

**African Wildlife Foundation
Africa Biodiversity Collaborative Group**

*Securing Land and Community Benefits through Creative Conservation
Tools and Models: Research and Practice in
Zimbabwe, Kenya and South Africa*



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2 October 2012



African Wildlife Foundation

Mission: To work together with the people of Africa to ensure that wildlife and wild lands of Africa endure forever.



Need for Innovation

To secure Africa's ecological integrity and maintain viable populations of native wildlife, land outside protected areas must be protected through innovative conservation measures.



Land and Habitat Conservation Program

- **Goal:** Protect key wildlife habitats, core areas and corridors, strengthen and expand existing protected areas.

- **Tools and Approaches Used**
 - a) Support to Protected Areas
 - b) Participatory Land Use Planning and Zoning in Community areas
 - c) Forest Conservation Including REDD and Other Carbon Instruments
 - d) Legal and Economic Instruments e.g. Leases
 - e) Establish Land Conservation Trusts
 - f) Payment for Ecosystem Services
 - g) Land Policy Advocacy
 - h) Direct Purchase



First Environmental Easement in Kenya

Kenya's first easement expands Nairobi park

Nairobi National Park has been expanded by more than 100 acres through the signing of Kenya's first voluntary easement deal. To counter the alarming decline of wildlife and habitat due to development and land fragmentation, Mr. John Keen, 86, and his family have protected their land through the conveyance of an environmental easement to the African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) and Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS).



KWS director Mr Julius Kipngetich, Mr John Keen and Dr. Helen Gichohi, President of the African Wildlife Foundation

Kipng'etich, Director of Kenya Wildlife Service, Erna Kerst, Director of USAID and AWF, KWS and USAID staff.

"Kenya's national parks, sanctuaries,



ABCG Products



SECURING FORESTED LAND THROUGH CARBON OFFSET PROJECTS: PILOT PROJECTS FROM THE AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION IN EAST AFRICA

By Kathleen H. Fitzgerald¹

November 2010



LAND TENURE, REFORM AND CONSERVATION TOOLS IN SOUTH AFRICA AND THEIR POTENTIAL APPLICATION IN KENYA

By Kathleen H. Fitzgerald¹



December 2010





AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION®

Zimbabwe



- 1980 Independence
- Highest Literacy in Africa (92%)
- Size Montana (390,757 km²)
- 12,523,000 People
- Leading conservation country a decade ago
- Large elephant population: 75,000
- Had the largest concentration of the black rhino species, now has 431 black and 290 white rhinos
- Political instability key cause of decline in conservation



Assessment of Conservation Estate

AWF Produced: A Review of Relevant Statutes and an Assessment of Protected Areas, Conservancies and the Implications of the Indigenisation Policy. September 2011.

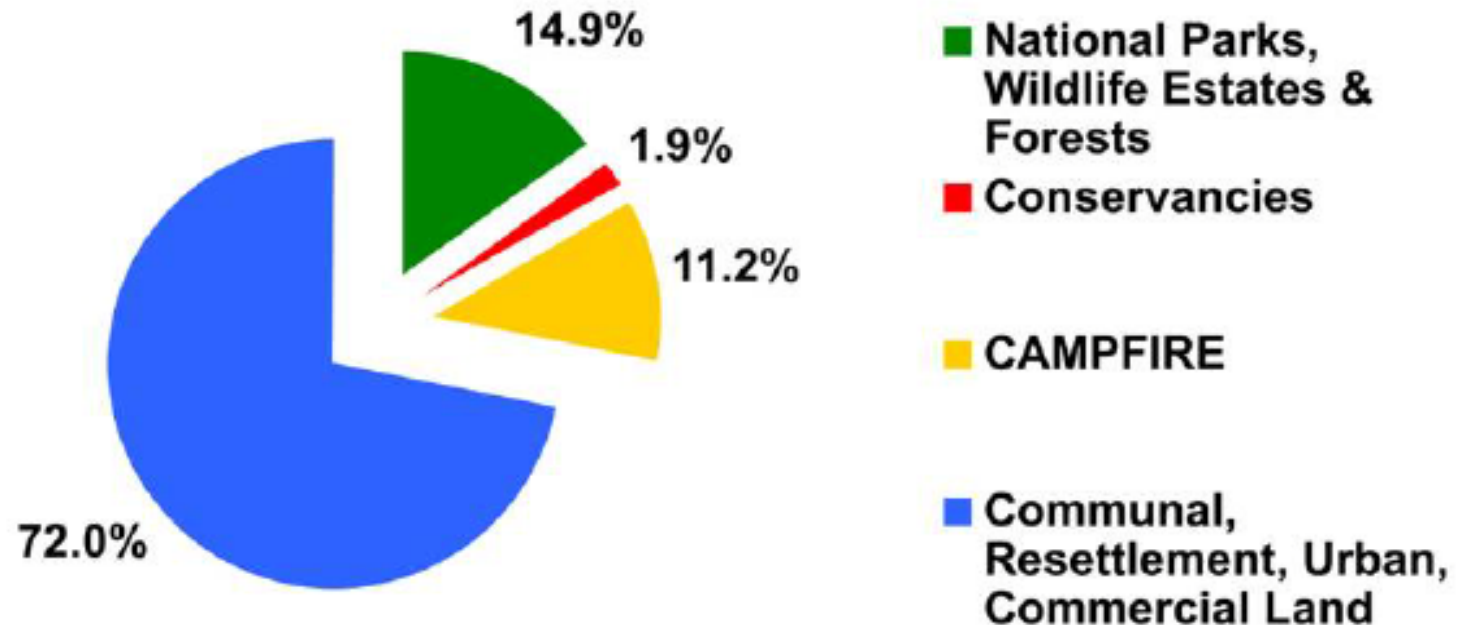
- Protected Areas
- CAMPFIRE Areas
- Conservancies

Parks and Wildlife Act 1996; Wildlife Based Land Reform Policy (1992); Rural District Councils Act 2002; Land Acquisition Act 1992; Land Occupation Conditions Act 1979; Constitution of Zimbabwe (amended September, 2005)



Conservation Estate

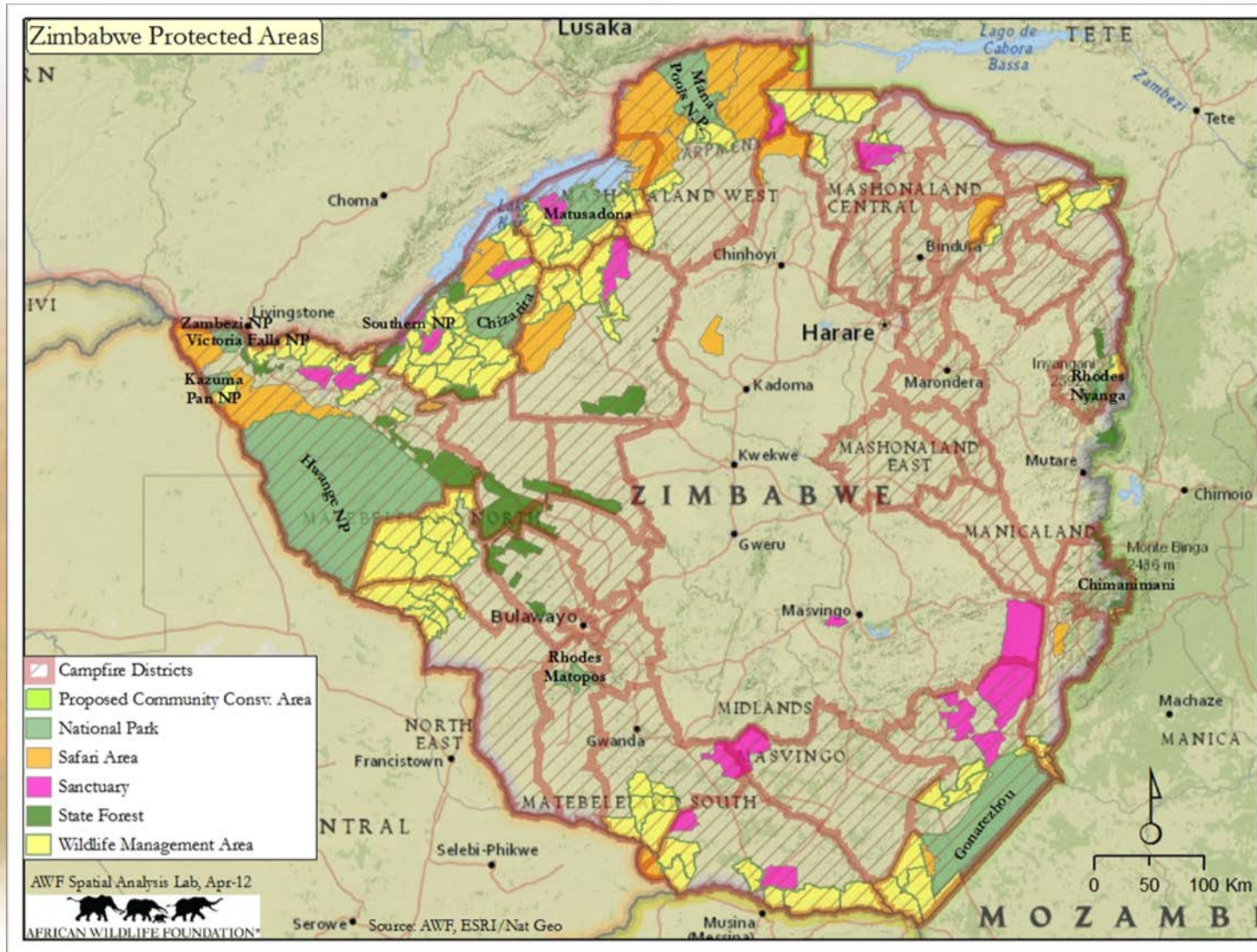
Approximately 28% Zimbabwe was under wildlife conservation.



National Parks control 26.1 % and the Conservancies 1.9 % of Zimbabwe.

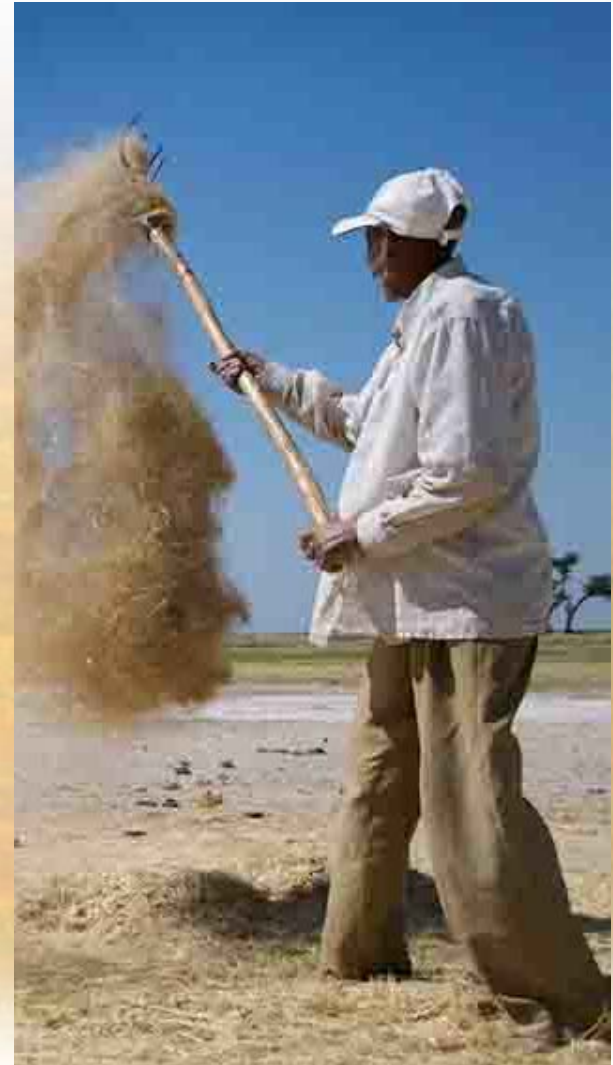
National Environmental Policy 2003.

Protected Areas



Land Reform Program and Relevant Policies

- **Phase 1 LRP:** 1980 – 1997.
71,000 families resettled, 3.5M hectares
- **1992. Land Acquisition Act.** Empowered government compulsory acquisition compensation ‘within reasonable period’ for improvements.
- **Phase 2 LRP:** 1998-2000.
4,097 families resettled, 200,000 hectares
- **2000 Referendum on Constitution.**
- **2000 Constitutional Amendment.** No compensation required unless paid by former Colonial power.
- **Fast Track :** 2000 – Today.
134,452 families resettled, 6.3M hectares
- **2005.** Constitution Amended. Nationalized land.



Indigenisation

Indigenisation and Economic Empowerment Act [CAP 14:33] 2007

Objective: “To ensure that at least 51% of the shares of every public company and any other business shall be owned by indigenous Zimbabweans.”

“**Indigenisation**” ... a deliberate involvement of indigenous Zimbabweans in the economic activities ...to which ... they had no access, so as to ensure the equitable ownership of the nation’s resources.

“**Indigenous Zimbabwean**” any person who, before 18th April 1980, was disadvantaged by unfair discrimination on the grounds of his/her race and any descendant of such person, and includes any company, association, syndicate or partnership of which indigenous Zimbabweans form the majority of members or hold the controlling interest.



Zimbabwe Conservancy

Conservancy: Any number of properties which are amalgamated into a single complex in order to enable more effective management, utilization and protection of natural resources.



Value of Conservancies

- Complement state owned/run PAs
- Diversify tourism product by offering a different type of tourism experience.
- Allows for integrated conservation and land use models where livestock keeping is practiced alongside wildlife conservation and tourism.
- Enables direct engagement and empowerment of communities and private landowners to generate revenue from conservation.



Conservancy Success Factors

- Well defined property/wildlife and/or user rights.
- Meaningful engagement of communities.
- Vibrant tourism economy at conservancy and national level.
- Parties enjoy benefits by investing resources and assuming a level of risk.
- Business model & plans to ensure operations and management costs are met.
- Professional, well-resourced conservancy management.
- Strong by-laws/constitutions to ensure good governance.
- Separation between the conservancy operational management and owners.
- Diversity of tourism products.



Vision for Zimbabwe Conservancies

- Empower and meaningfully incorporate the local surrounding communities.
- Increase the area under conservation resulting in an expanded and improved conservancies.
- Incorporate strong economic incentives to create a competitive and dynamic tourism product.
- Put Zimbabwe and conservancies back on the map as prime tourism destinations.
- Create well-resourced, representative and professionally managed conservancy management companies.



Principles

Empowerment of Local Communities

- Meaningful Engagement
- Capacity Development
- Substantial Benefits

Best Practices

- Conservation
- Enterprise

Sustainability

- Economic
- Social
- Ecological



UNWTO

Zimbabwe has an excellent opportunity to put itself back on the map as a leader in conservation and tourism by launching this new model at the UNWTO. By showcasing a conservancy model that engages broad community support, Zimbabwe will be seen as a leader not only in conservation but in innovation around indigenisation and conservancy conservation.



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