

THE GL-TFCA IN ZIMBABWE

A 10-YEAR JOURNEY TO VIRTUALLY NOWHERE

(so far anyway !)

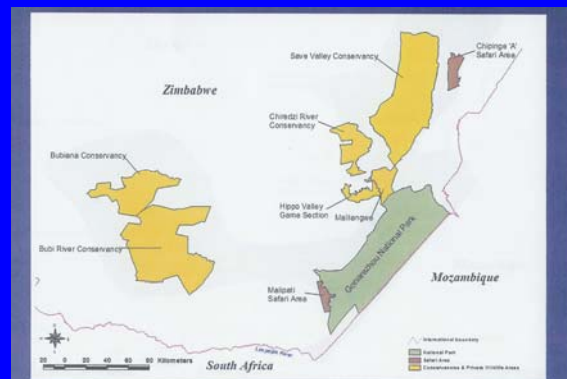
What should the (GL-) TFCA do ?

- Improve the (transboundary) conservation status
- Uplift the economic status of the local population
- Inspire its visitors spiritually

In 10 years of considerable effort, as well as countless workshops, meetings, projects and consultancies (plus money), we have:

- **Deterioration in the conservation status**
- **No (negative?) economic upliftment of local inhabitants (few alternative livelihoods developed)**
- **Virtually no tourists (especially internationals) – how do they get there anyway ?**
- **No improvement in human health**
- **No improvement in animal health**

Wildlife Areas of GL-TFCA





Deterioration in conservation status

- Poaching – commercial (rhino / zebra / meat) + subsistence
- Land invasion – human and livestock
- Removal of veterinary and perimeter fences
- Depletion of natural resources as a result of poverty



In 2006, the Conservation and Veterinary Sub-committee wished to see the following :

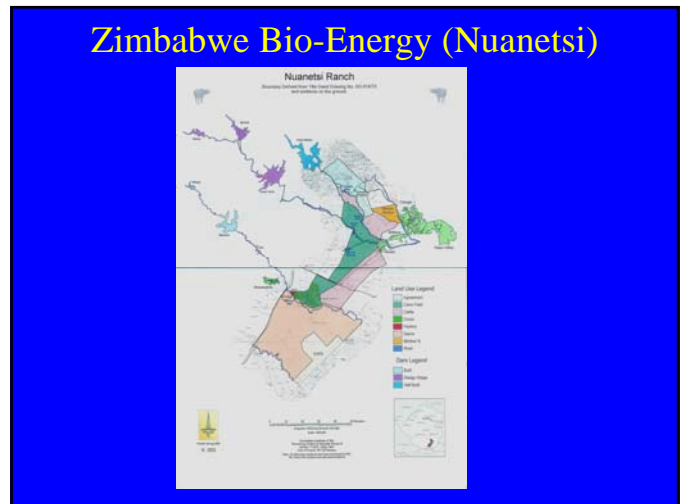
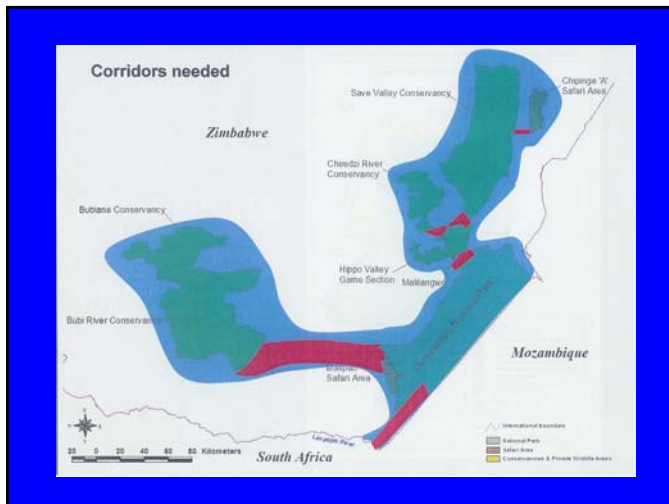
(Goals and objectives in its Strategic Plan)

1. Conserve biodiversity and promote the sustainable use of natural resources

- Develop a park plan for Gona-re-Zhou NP
- Ensure that Plan's implementation
- Improve infrastructure within the GrZ NP
- Develop an Intensive Protection Zone for rhino in the GrZ NP
- Re-stock areas within the GrZ NP and the peripheral areas with key species of wildlife
- Develop an effective elephant control strategy
- Ensure that communities have access to key natural resources..... sustainably

2. Harmonise land use systems to improve the resilience of the ecosystem

- Determine what systems are already in place
- Develop a suitable land use system for peripheral areas and wildlife corridors



3. Facilitate meaningful participation of local communities in the wildlife industry

- Form Public-Private-Community Partnerships and Public-Private Partnerships in wildlife ventures
- Develop tourist initiatives within the local communities

4. Improve the health of domestic and wild animal populations

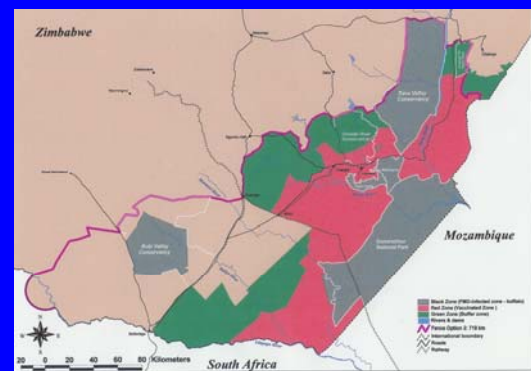
- Determine the interface boundary between wildlife and livestock..... particularly the areas of special importance
- Improve capacity to detect, control and treat animal diseasesimprove Vet Dept infrastructure and service delivery
- Conduct surveillance for diseases in wildlife and livestock and act in response
- Ensure data sharing and cross-border collaboration



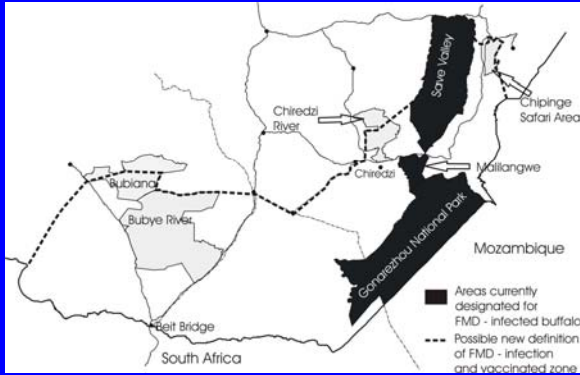
5. Develop a system of veterinary zoning and controls that will ensure an efficient wildlife industry without jeopardizing the livestock industry

- Determine new expanded FMD control zone(s) that are compatible with the increased use of wildlife
- Assess the current system of veterinary controls and revise to make compatible with an increased use of wildlife
- Implement the policies determined above

Defunct Foot-and-Mouth control zones



Expanded Zimbabwe TFC Area (Biosphere)



6. Develop research and monitoring systems

- Animal health
- Ecosystem health
- Economic status of local communities
- (Human health)

7. Create an institution that is representative of all stakeholders and that can carry out all the above actions

- Develop the functions of an integrated Regional Steering Committee
- or explore other options, if necessary
- Ensure this feeds into national structures
 - through Conservation and Veterinary Sub-committee and National Programme Office
 - to National Steering Committee

Where to, from here ?

- Promote flow of tourists (Limpopo crossing and scheduled air services are essential)
- Ensure political “buy-in” together with rational decision-making and implementation by senior administrators
- Re-establish integrity of wildlife areas
- Strengthen government infrastructure..... where necessary by NGO support (Conservation, Veterinary, Law-enforcement etc.)
- Bring local population participatory projects to fruition

OBTAIN THE NECESSARY RESOURCES

