

# Zimbabwe Country Consultation

Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park  
Joint Management Plan

## **WORKSHOP PROCEEDINGS**

**Sponsored by:**  
**Department of National Parks & Wildlife Management**  
**and**  
**USAID/Regional Center for Southern Africa**

**Cresta Lodge, Harare, Zimbabwe**  
**29 – 30 August 2001**

**Jephias Mundondo &**  
**Todd R. Johnson**  
**Facilitators**



## 1. BACKGROUND

The GKG TBNRM Initiative supports a broader process underway between the governments of Mozambique, South Africa, and Zimbabwe for the establishment and development of a Transfrontier Park and Conservation Area. As implementing agents on behalf of USAID Regional Center for Southern Africa, the DAI team coordinates with the GKG International Technical Coordinating Committee in providing this support to the overall process.

One of the initial tasks requested of the DAI implementation team by the Technical Committee was the preparation of a Joint Management Plan for the Great Limpopo<sup>1</sup> Transfrontier Park. Due to expectations from the Tri-National Ministerial Committee, a deadline of three months was given for completion of the Plan.

The Joint Management Plan addresses only those issues which are of a joint nature, leaving the internal operation and management of the three component parks – Coutada 16 hunting concession in Mozambique, Kruger National Park in South Africa, and Gona-re-Zhou National Park in Zimbabwe – to the respective management authorities in each country.

The task assigned to the DAI team specified “acting on behalf of the Joint Management Plan Working Group under the Technical Coordinating Committee.” However, the team strongly believed that a better plan would result from broader stakeholder consultation. The need for the consultation became evident after initial tri-national planning meetings in South Africa were under-represented by extra-governmental stakeholders from Mozambique and Zimbabwe, primarily because of travel costs.

Valuable input coming from national consultations within South Africa indicated that the other two countries should have similar opportunities to reach outside of the Lead Implementing Agencies to other governmental, nongovernmental, community, and private sector stakeholders for input to the Plan. Facing a tight schedule for stakeholder input before the Plan deadline, country consultations were quickly organized for Harare and Maputo.

This document is the proceedings of a consultation held in Harare for the purpose of getting broader input. Recognized by all concerned as limited due to time and resource constraints, the consultation brought together key stakeholder interests from the south-eastern lowveld, to ensure that their field experiences and perspectives were incorporated into the Plan.

The DAI team strongly recommends that consultation with these stakeholders continue throughout the establishment process for the Transfrontier Park and subsequent development of the Transfrontier Conservation Area.

## 2. WORKSHOP PURPOSE

The purpose of the Zimbabwe GKG Country Consultation is to broaden the participation and input from stakeholders in Zimbabwe toward preparation of the GKG Joint Management Plan (JMP). Two previous workshops for developing the first draft JMP were held in South Africa, effectively limiting the involvement by a broad spectrum of interested/affected stakeholders from Zimbabwe. Holding a country consultation in Zimbabwe would allow broader participation by those most affected by activities related to the GKG Transfrontier Park and subsequent developments (e.g., the Sengwe Corridor).

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<sup>1</sup> At the time of the workshop reported in this document, the transfrontier park was referred to by its interim designation GKG TFP. On 4 October 2001, the Tri-National Ministerial Committee renamed the protected area the “Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park.” The Joint Management Plan for the park has adopted the new name.

### **3. WORKSHOP CONTENT**

The Consultation included a brief update on the overall GKG TFP process. Following that was a review of progress to date on drafting the Joint Management Plan. The discussion then focused on a detailed review of each section of the draft plan, with ample opportunity for comment and critique by the consultation participants. Any issues or concerns that had not been included so far in the JMP preparation were also raised.

The consultation sought national consensus among participating stakeholders on the Zimbabwean perspective toward various management elements – including those related to conservation (fencing, fire, water provision, wildlife diseases), international cooperation (border security, immigration, customs), and economic development opportunities (tourism flows, community employment, etc.).

The Output from the workshop would be ideas, concerns, issues, and recommendations for input to the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park Joint Management Plan. The workshop was not intended to be an overall discussion of the GKG TFCA process. Establishing a clear focus on the Management Plan itself would guide discussion toward concrete recommendations to the several outstanding issues. An agenda for the workshop is attached as Annex A.

### **4. PARTICIPATING ORGANISATIONS**

The workshop was well attended despite the relatively short time frame for organizing it and inviting participants from the southeastern lowveld. A list of participants is found in Annex B, while an overview of the organizations and institutions represented follows:

- 1) Department of National Parks (co-host)
- 2) Department of Veterinary Services
- 3) Department of Customs
- 4) Department of Immigration
- 5) Department of State Security. (CIO)
- 6) Department of Justice Legal and Parliamentary Affairs
- 7) Zimbabwe Tourism Authority
- 8) Chiredzi District Council
- 9) Chipinge District Council
- 10) Sengwe Community
- 11) CAMPFIRE Association – Communal Areas Management for Indigenous Resources
- 12) SAFIRE – Southern Alliance for Indigenous Resources
- 13) AWF – African Wildlife Foundation
- 14) CESVI – an Italian-sponsored NGO operating in the lowveld
- 15) IUCN – International Union for the Conservation of Nature
- 16) WWF – Worldwide Fund for Nature

The Beit Bridge Rural District Council, Malilangwe Trust and Save Conservancy were invited but unable to attend. An oversight recognized by the co-hosts was that the Ministry of Environment and Tourism was not represented.

### **5. PLEANARY SESSION**

#### **5.1 WELCOMING ADDRESS BY BRIGADIER E W KANHANGA**

Brigadier Kanhanga, Director of National Parks and Wildlife Management, opened the workshop by welcoming everyone and apologizing for the short notice provided. He also expressed the willingness and commitment of the Department to participate and contribute to the success of the Workshop

## 5.2 OPENING REMARKS BY DEBORAH KAHATANO

Deborah Kahatano, Cognizant Technical Officer at the US Agency for International Development Regional Center for Southern Africa (USAID/RCSA) pointed out that USAID supports activities in Southern Africa where there is collaboration in the management of ecosystems between neighboring countries and is keen to work with those Governments and other stakeholders. She described her pleasure at seeing such a good turnout and her desire to participate in productive dialogue.

## 5.3. WORKSHOP OVERVIEW AND EXPECTATIONS

Todd Johnson updated the participants on outputs from prior workshops held in South Africa. He described to the participants the importance of their contributions toward the Joint Management Plan in order for the Treaty document to be prepared by October 2001 for the Ministerial signing in November. He then reviewed the agenda, requested for any clarification questions, and asked each participant to introduce themselves to the group.

## 5.4. GKG VISION / MISSION / OBJECTIVES

Edson Chidziya, Deputy Director of the Dept. of National Parks and Wildlife Management, gave a review of the conceptual framework for the GKG Transfrontier Park, including its Vision, Mission, and management objectives. He showed maps of the Gona-re-Zhou National Park, and the GKG TFP, as well as reviewing the working definition of the transfrontier conservation area. He stressed that the concept behind the TFP – comprising some 35,000 km<sup>2</sup> – was joint management by the three countries for free movement of people and animals.

Mr. Chidziya reminded workshop participants that the Vision of the TFP included two key principles: *collaboration* among the three Parties, and joint management of *shared resources*. He described the TFP Mission as “collaborative management with full stakeholder participation.” He reported on the milestones passed so far in establishment of the GKG TFP and TFCA, including: the Tri-Ministerial Meeting in Maputo (October 1999) where the Parties agreed to pursue the GKG Initiative; signing of the Agreement in November 2000 at Skukuza, officially declaring intent to establish the GKG Park; the scheduled signing of the Treaty in November 2001 to formally establish the Great Limpopo Park; and the official launch by the Heads of States scheduled for April 2002 after ratification of the Treaty.

Next, Mr. Chidziya gave a country-by-country update on individual State progress and key actions still required. He reported that Mozambique would upgrade the Coutada 16 hunting concession to national park status and that ongoing consultations with communities would gather their input to the process. So far, 40 staff have undergone training to become game guards (fiscals) at the Southern Africa Wildlife College in Hoedspruit, South Africa. The remaining issue of fencing Coutada 16 would be discussed in Mozambique, with results expected to be included in the Joint Management Plan as well as the management plan being developed for Coutada 16.

On the South African side, Mr. Chidziya reported that community representatives had been selected for communities bordering Kruger National Park. He also reported that the KNP management plan was to be revised to make sure it was in line with the Transfrontier Park objectives and managerial principles. Wildlife relocation was reported to be initiated in the near future, beginning with 30 or so elephant to be released into Coutada 16, after capture within the Kruger Park. Mr. Chidziya also reported that Environmental Affairs and Tourism Minister Valli Moosa was keen to see portions of the eastern perimeter fence of KNP removed as soon as was practical.

Mr. Chidziya then described the actions either ongoing or still required by Zimbabwe. First among these was revision of the Gona-re-Zhou National Park management plan. He also stressed that more consultation with affected communities was needed. Finally, and perhaps most time consuming, would be the development of a strategy for incorporating the Sengwe Corridor into the Transfrontier Park. This corridor would serve as the physical link connecting Gona-re-Zhou with the other two

component protected areas. It is envisaged to foster increased movement of both animals and people between and among Gona-re-Zhou, Kruger, and Coutada 16.

Mr. Chidziya then summarized the key joint (tri-national) issues remaining in the GKG establishment process. These are the following:

1. Development of an Integrated Regional Tourism Plan – currently ongoing by KPMG;
2. Development of a Joint Management Plan for the Transfrontier Park – currently ongoing by the designated working group, with assistance from DAI under USAID/RCSA support;
3. Activation of the Joint Management Board – planned to be seated upon signing of the Treaty;
4. Finalization of the Treaty itself – currently circulating in draft form for country comment;
5. Resolution of a few key issues related to borders – including location of border posts, security procedures, and customs and immigration issues.

Mr. Chidziya closed by reiterating the key Zimbabwean tasks ahead:

1. Revision of the management plan for Gona-re-Zhou National Park;
2. Continuation of a consultation process with affected communities;
3. Development of a strategy for the Sengwe Corridor; and
4. Finalization of the Treaty, including review by relevant government departments and Cabinet.

## 5.5. VETERINARY ISSUES

Due to other commitments requiring him to leave after the initial plenary sessions, Dr Chris Foggin of the Department of Veterinary Services, requested that he be able to give a brief presentation to the group on the results of discussions within the Veterinary Working Group members from the three countries. Speaking on behalf of the Department, he expressed their strong desire to see the GKG Transfrontier initiative succeed. He also raised some concerns regarding animal diseases that may result from the free movement of wildlife within and among the Transfrontier Park constituent units.

Specifically, Dr. Foggin reported on three main classes of disease threats that need to be considered:

- 1) The potential spread of Foot and Mouth Disease due to the mixture of wildlife with domestic animals kept by the communities adjacent to the park. He reported that all wild buffalo herds are infected, and that FMD is easily transmitted to unvaccinated cattle. He recommended that an FMD control fence be erected to keep the populations apart and restrict the spread of this disease into areas with export markets. Furthermore, he explained that there are three types of FMD, each a distinct virus, and many strains within each type. He reported that vaccines may not be effective against all strains due to movement of buffalo herds around the country by game ranchers.
- 2) The serious threat of Bovine Tuberculosis crossing from Kruger National Park to Gonarezhou along with migrating buffalo. He reported that Bovine TB is not currently found among wild or domestic herds in Zimbabwe, and that it can infect humans. Dr. Foggin explained that wildlife species are not naturally resistant to Bovine TB because it is not indigenous to Africa. Of concern, he reported, is the presence in Kruger National Park, where it has been spreading from southern Kruger at an accelerating pace and will be projected to reach the Limpopo in approximately five years. He also updated the group on increasing mortality among lions in Kruger after contracting TB from eating infected buffalo. Finally, he said that the main issue for Zimbabwe was that Kruger does not have an effective plan to contain this disease.
- 3) Other diseases that could be introduced or made more severe by increased freedom of animal movement, including the following:
  - a. Tileriosis – a tick-borne disease currently not found in Zimbabwe. Dr. Foggin noted three types: “January disease” in cattle, “Corridor disease” in cattle and other animals, and “Coast Fever” with the latter two having high mortality
  - b. Trichosomiosis – carried by tsetse flies and currently not present in Zimbabwe or South Africa
  - c. Anthrax – a common disease naturally occurring among cattle almost worldwide.

According to Dr. Foggin, the Zimbabwe Veterinary Dept. view is that the following recommendations be implemented as soon as is practical, or alternatives that similarly address the real concerns over animal diseases and their potentially serious detrimental effects on the Zimbabwe export beef industry to the EU.

- 1) Because the primary concern is Bovine TB, fences must be erected to keep buffalo from SA out of Zimbabwe. A map of recommended locations was shown, focusing on the northern banks of the Limpopo, then along the corridor.
- 2) Cattle in and around the Transfrontier Park and Conservation Area should be vaccinated against Bovine TB.
- 3) Cattle and wildlife herds should be monitored regularly to catch any infections at the earliest possible time.
- 4) Regular communication among the three countries’ veterinary departments should be built into the JMB protocols, including perhaps reactivating the Veterinary Working Group.

**5.6. JOINT MANAGEMENT PLAN PROCESS TO DATE**

Todd Johnson updated the participants on the process of developing the Joint Management Plan (JMP). He began by describing how the JMP Working Group fit into the overall structure of the Technical Coordinating Committee. He drew a diagram showing the organizational structure (see below) of the GKG process as established under the Agreement signed in November 2000. He reported that the Security Working Group had come closest to completing their tasks, while the Policy Working Group had yet to be constituted. The development of the JMP consists of compiling the results of deliberations by each of the Working Groups in to a comprehensive plan for the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park.

Mr. Johnson then reported on the progress so far. An initial planning meeting of the JMP Working Group was held in late May, to organize the process of developing the plan. The Working Group requested that Dr. Jeremy Anderson, of the DAI implementation team for USAID’s GKG TBNRM Initiative, serve as the lead compiler of the plan and draft text for review by the Working Group and Technical Committee. In late July, a tri-national workshop was held to discuss the framework for the JMP. A preliminary table of contents was presented for the Working Group and key representatives of other Working Groups to deliberate and revise. Guiding principles of joint management were also discussed, as well as the identification of issues that the JMP should address. In early August, another tri-national workshop was held, focusing on potential tourism flows, border post locations, fencing of protected area, and outstanding customs and immigration issues.



Mr. Johnson then explained that it was the limited participation by Mozambican and Zimbabwean stakeholders outside of governmental officials that prompted the decision to hold broader consultation in both countries. He reiterated that the output ideas and recommendations from the Consultation Workshop would be incorporated into the JMP as much as possible. Issues around which consensus among the three countries has not been reached may need to be the subject of separate workshops. He noted that fencing was just such an issue.

The compressed time frames expected by the Tri-Ministerial Committee were then explained. A first draft of the JMP was to be circulated for review and comment by late September, with a final draft by the end of October. Mr. Johnson then answered questions about the JMP process.

## **5.7. OVERVIEW OF JMP / BRIEFING FOR BREAK-OUT GROUP DISCUSSIONS**

Mr. Johnson went through the main sections of the draft JMP to highlight the results of the previous workshops held at Skukuza and Johannesburg. He stressed that those workshops did not have sufficient time or participation to produce broadly agreed consensus on the key issues to be faced in joint management of the TFP. Rather, the workshops reached consensus on identification of those issues and general agreement on the conceptual level of how each should be addressed.

The agreed operating principles for the Transfrontier Park were described. These are the following:

- Adaptive Management
- Integrated Environment Management
- Commitment to bounds of sustainable change
- Community based participation and capacity building
- Private sector participation for sustainable economic growth
- Equitable framework Cost and Benefit sharing

There was some discussion in the Plenary about the mixture of operational principles and policy principles in the above list. The participants suggested that the following reorganization of the principles would perhaps make more logical flow possible:

Operating Principles:

1. Efficient use of all resources – monetary, biological, and human
2. Equitable use of all resources – fair enough to reduce conflict

The management of the resources must be:

- Effective;
- Efficient;
- Equitable;
- Sustainable; and
- Holistic

This must be assured:

- Broad stakeholder collaboration for consensual planning
- Scientific guidance for adaptive management
- Adherence to sound business principles

Following this discussion, the contents of the plan itself were briefly described, noting that the Joint Management Plan Working Group agreed that the JMP would address joint rather than individual issues of one or more component parks. Generally, the issues may be organized into several categories, those related to ecosystem and wildlife management (including environmental



management), those related tourism management (including issues ranging from immigration requirements to infrastructure needs to facilitate tourism flows), and those related to community economic development.

Then Mr. Johnson explained that the work groups would be similarly organized. The groups would not, however, merely react to the preliminary draft text from the prior workshops. Instead, they would contribute their own input to be incorporated into the process of developing additional drafts. These drafts will be circulated to workshop participants, as well as other stakeholders, for more opportunity to comment.

## **6. BREAKOUT GROUP WORK SESSION**

### **6.1 BRIEFING FOR BREAKOUT GROUPS**

After lunch, the breakout work groups were briefed on the discussions to follow. They would be given approximately two hours to reach consensus on a Zimbabwean position related to the issues being discussed, for inclusion in the management plan. They would also highlight any additional issues that have not yet been identified but which the groups felt should be included in the JMP. They were requested to be as specific as possible in making recommendations, as this would benefit greatly the formulation of joint consensus.

The groups were divided by individual preference – each participant selected which of the three breakout groups they felt most qualified or most interested to discuss. This resulted in groupings that were relatively even in number. The groups and their respective issues for discussion were as follows:

1. Tourism Management:
  - a. Communications
  - b. Infrastructure
  - c. Security
  - d. Customs
  - e. Immigration
  - f. Land Mines
2. Environmental and Wildlife Management
  - a. Fences
  - b. Habitat Quality
  - c. Wildlife Veterinary
  - d. Alien Species
3. Community Participation and Economic Development
  - a. Consumptive or non-consumptive utilization
  - b. Participation
  - c. Access
  - d. Employment
  - e. Cultural issues
  - f. Domestic animals / agriculture

In addition to these pre-determined items, the groups decided to address the following issues as they related to their specific breakout group assignments:

- Institutional arrangements
- Civil society participation
- Harmonisation of current policies
- Differences between the Transfrontier Park and the TFCA project

## 6.2 BREAKOUT GROUP REPORTS AND DISCUSSION

### **Group 1: Tourism Group**

#### **Communication:**

- Establish a liaison officer at local and national levels.
- Each shareholder to identify its own liaison officer at local level.
- DNPWM –Coordinating Office in Chiredze needs basic communication infrastructure (telephone, email, fax). Recommend that they build a liaison center.
- Radio communication: all agencies should have the same frequency (PTC).
- Telephone: relevant authorities (defined to be Rural District Councils, Private Conservancies, other Government Agencies) should be linked by telephone, with recommendation of a “Hotline number” for queries.

#### **Language:**

- Zimbabweans and South Africans directly involved in joint operation of the Park should learn Portuguese and Mozambicans should learn English.
- Documents should be bilingual as well as Shangaan.

#### **Reporting:**

- Set structures should be followed if not through Liaison Officers.

#### **Planning:**

- National Parks Management Plan should be circulated to other stakeholders in order for them to contribute. It should be read together with the Master Plan for the South East Lowveld.

#### **EIA:**

- Legal requirement for all buildings, other construction activities must be strictly followed.

#### **Roads:**

- Within Parks Estate – responsibility of National Park authorities
- Access roads and bridges: Ministry of Transport.
- Need bilateral consensus between SA and Zimbabwe regarding a bridge or causeway across the Limpopo at a point near Crook’s Corner or Sengwe.
- Must have some type of interim crossing (e.g., causeway) while long-term planning occurs, with broad stakeholder participation in the process.
- Chiredzi - Sango Road should be tarred.

#### **Financing:**

- Donor Funds strongly needed for infrastructure needs such as roads and bridges.

#### **Landmines:**

- Should be cleared before launching of the Transfrontier Park, scheduled for April 2002

#### **Security/Fencing:**

- There is a contradiction between what the Vets want and the movement of animals. This should be resolved as a matter of urgency. Recommend that the National Coordinating Committee include this on the agenda for their next meeting.

#### **Customs/Immigration:**

- Facilities at Crook’s Corner should be put in place. Department of Immigration should work through the Planning Commission as soon as funds are available.
- Sango Border Post – facilities should be put in place.

- Mahenya Border Post – already in Department plans.
- Computerization should be done at all entry points.

**Capacity Building:**

- At local level and official level.
- Human resources development of relevant skills.

**Group 2: Environmental and Wildlife Management Issues**

**Fencing:**

- Necessary “evil” for:
  - Problem animal control – human conflict.
  - Disease control.

**Action: For disease control aspect:**

Re-constitute (maybe only on temporary basis) veterinary working group to clearly outline the vet concerns/constraints/policies and recommendations for FMD and BTB

**Lead Agency:**

- International Technical Coordinating Committee

**Timing:**

- Immediate

**Note:** FMD fencing need not define the boundaries of TFP or even TFCA – could include a larger area of S.E. Zimbabwe.

**Action: Wildlife/Human Conflict.**

Overlap with community for working group

Need a synthesis, for planning purposes of community perspectives on fencing needs.

**Action: Corridor Planning.**

- Why do we want a corridor?
- Functions? Specifications?
- Is the idea of a “biodiversity corridor” still feasible if BTB fence is put up? Specify what corridor/linkage can be established
- Look at phasing – start with Sengwe wildlife zone as a potential corridor.

**If/When BTB Resolved:**

- DNPWM to be lead agency.
- Need local consultative process.
- Start as soon as possible.

**Habitat Management:**

- Standard habitat classification and mapping and monitoring.
- Seek harmonization of habitat management policies (water provision, fire, alien species etc.)

**Action:** Discussion within JMP working group.

**Timetable:** Ongoing

**Wildlife Management Issues:**

- Control of alien/domestic species

- Standardized wildlife monitoring
- Demographic Management:
  - Population reduction – common policy on culling
  - Restocking, - requirements, sources, logistics, funding.
- Multiple use models – Specify various kinds and levels of utilization, zoning and conformity with international Protected Area definitions.
- Decision making on off-take strategies:
  - Community benefits versus national/regional interests.
  - Meat provision versus live sales, etc.

**Action:**

- DNPWLM to take lead in existing Zimbabwe policy or preparing position statements following stakeholder consultation
- Articulate Zimbabwe perspectives
- Harmonize through input of Zimbabwe Policy positions to ongoing tri-national consultative process and management planning.

**Group 3: Community Participation and Economic Development Issues:**

Issues		Recommendations	Responsible Parties	Timetable
1	Participation in TFP/TFCA Policy Formulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify system for representing community interests</li> <li>• Identify system for “Grass Roots” consultation and feedback</li> <li>• Land Use Planning at local / TFP levels reconciled through positive incentives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community-Based Organizations (CBOs)</li> <li>• Local Authorities</li> <li>• National TFP/TFCA Body</li> <li>• TFP/TFCA Boards</li> </ul>	Now
2	Communication with GKG Authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communication within Zimbabwe (i.e., establish national coordinating council)</li> <li>• Communication between Zimbabwe and GKG authorities</li> <li>• Community to communicate</li> <li>• Community participation in GKG Working Groups (other than just separate W.G.)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CBOs</li> <li>• Local Authority</li> <li>• Zimbabwe GKG Group</li> <li>• GKG Joint Mgmt Board</li> <li>• GKG Community working group</li> </ul>	Establish while Joint Mgmt Board is being established
3	Representation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CBOs represented in districts</li> <li>• District represented in National/Regional groups</li> <li>• Region (national) represented in TFP / TFCA Joint Mgmt Board</li> <li>• Communities represented in W.G.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RDCs x 4</li> <li>• DNPWM</li> <li>• Gazaland Tourism Authority</li> <li>• Private Landholders</li> <li>• Private Sector</li> </ul>	
4	Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access rights for community landholders</li> <li>• TFP authorities trade access (benefits) for conservation benefits e.g. use rights in park for conservation outside</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CBOs</li> <li>• Local Authorities</li> <li>• Wildlife Authorities</li> <li>• GKG TFP/TFCA</li> </ul>	After Joint Mgmt Board established
5	Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Needs assessment</li> <li>• Skills assessment</li> <li>• Policy to uplift local access to jobs</li> <li>• Movement of local workers not just animals/tourists</li> <li>• Regional Approach</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional Group</li> <li>• TFP/TFCA Group</li> </ul>	
6	Cultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transboundary Community Cultural Association</li> <li>• Support Exchange</li> <li>• Give TFCA a Cultural Identity</li> <li>• Document and articulate indigenous knowledge</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CBOs</li> <li>• Local Authorities</li> <li>• Traditional Leaders</li> <li>• Support from GKG TFCP</li> </ul>	Over time

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop skills such as dance, music, design, and arts and crafts.</li> </ul>		
7	Agriculture and Livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land Use Planning in context of Trans-boundary landscape</li> <li>• Identify conflict areas and issues</li> <li>• Identify opportunities and options</li> <li>• Create incentives for compatible land use</li> <li>• Characterize:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Present livelihood strategies</li> <li>○ Potential livelihood strategies</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Establish compensation for sacrifices</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CBOs</li> <li>• Local Authorities</li> <li>• NGO's</li> <li>• Private Sector</li> <li>• Parks</li> <li>• GKG TFP/TFCA</li> <li>• Agricultural Sector</li> </ul>	Process should begin now
8	Private Sector Relationships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify Private Sector Interests</li> <li>• Identify Community Goods and Service</li> <li>• Match “Bid” and “Offer” between parties</li> <li>• Facilitate negotiations</li> <li>• Establish Public/Community/Partnership as basis for Community/Private Partnership</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CBOs</li> <li>• RDC</li> <li>• GKG</li> <li>• Gaza Tourist Authority</li> <li>• Private Sector</li> <li>• Parks</li> </ul>	
9	Project Proposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop proposals for farming community engagement of process</li> <li>• Proposal has TB and regional focus.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NGOs</li> <li>• CBOs</li> <li>• Local Authorities</li> </ul>	

## 7. CLOSING PLENARY

### 7.1 NEXT STEPS

In the closing Plenary session, the following were identified as actions to be undertaken in the immediate future:

1. Consultation with other stakeholders
  - National Level – DNPWM; this process is beginning and must be continued on a regular basis
  - District and Local Level – RDCs and DNPWM (through SE Lowveld Consultative Council) chaired by Chiredze at present.
2. Capacity Building – of DNPWM and RDCs
  - Define needs, prioritize, identify who needs which skills and who can provide skills
  - Include organizational infrastructure (e.g. computers, etc.) as part of capacity building
3. Identification of Funding Needs and Potential Sources
  - Meeting of National Parks with Local Government, NGO's and others.

### 7.2 CLOSURE

The groups discussed the benefit of inclusion in the JMP. The workshop ended at 12.30 with the participants looking forward to more consultations and collaboration between all stakeholders within and between Zimbabwe, South Africa and Mozambique.

## ANNEX A

## AGENDA

**ZIMBABWE COUNTRY CONSULTATION ON  
INPUT TO GKG JOINT MANAGEMENT PLAN**

Cresta Lodge, Harare  
29-30 August 2001

<i>TIME</i>	<i>ITEM</i>	<i>PERSON RESPONSIBLE</i>
<b>29<sup>TH</sup> August 2001</b>		
<b>0800 hours</b>	<b>Registration</b>	<b>J. Mundondo</b>
0830 hours	Welcome remarks / Introductions	E. Khanhanga / D. Kahatano
0845 hours	Workshop overview / Expectations	T. Johnson
0900 hours	GKG Vision / Mission / Objectives	E. Chidziya
0945 hours	GKG Progress to date	E. Chidziya
<b>1015 hours</b>	<b>TEA / COFFEE BREAK</b>	
1045 hours	JMP Process to date	T. Johnson
1115 hours	Q&A about GKG Joint Mgmt. Plan	E. Chidziya / T. Johnson
1200 hours	Overview of JMP background / status quo	T. Johnson
<b>1230 hours</b>	<b>LUNCH BUFFET</b>	
1330 hours	Briefing on break-out group discussions	T. Johnson
1345 hours	Break-out Group Discussions I. Tourism Management Issues II. Environmental and Wildlife Management Issues III. Community Participation and Economic Development Issues	Break-out Groups
<b>1530 hours</b>	<b>TEA / COFFEE BREAK</b>	
1600 hours	Report back – Group I: Tourism Management Issues (Communications, Infrastructure, Security, Customs, Immigration)	Group Reporter
<b>1700 hours</b>	<b>Adjourn for the day</b>	

<b>30<sup>TH</sup> August 2001</b>		
0800 hours	Reconvene / Recap of previous day's discussion	J. Mundondo
0815 hours	Report back – Group II: Environmental and Wildlife Management Issues (Fences, Land Mines, Habitat Quality, Wildlife Veterinary, Alien Species)	Group Reporter
0915 hours	Report back – Group III: Community Participation and Economic Development Issues (Utilization, Participation, Access, Employment, Cultural Issues, Domestic Animals / Agriculture)	Group Reporter
<b>1015 hours</b>	<b>TEA / COFFEE BREAK</b>	
1045 hours	Resource Sharing – initial thoughts	E. Chidziya
1115 hours	Summary of discussion / outstanding issues	T. Johnson
1145 hours	Next Steps / Action Plan	J. Mundondo
<b>1230 hours</b>	<b>Closing / Adjournment</b>	
		<b>D. Kahatano / E. Chidziya</b>

## ANNEX B

## ZIMBABWE COUNTRY CONSULTATION WORKSHOP ATTENDANCE DETAILS

SURNAME	NAME	ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	FAX	CELLULAR	EMAIL
Chidziya	Edson	Dept. National Parks & Wildlife Management	P O Box CY140 Causeway	+263 4 724 025	+263 4 724 914	+263 91 217 398	<a href="mailto:natparks@africaonlin.co.zw">natparks@africaonlin.co.zw</a>
Chogugudza	Enoch	Immigration	P O Box 7717 Causeway	+263 4 791913	+263 4 735 397		
Couto	Mia	Impacto – Mozambique	Maputo CP374 Mozambique	+258 1 499636	+258 1 43019	082 322 192	<a href="mailto:miacouto@impacto.co.mz">miacouto@impacto.co.mz</a>
Du Toit	Raoul	World Wildlife Fund – Southern Africa Reg. Programme Office	Box CY 1409 Causeway	+263 4 252533	+27 263 4 703 902	+263 91 236 205	<a href="mailto:rdutoit@wwf.org.zw">rdutoit@wwf.org.zw</a>
Foggin	Chris	Dept Veterinary Services (Wildlife Unit)	Private Bag BW6238 Borrowdale	+263 4 253185	+263 4 253 188		<a href="mailto:wildvet@primenet.co.zw">wildvet@primenet.co.zw</a>
Gomera	Maxwell	SAFIRE	10 Lawson Ave Milton Park, Harare	+263 4 794 333	+263 4 790 470	+263 91 333 397	<a href="mailto:Gomera@safire.co.zw">Gomera@safire.co.zw</a>
Hove	Khodias	Dept. National Parks & Wildlife Management	P O Box 921 Masvingo	+263 39 63910	+263 39 65239	+263 11 408094	
Johnson	Todd	Development Alternatives, Inc.	Box 6153 Nelspruit 1200 South Africa	+27 13 752 4497	+27 13 752 4367	083 263 7639	<a href="mailto:Todd_Johnson@dai.com">Todd_Johnson@dai.com</a>
Kahatano	Deborah	USAID/Regional Center for Southern Africa	Box 2427 Gaborone, Botswana	+267 324 449			<a href="mailto:dkahatano@usaid.gov">dkahatano@usaid.gov</a>
Kamba	Ignatius	Press Office Zimbabwe	P O Box 2312 Harare	+263 4 720889	+263 4 735 452	+263 11 805 621	<a href="mailto:eru@gta.gov.zw">eru@gta.gov.zw</a>
Khanhanga	E P Marcus Walter	Dept. National Parks & Wildlife Management	CY140 Causeway	+263 4 792 7869	+263 4 724 914	+263 91 217 7402	<a href="mailto:natparks@africaonline.co.zw">natparks@africaonline.co.zw</a>



SURNAME	NAME	ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	FAX	CELLULAR	EMAIL
Kokwe	Misael	IUCN	Box 745 Harare	+263 4 728 266	+263 720 738	+263 091 344 467	<a href="mailto:misaelk@iucnmosa.org.zw">misaelk@iucnmosa.org.zw</a>
Mandinyenya	Simba	Zimbabwe Tourist Authority	P O Box CY 286 Causeway	+263 4 758793	+263 4 758826	+263 11 806 111	<a href="mailto:simba@ztazim.co.zw">simba@ztazim.co.zw</a>
Manyonsawise	Ezbias	Dept. National Parks & Wildlife Management	P O Box CY160 Causeway	+263 4 792 7869	+263 4 724 914	+263 91 217 7402	<a href="mailto:natparks@africaonline.co.zw">natparks@africaonline.co.zw</a>
Masulani	Riwilo	Dept. National Parks & Wildlife Management	P O Box CY140 Harare	+263 4 792 786	+263 4 724914		<a href="mailto:rmasulani@hotmail.com">rmasulani@hotmail.com</a>
Metcalfe	Simon	African Wildlife Foundation	Box EH 226 Emerald Hill	+263 4 339050	+263 4 336 687	+263 11 204 781	<a href="mailto:Metcalfe@mweb.co.zw">Metcalfe@mweb.co.zw</a>
Mlambo	Freddie	Chipinge Rural District Council	P O Box 19 Chipinge	+263 27 5631 5	+263 27 2375	+263 11 414 989	<a href="mailto:chiprdc@mutare.icom.co.zw">chiprdc@mutare.icom.co.zw</a>
Muhlanga	Edmore	Chiredzi C.R.D.C.	Box 128 Chiredzi	+261 31 2547	+263 31 2407	+263 91 406 568	<a href="mailto:safchire@ecoweb.co.zw">safchire@ecoweb.co.zw</a>
Mukarathirwa	Jameson	M.J.L & P.A	Pte Bag 7705 Harare	+263 4 381 290	+263 4 729993	+263 91 381 290	
Mundondo	Jephias	Eco-Dev Consultants	No 5596 Hambakubvu Cres, Hillside, Mucheke C, Masvingo			+263 91 255 004	<a href="mailto:jeph@aloe.co.zw">jeph@aloe.co.zw</a>
Ndlovu	Dominic	Immigration	P O Box 7717 Causeway	+263 4 791913	+263 4 735 397		
Pahlela	Luckson	Sengwe TFCA Chairman	Puzani School Private Bag 7056, Chiredzi				
Siamachira	Johnson	Campfire Association	P O Box 661 Harare	+263747422/29	+263 4 747 470		<a href="mailto:campfire@ecoweb.co.zw">campfire@ecoweb.co.zw</a>
Sithole	Abraham	Chiredzi RDC Campfire Assoc	Box 128 Chiredzi	+263 31 2547	+263 31 2407	+263 11 613 899	