VICTORIA FALLS – ZAMBEZI NP

Park Planning Meeting 9 May, 2022



Victoria Falls Safari Lodge

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This was the initialisation meeting for the Zambezi and Victoria Falls National Parks planning process. A wide variety of stakeholders were invited to air their concerns and to have an input into the planning. This document is the "raw material" from which the draft plans will be developed.

Agenda

VICTORIA FALLS AND ZAMBEZI – 9th May, 2022	
Time	Item
08.00-08.30	Introductions, Protocols, National Anthem, Prayer
08.30-09.30	Presentation (Background, Process)
09.30-10.30	Issues and Concerns
10.30-11.00	Tea
11.00-12.00	Exceptional Resources and Conservation Targets
12.00-12.30	Park Purpose and Vision
12.30-13.00	Zoning
13.00-14.00	Lunch
14.00-17.00	Programmes – Purpose, Key Components, Guiding Principles, Objectives

The full invite is found in Annex 1, along with the invite and participants listings (Annex 2 and 3)

Presentation

A combined presentation was given with the following components

- Introduction
- Situation Analysis
- VFCC Presentation
- Process Outline
- Planning Tasks

The presentation is available in Annex 4, while copies of the display maps are in Annex 5.

Discussion

Stakeholder/ Stage	Discussion Point	response
Facilitator Dr Games	Approach-ecosystem view -Wildlife and biodiversity baseline data gaps -Fencing and wildlife movement and HWC issues -Pumped water for wildlife (AWP)	- Need to gather more data on biodiversity component -AWP work in progress consolidation and validation of sites
S. Hewett	-How effective is the implementation of the Hwange National Park general management plan? Is current status in line with area management plan?	Response: Yes being implemented however there are resource challenges for full implementation. Partners will see a mgmt. plan and make inputs
	Q. Real concerns about the development in the area. It would be a tragedy to end up as another Niagara Falls. Is the Cataract Island in partnership with Parks.	A. As part the Park Management Plan we identify the do's and don'ts. This is a sensitive topic and it is too premature to answer that question. We want to collect all the information. There is a finite piece of land, and there is only so much we can do. We can't neglect the ecological area to get economic benefit. This is the backbone of the Park Management Plan. We also have to check how the communities directly benefit from a resource. It needs to be cooperative.
Julia P. BLZ	-Batoka Gorge Hydro Electric Scheme -Batoka gorge is an important ecological -Invest in monitoring nature. -See how dev is impacting on nature. -How dev is impacting tourism. -Importance is to focus on multiple areas of environmental significance. Biodiversity monitoring is key coz it is the backbone of tourism. Put biodiversity monitoring in the fore front.	-BLZ should also contribute to the PMP by providing information and data to feed to the MP.
Larry Norton VF resident	-There is need to define where areas are not touched to avoid. - Concern on the Cataract site	Response: The issues will be answered after all the relevant information is gathered to guide the MP for the area.
	-Commend the council for the work they are doing. During hard times (covid era), has parks adjusted to suit the current situation. Cant other parks such as Chizaria find ways to generate for its sustenance, rather than having Vic falls funding all other areas?	Response: Explanation of parks operating areas in terms of cost and revenue centers was given. It's up to Admin to decide how to distribute revenue and resources for support of other areas. However, in the PMP external strategic partners have opportunities to come in and talk up strategic area for co management. The PWE are geographically vast.
	Statistic: Revenue- Is there any thought given to overarching funds from tourist coming from different areas. -There is room for additional funding to come in. -Challenges of increasing prizes - There is need to plan ahead on pricing	

Stakeholder/ Stage	Discussion Point	response
	Q. What about our legislation. What can we do legislatively? If legislation says we can do something, what are the processes? What should be our guiding principle? Q. The EIA quality is sometimes substandard. How can we strengthen the legislation? The problem is the decision made by EMA after the EIA can be appealed and overturned by the Minister of Environment.	A. Our process is the EIA process A. In terms of the legislation, there are do's and don'ts. We need a joint integrated management plan. We need to renew the plan and redetermine the red, yellow and green zones. The red zone is trying to protect the immediate area, aesthetics included. The yellow zone is trying to minimize affects downstream from that zone. In terms of UNESCO and the World Heritage Site, we apply to UNESCO and they send their assessors. UNESCO ask for our rules and Zim and Zambia come up with the legislation which UNESCO review and agree to. In 2016 there was a proposed change to the boundaries as we found nothing upstream that could affect the Falls area downstream. *(Original boundaries have since been reinstated)*
	Q. In relation to other our Parks funding other Zim Parks i.e., Chizarira, are we cutting corners? Is there a bigger focus on Chiz to be self-sufficient?	A. Within ZNP there are revenue centres (Hwange, VF, Zambezi, Kariba) and there are cost centres – where there are no tourists/no revenue. It is in our mandate to still protect them. However, there is room for like-minded conservation organisations to invest in these areas. Zim Parks is constrained by the size of the areas that they manage. It is a complex situation. There is a need for joint collaboration with stakeholders.
Mike	Financing: A % be put aside so that the revenue can be put aside to benefit, conserve and develop the source	A good initiative but Projections should be made and a critical analysis on the feasibility of this should be done.
Chakanya	Legislation: Being a WHP in terms of legislation what are the guiding principles and processes to follow. What's the position in terms of national legislation in terms of development in different zones?	The property has a Joint Integrated Management Plan with zonation that indicates permitted and prohibited activities in each zone
Julie	Legislation: How does the EIA process function in a PAs? If it does, how does it apply in PAs? Changes in legislation EMA Loopholes in EMA act: E.g., Opportunity for developers' appeal to have development in sensitive area repealed. Is it possible to hear the position of traditional leaders? The cultural value is not recognized. -Why doesn't VFCC allow the vendors at the Big Tree to operate. Are their operations creating a conducive environment for tourism?	Response: Yes. Legislation is available a whole suite. -JIMP WHP specifies land use activities and developments in different zones. However, there is need to update and JIMP. -How are the regulations applied in terms of concession allocation as some are given the opportunities while others are not?
Cde ndiweni	How are leases issued in parks? Building from the rain forest to the golf course. Are the developments along this zone in tandem with ecological and tourism in VF. Response: The vendors allowed to operate in order to monitor the area from illegal activities. -The discussion has to continue. Suggestions on activities such as curio vending are submitted to the consultant so that there can be planned developments. Allocation of land for vending: There should be stakeholder consultations for such activities to take place.	Response: lease allocations will be discussed at a different forum The residence is part of an important stakeholders in the planning process so there is need for residence to be part of the process. Contributions from communities should be carried to the Consultant for consideration.

Stakeholder/ Stage	Discussion Point	response
	-As residents we are a serious participant in the planning. As residence expectations are that residence cannot sit on the resource and fail to benefit from it. Whatever, is done in managing the areas it should be able to benefit the local residents through creation of employment, business opportunities.	
	Vendors at Big Tree Why are vendors allowed at the big tree? There used to be animals around the big tree, it was a wild area. Q. Interested that one person says its ok. Should be a discussion with all of Parks.	• They were allocated that space as they are playing a big role in anti-poaching – as a presence in the area. Also, some thugs were harassing tourists, in 2016 we lost lives. The vendors are our eyes and ears for ZNP. They are helpful to Parks. • We appreciate all suggestions and all ideas. So, continue bringing the questions and discussions.
VFWT Jessica	-Funding from UNESCO. Does it stay at the site or does it trickle to Parks HQ? From Chimanimani: Does UNESCO provide funding for WHP upkeep? it doesn't work like theat. UNESCO creates a brand that unlocks opportunities for area conservation. There should be no expectations of funding from UNESCO. Key is maintaining the OUV of a WHS to keep realizing benefits from the area brand. Opportunity of being in KAZA being not fully utilized for national and local benefit.	The funds are channeled to the area on the proposal. E.g. SESA From AWHF A. UNESCO doesn't actually give money; you earn money as being part of the brand. They asked for money to advertise our site.
CEO Ncube	-Three Local Authorities in Hwange. Naturally HRDC deal with. As per the constitution the expectation is that whatever comes from the resources, they should benefit the local populace in the 5 chiefdoms. It is expected that after all the processes the local communities' lives should be transformed for the better.	-
	Comments on Legislations: Decision for who does what in which area should be taken up by Parks.	
	Q. Residents are interested and are concerned. I see a lot of businesses here. We expect, after all the regulations, we want the laws to benefit the residents. Employment is needed. Make sure we all are benefitting from the gold mine we sit on.	A. We want you to be involved. We want to tell your opinion to the businesses.
	Q. When do we reach limits of acceptable change? When do we say there are enough boats, helicopters etc. This is a big worry. Q. What is our capacity? Do we keep cutting slices from the same cake or bake another cake? Do we look for other sources of funding in other parks?	A. We hear you, but new players are coming in. People want to eat from the same cake. Our role today is to see how we can answer what the government is asking for. What can we do more with what we have, rather than expanding? Night bars on boats? Reduce concession lease period to 15 years? Suggestions?
	Q. Do all concerned parties sign off on the Parks Plan?	A. Yes every party in involved – An Inter-ministerial Council is formed with a combination of governmental parties. This Park Management Plan will feed the Master Plan.
	Q. As we are now a city, there are more investors. However, 99% unemployment in VF. What is the most viable solution? Not everything has to take place in the rainforest or by the river.	A. Zimparks is already doing this. A. VF operators need to link with other parks.

Stakeholder/ Stage	Discussion Point	response
	- Let's be open minded. What other activities can we offer that are not just wildlife related?	- Drug Rehabilitation Centre - A place to come work online. - Contact centres The impact of Covid has shown that we need to look at other industries.

It is important to regulate night events and their impacts on wildlife. Issues of fireworks also which might impact Pas-fire outbreaks

Drafts will be circulated before November meeting

Victoria falls is designated as one of the 7 wonders of the world should not be missed on the values of the destination

Include that the site is an IBA. And also a RAMSAR Site

The Wildlife Act is being redeveloped.

Last time VF city expanded into Parks it was 1975.

- The Batoka area is really important as a bird biodiversity area. We should watch the ecological state and should be concerned about the connections. Birding tourism is being developed but is not included in the list of what draws people in. We should be concerned about a degraded tourism product and degraded nature. There are other places in the country that can make money to support Parks.

- In the world of financing, when you have a large source of income, like VF and Zambezi NP, there is a need to protect your asset. A percentage should come back to develop and protect the asset.

- We mustn't forget the cultural aspect. We should hear from our traditional leaders.

- We need to increase tourism to other parts of Zimbabwe. We need to include ZTA and the Minister of Tourism. VF is an easy sell. Need the private sector to get involved in other parks and areas. For example, Binga has potential.

- We have a changing market which we need to listen to. We should be driven by market demands. E.g., eco-tourism.

- EMA is needed, they are key player.

- Communication and transparency is vital.

- What are we putting back into conservation? How do we ensure Parks are run effectively? We need to make sure we are all playing a role. Not just criticising.

Some written submission were received from stakeholder who were not able to attend the meeting

Photographs of the meeting and working groups are in Annex 6

Issues and Concerns

After the presentation and discussion participants were asked to write on cards comments and their issues and concerns. Cards were anonymous to allow people to express themselves without fear of recrimination. The cards were typed in, categorised into the four management programmes and then further assigned to major sub categories. The edited results are presented below.

Biodiversity and Ecological Management	
Category	**Comments**
Invasive species	• Invasive species – 4 mentions
Fire	• No integrated fire management plan • Fires – 4 mentions
Corridors	• Fragmentation of corridors – 7 mentions (incl. Fences) • Erosion of corridors – 8 mentions (incl. development blocking river access) • Corridors not well defined or justified • Need for clearly defined corridors where NO development • No Red Lines in the sand. All areas are considered for development with environmental concerns taking a back-seat • Fencing along river front • Development of land in front of VFSL. Is an important corridor area
Information gaps and research	• Biological information gaps • No support for research; Limited research capacity; Very limited research programme • Little transparency regarding research findings • Inadequate monitoring of wildlife numbers • Poor research in park – need more partners • Tourism players not supportive enough regarding protection and research
EMA and EIAs	• Sub-standard EIAs; EIAs are rubbish; Poor EMA involvement; Abysmally poor EIAs; EMA not doing its job
Artificial water	• Excessive and unplanned artificial water
Wildlife	• Wildlife declines • Increasing elephant numbers • Large trees under threat from elephants • Wildlife fatalities along Kazungula road • Declines of many wildlife species (sable, wildebeest). But increase in elephants • Big events such as carnivals impacting on wildlife (deaths recorded etc)
Erosion	• Erosion - 2 mentions
Litter and Sewage	• Litter management in park; Litter; Litter (carry in, carry out; recycling); Litter management in park • Boats and sewage issues • High concentration of boats affecting environment?
Others	• Focus on revenue at expense of environment • Degrading of natural environment will degrade the Falls as a unique attraction • Overdevelopment at expense of environment • No consideration of climate change

Tourism Development and Management	
Category	**Comments**
Leases and Concessions	• Tree Lodge alienation of key river front area • Too many concessions • No zone plan • Non utilization of acquired sites • Lease periods are too long • Some concessions too large • Fees too little for concessions • Some concessions speculative and fees are probably not being paid • Leases based on fixed charges which reduces revenue • Politics the elephant in the room with lease allocation • Lack of transparency in tender and EIA processes; No transparency on leases and concessions; No transparency regarding leases; Lack of transparency over developments; Little transparency re leases and developments; No transparency; Unclear lease provisions; No transparency on leases and concessions; No transparency on tender process for camps; Lack of transparency over leases • No clarity on boat permits leases etc
Tourist Experience	• Poor access in ZNP leading to degraded tourism experience • Degraded game drive experience; Quality of experience degraded; Road issues in ZNP. Not enough, poor condition etc; Restricted road access and loops • Closing off of river access for animals and humans • Rude attendants at boom gates; Unfriendly senior Parks officials • Harassment of tourists (need tourism police) • Proposed developments and activities in sight of rainforest viewpoints • Helicopters noise perpetual; Helicopters breaking rules • Too much boat noise; Code of conduct for boats (Greenline Africa draft?) • Too many vehicles on too few roads; Road network limited for game drives • Degradation of tourist experience from over-development. Will backfire and degrade the Falls as a tourist destination • Shrinking river access for local • No access to river for locals • No fishing allowed?
Vendors	• Unplanned curio markets; Inappropriate location of curio sites (rainforest entrance, big tree) • Markets for curios haphazard (eg Big Tree); Inappropriate siting of vendors (big Tree); Big tree vendor site – no toilets; Inappropriate siting of vendors – Big Tree
Fees	• Rain forest entry too high for locals; Rainforest too expensive for locals; Rainforest too expensive for average citizen • Park fees too high for locals; Fees too high for locals for activities (helicopter, boat cruises etc) • Too many charges for tourists. Single fee perhaps
Marketing	• Not enough marketing of world heritage brand • Need to prolong visitor stays
Statistics	• Poor tourism statistics
Rain Forest	• No agreed carrying capacity for rainforest; No tourism carrying capacity defined • No tourism carrying capacity guidelines – people, camps, vehicles • Rainforest to be managed with international health and safety parameters

Tourism Development and Management	
Category	**Comments**
Developments	• Unclear issuing of Cataract Concession. This is the 4th application. Previous three were unsuccessful for environmental and aesthetic reasons; Cataract Island in Red Zone • Overdevelopment at key areas -Cataract island , riverine forest restaurant, development of area in front of golf course, Big Tree vendors, Island development opp Campsite 14, development at 16 km peg • Restaurant inappropriately sited in WHS red zone; Rain forest restaurant; Restaurant in red zone; Rainforest restaurant • ZNP over- exploited; Too many developments in ZNP; Overdevelopment of ZNP and inappropriate siting of camps; ZNP over developed • No transparency of developments • Aesthetics of developments and activities not properly considered (Cataract) • Inappropriate siting of developments • No limits to development • Too many commercial developments in prime areas (Cataract Island) • Developments in sensitive areas; New developments in sensitive areas • Inappropriate sighting of developments (conference centre in middle of park) • Over development; Over development of river front; Overdevelopment of WHS and the ZNP; Overdevelopment of WHS; WHS over exploited • Alienation of the river between Rainforest and Kandahar; Over development between Rain forest and Kandahar; Alienation of river front; Crowded linear development along river; Alienation of riverbank between Big Tree and Kandahar campsite; Overdevelopment of river front • Don't kill the resource with over development • Alienation of citizens by camps (some low performing)
Other	• Apparent drift of NP away from their core mandate of protection towards commercialization • Parks focused on revenue, not conservation • Political interference • Death of integrated tourism circuit – Kariba and Hwange • Too many foreigners in tourism industry. Lack of local players • Monopoly in tourism industry • Alienation of locals from parks • Lack of patriotism – Unfair criticism of ZPWMA • Monopoly on tourism product by existing operators • Need activity diversification • Activities are monopolized • Lack of nightlife activities in Falls • Stakeholder monopoly – few key players

Outreach, Collaborative Management	
Category	**Comments**
Human Wildlife Conflict	• Human wildlife conflict – elephants in town • Growing population results in HWC • HWC – especially elephants in town • HWC – Compensation for losses • HWC – dedicated grazing lands and control • HWC – 6 mentions • Increased HWC, much less so in the past
Awareness	• Not enough awareness for local people about wildlife • No information transparency leading to speculation • Not enough awareness about wildlife and conservation for locals • Lack of awareness about WHS • Poor appreciation of WHS
Community Benefits	• Not enough community support or benefits; Not enough community benefits; Not enough benefits to communities; Indigenous communities not benefitting; Few community benefits from resources • No benefits to Hwange RDC • ZimParks not employing local people • HRDC no registered CBOs to assist with CNRBM • Limited involvement of community. Few benefits • No access for local community • No community involvement in tourism (not just benefits) • No downstream benefits from tourism activities
Vision	• Conflicting long-term vision for the Falls; No vision for Vic Falls that takes global agendas into account • No common vision • Theme park future for the Falls • No collective vision for the Falls • Push for Falls to become a night-life venue. Fireworks, lights etc • Lack of a shared vision for the Falls
Intersectoral Cooperation	• Lack of coordination between conservation NGOs, Parks and Forestry • Inadequate inter-country planning; Not enough cross border collaboration • Little collaboration between VFCC and ZimParks regarding development • Little stakeholder engagement • Not enough communication with local residents • No regular stakeholder engagement – VFCC, Parks, community etc • Little communication with traditional leaders • Lack of effective collaboration between Parks, Forestry, RDC, Traditional Leaders, Developments etc • Anti-poaching and HWC NGOs need more encouragement and facilitation • Woodlands Estate poorly planned • Poor linkage between ZPWMA, Forestry, VFCC and RDC
VFCC Services	• Waste dump • Sewage works • Poor waste management • Rubbish dump and sewage works concerns. Not coping with even current demand • Dumpsite management • Services will not keep pace with demand • Essential service lagging already. Will they ever cope with increased load • VFCC services already outpaced by developments • Current service infrastructure struggling – sewage and rubbish

Outreach, Collaborative Management	
Category	**Comments**
VFCC Development	• Concern of capability of VFCC, Planners etc, given the importance of the town and the expected development • Poorly planned settlement in the town • Pressure to degazette part of Zambezi NP • Overdevelopment of area • VFCC constrained • Expanding Town population, influx from communal areas • Expansion into park • Increased development pressure • Re-utilisation of dilapidated and unused land in Falls town • 2km request by VFCC is unsustainable
Plans	• Ignoring of existing plans • Hwange RDC plan? • Joint management plan toothless • No master plan for VFCC • Joint management plan with little implementation • .Growing demand for land and services in the town • Not enough stakeholder engagement in planning • Need for an integrated management plan (Forestry/Parks)
Other	• Devolution not implemented • Devolution not a reality • Too much development around Falls. Consider area near airport • Spread development away from Falls –SEZ • Human population growth • Lack of transparency from Parks • Devolution not being implemented • Sidelining of tradition authorities • Bridge is main transit route for goods • Batoka Gorge will affect WHS • Inadequate legislation • Unmanaged development • Cultural capital being ignored • Unsustainable increase of human populations

Operations	
Category	**Comments**
Funding	• Falls revenue doesn't benefit the Falls; Large income that is not reinvested into the resource; low return of income to park; Funds generated not benefitting the ZNP; Falls income not reinvested in Falls; Little reinvestment to resource and conservation • RTGS payment halving useable value of income • Excessive use of income at Parks HQ; Reliance on the parks as a cash machine for ZPWMA; Falls under pressure to fund other parks • No Sustainable revenue funding ideas • Inadequate funding for resource base • Parks revenue too small • ZNP and VFNP under-funded and under resourced • Income blow due to covid • No transparency on income and operational costs for ZPWMA • No transparency regarding fund raising using Falls and wildlife • Income doesn't benefit the Falls; Other parks relying on Falls revenue; Too much money to HQ and not enough in Park; No investment in the revenue source; Parks not reinvesting in their resource. Money goes elsewhere; Parks not reinvesting in the resource • Parks focus on revenue at expense of environment • Revenue too little – need to find ways to increase • Lease payments degraded by RTGS payment model • Low income from lease fees not worth alienating parks
Poaching	• Poaching – 9 mentions • Rampant poaching • Wood poaching for fuel; Bushmeat poaching • Increasing poaching • Illegal activities relating to wildlife will increase as Falls grows
Management Capacity	• Inefficient anti-poaching activities; Inadequate anti-poaching • Poor park management facilities (roads, outposts, housing etc) • Insufficient equipment for management (vehicles, boats) • Shortage of manpower and equipment; Inadequate ranger force • Poor staff conditions – housing and salaries; Poor ZPWMA accommodation • High staff turnover • Poor environmental awareness amongst general parks staff • Infrastructure vandalism – theft of solar panels, pups • Not enough resources for park management; Parks seriously under-resourced • Operators not assisting with road maintenance; Limited assistance from operators
Plans	• Lack of vision and no Master Plan • No management plan – 4 mentions; No zone system • No comprehensive Fire management Plan • ZimParks has a poor record of implementation of plans - 3 mentions • No business plan for ZPWMA parks • No zoning
Other	• Conflict of interest where parks is regulator and user (Joint ventures); Joint Ventures – parks becomes user and regulator; Partnerships and joint ventures with parks technically illegal. ZPWMA becomes both the user and the regulator • Parks is a commercial entity – no longer about conservation • Truck traffic issues at rain forest gate • Blocking of MOUs for assistance (anti-poaching, HWC) • Poorly aligned road plan leading to use of roads in Matetsi 7 • Some NGOs operating without MOUs • Few benefits to local community – All money to HQ • Tourism players not supportive enough regarding protection and research

Exceptional Resources

<u>The purpose of the parks – will include key component that are</u>

- WHS
- TFCA
- Natural wonder
- Falls
- People in harmony with nature
- Gorges
- Biodiversity
- Wildlife
- City in between two parks
- Biological integrity

When do we reach a point of stopping when there are enough boats, helicopters etc – the SESA have tried to address it

Establish carrying capacities of activities

Enhancing economic viability without compromising the environment.

It is important to look at the bigger picture, invent more activities away from the falls but still help in retain the tourist and benefit everyone.

A lot is being violated at the river so it very important to understand the culture and avoid violating them

We are one of the 7 Natural Wonders of the World

We have incredible biodiversity that needs protecting.

We have wildlife corridors that need protecting. i.e., Masuwe. Important to note where they are coming from and where they are going to.

Tourism accounts for a big percentage of livelihoods here.

Intact natural vegetation.

Our climate lends itself to sustainable energy.

Park Purpose

The park purpose will be collated using other examples from Zimbabwean National parks (see below) but will take into account the unique situation that the Victoria Falls and Zambezi National Parks find themselves.

- We are in an Urban site already. We have a unique opportunity to develop something sustainable. To maintain the resources. We have experts here, we have diversity here. We can offer some unique points to the purpose.

Hwange National Park, as the flagship protected area in Zimbabwe, will protect and conserve the biodiversity, ecological processes and wilderness values of the area, along with its wild and scenic landscapes.

It is recognised that this large park is a vital component of a much wider natural area and it has an important role in the Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Park, contributing towards the economic development and well-being of communities in the surrounding areas.

Hwange will maintain its commitment to Zimbabwean citizens by promoting educational visits and affordable access for the general public.

The park will also maintain its role as an important research centre for biodiversity and the human/wildlife interface, both inside and outside its boundaries

Mana Pools National Park as a World Heritage Site will maintain wilderness values, protect and conserve biological diversity and ecological processes in and around and including the Zambezi River, the Flood plain and the "Mana" pools.

***The park will also play its role in the Mana/Lower Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area and will contribute to the socio-economic development of the local communities and the Region through sustainable tourism*.**

The Gonarezhou National Park will protect and conserve the wilderness, biodiversity, ecological processes, wild and scenic landscapes within the park boundary.

The park's exceptional resource values will be sustained for present and future generations, while supporting its role in the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area and regional economic development.

The culture and history of the Shangaan people will be recognised as one of the key components of the park

Working Groups

Biodiversity

(Look at the components of the ecosystem – what rules do we put in place to maintain or improve the biodiversity). Tourism cannot proceed without these objectives in place

- Research and monitoring the management needs
  Research on species compositions, distribution and numbers / demographics
- Wildlife populations
- Ecological diversity - key habitats are protected, managed and enhanced
- Integrated resource management
- Have resources in place

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Decisions based on scientific evidence

Objective: Conduct research on species composition, distribution and movement/corridors, define species corridors, mapping

Objective: ZNP research department needs to collaborate with independent research institutions who can collect information. (Tour operators don't give accurate numbers)

Objective: Funding – need for Parks to be given priority for funding for research, through current funding channels and private sector

Protection of corridors and connectivity

Identify threats, ie is it human settlement, development
Recreating corridors and connectivity for wildlife
What will mitigation be for intended development, ie 2km extension of area

Objective: To facilitate / lobby for legislation for the designation of known corridors

Objective: For corridors that have been blocked – mitigating measures to unblock / re-route

Objective: Identify threats / hazards, ie speed reduction on roads, ie Kazungula Road

Conservation principles to apply outside parks

Objective: Protection of corridors outside park, ie elephant movement. River frontage from the Big Tree to Elephant Hills there are two major corridors that are open and need to be protected and maintained.

There are three properties are fenced, ie boat club, property next to it. Those were known elephant corridors, but fencing has pushed them further towards town.

Poor waste management is a major issue for elephants coming into town, ie dumpsite.

Objective: To harmonise the Parks Act with Council – the policies should speak to each other, ie Parks have a no fencing policy.

Interventions kept to a minimum

Artificial water played with caution

Need to balance the ecosystem requirements and needs against tourism / commercial

Biodiversity takes precedent over commercial opportunities

Rare and threatened species will require special attention

Objective: Identify rare and threatened species through research

OBJECTIVES

Objective: To facilitate the implementation of evidence based land use planning and land cover change

Objective: Have positive collaboration engagements with other stakeholders for data collection.

Objective: To conduct research on carrying capacity thresholds – cross cutting - tourism (concessions, boats etc / wildlife to assist Parks in decision making with regards to allocation of permits, leases.

Objective: To restrict consumptive / extractive utilisation of resources, ie mining

Objective: To have robust waste management practices and punitive measures.

- Need to have awareness

Objective: By-laws need to be updated to the environment of Victoria Falls (ie not generic to other urban environments)

Objective: To have a collaborative approach with neighbouring countries for shared resources, fugitive resources, poaching ie wildlife moving to Zambia, security issues

Objective: To continuously guide and upgrade standard operating procedures in line with our environment

- Construction
- Activities (boating, game drives)

Objective: There is a need for wider community education and awareness

Tourism

Sustainable tourism product improved

Sustainable tourism enhanced

- Should be Govt policy
- Recycling and upcyscling

Regulations and by-laws need clear guidelines

Any new developments should rely on solar

- During planning phase should include sustainability – no single use plastic
- Green infrastructure adopted (easier to maintain)
- Recycling of water
- Waste management

Education should start at school

- Recycling
- Clean-ups

Land ownership needs to be clearly defined as conflict between regulations and reporting bodies

- Scientific data to form regulations
- Need to push the Master Plan

Tourism product expanded and diversified

- Extending usability – bars on stationary boats
    - Multiple usage of existing products
- More inclusion of community based products and then package to the parks
- Specific campaigns to each objective/key component
    - Biodiversity
    - Sustainability
    - Green City
- Promotion of non-tourism businesses – eg stock market, night life
- Digital nomads
- Religious medical, digital, sports tourism, business, cultural tourism
- Look at markets and campaign around that

Strategies to engage domestic tourism

- Price points
- Permits and licensing

- Grass harvesting from vleis, Need EIA. Harvest and sell

- Diversification of markets
    - SADC and International markets, colleges, university, schools packages and educational offering
- Mobile tented camps – instead of TECs. Allows for more indigenous operators but diversifies the product
- Take park chalets back to retain the revenue

- Meetings and conferences on boats
- Conservation and research – look at areas of interest and do collaborative projects
- Grant proposals
- All stakeholders should meet for common objectives
- Risk of entry points into the park not being monitored
- Membership cards – SADC, Local. Monthly or annual. Pilot in Vic Falls and Zambezi
- Accessibility of roads better for local market
- Affordable accommodation for syudents
- Find a partner to setup Green Structure Research centre (instead of a conference Centre) which researchers can contribute to and can pay to visit to have an educational research and conservation tour
- Local planning authority – twinning to have parks better managed
- Local eactive review
- DMO to be open to stakeholder engagement
-

Collaborative Management

Key Components

Communities-who are the communities (identify and map them)

-Rural communities, business, tourism/service industry, tourist, city residence

-their interest,

-how to work and deal with the different communities' groups

-establish a community shared vision -in order to achieve a shared vision, it is imperative to go into all the diverse communities to establish contributions for shared vision

- Setting up of an integrated community management committee meeting quarterly

Education and awareness: identify gaps, which areas people need to hv info, how to communicate the message

Boundaries:

Corridors and connectivity

Transfrontier: at bi-national and multilateral engagements

Capacity building, formal training and skills transfer for locals-Tertiary hospitality institution as a school of excellence.

Community resource database- *bureau that has a list local people with skills required for key economic areas in the region (students etc.). This is in line with the government policies such as Devolution. But it has to be done right without marginalizing other people.*

Partner agencies

Guiding Principles

Open communication with stakeholders Communities- All engagements have to be inclusive

HWC coexistence improved

Funding for collaborative management improved and used in a transparent manner (levies??)

Communities benefit from PAs

NGOs, private sector and civil society seen as key partners for programme implementation.

Transfrontier linkages (*KAZA & bi-national Zimbabwe and Zambia in the case of WHP*), MEAs and heritage status are key guides for management.

Objectives

Communities receive benefits from tourism- Strategies *Employment bureau, A fund that will develop school of hospitality for training*

HWC resolution improved- *through working together and sharing ideas of all stakeholders involved in HWC resolution.*

Stakeholder awareness raised- Strategies *include current people managing the resources,*

Collaborative management improved Strategies *Collaborative Management Committee developed (ease of doing business ensured)*

Identification and incorporating of cultural sites into the development plans of the PAs.

Communities local Authorities and government are well aware of the ecological importance of the VF area.

Operations

Strategies

1. Sufficient trained staff with high morale
    - Better Remuneration
    - Access to clean water
    - Housing
    - Food
    - State of the equipment et. Gps, cybertrackers, drone, safe clothing
    - Continuous training
    - Community support to rangers e.g exchange programs in other area it exposure
    - Rewards
    - Good reward informer network- whistle blower fund
    - Picket points

2. Standard living conditions
    - Access to clean water
    - Standard accommodation
    - Adequate food
3. Training
4. Accessibility and communication
    - Good road networks within the park
    - Satellite radio

5. Collaborations with other organizations
6. Transparency from stakeholders
7. Anti-poaching
    - Mobile reaction unit
    - Strengthening of the canine unit
    - Use of high technology such as AUV Drones
    - Vehicle
8. Aerial support during reactions
9. Good management skills
10. MOUs should include operations obligations
11. Fire management

12. Anti-poaching
    - Mobile reaction base
    - Vehicle
13. Fire management
    - Manpower
    - Collaborations
    - Equipment

14. awareness and effective communication with the community
15. community inclusiveness- fair prices for locals

Meeting Photographs










Annex 1: Meeting Invitation

ZAMBEZI-VICTORIA FALLS-KAZUMA NATIONAL PARKS
DRAFT AGENDA – INITIALISATION MEETINGS - 9th and 10th MAY, 2022

Introduction

The Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority has initiated a planning process for three national parks in North-West Matabeleland - Zambezi NP, Victoria Falls NP and Kazuma Pan NP. The planning process follows a methodology used for other protected areas in Zimbabwe. As part of that process, an initialisation meeting will be held in Victoria Falls on 9th May for Zambezi and Victoria Falls and on the morning of the 10th May for Kazuma Pan. These meetings follow a field work, mapping and information gathering phase, where a wide range of stakeholders were consulted. The meetings will bring together stakeholders to discuss aspects of the management plans and develop the "higher levels" of the draft documents.

Zambezi NP and Victoria Falls NP will be treated as a single entity for planning purposes while Kazuma Pan will be a separate planning process. The documentation will also take the wider ecosystem into account, especially in Zimbabwe (Zambezi River to Hwange NP). And, as the City of Victoria Falls is strongly linked to both Zambezi and Victoria Falls National Parks, it is vital that planning takes developments (existing and proposed) in the city into account. Therefore key stakeholders from the Council area have also been invited.

Proposed Agenda

VICTORIA FALLS AND ZAMBEZI – 9th May, 2022	
Time	Item
08.00-08.30	Introductions, Protocols
08.30-09.30	Presentation (Process, Background)
09.30-10.30	Issues and Concerns
10.30-11.00	Tea
11.00-12.00	Exceptional Resources and Conservation Targets
12.00-12.30	Park Purpose and Vision
12.30-13.00	Zoning
13.00-14.00	Lunch
14.00-17.00	Programmes – Purpose, Key Components, Guiding Principles, Objectives

50-60 Stakeholders expected

KAZUMA PAN – 10th May, 2022	
Time	Item
08.00-08.15	Introductions, Protocols
08.15-08.45	Presentation (Process, Background)
08.45-09.15	Issues and Concerns
09.15-10.30	Exceptional Resources and Conservation Targets Park Purpose and Vision Zoning
10.30-11.00	Tea
11.00-13.00	Programmes – Purpose, Key Components, Guiding Principles, Objectives
13.00-14.00	Lunch

15-20 Stakeholders expected

Venue: Victoria Falls Safari Lodge

PRELIMINARY STAKEHOLDER INVITE LIST FOR VICTORIA FALLS/ZAMBEZI

ZPWMA	VFCC	Exist Operators	Prop. Operators
Regional Manager Principal Planner Area Managers Senior Ranger Ecologist Zambezi Ecologist Matetsi Tourism Officer	Mayor Town Clerk Town Planner GIS Person **District/Trad. Auth.** RDC CEO CAMPFIRE Traditional Authority	Lookout Café Shearwater Restaurant Tree Lodge Zambezi Crescent Old Drift Mpala Jena Chundu Island Sansimba Zambezi Sands Tsowa Island	Kandahar Picnic Picnic 21-25 Chundu Saminungu Vlei Borehole 3 View Point New Dawn Pinacle MJAir P.T.N. Camp I Zororai Liunga Bird Park
VFCC Operators	**Others**	**NGOs**	
Ilalla Lodge Shearwater Kingdom Vic Falls Hotel Elephant Hills Sprayview Vic Falls Safari Lodge A'Zambezi Rainbow	Forestry Commission Tourism Authority Customs/Immigration Batoka Dam ZIMNATCOM/UNESCO President's Office Police Army Prisons **Adjacent Areas** Matetsi Unit 7 Wild Is Life - Panda Lion Encounter - Fuller Shearwater -Fuller	IFAW WWF Vic Falls Anti-Poaching Unit Vic Falls Wildlife Trust Vic Falls EnviroWatch Bhejane Trust Environment Africa Connected Conservation Birdlife Others	

Annex 2: Participants

SN	NAME	ORGANISATION	DESIGNATION	EMAIL ADDRESS	PHONE
1	Clive Bradford	Wild Horizons	COO	clive@wildhorizons.co.zw	0772144777
2	Quinton Sole	Ilala/Palm Hotel	GM	projects@ilalalodge	0778167993
3	Jesica Dawson	VFWT	Exec Dir	jessica@vicfallswildlifetrust	07122
4	Craig White	Wild Horizons	COO	craig@wildhorizons.co.zw	0772144780
5	Adrian Reed	Glamping Africa	Director	adrianread@upafrica.com	0772208368
6	Nigel Theisen	Independant		nigeltheisen@gmail.com	0772324336
7	Veronica Chapman	Greenline Africa	Trustee	veronica@greenlineafrica.org	0772161810
8	Charlene Hewat	Greenline Africa	Trustee	charlie@greenlineafrica.org	0772161810
9	Phillip Kuvawoga	IFAW	Director-landscape	pkuvawoga@ifaw.org	0773923279
10	Chief Mvuthu	Local Gvt			0771133453
11	Mark Bosch	Zambezi Crescent	Director	mark@tngroup.co.za	0825515288
12	Sarah Dhliwayo	The Vic Falls Hotel	HR Manager	hrmanager@victoriafallshotel.com	0773473573
13	Robert T Sachikonye	Connected Conservation	Admin	robbysachy@gmail.com	0778702510
14	Tom Sianaga	Rainforest Traders Association	Secretary	tomsiananga@gmail.com	0777752326
15	Trevor Lane	Bhejane Trust	CEO	trevor@bhejanetrust.org	0777057001
16	Brian Gurney	Matetsi River Lodge	Conservation MGR	brian@matetsivictoriafalls.com	
17	Travolta Chatyoka	Matetsi River Lodge	Operations manager		
18	Marshall Jonga	Pinnacle	CEO	marshalljonga@gmail.com	0773914010
19	Edmore Kasira	Batoka-Zambezi Sands	GM	ekasira@batokahospitality.com	0772882511
20	Tendai Mudombi	Mosi Development	Planning officer	tpmudombi@gmail.com	0775969702
21	Rudo Chitombi	ZRP	OIC district	chitombirudo@gmail.com	0772744225
22	Butholezwe Moyo	ZPCS	ZIC FALLS PRISONS	Butholezwem77@gmail.com	0773960399
23	Vusumuzi Baloyi	Self		vbaloyi07@gmail.com	
24	Elizabeth Curiger	Pure Africa			
25	Frances Jones	VFEW	chairperson	francesjoneszw@gmail.com	
26	Tony Peel	Vfew	chairperson	INFO@victoriafallsevirowatch	
27	Luke Brown	Zambesia Conservation Alliance	CO-FOUNDER	luke@zambesia.com	
28	Julia Pierini	Birdlife	CEO	juliapierini@birdlifezimbabwe.org	
29	Allan Sparrow	Zca	CONSULTANT	sparrow@allan@	
30	Anald Musonza	Africa Albida Tourism-VFSL	RESORT GM	gm@saflodge.co.zw	0777134309
31	Petrus Kok	Tuskers-Siansimba	GM	petrusbuckkok@gmail.com	
32	James Chikwena	ZRP	P.O	jameschikwena@gmail.com	
33	Jimmy M Baloyi	Vic Falls Residents Association		jmbaloyi@yahoo.com	
34	Shelley Cox	We Are Victoria Falls	COODINATOR	shelley@wearevictoriafalls.com	0774641622
35	Chris Ndiweni	Maylane Tours	Director		
36	Charles Chakanya	Kalai	Director	charlse@vfanytime.co.zw	0712629336
37	Brian Nyabuno	VFEW	Trust manager	info@victoriafallsenvirowatch.org	0719644996
38	Brenda Finaughty	Victoria Falls Investments	operations	brenda@victoriafallsinvestments	0774983967
39	Phindile Ncube	HRDC	CEO		
40	Nxolelani Ncube	Hrdc	Env. Off	Nxoleni77@gmail.com	0778116887
41	Mathew Muleya	ZIMPARKS	ZANU PF DCC	comrademleya@zimparks.org.zw	0773601272

SN	NAME	ORGANISATION	DESIGNATION	EMAIL ADDRESS	PHONE
42	Mike Davis	Shearwater	CCO	mike@shearwater.co.zw	0773228085
43	Clive Bradford	Wild Horizons	COO	clive@wildhorizons.co.zw	0772144777
44	Daphine Madhlamoto	ZIMPARKS	ECOLOGIST	dmadhlamoto@zimparks.org.zw	0775528800
45	Mkululi Ndlovu	ZIMPARKS	ECOLOGIST	mndlovu@zimparks.org.zw	
46	Amanda Vambe	ZIMPARKS	ECOLOGIST	avambe@zimparks.org.zw	
47	M Mbikiyana	ZIMPARKS	SENIOR AREA MGR	mmbikiyana@zimparks.org.zw	
48	A Chingombe	ZIMPARKS	BDM	achingombe@zimparks.org.zw	
49	Peter Nyadowa	ZIMPARKS	BEM	pnyadowa@zimparks.org.zw	
50	T Dhlembewu	ZIMPARKS	BDE	tdhlembewu@zimparks.org.zw	
51	M Matipano	ZIMPARKS	BDE	mmatitapano@zimparks.org.zw	
52	Rudo Chasi	ZIMPARKS	LEGAL	rchasi@zimparks.org.zw	
53	Praymore Ncube				
54	Kelvin Moyo				
55	Makumire	ZIMPARKS			
56	Duncan Elliot	Tsowa Island			
57	Brent Dalond				
58	Ntombizami Ncube	VFCC		townplanner@vfm.co.zw	
59	Hlanganani Ndlovu	VFCC		hndlovu@gmail.com	
60	Kossam Maunsa				
61	Major S Dube	ZNA			
62	Captain P Matsiya				
63	Taurai Mabika				
64	Larry Norton				
65	Adrian Swales				
66	Samson Chibaya	ZIMPARKS		schibaya@zimparks.org.zw	
67	Malvern Karidozo	Connected Conservation		mkaridozo@gmail.com	
68	Dudzai Gava				
69	Jason Friend	Mpalajena			
70	Tsikadzaishe Mberi	ZTA		ttsika@gmail.com	
71	Ian Games	Facilitator			

Annex 3: Invite List

	Category	Organisation	Title	Name
1	Administration	Parks	Regional Manager	Samson Chibaya
2	Administration	Parks	Chief Planner	Courage Mutema
3	Administration	Parks	Area Manager	Marvellous Mbikiyana
4	Administration	Parks	Ecologist	Amanda Vambe
5	Administration	Parks	Senior Wildlife officer	maxwell nyamvura
6	Administration	Parks	Ecologist Matetsi	Mukululi Ndlovu
7	Administration	Parks	Area Manager Kazuma	Makumire
8	Administration	VF TC	Mayor	Dlamini
9	Administration	VF TC	Town Clerk	Ronnie Dube
10	Administration	VF TC	Town Planner	ntombizami ncube
11	Administration	VF TC	GIS Person	hlanganani ndlovu
12	Administration	Police		
13	Administration	Prisons		
14	Administration	Presidents Office		
15	Administration	Army		
16	Administration	EMA		nothani ndlovu
17	Administration	Tourism Authority	regional manager	tsikadzaishe mberi
18	Administration	Customs/Immigration		
19	Administration	Railways		
20	Administration	Batoka Dam		
21	Administration	Hwange RDC	CEO	Pindile Ncube
22	Administration	Hwange RDC	CAMPFIRE	Ncube
23	Administration	Traditional Leader	Mvutu	
24	Administration	Traditional Leader	Shana	
25	Tourism	Vic Falls Park	Wild Horiizons	Clive Bradshaw
26	Tourism	Vic Falls Park	Wild Horiizons	Shane White
27	Tourism	Vic Falls Park	Tree Lodge	Shepherd Chivhuna
28	Tourism	Vic Falls Park	Shearwater Resturant	Clement Mukwasi
29	Tourism	Vic Falls Park Proposed	Restaurant	Andrew Lane
30	Tourism	Zambezi Park	Wild Horizons	Craig White
31	Tourism	Zambezi Park	Zambezi Cresent	Roddy Meiring
32	Tourism	Zambezi Park	Kandahar Picnic	Cybrand
33	Tourism	Zambezi Park	Picnic 21-25	Donald Mudenda
34	Tourism	Zambezi Park	Mpala Jena	Kevin Lang
35	Tourism	Zambezi Park	Chundu	Tichafa Tongogara
36	Tourism	Zambezi Park	Chundu Island	African Encounter
37	Tourism	Zambezi Park	Sansimba	Tuskers Investments
38	Tourism	Zambezi Park	Zambezi Sands	Masiwa
39	Tourism	Zambezi Park	Tsowa Island	Isibindi Group
40	Tourism	Zambezi Park	Saminungu Vlei	Rick Gobe
41	Tourism	Zambezi Park	Borehole 3	Adrian Reed

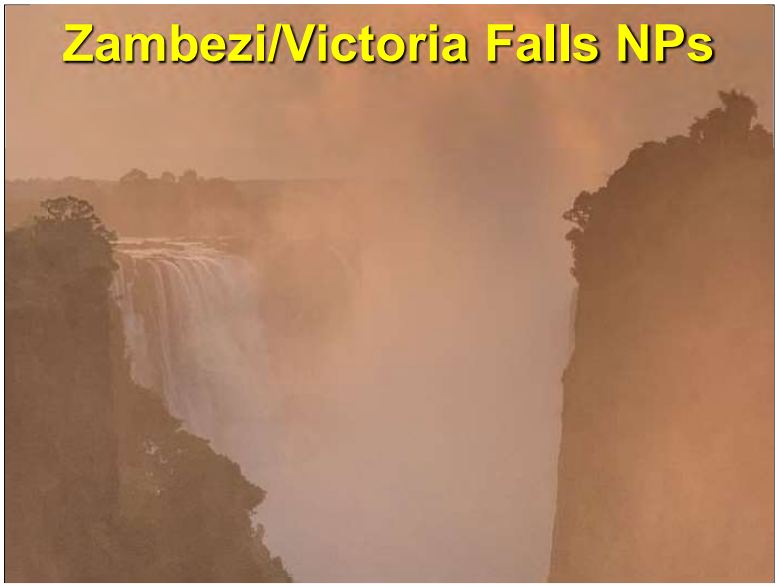
	Category	Organisation	Title	Name
42	Tourism	Zambezi Park	View Point	Stuart Cranswick
43	Tourism	Zambezi Park Proposed	New Dawn	Mercy Mushangwe
44	Tourism	Zambezi Park Proposed	Pinacle	P Chiyangwa
45	Tourism	Zambezi Park Proposed	MJAir	Jecksen Makarichi
46	Tourism	Zambezi Park Proposed	P.T.N.	
47	Tourism	Zambezi Park Proposed	Camp I	Ranktouch?
48	Tourism	Zambezi Park Proposed	Zororai	Danacom??
49	Tourism	Zambezi Park Proposed	Liunga	
50	Tourism	Zambezi Park Proposed	Bird Park	L.Yeatmen
51	Tourism	Zambezi Park Proposed	Island Lodge	Xiaofeng Feng
52	Tourism	Zambezi Park Proposed	Jetty	Xiaofeng Feng
53	Tourism	Zambezi Park Proposed	Chamabonda 17km peg	Xiaofeng Feng
54	Tourism	Council Land	Ilalla Lodge	Jim Brown
55	Tourism	Council Land	Shearwater	Mike Davis
56	Tourism	Council Land	Pioneers	Bruno De Leo
57	Tourism	Council Land	Kingdom	African Sun
58	Tourism	Council Land	Vic Falls Hotel	African Sun
59	Tourism	Council Land	Elephant Hills	African Sun
60	Tourism	Council Land	Sprayview	Cresta
61	Tourism	Council Land	Vic Falls Safari Lodge	Dave Glyn
62	Tourism	Council Land	A'Zambezi	Rainbow Tourism
63	Tourism	Council Land	Rainbow	Rainbow Tourism
64	Tourism	Other	African Conservation Travel	Shelly Cox
65	Tourism	Other	Wilderness Safaris	Keith Vincent
66	Tourism	Other		Paul Connolly
67	Tourism	Other	Machaba Safaris	Ephias Mambume
68	Tourism	Kazuma Park	Kazuma Balloons	Carl van der Reit
69	Tourism	Kazuma Park	Kazuma Camp	Floyd Ambrose
70	Tourism	Matetsi 7	Matetsi	Brian Gurney
71	Tourism	Matesi 7	Katombora Island	Tasiwa Mparuri
72	Tourism	Panda Masue	Wild Is Life	Jos Dankworth
73	Tourism	Fuller Forest	Lion Encounter	Nathan Webb
74	Tourism	Fuller Forest	Shearwater	Mike Davis
75	Conservation	Security	Vic Falls Anti-Poaching Unit	Charles Brightman
76	Conservation	Research	Vic Falls Wildlife Trust	Rodger Parry
77	Conservation	Research	Vic Falls Wildlife Trust	Chris Foggin
78	Conservation	Conservation	Vic Falls EnviroWatch	Tony Peel
79	Conservation	Conservation	Bhejane Trust	Trevor Lane
80	Conservation	Conservation	Environment Africa	Charlene Hewatt
81	Conservation	Conservation	Connected Conservation	Malvern Karidozo
82	Conservation	Conservation	Connected Conservation	Loki Osbourne
83	Conservation	Conservation	Stakeholder	Larry Norton
84	Conservation	Conservation	Zambesia	Robin Brown

	Category	Organisation	Title	Name
85	Conservation	Conservation	Guides Assoc	Rob Laurie
86	Conservation	Conservation	Birdlife	Julia Pierini
87	Conservation	Conservation	IFAW	Phillip Kuvawoga
88	Conservation	Conservation	IFAW	Nelson Mhlanga
89	Conservation	Conservation	WWF	Enos Shumba
90	Conservation	Conservation	ZIMNATCOM	Buela Chipoyera
91	Conservation	Conservation	UNESCO	Lidia Arthur Brito
92	Conservation	Conservation	UNESCO	Guy Brouke
93	Tourism		Pure Africa	Elisabeth Curiger
94	Concerned Citizen			Susan Chenaux-Repond
95	Concerned Citizen			Stuart Danks
96	Concerned Citizen			Mary-Linda Geldenhuys
97	Concerned Citizen			Sarie McKenzie

Annex 4: Presentation

- Introduction
- Situation Analysis
- VFCC Presentation
- Process Outline
- Planning Tasks





AGENDA

VICTORIA FALLS AND ZAMBEZI – 9th May, 2022	
Time	Item
08.00-08.30	Introductions, Protocols
08.30-09.30	Presentation (Process, Background)
09.30-10.30	Issues and Concerns
10.30-11.00	Tea
11.00-12.00	Exceptional Resources and Conservation Targets
12.00-12.30	Park Purpose and Vision
12.30-13.00	Zoning
13.00-14.00	Lunch
14.00-17.00	Programmes – Purpose, Key Components, Guiding Principles, Objectives

MEETING PURPOSE

- Initial stakeholder meeting to share information and generate discussions that will lead to a management plan
- We are also looking for information to complete the documentation so if anyone can help it would be appreciated
- Some of what comes out may offend some people, so please don't shoot the messenger

MEETING RULES

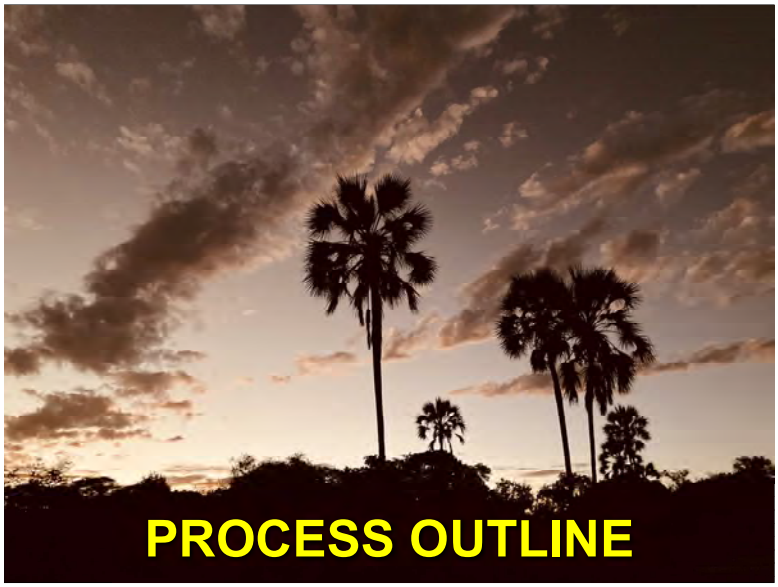
- This is a ZPWMA planning meeting
- Tourism is an important part of it, but a park plan needs to consider many other aspects
- We know tourism is contentious and that this is the first opportunity for some time for people to be informed and state their positions
- Please - we need to respect each other.

KEY POINTS

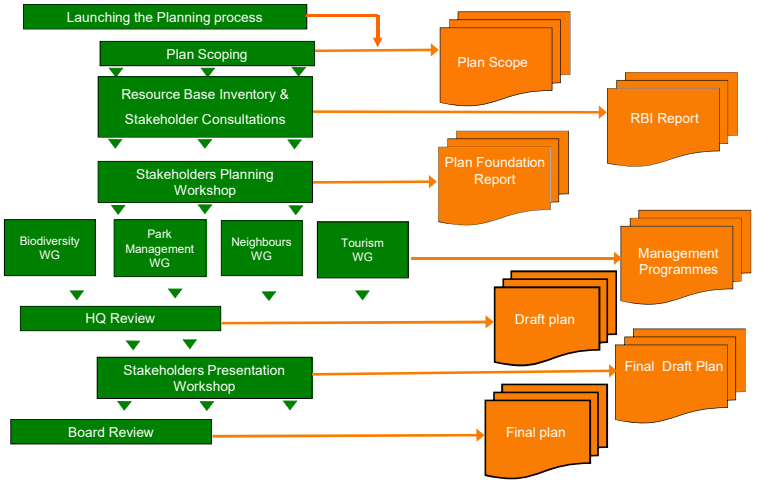
- Firstly, I commended ZPWMA for making this a public planning process and inviting stakeholders they may not agree with.
- Secondly thanks to IFAW for funding the process. We have been looking for funds to do this for many years now

PRESENTATION FORMAT

- Introduction
- Process Outline
- Situation Analysis
- Planning Tasks



Overview of the Management Planning Process



PROCESS TIMELINE

- **Initial Assessment**
  (November, 2021 and April, 2022)
- **Initialisation Meeting**
  (May, 2022)
- **Draft Development**
  (June-September 2022)
- **Validation Meeting**
  (November, 2022)

MAIN DOCUMENT STUCTURE

Introduction and Plan Foundations

- **Summary**
- **Plan Function and Structure, Process Description**
- **Exceptional Resource Values**
- **Purpose**
- **Zonation**
- **Programme Overview**

Programmes

- **Ecosystems**
- **Tourism**
- **Collaborative Management**
- **Operations**

ANNEXES

Background Information
Situation Analysis
Meeting Participation
Records of participants, venues etc etc (table)
Other Information

PROGRAMME STUCTURE

Programmes

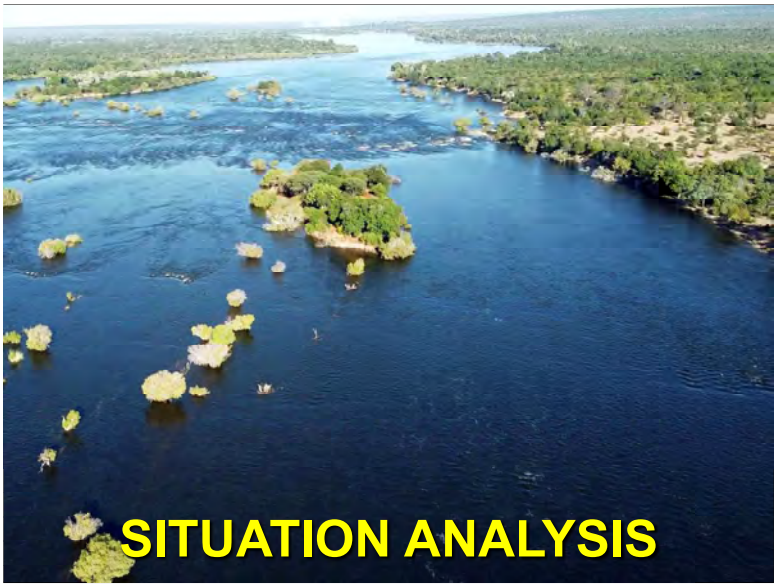
- **Programme Description and Purpose**
- **Management Philosophy and Guiding Principles**
- **Logframe for 3 year action plan**
  (objectives, strategies, activities)

Table 27: Summary and three year Activity plan: Park Operations Programme

OBJECTIVE 1: Sufficient trained staff with high morale

Strategy	Activity	Notes	Implementation Schedule	Resp.	Verification
1.1: Optimised staff numbers	Detailed proposal for staff numbers. To take into account ZPWMA and partners (NPR being the main one)	Includes housing assessment and phased implementation	End 2020	AM, CM	Proposal
	Staff compliment increased, especially at ranger level. Partners may be willing to second rangers to park until ZPWMA rangers become available	30%per annum	Phased starting in 2021	HQ HR, AM	30% ground staff increase by end of 2020
1.2: Improve staff performance and professionalism	Code of conduct implemented	Ensure all staff aware, also Operation Manual	Ongoing	AM, HQ HR	Records of awareness lecture
	Capacity building and training programmes implemented. Liaison with Chirisa to include their rangers	Crime scene management, Weaponry, Ballistics, forensics, First aid, Legislation familiarity, driving, basic vehicle maintenance. Vital that permission for ZPWMA to attend these are received in time.	Ongoing and refresher	AM, NPR, WWF	Training reports
		Public relations training	Ongoing		
		Trainees becoming trainers protocol	Ongoing		
		Capture senior staff expertise	Ongoing		
	Appraisal and incentive system developed	Build on Sables incentive scheme but look for sustainability	In place and ongoing	AM, NPR	Incentive reporting and payments
	Industrial relations harmonised	Workers committee meetings with outputs acted on	Monthly? and ongoing	AM	Monthly and annual reports
1.3: Upgrade recreational facilities	Expansion of recreational area	Seating, element protection, toilet facilities, solar etc	End 2020	AM, NPR	Building expanded
	Improvement of sports facilities	Upgrade of soccer field	End 2020	AM, CP	Area upgraded



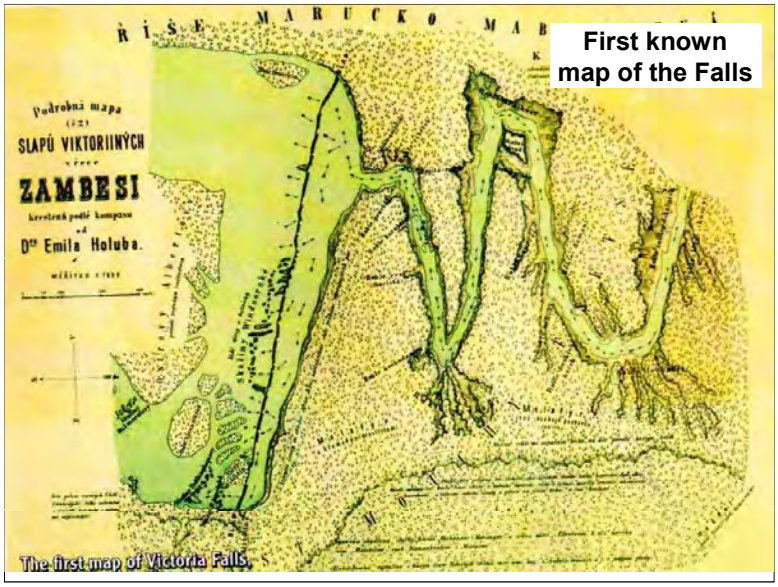


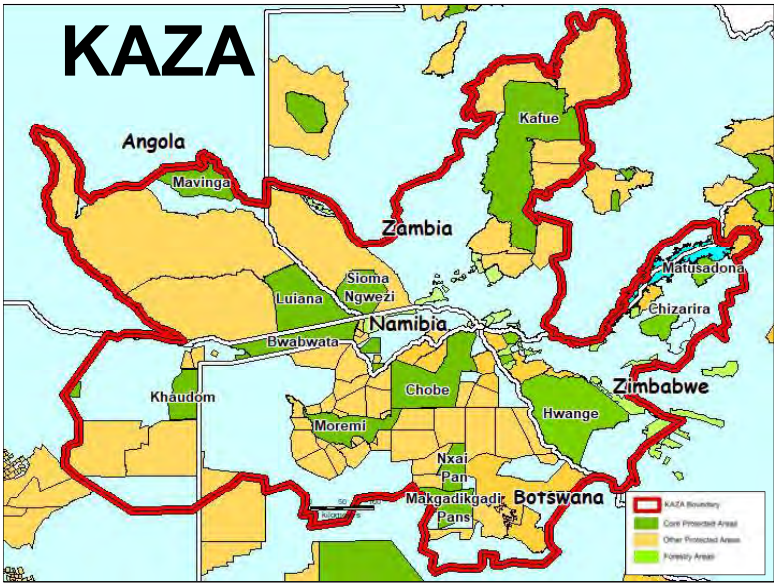
MAPS

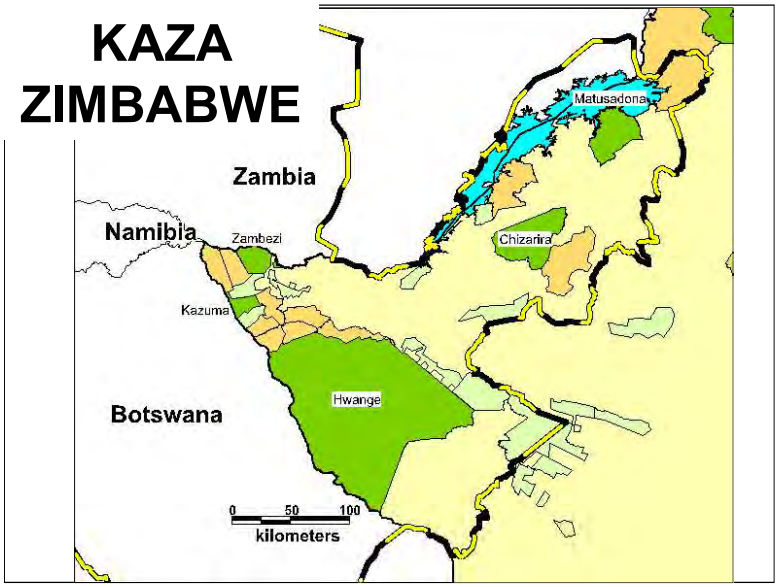
- An ecosystem view will be taken for the planning. The protected areas, and indeed Victoria Falls city, are part of the wider ecological and social system
- Of course, there will be detailed information on the focal parks as well

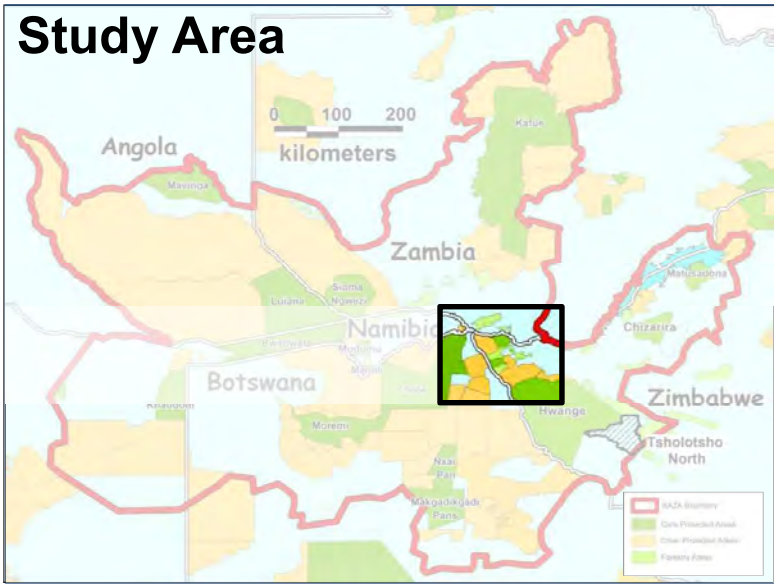
MAPS

- As the “study area” covers four countries but we are only concerned with the management of the Zimbabwean side the maps will focus on Zimbabwe
- Where data for the other countries is easily accessible it will be included.
- If not, it will be omitted. Collecting four sets of data takes time beyond the scope of this work







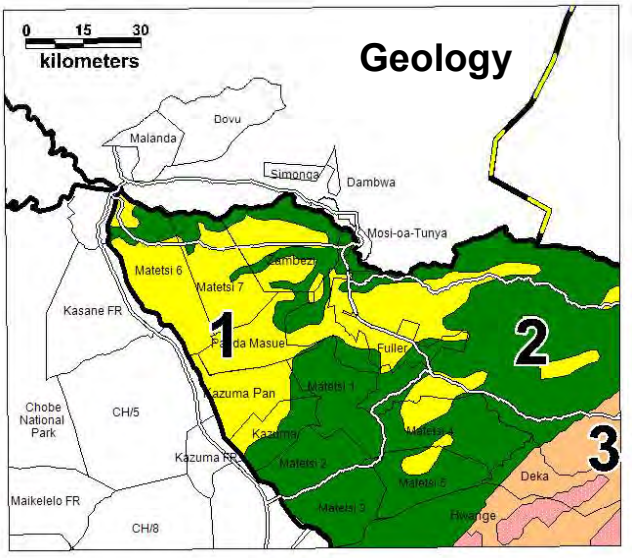


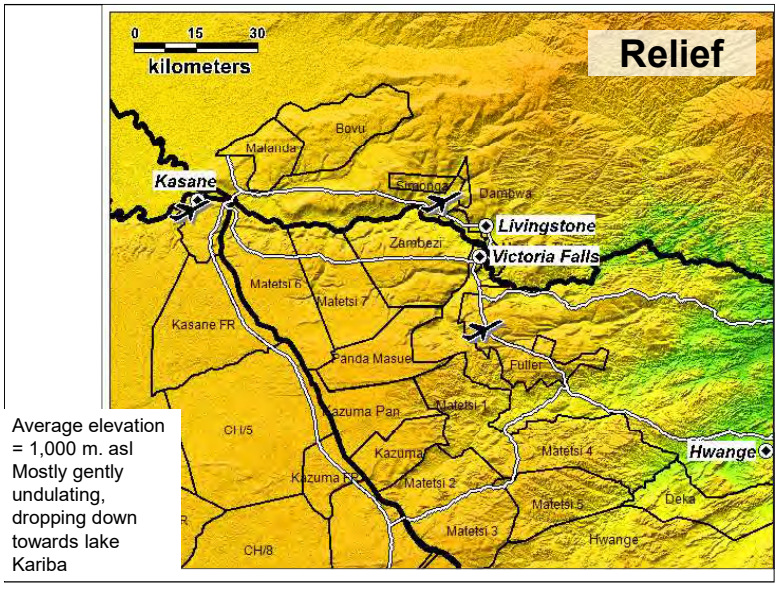


1 = Kalahari Sands

2 = Basalt derived dolerites

3 = Granites

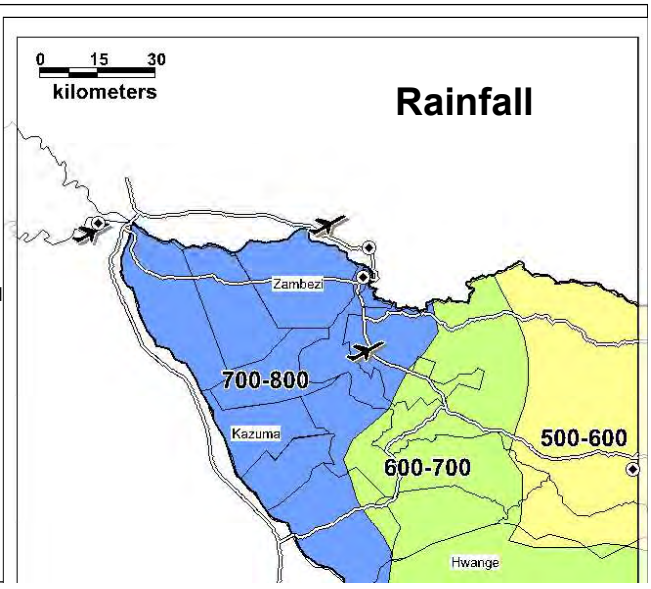




Average elevation = 1,000 m. asl
Mostly gently undulating, dropping down towards lake Kariba

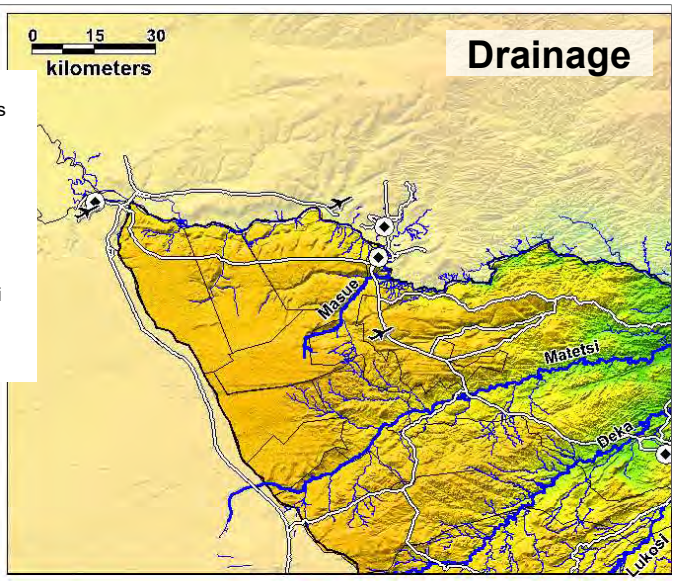
Rainfall gradient between east and west with west significantly higher

Zambezi and Falls parks get around 700-800 mm annum



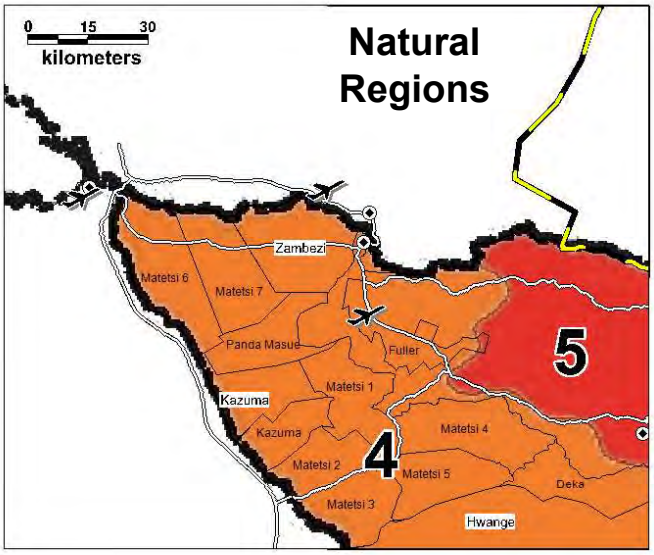
Zambezi river forms northern boundary.

Major tributaries include
- Masue
- Matetsi
- Deka
- Lukosi



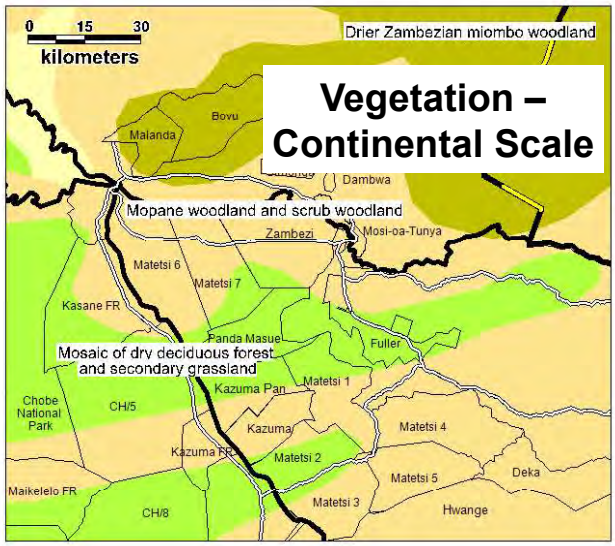
Mostly NR 4
Dry spells in rains, frequent droughts, unsuitable for dryland cropping

NR 5 towards Kariba

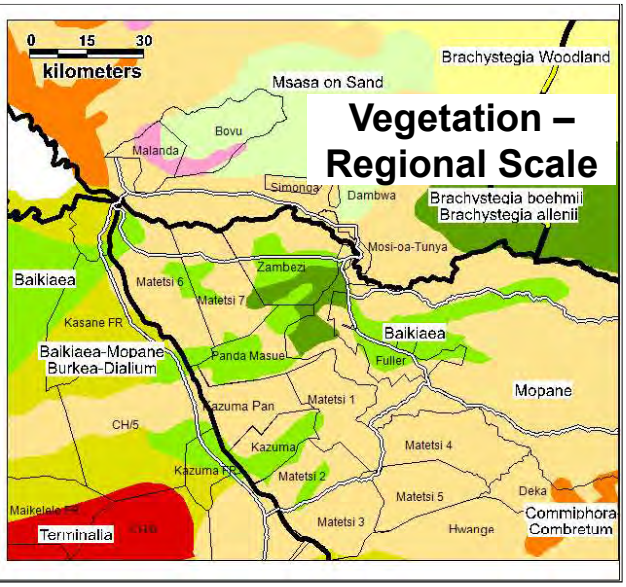




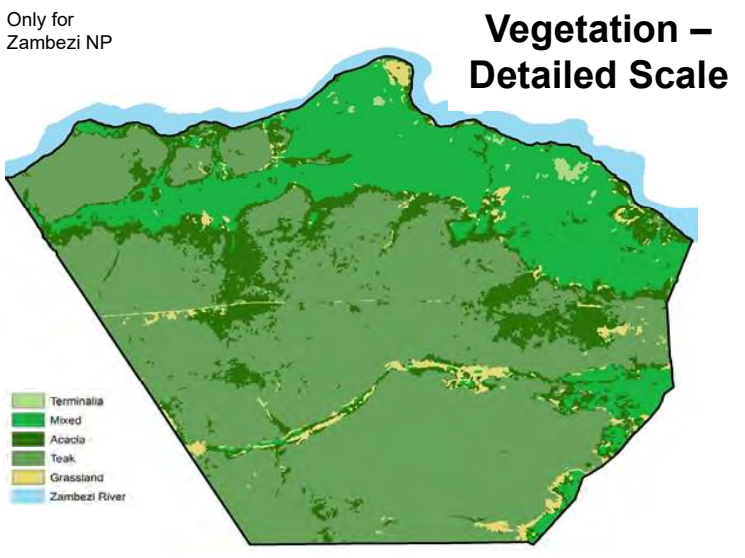
Three main types
- Mopane
- Miombo
- Mosaic



- Mopane
- Baikiaea
- Miombo
- Terminalia



Only for Zambezi NP

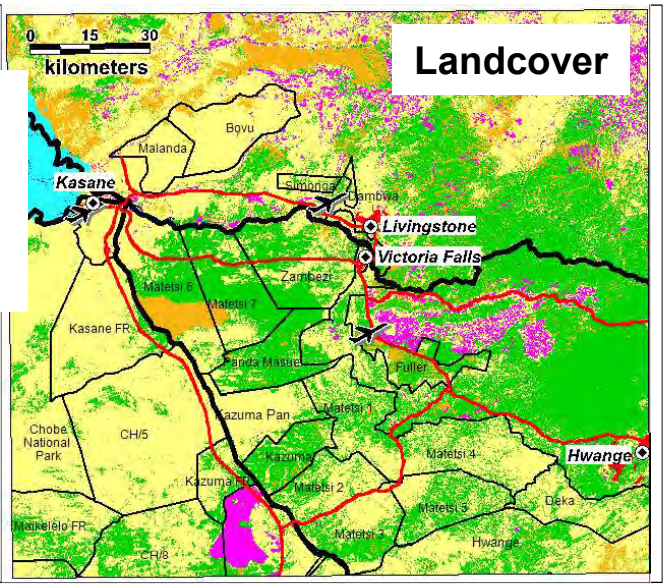


Landcover

Purple = cultivation

Red = settlement

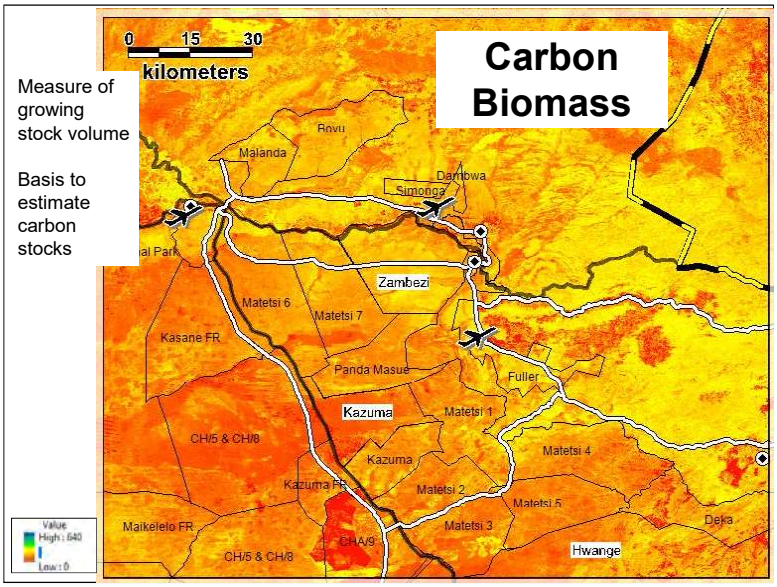
Yellow = Open woodland



Carbon Biomass

Measure of growing stock volume

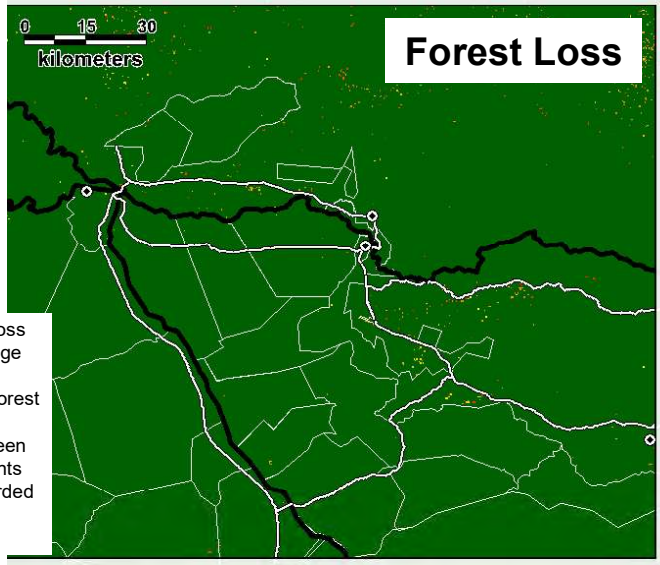
Basis to estimate carbon stocks



Forest Loss

Forest loss in Hwange CL and Fuller Forest

Dark green represents no recorded loss

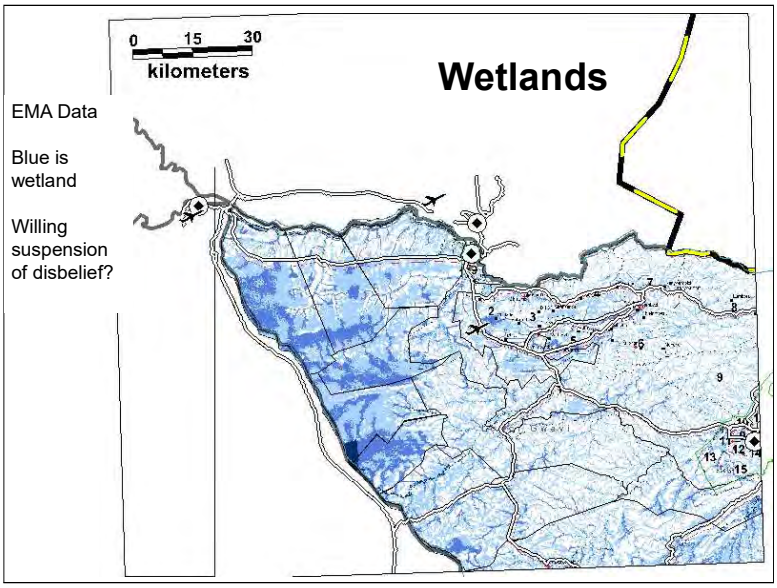


Wetlands

EMA Data

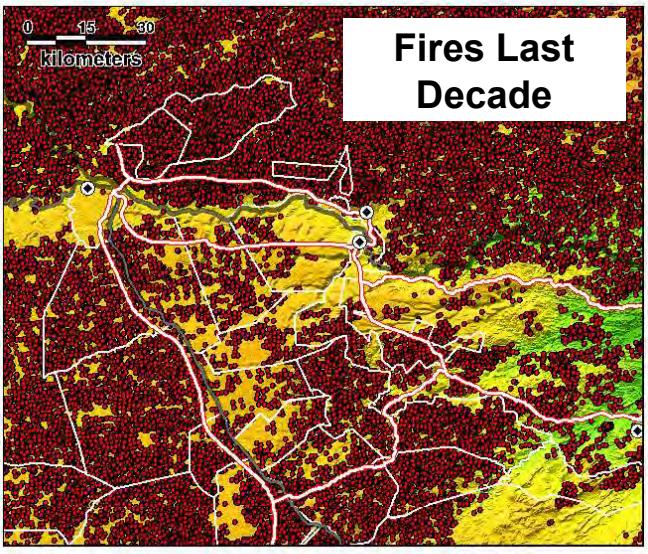
Blue is wetland

Willing suspension of disbelief?



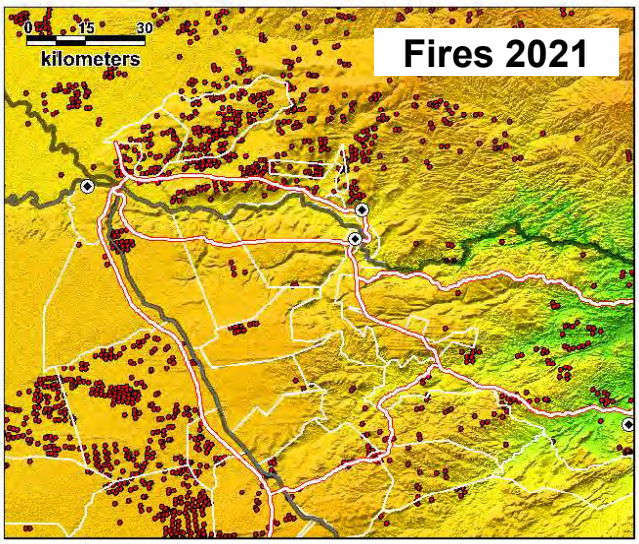
Fires Last Decade

Safari areas with significant fires over the last 10 years

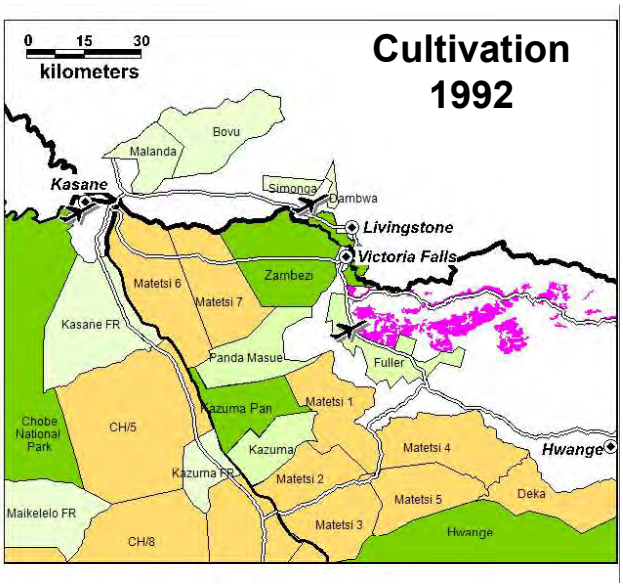


Fires 2021

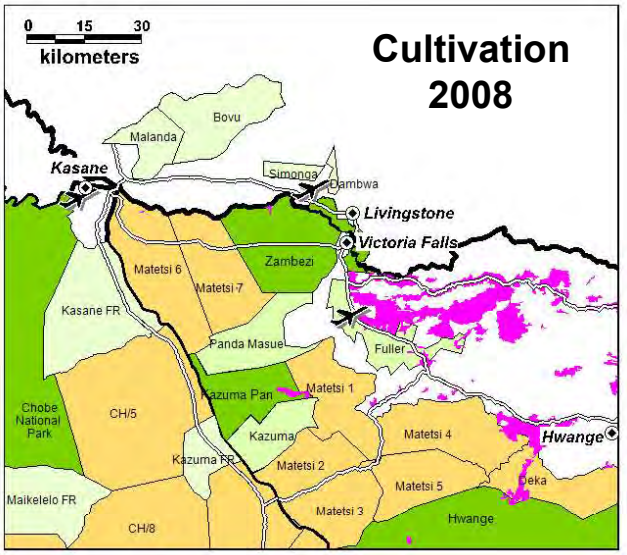
Zimbabwe side with relatively few fires in 2021



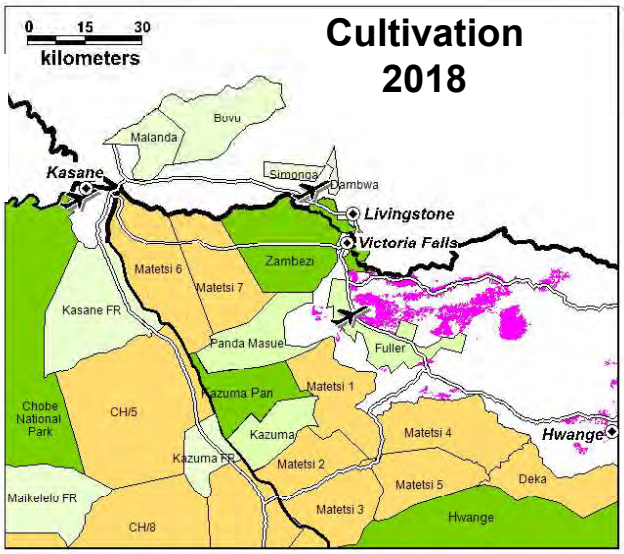
Confined to Hwange CL and up to Fuller Forest Boundary



2008 data shows significant cultivation in protected areas



Probably a better representation than the 2008 data

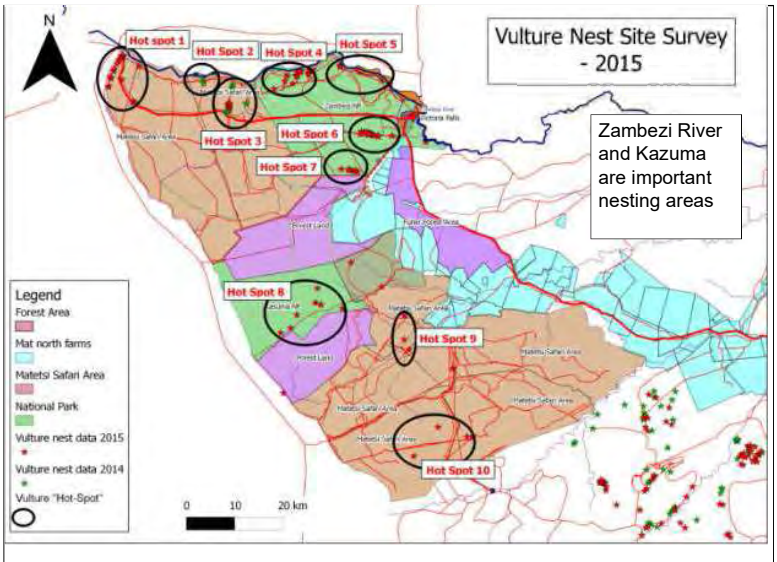




WILDLIFE – ZAMBEZI NP

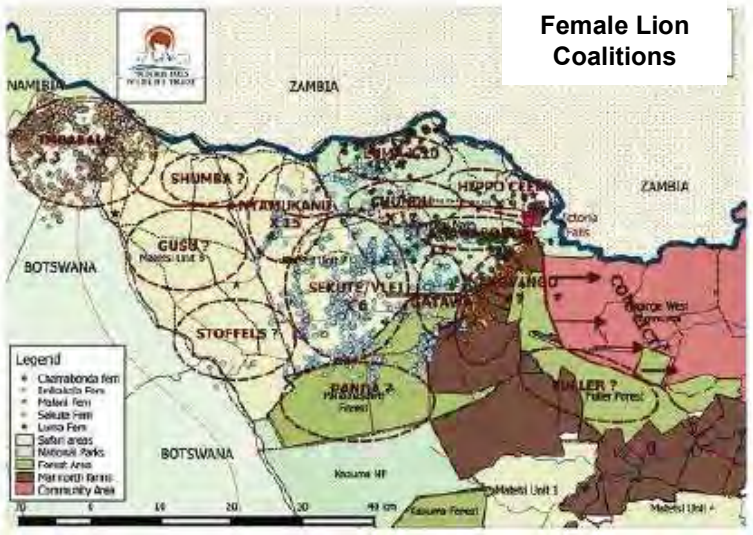
Elephants
Buffalo
Roan
Kudu
Hippo
Crocodile
Bushbuck

Hyena
Lion
Leopard



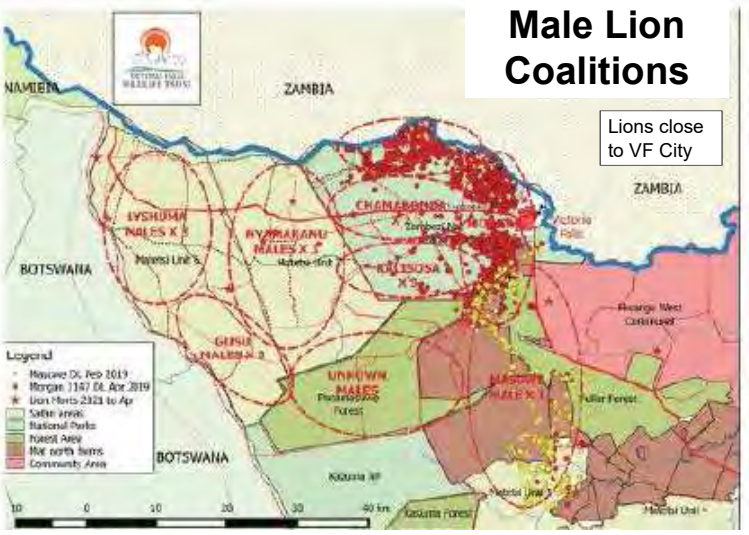
Zambezi River and Kazuma are important nesting areas

Female Lion Coalitions



Male Lion Coalitions

Lions close to VF City

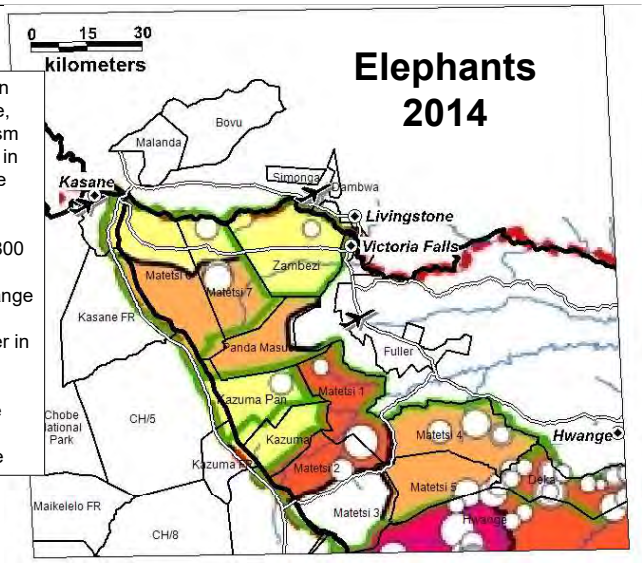


Key species in the landscape, both for tourism and their role in human wildlife conflict

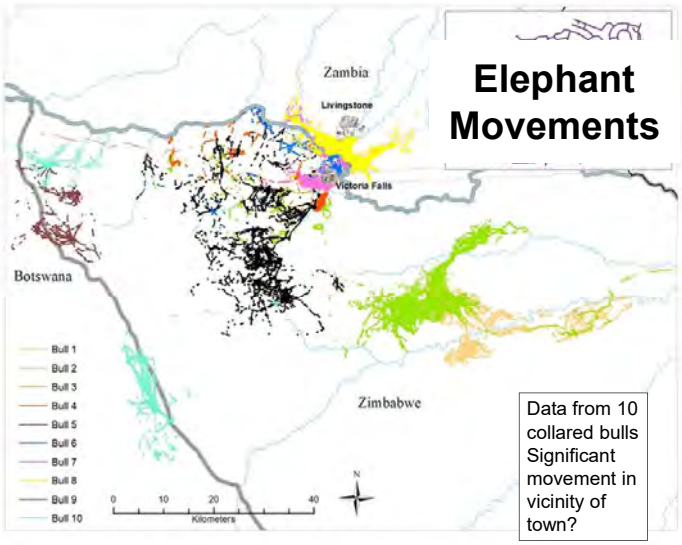
Estimated 4,800 elephants between Hwange NP and the Zambezi River in 2014

200 along the river, 1,400 in Panda Masue

Elephants 2014

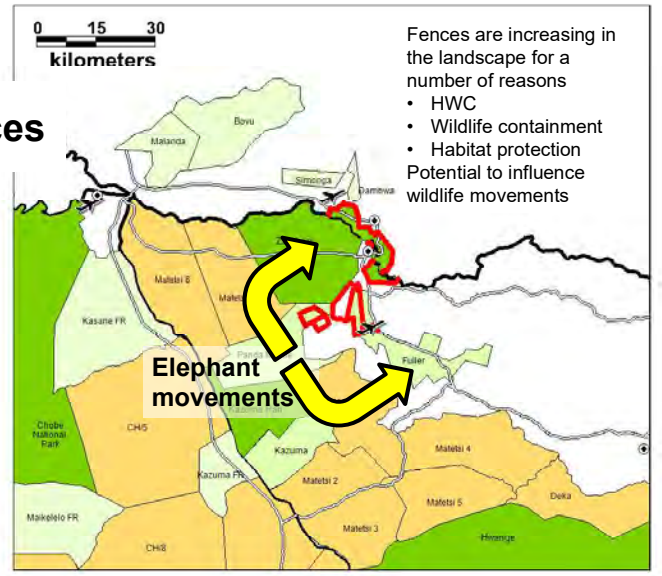


Elephant Movements



Data from 10 collared bulls Significant movement in vicinity of town?

Fences

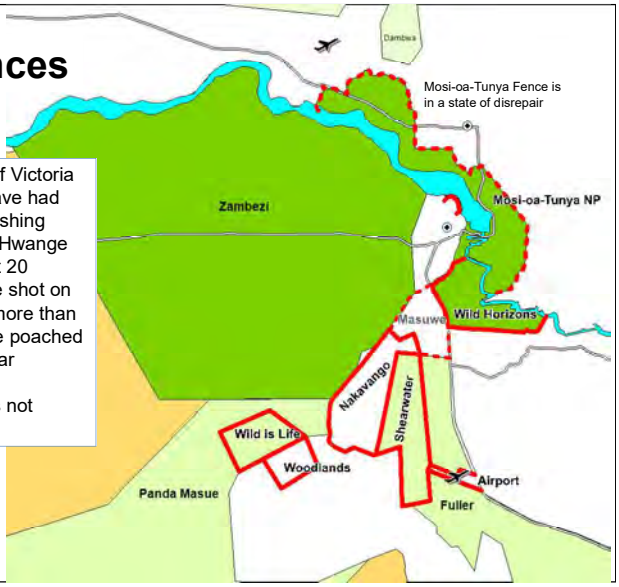


Fences are increasing in the landscape for a number of reasons

- HWC
- Wildlife containment
- Habitat protection

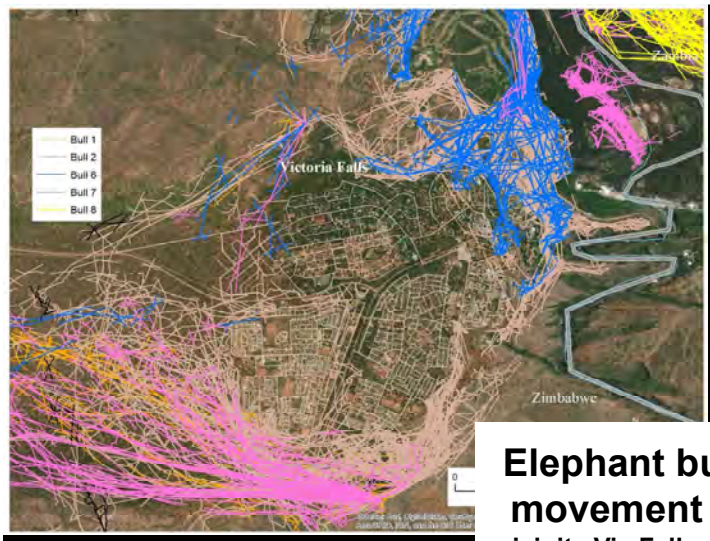
Potential to influence wildlife movements

Fences

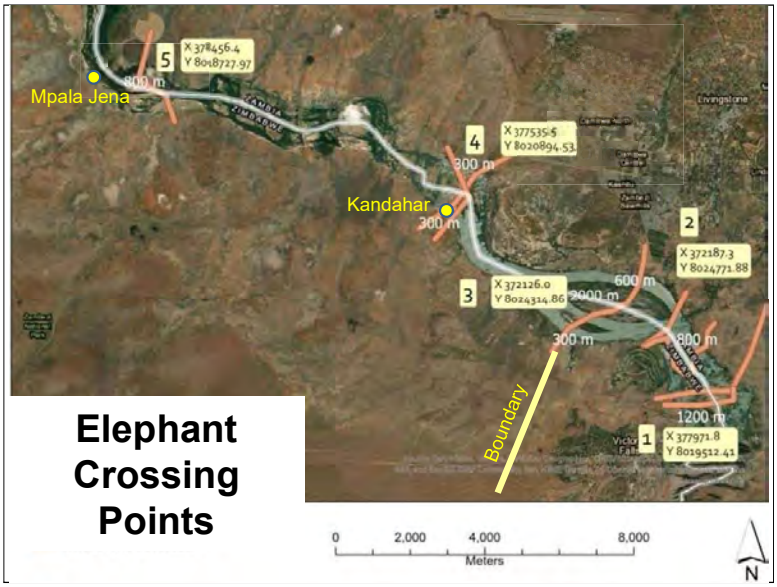


In the vicinity of Victoria Falls fences have had the effect of pushing elephants into Hwange CL and at least 20 elephants were shot on PAC in 2021, more than those that were poached in the same year

Airport fence is not electrified



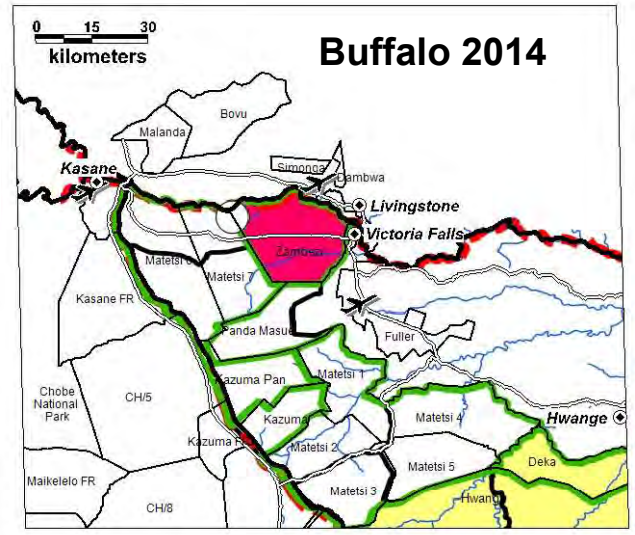
Elephant bull movement in vicinity Vic Falls city

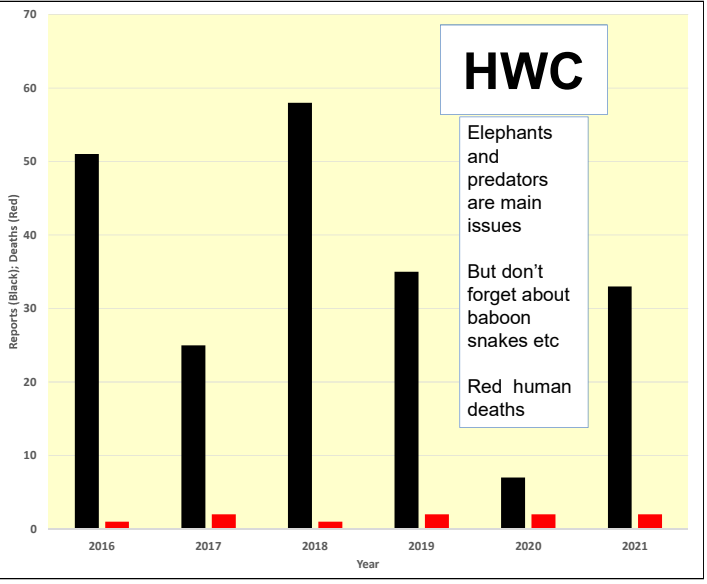


Elephant Crossing Points

1,000 buffalo estimated for Zambezi NP in 2014.

None seen elsewhere





Elephants and predators are main issues

But don't forget about baboon snakes etc

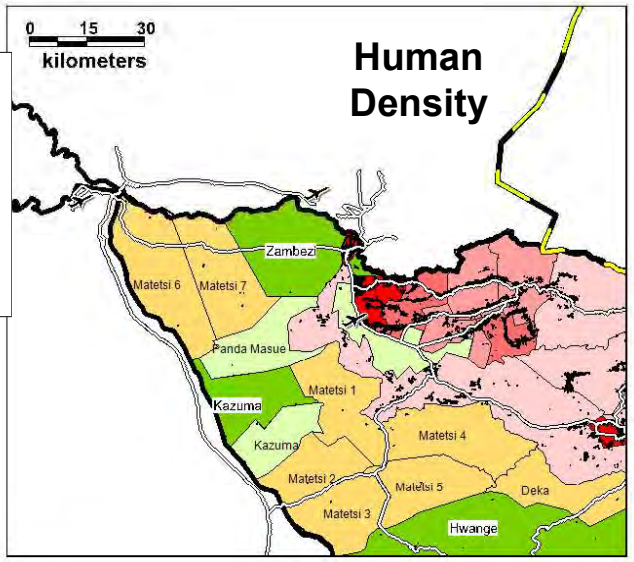
Red human deaths



ADMINISTRATION, HUMAN IMPACTS ETC

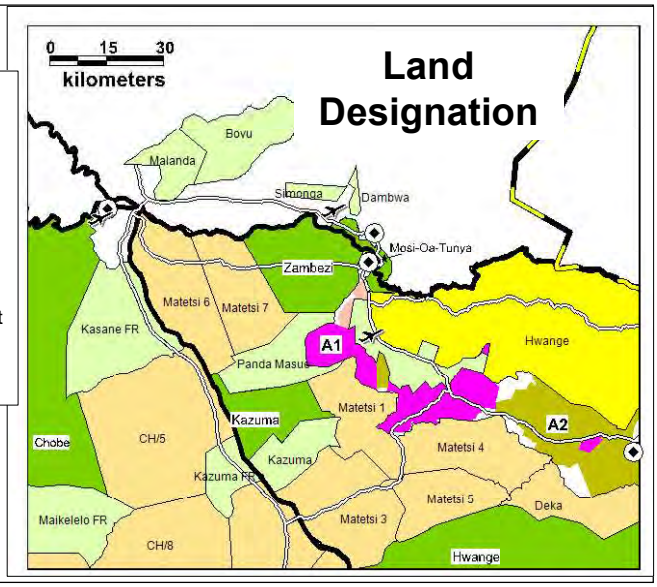
Based on 2012 census data

Outside of urban areas highest density between Vic Falls NP and Fuller Forest



Significant protected areas in Zimbabwe and Botswana

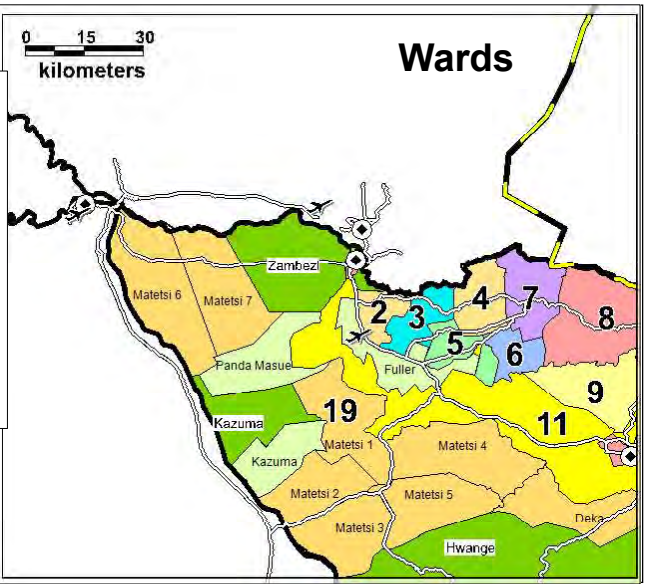
Communal and A1 and A2 resettlement areas in Zimbabwe



19 wards in District

Ward 11 covers former commercial farms (now resettlement areas)

Ward 19 covers protected areas



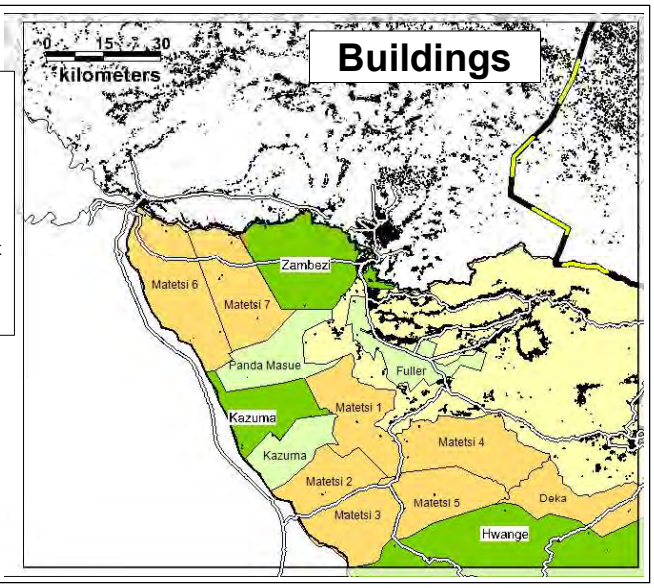
Two traditional authorities in study area

Map shows shows centre of area of influence



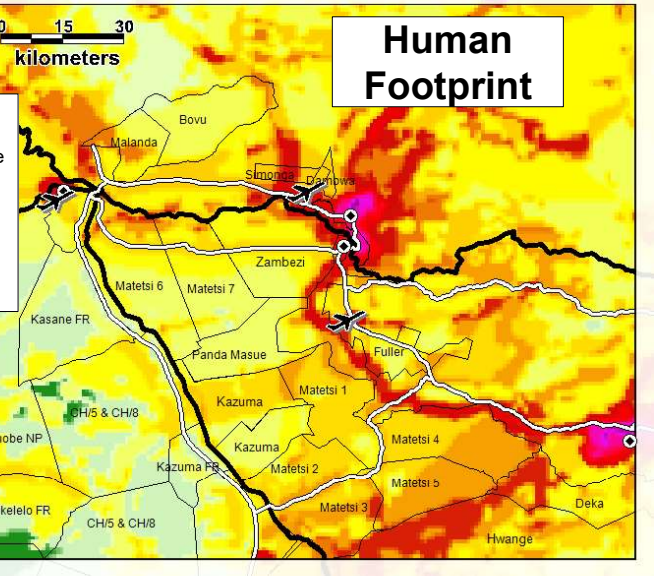
Ongoing computer analysis of satellite imagery

Some mistakes but is improving with each iteration



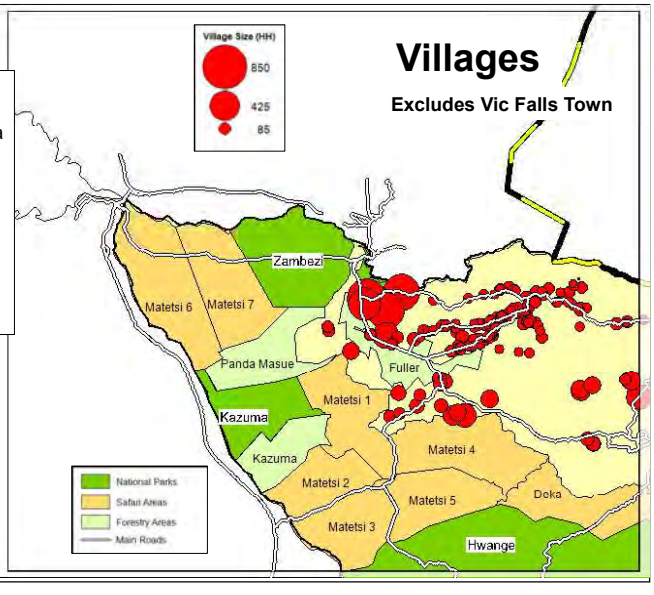
Red to purple means more disturbance

Green means less human activity



Estimated 150 villages in study area with nearly 6,000 house holds

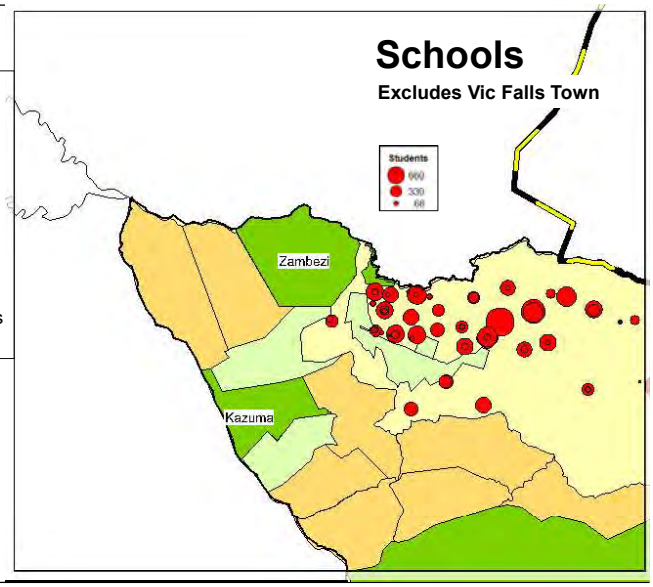
Largest close to Vic Falls



Nearly 60 schools in study area

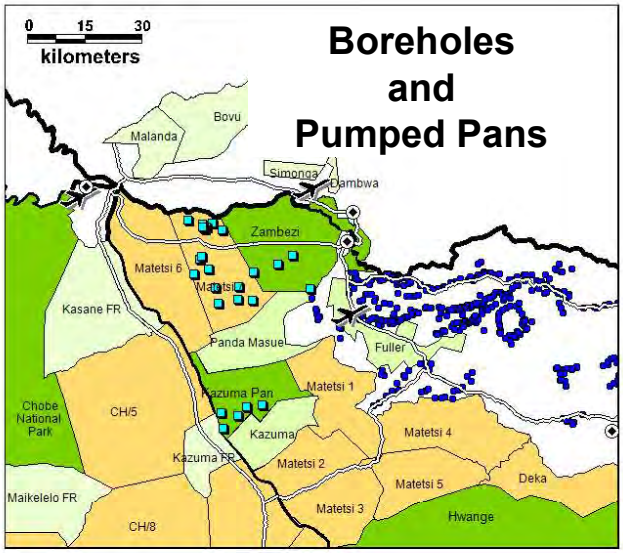
Enrolment estimated at 9,000

Largest is Mbizha with 700 students

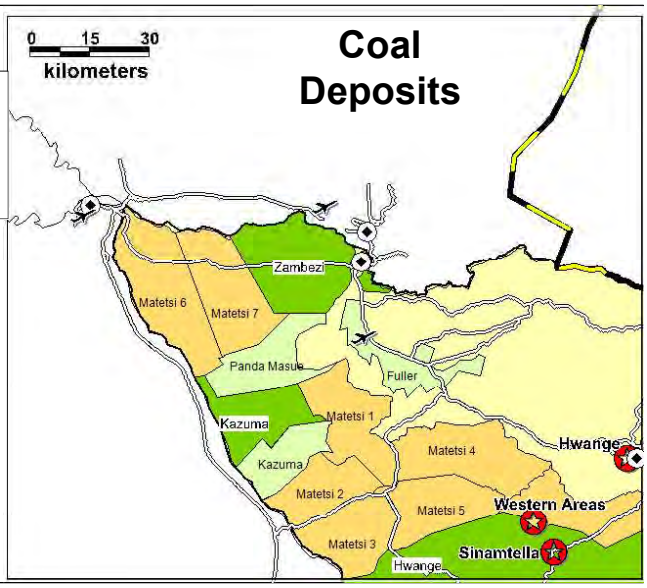


Boreholes in Communal and Resettled Land

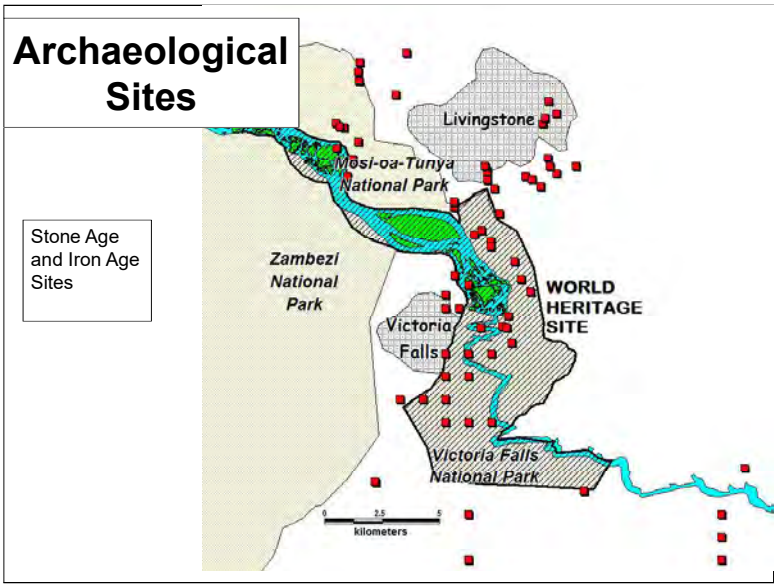
Pumped pan database is a work in progress



Exploitable deposits in Hwange, Deka SA and Hwange NP

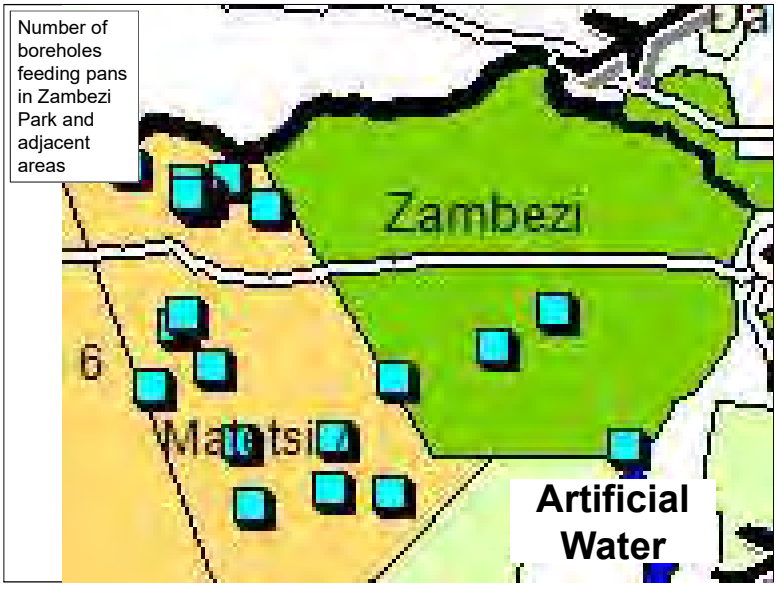


Stone Age and Iron Age Sites



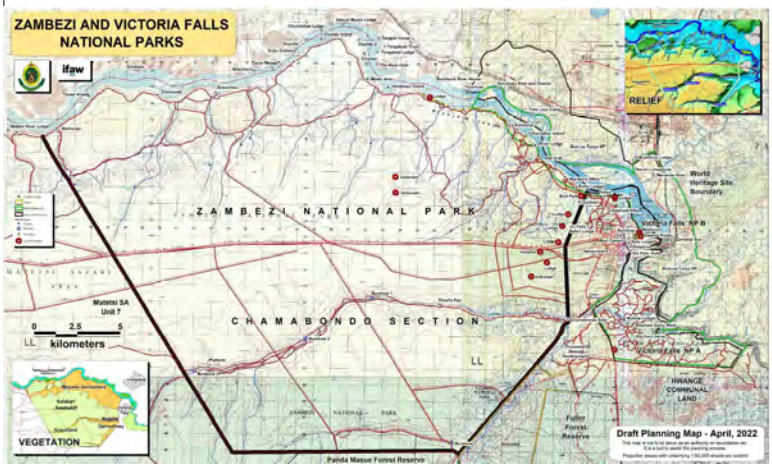


Number of boreholes feeding pans in Zambezi Park and adjacent areas

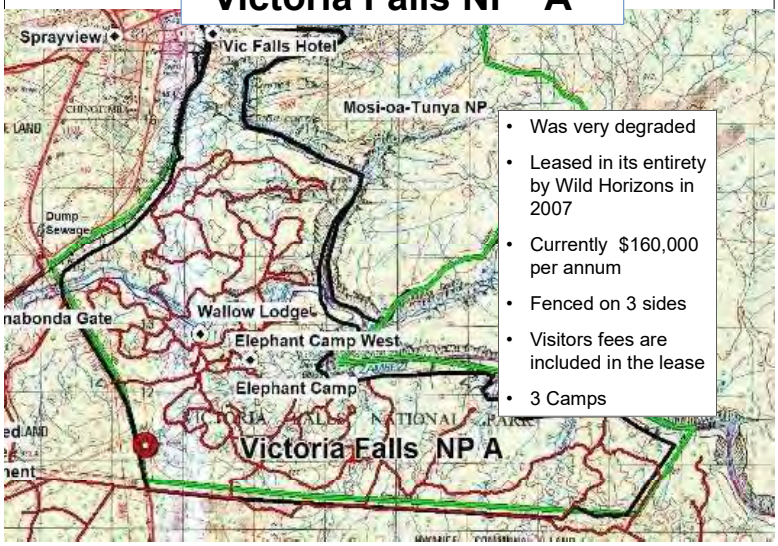




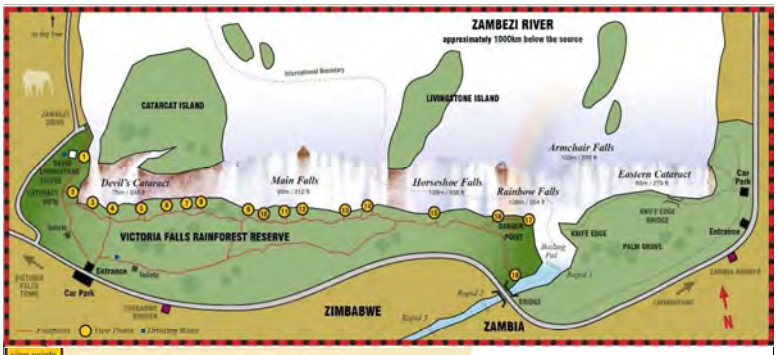
Victoria Falls and Zambezi NPs



Victoria Falls NP "A"



- Was very degraded
- Leased in its entirety by Wild Horizons in 2007
- Currently $160,000 per annum
- Fenced on 3 sides
- Visitors fees are included in the lease
- 3 Camps



1 -	David Livingstone Statue and view of Devil's Cataract.
2 -	The Chainwalk. Walk part-way down the chasm for a beautiful view right down to the Main Falls, spray allowing. Good PM rainbows.
3 to 7 -	Views of Devil's Cataract going towards Main Falls.
8 -	Excellent view of the Main Falls and good morning photos.
9 to13 -	Nice views of the Main Falls, spray allowing.
14 -	View of Livingstone Island, the Horseshoe Falls and back along the Main Falls. Good AM rainbows.
15 -	View of the Horseshoe Falls & Livingstone Island.
16 -	The Rainbow Falls.
17 -	Danger Point. Views of Rainbow Falls, Armchair Falls, Eastern Cataract and the Boiling Pot where the water from both sides of the Falls mixes. Good photos esp PM.
18 -	Bridge view. See the Victoria Falls Bridge and maybe even catch sight of the Steam Train crossing or a Bungi jumper.

RAIN FOREST

VISION

There does not appear to be a vison for the Victoria Falls.
But VFCC does have a vision for the city as we shall see

There are conflicting opinions regarding its future

1. An attraction based on maximising visitation and income generation with little regard for its natural environment. We have seen grandiose schemes for development of restaurants, Ferris wheels, race tracks, housing estates etc etc since the 1960s and they are still coming
2. An attraction based on natural beauty and conservation that will stand out in an increasingly money orientated world and will still generate income

Is there a middle ground?

Tourism Data

Given that the Victoria Falls and Zambezi NPs represent a significant proportion of the income to ZPWMA the tourism records are not great.

It has been difficult to obtain consolidated records and the records from different sources have a habit of not adding up. Perhaps I have not found the correct source yet.…

In addition, the ZTA records also proved difficult to obtain

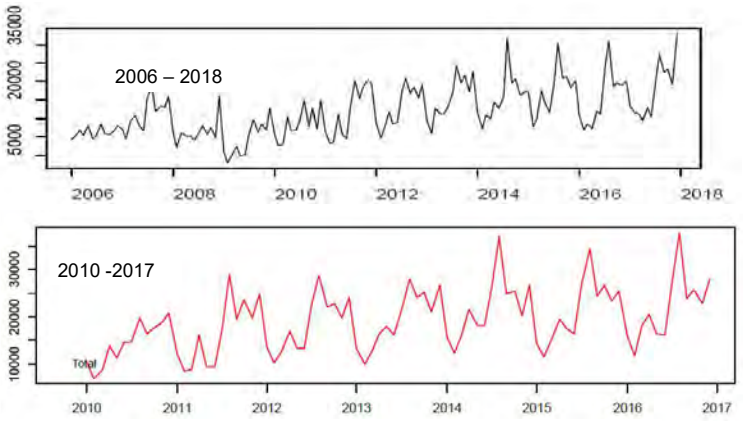
The following analysis should be viewed with this in mind

Visitor Activities

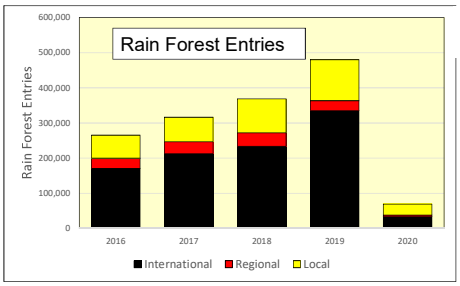
Although there are many activities on offer in the Falls and surrounds the average tourist visiting Victoria Falls carries out 4 main activities, of which National Parks raise a per person entrance fee:

Rainforest Visit -	$30
Sunset cruise -	$10
Helicopter ride -	$15
Game Drive in Zambezi NP -	$15

Tourism Data



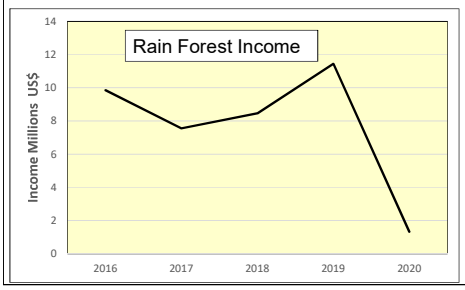
Monthly entries to Rain Forest
(Makoni and Chikobvu, 2018)

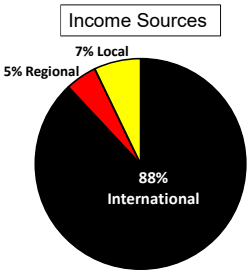


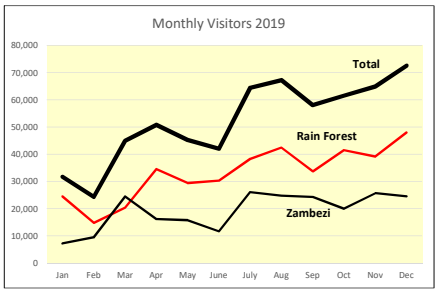
Tourism Data

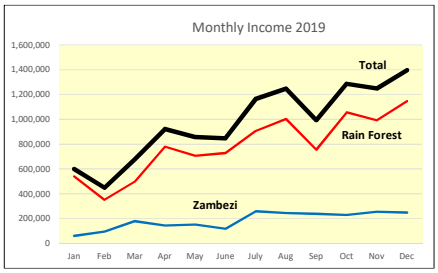
Visitors as indicated by Rain Forest entries going up
20% more in 2017
17% more in 2018
30% more in 2019
New Airport 2017/2018

2020 - COVID









Tourism Data

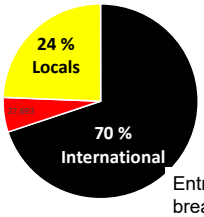
Chose 2019 as last normal year before COVID

- 628,000 Total Entries
- 398,000 to Rain Forest
- 230,000 to Zambezi NP

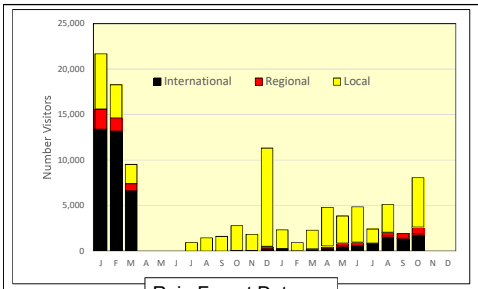
63% of entries are to rain forest

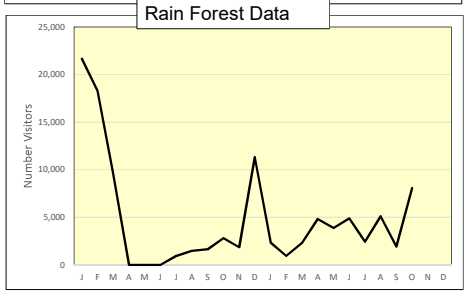
- $ 11.7 million Total Income
- $ 9.5 million from Rainforest
- $ 2.2 million from Zambezi NP

80% of income is from Rain Forest



Entry breakdown



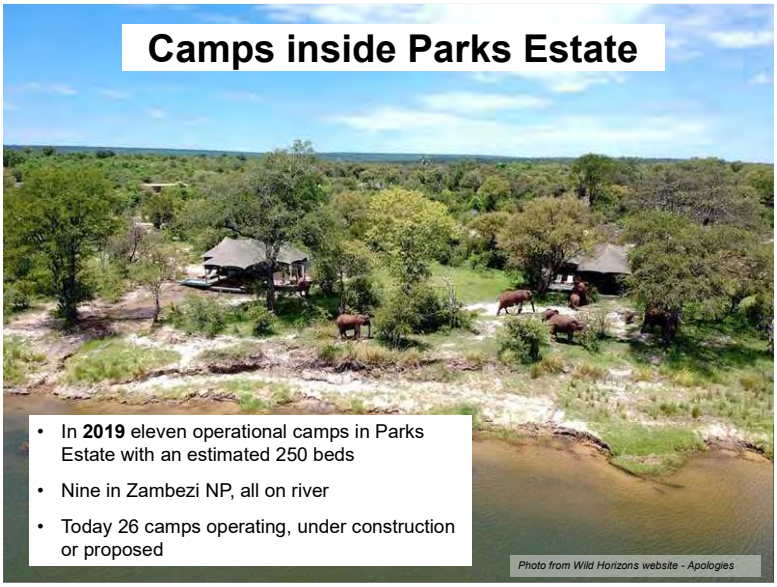


Tourism Data *2020-2021*

Reflects importance of the local market

Although entries for locals are $7 as opposed to $20 and $30 for regional and foreigners

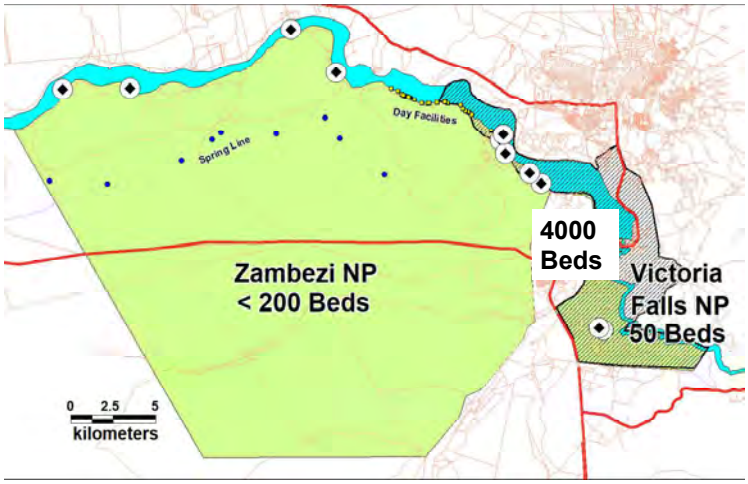
Camps inside Parks Estate



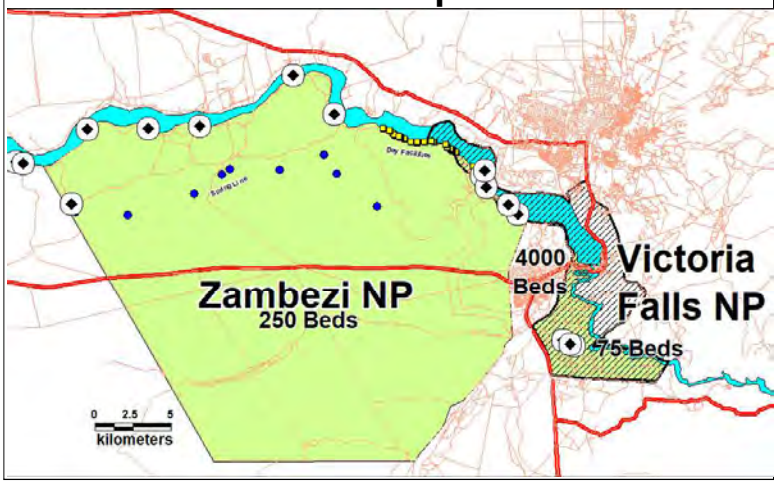
- In **2019** eleven operational camps in Parks Estate with an estimated 250 beds
- Nine in Zambezi NP, all on river
- Today 26 camps operating, under construction or proposed

Photo from Wild Horizons website - Apologies

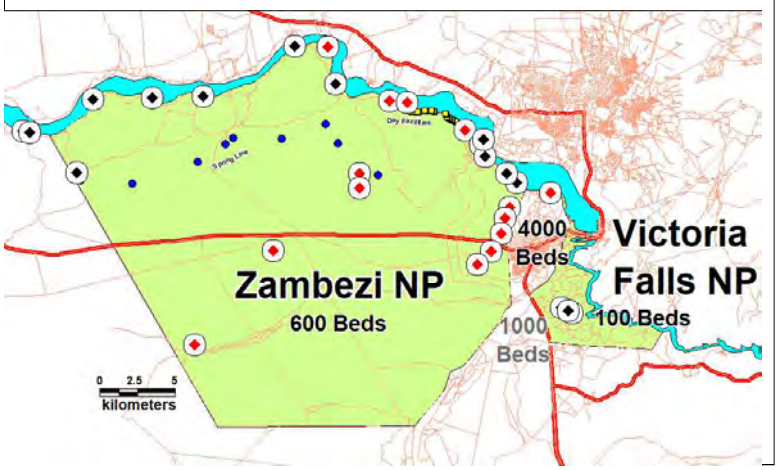
2019 – Nine Camps



Operational in 2022
10 Camps



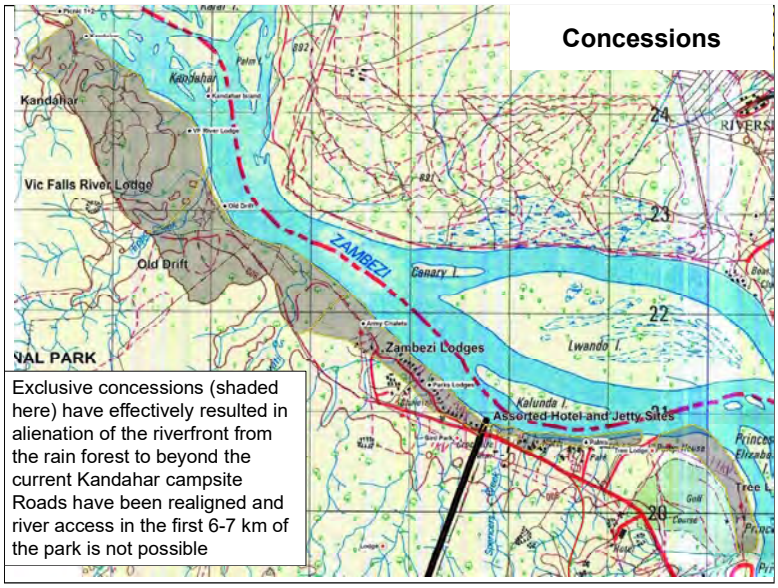
Operational, Under Construction or Lease in Progress 2022 – 24 camps – Not set in stone, some under discussion



Positive Effects of Concessions

- Concessions help with protection issues, especially in remote areas
- Assistance with road maintenance
- Concessions were a cushion for hard times during covid
- Who actually helps parks – mostly new operators in last two years. Current operators were not forthcoming
- Way forward? Porous concessions to allow public access?

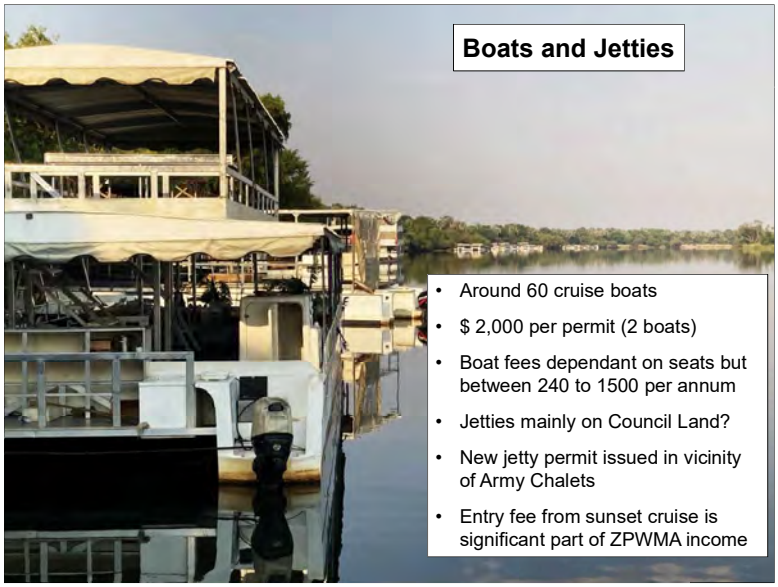
Concessions



Exclusive concessions (shaded here) have effectively resulted in alienation of the riverfront from the rain forest to beyond the current Kandahar campsite Roads have been realigned and river access in the first 6-7 km of the park is not possible

Concessions





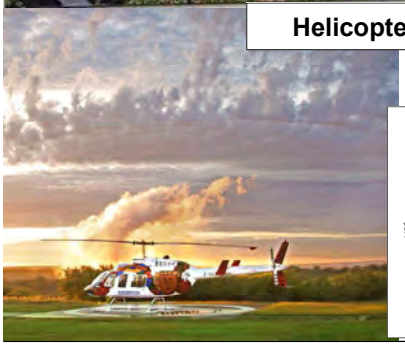
Boats and Jetties

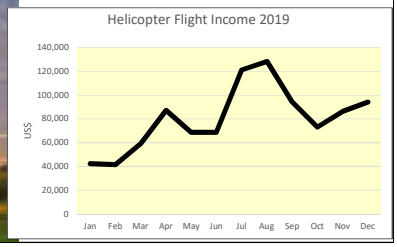
- Around 60 cruise boats
- $ 2,000 per permit (2 boats)
- Boat fees dependant on seats but between 240 to 1500 per annum
- Jetties mainly on Council Land?
- New jetty permit issued in vicinity of Army Chalets
- Entry fee from sunset cruise is significant part of ZPWMA income



Helicopters

- Several companies in Zimbabwe
- In 2019 over 64,000 passengers
- Parks income in 2019 = nearly 1 million
- Noise pollution with time restrictions. Cumulative effect of Zambia/Zimbabwe
- Safety concerns





Changing Markets

- This happening all the time
- For example, in the Falls we have seen the rise and decline of whitewater rafting
- At its peak there could have been 100 rafts on the river on a daily basis
- Now (in 2019 at any rate) there are probably 100 rafts a month
- Reasons include shift in age of visitors, opening up of South Africa, etc
- There is a need to be adaptable to these shifts



Remnants of public walkway between Rain Forest and A'Zambezi Lodge

Incomes

Leases – Using known annual rental information and right to lease fees an estimate of income was made. Includes Units 6 and 7. It is assumed that all leases are paid up. Remember that, according to current regulations these can be in RTGS, representing a significant saving to the operator and a diminished spending power for ZPWMA

Rain Forest Entries – Highest visitation rates for any Zimbabwean park coupled with high entry fees. Using the information available for 2019 (last full year pre covid) an estimation of income was made based on local, regional and international visitor rates

Zambezi NP Entries – Zambezi NP has one of the highest visitation rates of any Zimbabwean park (Nearly 3.5 times those for Hwange). It is assumed that the majority were sunset cruise entries. The same 2019 data was used for the estimate

Helicopter Flights – Again 2019 data with $15 per person as a parks fee

Boats – Number of boating permits, boats and fees

Other – Operator fees, vehicle fees etc

Stress that this is approximate

ESTIMATED INCOMES

Leases –	**3 million (1.5 approx. in RTGS)**
Rain Forest Entries –	**9.5 million**
Zambezi NP Entries –	**2.2 million**
Helicopter Flights	**1 million**
Boats –	**0.1 million**
Other –	**0.1 million**
TOTAL =	**16 million?**

Stress that this is approximate
Entry data from 2019, Leases from 2022

Incomes

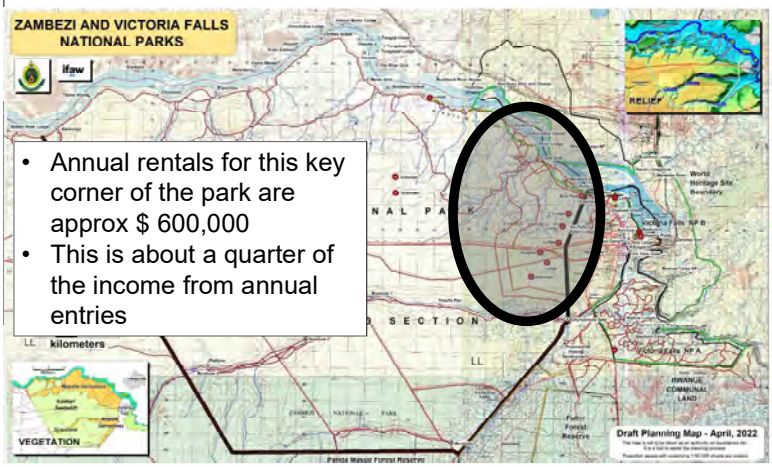
The real money seems to be on visitor entry, mainly from the Rain Forest

The $ 3 million on leases seems a relatively poor return especially as it comes at the expense of a degraded tourism product which could see a decline in entries

Perhaps the focus should have been on providing an exceptional wildlife product on the doorstep of the falls that would entice visitors from the already developed city area, leaving the park as a conservation asset for the future

Also, accommodated visitors pay 50% of the entry fee

Zambezi NP Focal Area



- Annual rentals for this key corner of the park are approx $ 600,000
- This is about a quarter of the income from annual entries

ROADS

There are an estimated 350 km of roads in the Zambezi NP. Main routes are

- River Road
- Kazungula Road (transit route from Fall to Botswana)
- Chamabondo Road

So effectively 2 game drive roads – River and Chamabondo

Expansion of the river road network is problematic due to soils, although some diversions to avoid exclusive concessions have already been done). The proliferation of camps in the main access route will lead to congestion and contribute to a degraded tourism experience.

Camps east of Kandahar have 20 vehicles, add 5 new camps, supply trucks etc = significant traffic along the one road

CONTENTIOUS DEVELOPMENTS

There are several very contentious developments and these are listed here. We need to avoid this meeting getting hijacked by these but they will need to be addressed

1. Cataract Island
2. Tree Lodge
3. Rainforest Restaurant
4. New Jetty
5. Island development opposite picnic site 14

KEY TOURISM CONCERNS

Although there are concerns over individual developments, these individual developments add up to bigger concerns. Some of the main concerns mentioned by stakeholders include the following

1. **Lack of transparency** and public process in issuing many of the recent leases
2. Exclusive leases **alienating** the river front and public access
3. Inappropriate siting of leases – no plan
4. **Degradation of the tourism product** in the park though proliferation of camps near entrance
5. What is coming next - is this just the beginning.

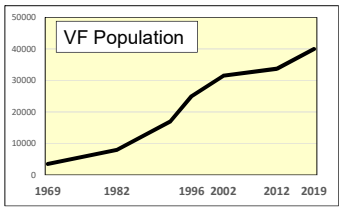
ZIMPARKS PERSPECTIVE

- ZPWMA became an authority in the 1990s and was cut off from Govt funding. Needs to generate its own income
- Covid killed income in 2020 and 2021. Support from local operators not enough (they had their own cash issues)
- Concessions seen as a survival mechanism.
- Victoria Falls is biggest income for ZPWMA. However, money is not retained. It has to support other non-income generating parks such as Chizarira and support the organization as a whole



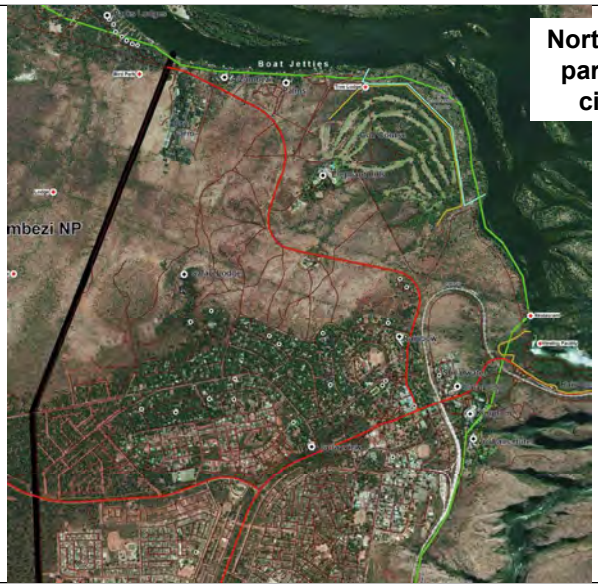
Victoria Falls City





Victoria Falls City

- Est. 40,000-50,000 residents. Density of around 2,000 people per km2 (Joburg is 3,000….)
- Constrained by ZPWMA Estate and building height limitation. Where do we go when its 100,000 people?
- City Status in 2020
- Currently around 4,000 tourism beds, more coming
- Development plans made with reference to wildlife movements
- Human Wildlife Conflict Issues
- Poaching Issues
- Master Plan still in development
- Significant pressure for development
- 1975 Report of Study is basis



Northern part of city

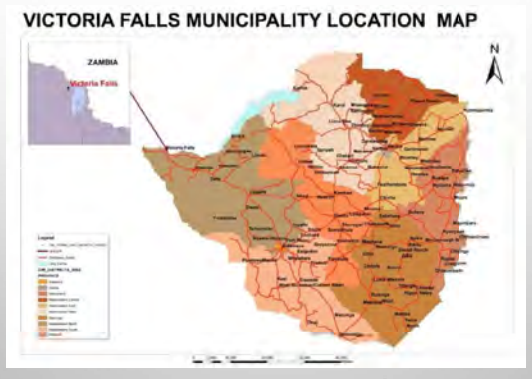
CITY OF VICTORIA FALLS

GROWTH STRATEGY

LOCATION

- THE CITY IS LOCATED IN NORTH WEST OF ZIMBABWE, MATEBELELAND NORTH PROVINCE, HWANGE DISTRICT
- IT LIES 100KM FROM HWANGE TOWN AND 435 KM FROM THE 2ND LARGEST CITY OF ZIMBABWE (BYO)
- IT IS A BORDER RESORT CENTRE BOUND BY ZAMBEZI RIVER ON THE NORTH, VICTORIA FALLS NATIONAL PARK ON THE EASTERN SIDE, ZAMBEZI NATIONAL PARK ON THE WEST AND MASUWE STATELAND ON THE SOUTH
- IT MEASURES 1902 HECTARES
- POPULATION OF +/- 45000 BASING ON THE 2012 CENSUS
- TRANSIT POPULATION OF 35000 PER MONTH BEFORE COVID

LOCALITY MAP



INTRODUCTION

- THE VICTORIA FALLS CITY WAS ESTABLISHED WITHIN NATIONAL PARKS PROTECTED AREAS MAKING THE TOWN'S GROWTH LIMITED.
- IT IS ONE OF THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD, A UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITE, AND A PRIME INTERNATIONAL TOURIST DESTINATION IN ZIMBABWE AND THE SOUTHERN AFRICAN REGION.
- THE MUNICIPALITY EXISTS BECAUSE OF ITS UNIQUE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSETS - THE WATERFALLS, THE ZAMBEZI RIVER AND WILDLIFE.
- AS A TOURIST RESORT DESTINATION, IT IS STRATEGICALLY LOCATED HENCE ATTRACTING IN MIGRATION AND A SIGNIFICANT NUMBER OF TRANSIT POPULATION.
- THIS HAS LED TO AN INCREASED INVESTMENT IN HOTEL ACCOMMODATION AND OTHER TOURIST FACILITIES WHICH DO NOT MATCH WITH HOUSING AND INFRASTRUCTURE
- TOURISM-RELATED DEVELOPMENT PRESSURES, COMBINED WITH AN INFLUX OF PERSONS SEEKING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES, ARE PLACING SIGNIFICANT STRESS ON THE VERY ENVIRONMENTAL ASSETS THAT SUPPORT THE TOWN.
- THE TOWN IS GROWING RAPIDLY, AND THERE IS NO MORE LAND FOR EXPANSION

INTRO CONT…D

- TOURISM HAS RESULTED IN THE CREATION OF A LOT OF JOBS HENCE THE NEED TO HAVE A STRATEGY THAT WILL HELP COUNCIL SOLVE KNOWN PROBLEMS AND BRING ABOUT SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC BENEFITS.
- URBAN GROWTH IS AN INEVITABLE OUTCOME OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FUNCTIONALITY OF THE TOWN THUS STRATEGIES OF GROWTH ARE NOW REQUIRED.
- THE MUNICIPALITY IS EXPERIENCING SIGNIFICANT POPULATION CHANGES, AND WITH THAT, NEEDS TO ADDRESS THE INCREASING DEMAND FOR DIFFERENT TYPES OF HOUSING AND MODERN, APPROPRIATE FACILITIES TO SUPPORT RESIDENTS AND ENCOURAGE LOCAL ECONOMIC INITIATIVES.
- EXPANSION BEYOND THE CURRENT BOUNDERIES HAS PROVEN TO BE IMPOSIBLE MAINLY DUE TO THE TOWN'S GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION (BOUNDED BY THE RIVER AND NATIONAL PARKS)
- THE BEST OPTION AVAILABLE BECOMES REDEVELOPMENT, REVITALISATION AND REVAMPING DEVELOPMENTS WITHIN THE EXISTING BOUNDARIES RIDING ON EXISTING & IMPROVED INFRUSTRUCTURE

VISION

- IN SUMMARY THE VISION IS TO CREATE A SMART AND COMPACT GROWTH CHARACTERIZED BY HIGH URBAN DENSITY, OPEN SPACE PROTECTION, MIXED LAND USES, REVITALIZING CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT , HIGH USE OF PUBLIC TRANSIT SYSTEM – A GREEN TOURISM TOWN
- GROWTH STRATEGIES TO BE UNDERTAKEN WOULD HELP PRESERVE THE NATURAL HERITAGE OF THE FALLS AND TO PROMOTE DEVELOPMENT IN A SUSTAINABLE MANNER.
- REDUCE THE HOUSING BACKLOG FROM THE CURRENT 15000 TO ABOUT 9000 THROUGH MODERATE DENSIFICATION, PROVIDE SOCIAL AMENITIES AND IMPROVED LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

GROWTH STRATEGY

- THESE STRATEGIES ARE;

i) REGENERATION/ REDEVELOPMENT

ii) DENSIFICATION &/ INTENSIFICATION

iii) BOUNDARY MODIFICATION

THE FOLLOWING MAP SHOWS THE AREAS TO BE REDEVELOPED



OLD CHINOTIMBA HOUSING

- DILAPIDATED HOUSING UNITS ON LARGE PIECES OF LAND (UNSURVEYED)
- COLONIAL SINGLE QUARTERS
- OWNED BY GOVERNMENT, VFM & PVT INDIVIDUALS



CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT

- THE MAIN CBD WITH OLD BUILDINGS THAT ARE NOT UP TO STANDARD WITH INCIDENTAL OPEN SPACES THAT CANNOT BE PLANNED PROPERLY
- MOSTLY PRIVATELY OWNED, MUNICIPAL , NRZ & GOVERNMENT (ZRP, ZIMRA, COURT)
- CURRENT MUNICIPAL OFFICES WHICH OFFERS LITTLE SENSE OF COMMUNITY/ IDENTITY



LOW DENSITY HOUSES



- OLD, DILAPIDATED HOUSES OF COLONIAL ARCHITECTURE
- SITTING ON PRIME LAND ADJOINING THE CBD
- GOVERNMENT OWNED WITH DOTTED PRIVATE OWNERSHIP
- VAST PIECES OF LAND RANGING BETWEEN 3000M2 & 4000M2

NATIONAL RAILWAYS OF ZIMBABWE

- DILAPIDATED HOUSING IN THE CBD IN A SORROW STATE TO BE REZONED INTO COMMERCIAL
- LAND WHOLLY OWNED BY NRZ BUT LEASED TO PRIVATE DEVELOPERS



REDEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT

MUNICIPAL AREA

- STATE OF THE ART CIVIC CENTRE
- HOTEL & CONFERENCE FACILITIES
- PUBLIC SQUARE
- SHOPS & OFFICES

(WATCH ATTACHED VIDEO)

NRZ LAND

- REZONING EXISTING RESIDENTIAL TO COMMERCIAL
- UPGRADING THE CURRENT SUB-STANDARD COMMERCIAL STRUCTURES
- HOTEL
- RESIDENTIAL FLATS
- TOWN HOUSES
- NRZ NATIONAL MUSEUM

MAIN CBD & BANK AREA

- UPGRADING EXISTING STRUCTURES
- AMPHITHEATRE
- OFFICE PARK
- UPGRADE CURIO MARKETS

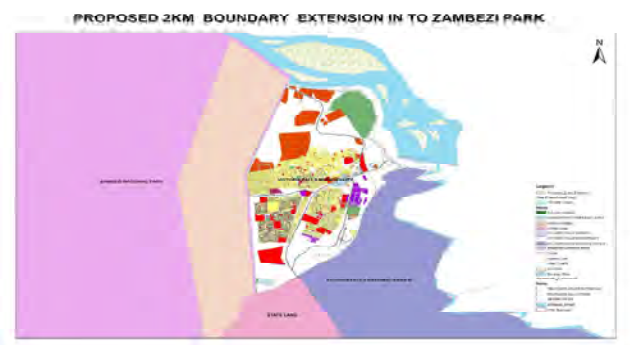
CHALLANGES

- THE CITY HAS RUN OUT OF LAND WITHIN ITS BOUNDARIES.
- THE OPTIONS OF DENSIFICATION AND INTENSIFICATION ARE PROVING RATHER DIFFICULT TO IMPLEMENT DUE TO THE FOLLOWING REASONS –
- VERY LOOSE AND UNSTABLE KALAHARI SANDS UNABLE TO ACCOMMODATE SKY SRAPPERS SEE FIG 2
- THE WORLD HERITAGE SITE STATUS – THIS RESTRICTS DEVELOPMENT THAT THREATENS THE VALUE OF THE PROPERTY AND CALLS FOR CONSULTATION WITH THE ZAMBIAN STATE PARTY.
- IN TERMS OF WATER AND SANITATION THE CURRENT INFRASTRUCTURE CAN ONLY ACCOMMODATE THE CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS AND POPULATION , WITH A COMBINED TOTAL OF 7500 PROPERTIES.
- THE FUTURE WATER AND SANITATION PROGRAM WHICH IS LIKELY TO COST 12 MILLION DOLLARS WAS EARMARKED TO CATER FOR NEW DEVELOPMENTS WITHIN THE VICTORIA FALLS MUNICIPAL BOUNDARIES.
- THE LOCAL AUTHORITY HAS BEEN INUNDATED BY A NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS FOR VARIOUS LAND USES THAT IS RESIDENTIAL , INDUSTRIAL , COMMERCIAL AND OTHER WHICH IT CAN NOT ACCOMMODATE WITHIN ITS CURRENT BOUNDARIES
- IN ORDER FOR THE MUNICIPALITY TO MEET THE SDG NUMBER 11 THERE IS NEED FOR IT TO OFFER ACCOMMODATION YET CURRENTLY THE HOUSING WAITING LIST STANDS AT 15000.

CHALLENGES CONTI..

- There is also a crisis in office accommodation in the current setup eg Government Offices like Registry , Prisons , Agriculture and Zimra etc
- The Victoria Falls Municipality is a Town excised from the National Parks which makes it difficult to acquire more land due to the restrictions by the National Parks and Wildlife Act.
- Boundary modification is proposed as indicated in following map :

BOUNDARY MODIFICATION



BOUNDARY MODIFICATION

- THE CITY COUNCIL PROPOSES TO REQEUST ATLEAST 2 KM OF ALONG ITS CURRENT BOUNDARY INTO THE ZAMBEZI NATIONAL PARKS
- THE LAND WILL BE USED TO DECONJEST THE CITY AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE ENVIROMENTAL PLANNING IN LIVING OPEN AREAS TO ALLOW ANIMALS TO CROSS AROUND TOWN
- FACILITIES LIKE THE VID , TRUCK STOP AND ZIMRA BONDADE WARE HOUSE CAN BE RE LOCATED TO LESS PRIM AREAS JUST CLOSE TO EACH OTHER TO AVOID TRUCKS STOPPING EVERYWHERE ALONG THE ROAD AND AT THE BOARDER.
- LAND FOR FUTURE CEMETERY - CURRENTLY THE CITY IS RUNNING OUT OF BURIAL LAND AND SOON WILL BE UNLOCKING LOT 2 (2 HACTERS WHICH WILL TAKE ABOUT +/- 6500 THUS ABOUT 4-6 YEARS BASING ON THE ZIM STATS PUBLISHED MORTALITY RATE.

CURRENT STATUS (SITUATION ANALYSIS)



- AS ILLUSTRATED BY THE IMAGE ABOVE THE CITY HAS NOMORE ROOM FOR EXPANSION OR TO ACCOMMODATE NEW NEEDS SUCH AS OFFICES , SCHOOLS AND HIGHER TERTIARY EDUCATION , SPECIALISED HEALTH CARE FACILITIES ETC
- ALL THE DEVELOPABLE LAND HAS BEEN USED UP FAILURE TO UNLOCK LAND WILL RESULT IN MOST OF THE REMAINING VICTORIA FALLS TOWNSHIP LANDS (OPEN AREAS) TO BE USED UP TO ACCOMMODATE NEEDED FACILITIES.

CBD PROPOSALS





LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL

MIXED USE

- GROUND FLOOR - SHOPS,
- 1ST FLOOR - OFFICES,
- 2ND FLOOR RESIDENTIAL



RESIDENTIAL

- TOWN HOUSES
- RESIDENTIAL FLATS
- SOCIAL AMENITIES
- SINGLE DWELLING UNITS



CHINOTIMBA REDEVELOPMENT

RESIDENTIAL FLATS

- RESIDENTIAL FLATS WITH SUPPORTING SOCIAL SERVICES IE. PLAYGROUNDS, COMMUNITY HALL



RE-ORGANISED SINGLE HOUSES

- LAYOUT PLAN -REDUCTION OF STAND SIZES
- MORDEN HOUSING UNITS



LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES

UP MARKET VENDING STALLS

EMPOWERING OUR LOCALS TROUGH

CURIO VENDING

VEGETABLE VENDING

E.T.C



ELEPHANT HILLS GOLF COURSE

- UPGRADING THE EXISTING GOLF COURSE
- DEVELOPMENT OF GOLF ESTATE
- ANCILLARY SERVICES

IMPLEMENTATION & PHASING

- VICTORIA FALLS MUNICIPALITY
- JOINT VENTURE/ PPPS
- PRIVATE DEVELOPERS
- GOVERNMENT

PHASE 1 – CIVIC CENTRE & COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT

PHASE 2 – LOW DENSITY REDEVELOPMENT

PHAS

CONCLUSION

- A MIXTURE OF GROWTH STRATEGIES WOULD TRANSFORM VICTORIA FALLS INTO A WORLD CLASS DESTINATION OF CHOICE
- FUNDING & INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES ARE PRESENTED BY THESE PROPOSALS

TABOKA

TWALUMBA

SIYABONGA

THANK YOU

SIYABONGA

WORLD HERITAGE SITE



World Heritage Site



Inscribed in 1989

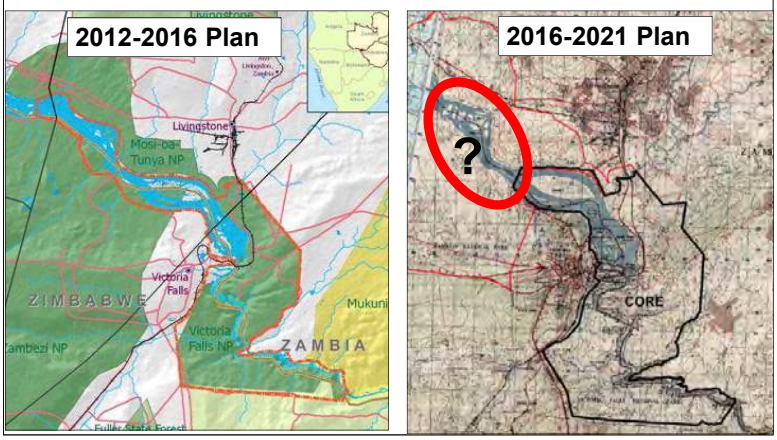
- Largest curtain of falling water
- Outstanding natural phenomenon supporting important
- Species and ecosystems
- Ongoing geological process
- Diversity of megafauna

Difficult to find a clear map or description which can lead to confusion

World Heritage Site

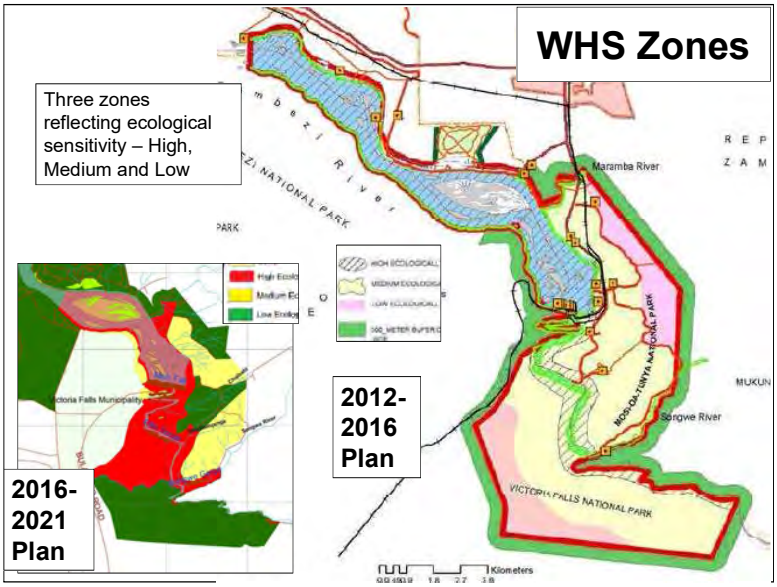
- Being a world heritage site comes with commitments
- Site needs a joint management plan. There have been two. 2012-2016 and 2016-2021. So there is a need to update the plan as it has currently expired
- Descriptions of the WHS boundary and zones differ in these documents, as do the zone boundaries.
- There have also been two Strategic Environmental and Social Assessments. One in 1996 and the other in 2021
- The ZPWMA management plan will have to take the WHS documents into account and vice versa

WHS Boundary

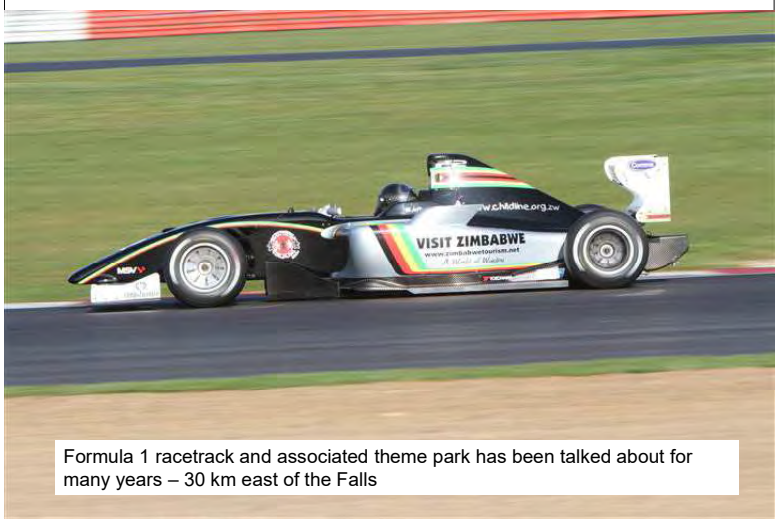


WHS Zones

Three zones reflecting ecological sensitivity – High, Medium and Low

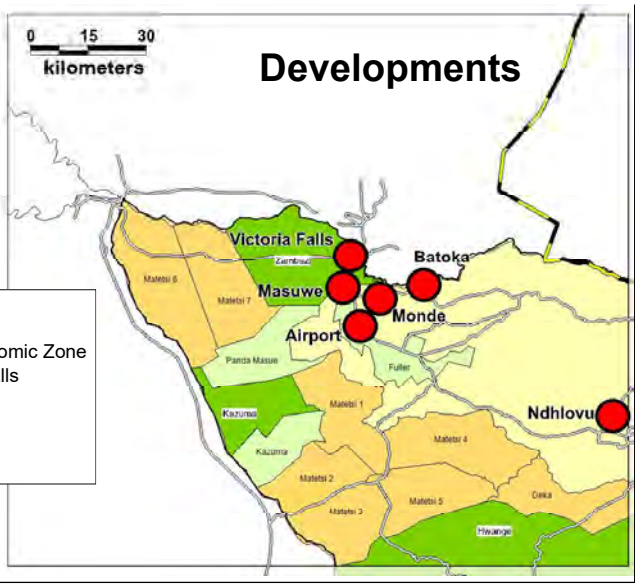


Developments



Formula 1 racetrack and associated theme park has been talked about for many years – 30 km east of the Falls

Developments

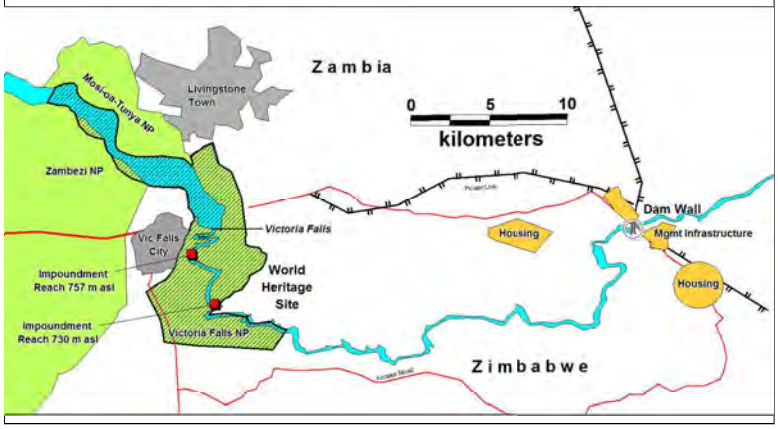


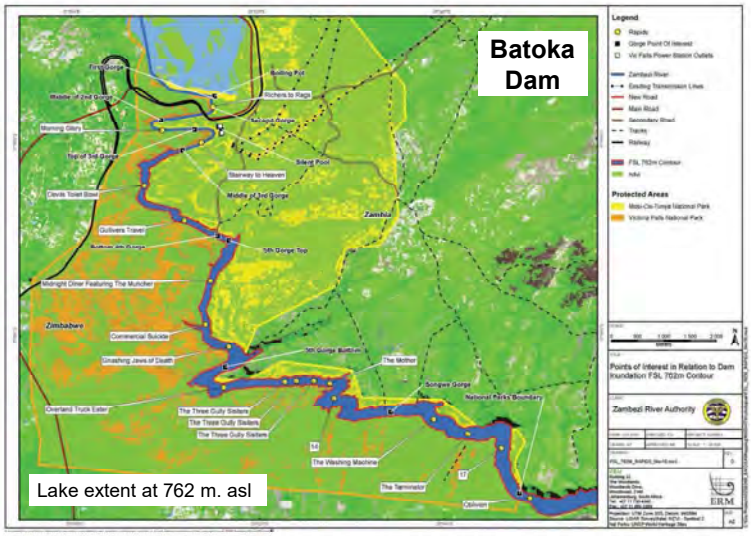
Batoka Dam

Special Economic Zone
- Victoria Falls
- Masuwe
- Monde
- Ndhlovu
- Airport

Discussion about Full Supply Levels
Will affect tourism
Will affect biodiversity

Batoka Dam and Lake



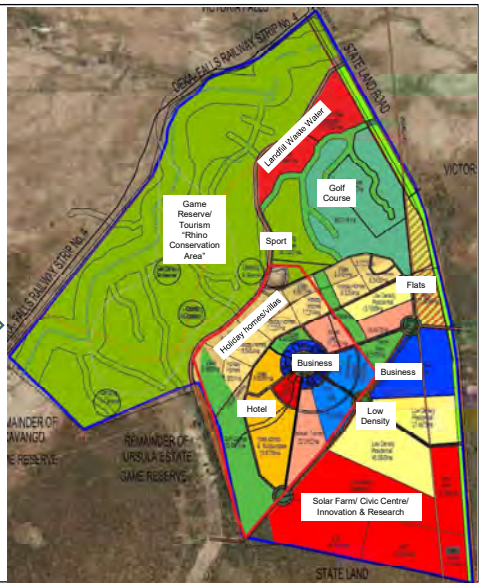


Masue Special Economic Zone
- Land Value = $12 million
- Development Costs = $287 million
- Developer Profit = $76 million
- Total Value $375 million

- Will affect wildlife movements
- Added tourism pressure
- Added environmental pressure







Mulk HOLDINGS INTERNATIONAL

MULK Holdings F.Z.C Proposed Developments Taken from a recent newspaper article

1 Billion Investment into 5 projects

The fourth project tabled for Victoria Falls proposes to set up a dedicated company named ZIM MULK SPORTS & ENTERTAINMENT COMPANY in Victoria Falls will build on the land allotted by Mnangagwa where a state of the art **cricket stadium** with focus on **high end real estate** and on ground **casino and sports betting**.

Mulk said the company will also invest in other areas close to the Victoria Falls and focus on increasing tourism in Victoria Falls by upgrading and turning the existing government land and buildings using Alubond technologies to re-build as the **nightlife destination for tourists**.

Some ideas all within Victoria Falls five kilometres radius will include Victoria Falls **Viewing Gallery Platforms** for tourists to experience the thrill of the falls much closer with **restaurants, night clubs, casino, world class spas, health retreats, new attractions like Dubai's Global Village, Exhibition Centers, Water Park, Kids Play Zones, World attractions and Online sports betting**.



Management

- With all the fuss about tourism its easy to forget about management. But the park still needs to be protected and managed
- Management quarters leave a lot to be desired. Ageing accommodation, no money for repairs or upgrades, Crowding of lower level staff leads to poor morale
- Low operational budgets, poor vehicle maintenance

Staffing
ZNP is 530 km 2. Should need around 40-50 rangers.

Rainforest unique situation

66 staff in both parks
- 37 Rangers (26 effective)
- 11 Accounts
- 7 Tourism
- 11 Admin

Equipment

7 Vehicles
- 2 of which are 4x4
- Tractor and tow grader are limited runners

RESEARCH

- Effects of elephants on vegetation around waterholes- assessing the Piosphere effect
- Vulture surveys- population and demographic structures
- *Lantana camara* management using the cut-root method
- Protection of key baobabs
- Endoparasite and ectoparasite assessment on selected wildlife species in Zambezi national park
- Ground counts
- Aerial survey expected this year

For monitoring and research purposes we have deployed a total of;

-18 satellite collars on elephants
-3 VHF collars on hyenas
-1 collar on buffalo
-5 collars on Lions

POACHING

Significant amount of poaching in and around the parks. Takes several forms
- Meat, including spearing of buffalo right in town
- Trophies
- Wood
- Fish

Mostly carried out by residents of Vic Falls, less so from Hwange communities?

In 2020? Xx arrests made for xx and xx.
Xx convictions

NGOs

There are a number of NGOs supporting ZPWMA with research, conservation and protection activities. An incomplete listing is below. Additions welcome

- Bhejane Trust
- IFAW
- Victoria Falls Anti-Poaching Unit
- Connected Conservation
- Alert
- Victoria Falls Wildlife Trust
- Wild Horizons

NEIGHBOURS

Interaction with neighbours is a key part of park management. Key neighbours are:

ZIMBABWE
- Victoria Falls City
- Hwange Communal Land
- Forestry Estate
- Resettled land (A1 and A2 schemes)
- Safari Areas (which are under control of ZPWMA)

ZAMBIA
- DNPW
- Local Government
- Museums and Monuments
- Tourism ….



PLAN DOCUMENT

Propose a single management plan for both parks as very difficult to separate

Will need close liaison with City Council

TOPICS

- Issues and concerns
- Exceptional Resources
- Purpose
- Zones
- Programmes

ISSUES AND CONCERNS

Issues and concerns define the current state of the park

Addressing these issues and concerns, where possible, will allow us to move forward and have a better future for the park

Will have a comprehensive listing and description as part of the documentation

EXCEPTIONAL RESOURCES

- Values that define why an area is protected
- Important for maintaining the unique character of the area
- They need to be protected
- They provide outstanding benefits

EXCEPTIONAL RESOURCES

Can be grouped as follows…

- **Biodiversity**
- **Scenery**
- **Social**
- **Cultural**

EXCEPTIONAL RESOURCES

Biodiversity/Natural Values

- such as rare, endemic, threatened or endangered plants, animals or habitats

Scenic Values

- including any features that particularly characterise the PA, such as rivers, mountains or lakes

EXCEPTIONAL RESOURCES

Social Values

- for example economic benefits, dry season water sources or catchment protection

Cultural Values

- notably archaeological and sacred/ religious sites of importance for local communities

EXCEPTIONAL RESOURCES

Examples from various sources

- Biodiversity
  - Biodiversity
  - Drainage Lines (Chamabondo etc)
  - Elephants
  - Predators
  - Springs, seeps and pans

EXCEPTIONAL RESOURCES

Scenery

- Zambezi River and Falls
- Gorges

Social

- Tourism engine for Zimbabwe

Cultural

- Numerous archaeological and Historical sites
- Integral part of the KAZA TFCA
- WHS

EXCEPTIONAL RESOURCES

Have material from WHS documentation

But we are talking about a much wider area here

PURPOSE

This is a very important step because it establishes the framework on which the management plan will be based.

Definition: Purpose is the reason (or reasons) for which the area was given protected status. It is basic to all other assumptions about the protected area and the way it should be managed and used.

PURPOSE

Further Definitions

- Gives an overview of the area's resources and features that provide outstanding benefits to local national and international stakeholders, and that are especially important for maintaining the unique ecological character of the area
- Clarifies the reasons the Protected Area exists, and the overall goals to which all Protected Area management is aiming to achieve
- Provides a basis for identifying Protected Area management priorities, issues, problems and opportunities
- Helps define the role of the Protected Area in the broader regional or ecological context

VISION

Just to remind about this

There does not appear to be a vison for the Victoria Falls

However there are conflicting opinions regarding its future

1. *An attraction based on maximising visitation and income generation with little regard for its natural environment. We have seen grandiose schemes for development of restaurants, Ferris wheels, race tracks, housing estates etc etc since the 1960s and they are still coming*
2. *An attraction based on natural beauty and conservation that will stand out in an increasingly money orientated world and will still generate money*

Is there a middle ground? As we stand at the moment we are moving towards scenario one

HWANGE PURPOSE

Hwange National Park, as the flagship protected area in Zimbabwe, will protect and conserve the biodiversity, ecological processes and wilderness values of the area, along with its wild and scenic landscapes.

It is recognised that this large park is a vital component of a much wider natural area and it has an important role in the Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Park, contributing towards the economic development and well-being of communities in the surrounding areas.

Hwange will maintain its commitment to Zimbabwean citizens by promoting educational visits and affordable access for the general public.

The park will also maintain its role as an important research centre for biodiversity and the human/wildlife interface, both inside and outside its boundaries

MANA POOLS PURPOSE

Mana Pools National Park as a World Heritage Site will maintain wilderness values, protect and conserve biological diversity and ecological processes in and around and including the Zambezi River, the Flood plain and the "Mana" pools.

The park will also play its role in the Mana/Lower Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area and will contribute to the socio-economic development of the local communities and the Region through sustainable tourism.

GONAREZHOU PURPOSE

The Gonarezhou National Park will protect and conserve the wilderness, biodiversity, ecological processes, wild and scenic landscapes within the park boundary.

The park's exceptional resource values will be sustained for present and future generations, while supporting its role in the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area and regional economic development.

The culture and history of the Shangaan people will be recognised as one of the key components of the park

ZONING

Why Zones?

Allows areas to be set aside for different levels of protection or use. Can set restrictions

Allows use or management activities to be separated to alleviate conflict

ZONING

Should try to keep the zone system simple

Should try to have management and use zones be the same areas to avoid complexity

ZONE TYPES

Categories used in Zimbabwean Parks

- Special Protection
- Wilderness
- Wild/Low Use
- Development

PROGRAMMES

Ecosystems

Tourism

Collaborative Management

Operations

PROGRAMME COMPONENTS

Key Components

Guiding Principles

Objectives

KEY COMPONENTS

This step defines the "responsibilities" and scope of each of these programmes. In some cases there may be overlap and it is important to define into which programme an activity will reside. For example, fire management is both a biodiversity and a park management issue

ECOSYSTEMS

Key components

- Monitoring
- Research
- Resource Management
- Wildlife Management

TOURISM

Key components

- Development of Tourism
- Management of Tourism
- Education/Interpretation
- ZPWMA Tourism Facilities
- Marketing

COLLABORATIVE MANAGEMENT

Key components

- Communities
- Education and Awareness
- Boundaries
- Corridors and Connectivity
- Transfrontier
- Partner Agencies

OPERATIONS

Key components

- Access
- Buildings
- Anti-poaching
- Staff morale
- Finances
- Transport
- Anti-Poaching
- Fire management

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Biodiversity

- Decisions based on scientific evidence
- Protection of corridors and connectivity
- Conservation principles to apply outside parks
- Interventions kept to a minimum
- Artificial water played with caution
- Biodiversity takes precedent over commercial opportunities
- Rare and threatened species will require special attention

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Tourism

- Communities to benefit from tourism where possible
- Tourism diversified
- Citizen and educational access promoted

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Collaborative Management

- Open communications with stakeholders
- HWC coexistence improved
- Communities benefit from PAs
- NGOs seen as key partners for programme implementation
- Transfrontier linkages and Heritage status are key guides for management

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Operations

- Trained and motivated staff the most important asset
- Efficient management of limited resources
- Access and communications are vital
- Transparency and accountability

DEFINITIONS

OBJECTIVE

A specific result that management aims to achieve within a time frame and with available resources. Feeds from issues and concerns

STRATEGY

Method to achieve objective. A general direction set to achieve the desired state in the future.

ACTIVITY

Day-day level. What do you actually do to drive the strategy and achieve the objective

OBJECTIVES

BIODIVERSITY

- Research and monitoring effectively addresses management needs
- Wildlife populations, ecological diversity and key habitats are protected, managed and enhanced
- Integrated resource management

OBJECTIVES

TOURISM

- Sustainable tourism product improved, expanded, diversified and marketed
- Management and administration of tourism improved
- Educational facilities and activities promoted

OBJECTIVES

COLLABORATIVE MANAGEMENT

- Communities receive benefits from tourism
- HWC conflict resolution improved
- Stakeholder awareness raised
- Collaborative management improved

OBJECTIVES

OPERATIONS

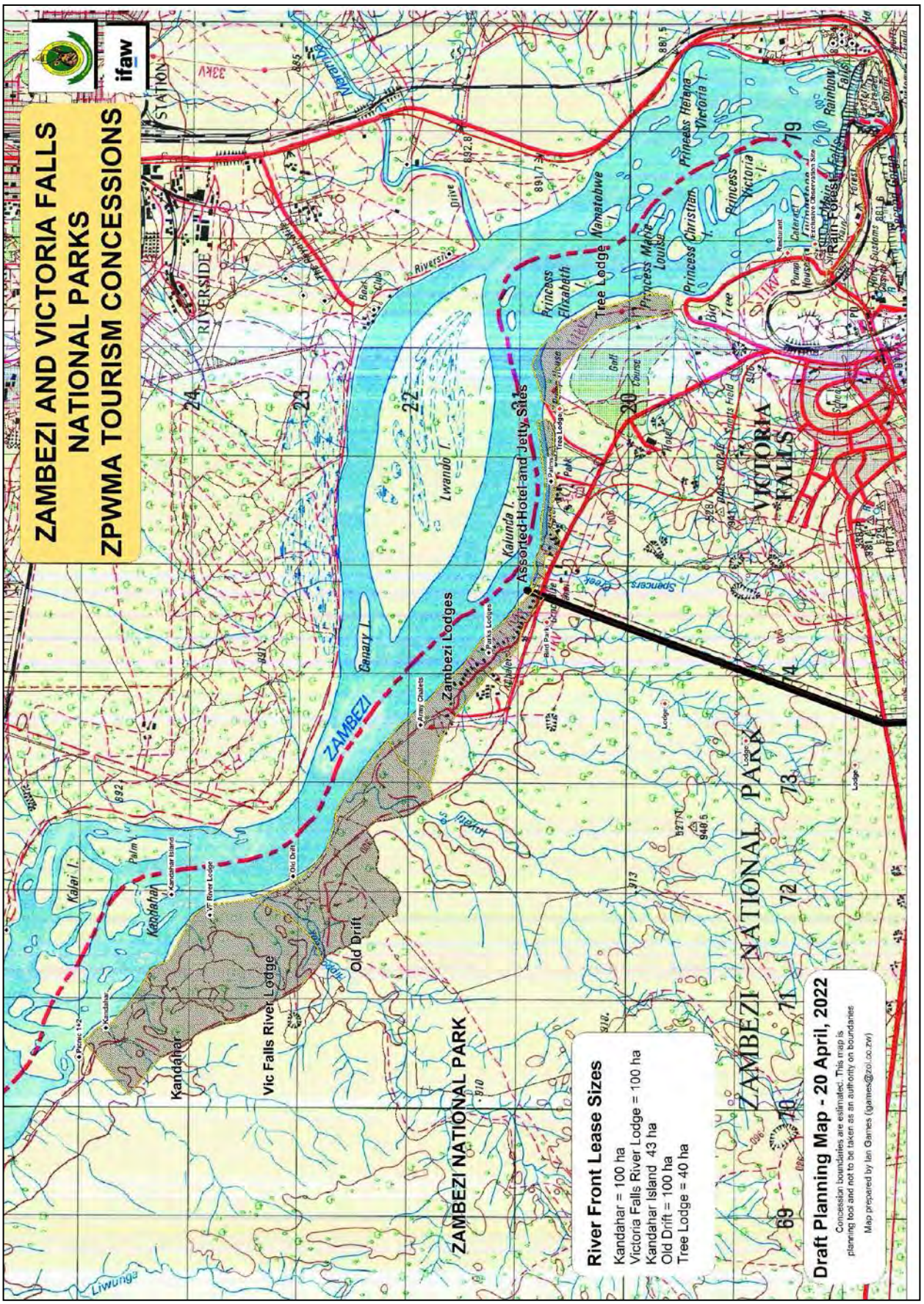
- Sufficient trained staffing with a high morale
- Management infrastructure access and communications improved
- Adequate equipment for management activities acquired and maintained
- Resource protection optimised
- Funding streams expanded and optimised
- Leadership management

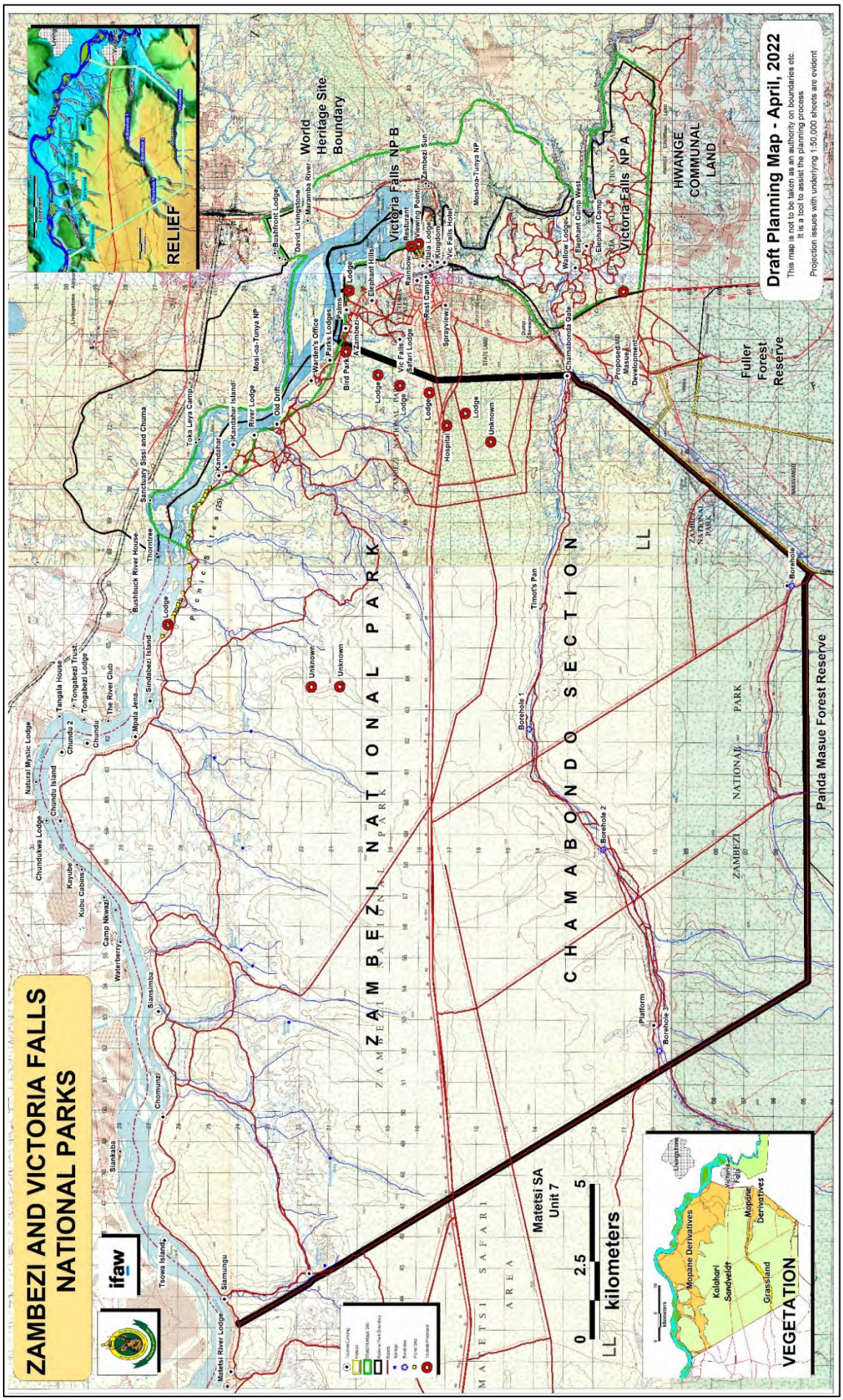
Annex 5: Maps

The display maps were also useful as an opportunity to input information from stakeholders. Revised maps are available and will become part of the planning process.



This map has been corrected with new information




ZAMBEZI AND VICTORIA FALLS NATIONAL PARKS
ifaw
RELIEF
Draft Planning Map - April, 2022
This map is not to be taken as an authority on boundaries etc.
It is a tool to assist the planning process
Projection issues with underlying 1:50,000 sheets are evident
World Heritage Site Boundary
Victoria Falls NP B
Victoria Falls NP A
HWANGE COMMUNAL LAND
Fuller Forest Reserve
Panda Masue Forest Reserve
ZAMBEZI NATIONAL PARK
CHAMABONDO SECTION
MATETSI SAFARI AREA
Matetsi SA Unit 7
0 2.5 5
kilometers
VEGETATION
Mopane Derivatives
Kalahari Sandveld
Grassland
Victoria Falls
Livingstone
Bushfront Lodge
David Livingstone
Maramba River
Zambezi Sun
Mosi-oa-Tunya NP
Rainbow Resturant
Viewing Point
Ilala Lodge
Kingdom
Vic Falls Hotel
Elephant Hills
Palms
Parks Lodges
Warden's Office
Bird Park
Vic Falls Safari Lodge
Rest Camp
Sprayview
Hospital
Unknown
Old Drift
River Lodge
Kandahar Island
Toka Leya Camp
Sanctuary Sisi and Chuma
Thorntree
Bushbuck River House
Lodge
Sindabezi Island
Mpala Jena
The River Club
Chundu
Tongabezi Lodge
Tongabezi Trust
Tangala House
Chundu 2
Chundu Island
Natural Mystic Lodge
Chundukwe Lodge
Kayube
Kubu Cabins
Camp Nkwazi
Waterberry
Siansimba
Chomunzi
Siamungu
Tsowa Island
Matetsi River Lodge
Timot's Pan
Borehole 1
Borehole 2
Borehole 3
Platform
Borehole
Chamabondo Gate
Wallow Lodge
Elephant Camp West
Elephant Camp
Proposed Masue Development
Dump Site
Sewage
STATE LAND
ZAMBEZI NATIONAL PARK

Annex 6: Written Submissions

Thank you to you and National Parks for hosting today's meeting. I guess ultimately you will facilitate a new 10-year plan which will hopefully get signed off by the Minister and become the management strategy document for the next ten years. At which point your roll is I guess is done.

So, what is contained in the plan basically becomes your legacy. To this end the clarity of the content will determine whether it helps national parks to fulfil its stakeholder mandate and also satisfy its own financial requirements.

A few observations that may or may not be relevant.

1. It was clear that ZNP consider the Rainforest and Zam NP to be their primary revenue generators that feed the whole corporate body, but even the most simplistic business logics dictate that if you don't invest in your revenue earners you will eventually experience diminished returns.

   Would it be possible to protect a % of revenue to be maintained and invested back into the source park? 25% - 30% retention would give the people on the ground greater devolved autonomy and the finances to perform their role. It's a joke that the rainforest boasting income of $9.5m per annum cannot resolve a lantana issue.

2. The current lodge business model needs attention. If lodges are able to pay their lease fees in RTGS and this includes the entry fees for their guests this is not only prejudicial to Parks but also the smaller, mainly indigenous, game drive operators who have to pay US$15 entry fee per client. For example: Paul Ngorima averages 3 game drive per day with approximately 5 pax per drive with each drive spending approximately 3 hours in the park. Annual income to Parks = $82,125 pa from his small operation.
   If a lodge is paying =/-$50,000 pa in RTGS (real value US$25k) and this includes the entry fee for their guests, it would imply Paul is generating as much income as 3 lodge operators whilst having a much lesser environmental impact and yet his access is being cut off by the proliferation of lodges.

   The obvious solution is guests must pay the daily parks entry fee in US$ on top of the lodge lease fees. This may already be the case for most operators, but I noticed you mentioned Wild Horizons pays $160,000 for exclusive use of there 3500ha fenced reserve on which they have built 3 lodges to date and close to 100 beds. If this is paid in RTGS it would appear they contribute less than Paul.

3. I am not an ecologist and not qualified to make comments on what is good for the wildlife, but my own observation is that the wildlife in the Zambezi National Park has improved in the last decade in line with the increase in lodges which I suspect has something to so with eyes and ears on the ground.

4. The lack of EIA transparency is a real concern. The current protocol on building on the river has been to minimise the visibility from the river. The recently built Palm Hotel is a good example of due care and attention to this protocol whilst the new 300 roomed Radisson in Zambia is an example of complete disregard of this protocol. So once the question of whether the Restaurant should or should not be there, is answered, then the question of size, design, is it visible from the river, is it visible to people walking in the rainforest and does it degrade their natural view etc. need to be answered. To my knowledge no design plans have been circulated.

5. The purpose of a game corridors needs to be clarified and scrutinised. The logic of wide game corridors linking the major KAZA parks – Hwange, VFNP, Chobe, Caprivi, Okavango etc. is clear. But the game corridors across the main road between town and the VFA that lead into increasingly populated rural areas such as Mondi, the sewerage farm and the municipal dump are less obvious. It seems that creating a corridor that leads large game into zones where they are quickly branded as problem animals is counterproductive. Fences that redirect game back towards the National parks and forestry areas maybe providing a service rather than a disservice to wildlife. The only National Park land on North side of the Vic Falls town to Airport road has been leased to Wild Horizons and fenced, so where can wildlife go where they will be welcome?

6. It would be worth slipping in a clear clause into your 10-year plan that states that it will remain in effect until replaced by a new plan, scheduled in ten years' time. The point being is one plan remains in operation until a new one is produced. This avoids the risk of one plan expiring before a new one is implemented and the possibly free for all that can occur during the gap between plans.

Good luck and well done for taking this on.

I am a resident of Victoria Falls and most appreciative of the work that is being done to preserve our natural heritage. Unfortunately, I will be unable to attend the meeting on 9.5.22, but I would like to raise a concern I have, that may or may not be on the agenda.

Victoria Falls Hotel used to have a sewerage line directly into the Zambezi River. I am unsure if this is still the case, as I have not been down there in some time. Furthermore, I do not think that the current treatment of sewerage in open ponds very close to Chinotimba Township is environmentally sensitive to this area. I would very much appreciate this potentially damaging situation to be investigated.

Good luck with all you efforts and I am sure that with all the support I am certain you and the team will receive, changes will occur.

I reside in 199 Courtney Selous Crescent. An open piece of land exists between 199 and 200 which has been left unsurveyed and untouched with no development having taken place. I have been the custodian since 1986 ensuring that it remains totally natural. I have also taken care of a gully that has formed caused by the run off water from the town. Over time game have used it as a safe haven. Presently several bushbuck reside there. New broken trees indicate elephant activity as well. Over time it has been used as a game corridor. The municipality are now wanting to put it into their land pool. They say they are running out of space for development.

As a resident of Victoria Falls I would like to STRONGLY object to the proposed developments:

- Cataract Island (by Zambezi Crescent)
- Restaurant near Devil's Cataract – 55m from Rainforest fence
- Tree House Hotel – river frontage on Zambezi Drive near Big Tree

PLEASE do not allow our Zimbabwe heritage to be spoilt by these and other developments.

Was also very disappointed and saddened by the affect of the stolen solar panels from the Chamabonda # 3 pan so therefore no water able to be pumped.

I am aware of an important National Parks meeting to be held on Monday 8th May, in connection with proposed developments in the World Heritage site of Victoria Falls.

We are a Mauritius based inbound tour operator, concentrating on the footsteps of the famous Scottish Missionary Explorer, David Livingstone, of whose statue graces the western edge of the Victoria Falls, and is admired by thousands of tourists each year.

We send clients from all over the world to Victoria Falls and also conduct lectures on the life of David Livingstone to groups; it is an extremely popular story and pre Covid we were delivering an average of 80 lectures per month to groups averaging 20 people.

I am extremely concerned about the intended development that is going to threaten our World Heritage status, and also the ambience of the scenery and wildlife viewing in Victoria Falls.

The average tourist visiting Victoria Falls carries out 4 main activities, of which National Parks raise a per person entrance fee: Visit the Victoria Falls – US$30.00 per visit, Sunset Cruise on the Zambezi River above the Victoria Falls – US$10.00, Helicopter flight over the Victoria Falls – US$15.00, Game drive in the Zambezi National Park – US$15.00.

This amounts to a total of US$ 70.00 per person , add on the UniVisa fee of $50.00 person, making it a total of US$ 120.00 people have to budget for, BEFORE having to pay for their flight to Victoria Falls, transfers, hotel accommodation, meals and gratuities.

Each one of these activities require one to enjoy the pristine environment that has been awarded to Victoria Falls, as a World Heritage site.

They don’t want to view people swimming on the edge of the waterfall, view a restaurant 50 metres above the Devils Cataract, see hotels on the riverbank while cruising on the river, or see safari camps dotted along the river while on a game drive in the National park.

I look forward to receiving your response, and hopefully you will put an immediate stop to this proposed development.

To whom it may concern in Victoria Falls and National Parks

I and many others within the community of Victoria Falls are very concerned about the planned developments taking place within the Victoria Falls National Park area.

I can understand development needing to take place but from what I have seen, the plans are excessive to say the least. The Victoria Falls will lose that special place without the game with easy access and proximity.

Victoria Falls is famous because of the Falls but what makes it UNIQUE is that it has wonderful wildlife that are very much part of the experience for any traveler that plans to visit. One does not have to be part of the high end lodge groups to see elephant, buffalo, waterbuck, zebra , baboons and everything else. These experiences are available to all including every Zimbabwean and free or at least affordable.

The Falls are a wonder but made even better by the surrounding game that naturally inhabits these areas you are now planning to build on and fence off.

Please think carefully before allowing this excessive building to go on within the Victoria Falls. Victoria Falls will not hold the charm and wonderful simplicity it now has if it does allow these planned developments . I believe it's World Heritage status and being a Wonder of the World will be lost due to our own myopia and can I say it, greed.

You can stop it!