



FACULTY OF

SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICS AND PUBLIC MANAGEMENT

***THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ANTI POACHING STRATEGIES ON ZIMBABWE'S
TOURISM SECTOR: A CASE STUDY OF ZAMBEZI NATIONAL PARK***

BY

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*A dissertation submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the Bachelor of Social
Sciences Honours Degree in Politics and Public Management*

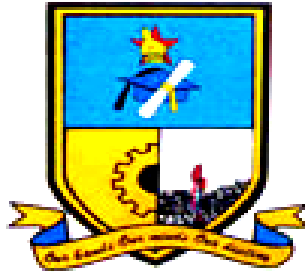
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DEDICATION

This is for you mother, Samukelisiwe Dube

ABSTRACT

This research assessed the contribution and effectiveness of the antipoaching strategies on Zimbabwe's tourism sector. The main objectives were to identify the antipoaching strategies in Zimbabwe and at Zambezi National Park, to evaluate Zimbabwe's tourism sector, to assess the feasibility of the antipoaching strategy and to determine if these antipoaching strategies were effective on Zimbabwe's tourism sector. The research collected data from selected residents and from the staff from Zambezi National Park. The general conclusion was that the antipoaching strategies were indeed effective in promoting the tourism sector of Zimbabwe although there was room for improvement since poaching continued to persist in the country hence affecting tourism. Recommendations brought forward to improve the impact of antipoaching strategies on tourism included the engagement of donors, penalty increment on poachers, use of unmanned aerial vehicles (drones) and the full engagement of the citizens.

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DECLARATION

This research is **my own** original work and not been presented for a degree in any other University. All the sources that I have used or quoted have been **indicated and acknowledged** by means of complete references.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
CWM	Community based wildlife management
GoZ	Government of Zimbabwe
UNWTO	United Nations World Trade Organisation
VFAPU	Victoria Falls Anti-Poaching Unit
ZNP	Zambezi National Park
ZPWMA	Zimbabwe's Parks and Wildlife Management Authority

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INTRODUCTION

Over the years, the world at large has been faced with high numbers of poaching incidents and may be heading to extinction of a number of animals. Despite a number of anti-poaching mechanisms being put in play, poaching continues to be on the rise. Poaching has had disastrous effects on the tourism sector and hence there was a need to ensure that it is halted. A number of strategies hence have been tried and tested to protect the wildlife by different governments but still, wildlife being killed by poaching continues to increase.

This study employs an exploratory research approach whereby literature search and case analysis are used to draw conclusions on the effectiveness of the current anti-poaching techniques. This study investigates whether the current conservation methods are still useful in addressing poaching. The research will also seek to probe deeper on the positive side of anti-poaching and how it promotes tourism, economic growth, development and its impact on the political economy of Zimbabwe. Moreover, the research seeks to zoom in on the impact or effectiveness of the anti-poaching strategies which have been put into place with Zambezi National Park as a case study.

This first chapter highlights the prelude of the study which presents the background to the study, unanswered questions that gave light to the researcher to come up with such a topic. Also included in the chapter is the statement of the problem, significance of the study, delimitations and limitations indicating a critical assessment on the effectiveness of the anti-poaching strategies on Zimbabwe's tourism sector. This researcher used Victoria Falls urban area's Zambezi Park in Zimbabwe as an area of study as she was impressed with their anti-poaching strategies.

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Poaching has traditionally been defined as the illegal capturing of wild animals usually associated with land use rights. Poaching, whether commercial or otherwise, has been an increasing problem that's now exacerbated the conditions many species, notably trophy animals such as rhinos, elephants and tigers. Poaching has been illegal for hundreds of years, but it was during the Late Middle Ages that poaching became a punishable offense. During this time, the right to hunt was limited to landowners and the whites. Peasants usually did not have weapons, skills or the extra time to hunt, so in order to provide food for their families they devised another way to bring meat to their tables, including snares. While hunting was reserved for the privileged, it was illegal to buy and sell wild animals. It remained illegal to do so until the mid-1800s.

As rural poverty was prevalent in the 1700s, many people turned to poaching just to survive. Commoners protected poachers as an act of rebellion, because food was so scarce. Though poaching gangs did provide food to the poor, they were also violent and often greedy, poaching to feed the black market more so than hungry peasants. Because authorities could not depend on citizens to turn in poachers, they created traps and spring-guns that would maim or kill poachers.

Between 1979 and 1989, the worldwide demand for ivory caused elephant populations to decline to dangerously low levels. During this time period, poachings fueled by ivory sales cut Africa's elephant population in half. Since they were big targets and sported the largest tusks, savannah elephants took the worst hit. But as soon as these elephants began to vanish, hunters moved into the forests in search of the elephants' smaller kin. In 1977, 1.3 million elephants lived in Africa; by 1997, only 600,000 remained, Duffy (2010)

In Zimbabwe, since the attainment of independence and for some time after that, the country had low levels of poaching activities. It was only in the early 1990s that gruesome poaching for rhinos, elephants, and pangolins became high and hence the government of Zimbabwe embarked on the introduction of anti-poaching strategies in a bid to curb poaching. The history of the war on poachers in Zimbabwe has been a bloody one, which according to Duffy (1999) was arguably

one of "the most systematic and deadly anti-poaching efforts any country has undertaken." Pieces of legislation and policies including shoot to kill policy,, dehorning, penalties for poaching to name but a few were hence introduced by the government in a bid to protect their wildlife and also see their tourism sector bloom.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The research is an investigation of the effectiveness of anti-poaching strategies on Zimbabwe's tourism sector using Zambezi National Park as a case study. The research will dwell on the anti-poaching strategies that are being employed at Zambezi National Park and how effective these strategies are. It must be noted that in as much as these anti-poaching strategies are effected, poaching is still a factor and this research will seek to analyse the consequences of this on tourism. Moreover, the research will probe at how these antipoaching strategies are affecting the tourism sector in Zimbabwe be it positively or negatively. The research will clearly highlight how effective the antipoaching strategies are on Zimbabwe's tourism sector.

JUSTIFICATION OF THE STUDY

The research seeks to fill the knowledge gap in Zimbabwe in relation to the anti-poaching strategies which have been implemented and their impact on Zimbabwe's tourism sector. Much interrogation will be done into the work written by previous scholars and it is the duty of the researcher to bring about new viewpoints and outlook on the study. The researcher will clearly justify why she chose to do this topic and highlight her contribution to the topic at hand. It is the duty of the researcher to also clearly pinpoint the crucial points that were missed by other scholars and add her own suggestions to the mix.

The study will also create awareness on the poaching activities going on worldwide not to mention at Zambezi National Park in Zimbabwe. It hence becomes crucial for the study to be carried out as it will be an eye opener on the heinous poaching activities taking place and how they affecting the tourism sector whether directly or indirectly. To add on, the researcher will

highlight the feasibility of the anti-poaching strategies and hence give room for recommendations so that economies and tourism are not affected negatively by anti-poaching.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- To examine Zimbabwe's tourism industry.
- To analyse the effectiveness of anti-poaching strategies on Zimbabwe's tourism sector
- To measure the impact of anti-poaching strategies at Zambezi National Park.
- To assess the merits and demerits of the anti-poaching strategies employed in Zimbabwe.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. What are the anti-poaching strategies implemented at Zambezi National Park?
2. Are the anti-poaching strategies feasible?
3. Have the anti-poaching strategies been effective?
4. How has poaching affected Zimbabwe's tourism industry?
5. Who is responsible for the poaching in Zimbabwe?
6. Are the anti-poaching strategies promoting tourism in Zimbabwe?

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

This research will be of great significance to the researcher, it will enrich her with research skills as part of accomplishment of Bsc Honours' Degree in Politics and Public Management at Midlands State University. This study will also come up with clear strategies to curb antipoaching in Zimbabwe. This framework will also help the National Parks already enforcing antipoaching strategies to re-evaluate them should some of them be archaic. It is also in the essence of this research to cover up the gaps left by anti-poaching

LIMITATIONS

In carrying out this research, there are a number of difficulties that the researcher might face. The researcher however faced the following constraints;

- Lack of documentation pertaining to anti-poaching, strategies in Zimbabwe and at other national parks which are in the country.
- Lack of financial resources when carrying out the study-however the student in responding to this, budgeted effectively the limited resources that were available.
- Limited time to carry out full research and coverage of all respondents- the researcher utilized non-working days discussed with the management, devised special plan in order to reach and discuss with respondents irrespective of their commitments.
- Failure to obtain some of the relevant documentation enabled her to get an in depth analysis.

DELIMITATIONS

There are various advantages associated with the conduction of this particular research. The researcher is from Victoria Falls which is one of the largest tourist attractions in the world and in the country and which also has national parks and game parks of its own including Zambezi National Park hence it would be easy to gather data on the anti-poaching strategies.

SUMMARY

This chapter gave details on the statement of the problem which has led to the topic in question to be researched .The challenges which are bedeviling anti poaching strategies in the country and at Zambezi National Park were also briefly discussed in a bid to give a clear picture of the prevailing situation which would need more focus. The research questions were also factored in to give the study meaning. The next chapter however, is the literature review which outlines views of other scholars relating the significance of problems. It will also highlight the theory which underpins the study

CHAPTER II

CONCEPTUAL AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

INTRODUCTION

This part of the research seeks to highlight arguments as well as thought that various scholars have brought forward regarding the effectiveness of anti-poaching strategies in Zimbabwe. It is the essence of this research to define poaching, highlight the ant poaching strategies and then examine their effectiveness, highlighting their advantages and disadvantages. The theoretical framework that underpins the study is also stated. This is the chapter that will describe the basis on which this research is constructed by investigating the work done by other scholars.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Narderir (2010) defines literature review as “the course of interpreting, scrutinizing, assessing and summarizing theoretical framework related to a certain topic. “O’Leary(2004) goes on to define literature review as an integration of research viewpoints about a certain topic, considering previous information or data in the area of study and recognizes available related relationships amongst variables and direct the identification of the subject that lacks consideration. It can hence be noted that the research in this section will seek to assess literature by other scholars relating to the effectiveness of anti-poaching strategies and their impact on tourism. Literature review will hence identify gaps in literature and also come up with suggestions on how to fill this knowledge gap.

AN OVERVIEW OF ANTI POACHING

Human continuous destruction of the environment has been a real threat to the existence of the wildlife in Africa and over the years, the capturing and poaching of wildlife has been rampant worldwide. Regardless the dangers associated with poaching, poachers have continued to poach almost leading some animals to extinction. Faced with the threat of animal

extinction and the need to protect wildlife, governments of countries have crafted a number of anti-poaching strategies to do away with poaching. The international community, regional bodies, on-governmental organizations and even individuals have put in maximum effort to try and stop the deadly cycle of poaching. The economic strength of a country has determined how a country enforces its anti-poaching strategies. The developed, developing and underdeveloped countries have taken different stances in their fight against poaching as they are economically different.

Anti-poaching has been described by the Wildlife Campus as the approach, implementation and execution of controlling and elimination of poaching activities. Governments worldwide have contemplated anti-poaching as it is their wish to preserve their wildlife and ensure that tourism continues to benefit their national economies.

ANTIPOACHING AND INTERNATIONAL TOURISM

The international community has undertaken the antipoaching route in a bid to keep their tourism and economy afloat. Developed and developing countries have taken up arms against poaching and their fight against poaching has been a fair one as they have the resources to fight against poachers and also the monetary injection to ensure that poachers are kept at bay. Institutions like the World Bank have partnered with the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime together with the CITES Secretariat, the World Customs Organization, Interpol and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes.

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), The World Wildlife Fund for Nature (WWF), and The International Anti-Poaching Foundation (IAPF) are leading international efforts to end wildlife poaching. In 2015, the Global Anti-poaching bill was passed in the United States of America and Wayne Pacelle, president and CEO of The Humane Society of the United States, released the following statement.

“This bipartisan bill provides additional tools and resources to curb illegal killing of some of the world’s most iconic and at-risk species and trafficking in their parts. Poaching is a global crisis, and the world needs U.S. leadership on the issue. This legislation is a vital matter for global

security, since illegal wildlife trafficking has become a key source of revenue for terrorist groups. It will help the United States and partner countries counter the terrorist organizations, rebel groups and international criminal syndicates that are profiting from international wildlife trafficking. Illegal trafficking in wildlife and wildlife parts is fuelling an international poaching crisis that has reached epidemic proportions. The risk of extinction in the wild for some of our most iconic species looms unless strong action is taken.”

The United States of America takes their fight against anti-poaching a step further as they also help African countries fight poaching. This is evidenced by helping Kenya by enhancing efforts to build a global coalition to combat the illegal wildlife trade as they feared that rebel militias could be benefitting from a sharp increase in the poaching of elephants and rhinos. These efforts by the International community prove their intention to beat poaching and keep their tourism afloat although it must be noted that poaching continues to persist internationally. China is the biggest culprit in the poaching arena as most harvested body parts of animals head to their black markets to be used for medicinal purposes. Rhino horns are in great demand globally, particularly in Southeast Asia, ground up for use as alleged aphrodisiacs and in traditional medicines or turned into decorative dagger handles.

To add on, the anti-poaching strategies however have been effective to a greater extent on the tourism sector as the tourism sector internationally continues to flourish despite the poaching strategies which are ongoing.

ANTI POACHING AND REGIONAL TOURISM

Tourism in Southern Africa is synonymous with the wildlife safari and it is practically impossible to separate them. In the short-term, African countries have viewed the development of tourism as a quick and reliable source of much sought after foreign exchange receipts, job creation and economic growth. Whereas in the long-term it is usually envisioned that tourism development will contribute to economic diversification and, in consequence, reduce excessive over-dependency on the exportation of conventional raw materials. The African continent on its own has attempted to curb poaching and also attempted to keep their tourism sector in check. Africa as a whole has been facing major poaching incidents since the beginning of time and

countries like South Africa, Zambia, Mozambique, and Tanzania to name but a few have been attempted to solve their poaching problems through anti-poaching mechanisms.

A number of anti-poaching strategies were introduced by African countries to fight poaching which includes dehorning, penalties for poaching, shoot to kill policy to name but a few. New unique policies were also put into play in a bid to curb poaching. Child (2004) notes that the wildlife management policies of South Africa and Namibia were effective in protecting the rhino populations because of promoting locally managed commercial use of wildlife and adopting wildlife as a form of private land use. Jones (2001) notes that Namibia granted private landholders the right to manage and utilize wildlife in their land subject to restrictions as a measure of protecting wildlife. Botswana has tried to curb poaching by recently building three more camps with rangers to intensify its anti-poaching efforts at Maun, Kasane and Kang.

Adding on, the United States of America has also come forward to help Africa in its fight against poaching. Former US President Barack Obama introduced AUS push to save the African elephant and rhinoceros. An advisory council and a task force and \$10 million were added to the pot of federal money earmarked to train wildlife police and fight poverty. The effort is being helped by former secretary of state Hillary Rodham Clinton, who recently unveiled a three-year, \$80 million joint project with nonprofit groups and African nations to end elephant poaching, including setting up new wildlife parks. As part of Obama's directive, South Africa and Kenya, where large numbers of the animals have been wiped out, got \$3 million each for training and technical assistance. The remainder was to be distributed throughout sub-Saharan Africa. To alleviate poverty, the United States and its partners want to funnel more money into African wildlife tourism to create jobs, farming assistance to provide families with food and money, and other measures that will lessen the appeal of the wages that middlemen pay to kill animals.

The UNWTO, UNODC and African Tourism ministers also joined forces to try and fight poaching. In a response to the alarming growth in wildlife crime on the African continent, UNWTO, the Ministers of Tourism of Ghana, Guinea, Mauritius, Seychelles, South Africa, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe gathered at ITB to review the current situation in the individual countries, share experiences, and discuss the tourism sector's role the ongoing global efforts

against poaching. The UNWTO Secretary general Taleb Rafei was quoted at the meeting to have said “Tourism is a key vehicle for sustainable growth, job creation and poverty alleviation across Africa, but without the draw of its spectacular wildlife, future tourism development and millions of people depending on it will suffer. We are here to work together in supporting the global efforts in safeguarding Africa’s natural heritage and ensure the wellbeing of wildlife and people alike. “These frantic ideas by the African region hereby prove that antipoaching is at the top of priorities in most countries.

On the tourism front, the implementation of the anti-poaching strategies regionally has seen to a decrease in poaching in the region. South Africa is one good example of a country which has achieved success in antipoaching as according to the South African National Defence Force (SANDF), the increase in poaching witnessed by the Kruger National Park has declined in the last year, as anti-poaching efforts start to bear fruit. According to Lieutenant Colonel Piet Paxton of the SANDF's Joint Operations Division, in 2010-2011 there was a roughly 40% increase in poaching, with another 40% increase the following year and a 25% increase the year after that, indicating that poaching is in decline. Moreover, Paxton was quoted to have said that the SANDF was picking up an increasing number of incursions due to better patrolling, with more arrests and more shootouts. At present there are some 13 SANDF companies deployed in seven of nine provinces along South Africa’s borders, notably those shared with Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Swaziland, Namibia and Botswana. This decrease in poaching hence ensures that tourism continues in South Africa.

A blind eye cannot be turned however to the fact that the antipoaching strategies implemented in Africa have yielded little impact on the tourism sector. Although many governments in Africa have tried different strategies to reduce poaching it seems the battle is long lost to a certain extent. A number of methods that involve huge investments have been tried and tested with minimum success. In Africa, A record 668 rhinos were slaughtered for their horns in South Africa alone last year, according to the World Wildlife Fund. Two-thirds of elephants in Gabon’s Minkebe National Park — about 11,000 — have been slaughtered since 2004, according to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Tanzania to add on, faces a poaching crisis as the recent elephant poaching crisis has seen a drop of the country's elephant population from 142,788 in 2006 to

109,051 in 2009. Since then, the situation has worsened with an average of 30 elephants being killed every day and huge consignments of ivory been seized within and outside Tanzania.

To add on, during the 2013 CITES Conference of the Parties in Bangkok, Tanzania, along with Kenya, Uganda, Malaysia, Vietnam, the Philippines, Thailand and China were labeled “*the gang of eight*”, singled out as being instrumental in fueling the illegal ivory trade either as suppliers, transit countries, or consumers. Individuals, conservation groups and local and international media have accused the Tanzanian government of inaction and have linked the current slaughter of elephants to increased criminality, corruption, the proliferation of firearms, the failure of the judicial system and a perception that Tanzania is a sanctuary for criminals, Kideghesi (2016). Poaching continues to be on the rise in Africa even though the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species CITES (1977) classified trade in rhino horn as illegal. This ban has achieved limited impact in curbing poaching around the African continent due to the lucrative black market in the Far East Asia. The rhino horn is high in keratin which is used as a medicine in the Far East Asia and as a trophy in Yemen (Sas-Rolfes, 2012).

The damage done by the failure of antipoaching strategies on African tourism is evident as supported by Vaughn (2016) who noted that researchers looked at visitor and elephant data across 25 countries, and modelled financial losses from fewer visitors in protected areas due to the illegal wildlife trade, which decade. They concluded that Africa was most likely losing \$25m in tourism revenue a year”. He further propounded that” around \$9m of that is lost from tourists’ direct spending, such as staying at hotels and buying crafts, with the rest through indirect value in the economy such as farmers and other suppliers supporting the tourist industry”. The study, published in the journal Nature Communications, found that in most cases the revenue losses were higher than paying for stronger anti-poaching measures to keep elephant populations stable.

Vaughn (2016) quotes Prof Andrew Balmford, a co-author from the University of Cambridge, to have said: “We know that within parks, tourism suffers when elephant poaching ramps up. This work provides a first estimate of the scale of that loss, and shows pretty convincingly that stronger conservation efforts usually make sound economic sense even when looking at just this one benefit stream.” From the ongoing it can be noted that overrally the antipoaching strategies established in most African countries have not been effective as tourism continues to decline.

ANTI POACHING AND TOURISM IN ZIMBABWE

Zimbabwe as a country has taken up arms against poaching with the aim to decrease the poaching activities and keep the tourism sector afloat. Anti-poaching units including Bumi Hills Anti-Poaching Unit (BHAPU), Dande Anti-Poaching Unit (DAPU), Victoria Falls Anti-Poaching Unit (VFAPU), Scorpion Anti-Poaching Unit, Painted Dog Conservation to name just a few have made it their sole mission to curb poaching in Zimbabwe through deploying highly trained and well equipped anti-poaching units, who work in collaboration with the Zimbabwe Parks & Wildlife Management Authority. The painted dog conservation manager, Peter Blinston was quoted to have said “. Since the first of these units was deployed in August 2001, they have collected well over 10,000 snares. Had the snares gone untouched, it would mean approximately one thousand animals killed.” DAPU on the other hand lends support and assistance to national parks and also run their own community based unit. Despite facing challenges financially, DAPU continues to support anti-poaching in Zimbabwe. Moreover, the Scorpion anti-poaching unit in Hwange furthers the anti-poaching aim in Zimbabwe by aiming to provide the manpower and resources to assist Zimbabwe’s Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (ZPWMA) to reduce levels of poaching within the boundary areas of Hwange National Park. The VFAPU in Zimbabwe has also played its role in fighting poaching in the country by mostly removing snares, apprehending mammal and wood poachers and also educating the masses on the benefits of conservation.

Non-governmental organizations such as the World Wildlife fund have also contributed to the fight against poaching as evidenced by the donation of helicopters for anti-poaching activities. In addition, pieces of legislations aimed at doing away with poaching including the Parks and Wildlife Act of 1975 (Chapter 20:14), Environmental Management Act (Chapter 20:27), Forest Act (Ch. 19:05) Tourism Act (Ch. 14:20) and the Protection of Wildlife (Indemnity) Act (Ch. 20:15) have been effected by the Government of Zimbabwe to try and curb poaching.

Tourism in Zimbabwe has always been linked mostly with the wildlife owned by the countries. A decline in poaching has always meant that Zimbabwe’s tourism was sure to flourish. Travel

and tourism remains a vital industry for economic growth in Zimbabwe. Tourism is the third-highest foreign currency earner in the country after agriculture and mining. With uncertainties in the agricultural industry, owing to an unpredictable climate and fluctuations of agricultural products in the international market, the focus of the government in the past year has shifted to tourism.

ANTI POACHING STRATEGIES IN ZIMBABWE

DEHORNING

Dehorning can be explained as the removal of a target animal's horn(s). Animals like elephants and rhinos are the ones which are mostly dehorned and this is done to protect the animal from being poached as there will be nothing to poach. Zimbabwe in 1991, first undertook the dehorning route on the white rhinos at Hwange National Park as the animals were under threat. Zimbabwe has elevated the dehorning of rhinos to a national policy objective and embarked on the ambitious short term task of dehorning all the country's rhinos both black and white (Department of National Parks and Wildlife Management 1992). Duffy (2010) noted that Dehorning and translocation of rhinos from vulnerable areas reduced poaching of black and white rhinos in Zimbabwe

SHOOT TO KILL POLICY

The Zimbabwean government in the 1980s decided to embark on a military style antipoaching strategy. This saw to the enforcement of the shoot to kill policy which meant that should a poacher be caught within range of an animal he could be shot. The shoot to kill policy was met with a lot of mixed feelings as supported by Duffy (2010) who stressed that after the Zimbabwe government authorized the shoot to kill policy as a strategy of reducing poaching, it was met with criticism. The shoot to kill policy became unpopular with masses as people viewed it as a violation of human rights and also thought it to be brutal. The introduction of the shoot to kill policy saw to the enactment of the Protection of Wildlife Act in 1989 and according to Duffy (2010) This act was meant to protect game wardens that feared being charged with murder, this Act meant they could be absolved of any course of action done in good faith. The Act however was said to be violating human rights as suspected poachers were not given a right to appeal and

denied basic process,Cheteni(2014).The shoot to kill policy, unlike any other anti-poaching strategy in Zimbabwe proved to be very successful as poachers feared for their lives.

PIECES OF LEGISLATIONS

The Government of Zimbabwe also enacted pieces of legislations in a bid to fight off poaching. The Parks and Wildlife Act of 1975(Chapter 20:14) , Environmental Management Act(Chapter 20:27),Forest Act(Ch. 19.05)Tourism Act(Ch. 14.20)and the Protection of Wildlife(Indemnity)Act(Ch. 20.15) were effected by this government as they wanted to minimize the poaching syndrome. These pieces of legislations clearly highlighted and warned those who planned on poaching, courses of actions to be undertaken should one break the law and embark on poaching were clearly outlined and the government hoped that justice would be served by the enactment of these pieces of legislations. The pieces of legislations above have hence been enforced in all the National Parks in Zimbabwe to ensure uniformity in wildlife laws and tourism in the country.

PENALTIES FOR POACHING

Imposing penalties for a person caught poaching has been put forward by the government of Zimbabwe as a means to beat poaching. Penalties in the form of prison fines and prison sentences have been advocated for by the Government of Zimbabwe in a bid to fight off poachers. The poaching fine or sentence depends on the severity of the crime and in Zimbabwe a poacher can be jailed for nine years for poaching. The Statutory Instrument 92 of 2009, Parks and Wildlife (Payment for hunting of animals and fish) Notice, 2009, the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources in terms of Section 104 (a) of the Parks and Wildlife Act, Chapter 20:14 declared that the following charges were to be paid for those who were caught poaching: Rhinoceros (Black) US\$120 000, Rhinoceros (Square lipped) US\$120 000, Pangolin US\$500, Monkey US\$300, Lion US\$5 000, Kudu US\$5 000, Elephant US\$20 000, Fish Eagle US\$100, Guinea Fowl US\$50, Water Buck US\$500, Zebra US\$1000, Buffalo US\$6000, Sable US\$2000, Ostrich (egg) US\$500, All Fish (dried/smoked per kg) US\$3, Springbok

US\$500. Failure to pay these amounts hence meant that a poacher had to be jailed for an effective nine years in Zimbabwe.

ANTI POACHING STRATEGIES AT ZAMBEZI NATIONAL PARK

USE OF RADIO TELEMETRY

The word telemetry is derived from the Greek word 'tele' which means remote, and 'metron' which means measure. Telemetry hence is an automated communications process by which measurements and other data are collected at remote or inaccessible points and transmitted to receiving equipment for monitoring. Radio telemetry can also be explained as the use of radio waves for transmitting information from a distant instrument to a device that indicates or records the measurements. The use of radio telemetry involves the inserting of microchips on animals so that they are under constant surveillance and so that they can be easily identified should they be under attack.

Since its inception in the 1960s, wildlife radio telemetry has become a valuable tool to track the movement and behavior of animals. This technique uses the transmission of radio signals to locate a transmitter attached to the animal of interest. It is often used to obtain location data on the animal's preferred habitat, home, range, and to understand population dynamics. The different types of radio telemetry techniques include very high frequency (VHF) transmitters, global positioning system (GPS) tracking, and satellite trackings. Recent advances in technology have improved radio telemetry techniques by increasing the efficacy of data collection. The operator attaches a transmitter to an animal that gives off unique electromagnetic radio signals, which allows the animal to be located. Transmitters are chosen based on the behavior, size, and life history of the specific species being studied.

DEHORNING

Dehorning can be explained as the removal of a target animal's horn(s). Animals like elephants and rhinos are the ones which are mostly dehorned and this is done to protect the animal from being poached as there will be nothing to poach. Dehorning as an anti-poaching strategy has

proved to be effective at the Zambezi national Park as a number of white rhinos were dehorned to protect the specie. The conservation group African Wildlife Foundation has noted that on average, two African rhinos are killed by poachers every day and hence there is need to dehorn the animals in a bid to protect them. Namibia as case study also undertook dehorning as a solution to poaching by attempting to take away the part of the rhino that poachers covet. A Good example is the dehorning of white rhinos at Hwange National Park in 1991 and has elevated the dehorning of rhinos to a national policy objective and embarked on the ambitious short term task of dehorning all the country's rhinos both black and white (Department of National Parks and Wildlife Management 1992) .It should be noted that dehorning as an anti-poaching strategy has its merits and demerits as will be further addressed.

COMMUNITY BASED CONSERVATION

A community based wildlife management (CWM) usually includes indigenous people as participants in wildlife activities (Songorwa, 2000). This method involves including communities affected by poaching by making them a part of the solution. The Zambezi National Park has put this strategy into action by involving the citizens of the Victoria Falls area in their quest to stop poaching. The town of Victoria Falls is a national park on its own and hence there is need for coexistence to exist between the citizens and the wildlife there. The Zambezi National Park took it upon themselves to nurture that harmony between the ordinary citizenry and the wildlife in the town. Awareness campaigns at schools have been held for school children whereas the elder citizens have also been taught how to handle animals. Awareness has been emphasized on the dangers of poaching and the advantages of curbing antipoaching in the society. Should there be stray wildlife, the Zambezi National Park staff makes it their mission to capture back the animal without it hurting either itself or the citizens and the population has also been advised on how to handle such cases through awareness campaigns.

PHYSICAL SPECIES SECURITY

Physical species securing is a target hardening method to curb anti-poaching which includes deploying rangers for a time in tight poaching areas. Deploying of rangers has its own advantages as it entails the physical use of rangers who can guard the wildlife personally. The

deployment of rangers by the Zambezi National Park is an anti-poaching strategy which ensures that manpower is at places where there are high poaching activities. The rangers hence make it their mission to stop poachers as they live in the wild and attempt to catch poachers red handed. Moreover, the rangers are armed with rifles and necessary equipment should a shooting take place and by so doing, the rangers can be said to be protected. Rangers basically patrol the areas where poaching is rampant and by so doing ensure the safety of the wildlife in that area.

PENALTIES FOR POACHING

Imposing penalties for a person caught poaching has been put forward by the Zambezi National Park as a means to deal with poachers. Penalties in the form of prison fines and prison sentences have been advocated for by the Zambezi National Park in a bid to fight off poachers. The poaching fine or sentence depends on the severity of the crime and in Zimbabwe a poacher can be jailed for nine years for poaching. Adhering to the legislations enacted by the government of Zimbabwe and the Victoria Falls Police has seen the Zambezi National Park safely charge the perpetrators and others being jailed for obstructing the anti-poaching laws.

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ANTI POACHING STRATEGIES ON ZIMBABWE'S TOURISM SECTOR

The anti-poaching mechanisms in Zimbabwe have had a major impact on Zimbabwe's tourism sector as a whole. Firstly, due to the fact that tourism is based in wildlife, both flora and fauna, antipoaching has helped in protecting these animals. The coming in of sport hunters who come for hunting in Zimbabwe and pay large sums of money for it has seen to the tourism sector being a success. Loveridge et al(2006) has defined sport hunting as hunting that is undertaken primarily for leisure, motivated by the thrill of the chase". Pacec(2002) shows the economical beneficial side of sport hunting by noting that sport hunting can generate substantial revenue and some hunters spend extravagantly and may pay high fees for syndicate membership, logistical support and guides. Zimbabwe over the years has benefited from sport hunting as evidenced by the revenue collected from trophy hunting. A good example is the killing of Cecil the Lion by Dr. Palmer who claimed he paid \$55,000 for a legal hunting permit.

Loveridge et al (2006) notes that benefits derived from trophy hunting affects attitudes that may further conservation goals. This was supported by the behaviour of the Shangani people living near Gonarezhou National Park who voluntarily relocated a hundred people from Nyachumene Island an important wildlife habitat on the border of the National Park after they received both the financial and the meat from the elephants sport hunted in their area. This goes to show that the anti-poaching strategies in Zimbabwe have promoted tourism through sport hunting and in turn bringing in revenue and community based conservation in the case of the Shangani people. The International Union for Conservation of Nature, an internationally recognized organization that sets the conservation statuses for species, supports this idea. “Well-managed trophy hunting can provide both revenue and incentives for people to conserve and restore wild populations, maintain areas of land for conservation, and protect wildlife from poaching,” its guiding principles say.

Adding on, the antipoaching strategies enforced in Zimbabwe have had a positive effect on the tourism sector of Zimbabwe as the country is ranked number five on the list of best African countries at tourism branding, Shankman(2014). Moreover, Shankman(2014) is also quoted as having propounded that Zimbabwe, and Seychelles have benefitted from growing reputations as “trendy new tourist destinations; The Research Report of 2012 also propounded that visitor exports of the Zimbabwean tourism industry registered a CAGR of 5.72% during the review period to reach US\$416 million in 2011. Moreover, Zimbabwean tourists travelling within the country increased from 4.5 million in 2007 to 5.3 million in 2011, Market Research Reports (2012)

The political economy of Zimbabwe has also benefitted from the antipoaching strategies which have been implemented in Zimbabwe. According to the Market Research Reports, the country’s travel and tourism contribution to the national GDP increased from US\$617 million in 2007 to US\$771 million in 2011, reflecting a CAGR of 5.73% during the review period

Employment creation has also been another achievement in the Zimbabwean nation due to the effectiveness of the anti-poaching standards. The Market Research Report of 2012 noted that employment numbers in Zimbabwe in the tourism sector also increased from 93,100 in 2007 to 93,300 in 2011. Emerging from a decade of tourism decline, the World Tourism Organization (WTO) in 2010 pitted Zimbabwe as the third fastest growing tourism industry in the world after

Qatar and Lebanon. The country went ahead to justify this endorsement with the construction of a \$150 million dollar Victoria Falls International Airport – a massive investment poised to give a major boost to its tourism industry as new direct flights to Victoria Falls are expected from major cities across the world.

Over the years, the antipoaching strategies have been effective on the tourism sector of Zimbabwe as evidenced by the Parks and Wildlife spokesperson Ms Caroline Washaya-Moyo who in 2009 noted that Poaching had significantly decreased over the past 15 months because of heightened security, she further alluded that 2009 saw a 32 percent decline in poaching as compared to 2008.

EFFECTS OF POACHING ON TOURISM

LOSS OF REVENUE

Poaching has been known to have disastrous effects on the tourism sector of countries as the rate of tourists who come to visit the wildlife declines. Bonner (1993, p. 219) quotes Gardner Brown as saying “people don’t come to Africa to see the cities and the factories and the farms, they want to see the buffaloes and the elephants.” In fact, “Tourists are willing to pay an additional \$100 per day in order to protect elephants” (Bonner, 1993, p. 219). This viewpoint by Brown clearly highlights how much people appreciate tourism and hence should there be nothing to view, people will not bother coming. The failure of the people to come and support tourism will in turn lead to the decline in the GDP of a country and which will also in turn ensure that the country does not run well as the citizenry will be affected.

DECLINING TOURISM ECONOMY

Tourism as a sector has continued to grow over the years but this growth has been infantilised by poaching. Galliers (2012) notes that “Tourism is also the only major sector that has experienced sustained growth way above that of any other sector during a period of global economic stagnation”. However, in as much as tourism as a sector has grown, poaching has seen to the almost downfall of this sector as evidenced by the The Tanzanian Wildlife Research Institute

which reported that there are as many as 30 elephants being poached per day and this is believed to be contributing to a declining tourism economy over the last two years. Writing in the journal Nature Communications researchers from the University of Vermont, the World Wildlife Fund and the University of Cambridge say poaching the majestic beasts costs African countries about \$25 million in tourism revenue.

To add on, Mozambique also faced trying times due to poaching as they could no longer develop their tourism sector due to the poaching activities taking place. The coordinator of Wessa's Rhino initiative, Chris Galliers was quoted to have said "Currently, with the uncontrolled nature of poaching in the country it has resulted in a culture of unsustainable resource consumption preventing the growth and development of safari tourism in Mozambique".

JOB LOSSES

To add on, poaching negatively affects the ecotourism sector as it leads to job losses. Jobs are lost due to poaching and this goes on to affect the economy of a country. Galliers (2012) is quoted to have said "Ultimately, sustainable employment opportunities for a poverty stricken population will be lost because of poaching. "The rise of job losses and the unemployment rate is very high especially in Africa as evidenced by the Zimbabwean example which has an unemployment rate of over 80 percent. This has seen to most of the citizenry in the country leaving in search of greener pastures for example in South Africa where the Zimbabweans have been constant victims of xenophobic attacks.

EXTINCTION

One major disadvantage of poaching is that it leads to extinction of wildlife, flora and fauna. Anywhere from 20,000 to 30,000 African elephants are killed each year to feed the illegal ivory trade, which is fueled predominantly by demand in China. Elephants, rhinos, tigers are under attack and may soon face extinction if poaching persists. This will in turn lead to tourism being a thing of the past.

The risk of extinction of one of Africa's most iconic species, the elephant, is growing, mainly because of poaching and habitat loss. The African Wildlife Foundation's estimates of the

population of five African endangered big mammal species indicate that the black rhino population has dropped by 97.6% since 1960 while fewer than 900 mountain gorilla and only 2,000 Grevy's zebra remain. Lions are considered to have lost 85% of their historic range due to land conversion, mainly for agriculture and settlements. Over the last century, the African elephant population has declined from 3–5 million in 1930s and 1940s to 1.3 million in the 1970s and to less than 500,000 today. Recent reports indicate that over 30,000 African elephants are now being killed per annum. . In 2011, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUNC) declared the Western Black Rhinoceros extinct. This subspecies of the critically endangered Black Rhino was poached due to the belief in the healing properties of its horn. The Sumatran Tiger is a critically endangered species right now. It is poached and sold for its parts (skin, teeth, bones, and claws) which sell for up to \$5,000.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The poaching of wild animals has been part and parcel of human nature and a number of theories have been put across to try and understand their occurrence in societies across the world. This research will incorporate theories that try to explain the occurrence of poaching from every angle. The research will hence base on the realist theory but paying closer attention to the tenant of human nature which was advocated for mostly by classical realists.

THE REALIST THEORY

The realist theory of international relations is a theory which was propounded by Hans Morgenthau and is also supported by known philosophers like Niccollo Machiavelli and Thomas Hobbes. It is the predominant school of thought in international relations theory, theoretically formalizing the realpolitik statesmanship of early modern Europe. Although a highly diverse body of thought, it can be thought of as unified by the belief that world politics ultimately is always and necessarily a field of conflict among actors pursuing power

According to professors Kegley & Wittkopf (2007), realism is “a paradigm based on the premise that world politics is essentially and unchangeably a struggle among self-interested states for

power and position under anarchy, with each competing state pursuing its own national interests". Ray and Kaarbo (2001) write that realism is "a theoretical perspective for understanding intl. relations that emphasizes states as the most important actor in global politics, the anarchical nature of the intl. system, and the pursuit of power to secure states' interests

Realism, in the widest understanding of the term, has been, historically, one of the defining schools of thought in political theory for centuries. Seen mainly through the works of various classical authors, the intellectual tradition, in fact, is claimed to extend far beyond the institutional establishment of IR at the start of the 20th century (Wohlforth 2008, 132). According to Wohlforth (133), four common fundamental presumptions underpin the "spectrum of ideas" that realism comprises, that is groupism, or the idea that human existence is tied to groups of various size and quality, egoism of individuals and groups, grounded in the so-called *human nature*, as the primary motivation of all actors, anarchy, or the absence of government on the international (and traditionally also domestic) level; and power politics as the dominant ordering principle, arising from inequalities of social influence and material resources.

Due to the controversy and significance of realism, all of its assumptions have been subjected to thorough criticism. Yet, the concept which has, arguably, attracted the most controversy is that of human nature. For what are called classical realists, human nature holds a central function as an explanatory black-box which guides the behaviour of individuals and states; even if its precise properties and operation may be difficult to explain, realists scholars would argue, human nature is pessimistic and its negative consequences, principally, unavoidable (Schuett 2010; Brown 2009). However, it would be wrong to assume that the concept of human nature is only important for classical realists. Among the numerous IR theories, human nature features at least implicitly in their discussions, albeit with varying degrees of significance: an obvious example is classical liberalism which opposes the negative view of human nature, but others, such as neorealism (Brown 2009) or even some constructivists (Wendt 1992), are more inclined to accept the tragic predicament of human beings.

In addition, realists think that Mankind is not inherently benevolent but rather self-centered and competitive. This perspective, which is shared by theorists such as Thomas Hobbes, views human nature as egocentric (not necessarily selfish) and conflictual unless there exist conditions

under which humans may coexist. It is also disposed of the notion that an individual's intuitive nature is made up of anarchy. In regards to self-interest, these individuals are self-reliant and are motivated in seeking more power. They are also believed to be fearful.

Thomas Hobbes wrote in the *Leviathan* (published in 1651), "I put for a general inclination of all mankind, a perpetual and restless desire of power after power that ceaseth only in death" (1996: 66). He finds three causes for war in the nature of men: competition, diffidence and glory: the competitive wish to rule over other men's "persons, wives, children and cattle," the diffident want to defend them, and the glory-seeking will fight for "trifles" such as a differing opinion (83-84). For Morgenthau in *Politics Among Nations* (first published in 1948), human nature causes "statesmen" to act in self-interested ways and this interest is defined as power (1993: 5, emphasis added).

The relationship between the realist theory and antipoaching is an evident one as the realist theory clearly highlights to use the nature of men. Realism helps us to understand the behavior of men and the reasons for their actions as it describes the human being as a greedy, selfish and arrogant being who can only be restrained by fear or death. This goes to show and portray the poachers as the selfish people alluded to in the realist theory who are greedy as they kill wildlife for their own selfish benefits. Moreover, the money gotten from poaching seldom benefits anyone else except them hence clearly highlighting how the realist theory links with anti-poaching.

Adding on, the realist theory further helps us to understand the antagonistic relationship between the poachers and those who advocate for anti-poaching. Realists assume that force is a suitable and effective instrument of policy and although other instruments may be employed, using or threatening force is the most effective means of wielding power. Hence, according to realists, force is the only means necessary to stop an enemy which explains in the poaching industry, the anti-poaching strategies being employed by the governments worldwide. The fact that force is necessary in defeating the enemy has seen to the Government of Zimbabwe using the shoot to kill policy which aimed at killing poachers instantly should they be caught poaching.

Waltz(2001), a neo-realist who argued that human nature alone was not responsible for war, still agrees with the definition of human nature itself: "the root of all evil is man" (2001: 3), and "peace is the primary goal of few men or states" This standpoint by Waltz clearly highlights how few men desire peace and this is evidenced by the poachers resistance to the antipoaching

techniques that have been brought forward. Moreover, poaching has proved to be a dangerous and yet people still continue to undertake it and hence clearly showing how evil man is.

SUMMARY

The chapter looked at the literature review, which is the assessment of scholarly information on the topic under the study. The antipoaching strategies, their impact on the tourism sector and the theory which underpin the study was also discussed. Literature review assists the researcher to recognize gaps that had been left by previous researchers. In this chapter, the effectiveness of anti-poaching strategies on the tourism sector was ascertained. This will be elaborated using different tools and techniques as going to be discussed in the next chapter.

The next chapter will focus on data research methodology. It will centre on the specific research approach, instruments, data gathering techniques and data analysis methods used by the researcher in this study. The strength and weakness of these methods will also be highlighted

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

INTRODUCTION

This chapter highlights the methodologies used by the researcher in gathering the data relevant to the study. The researcher used primary research including interviews and questionnaires targeted

at specific informants. The secondary research technique that compliment primary research and concerned the pursuing of relevant resources for the study was also discussed in the following chapter. An analysis of methods employed by the researcher for study effectiveness. The description of the research techniques, the instruments for data collection, target population and justification of the sampling methods that were employed was exhibited in this chapter. In fact, this chapter covered the importance of research design referred to as the plan of actions or an approach of investigations.

.RESEARCH DESIGN.

The function of a research design is to ensure that the evidence obtained enables us to answer the initial question as unambiguously as possible. This research used an exploratory study. An exploratory research is ideal for investigations that are addressing a subject where very little research has been done on the subject matter. The aim of exploratory research is to identify the boundaries of the environment in which problems, opportunities or situations of interest are likely to reside and to identify the salient factors or variable that might be found there and be of relevance to the research Van Wyk (2015)

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.

This is a systematic way of solving problems, involves gathering of data from the specified population and allows one to present the reasons for the choice of the instruments used to collect data. Leary (2004) define methodology as the analysis of principles of methods, rules and postulates employed by a discipline. In line with this definition Ballack (2007:18) is of the view that methodology refers to sundry methods employed in gathering, scrutinizing or examining data so as to detail effectively the way the researcher will intents to attain the specific research objectives. In this research, qualitative methods were used.Nardquist (2010:22) said quantitative information refers to statistical form whilst qualitative data shows the results of using numerical illustrations like graphs, tables and pie charts. Specific approaches subsist mutually in survey and investigational research using an approach related to the examination or investigational study was used by the researcher as part of qualitative methods.

QUALITATIVE METHOD

Qualitative method was more significant as it helped the researcher in evaluating and contrasting issues easily so that they can be counted and moulded statistically, the researcher removed factors that may distract her from the intent of the research (Hopkins, 2009:11). The qualitative method was more significant especially as the researcher used it to manage and pontificate the study problem in very precise and direct manner. The approach was a mere descriptive scenario involved documenting real events, recording what people said, observing their behaviour and studying council written documents. Qualitative data was collected also through focus group discussion, resident's questionnaire survey

TARGET POPULATION

In this research, this referred to the whole group of respondents or items to which the researchers are more concerned in and those people used to simplify wrapping up of the study but as according to Powell (2008) population may furthermore implies the totality of the entire cases conformed to the pre-particular principle or set of condition. Relating to this the researcher's targeted population included the Zambezi National Park staff officials and the residents in the town who are affected by the poaching and antipoaching activities taking place

Target population expected to respond

RESIDENTS OF VICTORIA FALLS	STAFF AT ZAMBEZI NATIONAL PARK
50 residents ranging from 18 years and above will be selected randomly	All the staff members at Zambezi National Park including game rangers, managers are expected to respond to the questionnaire

SAMPLING TECHNIQUES

This research, amid the procedure utilized two interconnected strategies - the purposive/judgemental testing strategy and systematic sampling to blend the quantitative methodology which the researcher used. Dillman (2000) in Williams (2012:14) is of the view that a sampling technique refers to the technique(s) used in depicting samples commencing targeted population, typically in such a way that will assist in answering pre-determined research

objectives and questions requires answers from the population going to be selected. Particularly the researcher used both purposive or judgemental and systematic techniques as part of non-probability sampling on the ground in order to draw data from the sample.

NON PROBABILITY SAMPLING

Non-probability involves a technique which uses a system dissimilar to probability sampling as the researcher selected the respondents and in this way all elements lacked the possibility of being selected. This method was used because as it allows acquiring of residents through the good judgment that was prearranged to a specific groups or individuals of the population (O'Leary 2010:32). Techniques encircled in non-probability sampling clutch relevant data of the target population that was a requisite to the study and accessibility to choose subjects or targeted inhabitants. The method was typically useful when descriptive comments about the sample were required since the sampling method was quick, inexpensive and convenient. There were various categories in non-probability sampling including purposive/judgemental sampling and systematic sampling used by the researcher to synthesize the findings.

PURPOSIVE SAMPLING

The focus was on exacting features of the population that are able to offer relevant and required data for the effectiveness of the study that was at most excellent, allowed the researcher to accurately respond to the research problem and objectives of the study. As noted by Williams (2012) purposive sampling should be employed as part of non-probability sampling in which the researcher will deliberately choose relevant considering that the selected people should have related characteristics relevant and significant to the study. Embedded in this study also was the idea that those persons who supply information managed to provide relevant and suitable data especially were the nature of study requires a diminutive sample and subjects with suitable variability in what it include targeting social groups, experts for example the staff at the Zambezi National Park. As supported by Basly (2012) the use of purposive sampling acts as a representative compartment of the whole population, created to provide a precise and required data that the researcher passionately looked for.

SYSTEMATIC SAMPLING

This is another sample based on quality as well as quantity, method different from random sampling (Potter and Redds: 2010). The method of sampling has the essence of quantitative approach although it is more of qualitative in nature. The researcher from this stand point listed the targeted groups and the selected population were chosen (systematically) giving all the listed opportunity to participate ensuring that they was no bias. The systematic approach as a process was done as an arithmetic progression as the researcher has selected a number that is less than the total number of individuals in the population ,the number however corresponds to the first subject that the researcher chose for the sample (Wyle and Schellrah:2009). The systematic sampling however though consist many characteristics has been defined by Black (2008:8) as a method which involves the selection of elements from a clear laid down framework. This approach or sampling technique was used by the researcher allowed her to select respondents from Zambezi National Park as well as the anti-poaching strategies and their impact on tourism with first-hand information that supports the richness of the study.

As noted by Lesbondy (2011) systematic sampling can be employed since it is not possible to investigate particular individuals amongst a population many and different people. The method prevents a situation of gaining generalised information that are not relevant to the objectives and research questions under this study. Moreover, the researcher will be endorsed to work out on a plan to evade or diminish the sampling inaccuracy and bias that may occur

DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS

Collecting data is a process of preparing and gathering information from different sources which might be primary or secondary sources. As Kumar (2011:138) noted primary sources exist when data is collected using the first approach and that data is gathered purposively and specifically for the study at hand. Whereas secondary data obtained for the use of the study but not originally intended for the research at hand. Understanding this led the data compilation of this study to involve textual exploration throughout an examination of reports, schemes sources, and newspaper articles. Basically, in this study the researcher used interviews and questionnaires to collect information from the respondents, the researcher did not leave out the use of observations.

METHOD OF PRIMARY DATA COLLECTION

Questionnaires

These are listed predetermined questions; the similar questions prearranged and provided to the similar respondents should be presented in an orderly manner so that data will be obtained from the similar elements in research test to have same coherent data helps in answering research questions. (Kumar 2011:12). In this respect when using a questionnaire, respondents have to appreciate the subject and understand it and then inscribe relevant information to the researcher. Carman (2010) stresses that questionnaires holding both unrestricted and close-ended questions created the most important tool of probing and exhaust the respondent's understanding of the anti-poaching strategies and their relevance in tourism. Kumar (2011) is of the view that in open-ended questions the rationale is to cheer the respondent to provide an all-embracing and developmental answer as it will be employed to disclose facts and attitudes. This allowed respondents to unequivocally reveal information and opinions as solutions to challenges whilst the closed-ended questions direct and provide mutually exclusive particular answers starting where respondents are instructed to select for the researcher to have the exact or precise data. The questionnaire also endorsed respondents to offer probable solutions to all the acknowledged challenges.

It is therefore, within the parameters of the questionnaire that the researcher evaluated what the respondents were acquainted with, like; detest as well as beliefs towards the situation under study whilst the researcher personally controlled questionnaires provided.

Advantages

The questionnaire were used due to the following reasons raised by Bryman (2004:48). It was less expensive to administer, especially to residents as it can be posted or distributed by hand. Respondents could take time to go through the questionnaires and understand them since no promptly responses were needed as the researcher left the scripts and collect them later. Adding on, data was analysed objectively and allowed respondents to answer questionnaires freely since no names were mentioned. It must also be noted that questions were answered in an orderly manner allows the respondents to give unique responses.

Disadvantages

However, questionnaires have some loopholes that include the following. Firstly, there was high probability that few fully answered questionnaires would be returned, actually as some failed to return filled questionnaires. However, the researcher did follow up ensuring returning and fulfilling of all questionnaires provided. Also, distributing questionnaires to all selected informants was time consuming. However the solution was targeting all respondents at a full council meeting. Some questions were also misinterpreted but the researcher however used simple and easily understood language, avoided ambiguous questions. Lastly, there was no room for probing and clarifications. As a solution, the researcher distributed the questionnaires and explicitly clarified some of the questions.

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ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Confidentiality was a panacea during and after the research took place. In fact names, addresses and area of origins of the respondents were not be used. The researcher assured the respondents that names were not going to be mentioned since the research is for academic purposes only and that happened. The researcher promised ethical behaviour, claimed to be honest and conducted the research decently during and after research. Indeed the researcher conducted the research honestly displaying integrity, responsibility, respect whilst pursuing excellence, reliability, loyalty and fairness. In other words the researcher acknowledged information borrowed from other people's works to avoid copyright infringement, avoided bias selecting interviewees or respondents and in data presentation, protect confidential information -that was avoiding capturing information that the respondents did not want to be published in the research or avoiding the use of names of those respondents who may not want to be known.

SUMMARY

This chapter presented the research analysis on the research materials and design used on the ground by the researcher. Within the chapter, the research methodology outlined approach that include qualitative, the use of questionnaires as a research instrument to be used in the research

was elaborated. The research described and discussed main issues related to a targeted population. The chapter presented also the research sampling techniques used that involved purposive or judgemental and systematic sampling techniques. The advantages and disadvantages upon the used instrument was mentioned. The solutions to the demerits were articulated as a pre-conditioning measure that promoted effective research. The chapter also highlighted that data required to respond to the research questions will be in either qualitative or quantitative. The data gathered was analyzed, assessed and purified prior to data presentation.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter constituted of all the research results and findings, following the study that was carried out at Zambezi National Park. The researcher collected data and coded it into percentages. The information was presented and analysed using tables and pie charts in order to address place where data was collected and how data was collected” as assured in the introduction from the chapter above. There are many views in relation to the effectiveness of the anti-poaching strategies on the tourism sector of Zimbabwe and hence the researcher made use of questionnaires in order to gather data from the respondents.

The researcher also requested the respondents to give information on highest academic qualifications, sex and the number of years they have been in Victoria Falls in order to assess the quality of data given. The information gathered was analysed using the thematic analysis. Thematic analysis can be identified through engagement of literature, prior experiences of the researcher and the nature of research question O’Leary (2004) .Themes can there-fore emerge from insight garnered through the process of data collection. The findings from the research were in tandem with the research questions and the questionnaires which were given to the respondents.

4.1 PROFILE OF RESPONDENTS

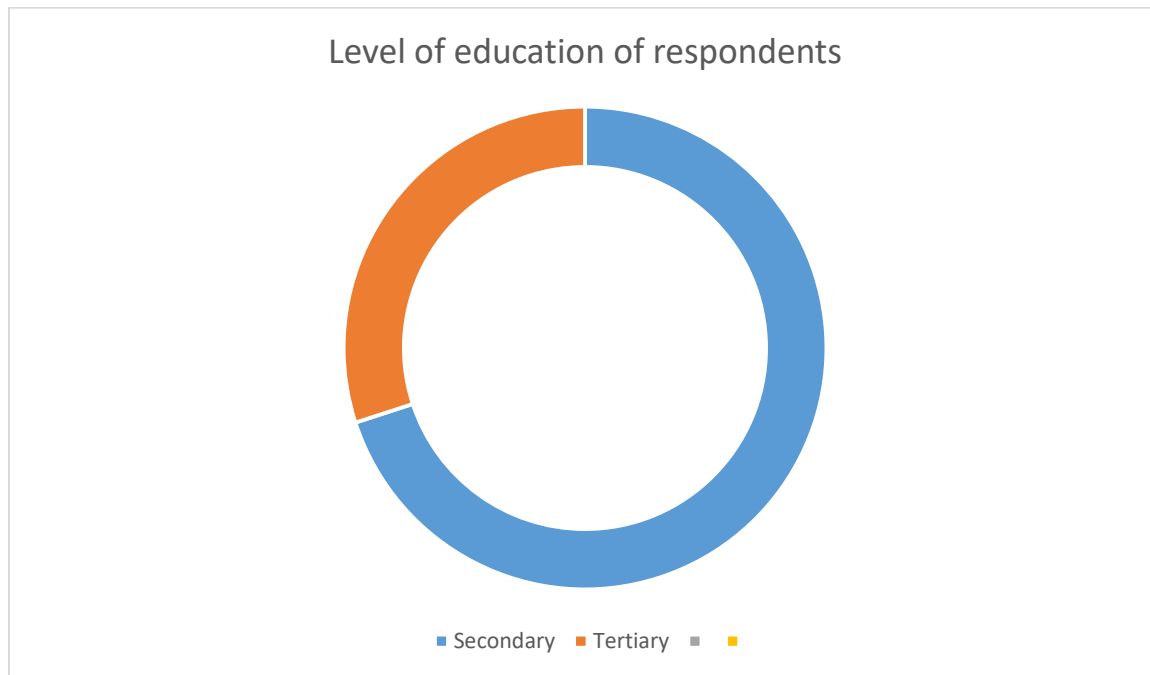
4.1.1 GENDER

Gender	Frequency Distribution	Percentage
Male	45	63
Female	25	37
Total	70	100

The table above highlights that males were the majority participants in answering the questionnaires as they constituted 63% whilst the females rallied behind with 37%.

4.1.2 LEVEL OF EDUCATION

Level of education	Frequency Distribution	Percentage of total
Tertiary	21	30
Secondary	49	70
Total	70	100



The above pie chart explains the level of education of the respondent as it is crucial for a researcher to know this aspect so as to help understand and examine data. The pie chart shows that 70% of the respondents only schooled up to secondary level whilst the remaining 30% went up to tertiary level. It was crucial that the level of respondents be examined as it could compromise the data which would be collected as some of the information given would be wrong or irrelevant.

4.3 QUESTIONNAIRES RESPONSE RATE

Group Targeted	Questionnaires Administered	Questionnaires Returned	Response rate %
Zambezi Parks and Wildlife Staff	20	13	65
Residents	50	39	78
Total	70	52	74

ANALYSIS

Table 1 above indicated 70 questionnaires were administered by the researcher. 52 of the questionnaires were fully answered thus representing a total response rate of about 74%. The residents had the largest response rate of 78% and the staff from Zambezi National Park had a response of 65% since only 13 of them managed to answer the questionnaires given because the questionnaires were collected after different days and due to time constraints and other commitment some did not get the opportunity to return the questionnaires.

The overall representation of the whole targeted respondents constituted 74% whilst 26% of the targeted population did not manage to return questionnaires. The overall response rate was satisfying as Moorhed (1995) pointed that even 35% response rate of a questionnaire is good for carrying out a research. Saunders (2003:23) is of the view that a response rate of 60% is generally a representation of the population and any population lower than that should be well thought-out as biased and not fully-representative of the whole population. The researcher of this study considered her 74 % total response rate as entirely rational and justifiable on the basis of creating conclusion and recommendations on this research.

4.4 FEASIBILITY OF THE ANTI POACHING STRATEGIES

The respondents were asked their views on the feasibility of the anti-poaching being implemented both in Zimbabwe and at the Zambezi National Park. There was a general consensus that the antipoaching strategies employed at Zambezi National Park and in Zimbabwe were feasible although others noted that they were not. 65% of the respondents notably the citizens of Victoria Falls mostly agreed that the antipoaching strategies including awareness campaigns or community based awareness, payment of fines, were very much feasible as they saw those strategies in use almost every day. The staff from Zambezi National Park also agreed that the anti-poaching strategies being used at their organisation were very much feasible as they had been in effect for a number of years.

Adding on, anti poaching strategies like aerial patrol methods, physical species security and river patrol methods were highlighted as effective by different respondents as they noted that these strategies were in effect. Physical species security was highlighted as one of the most feasible anti-poaching strategies as it is a realist anti-poaching strategy which does not require money or anything.

25% of the respondents however alluded to the fact that some of the anti-poaching strategies although effected by them were not feasible. They highlighted economic problems as a hindrance to the feasibility of these anti-poaching strategic. One male staff member noted that because dehorning needs a lot of money to undertake its feasibility was questionable. This viewpoint was supported by Kock and Atkinson (1993), challenge this view and insist that dehorning of rhinos is a costly exercise that is dependent on a number of factors such as rhino population density, area size, vegetation and terrain and other relevant factors. They also noted that some national policies like the shoot to kill policy were feasible to a lesser extent as they were considered as a violation to human rights and human security and hence considered as a controversial policy.

4.5 EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ANTI POACHING STRATEGIES ON ZIMBABWE'S TOURISM SECTOR

The researcher also sought to find out from the respondent if the anti-poaching strategies were a hindrance to Zimbabwe's tourism sector. 15 % of the respondents who were Victoria Falls citizens noted that they had no idea if the anti-poaching strategies were effective as they did not have vast information on the topic

Others however noted that the antipoaching strategies were indeed effective on Zimbabwe's tourism sector as the tourism sector continued to flourish and was one of the most successful income generating sectors in Zimbabwe and these constituted 55% of the respondents who responded. A number of respondents highlighted the hosting of the COMESA and the UNWTO summit as a strength which was in the tourism sector as these two summits had greatly impacted on the tourism sector. This viewpoint is also shared by Katunga(2015) who noted that Zimbabwe's improved tourism growth rate and enhanced focus on brand strategy had been recognised with the country being accorded the Rising Star Country Branding award. Zimbabwe it must be noted won the award after having moved five places up from position 18 to 13 out of 37 African countries which were evaluated.

Most of the staff members from Zambezi National Park noted that the antipoaching strategies were effective as they had seen to the blooming of the tourism sector. They further added that because of the effectiveness of the antipoaching strategies, jobs were not hard to find in the tourist attraction town as hotels and game parks were employing and they owed this to a blooming tourism sector. The general citizenry of Victoria Falls also attested to this as some agreed that their job creation had been on the rise in the resort town.

One respondent also highlighted the fact that indeed the anti poaching strategies were effective on the tourism sector as they highlighted the presence of sport hunters in the country who were bringing in income in the country through hunting as they would pay large amounts of money to

hunt in the country. The coming in of the sport hunters in the country is a major boost to the economy as they pay large amounts of money to be able to hunt. Pacec(2002) shows the economical beneficial side of sport hunting by noting that sport hunting can generate substantial revenue and some hunters spend extravagantly and may pay high fees for syndicate membership, logistical support and guides. Zimbabwe over the years has benefited from sport hunting as evidenced by the revenue collected from trophy hunting. A good example is the killing of Cecil the Lion by Dr.Palmer who claimed he paid \$55.000 for a legal hunting permit

30% of the respondents however noted that the antipoaching strategies were not exactly effective on Zimbabwe's tourism sector as the sector was declining rapidly and hence affecting the number of tourists visiting. One respondent noted that as compared to pre 2008, the tourism sector "was ten times better than now". The above quotation hence shows that the respondent believed that the tourism sector had declined as compared to pre 2008. Moreover, this group of respondents argued that in as much as the antipoaching strategies had been effective, poaching continued to be on the rise and hence affecting the tourism sector so making it ineffective.

4.6 CHALLENGES HINDERING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ANTIPOACHING STRATEGIES ON ZIMBABWE'S TOURISM SECTOR

Investigations were also carried out on the possible challenges that could hinder the effectiveness of the antipoaching strategies on Zimbabwe's tourism sector. Factors which were economic, political, social and institutional were raised by the respondents as hindrances to the Zimbabwe's tourism sector.

The majority of the respondents agreed that economic factors were the major challenge to the effectiveness of the anti-poaching strategies. It must be noted that the general decline in the economic growth in the country can lead to poor tourism activities in as much as the anti-poaching strategies are effective. The respondents gave an example of the 2007-2009 economic relapse era in Zimbabwe where tourism was close to non-existence because of the dwindling economy of the country. Moreover, the current economic in Zimbabwe has led to the tourism sector being affected as there is a cash crisis in the country with the US Dollar being a scarce commodity and the bond note which was introduced to relieve the US Dollar also being scarce.

One respondent also noted that the citizens of Victoria Falls were also being tempted into poaching because of the economy of Zimbabwe.

Some of the respondents cited social issues as a contributing factors which could challenge the success of anti-poaching strategies on the tourism sector. This group of respondents noted that the social issues in Victoria Falls were leading to the anti-poaching strategies not being effective on the tourism sector as the citizens did not have enough knowledge on anti-poaching and poaching and most of them were contributing to poaching instead of curbing it and hence killing the tourism sector. Advancement in technology were also highlighted by one respondent as a hindrance to the effectiveness of the antipoaching strategies as they noted that transponders were making it easy for poachers to communicate. Adding on, another respondent highlighted the scarcity of resources as a hindrance to the effectiveness of these strategies.

Another group of respondents cited institutional challenges as a possible hindrance in the effectiveness of the anti-poaching mechanisms on tourism. These individuals noted that the organisation could be responsible for the ineffectiveness of the anti-poaching strategies on tourism as they would put into play unrealistic anti-poaching mechanisms which would not be feasible. This group of respondents highlighted that the organisation could be the one lacking in enforcing the antipoaching strategies and hence they noted that this could be a hindrance to the success of the antipoaching strategies and their contribution to tourism. To add on, some of the respondents blamed the government of Zimbabwe for not being able to construct policies which were effective and which ensure that poaching was dealt with once and for all.

Political challenges were also factored as another challenge to the effectiveness of the antipoaching strategies on Zimbabwe's tourism sector. It was noted that political challenges in Zimbabwe could negatively reflect on the tourism sector. Some referenced the political instability of 2008 where tourism was close to non-existence as tourists refused to visit a country where their lives could be in danger. The relationship between politics and tourism is best noted by Hall(1996) who noted that the relationship between politics and tourism is not primarily concerned with political parties and elections. Edgell(1990) asserts that "the highest purpose of tourism policy is to integrate the economic, political, cultural, intellectual and economic benefits of tourism cohesively with people, destinations, and countries in order to improve the global quality of life and provide a foundation for peace and prosperity...the political aspects of tourism

are interwoven with its economic consequences...tourism is not only a continuation of politics but an integral part of the world's political economy. In short, tourism is, or can be, a tool used not only for economic but for political means" (Edgell 1990, cited in Hall 1996, p 37).

One respondent noted that political challenges were affecting the effectiveness of the antipoaching strategies on tourism as other top government members were involved in syndicate poaching and hence naturally would play little part in making sure anti-poaching was a success. Another also highlighted that the Zanu pf led government on its own was a corrupt government and hence would put the money meant for anti-poaching efforts into their own pockets.

4.7 EFFECTS OF POACHING ON THE TOURISM SECTOR

Investigations revealed that there were a number of effects associated with poaching on the tourism sector. The research undertaken noted that poaching affected the tourism sector negatively as it led to job losses in the country and specifically in Victoria Falls. The research indicated that 13% of the tourism sector was hence affected by poaching activities in the country. Victoria Falls roughly has a population of about 33 000 people and the major employer is the government while the rest employees are in the tourism industry and the informal sector. With the dwindling of the economy the tourism industry has greatly suffered and this has negatively affected the employees in the tourism industry and those in the informal sector. The greatest employer in the resort town is the tourism and hospitality industry where individuals are employed as waitresses, chefs, porters among other wide variety of jobs. The increasing percentage reduction of tourism has led to the decline of income for people in the different livelihoods and hence poaching activities have badly affected the tourism sector as it has led to unemployment for people.

23% of the respondents stated that poaching in the long run led to loss of revenue for the country as a whole and 37% noted that poaching leads to a declining tourism industry. The respondents noted that Zimbabwe was facing poor revenue collection because of poaching. It was also emphasized that tourists were most likely to decrease in numbers should poaching persist and this in turn would lead to the country losing a lot of revenue which would greatly help the country.

27% of the respondents also noted that poaching was negative for the tourism sector as it was leading animals to extinction. This group of respondents argued that poaching was leading to the extinction of wildlife which will in turn lead to fewer tourists visiting hence greatly affecting the tourism sector. Phelan(2015) supports the view by this group of people as he noted that whatever the poachers motivations, they were threatening to wipe some of the most vulnerable species off the face of the earth.

4.8 ARE THE LEGISLATIONS IN ZIMBABWE PROTECTING WILDLIFE AND PROMOTING TOURISM

The question whether the pieces of legislations enacted by the Zimbabwean government were effective in protecting wildlife and promoting tourism was posed to the respondents and they had diverging views on the matter. Since the respondents had different levels of education, their answers varied. 40% of the respondents showed no knowledge of the legislations protecting wildlife in Zimbabwe whilst 25% of the respondents did not bother to answer the questions regarding this session. Hence, 35% of the respondents only tackled this section.

One group of respondents was of the view that the legislations in Zimbabwe were indeed protecting wildlife and promoting wildlife and they cited the environmental laws and the Environment Management Act and the Parks and Wildlife Act as attempts by the Government of Zimbabwe in protecting wildlife and promoting wildlife. They argued that these pieces of legislations were indeed effective especially those from Zambezi Parks and Wildlife as they argued that they charged those who were caught on the wrong side of the law using these legislations. They highlighted that the penalties when incorporated with compensation value could deter the poachers.

The other group of respondents however opposed the previous one as they noted that the pieces of legislations were not doing much to protect wildlife and promote tourism. One respondent noted that nothing much had been put in place to protect wildlife as the laws were not stiff enough to deter potential wild life poachers and the jail fines were too low and the jail term short. In Zimbabwe, a poacher can be jailed for about 5 years for rhino poaching and the penalties are so low such that the poacher can easily pay it and be free. This is in contrast with South Africa which can sentence upto 10 years for murdering a rhino and upto \$110,000 in fines, Pavitt(2011).

Moreover, this group of respondents highlighted the fact that some of the individuals who were meant to protect wildlife by enforcing these legislations were also assisting the poachers or being poachers themselves, hence rendering the legislations ineffective and in the process killing the tourism sector.

4.9 CHAPTER SUMMARY

Considering the objectives that the researcher sought to achieve, this chapter presents the demographics and information attained as the researcher received her questionnaires and after conducting his direct interviews. From the 70 distributed questionnaires 54 of them were responded to successfully. Most important findings obtained involved effects of poaching on tourism and the assessment of the anti poaching techniques and their effectiveness on tourism.

The next Chapter will be focused on summarising the research, contributions, challenges, related literature, findings and make recommendations based on a set of data obtained

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter aims to summarise the previous chapters and will offer a hem to the study as well as leave behind reflection on the research subject through recommendations. It is also the aim of this chapter to link and juxtaposing the research findings to the theory and literature reviewed by several scholars in chapter two. The aim of the chapter will be on establishing answers to the research questions and answers to study objectives presented in chapter one. Particularly, the chapter will also elaborate on the opportunities and challenges which can be faced in implementing ward based budgeting suggesting possible solution as recommendations.

5.1 SUMMARY

Using Zambezi National Park as a case study, this study focused on investigating if the anti-poaching mechanisms being used there were being effective on Zimbabwe's tourism sector. The research emerged to address problems associated with poaching and their impact on tourism. The statement of the problem pointed out that anti-poaching strategies were in play and it remained to see if they were being effective on the tourism sector. The researcher decided to do the research using research objectives and research questions so as to be guided-being focused on the area of study and guiding the main justification of his research. The objectives of the study included examining Zimbabwe's tourism industry, investigating the anti-poaching strategies and also analysing the effectiveness of the anti-poaching strategies on Zimbabwe's tourism sector. The significance of the study was presented to display the viability of carrying the research, explore concealed factors that militates against the effectiveness of these anti-poaching strategies. Limitations and delimitations of research were displayed and main delimitation was that the researcher was from Victoria Falls where the Zambezi Nation Park is located and where tourism industry is at its peak. The main limitation however was that other respondents were unwilling to disclose relevant information needed for the success of this study.

In this study, the qualitative research design was used. Observations and questionnaires were used as research materials to synthesise gathering of data. The used instruments proved to be successful as the researcher managed to obtain relevant information help the researcher to answer research questions and address the desired objectives as the researcher used data obtained from the targeted population involved twenty Zambezi National Park officials and fifty residents to have a total population of 70 people. The researcher also focused on sampling techniques and used non probability sampling applying purposive sampling, judgemental sampling and systematic sampling which helped the researcher in obtaining relevant data from selected respondents for efficiency and reliability since the researcher was focused specific groups with data relevant to the area of the study. The secondary and primary data were used as data collection procedures.

Pie Charts, tables, graphs and were used to present the findings obtained in the field. Challenges in form of political, economic, social, and legislative were highlighted as hindrance to the effectiveness of the anti-poaching strategies on the tourism sector. Respondents argued that the legislatives protecting wildlife were not enough to eradicate poaching and were reflecting negatively on the tourism sector. Economic conditions were also stated as challenging the tourism industry as well as the social and political aspects.

5.2 CONCLUSIONS

- The study revealed that the anti-poaching strategies were indeed effective in promoting tourism growth in Zimbabwe.
- It was also ascertained however, that in spite of the anti-poaching mechanisms being in play, poaching continued to be rampant in Zimbabwe which was being disastrous on the tourism sector at large.
- The study also noted that some of the anti-poaching strategies were expensive to put into effect due to the economy of the country which in turn has led to poaching activities continuing to destruct the tourism sector.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

The analysis and conclusions drawn above directed the researcher to come up with viable solutions as recommendations that can help Zambezi National Park and Zimbabwe as a large in making sure their anti-poaching strategies are successful and can have an impact on the tourism sector.

5.3.1 ENGAGING OF DONORS

In spite of the ongoing economic woes in the country, Zambezi National Park should try by all means to get other means of getting adequate resources so as to curb the poaching activities going on. It has been noted that some anti-poaching techniques are not being fully implemented because of lack of resources for example dehorning or the use of radio telemetry. The National Park hence can try and find donors who are conservatists like them, who can help in financing for activities like dehorning and radio telemetry to be effected in the country since the Zimbabwean government has tried its part. The coming in of donors can be of great help and which in the long run will to a high level of poaching activities curbed and in the process ensuring that the anti-poaching strategies are effective on Zimbabwe's tourism sector.

5.3.2 FULL ENGAGEMENT OF RESIDENTS

When the research was being carried out, most respondents who were residents argued that in as much as awareness campaigns were being held by Zambezi National Park, they were mostly being centred around schools. The residents grieved that they did not know much about the anti-poaching strategies at Zambezi National Park but rather those in Zimbabwe. It can hence be of great of help to fully engage the residents on the ongoing of poaching activities and also if possible to hold meetings monthly to talk about the poachings going on in Victoria Falls since

they are the ones most affected by poaching and also the ones who are most vulnerable to be used in poaching activities by syndicates or just naturally poaching on their own to better their lives.

5.3.3 PENALTY INCREASEMENT

Increasing severity of penalties can help to deter poaching in Zimbabwe. Owing to difficulties of penalties enforcement sentencing dealers as well is the key. The Zambezi National Park has penalties as one of its anti-poaching strategies but this has not stopped the poaching activities as most poachers have the resources to get themselves out of jail, for example bribing of officials. The burden is upon the government of Zimbabwe to instead of using lesser penalties ensure that the money paid by poachers as bail is so exorbitant to the extent that they cannot pay it and have no option but to go to jail. Adding on, nine years which has been legalised by the Government of Zimbabwe for big time poachers should matter of factly just apply to every poacher whether they hunted big or small game. A typical case was in Nepal is when wildlife offences were given severe penalties and it deterred poachers. Therefore, a blend of harsher payments and penalties are needed in curbing poaching in Zimbabwe and in turn will see to the blooming of the tourism sector.

5.3.4 USE OF UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES (UAVs)/DRONES

Unmanned aerial vehicles also known as drones have been used successfully by the United States army when targeting Al Queda militants in Somalia, Pakistan and Yemen. Drones can be very useful in combating poaching because they have cameras or can take videos of the poachers. This will help in the prosecution of the offenders. Moreover, they can be equipped with missiles that can be launched to targeted poachers without being noticed. They can stay afloat for over 24 hours depending on the model of the drone. However, the only issue is that they are very expensive and need huge investments from the government if ever they can be used as an antipoaching method. Adding on, the Zambezi National Park can hence engage the government to ensure that and find mechanisms to see to the attainment of drones.

QUESTIONNAIRE GUIDE FOR ZAMBEZI PARKS AND WILDLIFE STAFF

Topic: The effectiveness of anti-poaching strategies on Zimbabwe's tourism sector: case study of Zambezi National Park

N.B: Some questions require you to tick in the appropriate box while others will ask for a written response

Gender

Male	Female

Please tick the appropriate

1. How long have you been part of Parks and Wildlife?

2 years and below

3 to 5 years

5 to 10 years

more than 10 years

2. Are you familiar with the anti-poaching strategies enforced at this organization?

Yes

No

3. Do you think all the anti-poaching strategies are feasible?

Yes

No

Not sure

4. What factors can you say have been a hindrance to the success of the anti-poaching techniques?

Political

Economic

Institutional

Social

Explain your answer

5. What do you think are the effects of poaching on the tourism industry?

Loss of revenue

Declining tourism activity

Job losses

Extinction

6. Do you think the legislations protecting wildlife are effective?

[] Yes

[] No

Explain your answer

7. What do you suggest should be done to ensure that anti-poaching techniques are a success?

8. Do you think that tourism has benefitted from the antipoaching strategies enforced at Zambezi National Park?

9. According to you, what do you think has been the benefit of antipoaching?

10. In your own view, what do you think the Government of Zimbabwe should do in order to aid antipoaching efforts and tourism?

QUESTIONNAIRE GUIDE FOR VICTORIA FALLS RESIDENTS

Topic: The effectiveness of anti-poaching strategies on Zimbabwe's tourism sector: case study of Zambezi National Park

N.B: Some questions require you to tick in the appropriate box while others will ask for a written response

Gender

Male	Female

Please tick the appropriate

1. How long have you been a citizen of Victoria Falls?

[] 2 years and below

[] 3 to 5 years

[] 5 to 10 years

[] more than 10 years

2. Are you familiar with the anti-poaching strategies enforced at Zambezi National Park or in Zimbabwe?

[] Yes

No

3. Do you think these anti-poaching strategies are feasible?

Yes

No

Not sure

4. As a resident, have you ever benefitted from these anti-poaching strategies?

Yes

No

If your answer is yes, please explain how

5. What do you think of the tourism sector in Victoria Falls?

6. Do you think there is a link between anti-poaching and tourism?

Yes

No

Explain your answer

7. How do you think anti-poaching efforts have helped the tourism sector in Victoria Falls?

8. What, according to you should be done to minimize or stop poaching activities in Zimbabwe?

9. What challenges are likely to hinder the effectiveness of the anti-poaching strategies on the tourism sector?

Political

Social

please tick the appropriate

Institutional

economic

10. What do you think are the effects of poaching on the tourism industry?

[] Loss of revenue

[] Declining tourism activity

[] Job losses

[] Extinction

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