difficult to protect, being vulnerable because of their size, territorial habits and location on the periphery of the country.

- a) Zimbabwe will follow a conservation strategy for rhino which incorporates the following components, all of which will be pursued simultaneously:
  - i) **Protection of large wild populations:** Intensive Protection Zones will be designated within the Parks and Wild Life Estate where additional manpower will be concentrated. Rhino outside these zones may be translocated to improve their probability of survival.
  - ii) **Establishment of Breeding Nuclei:** Translocated rhino will be used to establish viable new wild populations located more centrally within Zimbabwe.
  - iii) **In-Situ Captive Breeding:** Zimbabwe will establish its own captive breeding centre, linked to an international captive breeding programme. The centre will also carry out research aimed at reducing rhino mortality during translocation.

iv) **Ex-Situ Captive Breeding:** Zimbabwe will supply the founder population for an international captive breeding programme in cooperation with the Captive Breeding Specialist Group of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. Zimbabwe will retain joint proprietorship over the rhino produced in this programme with the ultimate object of returning rhino to Africa.

b) The Department will carry out the necessary monitoring of law enforcement effort, illegal activity and rhino numbers to ensure that the objectives of this policy are achieved.

c) Government will examine all methods, including the use of the species inherent economic value, to enhance the survival of rhino in Zimbabwe and will be flexible in its programme in order to accommodate to changing circumstances.

---

9.3.2. Elephant

Numbers of elephant in Zimbabwe were probably fewer than 5 000 at the turn of the century. Through protection and sound management they have now risen to some 70 000 in 1991. Since the first public concern over vegetation damage by elephant in the 1960s, Zimbabwe has culled elephant over the years in an attempt to limit the severe changes which elephant were, and still are, causing in the Parks and Wild Life Estate. With an annual growth rate of 5%, the elephant population is probably the single greatest factor influencing ecosystem conservation in protected areas.

- a) Government views elephant as one of many wild species to be conserved in the Parks and Wild Life Estate, and will act to limit elephant numbers whenever scientific evidence indicates that their numbers are threatening their own habitats and those of other species or producing changes in vegetation which are incompatible with the declared objectives for any given protected area.
  - b) Outside the Parks and Wild Life Estate, Government recognises the rights of Appropriate Authorities to manage and utilise elephant in accordance with their objectives for land use.
  - c) Consistent with its policy for placing a high economic value on all wild life, Government will continue to defend Zimbabwe's right to trade in elephant products internationally.
  - d) Zimbabwe will cooperate closely with neighbouring SADCC States to ensure that elephant populations are conserved and that trade in elephant products is conducted according to the highest standards.
-

9.3.3. Crocodiles

There is only one species of crocodile in Zimbabwe, Crocodylus niloticus. Through the development of crocodile ranching which gives wild crocodiles a high economic value, Zimbabwe has dramatically improved the conservation status of this species. In 1983 Zimbabwe became the first African nation to have its conservation efforts recognised under CITES when its crocodile population was transferred from Appendix I to Appendix II of the Convention.

- a) Government will manage wild crocodile populations through a maximum sustainable egg harvest from the wild coupled with the reintroduction of a proportion of young crocodiles to maintain or increase the numbers of wild crocodiles in locations where this is desirable.
  - b) The Minister will introduce such legal restrictions as are necessary to control and regulate crocodile utilisation.
  - c) The Department will encourage crocodile producers to participate in a suitably constituted association which will exercise a high degree of regulation and control on the industry through mechanisms provided and supervised by the Department.
  - d) Recognising that the wild crocodile egg resource in Zimbabwe is now fully exploited, Government will encourage the development of crocodile breeding stock in captivity provided such stock is obtained in one of the following ways:
    - i) growth of crocodile hatchlings to maturity in captivity;
    - ii) capture of problem crocodiles from areas where they would normally be destroyed; or
    - iii) importation of Nile crocodiles for breeding purposes from other African countries with CITES quotas.
-

9.3.4. Ostriches

Government recognises the potential of the ostrich industry in Zimbabwe to earn foreign exchange through the sale of meat, skins and feathers. Unlike the crocodile industry, ostrich farming will be most efficiently conducted through holding the adult breeding stock in captivity to ensure maximum egg production. Unless properly controlled, farming could pose a threat to wild ostrich populations in Zimbabwe which are at levels low enough to give concern. The Department will:

- a) focus attention on the conservation of wild ostrich populations with the long term objective of preserving genetic diversity and encouraging rural economic development;
  - b) encourage the development of ostrich farming in Zimbabwe, monitor the developing ostrich industry, and use this development to increase wild ostrich populations;
  - c) cooperate with the Department of Veterinary Services in carrying out research to enhance ostrich production for both commercial and conservation purposes;
  - d) encourage ostrich producers to participate in a suitably constituted association which will exercise a high degree of regulation and control on the industry through mechanisms provided and supervised by the Department.
-



9.3.5. Birds

Government recognises that birds present unique conservation problems because of their mobility. Some species are migrants to Zimbabwe and many occur outside protected areas. Thus emphasis on the Parks and Wild Life Estate alone is not sufficient to ensure conservation of birds.

Government also appreciates the national and international aspects of bird conservation and is aware that birds attract a large following of special interest groups among the public. Recognising the complexity of bird conservation, the Department will:

- a) employ specialised staff for this purpose;
  - b) build upon the cooperative interests of associations who are dedicated to improving the status of birds and coordinate the activities of such groups both for conservation purposes and for the control of bird utilisation;
  - c) prohibit the exploitation of wild populations for export of live birds or their eggs;
  - d) insist upon captive breeding for purposes of paragraph c) above, except in the case of problem birds; and
  - e) cooperate with international bodies on the preservation of migratory birds and their habitats.
-

9.3.6. Indigenous Silk Moths

Cocoons of the Dark Chopper moth Gonometa have been found to provide a high quality silk fibre. The moth occurs widely throughout Africa and in some years natural eruptions of thousands of cocoons can be found, mainly in mopane woodlands.

- a) Government views the development of an indigenous silk industry as extremely beneficial to the SADCC region and of particular value to rural communities in providing supplementary income from a natural resource.
  - b) The Department will permit the controlled exportation of cocoons until it is economically appropriate to establish processing in Zimbabwe.
  - c) Government supports the establishment of a silk research institute, as proposed under the SADCC programme, to improve management and enhance stocks of the wild silk resource.
-

#### 9.4. CULTIVATION AND SALE OF INDIGENOUS PLANTS

Government is concerned with the protection of rare and endangered indigenous plants in their natural habitats and with the protection of these habitats. Many species may be threatened by illegal collecting and by trade.

- 9.4.1. Government will discourage the indiscriminate exploitation of all indigenous plants and, in particular, will protect rare and endangered species which are threatened by collecting and trade.
  - 9.4.2. The Department will only allow trade in protected indigenous plants which have been propagated from stocks initially obtained under permit from the wild.
  - 9.4.3. The Department will issue permits to persons wishing to cultivate protected indigenous plants to obtain the initial stock from the wild only for those species which can sustain an offtake.
  - 9.4.4. The Department will issue permits to sell protected indigenous plants only to registered dealers. The transactions and stocks of registered dealers in wild plants will be monitored by the Department.
-

10. RELATIONS WITH NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANISATIONS

Government is aware of the valuable role which non-government organisations (NGOs) and research agencies can play in the conservation of wild life. This role can take many forms including the raising of funds, heightening public awareness regarding environmental problems, influencing local and national policies, implementing projects and supporting individuals, government and other agencies in conservation and wild life development.

Government has come to appreciate over the years the rapport it enjoys with its own local conservation and research organisations. This relationship has evolved in a spirit of cooperation where these organisations have sought to enhance the activities of government and support its projects. To a significant extent, wild life policy in Zimbabwe today is a result of suggestions (and demands) of its own citizens and their organisations.

- 10.1. Government will work preferentially with Zimbabwean NGOs and research organisations and encourage local citizens to enhance the activities of Government and support its projects.
  - 10.2. Government will normally require international non-governmental organisations and research agencies to direct their support through local NGOs. This is to avoid undue influence on wild life policy, alien value systems, conditional funding, and undesirable competition between would-be advisors to the government - none of which serves the ultimate goals of conservation. Individuals or international NGOs wishing to pursue conservation work or research in Zimbabwe should either affiliate themselves directly to Government, the University or to a local NGO.
-