

GONAREZHOU CONSERVATION PROJECT







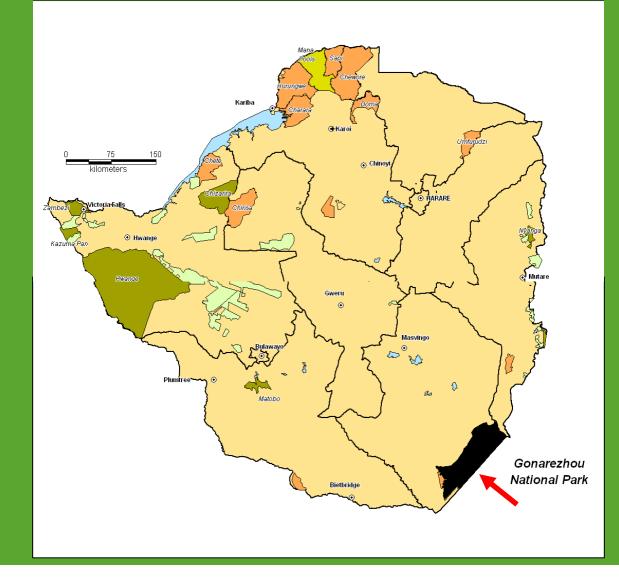




Location:

Gonarezhou located in
 Zimbabwe's South
 East Lowveld

 Is the country's second largest National Park, and covers just more than 5 000 km²







- Also forms part of the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park (GLTP), together with Kruger and Limpopo National Parks

 covering more than 30 000 km²
- Transfrontier Conservation Area, (GLTFCA), incorporating a mosaic of land use types with wildlife conservation as a unifying theme, covers more than 100 000 km²











Type of support:

Financial and technical. FZS has an on-site presence.





Key activities:

Comprehensive Park Management Support

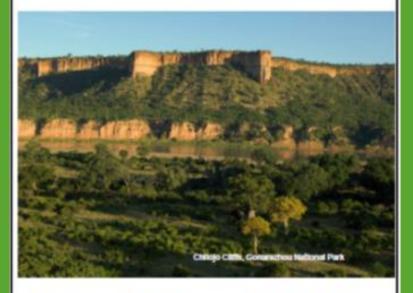




Key activities:

- Park Planning 10 year plan ratified by Minister
- Provide roadmap for partnership but some limitations

Gonarezhou National Park



General Management Plan

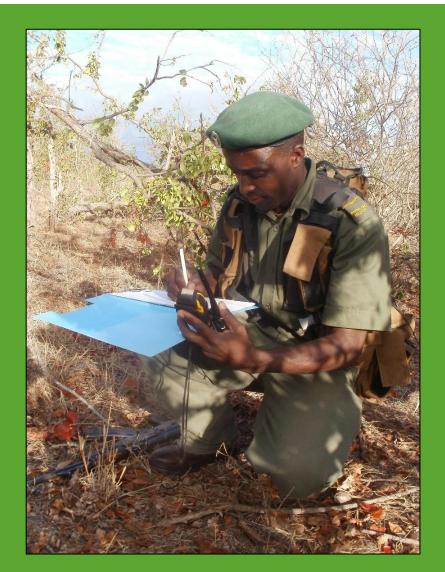






Key activities:

- Management and monitoring systems
- Ranger training and equipment
- Recurrent
 management costs rations, fuel







Key activities:

Aerial surveillance and ranger support



Canine Unit







Key activities:

- Vehicles, and vehicle and equipment maintenance
- Infrastructure
 development and
 maintenance (roads,
 staff housing, fences)





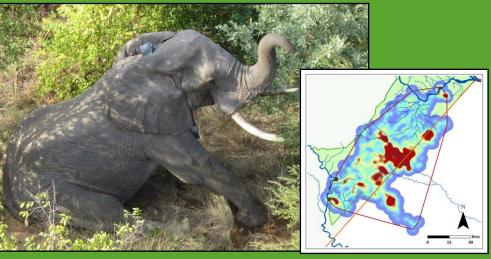




Key activities:

- Fire management and monitoring
- Ecosystem monitoring
 bi-annual aerial
 surveys, elephant
 movements,
 vegetation mapping









Key activities:

 Community liaison, collaborative projects and conservation education/literacy

 Engagement on ecosystem level with adjoining stakeholders (communities, hunting industry, NGO's)









How FZS became involved:

- Historical support in the 1980's
- Challenging economic and political situation created a need

- Gonarezhou was a good fit for the FZS portfolio
- Direct one-to-one discussions between FZS Africa Director and ZPWMA Director led to Agreement





Governance arrangements:

- Initially Agreement between FZS and PWMA in 2007 and later signed with Ministry in 2010
- 10 year duration
- ZPWMA Area Managers direct counterparts to FZS project leader
- No formal community representation
- Process for resolving disputes: dialogue between the partners





Roles and responsibilities:

- ZPWMA with overall mandate provides manpower and staff salaries
- FZS provides financial and technical support for all aspects of Park Management activities

but:

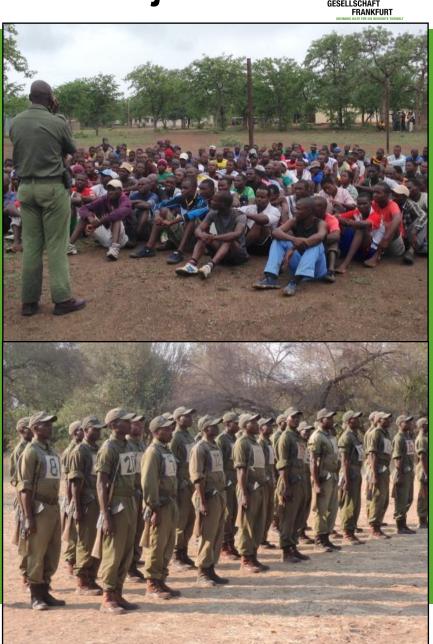




Roles and responsibilities:

- Manpower challenges

 FZS now pays for
 68 rangers who are
 on PWMA contracts
- Tourism development
 partnership is
 limited what it can do







Financial management:

- FZS manages donor income and grant agreements
- ZPMWA manages revenue generated by tourism activities





Benefits and expectations:

- Articulate benefits to the parties: partners achieving their respective conservation objectives
- What steps are taken to involve communities:
 Employment and education with possibilities of tourism
- Mechanisms to manage expectation ongoing dialogue, monthly meetings and annual budget discussions between partners





Effectiveness & lessons learned

How effective is the partnership? Very, but some limitations and challenges

What is working well and why? Better managed Park.

Ongoing trust and communications

What are the major challenges? Manpower shortage and lack of tourism development

What are the lessons learned? Success depends on individual relations

What would you do differently? Common objective more clearly outlined from the onset to the individuals on the ground





Way Forward

After 2 years of discussions and strong relationship between the partners a Trust is in the process to be established. Objectives of the Trust:

- Security to allow for rhino introduction and secure elephant population
- 2) Tourism development Diversified products build on Park's wilderness qualities and also provides security and community benefits
- 3) Community relations further enhanced