



Darwin Initiative Main

Project Annual Report

Important note: To be completed with reference to the Reporting Guidance Notes for Project Leaders:
it is expected that this report will be no more than 10 pages in length, excluding annexes

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2017

Darwin Project Information

Project reference	Darwin Project 23-030 (Application No. 3172)
Project title	Harmonizing land use in Save Valley Conservancy, south-eastern Zimbabwe
Host country/ies	Zimbabwe
Contract holder institution	Save the Rhino International
Partner institution(s)	Lowveld Rhino Trust, Senuko Ranching Pvt Ltd, Gudo Community Development Trust
Darwin grant value	Total grant: £267,882
Start/end dates of project	Initially 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017, then via a change request (agreed) moved to 1 October 2016 – 30 September 2017. A further change request, submitted 27 April 2017, has requested that the dates be moved to 1 April 2017 – 31 March 2018.
Reporting period (e.g., Apr 2016 – Mar 2017) and number (e.g., Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	1 October 2016 – 31 March 2017. Annual Report # 1.
Project Leader name	Cathy Dean
Project website/blog/Twitter	At present, so as not to raise expectations, we have simply put up a couple of pages on Save the Rhino's website: https://www.savetherhino.org/africa_programmes/lowveld_rhino_trust_zimbabwe/updates_from_the_field/harmonising_land_use_in_save_valley_conservancy https://www.savetherhino.org/latest_news/news/1467_darwin_initiative_grant_for_harmonizing_land_use_in_save_valley_community
Report author(s) and date	Cathy Dean, CEO, Save the Rhino International Diane Skinner, Project Manager, Lowveld Rhino Trust 27 April 2017

1. Project rationale

Save Valley Conservancy (SVC) in south-eastern Zimbabwe was created in 1992 when landholders converted from cattle ranching to wildlife operations, a model better suited to SVC's semi-arid conditions. Cattle and internal fences were removed, wildlife reintroduced, habitat restoration efforts undertaken, and an electric perimeter fence constructed.

SVC is part of an important ecosystem (*Figure 1*) including Buby Valley Conservancy, Malilangwe Conservancy and Gonarezhou National Park, all within the Greater Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area. SVC hosts one of Africa's 10 large (>100) black rhino populations (22% of Zimbabwe's black rhinos) with excellent genetic diversity, together with all five large predators, elephants, buffalo and other species.

Turmoil resulting from Zimbabwe's "Fast Track Land Reform Policy" of 2000 gave rise to ongoing 'tragedy of the commons' problems in SVC: unplanned settlement and intra-community friction; destruction of fencing, resulting in human-wildlife/predator-livestock conflict, carcass poisoning and transmission of diseases between wildlife and livestock; and poaching for bushmeat/high-value wildlife products e.g. ivory/rhino horn.

Opportunities for SVC's shareholders and local communities to generate income from sustainable use of its natural resources have been reduced. Zimbabwe is a signatory to CBD; its 2014 report specifically refers to increased human settlement within SVC resulting in high levels of bushmeat poaching, thus reducing earnings from wildlife-based land use. These financial problems are compounded by the significant reduction of international funding to support Zimbabwean projects post-2000.

The Gudo community (population c. 31,000/8,330 households) currently relies on unsustainable natural resource use along with income from relatives working elsewhere (mainly in South Africa). Holistic resource protection beyond basic law enforcement is poorly understood. The involvement of communities, especially women, in natural resource management is low.

A new model was / is urgently needed in SVC to safeguard resources, to diversify the livelihoods of local people, and to reduce friction over land uses.

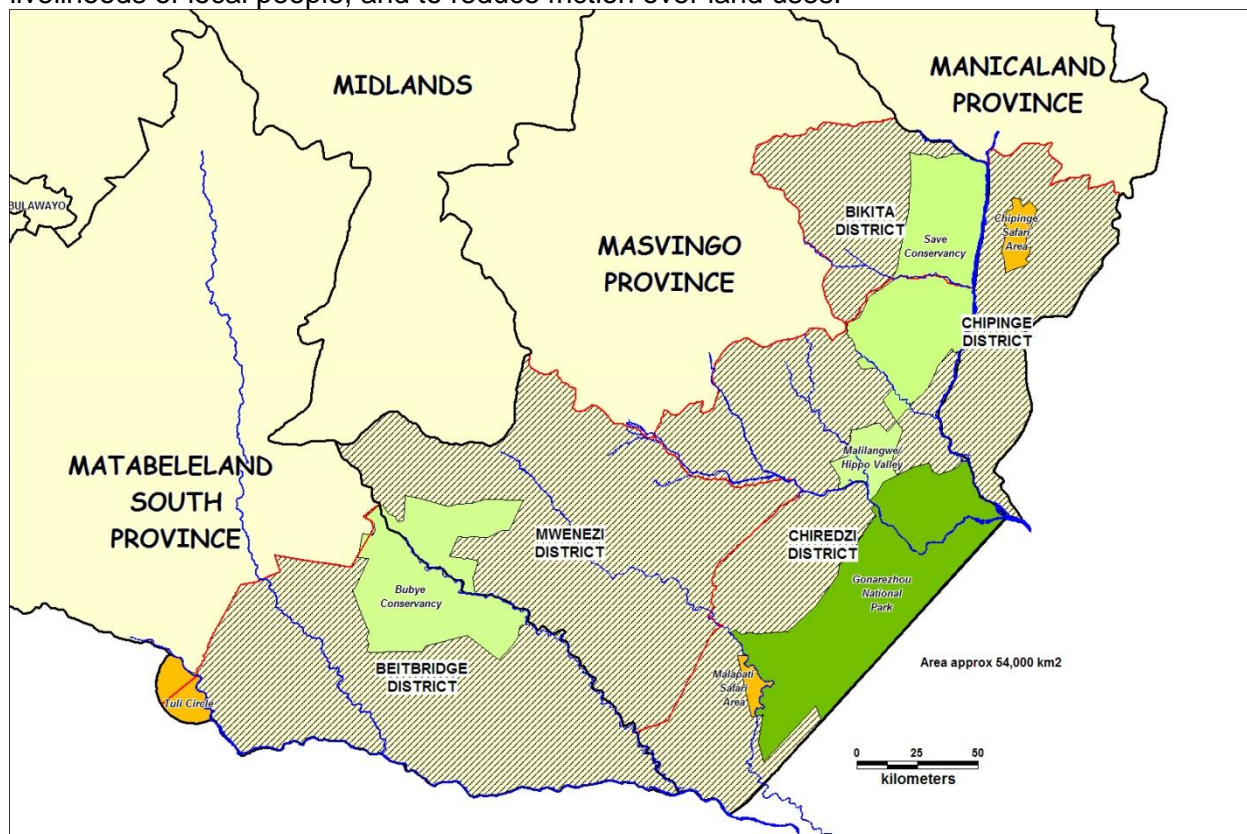


Figure 1: Map of south-eastern Zimbabwe, showing the three Key 1 black rhino populations (in light green) – Save Valley Conservancy (where the Senuko-Gudo JV is to be based), Malilangwe Conservancy and Bubye Valley Conservancy – and (in bright green) Gonarezhou National Park.

2. Project partnerships

The Darwin Initiative project has not actually commenced yet, in that on 27 April 2017 we submitted a change request to ask that the start date be moved to 1 April 2017, for a few changes to activities and the timetable, and to allow a rebudget (within the amount awarded by the Darwin Initiative) to reflect those changes and the new average exchange rate between GBP and USD, which has changed substantially since our original proposal and budget were submitted. However, there has been ongoing work between the lead institution and project partners.

Save the Rhino International has provided financial support for the Lowveld Rhino Trust since 2004, for the ongoing costs of its rhino monitoring programme, for its Rhino Cards used in the Conservation Awareness Programme, and for its calf production incentives programme. As usual, during 2016-17 SRI liaised with Raoul du Toit, Project Advisor at LRT, regarding grants

from donations secured by SRI (totalling £18,262 during the FY 2016-17) and reports due on these.

In relation specifically to the Darwin Initiative Project, the Project Leader, Cathy Dean, has held monthly skype calls with Diane Skinner, Project Manager, and Simba Chiseva, Project Community Liaison Officer, and occasionally also including Raoul du Toit, Project Advisor, to discuss issues arising from the implementation of this Darwin Initiative project. During these, the Project Team has discussed, for example:

- Practicalities regarding sharing live Project documents (we are using Box.com) and templates for timesheets, expenditure coding sheets etc. (copies can be provided if desired)
- The Project Leader held a separate skype call with the Project Manager and LRT Accountant, Karen Robinson, to discuss how to log / code expenditure, how to deal with exchange rate fluctuations, and how to manage payment to Zimbabwe, given the local difficulties regarding the availability of hard currency (a new official currency was launched in Zimbabwe on Monday 30 November 2016)
- Difficulties concerning Project progress and interventions needed by external agencies, including the African Wildlife Foundation (AWF), the British Embassy in Harare, the Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate, and the Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (see Section 3) and on how to keep the Darwin Initiative informed of these challenges

In addition, there have been frequent emails between the Project Leader and the team at LRT, with 177 emails relating to the Project received and saved by the Project Leader (i.e. significant content) between 1 October 2016 and 31 March 2017. These included email discussion of a fundraising Christmas appeal held by SRI during the period October-December 2016, to raise additional funds for the Darwin Initiative project, under the title "Great Land Share Project". Four ezines were sent out, generating almost £4,000 in donations; this will be used to help cover extra costs incurred by the Project (e.g. the Project Manager's time during the period 1 October 2016 and 31 March 2017; £1,823.85 paid from SRI funds) and a down-payment by LRT for a workshop to introduce all Project partners to the Project (not yet held).

There have also been a number of meetings between the team at LRT and the in-country partners – the Gudo Community Development Trust and Senuko Ranching Company, along with AWF – to find solutions to ongoing challenges hampering the start of the project (see Section 3).

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Not applicable; the project has not yet been able to commence (see Section 11).

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Not applicable; the project has not yet been able to commence (see Section 11).

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Not applicable; the project has not yet been able to commence (see Section 11).

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

The following comments only on / refers to risks and assumptions that were realised in some way.

Outcome risks and assumptions

Our logframe identified the following:

- *0.1 Intra-community disputes do not seriously disrupt the functioning of the Gudo Community Development Trust and Senuko-Gudo JV.*
- *0.1 and 0.3 Zimbabwean authorities: set their fees for use of the JV area at levels that can be afforded from the commercial activities while still meeting conservation costs and allowing reasonable profits for the JV partners; issue relevant permits promptly each year to avoid marketing problems; and maintain policies and conditions for the JV area that are conducive to its operations.*

Issues have arisen in relation to both of these risks.

Firstly, as explained in our Change Request of May 2016, there was a contested chieftainship within the Gudo Community. This impaired the necessary community leadership for a joint venture; and caused an ongoing delay in the Gudo community's ability to finalize a necessary concession arrangement with the Zimbabwe Parks & Wildlife Management Authority (PWMA), required before negotiations over the proposed Joint Venture could be taken further. The issue has not been completely resolved, but has been partially addressed by the national Chiefs' Council as well as by a decision taken by the relevant District Administrator with regards to the individuals authorized to represent the Gudo Community Development Trust. Given that such matters entail time-consuming formalities and traditions, it was deemed necessary to postpone the start date for six months to be sure that intra-community tensions were sufficiently settled in order to be able to implement this Darwin Initiative project.

Secondly, the lease agreement proposed by the Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (PWMA) imposed fees at a level that would not have allowed the JV to be financially viable. The Project Advisor, Raoul du Toit, emailed Mr T Oppenheim at the British Embassy on 3 February 2017 with a full briefing on the issues, which included reduced hunting quotas, excessive commissions and concession fees charged by PWMA and the role of PWMA in resource management. After extensive consultation with the British Embassy in Harare and the Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate (MEWC), a letter dated 23 March 2017, from MEWC to Mr T Oppenheim at the British Embassy, was obtained, confirming that "attention is being paid to fees that would be payable by the JV to...PWMA in order to ensure that the JV would be financially viable...by end March 2017" and "this Ministry will facilitate the signing of a formal agreement between the JV stakeholders by mid-April 2017". Please see Annex 4 for a copy of this letter. The PWMA also provided a letter to that effect on 31 March, 2017.

0.3 Zimbabwean authorities authorize and support the establishment of JV, without which community incentives will be insufficient to motivate for local regulation of natural resources. Communities receptive to alternative income-generating activities.

As 0.1, above.

Output risks and assumptions

Our logframe identified the following:

Output 1

- *Government policies remain conducive to such JVs.*
- *Community shows adequate consensus on how to run Gudo Community Development Trust and Senuko-Gudo JV.*
- *Fees charged by Zimbabwean authorities reduce to affordable levels, enabling the Senuko-Gudo JV to fully meet real conservation costs.*

As 0.1, above.

Output 4

- *Zimbabwean authorities maintain policies and conditions for potential JV areas that are conducive to such operations.*

As 0.1, above.

3.5 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty alleviation

Not applicable; the project has not yet been able to commence (see Section 11).

4. Contribution to the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

Through the development of local institutions that will manage natural resources effectively and through building awareness of environmental issues within the Gudo community, this project will contribute towards Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 12 and 15. It will also work to develop community capacity, particularly of women within Gudo Chiefdom, to participate within a viable business venture that has the potential to generate employment and revenue for community services, contributing to SDGs 1, 8 and 10.

Not applicable; the project has not yet been able to commence (see Section 11).

5. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

Not applicable; the project has not yet been able to commence (see Section 11).

6. Project support to poverty alleviation

Not applicable; the project has not yet been able to commence (see Section 11).

7. Project support to gender equality issues

Not applicable; the project has not yet been able to commence (see Section 11).

8. Monitoring and evaluation

Not applicable; the project has not yet been able to commence (see Section 11).

9. Lessons learnt

Aspects that have worked well included the liaison between the project team and the setting up of templates / coding sheets / action points systems and monthly skype calls to ensure that all team members understand next steps. Given the gap of some six months between submitting the Stage 2 proposal and hearing the outcome, it was certainly necessary to re-acquaint ourselves with the detail of the project activity and timetable, and then again given our need to submit change requests asking for a delay to the start date of six months and now a further six months. We very much hope that keeping the project on time and on budget will become easier once it is properly underway and we are working on it intensively rather than intermittently.

If we are successful in getting through to Stage 2 with a future Darwin Initiative proposal, the Project Leader would ask for the budget xls to be unlocked, in order that she can add extra tabs to map out the activities, other currencies etc. Jumping between two different spreadsheets and replicating information and calculations was extremely time-consuming, and with the re-budgeting needed for the April 2017 change request, it was much simpler to add in a new tab that would have the "master plan" for the 3-year budget and activities, from which the Darwin format tabs could pick up data, and insert pivot tables to check that the calculations all worked. This means that any future changes can be made in one cell only, which then recalculates across all connected cells, and will save an enormous amount of time should any further changes (or exchange rate fluctuations) be needed.

The complications that have arisen have been outside the team's direct sphere of influence as discussed in Section 3.4. The ability to meet with officials at the British Embassy in Harare has been incredibly valuable; without their input and assistance we believe we would have had to cancel this project outright. We would recommend to all other Darwin Initiative beneficiaries that

they make a point of briefing their own local embassy staff at least twice a year, in the event of any problems arising at government level with which the embassy may be able to assist.

The Project Leader has telephoned (informally) or emailed (formally) the team at LTSI to keep them informed of news / progress / difficulties and to seek clarification on the best way of handling the necessary change requests, and very much appreciates the ability to speak to LTSI in person.

10. Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)

Not applicable; this is our first Annual Report.

11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

See Section 3.4.

In addition, a further risk / problem has emerged during the course of the last few months, in that the Zimbabwean government issued new government bonds in November 2016, with an official exchange rate of parity with the USD. As has been widely reported / anticipated, e.g. by the BBC – <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/business-38128236> – this has led to the growth of black market exchange rates. Zimbabwe banks only issue cash in the form of the new bonds, while suppliers insist upon payment in USD, resulting in premiums being charged for payment in bonds. Furthermore, anxiety over the threat of potential “raids” on banks by the government mean that there is a great reluctance to hold funds within Zimbabwean banks. All financial transactions in Zimbabwe – not just those relating to LRT / the JV – have become more difficult as a result. SRI is therefore discussing ways around this problem with LRT. Options include: the payment of consultants’ fees direct from SRI (rather than via LRT); using bank accounts outside Zimbabwe where possible; and giving grants in cash (USD) whenever a trustworthy person is travelling between the UK and Zimbabwe (full records / receipts are kept). NB: No Darwin Initiative funds have yet been spent.

There has been one very useful development, which we had anticipated would only emerge as a result of the work done under Output 3, in that during the course of the discussions with MEWC, PWMA and the JV partners, general agreement has been reached that it would be desirable to erect a buffer fence within the JV project area, that will separate a cattle-plains game joint production zone from the central, core wildlife (mainly rhino) area. Obtaining in principle buy-in at this early stage is very positive. As articulated in the letter from MEWC to the British Embassy (Annex 4), “An integrated land-use plan is required for the area under consideration for one or more JVs, and the UK funding can support professional consultancy services professional consultancy services to help with relevant feasibility studies. Such a plan cannot be concluded by mid April but nonetheless an initial JV agreement would give the required institutional focus for the support activities and would have a clause that notes the need for further elaboration of the arrangements according to further feasibility studies.”

With this in mind, our change request submitted on 27 April 2017, asks that relevant activities be amended to reflect the commitment to develop this integrated land-use plan.

12. Sustainability and legacy

In response to the problems experienced (Section 3.4), and in order to avoid unreasonable demands by intended project beneficiaries, the project team has deliberately avoided publicity about the proposed project since the Darwin Initiative grant was confirmed in March 2016.

As the project has not yet commenced (as at 31 March 2017), it is too early to comment on whether we anticipate any further changes.

13. Darwin identity

See Section 12. At present, so as not to raise expectations, and while uncertainty remained as to whether the project could go ahead, we have simply put up a couple of pages on Save the Rhino's website:

https://www.savetherhino.org/africa_programmes/lowveld_rhino_trust_zimbabwe/updates_from_the_field/harmonising_land_use_in_save_valley_conservancy

https://www.savetherhino.org/latest_news/news/1467_darwin_initiative_grant_for_harmonizing_land_use_in_save_valley_community

14. Project expenditure

Please note that the figures in the second column in the table below refer to the amounts agreed in the approved change request dated October 2016.

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017)

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2016/17 Grant (£)	2016/17 Total Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)		0	100%	Project has not yet commenced
Consultancy costs		0	100%	As above
Overhead Costs	0	0	100%	As above
Travel and subsistence		0	100%	As above
Operating Costs		0	100%	As above
Capital items (see below)		0	100%	As above
Monitoring & evaluation		0	100%	As above
Others (see below)	0	0	100%	As above
TOTAL		£0		

In our financial forecast, submitted in January 2017, we had anticipated the following expenditure:

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017)

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2016/17 Grant (£)	2016/17 Total Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)		0	100%	Project has not yet commenced
Consultancy costs		0	100%	As above
Overhead Costs		0	100%	As above
Travel and subsistence		0	100%	As above
Operating Costs		0	100%	As above
Capital items (see below)		0	100%	As above
Monitoring & evaluation		0	100%	As above
Others (see below)		0	100%	As above
TOTAL		£0		

As explained in our financial forecast, the process of forming the JV between the Gudo Community Development Trust and Senuko Ranching Pvt Ltd had been delayed and, without the necessary legal structures in place, the Project Partners agreed that there was little point in proceeding with certain activities, including the “project inception” workshop (activity 1.1.4) that had been scheduled for December 2016 and then postponed until March 2017. We believed that this workshop would prove the decisive point at which it would become apparent whether there was the political and local buy-in to the entire project or not: either the Darwin Initiative project would go ahead but with full-scale implementation delayed for one year (as compared to our original submission), or we would have to terminate it. In the event, the workshop not held as discussions proceeded with MEWC and PWMA via the British Embassy.

Although a payment of USD \$1,270 was made by LRT to Malilangwe Conservancy, the proposed venue workshop, for the banking reasons discussed in Section 11, LRT did not want to invoice SRI for the workshop costs but bore the cost from its own funds.

Similarly, as the Project Community Liaison Officer, Simba Chiseva, was not able to make a full start on Darwin Initiative project activities, LRT decided to cover his time from LRT funds rather than from Darwin funding.

Finally, the Project Manager, Diane Skinner, invoiced SRI for \$2,250 for hours worked on the Darwin Initiative project from 1 October to 19 December 2016, but these funds came from SRI's matching funds, and not from Darwin funding.

SRI therefore still holds all the funds received to date from the Darwin Initiative, i.e. £26,271.50, received in October 2016.

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2016-2017

NB: As per approved change request dated October 2016.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2016 - March 2017	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact Land uses are harmonized within a large, semi-arid area to halt current environmental degradation due to socio-political friction between stakeholders, competing land uses and weak environmental planning.</p>		N/a, project has not yet commenced	
<p>Outcome A model for harmonized land use is demonstrated in Save Valley Conservancy, to achieve community services funded by sustainable wildlife-based enterprises for the communities living in Gudo chiefdom.</p>	<p>0.1 A politically acceptable land management approach, covering at least 10,000ha, is formalised by end PY 1 and is providing community services and is economically viable by end PY 3. 0.2 Community interests, i.e. inclusion and decision making, are specifically represented within the JV (i.e. at Board level) by end PY 1. 0.3 At least 50% of the employment and income-generating opportunities created by this project by end PY 3 are for women (e.g. as Wildlife Guardians). 0.4 Population trends of indicator wildlife species in the project area (rhinos, lions and impalas) that are expected to be negative over the next three years without interventions are instead positive by end PY 3.</p>	N/a, project has not yet commenced	Signing of MoU between the project partners
<p>Output 1. Gudo Community Development Trust formalizes commercial wildlife Joint Venture (JV) with Senuko Ranch within the project area, which serves as a model for replication in other areas of SVC and the Zimbabwean Lowveld.</p>	<p>1.1 Senuko-Gudo JV agreement is in place between the Gudo Community Development Trust and Senuko Ranch and operations, covering an area of at least 10,000 ha., by end PY 1, with annual plans produced for PY 2 and PY 3, and is financially viable by end PY 3. 1.2 Senuko-Gudo JV becomes a member of SVC, and participates in its decision-making by end PY 1.</p>	N/a, project has not yet commenced	

	1.3 Conservation costs in Senuko-Gudo JV area (water pumping for wildlife, anti-poaching, bushfire control, wildlife restocking) do not require external financial support beyond the end of PY 3.	
Activity 1.1.1 Provide technical support for institutional development and negotiation of agreements relevant to the Senuko-Gudo JV in collaboration with other NGOs.		(Report completed or progress on activities that contribute toward achieving this Output, and what will be carried out in the next period) As planned, for Y1 Q1-4 inclusive
Activity 1.1.2 Establish process for developing and reviewing participatory annual resource management plans.		Our change request of 27 April 2017 asks that this activity be moved from Y1 Q2 to Y1 Q4, after the new land-use plan (see Section 11) has been developed
Activity 1.1.3 Undertake study to understand the contribution of local natural resources to community livelihoods.		Our change request of 27 April 2017 asks that this activity be amended and moved from Y1 Q1-3 inclusive to Y2 Q1-3 inclusive.
Activity 1.1.4 Hold annual workshops to develop and review participatory annual resource management plans.		Our change request of 27 April 2017 asks that this activity be amended and held in Y1 Q2, and then in Q3 in Y1, Y2 and Y3
Activity 1.1.5 Compile partnership agreement, produce Board papers and audited accounts within 9 months of year-end.		As planned, for Y1 Q4. The partnership agreement is high priority
Activity 1.2.1 Same activity as 1.1.1, but working with the Senuko-Gudo JV in operational mode		As planned, for Y1 Q1-4 inclusive
Activity 1.3.1 Provide a monthly contribution to water pumping and scout salaries on a sliding scale decreasing from PY 1 to zero at end PY 3.		As planned, for Y1 Q1-4 inclusive. We are proposing that, at beginning of each FY, the JV agrees with LRT how funds should be allocated. Until the JV has been formally constituted, Senuko Ranching (or the Gudo Community Development Trust) will then raise a quarterly invoice to LRT (or to SRI if it is agreed that funds will go direct from SRI), which LRT reviews. Following approval of invoice, it is paid, and the JV will submit a report on expenditure.
Output 2. Capacity building provided for stakeholders on administration and on resource management relevant to livelihoods and awareness of conservation issues raised among adults and children in the Gudo Chiefdom.	2.1 Training provided to all office bearers in Gudo Community Development Trust and Senuko-Gudo JV, relevant to their functions, by end PY 1 and ongoing as required. 2.2 Specific Gudo community members (at least 20, 50%+ being women) identified and trained by end PY 1 and incentivized on an ongoing basis as Wildlife Guardians. 2.3 17 primary schools in Senuko-Gudo JV area participate in the Conservation Awareness Programme.	N/a, project has not yet commenced
Activity 2.1.1 Provide training on JV operations to members of the Gudo Community Development Trust and the JV on an annual basis.		As planned, for Y1 Q1-4 inclusive. This is to train GCDT Trustees and JV Officers in administration, wildlife business, etc. We will need to agree on sequence of training

Activity 2.2.1 Set up process for selecting Wildlife Guardians.	Our change request of 27 April 2017 asks that this activity be dropped from Y1 and commence in Y2 Q1-2 inclusive
Activity 2.2.2 Provide training for selected Wildlife Guardians on an annual basis.	Our change request of 27 April 2017 asks that this activity be dropped from Y1 and commence in Y2 Q2 and continuing
Activity 2.2.3 Set up and implement performance-based incentive system for Wildlife Guardians.	Our change request of 27 April 2017 asks that this activity be dropped from Y1 and commence in Y2 Q2 and continuing
Activity 2.2.4 Publish relevant technical manuals, guidelines and project outputs and ensure their distribution throughout SVC communities.	As planned, due in Y1 Q3 (and then in Y2 and Y3)
Activity 2.2.5 Engage social scientist to conduct monitoring and evaluation of community awareness of the potential worth of biodiversity.	Our change request of 27 April 2017 asks that this activity be moved from Y1 Q1 to Y1 Q2. We have identified the 3 target groups from which to collect data: school officials and teachers; the Gudo Community Development Trust and JV officials; and community groups visiting the JV area
Activity 2.3.1 Delivery of Conservation Awareness Programmes in schools.	As planned, due in Y1 Q3 (and then in Y2 and Y3)
Activity 2.3.2 Undertake exposure visits to SVC wildlife area with students from selected schools (as a reward in the Rhino Quiz Competition).	As planned, due in Y1 Q3 (and then in Y2 and Y3). For the first year, we may try going into Gonarezhou National Park (rather than Save Valley Conservancy) if an arrangement can be made with Frankfurt Zoological Society and African Wildlife Conservation Fund regarding their vehicle and existing programme.
Output 3. Sustainable livelihood practices and human-wildlife conflict mitigation measures implemented in Senuko-Gudo JV area.	3.1 Woodland cover and rhino population trend within Senuko-Gudo JV area (at least 10,000ha.) are scientifically monitored on annual basis, showing no further loss of cover from baseline, established at start of project, during the project period. 3.2 Fire-management practices are implemented with community support, decreasing uncontrolled bushfires over a rolling 5-year average within the Senuko-Gudo JV area (at least 10,000ha.) by end PY 3. 3.3 Sustainable crop-production options within Senuko-Gudo JV area are professionally assessed, including options for micro-irrigation schemes, by end PY 2, with at least 3 proposals developed for donors by end PY 3 to support such options. 3.4 Cost-effective means to reduce livestock predation are researched, communicated and tested at 5 or more demonstration sites by end PY 2, reducing livestock losses within the

	<p>Senuko-Gudo JV area, from baseline established in PY 1 by a statistically significant extent by end PY 3.</p> <p>3.5 Cost-effective means to reduce elephant damage to crops are researched and tested, reducing such damage within the Senuko-Gudo JV area, from baseline established in PY 1 by a statistically significant extent by end PY 3.</p>	
Activity 3.1.1 Establish baseline and monitor areas burnt by bushfires on an annual basis.		As planned, due in Y1 Q1 and Q4 (and then in Q4 in Y2 and Y3). A 2015 baseline is in place for burn scars and woodland cover. We need to develop a ToR and contract, preferably for the full project, and will ask the consultant (Ian) to write up his methodology so that we can get someone to do Y2 and Y3 using the same methodology but at less cost than in Y1.
Activity 3.1.2 Undertake comprehensive rhino monitoring.		As planned, for Y1 Q1-4 inclusive and ongoing
Activity 3.2.1 Train Wildlife Guardians and JV staff in fire-management practices.		Not planned for Y1
Activity 3.3.1 Undertake professional review of sustainable crop-production options within Senuko-Gudo JV area.		Our change request of 27 April 2017 asks that this activity be amended to focus on a feasibility study for a sustainable wildlife-cattle joint production zone, with irrigation options within the Senuko-Gudo JV area and commence in Y1 Q2 rather than Y1 Q1. The funds originally requested for this activity are insufficient, and our change request will make revisions to the budget and will show an in-kind contribution from the AWF, as we intend to use a Nairobi-based AWF consultant.
Activity 3.3.2 Prepare project proposals for other donors for identified sustainable crop-production options.		Not planned for Y1. Our change request of 27 April 2017 asks that this activity be dropped
Activity 3.3.3 Evaluate (in conjunction with other agencies) and, where possible, implement other sustainable income-generating activities, such as bees, chillies, baobabs, quelea, and edible caterpillars.		Not planned for Y1. Our change request of 27 April 2017 asks that this activity be dropped
Activity 3.4.1 Establish PY 1 baseline of annual livestock losses due to predation.		As planned, for Y1 Q4. This work will be done by the Project Field Coordinator (recruited 50% time for Y1 Q2-4 and continuing full-time in Y2 and Y3), with input from Rosemary Groom (Lowveld Wild dog Project) and supervised by Simba Chiseva, Project Community Liaison Officer.
Activity 3.4.2 Research and write guidelines on appropriate methods to reduce livestock predation.		As planned, for Y1 Q4 and Y2 Q1
Activity 3.4.3 Implement mitigation methods (e.g. construct bomas) at demonstration sites in the Senuko-Gudo JV area and organise exposure visits to the sites.		Our change request of 27 April 2017 asks that this activity be amended to focus on a fence rather than bomas. Not planned for Y1
Activity 3.4.4 Train and support Wildlife Guardians to enumerate, review and report on livestock-predator losses annually.		Our change request of 27 April 2017 asks that this activity be dropped from Y1 and commence in Y2 Q2 and continuing

Activity 3.4.5 Undertake annual lion and impala surveys.	As planned, for Y1 Q2 (and repeated in Y2 and Y3). Rosemary Groom of the Lowveld Wild Dog Project is already doing this for lions; the Project Field Coordinator will need to do this within the proposed new wildlife-cattle joint production zone.
Activity 3.5.1 Establish PY 1 baseline of annual crop damage due to elephants.	As planned, for Y1 Q4. We intend this to be done by the Project Field Coordinator. Subsequent conversations with human-elephant conflict experts indicate that it would be best to select one or two pilot sites to do the monitoring of damage (as well as the implementation of methods).
Activity 3.5.2 Research and write guidelines on appropriate methods to reduce elephant damage.	As planned, for Y1 Q4 and Y2 Q1
Activity 3.5.3 Implement mitigation methods (e.g. plant chillies, position bee hives) at demonstration sites in the Senuko-Gudo JV area and organise exposure visits to the sites.	Our change request of 27 April 2017 asks that this activity be amended to focus on a fence rather than other mitigation measures and deferred until Y2 Q3
Activity 3.5.4 Train and support Wildlife Guardians to enumerate, review and report on elephant damage to crops annually.	Our change request of 27 April 2017 asks that this activity be dropped from Y1 and commence in Y2 Q2 and continuing
Output 4. Process for demonstrating the applicability of JV model for other areas in the Zimbabwe Lowveld established.	4.1 Community leaders and government officials from at least 3 equivalent areas exposed to the Senuko-Gudo JV model
Activity 4.1.1 Facilitate information-sharing visits between Gudo Community Development Trust and other communities around SVC.	N/a, project has not yet commenced
Activity 4.1.2 Hold an annual workshop (linked to the existing LOCAL Forum) for all SVC stakeholders on relevant topics related to resource management and joint ventures, using the Senuko-Gudo JV as a case study.	As planned, for Y1 Q3
Activity 4.1.3 Facilitate information-sharing visits by members of organizations in other areas of the Lowveld to the Senuko-Gudo JV project area.	As planned, for Y1 Q4
	Not planned until Y3

Annex 2: Project's full current logframe as presented in the application form (unless changes have been agreed)

NB: As per approved change request dated October 2016.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact: Land uses are harmonized within a large, semi-arid area to halt current environmental degradation due to socio-political friction between stakeholders, competing land uses and weak environmental planning.</p> <p>(Max 30 words)</p>			
<p>Outcome: A model for harmonized land use is demonstrated in Save Valley Conservancy, to achieve community services funded by sustainable wildlife-based enterprises for the communities living in Gudo chiefdom.</p> <p>(Max 30 words)</p>	<p>0.1 A politically acceptable land management approach, covering at least 10,000ha, is formalised by end PY 1 and is providing community services and is economically viable by end PY 3.</p> <p>0.2 Community interests, i.e. inclusion and decision making, are specifically represented within the JV (i.e. at Board level) by end PY 1.</p> <p>0.3 At least 50% of the employment and income-generating opportunities created by this project by end PY 3 are for women (e.g. as Wildlife Guardians).</p> <p>0.4 Population trends of indicator wildlife species in the project area (rhinos, lions and impalas) that are expected to be negative over the next three years without interventions are instead positive by end PY 3.</p>	<p>0.1 Formation and functioning of the JV with standard business records (inc. partnership agreement, Board papers, audited accounts etc.) for the Senuko-Gudo JV. Records of harvesting of thatching grass, edible caterpillars etc.</p> <p>0.2 Records (disaggregated by gender) of membership of JV Board and capacity-building activities</p> <p>0.3 Financial records and accounts of the Senuko-Gudo JV. Documentation of incentive system and of payments from it to community members for conservation activities (e.g. to Wildlife Guardians).</p> <p>0.4 Annual surveys and mortality records of indicator species; records of rhino translocations in/out of SVC; annual mapping of woodland cover and bushfires from satellite imagery.</p>	<p>0.1 Intra-community disputes do not seriously disrupt the functioning of the Gudo Community Development Trust and Senuko-Gudo JV. Zimbabwean authorities: set their fees for use of the JV area at levels that can be afforded from the commercial activities while still meeting conservation costs and allowing reasonable profits for the JV partners; issue relevant permits promptly each year to avoid marketing problems; and maintain policies and conditions for the JV area that are conducive to its operations.</p> <p>0.2 Members appointed to JV Board based on merit; female Board member(s) able to operate at a meaningful level despite this being unprecedented in SVC.</p> <p>0.3 Zimbabwean authorities authorize and support the establishment of JV, without which community incentives will be insufficient to motivate for local regulation of natural resources. Communities receptive to alternative income-generating activities.</p> <p>0.4 No extreme weather conditions, e.g. drought, adversely affect the recovery of the habitat and dependent wildlife populations within the 3-year project period. Commercial poaching, perpetrated by outsiders, does not surge beyond pre-project levels.</p>

<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1. Gudo Community Development Trust formalizes commercial wildlife Joint Venture (JV) with Senuko Ranch within the project area, which serves as a model for replication in other areas of SVC and the Zimbabwean Lowveld.</p>	<p>1.1 Senuko-Gudo JV agreement is in place between the Gudo Community Development Trust and Senuko Ranch and operations, covering an area of at least 10,000 ha., by end PY 1, with annual plans produced for PY 2 and PY 3, and is financially viable by end PY 3.</p> <p>1.2 Senuko-Gudo JV becomes a member of SVC, and participates in its decision-making by end PY 1.</p> <p>1.3 Conservation costs in Senuko-Gudo JV area (water pumping for wildlife, anti-poaching, bushfire control, wildlife restocking) do not require external financial support beyond the end of PY 3.</p>	<p>1.1 Standard documentation (partnership agreement, Board papers, accounts, etc.) of the JV. Annual resource management plans in PYs 2 and 3.</p> <p>1.2 Minutes of SVC Executive Committee meetings and formal registration of Senuko-Gudo JV as a member.</p> <p>1.3 Financial records and accounts of the Senuko-Gudo JV.</p>	<p>Government policies remain conducive to such JVs.</p> <p>Community shows adequate consensus on how to run Gudo Community Development Trust and Senuko-Gudo JV.</p> <p>Fees charged by Zimbabwean authorities reduce to affordable levels, enabling the Senuko-Gudo JV to fully meet real conservation costs.</p> <p>SVC Constitution remains relevant, and/or can be adapted as needed to admit Senuko-Gudo JV members.</p> <p>SVC membership levy is affordable for the Senuko-Gudo JV.</p>
<p>2. Capacity building provided for stakeholders on administration and on resource management relevant to livelihoods and awareness of conservation issues raised among adults and children in the Gudo Chiefdom.</p>	<p>2.1 Training provided to all office bearers in Gudo Community Development Trust and Senuko-Gudo JV, relevant to their functions, by end PY 1 and ongoing as required.</p> <p>2.2 Specific Gudo community members (at least 20, 50%+ being women) identified and trained by end PY 1 and incentivized on an ongoing basis as Wildlife Guardians.</p> <p>2.3 17 primary schools in Senuko-Gudo JV area participate in the Conservation Awareness Programme.</p>	<p>2.1 Records of training workshops and participants. Technical manuals.</p> <p>2.2 Records of training workshops and participants. Technical manuals. Documentation of incentive system and of payments from it.</p> <p>2.3 Records of school participation (quiz competitions, distribution of awareness materials, etc.), M&E reports.</p>	<p>The balance of power between Chief Gudo's subjects and newcomers to SVC does not become too unstable for the selection and operations of the Wildlife Guardians.</p> <p>Level of literacy of community members is sufficient to implement basic data recording, especially by women.</p>
<p>3. Sustainable livelihood practices and human-wildlife conflict mitigation measures implemented in Senuko-</p>	<p>3.1 Woodland cover and rhino population trend within Senuko-Gudo JV area (at least 10,000ha.) are</p>	<p>3.1 Independent analysis of satellite imagery.</p>	<p>Suitable professional expertise is available in Zimbabwe.</p>

<p>Gudo JV area.</p>	<p>scientifically monitored on annual basis, showing no further loss of cover from baseline, established at start of project, during the project period.</p> <p>3.2 Fire-management practices are implemented with community support, decreasing uncontrolled bushfires over a rolling 5-year average within the Senuko-Gudo JV area (at least 10,000ha.) by end PY 3.</p> <p>3.3 Sustainable crop-production options within Senuko-Gudo JV area are professionally assessed, including options for micro-irrigation schemes, by end PY 2, with at least 3 proposals developed for donors by end PY 3 to support such options.</p> <p>3.4 Cost-effective means to reduce livestock predation are researched, communicated and tested at 5 or more demonstration sites by end PY 2, reducing livestock losses within the Senuko-Gudo JV area, from baseline established in PY 1 by a statistically significant extent by end PY 3.</p> <p>3.5 Cost-effective means to reduce elephant damage to crops are researched and tested, reducing such damage within the Senuko-Gudo JV area, from baseline established in PY 1 by a statistically significant extent by end PY 3.</p>	<p>3.2 Fire-management guidelines. Independent analysis of satellite imagery of the annual extent of uncontrolled bushfires.</p> <p>3.3 Consultants' review reports. Project proposals submitted to donors.</p> <p>3.4 Guidelines on reducing predator-livestock conflict produced by end PY 1. Records of extension efforts. Records of livestock predation compiled by Wildlife Guardians. Demonstration bomas etc., in operation.</p> <p>3.5 Guidelines on reducing human-elephant conflict produced by end PY 1. Records of extension efforts. Records of elephant impacts compiled by Wildlife Guardians.</p>	<p>Annual fuel loads and other natural factors remain consistent.</p> <p>Donor interest in funding new crop production options is sufficient to manage community expectations created by professional planning inputs.</p> <p>Community leaders are receptive to advice, rather than insisting upon total eradication of predators.</p> <p>Community leaders are receptive to advice, rather than insisting upon total eradication of elephants.</p>
<p>4. Process for demonstrating the applicability of JV model for other areas in the Zimbabwe Lowveld established.</p>	<p>4.1 Community leaders and government officials from at least 3 equivalent areas exposed to the Senuko-Gudo JV model</p>	<p>4.1. Workshops, meetings, exposure visits etc.</p>	<p>Zimbabwean authorities maintain policies and conditions for potential JV areas that are conducive to such operations.</p>

Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)

- 1.1.1 Provide technical support for institutional development and negotiation of agreements relevant to the Senuko-Gudo JV in collaboration with other NGOs.
- 1.1.2 Establish process for developing and reviewing participatory annual resource management plans.
- 1.1.3 Undertake study to understand the contribution of local natural resources to community livelihoods.
- 1.1.4 Hold annual workshops to develop and review participatory annual resource management plans.
- 1.1.5 Compile partnership agreement, produce Board papers and audited accounts within 9 months of year-end.
- 1.2.1 Same activity as 1.1.1, but working with the Senuko-Gudo JV in operational mode
- 1.3.1 Provide a monthly contribution to water pumping and scout salaries on a sliding scale decreasing from PY 1 to zero at end PY 3.
- 2.1.1 Provide training on JV operations to members of the Gudo Community Development Trust and the JV on an annual basis.
- 2.2.1 Set up process for selecting Wildlife Guardians.
- 2.2.2 Provide training for selected Wildlife Guardians on an annual basis.
- 2.2.3 Set up and implement performance-based incentive system for Wildlife Guardians.
- 2.2.4 Publish relevant technical manuals, guidelines and project outputs and ensure their distribution throughout SVC communities.
- 2.2.5 Engage social scientist to conduct monitoring and evaluation of community awareness of the potential worth of biodiversity.
- 2.3.1 Delivery of Conservation Awareness Programmes in schools.
- 2.3.2 Undertake exposure visits to SVC wildlife area with students from selected schools (as a reward in the Rhino Quiz Competition).
- 3.1.1 Establish baseline and monitor areas burnt by bushfires on an annual basis.
- 3.1.2 Undertake comprehensive rhino monitoring.
- 3.2.1 Train Wildlife Guardians and JV staff in fire-management practices.
- 3.3.1 Undertake professional review of sustainable crop-production options within Senuko-Gudo JV area.
- 3.3.2 Prepare project proposals for other donors for identified sustainable crop-production options.
- 3.3.3 Evaluate (in conjunction with other agencies) and, where possible, implement other sustainable income-generating activities, such as bees, chillies, baobabs, quelea, and edible caterpillars.
- 3.4.1 Establish PY 1 baseline of annual livestock losses due to predation.
- 3.4.2 Research and write guidelines on appropriate methods to reduce livestock predation.
- 3.4.3 Implement mitigation methods (e.g. construct bomas) at demonstration sites in the Senuko-Gudo JV area and organise exposure visits to the sites.
- 3.4.4 Train and support Wildlife Guardians to enumerate, review and report on livestock-predator losses annually.
- 3.4.5 Undertake annual lion and impala surveys.
- 3.5.1 Establish PY 1 baseline of annual crop damage due to elephants.
- 3.5.2 Research and write guidelines on appropriate methods to reduce elephant damage.
- 3.5.3 Implement mitigation methods (e.g. plant chillies, position bee hives) at demonstration sites in the Senuko-Gudo JV area and organise exposure visits to the sites.
- 3.5.4 Train and support Wildlife Guardians to enumerate, review and report on elephant damage to crops annually.
- 4.1.1 Facilitate information-sharing visits between Gudo Community Development Trust and other communities around SVC.
- 4.1.2 Hold an annual workshop (linked to the existing LOCAL Forum) for all SVC stakeholders on relevant topics related to resource management and joint ventures, using the Senuko-Gudo JV as a case study.
- 4.1.3 Facilitate information-sharing visits by members of organizations in other areas of the Lowveld to the Senuko-Gudo JV project area.

Annex 3: Standard Measures

NB: Please note that we have requested a new project start date of 1 April 2017 as Y1, so no outputs are expected to have been achieved yet.

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

Code No.	Description	Gender of people (if relevant)	Nationality of people (if relevant)	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
Training measures								
5	12 people including Gudo Community Development Trustees trained on JV operations on an annual basis. Training content to include governance of community institutions, financial management, wildlife business aspects, administrative functions of Trustees under Activity 2.1.1	9 male; 3 female	Zimbabwean	12	The same 12 unless there is any turnover of personnel	The same 12 unless there is any turnover of personnel	0	12
5	20 people to be trained as wildlife guardians on an annual basis. Training content to include use of the Event Book system for natural resources monitoring activities (poaching, problem animal control, human elephant conflicts, human predator conflicts, rainfall etc.) under Activity 2.2.2	10 male; 10 female	Zimbabwean	0	20	The same 20 unless there is any turnover of personnel	0	20
5	20 people to be trained and supported as wildlife guardians to enumerate review and report on livestock-predator losses annually. Training content to include human predator conflict (a) recording, management of data and reporting, (b) mitigation, (c) enumeration, (d) outreach and communication to communities under Activity 3.4.4	The same as above	The same as above	The same as above	The same as above	The same as above	The same as above	The same as above
5	20 people to be	The same	The same as	The	The same	The same	The	The

Code No.	Description	Gender of people (if relevant)	Nationality of people (if relevant)	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
	trained and supported as wildlife guardians to enumerate review and report on elephant damage to crops annually. Training content to include human elephant conflict (a) recording, management of data and reporting, (b) mitigation, (c) enumeration, (d) assessments of crop damage, (e) outreach and communication to communities under Activity 3.5.4	as above	above	same as above	as above	as above	same as above	same as above
6A	5,000 students in Gudo Chiefdom primary schools provided with rhino conservation and environmental education under Activity 2.3.1	3,000 males; 2,000 females	Zimbabwean	5,000	5,000	5,000	0	15,000
6A	80 people from 8 Chiefdoms around SVC visit Gudo – Senuko JV and Gudo Community Development Trust for a look and learn tour / information-sharing under Activity 4.1.1	60 males; 20 females	Zimbabwean	0	80	80	0	160
6A	20 people (teachers & students) from selected schools visit SVC or Gonarezhou National Park as a reward in the Rhino Quiz Competition under Activity 2.3.2	10 males; 10 females	Zimbabwean	20	20	20	0	60
6A	50 people participate in an annual workshop (linked to the existing LOCAL Forum) for all SVC stakeholders on relevant topics related to resource management and joint ventures, using the Senuko-Gudo JV as a case study under Activity 4.1.2	40 males; 10 females	Zimbabwean	50	50	50	0	150
6A	30 people/	20 males;	Zimbabwean	0	0	30	0	30

Code No.	Description	Gender of people (if relevant)	Nationality of people (if relevant)	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
	members of other organizations from other areas of the Lowveld visit the Senuko-Gudo JV project area for information-sharing visits by members of organizations in other areas of the Lowveld to under Activity 4.1.3	10 females						
7	Five (5) types of manuals to support training needs for on JV operations to 12 members of the Gudo Community Development Trust on an annual basis Manuals on governance of community institutions, financial management, wildlife business aspects, administrative functions of Trustees and business planning under Activity 2.1.1			5	0	0	0	5
7	One (1) type of manual for guidelines on appropriate methods to reduce livestock predation under Activity 3.4.2			1	0	0	0	1
7	One (1) type of manual for guidelines on appropriate methods to reduce elephant damage under Activity 3.5.2			1	0	0	0	1
7	Five (5) types of relevant technical manuals and project outputs to be published and ensure their distribution throughout SVC communities under Activity 2.2.4			1	2	2	0	5
Research measures								
9	One (1) report to be produced on the process for developing and reviewing participatory annual resource			1	0	0	0	1

Code No.	Description	Gender of people (if relevant)	Nationality of people (if relevant)	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
	management plans under Activity 1.1.2							
9	One (1) annual workshop report to be produced on developing and reviewing participatory annual resource management plans under Activity 1.1.4			1	0	0	0	1
9	One (1) study undertaken to understand the contribution of local natural resources to community livelihoods under Activity 1.1.3			0	1	0	0	1
9	One (1) professional review (i.e. feasibility study and land-use plan) of sustainable wildlife-cattle joint production zone within Senuko-Gudo JV area under activity 3.3.1			1	0	0	0	1
9	One (1) baseline report to be produced on monitoring areas burnt by bushfires and one (1) annual monitoring report on areas burnt by bushfires for Y1, Y2 and Y3 under Activity 3.1.1			2	1	1	0	4
9	One (1) report produced annually for comprehensive rhino monitoring under Activity 3.1.2			1	1	1	0	3
9	One (1) report produced for annual surveys of each species - lion and impala under Activity 3.4.5			1	1	1	0	3
10	40 copies of one (1) event book with cards for various themes (poaching, human predator conflict, human elephant conflict, rainfall and problem animal control) to be produced for helping to set up and implement performance-based incentive system				1	0	0	1

Code No.	Description	Gender of people (if relevant)	Nationality of people (if relevant)	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
	for wildlife guardians under Activity 2.2.3							
12A	Five (5) computer databases to be established on key themes to be monitored by wildlife guardians – (poaching, human predator conflict, human elephant conflict, rainfall and problem animal control) under Activity 2.2.3				5	The same 5 as Y2	0	5
Dissemination measures								
14A	One (1) annual workshop (linked to the existing LOCAL Forum) for all SVC stakeholders on relevant topics related to resource management and joint ventures, using the Senuko-Gudo JV as a case study under Activity 4.1.2			1	1	1	0	3
Physical measures								
20	Laptop and printer for Project Field Coordinator			£800	0	0	0	£800
21	One (1) community structure (Gudo Community Development Trust) formed prior to the start of the project and one (1) Joint Venture partnership board between the Gudo Community Development Trust and Senuko Ranching Pty Ltd			1	0	0	0	1
22	Senuko-Gudo JV area, and wildlife-cattle joint production zone within that			1	The same as Y1	The same as Y1	0	1
Financial measures								
23	Project Leader (C Dean), salary (in-kind)	Female	UK	£3,489	3,489	£3,489	0	£10,467
23	Project Advisor (R du Toit), salary (in-kind)	Male	Zimbabwean	£2,880	£1,920	£1,920	0	£6,720
23	Project Manager (D. Skinner), salary (cash)	Female	USA	£12,000	£9,600	£9,600	0	£31,200
23	Senuko Ranching senior staff salaries (in-kind)		Zimbabwean	£4,800	£4,800	£4,800	0	£14,400

Code No.	Description	Gender of people (if relevant)	Nationality of people (if relevant)	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
23	SRI Organisation office rental, heating etc. (in-kind)			£427	£427	£427	0	£1,281
23	International travel by Project Leader to visit project (in-kind)			£0	£1,466	£0	0	£1,466
23	Activity 2.3.1 Delivery of Conservation Awareness Programmes in schools (cash)			£0	£0	£2,363	0	£2,363
23	Activity 1.3.1 Provide a monthly contribution to water pumping and scout salaries (in-kind)			£0	£4,800	£4,800	0	£9,600
23	Activity 3.3.1 Undertake professional review (i.e. feasibility study and land-use plan) of sustainable wildlife-cattle joint production zone within Senuko-Gudo JV area (cash and in-kind)			£2,800	£0	£0	0	£2,800
23	Activity 3.1.2 Undertake comprehensive rhino monitoring (in-kind)			£4,000	£4,000	£4,000	0	£12,000
23	LRT Administration costs (comms, etc) (in-kind)			£2,400	£2,400	£2,400	0	£7,200
23	Senuko Ranching Office space for project staff (in-kind)			£1,800	£2,400	£2,400	0	£6,600
23	LRT National travel - aircraft flying time (in-kind)			£2,400	£2,400	£2,400	0	£7,200
23	Landcruiser mods for Project Field Coordinator (cash)			£3,200	£0	£0	0	£3,200
23	Activity 3.4.3 Implement mitigation methods (construct fence) at demonstration sites in the Senuko-Gudo JV area and organise exposure visits to the sites (cash)			£0	£22,400	£0	0	£22,400

Table 2 Publications

Title	Type (e.g. journals, manual,	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available)
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	CDs)					online)
N/a						

Annex 4 Onwards – supplementary material (optional but encouraged as evidence of project achievement)

Copy of the letter sent by MWEC to the British Embassy in Harare dated 27 March 2017

All communications should be addressed to "The Secretary for Environment, Water and Climate"

P Bag 7753 Causeway, Zimbabwe
Telephone: 701681/3
Fax: 252673

Your Ref.:
Our Ref.:



ZIMBABWE

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT WATER AND CLIMATE

11th Floor, Kaguvi Building
Cnr 4th Street/Central Avenue
Harare

23 March 2017

The British Embassy
(For attention: Mr T Oppenheim)
3 Norfolk Road,
Mount Pleasant, Harare



Dear Sirs

GUDO-SENUKO JOINT VENTURE AND DARWIN INITIATIVE SUPPORT FUNDS

This Ministry has been made aware of the fact that a UK foreign aid grant in support of the proposed Gudo-Senuko wildlife joint venture (JV) is now at risk of being terminated because the joint venture has not yet been established and therefore the contractors for this grant (the Lowveld Rhino Trust and Save the Rhino International) have not to date been able to produce any contractual deliverables.

As we were requested by your office last week, in order that you can recommend that this grant is not terminated, we hereby give assurances on the following key measures that will enable the proposed JV to be finally launched and will therefore allow the support agencies to play their role in capacity building, undertaking land-use feasibility studies, mitigating human-wildlife conflict, and other measures in support of the JV.

1. This Ministry confirms that attention is being paid to fees that would be payable by the JV to the Parks & Wildlife Management Authority (PWMA) in order to ensure that the JV would be financially viable. This matter will be attended to by end March 2017. We understand that the NGO contractors will depend upon the economic expertise of the African Wildlife Foundation to confirm that the JV would have economic viability so that the UK support would not be directed at an unsustainable initiative.
2. Thereafter, this Ministry will facilitate the signing of a formal agreement between the JV stakeholders by mid-April 2017. An integrated land-use plan is required for the

area under consideration for one or more JVs, and the UK funding can support professional consultancy services to help with relevant feasibility studies. Such a plan cannot be concluded by mid-April but nonetheless an initial JV agreement would give the required institutional focus for the support activities and would have a clause that notes the need for further elaboration of the arrangements according to further feasibility studies.

Thank you for your patience in this matter while attempts have been made to find a way forward in this complicated land-use situation, to build economic viability, create community benefits and support the conservation of key wildlife resources in Save Valley.


Mrs C Maveneka

ACTING SECRETARY FOR MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT WATER AND CLIMATE

Cc Minister of Environment Water and Climate **Hon O.C.Z Muchinguri**
Acting Director Environment and Natural Resources **Mr Mundoga**
A/Director General Parks and Wildlife Management Authority **Mr G Matipano**

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the Subject line.	Yes
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	No
Have you included means of verification? You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	Yes
Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number.	No
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	Yes
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	Yes
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	