



**GOVERNMENT OF ZIMBABWE**

**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND CLIMATE**

**HWANGE SANYATI BIODIVERSITY CORRIDOR (HSBC) PROJECT**

**PROCESS FRAMEWORK**

**MARCH 2014**



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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

CAP	Chapter
DA	District Administrator
CBNRM	Community Based Natural Resources Management
EMA	Environmental Management Agency
EMMP	Environment Management and Monitoring Plan
EMP	Environment Management Plan
ESIA	Environment and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environment and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environment and Social Management Plan
FC	Forestry Commission
GoZ	Government of Zimbabwe
HNP	Hwange National Park
HSBC	Hwange Sanyati Biodiversity Corridor
ICA	Intensive Conservation Area
IPPF	Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework
KAZA	Kavango Zambezi
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRM	Natural Resources Management
PA	Protection Areas
PAP	Project Affected Persons
PF	Process Framework
PWMA	Parks and Wildlife Management Authority
RDC	Rural District Council

REDD	Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
TFCA	Trans Frontier Conservancy Area
WWF	Worldwide Wildlife Fund

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The GEF through the World Bank is funding the HSBC project that will be implemented by the Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate. The HSBC project consists of four subprojects that are implemented through four implementing partners which are coordinated by WWF. The four implementing agents and their respective subprojects are EMA (land degradation), CAMPFIRE (livelihoods), Forestry Commission (Climate Change) and PWMA (Biodiversity).

The project triggered the following World Bank environment and social safeguards policies

- O.P 4.01 – Environmental Assessment Policy.
- O.P 4.04 – Natural habitat.
- O.P 4.36 – Forests Protection.
- O.P 4.11- Physical Cultural Resource.
- O.P 4.12 – Involuntary Resettlement.
- O.P 4.10 – Indigenous Peoples.

An ESMF was developed to comply with the OP 4.01, 4.04 and 4.36 while an IPPF was developed to address the requirements of O.P 4.10. This Process Framework addresses the requirements of OP 4.12.

The PWMA and the Forestry Commission subprojects gave rise to this PF. The project location for the PWMA is the HNP while the Forestry Commission is focusing on the Ngamo and Sikumi Forests. The two subprojects are anchored on the existing restriction of access to the gazetted forest and national park area.

The location of the two subprojects generate and impact zone that includes the two districts namely Tsholotsho and Hwange. The areas that are most affected by the project activities are Tsholotsho wards 1,2,3,4,5 and 7 and Hwange wards 13,14,15,16 and 17.

A Process Framework (PF) describes the process by which affected communities participate in identification, design, implementation and monitoring of relevant project activities.

The key partners in the implementation of this PF include EMA, Forestry Commission, PWMA, RDCSs through CAMPFIRE, traditional leaders and the local NGOs. The implementation process will be anchored on the existing local communication networks and committees.

In this PF, PAPs are those people who depend on a certain level of access and use of a given resource to maintain their standard of living. As a general guideline, PAP include all families and their dependants living in or near the HNP/Forest/Buffer zones and are dependent on it on a continual or seasonal basis.

The following measures have been put in place to ensure minimum negative environmental and social impacts to the local community;

- ESMF
- Environmental Screening Planned Activities Environmental Impacts Social Impacts
- ESMP to be prepared and approved before works begin.
- Process framework
- IPPF

The real interventions against any potential negative social within the community arising from project implementation are quenched through the integration of CAMPFIRE component in the HSBC project. The implementation of the PF will therefore best be made with the total and consistent participation of the CAMPFIRE.

The PF has devised a grievance and conflict resolution procedure that revolves around the use of traditional leaders for internal and lower case conflicts. The procedure also has informal mechanisms that include management intervention, Ministerial interventions and also Presidential interventions where required. The formal mechanism will follow the magistrate court at a local level and an appeal route that can end to the Supreme Court, however dialogue and informal settlements will be encouraged.

The PF also has put in place mechanism for the involvement of the local community in the monitoring of the effectiveness of the project interventions including the conflict resolution and mitigation of the applicable negative impacts accompanying the HNP and the forests operations.

For the success implementation of this PF, the CAMPFIRE livelihoods component need to be closely merged with this PF so that the CAMPFIRE interventions are instrumental in quenching the anxiety that the local community may have as a result of the existing restriction to the HNP and the forest areas.

## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The HSBC project area spans across two provinces namely Matabeleland North and Midlands. The affected area of the two province covers 6 Districts namely Tsholotsho, Hwange, Binga, Gokwe, Nyaminyami and .... Across this landscape is a diverse landuse pattern that includes settlement area, commercial farms, gazetted parks and forestry areas and also the giant water body (Kariba Dam). Of great interest in this PF are the game parks, forest areas and the surrounding human settlements.

The project area hosts five of the country's 24 gazetted indigenous forest areas. They are; Sikumi, Ngamo, Mzola, Kavira and Sijarira. However, the project will focus on Sikumi and Ngamo forests. This is in recognition of the fact they neighbour Hwange National Park- the reservoir of wildlife in the project corridor. Consequently they provide continuity for wildlife movement within the corridor. There is also no commercial timber logging and human settlements in the two forests. Furthermore the forests interface with communities who derive their livelihoods from them by accessing grazing, thatch grass, firewood and other non-wood forest products.

Zimbabwe has 26 wildlife areas that consist of 11 national parks, 6 safari areas, 10 recreational parks, 2 botanical gardens and 2 botanical reserves that cover 5.2 million ha. The 26 areas constitute the Parks Estate. The Hwange –Sanyati Biological Corridor Project area hosts three National Parks (Hwange, Chizarira and Matusadonha) and two safari areas (Chete and Chirisa). The Parks estate neighbours with some communal land, gazette forest areas and privately owned conservancies. The estate also hosts migration wildlife routes across the different neighbouring land use systems. However, the routes are not well understood and require further research as they impact on the sustainable management of wildlife in the corridor. The project will focus on Hwange National Park (HNP). The two districts that share a direct interface with the HNP and the gazetted forests are Hwange and Tsholotsho.



The HNP and the gazetted forests have some restriction of access by the surrounding communities thereby constituting some form of involuntary resettlement in terms of the O.P 4.12 – Involuntary Resettlement Policy. The restrictions in the gazetted forest area and national park do generate for form of negative impact to the community wellbeing and livelihoods. This PF acts as a means to the identification and management of the potential impacts of the project on the surrounding communities. While this location of the project gives rise to the requirement if the IPPF, the PF only focuses on the participation of the local communities including the IP within the project area while an IPPF that was also developed for the project will focus on IP only. The general issues pertaining to the IP will be discussed to the extent that is common the non IP communities. Issues specific to the IP will be dealt with in line with the IPPF.

### **1.1 PURPOSE OF PROCESS FRAMEWORK**

A Process Framework (PF) describes the process by which affected communities participate in identification, design, implementation and monitoring of relevant project activities and mitigation measures. The purpose of this PF is to ensure participation of Project Affected People (PAP) while recognizing and protecting their interests and ensuring that they do not become worse off as a result of the project. Specifically, the PF will:

- i. Describe activities that may involve new or more stringent restrictions on use of natural resources in the project area.
- ii. Establish the mechanism through which the local communities can contribute to the project design, implementation and monitoring.
- iii. Identify the potential negative impacts of the restriction on the surrounding communities.
- iv. Describe the mitigation and compensation measures required.
- v. Describe the grievance procedure or process for resolving disputes to natural resource use restrictions.
- vi. Describe the participatory monitoring arrangements with neighbouring community members.

Through this PF, the PWMA and the Forestry Commission will establish the status quo of the community livelihoods and forecast the expected direction and magnitude of any change

brought about by the restriction of access to the park and gazetted forest on which this proposed project is anchored. The PF will also assist in;

- Assessing and describing the administrative and legal procedures including (i) previous agreements between communities and government relating to access to natural resources, and (ii) the administrative and financial responsibilities for the key stakeholders;
- Establishing the criteria for eligibility by which PAP will be determined and measures to ensure that their living standards do not deteriorate as a result of the project; and
- Identifying how the affected communities will benefit from the project and the measures that will be implemented to assist them improve or at least maintain their standards of living.

The PF will therefore allow the HNP and the Forestry Commission to sustainably configure their subprojects for the maximum participation of the Hwange and Tsholotso communities in the design and implementation of the subprojects activities.

## **1.2 PREPARATION OF THE PF**

In preparing this PF, a desk study was conducted to review the World Bank Involuntary Resettlement policy and how it applies to the HSBC project and specifically the communities surrounding the HNP and the gazetted forests on Sikumi and Ngamo. A review of other PFs from the World Bank InfoShop was done in order to broaden appreciation of the application of the policy in other countries in similar projects. A desk study also ensured a fair appreciation of the project area using the various project related maps. Documents that describe the project were also reviewed in order to appreciate the facets of the project that are likely to impact negatively or positively on the surrounding community. A field visit was undertaken to the HNP, Ngamo and Sikumi forests and the surrounding to have some consultations and get some first-hand information about the socioeconomic setting of the local community and also appraise them of the project activities. Since this PF will be implemented in an area with some IPs, a visit to the San community in Tsholotsho was conducted and a meeting with the San community was convened. Following a detailed presentation of the project activities by the implementing parties, a discussion on the community's views of the project was undertaken. The community contributions were recorded for inclusion in the PF. Some visits to the San households and non San households were taken as part of the social assessment of the community. Discussion was held with the

local NGO working with the San community. An interview with the headmaster of the local school was made to ensure a wide range of input from the community. Project information from the PWMA and FC were also instrumental in the formulation of this PF. Some direct contributions from the responsible officials of the PWMA and FC were also incorporated especially on issues pertaining to park management and forest management. Consultation with the local Chief, District Administrators for Hwange and Tsholotsho also contributed to the formulation of this PC. Relevant government offices also participated and contributed.

### **1.3.0 BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT IMPLEMENTING ORGANIZATION**

While the MEWC will sign the grant facility with the World Bank, the implementation will be done by the various organizations under the jurisdiction of the ministry. WWF will coordinate the implementation of the project. The implementing partners for WWF are EMA, Parks and Wildlife Management Authority, Forestry Commission and Campfire. While the PWMA and FC are the two organizations that will utilize this PF, an overview of all the implementing agencies for the HSBC project will be given because they have some indirect application of this PF especially in the utilization of the local networks in the implementation of the PF

#### **1.3.1 CAMPFIRE**

CAMPFIRE Association is the lead agency for the Community Areas Management Programme For Indigenous Resources (CAMPFIRE) and is a registered Welfare Organization (W.O/15/94). This organization will lead the implementation of the Livelihoods focal area of the HSBC project. Its mandate is to promote the interests of rural communities in the sustainable management of their natural resources in partnership with government, civil society organizations and the private sector. It has a compliment of eight staff centrally located in Harare and technically supported by CAMPFIRE departments within participating districts. The Association's main funding source is a levy on CAMPFIRE activities carried out in the CAMPFIRE districts.

##### **1.3.1.1 CAMPFIRE AND RDCS**

Zimbabwe has a total of 60 RDCs (the lowest level of government in rural areas). Sixty-five per cent of the country's population (12.974 million) lives in rural areas. Most of the latter

areas receive low and erratic rainfall and are on infertile soils. Consequently, the bulk of the communities realize low dry land crop yields and are food insecure. Wildlife management is therefore an important livelihood option in some districts with 57 of them being part of the CAMPFIRE programme that covers about 5 million ha. Figure 2.1 shows the geographical location of the CAMPFIRE districts.

### 1.3.1.2 CURRENT CAMPFIRE PROJECTS IN THE HSBC

The Hwange-Sanyati Biological Corridor covers six districts namely: Binga, Gokwe North, Hwange, Kusile, Nyaminyami, and Tsholotsho. The districts are involved in CAMPFIRE largely through sport hunting that also creates employment for the local population. In addition, commercial timber logging and fishing are important income sources in Tsholotsho and Hwange respectively. Table 1.1 shows population statistics of CAMPFIRE wards in the six districts.

**Table 1.1: Population statistics of CAMPFIRE wards in HSBC**

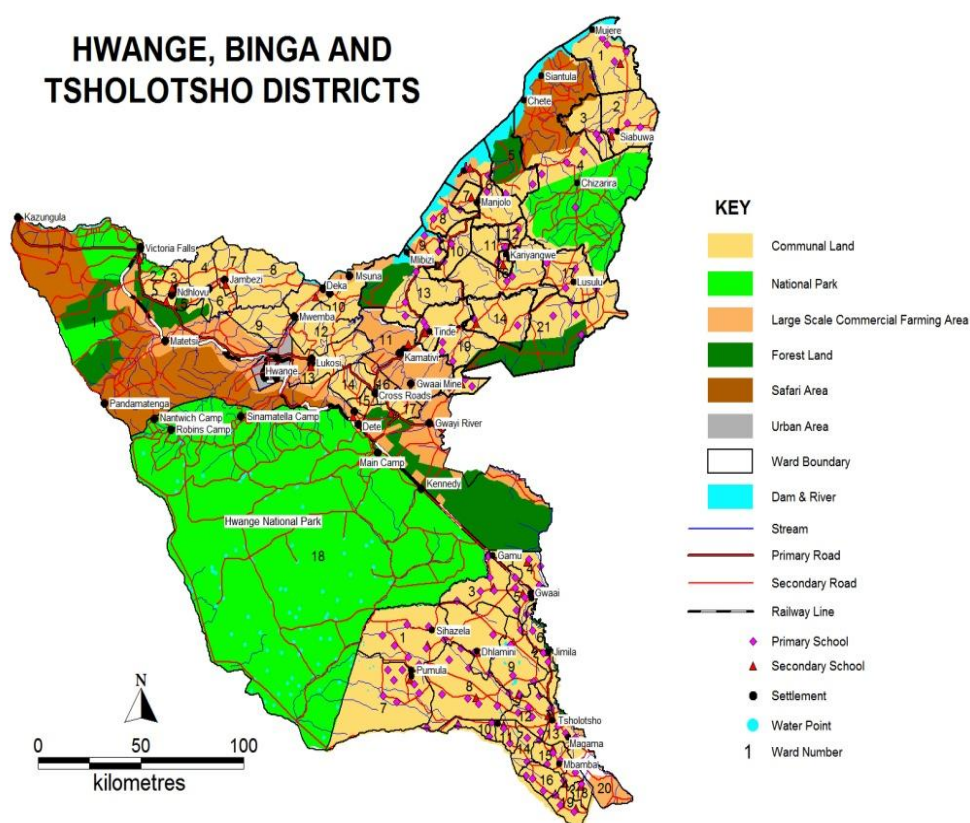
District	District size (ha)	No. of wards in district	Wards in CAMPFIRE	Population of district	Population of Campfire wards
Binga	1 305 800	25	21	138 074	118 824
Gokwe North	1 824 600	36	14	244 976	98 009
Hwange	376 963	20	19	62 649	58 240
Kusile	773 500	26	23	164 469	87 936
Nyaminyami	794 300	12	11	43 654	33 342
Tsholotsho	784 400	22	11	113 895	59 602

The Campfire component of the project will focus on Binga, Hwange and Tsholotsho districts. The districts were preferred because of the following realities:

- Hwange and Tsholotsho are the only districts in the HSBC that share boundaries with Hwange National Park (HNP), the wildlife reservoir for the project.
- Binga district is exposed to human wildlife conflict as it borders protected areas such as Chizarira National Park, Sijarira forest and Chete safari area. In fact the district forms a natural link between Hwange National Park and other protected areas found within the corridor; and,

- All three districts suffer from competition for space between people and wildlife.

CAMPFIRE will play an important role in the implementation of the PF in that the potential benefits of the natural resources in the restricted areas will get to the community mostly through the livelihoods projects of CAMPFIRE. The project benefits will be accrued to the whole participating community and not to individuals. The CAMPFIRE livelihoods activity will draw some resources from the restricted forest and park areas through the movement of game from the source area to the buffer areas where the safari operations are. Through these safari operation, the community will benefit out of employment and royalties paid to the CAMPFIRE through the RDC. So the communication between the direct implementing partners of the PF and the community will be catalyzed by synchronizing the CAMPFIRE activities with the implementation of this PF.



**Figure 1.1: Geographical location of the focal districts**

### 1.3.2 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AGENCY

The Environmental Management Agency (EMA) is a parastatal under the Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate. Its mandate is derived from the Environmental Management

Act CAP 20:27 that provides for the sustainable management of natural resources and protection of the environment; prevention of pollution and environmental degradation; and preparation of national environmental management plans across the country's land use systems. The Agency has a staff compliment of 260 people strategically located throughout the country. Its funding comes from two sources namely; own revenue generation efforts and government grants. In 2010, the Agency generated \$8.2 million and received \$0.8 million in government grants for recurrent expenditure. Of the total amount \$2.7 million went towards staff costs. Capital expenditure totaled \$1.1 million that year. EMA has its Head Office in Harare, but is well represented at every local area. The organization has offices in the 10 provincial capitals and also in the two major cities namely Harare and Bulawayo. EMA also has an office in each of the 60 districts in the country and has active environmental committees in each ward. The representation goes further down from the ward to village level where volunteers are engaged in various environment management responsibilities. EMA is responsible for the land degradation focal area of the HSBC project.

### **1.3.2.1 EMA COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMES**

EMA routinely undertakes capacity building training for key stakeholders to instil a culture of environmental stewardship. The stakeholders include traditional leaders, local authorities such as rural district councils (RDCs), environmental sub-committees and local resource monitors as demonstrated by the following:

- i. The country has 359 environmental sub-committees of which one is in Chireya ward. Sub-committees are constituted by elected representatives of local communities and receive grants to facilitate their operations. In 2012 these grants totalled \$60 000 and were channelled through RDCs and;
- ii. There are 324 resource monitors (volunteer environmental watch dogs at local level) throughout the country and one of them is in Chireya. The Agency assists the monitors with bicycles to improve mobility, regalia for ease of identification and funding for text messages to relevant authorities that deal with environmental issues (e.g. EMA, Forestry Commission and Zimbabwe Republic Police).

The local representation of EMA at all levels configures the organization for effective implementation of any such environment related projects. Some of the subproject activities of PWMA and Forestry are related to the EMA functions and the EMA environmental

management committees within the communities will also offer an enhancing effect in the implementation of the PF by the two key players.

### **1.3.3 FORESTRY COMMISSION**

The Forestry Commission (FC) is a parastatal organization under the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Management. Its mandate is derived from the Forestry Act (CAP 19:05 as amended in 1999) and is to provide for regulation, management and capacity enhancement within Zimbabwe's forestry sector. The Act regulates forest use on state land, commercial farming areas, and gazetted forests. The Commission has a staff compliment of 673 people strategically located throughout the country. Its main funding sources are Government of Zimbabwe (GoZ) grants and revenue from own resources. The organization's plan is to progressively increase own revenue receipts and reduce on government grants in future. In 2012 it had a recurrent budget of \$4.8 million from GoZ and \$2.8 million from own resources. Of this amount, \$4.4 million went to staff salaries. A total of \$0.8 million was allocated to capital expenditure. Forestry Commission is represented in each of the 60 districts in Zimbabwe and also in every Gazetted Forest Area. The Forestry Commission is responsible for the Climate Change focal area of the HSBC project.

#### **1.3.3.1 FORESTRY COMMISSION ACTIVITIES IN GAZETTED FOREST AREAS**

Zimbabwe has 24 gazetted indigenous forests that cover about 800 000 ha. Their size ranges from 567 ha (Ungwe) to 144 000 ha (Gwaai). The forests were gazetted between 1926 and 1960 to control the wanton harvesting of commercial indigenous timber species used to produce mine props, railway sleepers, flooring parquets and furniture. According to Zimbabwe's land use classification, gazetted indigenous forests are located in natural regions IV and V, which are characterized by low and erratic rainfall and are on the fragile Kalahari Sand ecosystem. The forests are important for watershed and soil protection (catchment area protection), biodiversity conservation, wildlife habitats and as a source of commercial timber and non-timber forest products such as honey, mushrooms, edible insects and indigenous fruits. The forests are generally critical for the management and protection of the fragile Kalahari sand ecosystem. Gazetted forests contribute to Zimbabwe's Gross Domestic Product through the forestry and tourism sectors. Substantial quantities of indigenous timber products

are exported as furniture, flooring and wood carvings. In addition, the forests generate revenue from photographic safaris and sport hunting.

Furthermore, gazetted indigenous forests provide employment in the areas of commercial timber harvesting, safari operations, forest management and wood carving. About four timber concessions are operational in the forests at any one time. The concessions employ some 300 people in forest management and sawmilling. Each concession is allowed to harvest a maximum of 4 800 cubic metres under bark of timber of various species per year. The average stumpage royalty for the various timber species is about \$30, with chargeable fees ranging from \$25 to \$52.

With respect to hunting, there can be as many as 160 hunts lasting 14 to 20 days each per hunting season (May to October). Sport hunting and photographic safari operations employ substantial numbers of people. Depending on the size of the safari outfit, there could be up to 25 people employed in catering, grounds maintenance, game tracking, skinning and tour guiding. The approximately 44 curio stalls operating along the Bulawayo-Victoria Falls road and in Victoria Falls derive their timber from gazette forests. Each stall employs on average 20 people engaged in various activities in the production and vending of the curios.

The Hwange-Sanyati Biological Corridor Project area hosts five of the country's 24 gazetted indigenous forest areas. They are; Sikumi, Ngamo, Mzola, Kavira and Sijarira. However, the project will focus on Sikumi and Ngamo forests. This is in recognition of the fact they neighbour Hwange National Park- the reservoir of wildlife in the project corridor. Consequently they provide continuity for wildlife movement within the corridor. There is also no commercial timber logging and human settlements in the two forests. Furthermore the forests interface with communities who derive their livelihoods from them by accessing grazing, thatch grass, firewood and other non-wood forest products.

The management of the two gazetted forests is based on forest management plans that embrace the following activities; fire management, game water supply, wildlife management, community engagement and forest zoning. In addition to the fact that the forest management plan is outdated, the inadequacy of financial and human resources has compromised the management of the forests. The two forests measure 157 300ha and are only patrolled by a contingent of 12 guards at any given time. This translates to one guard per 13 000 ha. Furthermore, the two forests share one vehicle for guard deployment and forest monitoring.



The Forestry Commission used to support research on indigenous tree establishment, management and the effects of fire on natural regeneration but such activities have since been scaled down in the two forests. It is also facilitating the establishment and nurturing of community fire management brigades. In 2000 the Commission established a Social Fund whose objective was to support local schools and neighboring communities as part of its corporate social responsibility. However, the Fund is not operational due to financial challenges faced by the organization. The above background is important in relating the Forestry Commission and its activities with the surrounding communities. the background has some impact on the organization's capacity to enforce the restriction of access by the community into the gazetted forests.

#### **1.3.4 PARKS AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT**

The Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (PWMA) is a parastatal organization under the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Management. It derives its mandate from the Parks and Wildlife Act (Chapter 20:14) of 1996 and its subsequent amendments. The Act empowers the Authority to effectively and profitably manage Zimbabwe's wildlife resources for the benefit of present & future generations especially within the Parks estate.

The Authority has a staff compliment of at least 3 225 people strategically located throughout the country provincial offices and specific wildlife management areas. The organization does not receive government grants but manages its estates by commercializing its operations within the context of "natural resources paying for their own conservation". However, the Authority is experiencing severe under capitalization and cash flow problems that continue to erode its capacity to sustainably manage the Park's estate under the current depressed macro-economic environment. Currently, its law enforcement is weak and severely under-resourced at a time of heightened wildlife poaching activities. Funding for the protection and development of the Park estate has declined from \$200 per square km in 1980 to the current (2013) \$10 per square km. A comparative figure for Kruger National Park in South Africa is \$2 000 per square km (Cumming, 2009). In 2011 the PWMA had a recurrent budget of \$ 19.8 million of which \$11.4 million went to staff salaries. A total of \$0.9 million was allocated to capital expenditure.

Zimbabwe has 26 wildlife areas that consist of 11 national parks, 6 safari areas, 10 recreational parks, 2 botanical gardens and 2 botanical reserves that cover 5.2 million ha. The

26 areas constitute the Parks Estate. The Hwange –Sanyati Biological Corridor Project area hosts three National Parks (Hwange, Chizarira and Matusadonha) and two safari areas (Chete and Chirisa). The Parks estate neighbors with some communal land, gazette forest areas and privately owned conservancies. The estate also hosts migration wildlife routes across the different neighbouring land use systems. However, the routes are not well understood and require further research as they impact on the sustainable management of wildlife in the corridor.

The project will focus on Hwange National Park (HNP).

It is important at this point to recap that the HNP is one of the two organizations that are implementing and enforcing the restriction of access to natural resources. In this case HNP enforces the restriction of the HNP area. It is also important to realize that the HNP has no direct border with the communities, but has shielded the community away from the park area by creating the buffer areas which are managed by CAMPFIRE or the Forestry Commission. In some cases the boundaries of the buffer zones are not gazetted and are enforced on mutual understanding with the traditional leadership. This however gives rise to conflicts since the boundaries are not legislated in some parts. So PWMA will not find this PF ease to implement without the direct involvement and catalysis of CAMPFIRE, Forestry Commission and the Traditional leaders.

### **1.3.5 WWF**

WWF is an International Development Agency whose vision is a safe and sustainable future for people, places and species, in an equitable low-carbon society that is resilient to climate change. WWF's mission is to stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment, and build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature. In order to achieve this mission, WWF focuses its efforts on two broad areas of biodiversity and footprints. The first focal area ensures that the earth's web of life - biodiversity - stays healthy and vibrant for generations to come. The organization strategically focuses on conserving critical places and critical species that are particularly important for the conservation of the earth's rich biodiversity.

The second focal area aims to reduce the negative impacts of human activity (ecological footprint). The organization is working to ensure that the natural resources required for life - land, water, air are managed sustainably and equitably. WWF achieves its mission through

innovative partnerships that combine on-the-ground conservation, high-level policy and advocacy, and work to make business & industry more sustainable. Focus is on conserving critical places and critical species that are particularly important for their habitat or for people. WWF also works to reduce humanity's ecological footprint, the amount of land and natural resources needed to supply our food, water, fiber and timber, and to absorb CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. WWF wishes to find practical solutions for a healthy planet, a planet where people and nature can thrive together, in a stable environment, now, and for generations to come.

WWF will be the executing agency for the project. WWF has a country office (which also houses regional programmes) in Zimbabwe and a Regional Office for eastern and southern Africa in Kenya. The organization is well situated to provide critical specialized support in capacity improvement. The presence of WWF on the ground will provide a back-stop required in specific areas by providing technical assistance (TA) on timely basis to ensure project execution is done as planned. WWF also will play a critical role in the preparation of projects for financing by donors that support the overall environmental management effort of the government of Zimbabwe, specifically the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Management, thereby ensuring harmonization and complementarity. In this PF, WWF will coordinate its overall implementation within the implementation parties namely Forestry Commission and PWMA with the involvement of all other partners and stakeholders.

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

#### **2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

This section briefly discusses the project description and highlight the facets of the project that are likely to give rise to restriction of access to natural resources in gazetted parks and forest areas. It is important to note that there are four subproject in the HSBC project namely EMA (land degradation), CAMPFIRE (livelihoods), Forestry Commission (Climate Change) and PWMA (Biodiversity). Of the four components, two of them do not in any way generate a restriction of access to gazetted forests and park area. This project description will therefore focus on the two components that are generating or depend on an existing restriction, that is the PWMA and the Forestry Commission components. Two important facets of the project descriptions pertain to the project location and the project activities. Reference to non-implementing partners will be made where there is need for clarification or where the is complementarity with the implementing parties.

#### **2.1PROJECT LOCATION**

Zimbabwe has 26 wildlife areas that consist of 11 national parks, 6 safari areas, 10 recreational parks, 2 botanical gardens and 2 botanical reserves that cover 5.2 million ha. The Hwange –Sanyati Biodiversity Corridor Project area hosts three National Parks (Hwange, Chizarira and Matusadonha) and two safari areas (Chete and Chirisa). The Parks estate neighbors with some communal land, gazetted forest areas and privately owned conservancies. The estate also hosts migration wildlife routes across the different neighbouring land use systems. .

The HSBC project will focus on Hwange National Park (HNP). The HNP was preferred because of the following realities:

- i. It is a reservoir of most of the wildlife found in the corridor. For example, it has about 50 000 elephants; more than 5 000 buffalo; and 400 lion and is the largest national park in the country.

- ii. It is part of the Kavango-Zambezi (KAZA) Trans-frontier Conservation Area (TFCA) initiative. The KAZA is the largest TFCA in the world.
- iii. It is the source of animals that are sport hunted in the other land use systems e.g. Gwai Intensive Conservation Area (ICA); and Tsholotsho, Hwange and Binga communal lands.
- iv. Its wildlife is a major source of human wildlife conflicts with neighboring communal lands.

Zimbabwe has 24 gazetted indigenous forests that cover about 800 000 ha. The HSBC Project area hosts five of the country's 24 gazetted indigenous forest areas. They are; Sikumi, Ngamo, Mzola, Kavira and Sijarira. However, the project will focus on Sikumi and Ngamo forests. This is in recognition of the fact they neighbor Hwange National Park- the reservoir of wildlife in the project corridor. Consequently they provide continuity for wildlife movement within the corridor. There is also no commercial timber logging and human settlements in the two forests. Furthermore the forests interface with communities who derive their livelihoods from them by accessing grazing, thatch grass, firewood and other non-wood forest products.

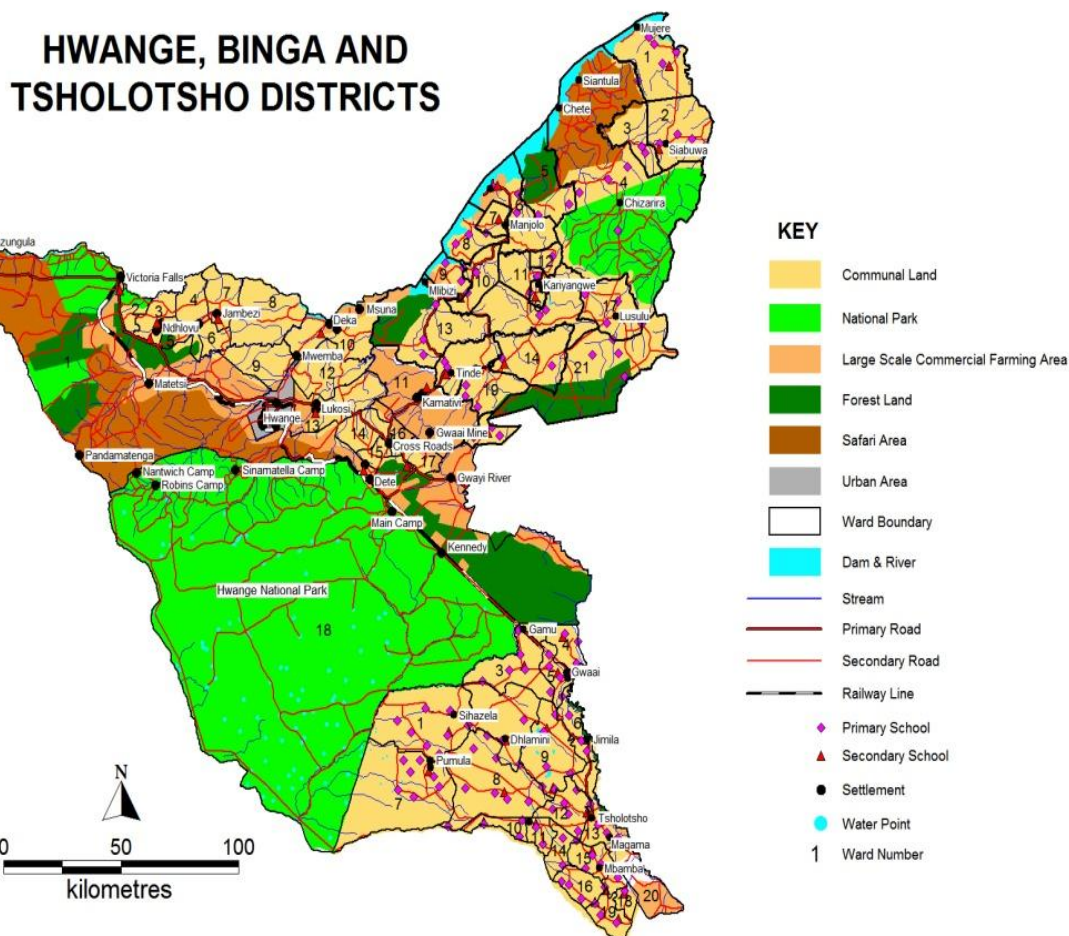


Fig 2.1 Location of Hwange National Park in the HSBC

The above map shows that the HNP borders the Tsholotsho communal area to the south east, the gazetted forest area to the east, Safari area to the north and the Zimbabwe-Botswana border to the west. The Ngamo and Sikumi areas share borders with communal areas in the Hwange District. The communities in the Tsholotsho and Hwange district do experience varying forms of restriction of access to natural resources in the HNP and the two gazetted forests. There is total restriction to the HNP and access is only through designated access points after paying some entry fees. The surrounding community is not allowed to hunt or gather non timber products from the HNP. Anyone found to have gain illegal entry is considered to be committing and criminal offense. There is however some limited access to the gazetted forests which in most cases act as buffer zones.

The forests are important for watershed and soil protection (catchment area protection), biodiversity conservation, wildlife habitats and as a source of commercial timber and non-

timber forest products such as honey, mushrooms, edible insects and indigenous fruits. The forests are generally critical for the management and protection of the fragile Kalahari sand ecosystem. Gazetted forests contribute to Zimbabwe's Gross Domestic Product through the forestry and tourism sectors. Substantial quantities of indigenous timber products are exported as furniture, flooring and wood carvings. In addition, the forests generate revenue from photographic safaris and sport hunting. Furthermore, gazetted indigenous forests provide employment in the areas of commercial timber harvesting, safari operations, forest management and wood carving. About four timber concessions are operational in the forests at any one time. The concessions employ some 300 people in forest management and sawmilling.

With respect to hunting, there can be as many as 160 hunts lasting 14 to 20 days each per hunting season (May to October). Sport hunting and photographic safari operations employ substantial numbers of people. Depending on the size of the safari outfit, there could be up to 25 people employed in catering, grounds maintenance, game tracking, skinning and tour guiding. The approximately 44 curio stalls operating along the Bulawayo-Victoria Falls road and in Victoria Falls derive their timber from gazette forests. Each stall employs on average 20 people engaged in various activities in the production and vending of the curios.

## **2.2 PROJECT ACTIVITIES**

### **2.2.1 PARKS AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY**

#### **i. Focal area outputs**

The overall objective of the focal area is to assist HNP to become a thriving and self-sustaining wildlife estate. Its specific outputs are:

- The functioning of the park's ecosystem better understood.
- Game water supply improved.
- Extent of wildlife poaching reduced.
- Incidence of veld fires curtailed.
- Pilot REDD+ project developed and piloted.

#### **ii. Specific activities by output**

##### **Output 1: The functioning of the park's ecosystem better understood**

The following activities will be carried out:

- i. Study wildlife migratory routes throughout the corridor.
- ii. Carryout a comprehensive groundwater assessment of the corridor.
- iii. Conduct wildlife aerial surveys for indicator species every three years.
- iv. Update the park management plan.

##### **Output 2: Game water supply improved**

The following activity will be undertaken:

- Establish and maintain game water points as per HNP management plan.

##### **Output 3: Extent of wildlife poaching reduced**

The following activities will be conducted:

- i. Enhance anti-poaching activities in the park.
- ii. Mount joint/coordinated operations with relevant institutions (e.g. Forestry Commission, Painted dog project and Rural District Councils-RDCs).



Output 3 activities are the ones that have enforcement of the existing restriction of access to the natural resources in the park area by the surrounding communities. Though the project has no additional restrictions to the ones that already exist, the success of the project is premised on the effective enforcement of the existing restriction to the park area. For effective implementation of the anti-poaching endeavors, community participation is very essential. The HNP will ensure it consults the local community on designing and implementation of anti-poaching activities.

#### **Output 4: Incidence of veld fires curtailed**

The following activities will be carried out:

- i. Establish and maintain fire guards.
- ii. Undertake firefighting operations.
- iii. Mount community conservation awareness campaigns.

Output 4 is one of the activities under which most community sensitization activities are anchored. The community is expected to actively participate under this item in all its facets. The community participation is essential for effective fire management and general conservation awareness.

#### **Output 5: Pilot REDD+ project developed and implemented**

The following activities will be conducted:

- i. Establish the underlying causes of deforestation in HNP.
- ii. Assess and map out the forest cover of HNP.
- iii. Establish the amount of carbon sequestered by HNP forests; Assess REDD+ readiness of the forests.
- iv. Design and implement a pilot REDD+ project.

## **2.2.2 FORESTRY COMMISSION- CLIMATE CHANGE FOCAL AREA**

As indicated in section 2.2.1, the achievement of the project objectives by Forestry Commission depends totally on the close participation of the local community.

### **i. OUTPUTS OF THE FOCAL AREA**

The overall objective of this focal area is to promote improved land and forest management practices in Sikumi and Ngamo forests. Its outputs are:

- Pilot REDD+ project developed and implemented.
- Incidence of forest fires curtailed.
- Extent of commercial timber and wildlife poaching reduced;
- Game water supply improved.

### **ii. ACTIVITIES TO THE OUTPUTS**

#### **Output 1: Pilot REDD+ project developed and implemented.**

The following activities will be carried out under this output:

- i. Establish the underlying causes of deforestation in Sikumi and Ngamo forests.
- ii. Assess and map out forest cover of the forests.
- iii. Assess the amount of carbon sequestered by the forests.
- iv. Assess REDD+ readiness of the forests.
- v. Design and implement a pilot REDD+ project.

#### **Output 2: Incidence of forest fires curtailed**

The following activities will be conducted:

- i. Establish and maintain fire guards.
- ii. Undertake firefighting operations.
- iii. Strengthen the work of community fire brigades.

#### **Output 3: Extent of commercial timber and wildlife poaching reduced**

The following activities will be done:

- i. Enhance anti-poaching capacity in the forests.
- ii. Facilitate operations of community resource sharing committees.
- iii. Mount joint anti-poaching operations with relevant institutions (e.g. Parks & Wildlife Management Authority, Rural district Councils and the Painted Dog project).

**Output 4: Game water supply improved**

The following activities will be carried out:

- i. Carry out a comprehensive game water assessment exercise throughout the corridor.
- ii. Facilitate the provision of adequate water through the establishment of new and maintenance of existing water points.

The above activities have both negative and positive impacts to the community. Some of the positive impacts are beneficial to the biophysical environment of the park and the forest areas. A detailed analysis of the potential impacts of the project is in chapter 6.

## **CHAPTER 3**

### **LEGAL, POLICY AND ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENT**

#### **3.0 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter reviews the various legislation that has some form of application in the PF formulation and implementation. The legislation review covers the relevant national legislation on environmental management, parks/protected areas, land tenure rights, Indigenous Peoples' rights, and other social legislation on use rights of land.

#### **3.1 CONSTITUTION OF ZIMBABWE**

Section 72 of the constitution of Zimbabwe has some reference to rights on agricultural land. Under this section the Government may acquire agricultural land for other purposes that may include environment protection. This section may be essential in the event that the Government through HNP deems it necessary to extend the boundary of the forest or park area for environmental reasons. This will however be done with the consultation of all the affected people. In section 73, the constitution protects environmental rights. Under this section the issues of conservation of the environment are highlighted and do blend well with the aspirations of the PF. As part of protecting the environmental rights, the local communities are well protected so that development does not injure the social wellbeing of the communities. This also ties in well with the issue of the protection of the IPs within the project area. The constitution of Zimbabwe recognizes the following languages, namely Chewa, Chibarwe, English, Kalanga, Koisan, Nambya, Ndau, Ndebele, Shangani, Shona, sign language, Sotho, Tonga, Tswana, Venda and Xhosa as the officially recognised languages of Zimbabwe. The San People are therefore conferred with an equal status accorded any other Zimbabwean without necessarily singling out them as a special group of people. The constitution also acknowledges the Government's responsibility to develop these languages. Though the Koisan language has equal status in the constitution, the San People are a minority group in Zimbabwe and the propagation of their language is at great risk following the drive to integrate communities under the modern development practices. In discussion with the coordinator of the San community in Tsholotsho, there were indications that the San People do not speak the Khoisan language as indicated in the constitution, but

they speak Tshwawo language and further consultation with the Government is being made with the responsible offices.

### **3.2 THE ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT ACT (CAP20:27)**

The Act is the overall legislation on the environment and if any other Act conflicts with this Act, the EMA's position is final. The act provides some complementary position to the PWMA and the Forestry subprojects. Some of the key issues articulated by this Act include the following;

Section 109-125. Conservation and improvement of the environment and control of invasive species. Under this section the President may set aside State land or acquire other land for environmental purposes or set aside areas of Communal Land for environmental purposes. The Act also calls for the protection of the wetlands. The Minister may issue an order for the protection of the environment. An inspector may also issue an order for the protection of the environment. The Act provides for conservation of and access to biological diversity and regulate biological and genetic resources. The Act also provides for the control of invasive species. The implementation of this PF therefore has to take cognisance of these provisions. The restriction of access to the park and forestry area are also consistent with the aspirations of the Environment Management Act.

#### **3.2.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING**

The first schedule of the Act stipulates the projects that are prescribed for full EIA. Though the aspects HSBC is clearly stipulated, the following sections of the listed projects indirectly implicate some subprojects for EIA. Reference is made to the following sections of the First Schedule of the Environmental Management Act;

- *Item 2. Drainage and irrigation—*
  - (a) *Drainage of wetland or wild life habitat;*
  
- *Item 3. Forestry—*
  - (a) *Conversion of forest land to other use;*
  
  - (b) *Conversion of natural woodland to other use within the catchment area of reservoirs used for water supply, irrigation or hydropower generation or in areas adjacent to the Parks and Wild Life Estate.*

- *Item 10. Tourist, resorts and recreational developments—*
  - (a) *Resort facilities and hotels;*
  - (c) *Safari operations.*
- *Item 12. Water supply—*
  - (e) *Water withdrawals from rivers or reservoirs.*

The ESMF provides a screening procedure that will be followed by the implementing partners to comply with these legal requirements.

### **3.2.2 STATUTORY INSTRUMENT 7 OF 2007**

The S.I puts into effect the EIA and Ecosystems protection aspirations of the Environmental Management Act (Part XI of the ACT). The regulations also protect the sensitive ecosystems which include wetlands, riverbanks and riverbeds. The compliance aspects of this legal requirement will be addressed through the ESMF that will be implemented alongside this PF.

### **3.3 PARKS AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT ACT (CAP 20:14)**

The Parks and Wildlife Act was enacted to protect wildlife. This came along with a Parks and Wildlife Board, mandated to provide for the protection, utilization and conservation of fish and wildlife, the preservation and propagation of plant life and the preservation of the natural landscape. Subject to the Act, the functions of the PWMA shall be to control, manage and maintain national parks, botanical reserves and botanical gardens, sanctuaries, safari areas and recreational parks and, so far as is reasonable, practicable and compatible with such purposes, to provide facilities for visitors thereto. The Act also makes the parks area a restricted area where no one is allowed to pick any plants or kill any animals except under a licence permit in accordance with the Act. The Act provides for the creation of safari areas, whose purposes are or may be constituted under this Act shall be to preserve and protect the natural habitat and the wild life therein in order that facilities and opportunities may be afforded to the public for camping, hunting, fishing, photography, viewing of animals, bird-watching or such other pursuits that may be permitted therein in terms of this Act. The Act states that whenever it appears to the President that any land or an interest in or right over land is required for the purpose of protecting, establishing or extending a national park, botanical reserve, botanical garden, sanctuary, safari area or recreational park, it shall be

lawful for the Minister, on the authority of the President, to acquire such land, interest or right, this will however be implemented in accordance with the Communal Lands Act. This is one of the legislation that the local communities, including the San Peoples will interact with every day since they are adjacent to protected forest areas and when there is need to expand the forest areas. This is the law that governs the park management and all its potential negative impact on the local community.

### **3.4 LAND TENURE**

#### **COMMUNAL LAND ACT (CAP 20:04)**

The land ownership in Zimbabwe is divided in to the following categories; Private land, State land and Communal land. The Private land ownership is punctuated by a deed while the State land is owned by the state as its reserves for any other land use that may be determined. The communal land is owned by the state but seconded to the local rural authorities to manage communally. This is the land where rural communities are located. Anyone staying on such a piece of land has no individual title, but the land is owned communally though there is individual responsibility within the household boundaries. Depending on the development drive of the state or local authority, this land may be used and the people staying on these lands are relocated without compensation for the loss land but compensation of the structures on the land only. Usually the relocated people will be provided with alternative land and accompanying facilities where possible. The communities surrounding the park and forest areas, including the San communities are staying in such communal land and if there is need for expansion of the HNP, they will be relocated to other determined areas. Where the community expands and may need more land for farming or establishing a new family, the village head allocates land for such communal settlement. The san community are part of this land tenure through their respective village heads, they have access to land like any other rural citizen in the area. In this project, there is no relocation of people.

#### **3.5 TRADITIONAL LEADERS' ACT (CAP 20:17)**

The Act provides for the appointment of the Chief, the Headmen and the Village Heads. The Act also outlines the duties and jurisdiction of the three traditional levels of leadership. In this instance, the San Community are well covered by the Act in that they have their own villages and village heads who are part of an integrated communal system of governance. The Chief and the Headmen are appointed following the tribal, history and chieftainship of the area,

while the Heads are elected to office every two years. Though there is provision for election at Village head level, there is usually a continuation of the same leadership until death. This is believed to maintain stability and cohesion within the communities. There are three chiefs in the Tsholotsho district (Chief Siphozo in Ward 7, Chief Gampo in ward 10 and Chief Tategulu in ward 8) who are responsible for the three wards in which the San Community of Tsholotsho are. The Chiefs are however all Non San because of the integration of the ethnic groups within the community. Through this Act, the San community have a mechanism to govern themselves and participate fully in the implementation of the PF at a local level and are part of a larger governance system at community wide level though their numbers will not easily facilitate attainment of higher offices within the system. The Implementation of the PF will therefore need to ensure that the minority communities are fully participating.

### **3.6 WATER ACT (CAP 20:24)**

The Water Act provides for the development and utilisation of water resources of Zimbabwe, grants of permits for the use of water, control of use of water when water is in short supply, protection of the environment and the prevention and control of water pollution and for the matters incidental to or connected with the foregoing. Section 32 under Part IV provides for the use of water giving the right to any person who is a holder of a permit to abstract water not exceeding 5000 cubic metres unless the Catchment Council is notified. Section 42 specifies the control of use of water whereby the Catchment Manager must be notified of the existence of storage works, boreholes and wells on site. Control of use of water is also done through the installation of meters for measuring and recording the amount of water abstracted as spelt out by Section 43. In view of the Water Act requirements, the subprojects that entail drilling of water boreholes need to synchronize these activities with the groundwater registration, permitting and monitoring of the respective catchment councils.

### **3.7 ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGAL PROCEDURES**

Administratively, the HNP and the two applicable gazetted forests do not fall under any administrative boundary following the gazetting of these areas as a national park and forest areas respectively. So in terms of accountability and management, the HNP and the Forest areas are autonomous landscapes that are not under any administrative district, but accountable to the Minister of Environment, Water and Climate. However; due to the nature



of the business and its impact to surrounding communities, the HNP and Forestry Commission do have communities that they interact with. These surrounding communities are the ones that fall within specific district boundaries and the two implementing organizations are therefore compelled to interact with these respective district administration centres and RDCs. The internal management of the park and the forest areas are wholly under the HNP and Forestry Commission while the external affairs arising from proximity to some communities fall under their respective District Administrators and RDCs. The District Administrator (DA) addresses issues of governance within the communities through the coordination of various line ministries under the District Administrator jurisdiction. The DA is also responsible for the coordination of the traditional leaders as stipulated by the Traditional Leaders' Act. Though the local Chief has jurisdiction to preside on cases within the community, they are subject to the DA. While the local Magistrate is resident in the district, the functions are independent from the DA to ensure transparency and non-interference in deciding cases brought to the courts. The RDCs champion rural development through various initiatives including the coordination of various development partners, NGOs and government grants.

Financially the HNP through the PWMA is not funded by the central budget, but the authority raises its own resources through its operations of the national park and grants from various sources. The Forestry Commission also raises its own funds through the management of the forests. However; the government gives some special grants when it sees fit. The DA, Magistrate Court and other government departments within the district are funded through the central budget. The RDC formulates a budget and gets approval from the responsible minister before implementing. The revenue sources for the RDCs include government grants, levies paid by residents and business, royalties from various businesses within the RDC jurisdiction. In this project, the financial responsibility rests with the Finance Minister since it is a grant from the World Bank to the Government of Zimbabwe. The Finance Minister however delegates this responsibility to the respective minister who will implement the project through the various departments (PWMA and Forestry Commission), with the participation of all stakeholders (including EMA and CAMPFIRE) and as coordinated by WWF.

### **3.8 PARTICIPATION OF NGOS IN PF**

#### **PRIVATE VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS ACT (CAP 20:05)**

Legislation also provides for the registration of any non-governmental organizations including those that are aimed at preserving and advocating for the fair and equal opportunities for development in the San communities. At the moment, there are several NGOs working on general livelihoods in the project area though they are not specifically targeting the San Peoples, the San Peoples however benefit since they are part of the integrated community. The organizations working in Tsholotsho include the World Vision who are distributing food aid to people living on antiretral virus treatment. The Rotary Club and the Bakers Inn have programs specifically targeting the San Community. The Rotary Club makes an annual trip to Tsholotsho to donate food and other household goods like blankets. Bakers Inn distributes bread once in a while to the San peoples in Tsholotsho. Matabeleland Constitutional Reform Agenda is working with the San on leadership development. Creative Arts and Education Development Association is working with the San on cultural and language revitalization. The Minority Voice is working on amplifying the voices on minorities in Zimbabwe (including the San) at regional and international levels. There are other NGOs that are not yet officially registered though they are already working with the San community. The Tsoro-o-tso San People Development Trust is one such NGO that is not yet registered. The Tso-ro-otso San Development Trust is special in the sense that it is specifically made up of the San Peoples themselves. Administratively, all NGOs wishing to work in a local area will have to register with the local authority in addition to registration as a Public Voluntary Organization. Of all NGOs in Tsholotsho, only the World Vision is registered with the RDC and operating within the local authority provisions. It is evidently difficult for the San owned NGO to fund the required registration fees due to general financial handicap. Due to the poverty level within the San community, they may not be able to register this Trust if they do not get external assistance.

In addition to the community related NGOs, there is also a research institution that is working on the preservation of the painted dogs, it's called the Painted Dogs Association. The organization operates right in the HNP and the surrounding forest areas. This organization is also one of the key partners of the HNP in conservation areas.

### 3.9 WORLD BANK SAFEGUARD POLICY REQUIREMENTS

The proposed HSBC project has been screened and classified as an environmental category B since all envisaged environmental impacts at the sites will be localized, minimal, short term and readily mitigated. The following World Bank environment and social safeguards policies were triggered and the full details on why they are triggered and the required actions are in chapter 3 of the ESMF;

- O.P 4.01 – Environmental Assessment Policy
- O.P 4.04 – Natural habitat
- O.P 4.36 – Forests Protection
- O.P 4.11- Physical Cultural Resource
- O.P 4.12 – Involuntary Resettlement
- O.P 4.10 – Indigenous Peoples

An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been developed to comply with the OP 4.01, 4.04 and 4.36. The ESMF provides guidance on subproject screening, assessment and management, including appropriate mitigation measures of expected adverse environmental and social impacts that may be generated by the subprojects. A separate IPPF was developed to address the requirements of O.P 4.10. This Process Framework addresses the principle considerations of OP 4.12. Though there is no land acquisition in the project, the policy is triggered because of the restriction of access to gazetted forests and parks areas. While there is no new restriction that is brought about by the project, it is important to note that;

- i. The existing restriction is directly and significantly related to the Bank –assisted project.
- ii. The existing restriction is necessary to achieve the objectives of a Bank-assisted project.

This process frame work will be implemented in conjunction with the ESMF, the IPPF and any other subsequent social or environment management instruments that may be developed from subproject screening.

## **CHAPTER 4**

### **SOCIO ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT**

#### **4.0 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter provides a social assessment of the whole project area in general and in particular the San Community in Tsholotsho district since the PF should specifically address the issues of IP where they are affected by the restriction. It is important to note that to a very large extent, the project area is made up of various ethnic groups that include the Ndebele, Kalanga, Shona, Tonga, Nambia and the San People. The national drive throughout the country is to integrate communities under one development strategy. Though there is integration of ethnic groups, each group has its own distinct characteristics that are preserved and showcased by the respective ethnic group without competition that can make others extinct. The constitution of Zimbabwe upholds the diversity of the ethnicity in Zimbabwe and the Government has obligation to ensure that this diversity has been maintained harmoniously for the benefit of all the citizens of Zimbabwe. This background is very essential for the effective implementation of the PF in that the potential negative impacts should be mitigated so that the socio economic livelihood of the community is not further compromised. At the same time the potential positive impacts of the project should be enhanced such that the socio economic livelihood of the projected affected community is augmented by the project. This background is also important in the identification of potential areas of conflict since most conflicts arise where projects negatively impact on communities.

#### **4.1 LAND USE PATTERN**

Reference is made to table 2.1; the land use pattern is quite diverse in that there are a number of complementary activities in some cases while there is competition in others. 42.75% of the land in the HSBC is under communal land use while 5.8 % is under resettlement areas. Over the years there has been growth in demand for resettlement land and in some cases there has been encroachment of settlements into land designated for other land use like forestry areas. National Parks, Safaris and Forestry areas account for 31.53%, 5.93% and 4.30% respectively. In most cases, the sequence of location progress from the National Park, to Forestry Area and to settlement area so that the forestry area provides a buffer zone between the human activities in settlement areas and the wildlife habitation in the National Parks. The

Ngamo and Sikumi forest areas serve as a good buffer between the Hwange National Park and the communal areas in the Hwange district while there is an ungazetted forestry area that acts as a buffer between the HNP and the settlement area in the Tsholotsho district. Quite often, the wild animals from Hwange National Park usually go past the forestry areas and interact directly with the communities, giving rise to human-wildlife conflicts like destruction of gardens, poaching, killing of cattle herds by lions just to mention a few. Fig 2.2 also shows that there is potential conflict between wild animals and human activities during migration. The proposed project seeks to enhance harmony between the competing land uses within the corridor.

In particular, the San community in Tsholotsho do experience the same land use makeup with its associated conflicts with wildlife. What aggravates the land use pattern against the San community is that they have a highest propensity hunt down the animals when they protrude out of the park and the forest area into their community as compared to other communities mainly because of their inclination towards hunting and gathering as a source of livelihood. The inclination to hunt down such animals is however met with legislation that rules against such responses and this makes the San community cry even louder than the other ethnic groups affected by the same human wildlife conflict. The human wildlife conflict is also amplified by the history that the San Peoples were relocated out of the park area to pave way for the exclusive animal habitation.

#### **4.2 ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS AND LOCAL NETWORKS.**

The proposed HSBC spans through Matabeleland North and Midlands provinces. Districts that are participating in the HSBC that fall within Matabeleland North are Tsholotsho, Hwange and Binga Districts. Gokwe North District falls within the Midland province. The provincial capital for Matabeleland north is Lupane and for Midlands it's based in Gweru. The administrative authority within the participating districts is the District Administrator. The DA coordinates Local Government system at district level. Within his jurisdiction are all the Government departments that are represented at the local area. These Government departments are very essential for the smooth running of the HSBC. They include Ministry of Lands, Ministry of Youth, Indigenization and Empowerment, EMA, Forestry Commission and CAMPFIRE are all represented at district level. The District Administrator's function is

to ensure that all developments within the district are consistent with the government's policies and procedures. The DA is the ultimate authority within the district.

Each district has a Rural District Council which is run by a council of elected councillors from their respective wards. CAMPFIRE offices are an arm of the RDC. The RDC focuses on service delivery at the local level and they run issues like rural road maintenance, rural council schools and rural service centres like the Chireya. The RDCs generate revenue from levies to businesses operating within their jurisdiction. The levies include mining levies, shop owners levies and hunting safaris just to mention a few. The RDC is also very important for the smooth execution of the HSBC project.

The participating organizations have a network of environment committees at local level. At district level, there is a District Environment Management Committee followed by Zone Environment Management Committee. A zone is a combination of about 5 wards depending on the areas. Below the Zone Environment Management Committee is the Ward Environment Management Committee which is followed by the Village Environment Management Committee. Within the village there are volunteer environment watchpersons who work closely with the HSBC project implementing organizations at the lowest local level. The ward and the village levels committees are most represented by elected members of the local area while the district levels upwards are most government departments operating within the area and some senior community representatives like Chiefs.

The traditional administrative arrangement starts at village level with the village head to the headmen and to the Chief. Through this chain, there is level of delegation of power, where village heads can attend to some disputes before forwarding them to the headmen until the matter get to the Chief for final resolution. Where the traditional route fails to resolve some matters, the matter may be channelled to the administrative court that is at the local district offices. The Chief is accountable to the District Administrator.

The above structures show that there are adequate structures and networks to effectively implement the HSBC project. The above administrative structures and network also have the capacity to effectively address any environmental or social issues that may arise from the project implementation.

The San community in particular are considered by the District Administration Office to be a sensitive sector that requires close monitoring in terms of governance and information

dissemination. The San Peoples live within the same community with other ethnic groups, they fall under the village head who may not necessarily be a San. In villages where they have more numbers, the village head is usually a San Person. The village has its own development committee that feed into the ward development community until we get to the district development committee. Due to literacy level, the San Peoples are only involved in village development committees. Their absence at a higher level sometimes make them feel isolated out of the development processes. This hierarchy is followed in the formulation of CAMPFIRE development committees, such that if there is no deliberate quota system to facilitate the participation of the San Peoples in the higher management of local CAMPFIRE activities, the San Peoples will continue to be left out. In the implementation of this PF, special attention should be given to the IP because if they are left out in most development issues, there is a risk that they may be left out again in the project benefits and at the same time be left out to be exposed to the negative impacts of the project (though currently there is full provision for the IP's inclusion).

### **4.3 CULTURAL STANDING**

The project area area is mainly dominated by Ndebele speaking people with areas like Lupane and the surrounding districts like Nkayi, Tsholotsho and Umguza having eighty percent of their population as Ndebele speaking and ninety percent understanding the language. There is however a notable population of the San People in some parts of Tsholotsho bordering the Hwange National Park. Most of the rural people live in shelters made of pole and dagga with a roofing of grass. They believe in spirit mediums and still hold their cultural ceremonies. Hwange and Binga have a mixture of the Ndebele, Tonga and Nambia tribes, with a few traces of the Shona. The Tonga people were mainly found along the Zambezi River but were moved from the area during the construction of the Kariba dam and also when Victoria Falls developed into a resort town. During construction of the Kariba Dam in the 1950s the Tonga community was displaced further away from the Zambezi Rivers, cutting cultural ties with the other Tonga communities in Zambia. The Tonga people believe in their river god called the Nyaminyami. The HSBC project should thus ensure that these ethnic cultures and values of the native people are not disturbed. The cultural use of Mopane trees for fencing and home beautification contribute to deforestation in the area. The area around Gokwe is dominated by the Shangwe people, a Shona-speaking group, which lay in the northern part of the Midlands province. The area is now split into Gokwe South

District and Gokwe North District. A number of other groups live in the area, including the Tonga, and Ndebele. As a central point in Zimbabwe it has a blend of Shona, Ndebele, Tswana, Suthu, Chewa among various other languages spoken in Zimbabwe. The Gokwe North area is therefore a multicultural area. The diversity of culture within this area needs to be preserved during the implementation of the HSBC project.

The San Community in Tsholotsho do have some distinct cultural heritage that they have preserved over the years. The San boast of their special dance that can only be found and traced back to the San Peoples. The San in ward 7 have a traditional dance group that has been performing the dance at various community gatherings. The dance is called the Lompanda dance. The San also pay tribute to their dead ancestors and there is currently a heated discussion with Parks to allow them to visit their ancestral burial areas that were left in the park when they were relocated. The San also believe in the traditional healer's intervention, making it difficult to go to the clinics for medical assistance.

#### **4.4 LIVELIHOODS**

Matabeleland North is semi-arid making crop husbandry very limited and only possible under irrigation. Where there is no irrigation some drought resistant crops like sorghum and millet are grown for consumption. Investigations on various industries directly linked with the communities revealed that small scale agricultural activities, manufacturing and selling of curios, flea markets, CAMPFIRE projects, general commodity broking (buying and selling), tourism and mining industries are the major industrial activities that directly contribute income generation and livelihoods to the general population.

The agriculture sector mainly base on cattle and poultry production. Intensive production of guinea fowls was also noted in Binga and some parts of the province. The thriving guinea fowl production at household level is precursor to the CAMPFIRE livelihoods component to pilot commercialization of guinea fowls production in Simatelele and Manjolo wards of Binga District.

Some locals especially in the Lupane and Tsholotsho areas earn a living through the sale of Mopani worms, which are a nutritious delicacy. The worms are harvested from the Mopani tree, dried and sold to areas as far as Kariba, Harare and Mutare. Apart from the fact that the region is semi-arid, vegetable gardens under irrigation from underground water also form the



local diet. The local communities also derive a great deal of livelihoods from harvesting of non-timber products from bordering forests. These products include honey.

The area also boasts of its timber plantation which is a major foreign currency earner since most of the teak products are exported. These plantations are found in Mbembesi, Gwayi, Umguza, Ngamo and Sikumi to mention a few. There is also a lot of tourism activity in the area because of the Hwange National Park, Zambezi National Park and Victoria Falls National Park which hosts a wide plethora of wildlife as discussed in the ecological baseline. Hwange is home to the colliery which employs a great majority of people from the province. However, it should be noted that most of the places in the project area are remote with a few of services to offer. There is great expectation for significant economic benefits to the local community from wildlife and forests of which they are the historical custodians. The HSBC project should therefore focus at deriving greater economic benefit to communities through CAMPFIRE activities.

**Table 4.1 CAMPFIRE Livelihoods activities within the HSBC**

<b>District</b>	<b>No of Wards</b>	<b>CAMPFIRE Activities</b>	<b>CAMPFIRE Sponsored Non-Hunting Projects</b>
<b>Binga</b>	21 (24 824 households)	Wildlife management (3 Hunting Concessions), Fisheries, Tourism, Crafts	Mwinji Cultural Village, Masumu River Lodge (private), Electric Fencing (non-functional)
<b>Gokwe North</b>	14 (13 515 households)	Wildlife management (2 Hunting Concessions), Tourism	Gandavaroyi Falls Campsite, Veld Fire Management
<b>Gokwe South</b>	10 (8 705 households)	Wildlife management	Jahana Zebra Watering
<b>Hwange</b>	17 (10 838 households)	Wildlife management (3 Hunting Concessions), Tourism, Fishing, Crafts	Gorges River Lodge (private), Cheziya Fishing Camp

<b>Kusile</b>	23 (15 980 households)	Wildlife management (migratory), Beekeeping, Timber Logging (2 concessions), Sand abstraction	7 Ward Beekeeping Projects – not active
<b>Nyaminyami</b>	12 (11 078 households)	Wildlife management (37 Hunting Concessions), Tourism	7 Private Sector Lodges (3 currently operational)

The San People in particular are still practicing the hunting and gathering way of life though they are under pressure to modernize and incorporate cultivation due to the scarcity of resources and the restriction of access to the Hwange National Park. A visit to the community revealed the San Peoples are the major source of labour for farming in the village. They do find themselves locked in this way of life because they do not have draught power that can assist them in their farming practices, in the end they lack farming skills and resources and therefore resort to working in other farmers' fields only for a very small wage paid in the form of grain. Other farmers employ them permanently throughout the farming season such that they have no time to till their own land. After spending the whole season working under a non-San family, they are paid in the form of part of the harvest that will not last them to the next season. So the San Peoples are caught up in this cycle of poverty and it requires some real investment in the form of training and equipment to liberate them out of the poverty web they are in. With very little food to survive from, the San People wish there was no restriction into the forest area where they know is the option to their survival. However, some San People have some fields that are cultivated and have some thriving crop of sorghum, maize and millet. Very few San People own cattle, though they have some small animals at their homesteads. In most cases, the San People cultivate their fields using bear hands, resulting in smaller fields being cultivated than the other ethnic groups like Kalanga and Ndebele. When these small fields are then destroyed by wild animals, the impact is more severe for small farms, such as San farms, than that of other groups who have capacity to cultivate bigger pieces of land and the damage is spread over a larger portion leaving some form of remnants to survive from.

## 4.5 DEMOGRAPHICS

According to the 2012 census an estimated 12.974,000 million people live in the country, with an annual population growth rate of 0.11 percent [World Bank 2010]. Approximately two thirds of the population resides in rural areas, though urbanization is projected to rise [UNPD 2008]. The country's population is largely young: the median is 18.8 years [UNPD 2008] and about 40 percent of the population is under the age of 15 [World Bank 2010]. Population growth rate is estimated to have stalled [World Bank 2010], likely because of an adult HIV/AIDS prevalence rate estimated at 15.3 percent [World Bank 2010] and High levels of outmigration [UNICEF 2008]. The HSBC spans through Matabeleland North and Part of Midlands with a population of 704 948 and 809 675 respectively. The proportion of male and female population is an average 48 and 52 percent respectively in the two provinces. Average rate of natural population increase stands at 1.26 percent, crude birth rate was at 31.29 births per 1000 while crude death rate stands at 18.64 deaths per 1000 in 2002. The average family size in the project area is 6 people per household. Analysis of the household mix shows that there are mostly women and the elderly who are staying with children while the middle aged and most males are seeking jobs in the provincial headquarters and commercial centres within the provinces. Where there are youths at the home, they are mostly unemployed and help with the household livelihoods activities like herding cattle and crop farming where applicable. There is great potential for employment uptake in all job creating aspects of the HSBC project.

Though the national statistics do not currently show the ethnicity, consultations with the San Peoples representative said that a total of 3000 San Peoples in the country. The general statistical analysis is also applicable to the San Community. Visits to the San households show that the average family size is 6 and all ages are represented at home due to the fact that their children do not live away from their parents in order to maintain family cohesion. This continued staying together is also brought about by the fact that the children cannot go away to look for work since they are not educated, in the end they stay together, work in the non san fields together and when they go hunting they hunt together.

## 4.6 EDUCATION

The HSBC project area coincides with two provincial territories that has two institutions of highest learning. Matabeleland North hosts the Lupane University while the Midlands province hosts the Midlands State University based in Gweru. While there are those two universities, the direct contribution from the remote parts of the project area is still very negligible. Secondary schools are at an average of eight kilometres apart, making it very difficult for pupils to successfully attend and complete their secondary education. Children can be seen riding bicycles donated by a donor to schools in Hwange and Dete. In Binga and parts of Hwange, the Tonga community has scored a first for minority languages in Zimbabwe following the formalization of the Tonga language in schools in the Zambezi Valley basin that borders Zimbabwe and Zambia. The Tonga language was in October 2011 officially tested at Grade 7 level for the first time in the history of Zimbabwe.

In an effort to assess the schooling levels of the San Peoples in Tsholotsho, a visit to Mpilo Primary School in ward 7 was made. Discussions with the School Head (Mr Sighadula Sithembinkosi) confirmed the presence of the San Pupils at the school. Out of the total enrolment of 180 pupils, 48 are San Pupils. Of the 48 pupils, 22 are girls. The School Head chronicled the challenges that the San Pupils have. These include the following;

- Inability to pay fees by the parents.
- No uniforms.
- No books and other required school equipment.
- Absenteeism in winter when the families move out of the homesteads to look for food in the forest.

The School Head however emphasised that the San Pupils are quite bright and capable. He indicated that the positions 1 to 3 are usually from the San Pupils. The school attendance has been cited as one of the indicators for community integration. A visit to one of the San homesteads (Damsethe Sibanda) in ward 7 confirmed that their children are attending school at the local school. At this homestead of 9, there are two boys and one girl, all attending school. The children are being sponsored under a Government free education for the under privileged called the Basic Education Assistance Module (BEAM). The Children confirmed that they do not have any problem learning with the Non San Pupils. One of the boys was number 8 in a class of 40 pupils.

#### **4.7 VULNERABLE GROUPS**

A discussion with the RDC Social Services Officer (Mr Ncube) showed that there are quite some vulnerable groups within the Tsholotsho project area. The vulnerability mainly arises from the fact that the area is a low rainfall area and also some general low uptake of public health advises. The first vulnerable group is the HIV and AIDS victims. World Vision is working with this vulnerable group in ensuring that the victims take their medication on time and have adequate food to go with the medical status. World Vision is distribution food to the HIV and AIDS victims on anti retral viral medication. It has not been possible to confirm if there is any participation from the San Peoples. The general position is that the San Peoples are not open on such issues and do not participate on the programs. While the prevalence of HIV and AIDS among the San People is not known, it is believed to be quite low due to their closed network even when it comes to sexual activity. It is not known to what extent the San People fall on this vulnerable group.

The second vulnerable group is that on food insecurity. Discussion with the San Coordinator (Mr Christopher Dube) indicated that nearly all San People are under threat of hunger. This has been attributed to their incapacity to undertake meaningful farming activity and aggravated by the restriction on access to the park and forest area for hunting and gathering which they were used to.

The other common vulnerable group is the aged. In Tsholotsho and like any other rural setting in Zimbabwe, the population at a household is composed of the elderly and the children while the middle aged are out to look for employment. The San community has a notable number that fall on this category. When a visit was made to a San homestead, the elderly woman that was there had not attended the meeting that had been held due to distance and her age. So such aged community members need special consideration if the project benefits are to fully reach them.

Generally there is a residual victimization of the girl child in most communities. Discussion with a grandmother at a San homestead indicated that the boys and girls are given equal opportunity. At this homestead we arrived when the two boys were cleaning dishes, an activity that is believed to be for the girl child. Whilst the boys were cleaning dishes, the girl just arrived from school. So in this community we cannot really say the girl child is a victim

within the household set up. There could be other parameters for the girl child vulnerability that were not interrogated at this level that could be worth assessing in where required.

## **CHAPTER 5**

### **COMMUNITY CONSULTATION AND ENGAGEMENT**

#### **5.1 INTRODUCTION**

One of the ways in which the implementing entities will ensure that the project affected communities participate in the design of the project components, determination of measures necessary to achieve the objectives of the PF is through wide consultation amongst stakeholders. This chapter highlights the stakeholder profile and the available methods of consultation. The Chapter also outlines the input of stakeholders in the preliminary consultation that was done a part of formulating this PF. The consultation that was done at PF formulation was meant to understand the local networks that are available within the project impact area and put in place how these networks can be pursued for the effective implementation of this PF.

#### **5.1 COMMUNITY STAKEHOLDERS' PROFILE**

The stakeholder mix for the project area consists of both corporate and households. The corporate stakeholders are mostly private safari operators within and outside the park estate and the forest areas. It also includes NGOs, research institutions, regulatory authorities and government departments.

Districts that are directly impacted by the restrictions arising from the Hwange National Park and the Forestry Commission operations in Ngamo and Sikumi Forests are Tsholotsho and Hwange. The administrative authority within the participating districts is the District Administrator who coordinates local government system as represented by resident government departments. Each district has a Rural District Council which is run by a council of elected councilors from their respective wards. At district level, there is a District Environment Management Committee followed by Zone Environment Management Committee. A zone is a combination of about 5 wards depending on the areas. Below the Zone Environment Management Committee is the Ward Environment Management

Committee which is followed by the Village Environment Management Committee. Within the village there are volunteer environment watchpersons who work closely with the HSBC project implementing organizations at the lowest local level. The traditional administrative arrangement starts at village level with the village head, to the headmen and to the Chief. Through this chain, there is level of delegation of power, where village heads can attend to some disputes before forwarding them to the headmen until the matter get to the Chief for final resolution. Where the traditional route fails to resolve some matters, the matter may be channeled to the administrative court that is at the local district offices. The Chief is accountable to the District Administrator.

All wards in the project area are covered with at least one Non-Governmental Organization offering various livelihood interventions. In Tsholotsho, there are NGOs that are working for the wellbeing of the remnant San peoples in Zimbabwe. These organizations include Christian Care, Tsoro-o-tso San Development Trust, and the Habakkuk Trust. Other organizations working within the project area include World Vision, Barkers Inn and the Rotary Club. Tsholotsho is home to three ethnic groups, these being the Ndebele, Kalanga and San. The principal language is Ndebele which is spoken by over 80% of the population and understood by over 90% of the population. The Khoisan language is the least used language within the district because even the San, also use other languages like Ndebele. Considering the literacy level of the local community, the stakeholder consultations process always has to be done in local language. The most used language is the Ndebele language and all stakeholders within the project area are able to speak and understand the language. Project implementers therefore need to arrange for interpretation if they cannot speak the local language. It is important to also work closely with a local contact person who understands all the language in use.

The stakeholders in the implementation of this PF include the following parties;

- The Office of the President of Zimbabwe.
- The Minister of the Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate.
- Member of Parliament.
- District Administrator.
- Local RDC.



- Local Ward councilors.
- Local traditional leaders
- Local community members.
- Local NGOs within with community.
- Private safari Operators.
- Government departments within the districts.
- Research Institutions within the parks estate.
- CAMPFIRE.
- EMA.
- Director General of PWMA.
- Director General of Forestry Commission.
- HNP Management.
- Forest areas Management.

## **5.2 ENGAGEMENT OF PARTNERS AND INTERVENTION FOR COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION**

The implementation of community participation in the HNP and the gazetted forest areas is an intricate balance of a number of partners who play specific roles in community engagement. The key partners include EMA, Forestry Commission, PWMA, RDCs through CAMPFIRE, traditional leaders and the local NGOs. The implementing agencies will meet the local communities quarterly to discuss the project implementation and any important views that community may have on the project. Through these meetings, the community will review the project impacts and give feedback to the implementing agencies for any remedial work required. At central government level, the implementing agencies are part of the District development committee where all projects within the district are discussed and reviewed.

- i. EMA has a network of environment management committees from the national level to the village level. The local environment management committee will be actively involved in the implementation of this process framework. The same environment communication channels in the local community will be used to communicate the objectives of this PF and obtain feedback to the HNP. The integrated approach will ensure that the community mobilization is time efficient. The District Environment Management Committee, Ward Environment Management Committee, Village Environment Management Committee and the village based volunteers will be part of the network to effectively implement this PC.
- ii. Forestry Commission has a local office for both Ngamo and Sikumi forests that will be liaising with the community to advance the objectives of this PF. Within each forest there are patrol gangs that enforce the requirements of the restricted access to the forest. The Local office will be meeting with the local leadership quarterly to furnish them with the project progress and also get feedback from the community on the project impacts and mitigation.
- iii. PWMA has a fully supported interpretation unit based at the HNP that ensures close collaboration with the surrounding community of park estate management. This unit ensures that the relevant park management information is transmitted effectively to the neighbouring communities and the feedback from such communities is well documented and utilized in park management. The interpretation unit will be part of the team that will be meeting communities and will ensure that during the meetings

there is adequate understanding of all the languages that will be in use through interpretation services. The unit will also ensure that all documents that should be used in community engagement are in the local language. The unit also ensures that minutes of community meetings are interpreted into the local languages.

- iv. CAMPFIRE is the RDCs implementation vehicle for all CBNRM processes. The benefits that can be accrued to the community from the project are channelled through CAMPFIRE Association. The association will also be responsible for ensuring close participation of the community in the designing, implementation and monitoring of the various facets of the HSBC especially as it relates to the community.
- v. The Local leadership consists of the Chief at the top and the village head at the local level. The traditional leadership will ensure community mobilization for any form of community engagement.

Local NGOs (as listed at end of this paragraph) will also be instrumental in the mobilization and perception creation within the local community. They will also be closely involved in the review of the design, implementation and monitoring of the subprojects and the implementation of the PF. Some of the community based organizations/NGOs that operate within the HNP impact zone, e.g. Painted Dogs, San People Trust in Zimbabwe, the Habakkuk Trust and Lupane Women Arts centre.

### **5.3 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION DISCUSSION**

In the process of producing this PF, some stakeholders were consulted just to establish a platform for cooperation and also get their input in the project design and implementation. A platform for cooperation was created and the stakeholders will be continually consulted for the sustainable implementation of this PF. The list of consulted stakeholders is in appendix A. The government departments were consulted using a question while the San community was consulted through a community meeting that was held within the San community. This meeting was attended by the local San People NGO, community leaders and the community members in general.

#### **5.3.1 MEETING WITH THE SAN COMMUNITY**

Community meetings in the context of the Process Framework were held only with the San community as they are firstly, one of the communities neighbouring HNP that is impacted by

the park's existence and secondly, they are the only group considered as indigenous peoples (IPs) under the World Bank policy. Other communities in the HSBC were consulted by the implementing agencies when the project was being scoped. The following issues were raised, discussed and agreements were reached. Most of the submissions of the stakeholders were seeking clarification on the project implementation and how the community will benefit. It was observed that the San community in Tsholotsho has immense trust in the Coordinator because the Village Head explained that he will be their spokesperson since they had earlier discussed amongst themselves and everyone will add after he has raised the fore discussed issues. When the coordinator exhausted the list, some members emphasized the points. While the Coordinator is the one who raised the listed issues, the Consultant posed questions to the community as a way to verify the level of ownership by other San Peoples. The attendants affirmed the issues vehemently.

**i. Involuntary Resettlement Policy.**

Following the presentation of the World Bank Environment and Social Safeguards Policies, the Coordinator of the Tso-ro-otso San Development Trust wanted clarification on whether the HSBC project will result in any form of physical relocation of people. It was clearly stated that the project does not involve any physical relocation of people. The restriction of access to the park and forest areas was further elaborated as the basis for triggering the Involuntary Resettlement policy.

**ii. Cultural Heritage**

The Coordinator chronicled how the San were driven out of the HNP to create room for the park around 1923 by Mr. Dawson. He however indicated that an agreement for the San community to access the park for the purpose of visiting their ancestral shrines was made. Currently the community is not allowed to make such visits to the park and said this has been a bone of contention with the park authorities. A suggestion and request for such visits under guard was made. The matter was left for joint consideration between the park management and the San community through future cooperation.

**iii. Supply of game meat from the park.**

It was chronicled that the San community was promised an elephant once in a while from the park as a means to appease the San Peoples for the lost livelihood when the park was established, but the current park management is renegeing form the agreement. This agreement is said to have been oral and now cannot be traced to the old park management. This was also given for the current park authority to consider.

**iv. Employment creation**

The San community acknowledged that they are not educated, but do believe that they are capable of being productively employed in some of the general park management activities. They believe they have value adding contribution if they are employed for example in the park boundaries guarding and fireguards creation. In order to avoid interfering with recruitment processes of the park employees, the matter was recorded for onward transmission to parks. It is believed that these are some of the issues that PF aims to address.

**v. Adequate water supply for the park.**

The need for adequate water supply within the park area is believed to be a major milestone in the addressing of water challenges with the community since the competition for water with wild animals will be reduced. The initiative is also believed to ease human wildlife conflict since the animals will have a higher residence time in the park. The potential negative effect of reduced wild life within the buffer zone thereby affecting potential returns from the safaris was also raised. However, the community feels that that benefit of reduced water conflicts and human wildlife conflicts are more that the potential loss of business on CAMPFIRE hunting activities.

**vi. Direct CAMPFIRE benefits to the San Peoples.**

The Coordinator indicated that the San community do not see any benefits from the CAMPFIRE activities and is the reason why there is low San participation. The CAMPFIRE officer explained that the model of CAMPFIRE is such that there will be no benefits to individuals or a special group of people because the benefits are communal targeting schools, clinics, water supplies and other community infrastructure. It was agreed that due to high level of poverty amongst the San People, their participation at points of benefiting is very low, for example;

school fees, charges at the clinics were raised as inhibitors that make the San community not benefit. It was agreed that there is need for interventions that make the San People access the points of benefiting.

**vii. Channels of communication.**

The Village Head underscored the need to liaise with the District Administrator's office and the local Chief since they are subjects to those offices and all engagements should ensure that there is permission from the two offices. The Village Head was happy that we had come with the permission of the District Administrator and the Ward Councilor.

**viii. Alternative to hunting**

Through the Village Head, the San community expressed willingness to adapt to farming as a new source of livelihood, but sited a number of challenges that include;

- Destruction of crops by wild animals.
- Lack of draught power.
- Lack of technical knowhow.

There is an expectation among the San Peoples that the Parks community engagement activities should target empowering the San community to be able to sustainably survive from farming. On this point there was an outburst from one attendant vowed to continue poaching for survival, otherwise his family would starve to death. The anti-poaching activities would do best to consider direct livelihoods intervention for the IP.

**ix. Visit by the late Vice President**

The community expressed great appreciation to the visit that used to get from the late Vice President. Indications are that the San Peoples would have some game on such occasions.

**x. Areas of great need.**

The Village head expressed the following areas as requiring consideration if the San People are benefit out of the HSBC in general and CAMPFIRE IN particular;

- Access to education will be enhance by paying San Pupils fees and providing the school related requirements.

- Provision of farming inputs, techniques and draught power to enhance the anti-poaching benefits.
- Quarter system in selecting CAMPFIRE committees so that the San Peoples are represented.
- Affirmative action in employment to ensure that at least one San Person gets a position with the Tsholotsho RDC or the HNP.
- Assistance in the registration of the San People specific NGO to propagate the interests of the San Peoples in Tsholotso.

### 5.3.2 CONSULTATION WITH THE OTHER STAKEHOLDERS

#### A. HWANGE- FORESTRY COMMISSION COMPONENTS

As indicated, the Forestry Commission component is being implemented within the Hwange District so this consultation focussed on the Hwange District stakeholders. The table below summarize the stakeholder inputs.

**Table 5.1 Summary of stakeholder concerns in the Hwange District**

Stakeholder	Stakeholder Concerns	Stakeholder suggestion	Consultant's analysis
Hwange District Administrator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Veldt fire management issues.</li> <li>• Forest management issue.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community involvement at all levels of planning, monitoring and evaluation.</li> <li>• Inclusion of indigenous knowledge systems in the management and utilization practices of the natural resources.</li> </ul>	<p>The suggestions are quite valid and should be considered in the project design finalization, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Through further consultation with the local community, value adding indigenous knowledge on fire control and PA control can be explored.</p>
Department of Social Welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Control of wildlife poaching.</li> <li>• Need for community participation in decision making on the Parks' ecosystem and wildlife management.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deterrent sentence to be made against the offenders.</li> <li>• Need for regular and meaningful involvement of communities in wildlife management.</li> <li>• Involving traditional</li> </ul>	<p>This is quite consistent with the spirit and intent of the project. The involvement of community and its traditional leadership is quite valid and will be integrated.</p>



		<p>leadership and community structures in wildlife management.</p>	
<p>Ministry of Women Affairs, Gender and Community development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve land and forest management in Sikumi and Ngamo forest.</li> <li>• Game water supply to be improved.</li> <li>• Extent of commercial timber and wildlife poaching reduced.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Offer permits to locals who engage in wood curving.</li> <li>• Sell wood directly to the locals at a reasonable price.</li> <li>• Protecting the locals from wild animals.</li> </ul>	<p>The selling of fire wood to communities is quite interesting, this may in the long run encourage conservation at household level. There is indication of local being victims of wildlife here, it should be considered under human wildlife conflict management and adaptation.</p>
<p>Hwange District Council</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community benefits.</li> <li>• Fire management.</li> <li>• Timber management.</li> <li>• Seedlings.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community can reclaim gullies under payment.</li> <li>• Timber harvesting quotas under supervision from Forestry commission.</li> <li>• Forestry commission should provide seedlings where possible.</li> </ul>	<p>The payment of community members is also applicable to the EMA component, extent of implementation in FC component needs further examination by the implementing entity.</p>
<p>Chief Dingani</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forest fires from main road.</li> <li>• Poachers cause fires.</li> <li>• Lack of knowledge.</li> <li>• Community benefits</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The community should be given land from forestry for grazing.</li> <li>• Fire guards-funding needed.</li> <li>• Capacity building.</li> </ul>	<p>The emphasized need for community to derive benefits from the forests eg grazing land. This has to be clearly articulated in the forest management plan.</p>

	from benefits.		
Parks and Wildlife Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Veld fire prevention.</li> <li>• Reduction of deforestation and wood poaching.</li> <li>• Wildlife poaching.</li> <li>• Human encroachment into forestry land.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental awareness campaigns.</li> <li>• Sponsoring the community to start income generating projects.</li> </ul>	The mentioned interventions will be considered in the project design. The income generating projects may actually create some relief for the natural resources that are under siege from the local communities.
RDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Direct benefits to accrue to communities living adjacent to forests.</li> <li>• Community benefits and involvement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Timber should be available to communities so that all schools are properly furnished so as to improve the quality of learning at schools.</li> <li>• Off-cuts should be sold to wood carvers to improve livelihoods.</li> <li>• Communities to be given first preference in employment of veldt fire management so that people can identify themselves with the community, currently there is a big question that remains unanswered, what is the forest to us?</li> </ul>	This is quite revealing and value adding, the implementing entity needs to consider this seriously.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training the community.</li> </ul>	
Ministry of Youth Development, Indigenization and Empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forestry commission should consult widely.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducting workshops aimed at providing information to community relating to environmental management matters.</li> <li>• Youths should be actively engaged to participate in matters of preservation and conservation of the environment which is a national heritage.</li> </ul>	Very important point to consider especially for project implementation.
Painted Dogs Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deliberate Policy on fires and wood collection need consideration.</li> <li>• Community involvement has been highly undermined.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy foundation should begin from the adjacent communities and reach agreements before implementation.</li> <li>• Research should be undertaken to establish the extent of negative fire and wood collection by the local people.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This is quite in line with the project and effort to link this with indigenous knowledge systems must be made.</li> </ul>
Hwange Safari Lodge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Veld fires are a cause of concern to the ecosystem.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fire fighting team should be in place and properly trained on the use of fire-fighting equipment.</li> <li>• Fire drills should be carried out once per</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fire management is a major issue since it threatens all natural resources</li> </ul>

		<p>week.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fire fighting competition to be introduced to motivate the teams.</li> </ul>	
Dete ZRP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wood harvesting for domestic use.</li> <li>• Harvesting wood for commercial use.</li> <li>• Veld fire management.</li> <li>• Deforestation due to increasing elephant population.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community involvement and participation.</li> <li>• Provision of alternative sources of energy.</li> <li>• Control timber harvesting.</li> <li>• Creating awareness of the veld fires and biodiversity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Very important aspects that have been incorporated in the project already.</li> </ul>
National Railway of Zimbabwe (NRZ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide adequate drinking place.</li> <li>• Fence the game parks.</li> <li>• Provide good roads.</li> <li>• Fire guards.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sink boreholes in the Game reserve.</li> <li>• Fence the Game Park to prevent animals from being hit by trains.</li> <li>• Proper roads should be constructed.</li> <li>• Fire guard should be well maintained.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fencing will not be applicable since it would restrict the anticipated free movement of wildlife.</li> </ul>
A. Ncube- Ward 17 Resident	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Destruction of crops by animals from Sikumi.</li> <li>• Access to forests for fire wood.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allowance to harvest dry wood in the Sikumi Forests.</li> </ul>

## **B. SUMMARY OF KEY ISSUES THAT CAME OUT OF CONSULTATIONS**

The following are the issues that stakeholders anticipate in the project design, implementation and monitoring:

- Community participation in wildlife management.
- Use of indigenous knowledge systems in wildlife management.
- Implementation of deterrent offenses for poachers.
- Traditional of traditional leaders throughout the project.
- Payment of local labor in reclamation work.
- Arrangement for grazing land in protected areas.
- Joint fire management with community.
- Funding of community income generating projects as way to curb poaching.
- Youth involvement in conservation.

It is recommended that the following issues be considered in the project design finalization and implementation.

### 5.3.3.2 HWANGE- PARKS AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY COMPONENT

#### A. TSHOLOTSHO- HNP AND CAMPFIRE COMPONENTS

The Parks component has more direct impact in the Tsholotsho community where the community borders with the park directly. The buffer forest that is in between is not gazetted and therefore has great potential for conflict with the local community. The buffer area is under the management of CAMPFIRE.

**Table 5.2 Summary of stakeholder concerns in the Tsholotsho District**

<b>Stakeholder</b>	<b>Stakeholder Concerns</b>	<b>Stakeholder suggestion</b>	<b>Consultant's analysis</b>
Tsholotsho District Administrator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human-wildlife conflicts.</li> <li>• Resource wildlife proceeds utilization by communities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sensitization of CAMPFIRE program to communities.</li> <li>• Revamping the CAMPFIRE concept and make it adapt to emerging issues and trends.</li> </ul>	This is quite important so that the community feels the compensatory effect of CAMPFIRE programs to local communities' loss to wildlife rampages.
Department of Social Welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Control of wildlife poaching.</li> <li>• Need for community participation in decision making on the Parks's ecosystem and wildlife management.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deterrent sentence to be made against the offenders.</li> <li>• Need for regular and meaningful involvement of communities in wildlife management.</li> <li>• Involving traditional leadership and community structures in wildlife management.</li> </ul>	Noted and quite important in the project design finalization.

<p>Ministry of Women Affairs, Gender and Community development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve game water supply for Hwange National Park.</li> <li>• Raise awareness campaigns on the ecosystems to reduce destruction of water supply.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase water supply to reduce wild animals preying on livestock and destroying farm lands and livestock.</li> <li>• Educate local leaders, visit schools and wildlife workshops.</li> </ul>	<p>An important awareness approach in schools program since anything that transpires at school will almost always get home vividly.</p>
<p>Hwange District Councillor</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wild beast such as lions and herbivores such as elephants destruct livestock and crops but Parks Authorities do not respond quickly.</li> <li>• Compensation of loses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parks and Wildlife Authority should have immediate responses to attacks by wild beast.</li> <li>• CAMPFIRE should be allowed to cover state land.</li> <li>• Employment creation for locals.</li> <li>• Stock check and compensation on the number of beast lost.</li> </ul>	<p>There are indications of serious personal losses to wildlife. Proposed project needs to attend to personal loses and how they relate to CAMPFIRE operations and benefits.</p>
<p>Chief Dingani</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Predators such as lions and elephants destroy livestock and crops respectively.</li> <li>• Community benefits from wildlife.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communal land should be fenced by funds from this project.</li> <li>• Compensation.</li> </ul>	<p>This indication of serious human wildlife conflicts and worthy noting for project design finalization.</p>
<p>Parks and Wildlife</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human-wildlife conflicts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HSBC should channel more resources to fight poaching.</li> </ul>	<p>Quite important for project design finalization and</p>

Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poaching</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Channelling resources to the community to keep them busy there- by avoiding poaching.</li> </ul>	budgeting.
RDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Direct benefits to accrue to communities living adjacent to Hwange.</li> <li>• Funding of human-wildlife conflicts programme and employment opportunities for locals.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Harvesting of meat at subsidized prices.</li> <li>• Community should be given first preference in employment for wildlife management e.g Parks rangers.</li> <li>• Funding of community based scouts who will react to community distress calls.</li> <li>• Abattoirs should be established.</li> <li>• Assistance in case of those whose crops or livestock is destroyed.</li> </ul>	Important considerations noted.
Ministry of Youth Development, Indigenisation and Empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community awareness on conservation issues e.g rampant poaching, veld fires and data on ecosystem to avoid danger of wildlife becoming extinct.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Involvement of communities particularly youths in terms of planning, management and control of the environment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community involvement and education is a major milestone for this project.</li> </ul>
ZRP-Dete	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human-wildlife</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creation of game reserves</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This is quite</li> </ul>



	<p>conflict.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water provision for animals.</li> <li>• Veld fire management.</li> <li>• Poaching in all its various forms.</li> </ul>	<p>adjacent to communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of more sources of water.</li> <li>• Improved fire fighting skills and resources.</li> <li>• Community ownership of wildlife projects.</li> <li>• Awareness on the importance of wildlife in the ecosystem.</li> </ul>	<p>consistent with the objectives of the project.</p>
Painted Dog Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human footprint in the HSBC needs attention as society and its needs continue to compete for the same resource as Parks and Wildlife Authority.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wide consultation and extensive research on land use management by local communities.</li> <li>• A coordinated approach including all stakeholders.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This is important and will be covered under human-wildlife conflict.</li> </ul>
CAMPFIRE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consideration of Kamativi, Kamalala, Gwayi and places where wildlife is.</li> <li>• Movement of animals in the rainy season.</li> <li>• Destruction of crops by wild animals.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacitation of CAMPFIRE at local level, for example provision of cars per ward to support it.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CAMPFIRE component project design will address this contribution.</li> </ul>
C. Chapan da-Tshabas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elephants pass through our area on their way to Gwayi</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quick response by Parks and Wildlife Authority.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This will be addressed through the human-</li> </ul>

itsha village.	<p>river.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Destruction of crops and animals by wildlife.</li> <li>• Kabwita dam under pressure from wild animals.</li> </ul>		wildlife conflict management.
National Railways of Zimbabwe.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide adequate drinking places for animals.</li> <li>• Fence the Game parks.</li> <li>• Provide good roads.</li> <li>• Fire guard.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sink boreholes in the game reserves.</li> <li>• Fence the Game Park to prevent animals from being hit by trains.</li> <li>• Proper roads should be constructed.</li> <li>• Fire guard should be well maintained.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fencing will not be practical intervention as this will distract free animal movement.</li> </ul>
Hwange Safari Lodge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Game water.</li> <li>• Electricity challenges.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of submersible pumps powered by solar energy.</li> <li>• Capital injection.</li> <li>• Involve qualified personnel.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Solar powered submersible pumps would be are areal innovation to incorporate.</li> </ul>

## B. SUMMARY OF ISSUES THAT CAME OUT OF STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

- CAMPFIRE activities should be enhanced as mitigation for human- wildlife conflicts.
- Involve traditional leaders in the HSBC project.

- Provision of adequate water supply to wildlife as means to avoid their movement out of protected areas.
- CAMPFIRE should cover state land.
- Direct compensation from PWMA for losses incurred by community from wildlife movements.
- Equip local reaction teams to attend to preying wildlife in communities.
- Network with community in anti-poaching strategies.

The above stakeholder submissions have also been taken into consideration in the formulation of the ESMF and the IPPF making the implementation of the PF very much complemented by these other two environment and social safeguards tools.

#### **5.4 PF DISCLOSURE**

As part of disclosing this PF, the following actions will be done;

- a) The Ministry will issue a disclosure letter to inform the World Bank of;
  - (i) The Government's approval of the PF.
  - (ii) The Government's authorization to the Bank to disclose the PF in its Info shop in Washington D.C.
- b) The Government will disclose the project locally as follows;
  - i. As part of the continuous consultation when the PF is finalized.
  - ii. The summary of the PF will be published in the local daily indicating that the copy of the PF is accessible at the following Offices;
    - The Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate.
    - WWF. 10 Lanark Road, Belgravia, Harare.
    - Head Offices of the implementing partners (Parks and Wildlife Management Authority and CAMPFIRE).
    - Matabeleland North Provincial offices.
    - Thsolotsho District offices.
    - Local Chief Office
    - Waterkings Environment Consultancy

## **CHAPTER 6**

### **IMPACTS MANAGEMENT**

#### **6.0 INTRODUCTION**

The chapter presents some of the typical negative and positive impacts that the project may present to the local communities as a result of the restriction to the park and the gazetted forest areas. The chapter also discusses the positive impact of the subprojects and how the community stands to benefit out of the positive impacts. This chapter also outlines the criteria for the identification of the project affected persons.

#### **6.1 PROJECT AFFECTED PEOPLE (PAP) AND CRITERIA FOR ELIGIBILITY**

As a general guideline, PAP include all families and their dependants living in or near the HNP/Forest/Buffer zones and are dependent on it on a continual or seasonal basis. This may include hunters, fishermen, agriculturists, and pastoralists, women collecting firewood, loggers, and others. PAP also include people who practice a seasonal occupation or second profession activities; they may depend on this second activity as alternative sources of livelihood income when necessary. While there is no one allowed to live within the HNP and the gazetted forest areas, the community is allowed to access the buffer zones for general supplies like firewood and non-timber products like vegetables, honey and worms. The following wards are understood to be within the impact zone of the HNP and the gazetted forest area;

- Tsholotsho wards 1, 2,3,4,5 and 7.
- Hwange wards 13,14,15,16 and 17.

It is important to note that amongst the PAP are the San People. A separate IPPF has been developed alongside this PF and the ESMF. The PF, ESM and the IPPF will be implemented with a lot of integration so that there is a value adding effect from the other.

The impacts associated with the project were discussed and highlighted in chapter 5. This chapter looks further into this issues and present the discussed impacts in a more analytical manner.

## 6.2 IMPACT ANALYSIS

Following the identification of the various potential social and environmental impacts (see the Environmental and Social Management Framework), the PF implementation will provide a platform to analyse any applicable impacts under the following categories;

1. **Nature of the impact:** This dimension reveals if the impact is direct or indirect, cumulative or instantaneous and whether the impact is positive or negative.
2. **Magnitude:** This parameter discusses the intensity of the impact, whether it is low, moderate or high.
3. **Extent:** The extent gives the quantitative aspects of the impact and the spatial distribution of the impact.
4. **Timing:** This shows when the impact would occur in terms of the project life cycle.
5. **Duration:** The parameter reveals whether the impact is short term or long term, intermittent or continuous.
6. **Permanence:** This shows whether the impact is reversible or it is irreversible.
7. **Likelihood:** This tells us the probability of the impact occurring.
8. **Significance:** This tells the value that the affected stakeholders put on the aspect affected.

The analysis of the impacts is focusing on the planning, construction, operation and decommissioning phases of the project. The above impact analysis parameters have also been employed in the ESMF and IPPF. The table below shows the potential negative and positive impacts from the proposed project. The analysis focuses on the potential impacts from the HNP and Forestry subprojects since they are the ones that are generating a restriction of access to the natural resources in the HNP and the two gazetted forests of Ngamo and Sikumi. It is important to note that most of the mitigation measures revolve around the implementation of the CAMPFIRE component. So there is need to implement this PF with full participation of the CAMPFIRE. It has been noted that some potential impacts would score a higher significance if they are considered from a general environment perspective but would score lowly due to low direct connection with the community. Such impact remain highly significant in the ESMF and appropriate mitigation measures have been provided for in the ESMF. Such impacts will not be overemphasized in this PF.

**Table 6.2 Analysis of Impacts**

<b>Impact</b>	<b>Nature</b>	<b>Magnitude and extent</b>	<b>Timing and duration</b>	<b>Permanence</b>	<b>Likelihood and significance</b>
1. Adequate game water supply.	Positive.	High intensity. Directly benefits the source and indirectly benefits the sinks.	Occurs in the Operation phase. Immediate and long-term impact.	Permanent.	Definite. Highly significant considering that this is directly related to HWC reduction.
2. Reduced poaching activities increasing permeability.	Positive.	High intensity. Localized within HNP and the surrounding sinks.	Occurs continuously in all phases. Immediate and long-term impact.	Permanent and reversible if slackened.	Definite and highly significant considering the need for permeability in the buffer zones.
3. Reduced veldt fires results in good pastures for wildlife within the source areas.	Positive.	High intensity. Localized within HNP impact and buffer zones.	Occurs continuously in all phases. Futurist.	Permanent and reversible if slackened.	Definite. Highly significant.
4. Improved Park management.	Positive.	High magnitude. Localized to HNP.	Implementation phase. Futurist.	Permanent.	Definite. Highly. Significant.
5. Institutional capacity	Positive.	High intensity. Directly benefits	Occurs in the operation stage.	Permanent.	Definite and highly

strengthening.		PWMA and surrounding communities.			significant.
6. Rejuvenation of natural habitats from sustainable forest management.	Positive.	High intensity. Directly benefits in local ecosystem.	Occurs in the implementation stage.	Semi permanent.	Definite and highly significant.
<b>Negative Environmental Impacts</b>					
7. Restriction of access to the park and forest areas.	Negative.	Directly affects surrounding communities.	Occurs continuously in all project phases.	Permanent and irreversible.	Definite. Highly significant considering the livelihoods.
8. Increase in human-wildlife conflict due to straying wild animals.	Negative	Directly affects neighbouring communities. Continuous effects.	Occurs occasionally in all project phases.	Permanent and irreversible.	Definite. High significance considering livelihoods and poaching.
9. Depletion of groundwater resources.	Negative	Directly affects the catchment and aquifers.	Gradually occurs in the operation phase.	Permanent and reversible in the long run.	Moderate probability considering the recharge and low rainfall pattern. High significance considering

					that water availability is critical in the project.
10. Overstocking of wildlife within the park and forest areas.	Negative	Directly affects the natural habitat.	Occurs gradually in all project phases.	Temporal and reversible.	Highly probable considering effect of adequate water. Highly significant considering importance of carrying capacity.
11. Noise to animals during borehole drilling.	Negative	Directly affects sensitive wildlife.	Occurs intermittently in the implementation phase.	Temporal and irreversible.	Low probability and low significance to community.
12. Vegetation destruction to open roads for borehole drilling machines within the park and forest area.	Negative	Directly affects the natural habitat.	Occurs once off during project implementation.	Temporary and reversible.	Remote probability and low significance to community.
13. Soil erosion potential during water holes	Negative	Directly affects surface water sources.	Occurs in the rain season after	Permanent and irreversible.	Low probability and low



construction.			construction.		significance to community.
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### 6.3 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Following the identification and analysis of potential impacts in each subproject, both environmental and social, this section focuses on the evaluation of the significance of the identified impacts and the impact of the potential remedial action or enhancement measures. Following impact prediction and identification, impact evaluation is the formal stage at which a ‘test of significance’ is made. This approach will be applied in the implementation of this PF.

#### 6.2.1 METHODOLOGY

A systematic process was followed in evaluating significance, distinguishing between ‘as predicted’ and ‘residual’ impacts.

Step one involved evaluating the significance of ‘as predicted’ impacts to define the requirements for mitigation and other remedial actions.

Step two involves evaluating the significance of the ‘residual’ impacts, i.e. after mitigation measures are taken into account. This test is the critical measure of whether or not a proposal is likely to cause significant impacts. It is determined by the joint consideration of its characteristics (magnitude, extent, duration etc.), that is intensity and the importance (or value) that is attached to the resource losses, environmental deterioration or alternative uses which are foregone.

First, a technical judgment was made of the extent to which mitigation will reduce ‘as predicted’ impacts. Second, a subjective value was placed on the significance of residual impacts, using criteria and tests described below.

Assessed significance was found as a product of intensity and importance as given below;

$$\text{Intensity} \times \text{importance} = \text{significance}$$

In the above equation, intensity refers to the quantitative characteristics (magnitude, frequency of occurrence, duration, etc.) of the impact while the importance is based on value that the affected stakeholders place on the impact. Intensity is based on facts on the impact while the attached importance is quite subjective and is so much influenced by the perceived value. The following key will be used in the allocation of significance and importance.

**Table 6.3 Key areas for evaluation of impact intensity, importance and significance.**

Range	Intensity	Importance	Significance range	Significance
1	Extremely low intensity	Extremely low importance	1 - <5	Extremely low significance
2	Low intensity	Low importance	5 - <10	Low significance
3	Moderate intensity	Moderate importance	10 - <15	Moderate significance
4	High intensity	High importance	15 - <20	High significance
5	Extremely high intensity	Extremely high importance	20 - 25	Extremely high significance

The conventional classification was applied for both the positive and negative impacts with the only difference being that when considering positive impacts, enhancement measures will be applicable while mitigation was applied to negative impacts. The “as predicted significance” pertains to unmitigated negative impacts and also level of positive benefit had before any enhancement measures. The residual significance refers to the magnitude of negative impacts that remain even after mitigation and also refers to the level of positive benefit after the enhancement measures are implemented.

**Table 6.4 Impact Evaluation**

<b>Positive Impacts</b>			
<b>Impact 1</b>	<b>Adequate game water supply improving the source capacity.</b>		
Predicted significance	Intensity	Importance	Significance
	3	5	15
Enhancement required	Conduct detailed groundwater assessment. Install flow regulation system to avoid water wasting. Conduct capacity testing regularly. Register boreholes with ZINWA for legal compliance. Ensure water quality through water quality surveillance. Guard against poacher related water poisoning.		
Resultant significance	5	5	25
<b>Impact 2</b>	<b>Reduced poaching activities increasing permeability within the buffer areas.</b>		
Predicted significance	3	5	15
Enhancement required	Network anti-poaching activities with local communities and all key stakeholders. Enhance CAMPFIRE activities in local communities to increase the sense of ownership amongst community members. Liaise with law enforcement to ensure more punitive punishment for poaching.		
Residual significance	5	5	25
<b>Impact 3</b>	<b>Reduced veldt fires.</b>		
Predicted significance	2	5	10
Enhancement required	Conduct veldt fire management awareness in local communities. Equip fire fighters with training and equipment. Install adequate and standard fireguards networks with the community.		
Residual significance	5	5	25
<b>Impact 4</b>	<b>Improved Park management</b>		

Predicted significance	4	5	20
Enhancement required	Effective fire management. Minimize tree cutting for firewood. Establish an official firewood sale through CAMPFIRE activities. Control timber harvesting. Maintain sustainable game population.		
Resultant significance	5	5	25
<b>Impact 5</b>	<b>Institutional capacity strengthened.</b>		
Predicted significance	4	5	20
Enhancement required	Include indigenous knowledge systems in park management. Provide additional training to the park management. Establish a mechanism to hold consultations with indigenous communities when designing park management systems.		
Residual significance	5	5	25
<b>Impact 6</b>	<b>Rejuvenation of natural habitats from sustainable park management practices.</b>		
Predicted significance	4	5	20
Enhancement required	Fire management. Minimize tree cutting for firewood. Establish and official firewood sales through CAMPFIRE activities. Control timber harvesting. Maintain sustainable game population.		
Residual significance	5	5	25
<b>Negative Impacts</b>			
<b>Impact 7</b>	<b>Human-wildlife conflict due to straying wild animals.</b>		
Predicted significance	5	5	25

Mitigation required	Increase residence time of wildlife within the forest area through improved permeability within the source area. Enhance CAMPFIRE activities as tradeoff with communities. Where possible compensate individual losses. Make conflict management organic by engaging the affected communities continuously. Implement indigenous knowledge in reducing permeability in local communities.		
Residual significance	3	4	12
<b>Impact 8</b>	<b>Depletion of groundwater resources.</b>		
Predicted significance	3	5	15
Mitigation required	Implement water conservation. Monitor water consumption at the game water pumping point. Institute regular capacity test to detect water shortage early and understand recharge rates for the aquifers. Register boreholes with ZINWA. Install flow regulation to avoid water wasting.		
Residual significance	2	5	10
<b>Impact 9</b>	<b>Overstocking of wildlife within the park area.</b>		
Predicted significance	4	4	16
Mitigation required	Conduct carrying capacity assessments. Maintain sustainable wildlife carrying capacity. Regulate hunting quotas.		
Residual significance	1	4	4
<b>Impact 10</b>	<b>Noise pollution to animals during borehole drilling may force wildlife out to the communities.</b>		
Predicted significance	2	4	8
Mitigation required	Avoid drilling in sensitive ecosystems like estuaries. Avoid drilling during high presence of wildlife in the area.		
Residual significance	1	4	4

<b>Impact 11</b>	<b>Vegetation destruction to open roads for borehole drilling machines.</b>		
Predicted significance	2	3	6
Mitigation required	Use existing tracks where possible. Cut trees in a way that allows re-growth. Avoid trees strategically.		
Residual significance	1	3	3
<b>Impact 12</b>	<b>Soil erosion potential during water holes construction.</b>		
Predicted significance	2	3	6
Mitigation required	Avoid loosening the soil during the rainy season.		
Residual significance	1	3	3
<b>Impact 13</b>	<b>Mosquito breeding at water points.</b>		
Predicted significance	2	3	6
Mitigation required	Institute environment friendly malaria control program eg deliberate disturbing water stagnation through pressurized sprays.		
Residual significance	2	3	6
<b>Impact 14</b>	<b>Interference with physical cultural resources</b>		
Predicted significance	2	5	10
Mitigation required	Liaise with the local community on how to address the restriction that make the San People fail to access their traditional burial places in the HNP.		
Residual significance	0-1	5	0-5

The positive impact of adequate game water supply has to be viewed in relation to the potential negative impact of aquifer deletion. If the water abstraction is not monitored there may be over-abstraction.

While there are positive impacts associated with veldt fires, they could not be included in this impact framework because this framework is referring to uncontrolled veldt fire. The positive impacts of controlled fires include and not limited to;

- Better grazing for wildlife.
- Poaching control.
- Pest control.
- Better visibility for tourists.

The above positive impacts of veldt fire need to be considered in relation to the park or forest management plan and need to be distinguished from the uncontrolled veldt fires caused outside the management plan.

While the adverse impacts are expected to be upon every other member of the host communities, the San community needs specific focus since their hunter gatherer life is the most affected by the existing restriction to gazetted HNP.

#### **6.4 MEASURES TO REDUCE NEGATIVE IMPACTS ON THE COMMUNITY**

The following measures have been put in place to ensure minimum negative environmental and social impacts to the local community;

- ESMF
- Environmental Screening Planned Activities Environmental Impacts Social Impacts
- ESMP to be prepared and approved before works begin.
- Process framework
- IPPF

#### **6.4.1 IMPACT MITIGATION MEASURES INBUILT WITHIN THE HSBC PROJECT**

The proposed project has some activities specifically designed to alleviate negative impacts arising from the proximity effect to the HNP. The following project activities has a direct impact of reducing the extent of negative impacts on the HNP and forests operations;

- i. Game water supply activity is anticipated to reduce the residence time of wild animals in the surrounding communities since the animals will be having access to adequate water from within the park area.
- ii. The promotion of the chilli cultivation is also expected to mitigate against the human wildlife conflicts that are rampant within the impact zone.
- iii. Community conservation awareness will reduce potential project misunderstanding, thereby minimizing potential conflicts and grievances from the local community.
- iv. The whole CAMPFIRE component is premised on cushioning the local community from the direct negative impacts of being in close proximity with the HNP and the forest areas.

Some of the specific CAMPFIRE activities that are meant to assist the affected communities in Hwange and Tsholotsho include;

- Establish and nurture beneficial community and private sector partnerships that enhance safari hunting revenue streams.
- Strengthen Environment Sub-Committees.
- Enhance the capacity of communities to monitor wildlife and to effectively participate in the safari hunting operations in their area.
- Assess the current magnitude and impact of and response to human and wildlife conflict in selected wards.
- Design and implement a HWC surveillance mechanism that ensures timely communication to and response by communities and other key stakeholders.
- Facilitate the identification and implementation of appropriate mitigation measures (e.g. chilli fence, chilli bomb and livestock biomass).
- Raise awareness and build community level capacity in the HWC mitigation.
- Promote chilli cultivation (as a HWC mitigation ingredient and source of income).
- Monitor changes in HWC and wildlife damage.



It is therefore important to observe that the real interventions against any potential negative social within the community arising from project implementation are quenched through the integration of CAMPFIRE component in the HSBC project. The implementation of the PF will therefore best be made with the total and consistent participation of the CAMPFIRE.

#### **6.4.2 CAPACITY BUILDING FOR CBNRM AND PROJECT AWARENESS**

In an effort to ensure effective adoption of CBNRM and project awareness, CBNRM was introduced in Thsolotsho and Hwange in 1990 and 1992 respectively. This community approach was enhanced by the formation of the environment management committees in the respective wards and villages. The same committees will be used to enhance project awareness amongst the local community.

#### **6.4.3 ANIMAL CONTROL**

The local community is confronted with the control of problem animals. These include Elephants, lions, hyenas and baboons. The common problems include the killing of domestic animals by predators and the destruction of farm produce by elephants and baboons. In an attempt to control these animals, the local community has gangs that were trained to respond to the attack by such animals. The HNP also has a ready response team to backstops the community based reaction teams. HNP staff were also trained in a human wildlife conflict toolkit. The proposed project has some activities that are aimed at combatting the human wildlife conflict. These include;

- Chilli fences, chilli briquettes.
- Bee hive fences.

#### **6.4.5 LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT**

Due to strict park estate access conditions, there is minimal interaction between the park estate and the surrounding communities, however; there is a livelihood support window opened through limited access to buffer zones. Within the buffer zones, the community is allowed to collect firewood, herd cattle and collect non-timber products, such as mopani worms, honey and wild fruits. The proposed project has scope for livelihoods support through the CAMPFIRE component.

#### **6.4.6 JOB OPPORTUNITIES**

Non-technical staff is recruited right at the HNP and preference is given to the locals. Though there are no San People employed within the park operations at the moment, the San People are given equal employment opportunity with the other locals. Technical staff is recruited through the head office that is based in Harare through an open competitive approaches.

#### **6.4.7 COMMUNITY REPRESENTATION AND REVENUES FROM PROTECTED AREAS**

The local community is represented by the Traditional leaders who have a direct access to the HNP and the Forestry area management system to lodge any complaints from the local community. The local community has no direct access to the revenue derived from the proceeds of the park operation. The community indirectly benefits through the community projects that are sponsored by the HNP. Such community projects may include borehole drilling, sponsorship to communal dip tanks and school building where resources allow.

## **CHAPTER 7**

### **GRIEVANCES AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION**

#### **7.0 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter details the potential conflict that may arise within the community as a result from the restriction to access to the natural resources. Conflict may also arise from the community's discontent with the eligibility criteria or community's involvement in the planning process or implementation of the project.

#### **7.1 LAND ACCESS, RESOURCE RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

As enshrined in the Parks and Wildlife Management Act (CAP 20:14), the boundaries of the park area, forest area and buffer zones are established through the government gazette, after consultation with all stakeholders. The Minister requests authority from the President to set the boundaries. As it stands now, the gazetted forest areas and park estate fall under state land and is given to the respective authorities (PWMA and Forest Commission) for management, conservation purposes and exploitation for the benefit of the nation in general and the local community in particular.

Conflicts or grievances may arise from the implementation of project activities or may already be in existence (e.g. conflicts between people and wildlife). Conflicts generally arise from poor communication, inadequate or lack of consultation, inadequate flow of relevant upto-date information, or restrictions that may be imposed on PAP. Currently the HNP impact zone is inundated with human wildlife conflict arising from the problem animals like elephants that destroy the community's fields and lions that kill the community herd. Though there are all these challenges, there is a mechanism to effectively mitigate against impacts and also resolve potential conflicts.

#### **7.2 PREVENTIVE MEASURES**

As preventive measure, the implementation of a good communication strategy is an absolute requirement to reduce misunderstanding and grievances. Project awareness raising activities will be conducted throughout the life of the project. Consultations and negotiations will be

carried out with PAP where there are indications of potential conflicts. Monetary issues are often a source of grievance. Another important preventive measure is to provide clear information on the project's budget for community related expenditure. Any community related expenditure will clearly target benefiting the community and not individual members of the community; however, where individuals are involved in project activities they will adequately resourced to avoid negative externalities on the individuals' part (this may include travel expenditure for community representative who may be required to attend meetings offsite). In order to ensure effective communication with the PAPs, PWMA will closely use the existing communication networks of the communities, using intra-community mechanisms such as community meetings and dissemination of information by village heads or by central government representatives and also ensure all such communication is done in the local language to avoid misunderstanding.

#### **7.4 GRIEVANCE RESOLUTION**

Conflict and grievances that may arise will be multifaceted and directed to different respondents. Some conflict may be amongst community members as they will be relating to the project activities in different ways, other conflict may be between the community against the PWMA who will be implementing project activities and enforcing the existing restrictions. Conflicts and grievances to do with park boundaries are in the jurisdiction of the Minister it is the Minister who gazettes the park and forest boundaries. In time of any of such conflict, the level of interventions depends on the gravity of the matters. The resolution will also involve a multifaceted approach so that all stakeholders will be involved. In times of conflict, usually the following stakeholders are involved to some applicable extends;

- The Office of the President of Zimbabwe.
- The Minister of Environment, Water and Climate.
- The Director General of the PWMA.
- The District Administrator.
- The Magistrate Court.
- The RDC.
- HNP management.
- Member of Parliament.
- Local Ward Councillor.

- Local Chief.
- Local Headman.
- Households.

Grievance mechanisms would involve the local community leaders in providing a first level of listening and giving informal resolution to community level conflicts. These leaders will be involved in project consultation and awareness raising. Community leaders can also take grievance to the HNP management for discussion and resolution. If there is no agreement with the management, an appeal can be made to the Director General. Appeal can also be made to the Minister if the Director General of PWMA has not managed to resolve the dispute. The President will be the last level of informal appeal. As the matter is escalating from the local from to the President Office, there are other community representatives that will start to be involved. These will include the District Administrator, the Member of Parliament and other high profile interested parties. The HNP will continually raise awareness on how to resolve conflicts without going to courts unless there is real need to. An appeal mechanism against the PWMA is enshrined in the Parks and Wildlife Management Act (CAP 20:24), section 124.

In the event that the out of court resolution is not achieved, the final route is to use the formal courts available at the local level. If the local Magistrate Court fail to resolve the issue, the matter can be escalated to the High Court and the Supreme Court. Usually the community is encouraged to resolve their matters at the community level or organizational level as the courts are expensive and inconvenient especially to the community members who have to leave their work and attend court sessions.

## 7.5 ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGAL PROCEDURES

Administratively, the HNP and the two applicable gazetted forests do not fall under any administrative boundary following the gazetting of these areas as a national park and forest areas respectively. So in terms of accountability and management, the HNP and the Forest areas are autonomous landscapes that are not under any administrative district, but accountable to the Minister of Environment, Water and Climate. However; due to the nature of the business operation and its impact to surrounding communities, the HNP and Forestry Commission do have communities that they interact with. These surrounding communities are the ones that fall within specific district boundaries and the implementing two organizations are therefore compelled to interact with these respective district administration centres and RDCs. The internal management of the park and the forest areas are wholly under the HNP and Forestry Commission while the external affairs arising from proximity to some communities fall under their respective District Administrators and RDCs. The District Administrator addresses issues of governance within the communities through the coordination of various line ministries under the District Administrator jurisdiction. The DA is also responsible for the coordination of the traditional leaders as stipulated by the Traditional Leaders' Act. Though the local Chief has jurisdiction to preside on cases within the community, they are subject to the DA. While the local Magistrate is resident in the district, the functions are independent from the DA to ensure transparency and non-interference in deciding cases brought to the courts. The RDCs champion rural development through various initiatives including the coordination of various development partners and government grants.

Financially the HNP through the PWMA is not funded by the central budget, but the authority raises its own resources through its operations of the national park and grants from various sources. The Forestry Commission also raises its own funds through the management of the forests. However; the government gives some special grants when it sees fit. The DA, Magistrate Court and other government departments within the district are funded through the central budget. The RDC formulates a budget and get approval from the responsible minister before implementing. The revenue sources for the RDCs include government grants, levies paid by residents and business, royalties from various businesses within the RDC jurisdiction. In this project, the financial responsibility rests with the Finance Minister since it is a grant from the World Bank to the Government of Zimbabwe. The Finance Minister however delegates this responsibility to the respective minister who will implement the project through

the various departments (PWMA and Forestry Commission), with the participation of all stakeholders (including EMA and CAMPFIRE) and as coordinated by WWF.

## **CHAPTER 8**

### **MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS**

#### **8.0 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter discusses and presents the monitoring arrangements on the ground to ensure participatory monitoring of project activities as they relate to impacts on persons within the project impacts area. The monitoring mechanism will also target how the effectiveness of measure to reduce taken to enhance the incomes and living standards.

#### **8.1 COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN MONITORING**

It is important for the community to understand all facets of the project and all the environment and social management instruments developed. With this understanding the community will be able to understand its role in the project design, implementation and monitoring. The HNP and Forestry Commission will take time to explain the intended project impacts and how the community can be involved in the impact management and monitoring. The project will utilise a participatory monitoring and evaluation process which will monitor the effectiveness of mitigation measures to improve (or maintain) PAP's standards of living. The local communication network will be employed to ensure that the community clearly understands and is involved in the project implementation. The following documents will be decoded and communicated to the community;

- ESMP
- IPPF
- PF
- Any other environment and social management instrument that will be developed.

The community leadership will be involved in the review of the project progress and feedback to the general community will be made through the local channels and in the local language. Some of the indicators that will be used to monitor project impact on the community include;

- Level of participation at project meetings.



- Effectiveness of project interventions like game water supply, chilli fencing and community anti-poaching initiatives.
- Human wildlife conflict.
- Effectiveness of the grievance settlement mechanism

**Table 8.1 Summary of responsibilities in the implementation of the PF**

Organisation	Responsibility
Office of the President	The office of the president reviews the request from the minister on any change in landuse that may require gazetting new park or forestry boundaries. The office of the president get monitors through the ministerial briefs and progress reports to cabinet on key issues pertaining to the PF like gazetting new boundaries.
Minister of Environment, Water and Climate	The Minister monitors the implementation of the ministry’s delegated responsibility to PWMA and Forestry Commission especially enforcement of the gazetted park and forestry boundaries and agreed community engagement activities.
Member of Parliament	The Member of Parliament from the project area has constant communication with the constituency structures within the community and get feedback on the project impact on the ground and makes follow up with the Minister directly.
HNP Forestry Commission CAMPFIRE EMA	HNP will be responsible for implementing this PF and will directly monitor itself through the management system in place. HNP management is autonomous but is accountable to the Minister through the PWMA, so PWMA will get regular feedback on the implementation of the PF from the HNP. HNP will convene regular community meetings so as to get direct feedback on the effectiveness of this PF. Meetings will target both the community leadership and the general community members. Forestry Commission also has a direct responsibility for self-monitoring and reporting to the Minister. CAMPFIRE is one of the organizations that have a direct interface with the community through its livelihoods component. Through CAMPFIRE, the local community has a chance to interrogate the project impacts and given feedback to HNP.

	<p>EMA also has local structures within the community and through this network, EMA will have a chance to get feedback on the effectiveness of impact management on the ground. Through these ground structures, EMA is able to review the effectiveness of fire-fighting endeavours of the project.</p>
<p>District Administrator</p>	<p>The District Administrator is the presiding officer of the local area. The DA meets the traditional leaders monthly to review progress on the traditional leaders' progress in implementing development projects. Through this platform the DA is able to get feedback on the project by leaders of the PAPs.</p>
<p>Traditional leaders</p>	<p>The Chief is the highest traditional leader within the local community. The Chiefs have a network of Headmen who are above the village heads. The Village Heads have direct contact with the project since they are on the ground. The Village head receive project impacts from the community members and channel the feedback to the Chief who in turn forward them to the DA's Office. The DA has powers to summon any implementing entities to discuss any such impacts and the required mitigation measures.</p>
<p>Community members</p>	<p>Community members participate in the participatory monitoring directly through active involvement in the project design and implementation. Through active participation, the community members also monitor project impacts and feedback to the implementing entity, the local leadership or the District Administrator.</p>
<p>NGO eg Tsoro-o-tso San People Development Trust</p>	<p>Local NGOs participate in the monitoring process through the review of the PF and attending to stakeholder consultation meetings. The NGOs also have direct contact with the community and any negative impact can be communicated by the community to the NGOs who will advocate for the desired impact of the project. The implementing entities will also keep the NGOs informed about the project progress through stakeholder meetings.</p>

## **CHAPTER 9**

### **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **9.0 INTRODUCTION**

In this chapter, conclusions on the key issues on the PF are given and some recommendation are also presented where necessary.

#### **9.1 POTENTIAL CONFLICT SITUATIONS**

The potential conflict situations may arise from the fact that the buffer zone bordering the HNP and the Tsholotsho community is not yet gazetted though it is under the management of CAMPFIRE. This situation will give rise to potential encroachment by the community as the demand for land to cultivate rise. However, the HNP, CAMPFIRE through RDC and the Traditional leaders are in constant liaison such that the boundaries will not be shifted or encroached easily since all the community members are aware of the boundaries.

The San community in Tsholotsho expressed concern over the fact that they were driven out of the park area and the concessions that were made on the HNP side were no longer being met. The San Community claim that they were promised some meat occasionally but this has not taken place. They were also told that they will be allowed into the park for rituals and visiting the graves of their fathers that remained enclosed in the park. Such claims may give rise to some conflict if the San Peoples are not closely consulted.

The San People's livelihoods are still based on hunting and gathering, so the restriction of access into the park has not allowed the continuation of traditional survival practices. In the meeting with the San community, some still feel very strongly against the restriction and vowed to continue gathering and hunting in the buffer zones though others are prepared for a more progressive approach that is coordinated by CAMPFIRE. Though there are these chances of conflict with the community, the community is well organized and governed through the traditional leaders, ward councillors and the District Administrator such that the potential conflicts can be identified early and resolutions are possible.

## **9.2 ALTERNATIVE LIVELIHOODS OPTIONS**

As indicated in the social assessment, the community is made up of diverse ethnic groups that includes the Ndebele, Kalanga and the San People. This wide mix has created a wide range of livelihoods. Generally the community survives from farming drought resistant crops and animal rearing, but the San People livelihoods are largely based on hunting and gathering. For the San Community, it is important to encourage them to shift their livelihoods from the natural resources to farming. The challenge with the farming option is that the San Community is currently very poor and would need some form of investment to take them out of the poverty cycle that was discussed in chapter 4. The alternative farming livelihoods would need the following support to the community;

- Training in agricultural production.
- Supply of simple farming implements.
- Provision of draught power in the form of cattle or communal mechanized equipment like tractors.
- Propagation of small livestock like chicken, goats and guinea fowls.

With such support the community will be able to shift their livelihoods from the natural resources to sustainable agriculture.

## **9.3 CONSTRAINTS/ THREATS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR PROJECT ACTIVITIES**

The constraint for the project may be on the available resources to fully incorporate some exhaustive community livelihoods interventions. The project success is largely based on the community cooperation to the effect that the community appreciates the need to abstain from such practices like poaching. This cooperation is usually ignited through visible trade-offs from the HNP in terms of livelihoods options. The project activities for the HNP are largely based within the park without a similar investment in the community like the drilling of a few boreholes in the community.

The possible disengagement of the San Peoples is a real threat to the project because if the San People are not on board, the aspirations to reduce poaching will be thwarted. There is potential that the San community may intensify poaching if

their livelihoods continue to be based on the natural resources. There is also a barrier in that the local community is not very literate and therefore the need to translate most of the project material into the local language.

The opportunity for the project rest in the increasing awareness of the need to conserve the environment and the natural resources within the community. The San community has experienced a decrease in their livelihoods as a result of the resource scarcity that is increasing within the buffer zones and this experience makes them receptive to other sustainable options for survival. There is also an increasing awareness on the need to protect the environment from veldt fire and the level of cooperation on such project activities is likely to be quite high among community members.

#### **9.4 RESTRICTIONS OF ACCESS TO NATURAL RESOURCES**

As discussed in chapter 2, there is real restriction to natural resources in the HNP and to some extent in the buffer zones. There is total restriction in the HNP such that even the passage is not allowed. Entrance is through payment of fees and this also financially exclude the local community who cannot afford the entrance fees. There is limited access by the community in the buffer zones and the gazetted forest. the community is allowed to herd cattle, fetch grass and get non timber products like honey, mushroom and worms. The community is however not allowed to hunt or cut trees for fire wood. These restrictions naturally generate some significant negative impact on the community livelihoods.

#### **9.5 COMMUNITY BENEFITS**

Chapter 6 discusses the potential benefits of the project to the community. While there are some negative impacts arising from the restriction of access to natural resources, the project has some positive benefits to the community. The benefits can be summarized as follows;

- The provision of adequate water in the park will ensure that the residence time of the wild animals in the park and the buffer zones is increased thereby reducing the chance of Human wildlife conflict that may arise from competition for water in the community by wild animals. The reduced presence of wild animals in the community will directly reduce

the chances of crop destruction by the animals as they move in and out of the park and buffer zones.

- The project has activities that are aimed at controlling problem animals and this experience will be shared throughout the affected community and the community ability to deal with problem animals will increase.
- The project also has activities for prevention of veld fires. This will enhance the carrying capacity of the park and the buffer zones such that if these areas maintain their capacity to harbour the wild animals the chances that the wild animals will traverse the community areas in search for food will be reduced, thereby reducing the chance of human wildlife conflict.

### **9.5 RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PF**

This PF identified the various parties that has direct responsibility in the implementation of this PF. The responsible implementing entities are PWMA, Forestry Commission and CAMPFIRE. EMA has an indirect role that arises from its environment committees on the ground, on-which the implementation may base. The other implementing partners especially in the monitoring process are discussed in chapter 8. The community also has a role to play in the monitoring process since all of the negative impacts are directly felt by the local community. However the community will also assist in assessing the impacts of the positive benefits of the project.

## REFERENCES

1. Census Report 2012, Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency
2. Environmental Management Act (CAP 20: 27), 2002, Government of Zimbabwe.
3. Parks and wildlife Management Act(**CAP 20:14**), Government of Zimbabwe
4. Forestry Act (CAP 19:05), Government of Zimbabwe.
5. Traditional Leaders Act (**CAP 20:17**), Government of Zimbabwe
6. Communal Lands Act (CAP 20:04), Government of Zimbabwe
7. World Bank, Operational Manual, December 2001, O.P 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement, Annex A.
8. World Bank, Operational Manual, July 2005, O.P 4.10 – Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework, Annex C.

APPENDIX A

ATTENDANCE LIST FOR STAKEHOLDER MEETING





### Stakeholder Consultation Register

Project Name... HWANGE SANYATI BIOLOGICAL CORRIDOR (HSBC)

Date... 29-01-2014 Time... 13-00-1700 hrs

Venue... MPHILO BUSINESS CENTRE

Stakeholder Name and Organization	I.D Number	Contact Details
Feyq Dube - female	San	-
Sibongile Sibanda - female	73-06026263	-
Balusi Sibanda - female	San	-
Linah Moyo - female	San	-
Batsamu Moyo - female	San	-
Betty Sibanda - female	San	-
Sithengisiwe Moyo - female	San	-
Siphindle Tshuma - male	San	-
Theniwe Sibanda - male	San	-
FREEDOM NKOMO - Male	San	-
Ngapizitha Moyo - male	San	-
Siphabela Tshuma - male	73-02431023 <sup>(san)</sup>	-
Siphelazima Ncube - male	73047165R73 <sup>(san)</sup>	-
Khulunyela Maphosa - male	San	-



### Stakeholder Consultation Register

Project Name... HWANGE SANYATI BIOLOGICAL CORRIDOR (HSBC)

Date... 29-01-2014 Time... 13:00-1700 hrs

Venue... MPHLO BUSINESS CENTRE

Stakeholder Name and Organization	I.D Number	Contact Details
Christopher Dube - Male	SAN Coordinator	0118891276
Punyukani Vunda - Male	San	-
Melusi Vundla - Male	San	-
Mavanhla Tshuma - Male	San	-
Joege Ndlovu - Male	San	-
Nlabulusi Sibanda - Male	San	-
<sup>SPH</sup> <sup>SPN</sup> we Moyo - Female	San	-
Regina Tsuma - female	San	-
Tulani Vundla - male	San	-
Melusi Moyo - male	San	-
Polini Maphosa - female	San	-
Tabona Moyo - male	San	-
Ndlovu Sibongo - Male	San	-
Webster Muti - Male (Consultant)		0112244433
G. Mubaiwa - Male (WWF)		0112277998
S. Sibanda - CAMPFIRE (male)		0114519046



### Stakeholder Consultation Register

Project Name... HWANGE SANYATI BIOLOGICAL CORRIDOR (HSBC)

Date 29-01-2014 Time 13:00 - 17:00 hrs

Venue... MPHILO BUSINESS CENTRE

Stakeholder Name and Organization	I.D Number	Contact Details
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Sikhezila Sibanda - female	San	-
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Siboneni Dube - female	San	-
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Nokhutula Mlaba - female	(San) 73080925JB	-
Babra Sibanda - female	(San) 08743364FB	-