

AFRICAN WILDLIFE CONSERVATION FUND (UK)

England & Wales · Charity number 1186260

Details

Other names AWCF (UK)

Status Registered

Legal form Trust

Registered 2019-11-11

Register [View on the Charity Commission register](#)

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Activities

Objects: 1. TO PROMOTE THE CONSERVATION OF ENDANGERED AFRICAN WILD DOGS AND OTHER VULNERABLE LARGE CARNIVORES IN ZIMBABWE AND NEIGHBOURING TERRITORIES, FOR THE PUBLIC BENEFIT, BY PROVIDING SUPPORT FOR:A. THE DIRECT IMPLEMENTATION OF CONSERVATION AND WELFARE PRACTICES FOR THE BENEFIT OF THESE ENDANGERED AND VULNERABLE SPECIES AND TO PRESERVE THEIR ROLE IN THE WIDER ECOSYSTEM. B. CONDUCTING SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH FOR THE BENEFIT OF POLICY MAKERS AND THE WIDER PUBLIC, TO BE USED TO PROMOTE POLICIES, ACTIVITIES AND BEHAVIOURS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO AFRICAN WILD DOG CONSERVATION AND LIVELIHOOD IMPROVEMENT FOR LOCAL COMMUNITIES.2. TO ADVANCE THE EDUCATION OF THE PUBLIC IN PARTICULAR, BUT NOT EXCLUSIVELY, IN SOUTH EAST ZIMBABWE IN SUCH WAYS AS THE CHARITY TRUSTEES THINK FIT, INCLUDING BY:A. PROVIDING AND ASSISTING IN THE PROVISION OF FACILITIES FOR EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS, AND;B. AWARDING SCHOLARSHIPS TO ENABLE STUDENTS TO ACCESS EDUCATION.

Activities: Promote the conservation of endangered African Wild Dogs and other vulnerable large carnivores in Zimbabwe and neighbouring territories, for the public benefit. To advance the education of the public in particular, but not exclusively, in South East Zimbabwe in ways which include providing facilities for education

in schools, and awarding scholarships to enable students to access education.

Classification

- **How:** Makes Grants To Individuals, Makes Grants To Organisations, Provides Other Finance, Provides Advocacy/advice/information, Sponsors Or Undertakes Research
- **What:** General Charitable Purposes, Education/training, Animals, Environment/conservation/heritage, Economic/community Development/employment
- **Who:** Children/young People, Other Charities Or Voluntary Bodies, The General Public/mankind

Geography

- Mozambique
- South Africa
- Zimbabwe

Finances

Period end	Income	Expenditure	Assets	Employees
2024-12-31	£67,654	£99,349	-	-
2023-12-31	£149,496	£133,533	-	-
2022-12-31	£93,876	£70,630	-	-
2021-12-31	£33,105	£30,246	-	-
2020-12-31	£45,708	£41,763	-	-

Trustees

Name	Role	Appointed
Elizabeth Mary Gupta	Chair	2018-07-22
Amy Ellen Howard		2018-07-22
Dr John Douglas Graeme Groom PhD, FREng		2019-10-21
Dr Rosemary Joy Groom PhD		2018-07-22
Marina Burger-Aimson		2024-06-26
Michael Dent		2018-07-22

AFRICAN WILDLIFE CONSERVATION FUND (UK)

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Accounts

2024 Annual Report

African Wildlife Conservation Fund



African Wildlife
Conservation Fund

2024 in numbers



39 African wild dog puppies born in Savé Valley



30 female-led sewing enterprises established



850,000 hectares monitored and protected



108 schools and surrounding communities supported



18 fence guardians employed



5577 domestic dogs vaccinated

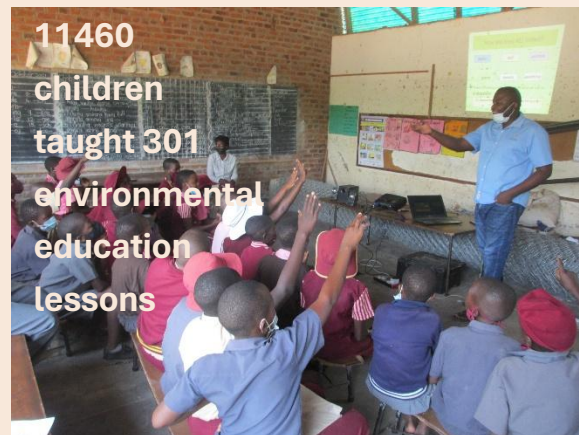


2 key protected areas patrolled

2024 in numbers



3 African wild dogs saved from snare wires



11460 children taught 301 environmental education lessons



4 Zimbabwean students supported through university



3 African wild dogs satellite collared



295 livestock herder training sessions



34 conservation clubs running in schools

Our Approach

Mission

To maintain healthy and viable populations of African Wild Dogs and other large carnivores in Zimbabwe, as well as the habitats and prey species on which they depend.

We achieve this through a combination of research, conservation, and education, with a focus on improving school education standards and community livelihoods around key protected areas.

**Fewer than
6000 African
wild dogs
remain in the
wild today**

Why African Wild Dogs?

African wild dogs remain the flagship species of our conservation work. They have a striking appearance, are intelligent, and highly interactive and caring; they are truly one of the most unique species alive today. However, listed as Africa's second most endangered large carnivore, they are in desperate need of our help and protection.

Viable populations of African wild dogs remain in only 8 African countries today, and Zimbabwe is one of these key countries. As such, the healthy wild dog populations in Savé Valley Conservancy and Gonarezhou National Park are incredibly important to protect and safeguard, for both the local and global conservation of the species.

The challenges facing African wild dogs are complex and ever constant; including, habitat loss, human persecution, disease (especially rabies), accidental by-catch in wire snares set for bushmeat, loss of prey and competition with larger carnivores like lions.

African wild dog (*Lycaon pictus*) conservation, population monitoring, and research

Our work takes place within two prominent landscapes in the Zimbabwean lowveld: Savé Valley Conservancy (SVC/the conservancy) and Gonarezhou National Park (GNP/the park). These areas encompass around 800,000 hectares of space and are part of a wider, significant landscape called the Greater Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area (GLTFCA).

Savé Valley Conservancy

In Savé Valley Conservancy, **African wild dogs are stable in numbers**, with a slight increase from 2023 population estimates. Intensive species monitoring continued in 2024. The annual count totalled **70 adult dogs compared to 63** in the previous year. The table below shows the changes in the population over the past 5 years.

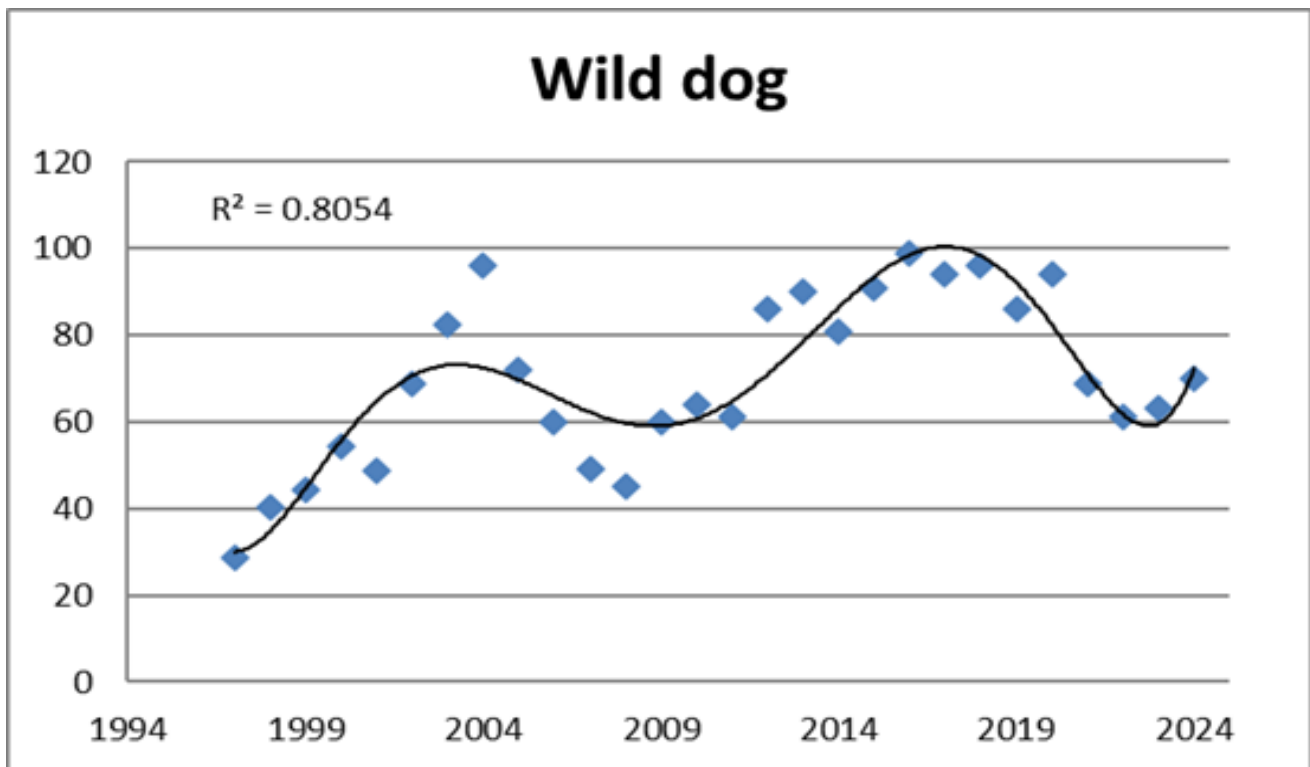


Figure 1. Trend data for African wild dogs in SVC; counts are from AWCF’s Lowveld Wild Dog Project direct monitoring efforts (counts are taken from April of each year and include adult and yearling wild dogs).



In our 2024 denning season, six of the eight resident packs successfully denned, an increase on the five packs that bred successfully in 2023. A total of **39 pups were born, compared to 43 in 2023. Pup survival is currently at 87% to date.** Population trends seem to show a positive shift in numbers overall, and these numbers will continue to be closely monitored.

Table 1. Population estimates for African wild dogs in SVC for the last decade.

Species	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
African wild Dog	91	99	94	96	86	94	69	61	63	70

Gonarezhou National Park

Annual direct monitoring of wild dogs was not carried out in 2024. It was agreed, in partnership with the Gonarezhou Conservation Trust, that AWCF would carry out direct monitoring surveys of the wild dogs in the park every 2-3 years to calibrate trend data and to stay abreast of any emerging concerns for the population, and we plan to do this next in 2027. We have focused our research efforts on the Sengwe-Tshipise corridor to understand this vital dispersal and migration route's current wildlife dynamics and movement patterns between Mozambique, Zimbabwe, and South Africa. However, we actively responded to reported incidents about carnivore welfare and conservation.

Investigating the impact of climate change on endothermic predators

Over the past few years, we have been involved in a collaborative and international study aimed at understanding, projecting, and mitigating the impacts of climate change as an anthropogenic factor on the endangered African wild dog. This is a multi-site study, and the research team includes researchers from the UK, South Africa, Kenya, Botswana, USA, and Switzerland, in addition to the AWCF team in Zimbabwe. The project title is: *'Hot Dogs: climate change impacts in an endothermic predator'*.

The research is now in the data collation and analysis stage, and we are excited to share the outputs soon.

This research will have major implications for the conservation of African wild dogs, because it will help to target conservation action for this endangered species under climate change. Specifically, we anticipate that this work will also benefit populations of African wild dogs throughout Zimbabwe, by helping to indicate how the national wild dog population might best be managed over time, and by helping to predict its likely impact on ungulate populations. We anticipate both academic and conservation outputs from this work, and it will undoubtedly put Zimbabwe on the map as a leader in international conservation and climate science for endangered species.

Monitoring trans-boundary movements and anthropogenic impacts on wild dogs and other large carnivores

The 2023 drought season, compounded by the country's persistently challenging socio-economic conditions, led to increased incidents of illegal bushmeat harvesting. Regrettably, snaring remains the most prevalent method of wildlife trapping, and it continues to be the biggest threat to African wild dogs and the leading cause of mortality.

In 2024, three wild dogs were saved from snare wires across SVC and GNP. The attentiveness of AWCF field scouts enabled the snared dogs to be identified and assisted before they suffered lasting damage from the effects of the snares. All three dogs are fully recovered. The hard work of the scouts and anti-poaching teams has paid off, as we continue to observe a steady downward trend in the number of wild dogs injured/killed in snare wires. 4% of the adult population was affected by snares in 2024, compared to 7% in 2023, and 15% in 2022.



Figure 2. A snared wild dog is rescued from a double-stranded wire snare. Thanks to the swift response of scouts, this individual made a full recovery.



We have expanded our monitoring efforts to include satellite collaring to monitor packs that have been sighted beyond the boundaries of protected areas. Wild dogs moving out of conservation areas are more vulnerable to getting caught in snares. They are potential perpetrators of human-wildlife conflict when they move into communal areas. **Three wild dogs currently have collars in SVC.** These collars are an added source of information on the packs' movements. They enable us to intensify monitoring and provide early warnings to communities to be vigilant with their livestock when wild dogs have breached the perimeter fence.

Figure 3. Adult female wild dog fitted with a satellite collar.

Long-term monitoring of resident large carnivores for conservation management

In 2024, AWCF carried out the 17th and 16th annual large carnivore spoor surveys in SVC and GNP, respectively (September – November 2024), contributing to long-standing data sets and providing valuable data for ecologists and management.

Savé Valley Conservancy

We have continued to use the same methodology used for the past 16 years to maintain the uniformity of data. The total wildlife area for SVC is 2,439 km². The north of SVC is 1,639 km², while the south is 800 km². All transects' total length was 422.1 km. The transects driven in the north had a combined length of 288.7 km (penetration ratio = 5.68), while the south had a total of 133.4 km driven (penetration ratio = 6.00). Transects were driven on clear days with no recorded precipitation within 24 hours. The driving speed was between 10 and 20 km per hour. The spoor were identified by AWCF's head scout, Rueben Bote, who conducted the spoor surveys since their inception in SVC.

Table 2. Population estimates for key carnivore species in Savé Valley Conservancy (2012-2024).

Species	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Lion	130	115	190	284	217	223	187	205	251	118	114	102	132
Leopard	189	218	295	328	221	359	323	348	391	330	198	106	197
Spotted hyena	192	166	150	137	150	193	206	203	235	92	169	150	165
Brown hyena	41	50	75	80	70	107	128	146	134	137	105	69	96
Black-backed jackal	151	199	229	241	234	296	153	187	162	90	67	38	101

Although there is an improvement in numbers, we need to continue to monitor them closely. We are in the final stages of a dedicated lion survey in SVC. The results will help to provide a more accurate estimate of lion numbers and movement ecology.

Gonarezhou National Park

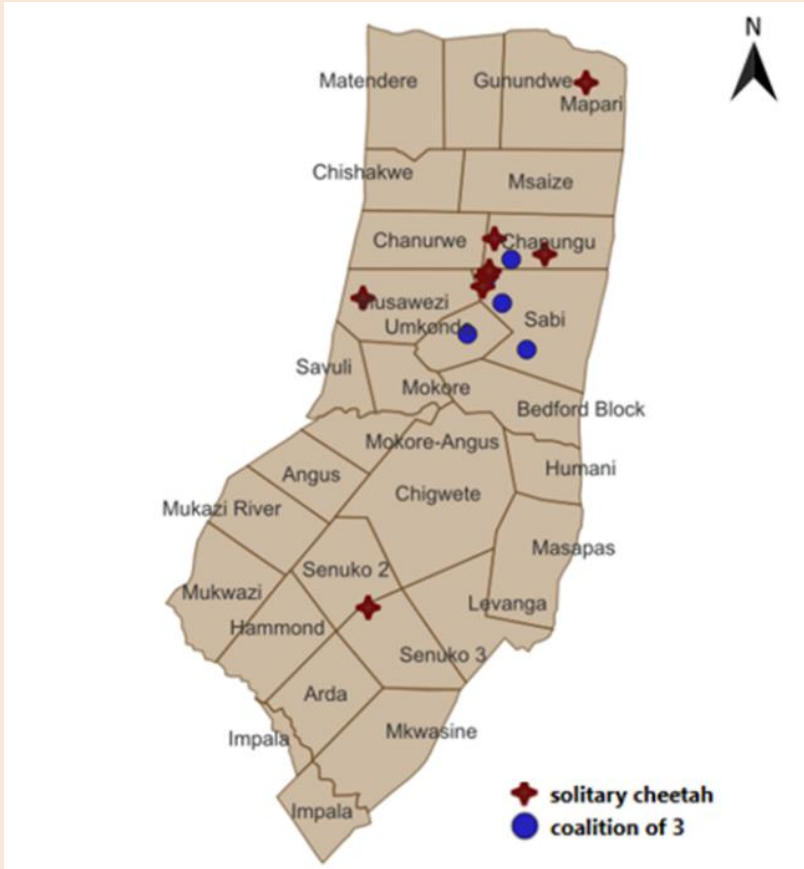
The methodology used in SVC is the same as that used in GNP. The survey was conducted from the 7th to the 17th of November 2024. A total of 650.8 km was driven (penetration ratio = 7.63). 359.7 km were driven in the north in 15 transects (penetration ratio = 7.90), while 291.1 km were driven in the south (penetration ratio = 7.29).

Table 3. Population estimates of the five large carnivore species of interest in Gonarezhou National Park from 2012-2024.

Species	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Lion	64	77	116	125	54	63	181	112	155	57	73	55	21
Leopard	524	450	398	388	312	470	402	469	368	216	172	173	91
Spotted Hyena	585	760	671	642	419	479	515	516	610	191	163	137	240
Cheetah	113	108	75	90	37	43	40	20	54	40	15	21	9

The low population estimates and decreased numbers over the past few years are a cause of concern. These warrant continued monitoring and more in-depth research into the possible causes.

Monitoring cheetah in SVC and GNP for regional and international conservation importance



The overarching aim of this long-term project remains: to develop an improved understanding of the resident cheetah population in Savé Valley Conservancy and Gonarezhou National Park, including population number, age and sex ratio, and distribution throughout the protected areas.



Figure 4. Cheetah sightings in SVC in 2024 consistent with previous years.

Gonarezhou National Park

Sightings of cheetahs in GNP by citizen scientists and GNP staff were limited in 2024, however there were sightings of a male coalition of 3, identified in 2023, as well as sightings of solitary cheetahs.

We are still in the process of devising a long-term monitoring program for cheetahs in SVC and GNP. Our goal would be to use this as a platform to build the capacity of local conservation scientists through targeted research on various aspects of cheetah ecology and biology in both landscapes.

We will support our colleague Nkosilathi Ngwenya on his MSc studies conducting detailed research on population dynamics, presence, and distribution of cheetahs in SVC.

His study will inform overarching wildlife management decisions in the conservancy and contribute vital knowledge on the species at the national and range-wide levels.

Impact relevant research in the Sengwe-Tshipise Corridor

AWCF's head scout, Rueben Bote, continued work in the Sengwe-Tshipise Corridor (STC) in 2024, with support and input from the Gonarezhou Conservation Trust (GCT) and the Chiredzi Rural District Council (RDC).

The STC is recognized as a vital landscape for wildlife connectivity with evidence of use by endangered and vulnerable species like African wild dogs, lions, and cheetahs, as well as many other less charismatic species. However, due to the depletion of the ecosystem from human encroachment, there is an urgent need for comprehensive data collation to fully understand the viability of the area as a corridor for wide-ranging carnivore species, and to drive action with regards to policies and management before the land is lost.

The key research objectives for this work remain:

- To understand the seasonal, temporal, and spatial dynamics of all large carnivores and key herbivores (elephant and buffalo) in the corridor.
- To identify potential and/or actual barriers to species dispersal to gain insight into the effectiveness of the corridor.
- Provide scientific evidence to underpin imminent and long-term strategies to drive positive change to protect the STC.

Annual large carnivore spoor survey, 2024, STC

The survey was conducted between the 27th of August and the 15th of September 2024 in wards 13, 14, 15, and Malipati Safari Area covering a total area of 2 665 km². Rueben Bote carried out the tracking, following the same approach as in SVC and GNP. A total of 436.7 km was driven over 15 transects with an average length of 29.11 km.

Table 4. Wildlife species that were detected in 2024 and previous years for comparison.

Encounter rates per species

1-10 encounters	11-20 encounters	21-30 encounters	31-40 encounters	41-50 encounters	>50 encounters
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HERBIVORES	2019	2022	2023	2024
Buffalo	X	X	X	X
Bushbuck	X		X	X
Duiker	X	X	X	X
Elephant	X	X	X	X
Giraffe	X		X	X
Hare	X			
Impala	X	X	X	X
Wildebeest	X			
Nyala	X	X	X	
Kudu	X	X	X	X
Porcupine	X	X	X	X
Steenbok	X	X	X	X
Warthog	X	X	X	X
Waterbuck	X			
White-tailed Mongoose	X	X		
Zebra	X		X	
CARNIVORES	2019	2022	2023	2024
Aardvark	X		X	X
Aardwolf	X	X	X	X
Bat eared fox	X			
Brown hyena	X	X	X	X
Caracal	X	X		
Cheetah	X		X	
Civet	X	X	X	X
Genet	X	X	X	X
Honey badger	X	X		X
Jackal	X	X	X	X
Leopard	X	X	X	X
Serval	X	X	X	
Spotted hyena	X	X	X	X
Wild cat	X	X	X	X
African wild dog	X	X		

The table above shows that species encounter rates continue to decline, most notably herbivores and vulnerable carnivores. Species diversity in 2024 was lower than in 2023. The graph below (Figure 5) illustrates the trend in encounter rates of key carnivore species in the STC.

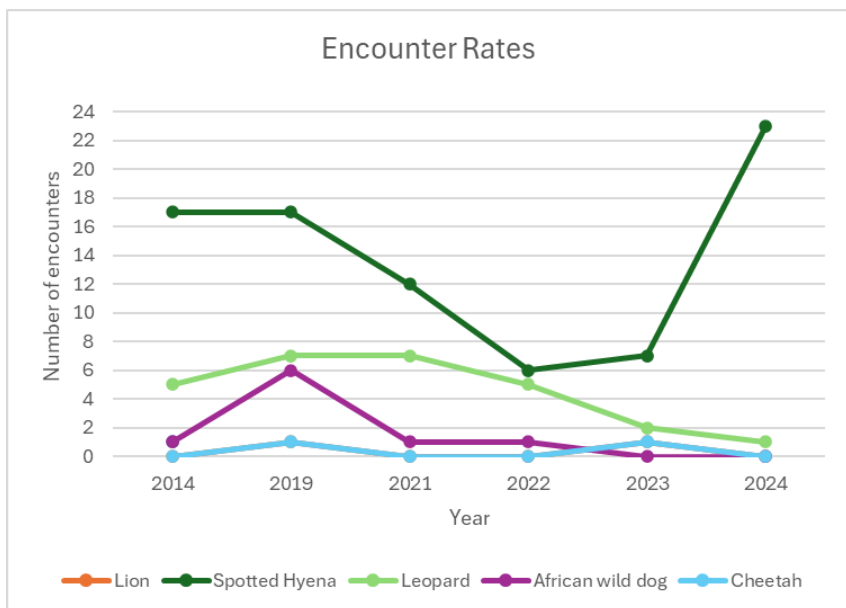


Figure 5. Encounter rates of select carnivores of interest in the Sengwe-Tshipise Corridor.

In July 2024, Rueben **picked up fresh spoor (<24hrs) of African wild dogs along the corridor**. He estimated 4 - 6 wild dogs, including two possible yearlings. Subsequent tracking and strategic camera trapping yielded no visual observations. The pack is suspected to have subsequently returned to South Africa.

Camera trap survey

Besides observing and recording animal tracks and sightings, AWCF’s Rueben Bote strategically sets up camera traps in areas with signs of frequent animal movement. This has provided additional data to understand better how wild animals utilize the STC at different times of the year.

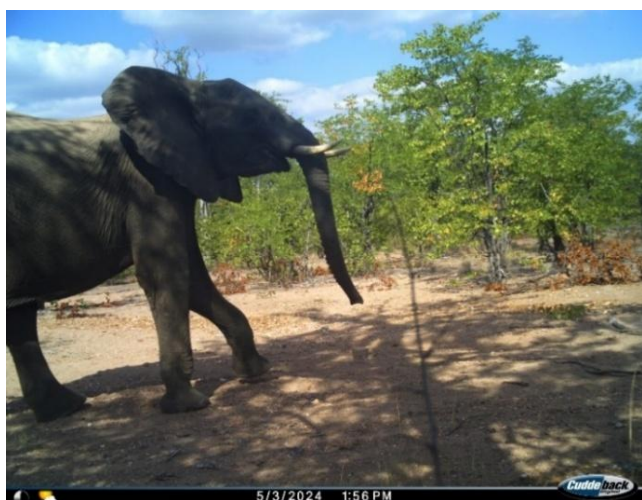


Figure 6. Camera trap photos of wild animals moving through the corridor.

During 2024, we also completed an evidence-based strategy for protecting the Sengwe-Tshipise Corridor. This strategy recommends a collaborative and timely approach to conservation that combines intensive habitat and species conservation with extensive community engagement. As part of the evidence base for the strategy, a UK-based MSc student used the baseline data to present a series of heatmaps showing the wildlife and livestock footprint across the landscape. We hope to use these maps to inform decision making processes.

Education and Outreach in the schools surrounding GNP and SVC

We have a long history of very positively influencing environmental learning in the schools we support. Not only do children show increased knowledge and improved attitudes with regards to conservation and environmental issues after exposure to our Environmental Education Program (EE) for one year, but we have noticed that our sustained presence in the schools over the last 12 years has positively influenced the baseline knowledge of the children too. Teachers testified that our programs have positively contributed to increased pass rates, though the pass rate is attributed to many factors. The graphs below (Figure 7) show increased average pass rates in our supported schools for the past 10 years.

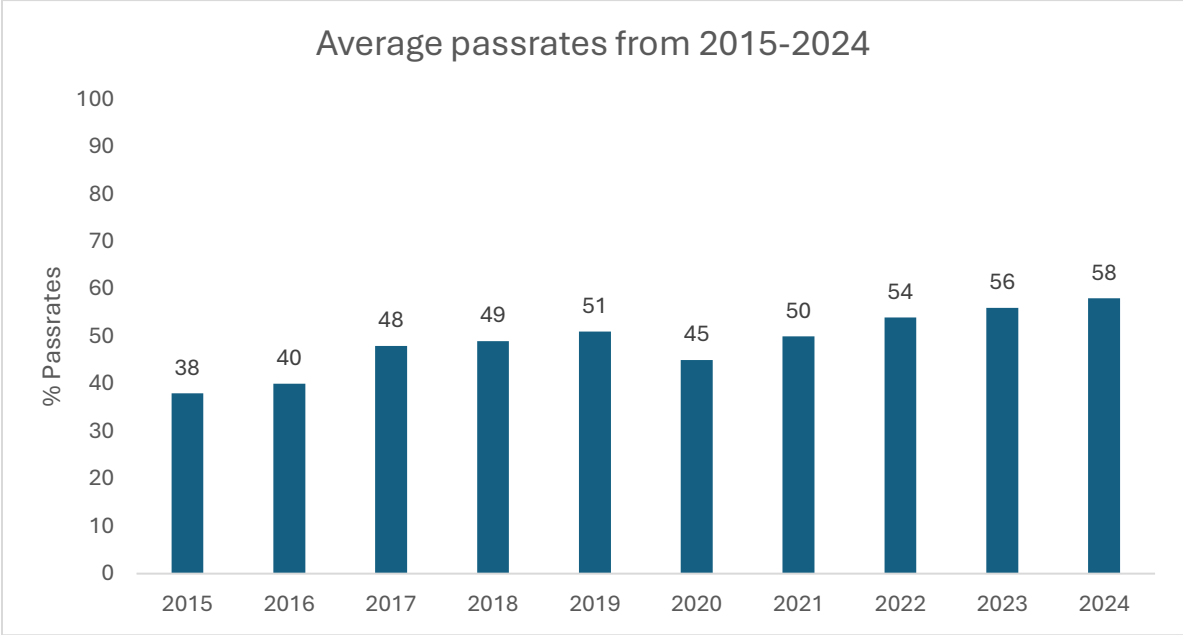
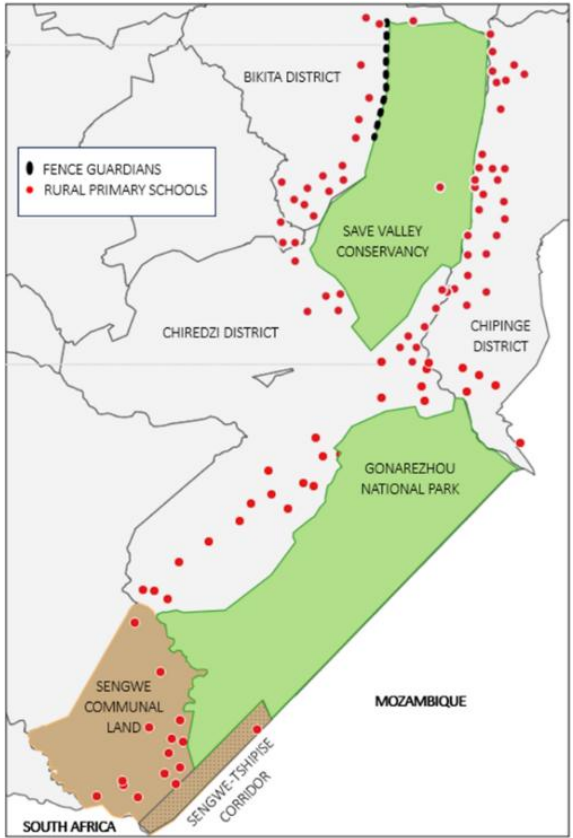


Figure 7. Average pass rates in 10 years (2015-2024).

We have noticed a change in behaviour in most of the schools we work with. More than 60 schools have planted trees in their schoolyards, and some have established orchards. All the schools we support participate in anti-litter campaigns, and some are combating land degradation by controlling soil erosion and reclaiming gullies.



Figure 8. Learners planting trees and participating in anti-litter campaigns.



The extent of our Environmental Education Program (EE) (Figure 9) in 108 primary schools around SVC and GNP is commendable. Our long-term engagement with school children has proven to positively impact knowledge retention and behaviour change (see 2023 report). The schools are taking the initiative to identify environmental issues within their communities and then go on to formulate and implement practical solutions.

Figure 9. Map of schools that benefit from AWCF's Environmental Education Program

AWCF's education team (Victor Chibaya, Godknows Nyuwani, and Kudakwashe Takarinda) has benefited immensely from being part of the Conservation Education Network, with regular meetings with fellow conservation educators across the continent. To ensure that our work has the desired impact on our target audience and that we are utilizing the resources available efficiently, we participated in a rigorous monitoring and evaluation exercise led by the renowned environmental educator and conservationist Doctor Judy Mann. Preliminary results show that we are

achieving our desired outcomes. However, there is room for improvement in our methods of delivering information to scholars.

Our education and community outreach work in 2024 expanded. Our major outputs are as follows:

- As part of our Environmental Education (EE) program we carried out 301 EE lessons to **11 460 grade six learners** in 108 primary schools adjacent to SVC and GNP, up from 10 644 in 2023.
- Continuous support of **34 conservation clubs with 1 020 learners in Bikita, Chiredzi, and Chipinge districts**. We facilitated the setup of **four new conservation clubs** under the USAID project in Chipinge and Bikita districts.
- Continuous support of 108 libraries in schools adjacent to SVC and GNP. In 2024, we installed six new solar systems in six libraries for learners, communities, and teachers to use in the evening.



Figure 10. Schools receiving solar systems for their libraries.

- We hosted **19 educational day trips into SVC** involving 25 schools, 360 students, 144 teachers, 36 parents, and five ward councillors (June 2024). **10 educational day trips into GNP** involving 20 schools, 200 students, 63 teachers, and 20 parents (October 2024). Day trips continue to be a much-anticipated part of the EE calendar, proving to be highly popular with both learners and the adults accompanying them. Seeing animals in the wild profoundly impacts children's views of wildlife, dispelling myths about wild animals, and highlights the important role of animals in nature.



Figure 11. Students and elders on a field trip to see wildlife in its natural environment.

- A total of 101 primary schools - directly involving **1 010 children, 303 teachers, 101 school heads, and 1 400 community members** - participated in our annual conservation interschool competitions (March, August, and November 2024). 14 youth soccer and netball teams participated in sports tournaments involving 420 young men and women at the same venues, a 100% increase from last year. These events are an increasingly popular occurrence in the local communities. They are often well-attended, providing a platform to disseminate conservation messages to all age groups in a relaxed and jovial atmosphere.



Figure 12. Activities carried out by learners and youths at community competitions.

Providing scholarships for students to attend secondary school and university

We continued to support our 17 scholarship students through welfare provisions, tuition fee payment, annual leadership training, and conservation field courses at the end of the year. We proudly announce that Edline Mashava, one of our scholars, graduated from the University of Zimbabwe.

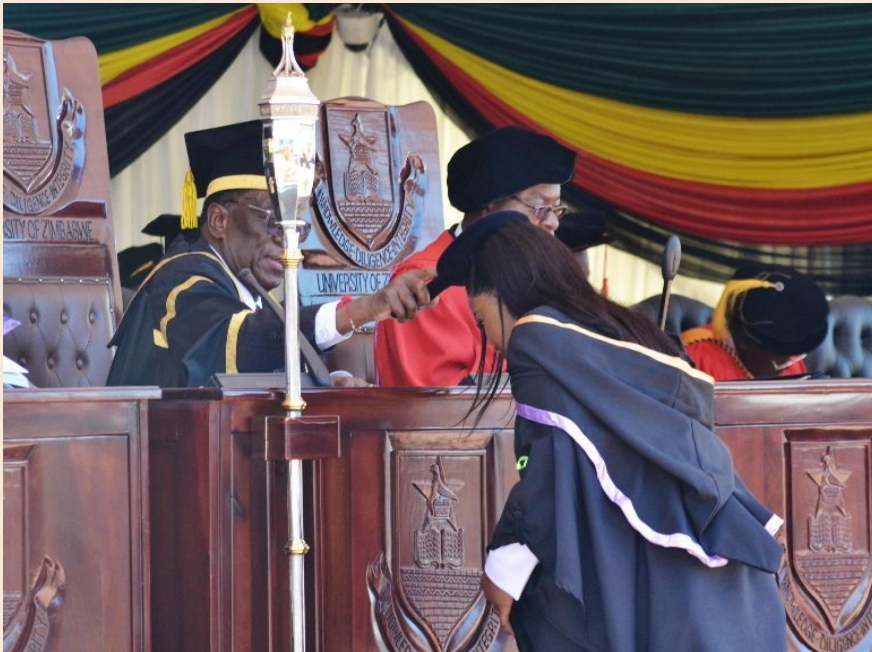


Figure 13. AWCF Scholar Edline Mashava graduated with a first-class degree and was capped by the president of Zimbabwe, His Excellence Cde Emmerson Mnangagwa.

We also have three additional students pursuing their undergraduate studies and eight completed secondary school.

Academic potential and need for support are the key selection criteria we use to choose scholarship students. In addition to welfare provisions and tuition fee payments, the selected scholars are offered basic school requirements such as uniforms and stationery. These provisions enable them to focus on achieving good grades with limited stress.

The annual conservation and leadership courses provide a platform for the learners to interact with AWCF staff, obtain mentorship, and gain career development skills. We enlist the

services of a seasoned game guide to engage them in team building and confidence development activities in the bush, as well as teach them practical conservation and bush survival skills.

Understanding and addressing human-wildlife conflict in the lowveld landscape

Funding from the USAID Resilience Anchors Project enabled us to recruit **7 full-time verifiers** and **21 volunteer herder mentors** to mitigate human-wildlife conflict (HWC) around SVC. The 21 community members were selected and trained in good herding practices. They conferred the responsibility of a ‘herder mentor’ to work alongside the HWC verifiers. They share knowledge on good livestock heading practices with farmers across their wards to prevent livestock predation. As the first responders to HWC incidents, the verifiers collect and collate HWC data. More than **300 HWC incidents** have been reported and verified to date. We use this data to map out incident hotspots (Figure 14) and thus inform our targeted mitigation interventions.

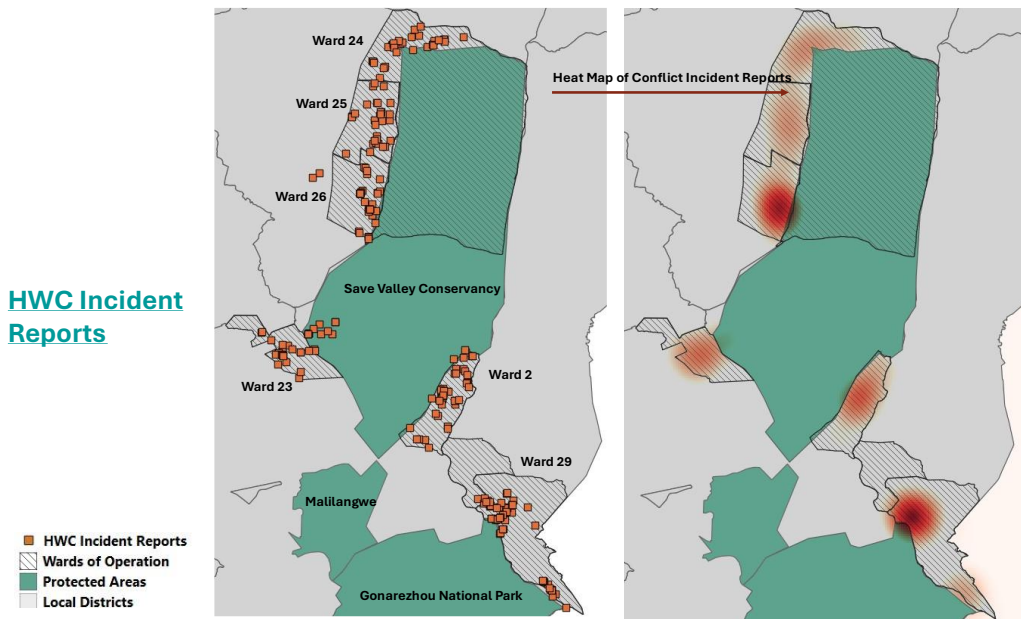


Figure 14. Human-Wildlife Conflict incidents and hotspots.

Wild animals involved in HWC incidents are shown below (Figure 15) (May - December 2024).

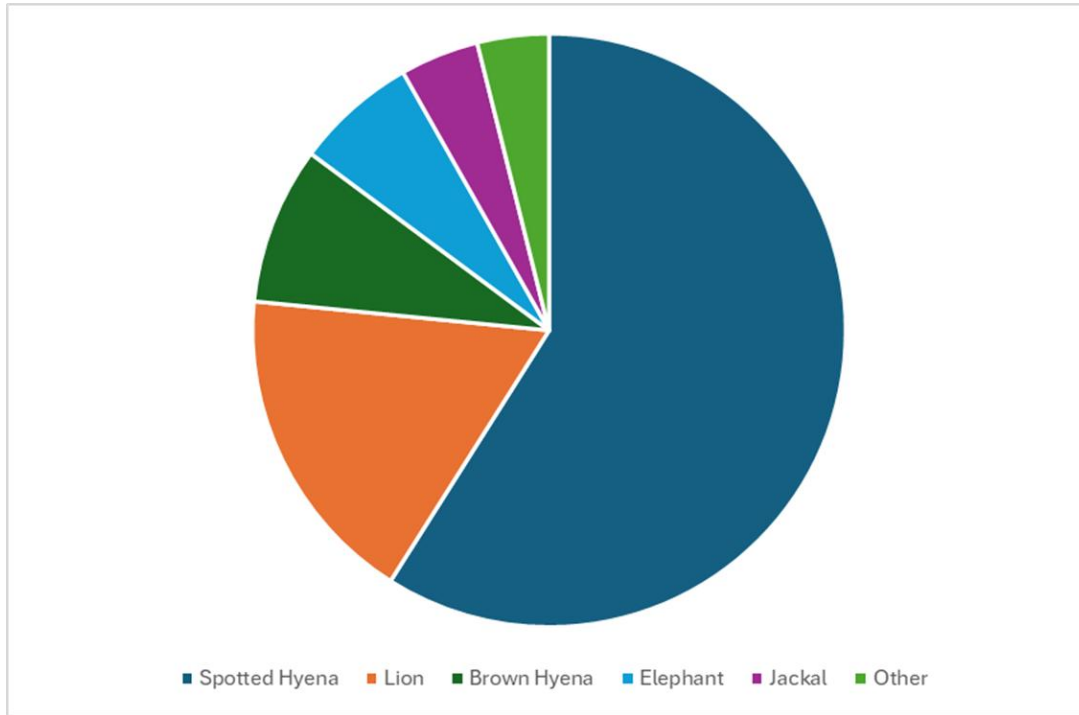


Figure 15. The most problematic species in livestock predation / human threat within the landscape are spotted hyenas (59%) and lions (18%). Brown hyenas and jackals were also recorded. Elephants raided crop fields the most (7%).

To date, we have:

- Distributed **184 noise, light deterrents, and mobile bomas** to **184 targeted households**. These households were trained to use early warning and deterrent strategies to prevent livestock predation and other instances of carnivore conflict. Since receiving these, there have been no reports of livestock predation in all the beneficiaries' households.
- Constructed and reinforced **252 traditional kraals** for livestock using locally sourced materials.

- Conducted **295 community training sessions**, reaching **11 745 beneficiaries (5 137 men and 6 608 women)**. These training sessions aim to equip community members with information on safeguarding their livestock from predators. The training offered included better herding practices, ensuring livestock are in safe enclosures after dark, and actively deterring carnivores from approaching livestock. Community members were given the platform to share their best practices and develop practical mitigation measures for their unique circumstances.



Figure 16. Human-wildlife conflict mitigation and prevention tools distributed in the communities.

- In October and December 2024, we collaborated with ZimParks and local veterinarians in immobilizations to collar large carnivores in wards 24, 25, and 26 in Bikita district near SVC. We collared two African wild dogs in two packs, one in each pack within SVC. These packs often range beyond the boundaries of SVC into communal areas. Additionally, a male spotted hyena was collared in ward 25. The hyena is part of a clan that often causes conflicts. The collar data is used to map the hyena's movement patterns. The data will be shared with local stakeholders in and around SVC for future carnivore management planning. The data also feeds into an 'early-warning system' to alert communities of hyena presence in their communities. The map below (Figure 17) illustrates the hyena's movement patterns.

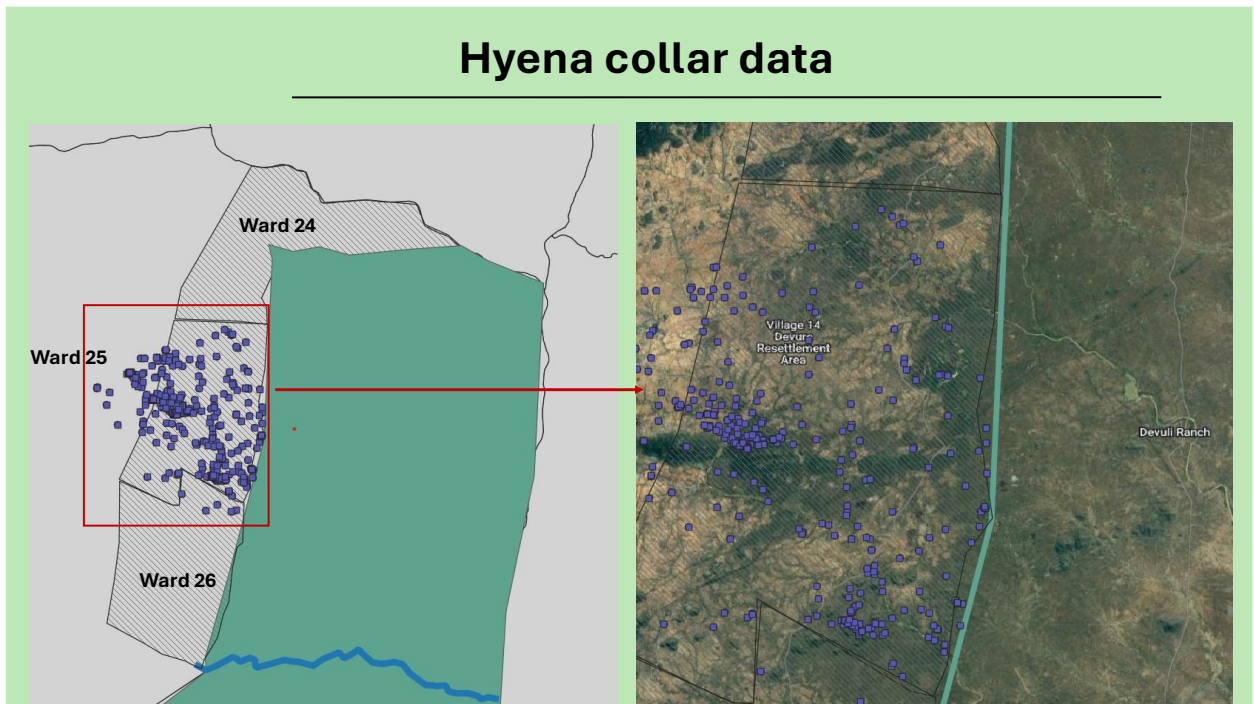


Figure 17. Collar data showing the movement of the collared hyena outside SVC.

As part of our commitment to reducing HWC in the lowveld, in 2024 we expanded our Community Fence Guardians Program, and now have **18 Fence Guardian women trained and employed**. We also ran our sewing and tailoring vocational training scheme for a second time, training an additional 30 women. Both programs are positively impacting livelihoods and relieving HWC pressures.



Figure 18. One of our Fence Guardians fixing a section of fencing (left), and two of our newly trained seamstress entrepreneurs (right).

In addition to the conservation impact we are seeing, the project has proven to be transformative for the women who have undertaken the role of fence guardian. A regular salary has enabled them to become more food secure, pay the school fees for their dependents and invest in other enterprising activities to provide a better standard of living for their families. For two ladies, the revenue generated from the work, and their other enterprises, is used to pay local boys to look after their livestock while they are working on the fence – providing additional employment and further helping to reduce human-wildlife conflict.

We are seeing similar benefits for the ladies involved in our garment making vocational training scheme. In 2021, 8 women graduated from our three-month vocational training course in sewing and tailoring. Sharing just two sewing machines between them, they began to build their businesses, providing services to their villages. **In 2024, we facilitated a second garment-making training course for 30 new women.** Both groups have now also completed refresher courses where their techniques were refined, new skills were learnt, and best practice shared between the group. Now their businesses are thriving with some women earning up to \$100 income per month, crafting school and church uniforms, women’s skirts, and made-to-measure garments. We look forward to continuing the success of this program with another 10 new ladies in 2025!

Supporting anti-poaching efforts to mitigate the threat from snaring

Effective anti-poaching is fundamental to fight the threat of snare wires and deter bushmeat poachers. Our scouts have proven to be a great asset to the anti-poaching efforts in both SVC and GNP, working to support our partners Anti-poaching Tracking Specialists. Any suspicious human tracks encountered have been swiftly reported to the anti-poaching authorities for investigation, helping to maximize coverage of vast areas. Reports of human tracks or snare wires assist in protecting wild dogs, as we can then identify poaching hot spots.

Rabies vaccination campaigns

We recognise the importance of protecting people and wildlife from rabies disease and assisting with domestic animal welfare. Given the potential devastating effect a rabies outbreak could have for local wild dogs, we embarked on a rabies vaccination campaign in Chiredzi District in April 2024, targeting villages around Savé Valley Conservancy. Characterized by high rates of unemployment and poverty, people living in these areas cannot afford the US\$1 cost of vaccinating their pets.

From the 8th to the 19th of April 2024, 3150 domestic dogs were vaccinated in Chiredzi District; and 2427 dogs were vaccinated in Bikita District in October, giving a total of 5577 domestic dogs overall for 2024.

Conclusion

Throughout 2024, we continued to implement impactful activities that protected African wild dogs, their prey species and the communities that co-exist with them across the landscape. We continue to grow and to employ, train, and upskill Zimbabweans, both students and staff.

Whilst our tireless efforts to conserve endangered wild dogs are paying off, so too are our efforts to provide environmental education opportunities to thousands of students across the landscape and vocational training opportunities to rural ladies.

Over the past year alone we have invested more than \$400,000 in the programs we run, and our capacity for fundraising is growing. This will allow an even greater investment into Zimbabwe and her people and wildlife and allow us to meet our conservation objectives in full.

Acknowledgements

AWCF are extremely grateful to all our generous donors, supporters, and grant funders.

We would also like to extend our thanks to our key partners:





Section A

Independent Examiner's Report

**Report to the trustees/
members of**

Charity Name
African Wildlife Conservation Fund (UK)

**On accounts for the year
ended**

31 December 2024

**Charity no
(if any)**

1186260

Set out on pages

3+4

(remember to include the page numbers of additional sheets)

I report to the trustees on my examination of the accounts of the above charity ("the Trust") for the year ended **31/12/2024**.

**Responsibilities and
basis of report**

As the charity trustees of the Trust, you are responsible for the preparation of the accounts in accordance with the requirements of the Charities Act 2011 ("the Act").

I report in respect of my examination of the Trust's accounts carried out under section 145 of the 2011 Act and in carrying out my examination, I have followed the applicable Directions given by the Charity Commission under section 145(5)(b) of the Act.

**Independent
examiner's statement**

I have completed my examination. I confirm that no material matters have come to my attention (other than that disclosed below *) in connection with the examination which gives me cause to believe that in, any material respect:

- accounting records were not kept in accordance with section 130 of the Act or
- the accounts do not accord with the accounting records

I have no concerns and have come across no other matters in connection with the examination to which attention should be drawn in order to enable a proper understanding of the accounts to be reached.

** Please delete the words in the brackets if they do not apply.*

Signed:

Date:

20 October 2025

Name:

Mark Calvert

**Relevant professional
qualification(s) or body
(if any):**

Fellow Chartered Accountant, ICAEW

Address:

206 Eng Kong Garden, Singapore 599301

Only complete if the examiner needs to highlight matters of concern (see CC32, Independent examination of charity accounts: directions and guidance for examiners).

Give here brief details of any items that the examiner wishes to disclose.

N/A



Receipts and payments accounts

For the period from	01-Jan-24	To	31-Dec-24
---------------------	-----------	----	-----------

Section A Receipts and payments

	Unrestricted funds	£	Restricted funds	£	Endowment funds	£	Total funds	£	Last year	£
	to the nearest		to the nearest		to the nearest		to the nearest		to the nearest	
A1 Receipts										
Donations	67,654		-		-		67,654		149,496	
	-		-		-		-		-	
	-		-		-		-		-	
	-		-		-		-		-	
	-		-		-		-		-	
	-		-		-		-		-	
	-		-		-		-		-	
Sub total (Gross income for AR)	67,654		-		-		67,654		149,496	
A2 Asset and investment sales, (see table).										
	-		-		-		-		-	
	-		-		-		-		-	
Sub total	-		-		-		-		-	
Total receipts	67,654		-		-		67,654		149,496	
A3 Payments										
Wages and payroll	45,043		-		-		45,043		40,871	
Pension	2,651		-		-		2,651		-	
Office suppliers	117		-		-		117		-	
Insurance	143		-		-		143		-	
Professional services	1,180		-		-		1,180		-	
Other expenses	7,649		-		-		7,649		12,875	
Bank fees	145		-		-		145		-	
Advertising	700		-		-		700		1,895	
Donations to AWCF Zimbabwe	41,721		-		-		41,721		77,892	
Sub total	99,349		-		-		99,349		133,533	
A4 Asset and investment purchases, (see table)										
	-		-		-		-		-	
	-		-		-		-		-	
Sub total	-		-		-		-		-	
Total payments	99,349		-		-		99,349		133,533	
Net of receipts/(payments)	- 31,695		-		-		- 31,695		15,963	
A5 Transfers between funds	-		-		-		-		-	
A6 Cash funds last year end	46,525		-		-		46,525		30,562	
Cash funds this year end	14,830		-		-		14,830		46,525	

Section B Statement of assets and liabilities at the end of the period

Categories	Details	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Endowment funds
		to nearest £	to nearest £	to nearest £

B1 Cash funds

	-	-	-
	-	-	-
	-	-	-
Total cash funds	14,830	-	-

(agree balances with receipts and payments account(s))

Unrestricted funds to nearest £

Restricted funds to nearest £

Endowment funds to nearest £

B2 Other monetary assets

Details

	-	-	-
	-	-	-
	-	-	-
	-	-	-
	-	-	-
	-	-	-

B3 Investment assets

Details

		-	-
		-	-
		-	-
		-	-
		-	-
		-	-

Fund to which asset belongs

Cost (optional)

Current value (optional)

B4 Assets retained for the charity's own use

Details

		-	-
		-	-
		-	-
		-	-
		-	-
		-	-
		-	-
		-	-
		-	-
		-	-

Fund to which asset belongs

Cost (optional)

Current value (optional)

B5 Liabilities

Details

		-	
		-	
		-	
		-	
		-	
		-	

Fund to which liability relates

Amount due (optional)

When due (optional)

Signed by one or two trustees on behalf of all the trustees

Signature

Print Name

Date of approval

Marina Burger-Aimson
John Douglas C. Croome

Marina Burger-Aimson
John Douglas C. Croome

21-Oct-25
21 Oct 25



Section A

Independent Examiner's Report

**Report to the trustees/
members of**

Charity Name
African Wildlife Conservation Fund (UK)

**On accounts for the year
ended**

31 December 2024

**Charity no
(if any)**

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**Independent
examiner's statement**

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** Please delete the words in the brackets if they do not apply.*

Signed:

Date:

20 October 2025

Name:

Mark Calvert

**Relevant professional
qualification(s) or body
(if any):**

Fellow Chartered Accountant, ICAEW

Address:

206 Eng Kong Garden, Singapore 599301

Only complete if the examiner needs to highlight matters of concern (see CC32, Independent examination of charity accounts: directions and guidance for examiners).

Give here brief details of any items that the examiner wishes to disclose.

N/A



Receipts and payments accounts

For the period from	01-Jan-24	To	31-Dec-24
------------------------	-----------	----	-----------

Section A Receipts and payments

	Unrestricted funds to the nearest £	Restricted funds to the nearest £	Endowment funds to the nearest £	Total funds to the nearest £	Last year to the nearest £
A1 Receipts					
Donations	67,654	-	-	67,654	149,496
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Sub total (Gross income for AR)	67,654	-	-	67,654	149,496
A2 Asset and investment sales, (see table).					
	-	-	-	-	-
Sub total	-	-	-	-	-
Total receipts	67,654	-	-	67,654	149,496
A3 Payments					
Wages and payroll	45,043	-	-	45,043	40,871
Pension	2,651	-	-	2,651	-
Office suppliers	117	-	-	117	-
Insurance	143	-	-	143	-
Professional services	1,180	-	-	1,180	-
Other expenses	7,649	-	-	7,649	12,875
Bank fees	145	-	-	145	-
Advertising	700	-	-	700	1,895
Donations to AWCF Zimbabwe	41,721	-	-	41,721	77,892
Sub total	99,349	-	-	99,349	133,533
A4 Asset and investment purchases, (see table)					
	-	-	-	-	-
Sub total	-	-	-	-	-
Total payments	99,349	-	-	99,349	133,533
Net of receipts/(payments)	31,695	-	-	31,695	15,963
A5 Transfers between funds	-	-	-	-	-
A6 Cash funds last year end	46,525	-	-	46,525	30,562
Cash funds this year end	14,830	-	-	14,830	46,525

Section B Statement of assets and liabilities at the end of the period

Categories	Details	Unrestricted funds to nearest £	Restricted funds to nearest £	Endowment funds to nearest £
------------	---------	---------------------------------------	----------------------------------	------------------------------------

B1 Cash funds

	-	-	-
	-	-	-
	-	-	-
Total cash funds	14,830	-	-

(agree balances with receipts and payments account(s))

Unrestricted funds to nearest £

Restricted funds to nearest £

Endowment funds to nearest £

B2 Other monetary assets

Details

	-	-	-
	-	-	-
	-	-	-
	-	-	-
	-	-	-
	-	-	-

B3 Investment assets

Details

	Fund to which asset belongs	Cost (optional)	Current value (optional)
		-	-
		-	-
		-	-
		-	-
		-	-

B4 Assets retained for the charity's own use

Details

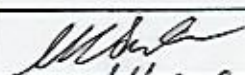
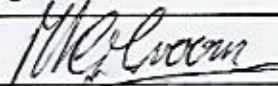
	Fund to which asset belongs	Cost (optional)	Current value (optional)
		-	-
		-	-
		-	-
		-	-
		-	-
		-	-
		-	-
		-	-
		-	-

B5 Liabilities

Details

	Fund to which liability relates	Amount due (optional)	When due (optional)
		-	
		-	
		-	
		-	
		-	

Signed by one or two trustees on behalf of all the trustees

Signature	Print Name	Date of approval
	Marina Burger-Aimson	21-Oct-25
	John Douglas C. Croome	21 Oct 25

AFRICAN WILDLIFE CONSERVATION FUND (UK)

England & Wales - Charity number 1186260

Accounts

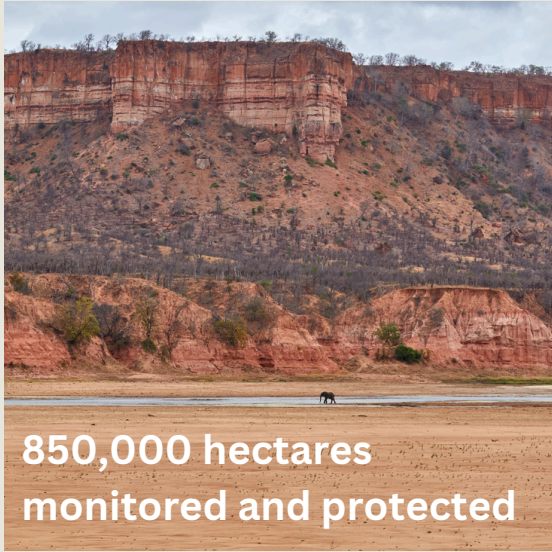
2023 Annual Report

African Wildlife Conservation Fund



African Wildlife
Conservation Fund

2023 in numbers



850,000 hectares monitored and protected



2 key protected areas patrolled.



8 female entrepreneurs expanding their sewing businesses



108 schools and surrounding communities supported



12 team members



12 Fence Guardians trained and employed



3 spoor surveys completed in 3 ecosystems



34 day trips for 750 children



12 secondary scholarship students

2023 in numbers



139 African wild dogs monitored



285 school Environmental Education lessons



6 African wild dogs saved from snare wires



4850 domestic dogs vaccinated



92 African wild dog puppies born in Savé Valley Conservancy and Gonarezhou National Park



1 attachment student joins the AWCF team



13 Cluster Competitions welcoming 2748 community members



5 Zimbabwean students supported through university



34 Conservation Clubs running in schools

Our Approach

Mission

To maintain healthy and viable populations of African Wild Dogs and other large carnivores in Zimbabwe, as well as the habitats and prey species on which they depend.

We achieve this through a combination of research, conservation, and education, with a focus on improving school education standards and community livelihoods around key protected areas.

**Less than
6000 African
wild dogs
remain in the
wild today.**

Why African Wild Dogs?

African wild dogs remain the flagship species of our conservation work.

They have a striking appearance, are intelligent, and highly interactive and caring; they are truly one of the most unique species alive today. However, listed as Africa's second most endangered large carnivore, they are in desperate need of our help and protection.

Viable populations of African wild dogs remain in only 8 African countries today, and Zimbabwe is one of these key countries. As such, the healthy wild dog populations in Savé Valley Conservancy and Gonarezhou National Park are incredibly important to protect and safeguard, for both the local and global conservation of the species.

The challenges facing African wild dogs are complex and ever constant; including, habitat loss, human persecution, disease (especially rabies), accidental by-catch in wire snares set for bushmeat, loss of prey and competition with larger carnivores like lions.

African wild dog conservation, population monitoring and research

Our work takes place within two prominent landscapes in the Zimbabwean lowveld: Savé Valley Conservancy (SVC/the conservancy) and Gonarezhou National Park (GNP/the park). These areas encompass around 800,000 hectares of space and are part of a wider, significant landscape called the Greater Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area (GLTFCA).

Savé Valley Conservancy

In Savé Valley Conservancy, **African wild dogs are stable in numbers** and remain at a reasonable and average density for the species (2.6 wild dogs/100km²).

Over the year we have continued to perform comprehensive and regular monitoring of the species, with the annual count totalling 63 adult wild dogs (compared to 61 in the 2022 annual count). Please see Figure 1 and Table 1 below for the long-term trend data of wild dogs in SVC.

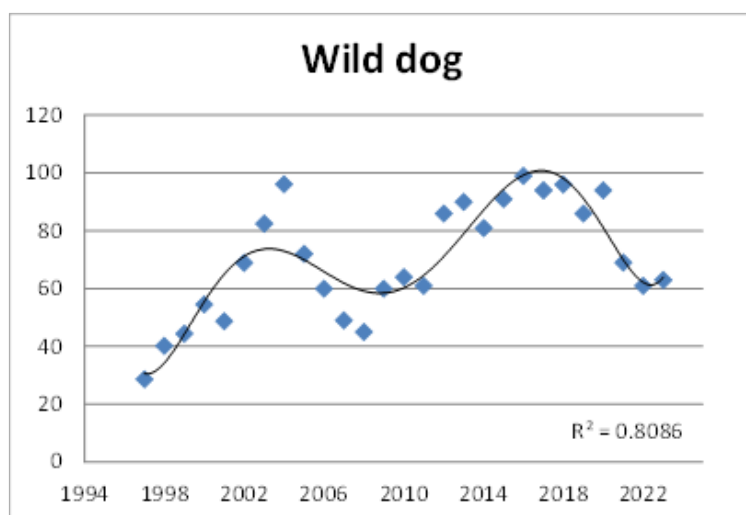


Figure 1. Trend data for African wild dogs in SVC; counts are from AWCF's Lowveld Wild Dog Project direct monitoring efforts (counts are taken from April of each year and include adult and yearling wild dogs).

Table 1. Population estimates for wild dogs in SVC for the last decade (2012-2023).

Species	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
African Wild dog	86	90	81	91	99	94	96	86	94	69	61	63

In our 2023 denning season, five of our nine resident packs denned and gave birth to puppies (similarly to five denning packs in 2022). A total of 43 puppies were born (compared to 47 in 2022). We record a 70% pup survival rate to date.

Gonarezhou National Park

This year, in conjunction with annual field surveys, AWCF conducted a comprehensive census of the wild dogs in Gonarezhou National Park. This was the first direct monitoring survey since 2020. We **report 76 adult wild dogs in the park, across 9 packs, and with at least 49 puppies born in 2023**. Similarly to SVC, estimates for the species are at their lowest in a decade (although within reasonable densities), and mirror similar and notable dips in trends for other large carnivores across the landscape.

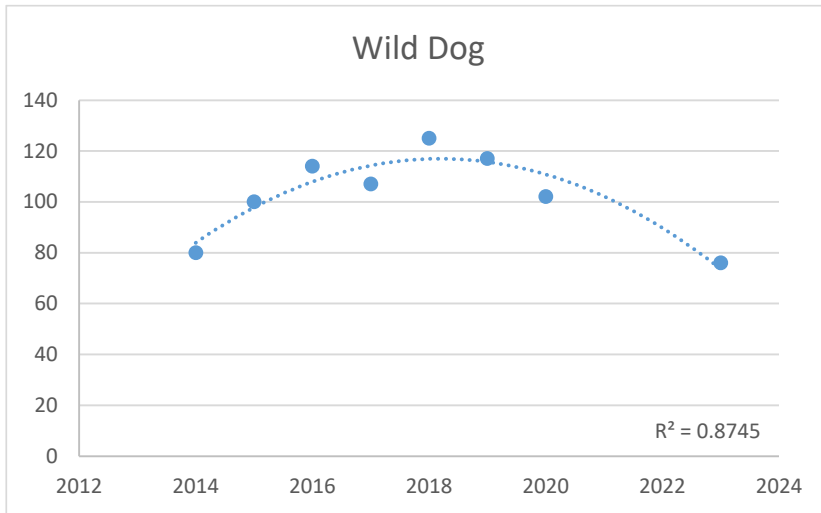
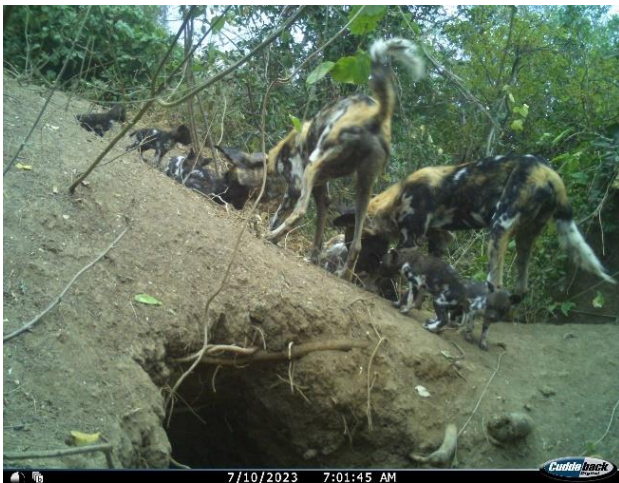


Figure 2. Trend data for African wild dogs in GNP; counts are from AWCF's direct monitoring efforts.

Annual direct monitoring efforts were not carried out in 2021 and 2022. This is due to our shift in focus to research in the Sengwe-Tchipise Wildlife Corridor south of GNP. However, it was agreed, in partnership with the Gonarezhou Conservation Trust, that AWCF would carry out direct monitoring surveys of the wild dogs in the park every 2-3 years to calibrate trend data and to stay abreast of any emerging concerns for the population.



Denning African wild dog packs in GNP. Mahenye pack with their puppies (left), and we recorded two breeding females at the Chamuchinzu pack with 18 puppies born (right).

Despite a lower-than-average wild dog population estimate, density within the park is still within expected limits and litter sizes are good, so we will continue with the every-three-year census approach unless we are concerned.

Pioneer Research: Investigating the impact of climate change on endothermic predators

Over the past few years we have been involved in a collaborative and international study aimed at understanding, projecting, and mitigating the impacts of climate change as an anthropogenic factor on the endangered African wild dog. This is a multi-site study, and the research team includes researchers from the UK, South Africa, Kenya, Botswana, USA and Switzerland, in addition to the AWCF team in Zimbabwe. The title of the project is: *'Hot Dogs: climate change impacts in an endothermic predator'*.

The **activities of the research** included:

1. AWCF team worked with international veterinarians to deploy state of the art collars (which record the daily movements) and temperature logger implants on eight wild dogs in SVC (May 2021). The movement data and core temperature of the individual wild dogs was logged and correlated with data from local weather stations, and will over time allow us to better understand how changes in ambient temperature might affect the daily movements, hunting, and provision of puppies of wild dogs.
2. Collars were removed, and explant surgeries carried out (August – November 2022).
3. The research is now in the data collation and analysis stage, and we are excited to share the outputs soon.

This research will have major implications for the conservation of African wild dogs, because it will help to target conservation action for this endangered species under climate change. Specifically, we anticipate that this work will also benefit populations of African wild dogs throughout Zimbabwe, by helping to indicate how the national wild dog population might best be managed over time, and by helping to predict its likely impact on ungulate populations. We anticipate both academic and conservation outputs from this work, and it will undoubtedly put Zimbabwe on the map as a leader in international conservation and climate science for endangered species.

Monitoring trans-boundary movements and anthropogenic impacts on wild dogs and other large carnivores

The biggest threat to adult African wild dogs and the leading cause of mortality continues to come from snare wires set for bushmeat (Figure 4). **In 2023 across SVC and GNP, we successfully saved six African wild**

dogs from snare wires. Unfortunately, four other wild dogs died from snare related injuries. This equates to 7% of the adult population of wild dogs injured / killed in snare wires compared to 15% in 2022.

The AWCF team remained active and vigilant, quickly responding to reports of wild dog injuries. Given the lower estimates of African wild dogs in both SVC and GNP compared to the previous 10 years of research, every animal that we can rescue from a snare wire injury is an accomplishment. Losing a pack member has a lasting impact on the social hierarchy of the group and weakens the pack as they are often forced to restructure which can disrupt the alpha breeding pair. This can take time and result in a reduction of puppies born, ultimately affecting population stability.



African wild dog freed from a nasty snare injury in October 2023. The snare had multiple loose wires which had caused ulcers on his neck and also on his palate from where he has bitten through.

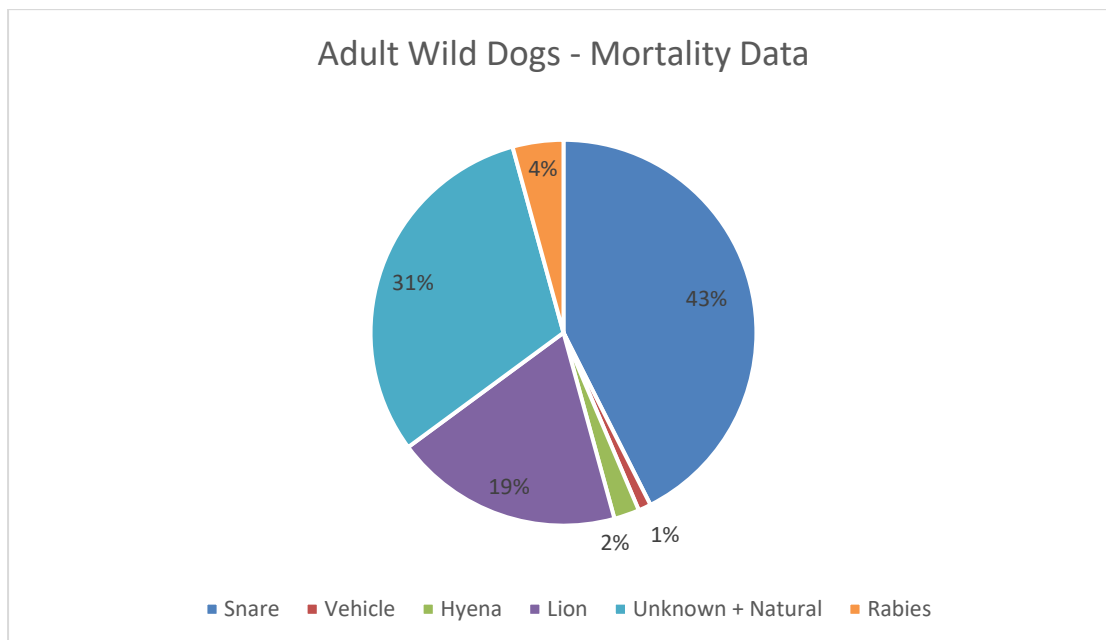


Figure 4. Mortality data for adult wild dogs between 2008 and 2023 (15 years of data collection).

In addition to close monitoring of each resident pack through traditional spoor tracking, to better understand trans-boundary movements we **make use of a geo-fencing system that alerts us to collared wild dogs**

leaving the protected areas. In mid-2023, the scouts were alerted to a female dog, Pug from Chapungu pack, dispersing out of the conservancy to the north. Pug continued to roam beyond the boundaries for various stints over the next few months, clearly in search of breeding opportunities and territory (Figure 5). Unable to find a safe niche / space, Pug eventually returned too and settled within the conservancy. This information is important when considering the potential for connectivity at the landscape level.

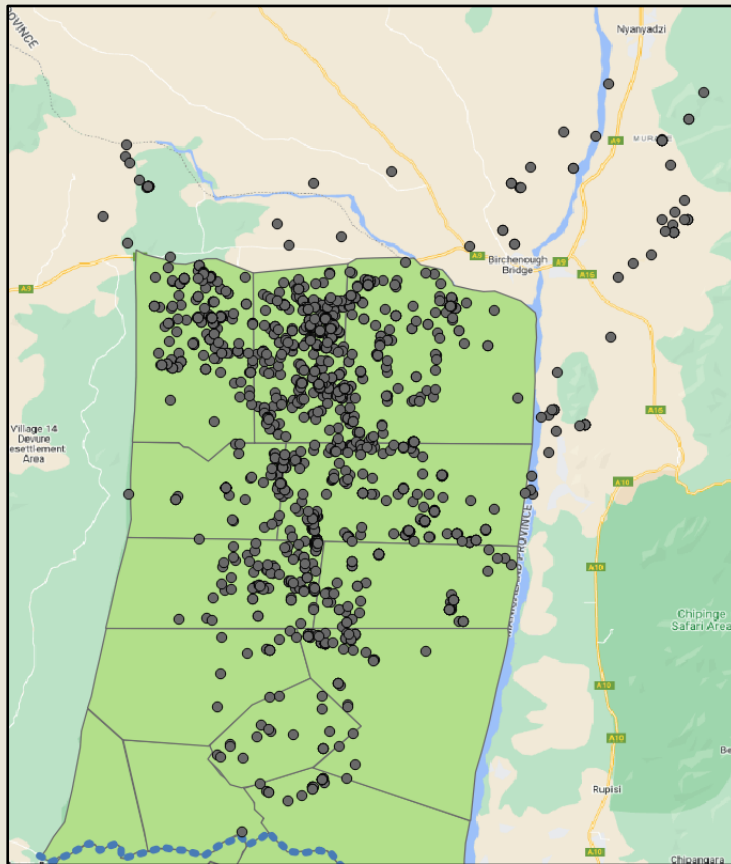


Figure 5. The movement of Pug as recorded by data from her satellite collar showing her dispersal attempts beyond the boundaries of SVC between May-November 2023.



We also relied on the use of a geo-fence and early warning system to help mitigate human-wild dog conflict when a pack of wild dogs denned in the Mahenye community north of GNP (July 2023) and goat predation escalated. Through the use of locally employed community guardians (trained by our team) and guided by notifications from the collar, we were able to temper the conflict during the denning period.

Very sadly, however, the collared female was snared (left – captured on den camera) and died (September 2023) before we were able to help her. Despite best efforts, we were unable to deploy another collar on the pack.

Long-term monitoring of resident large carnivores for conservation management

In 2023, AWCF carried out the 16th and 15th annual large carnivore spoor survey in SVC and GNP respectively (September – November 2023), contributing to long-standing data sets and providing valuable data for ecologists and management.

Savé Valley Conservancy

Exactly the same methodology has been used annually since 2008. These are methods pioneered in SVC by Davidson and Romañach (2007), and based on those used by Stander (1998) in Namibia.

The total area of SVC is 3,490km². However, the effective wildlife area (excluding the 1051km² of resettled land), comes to only 2,439km²; 1,639km² north of the Turgwe river and 800km² south of the Turgwe. In northern SVC, the total length of all transects combined was 268.15 km, giving a penetration ratio of 6.11. In southern SVC, the combined transect length was 132.4 km, giving a penetration ratio of 6.05. For the conservancy as a whole, 400.55 km were driven (penetration ratio 6.09). Transects surveyed were the same as those used in 2007-2022. Each transect was driven at a speed of between 10 and 20 km/hr with one tracker, AWCF head scout Rueben Boté, sitting on the front of the vehicle scanning for spoor. Transects ranged between 13 km and 30.5 km in length, with a mean transect length of 22.3 km. The survey was carried out between the 20th of October – 2nd of November 2023.

Table 3: Population estimates of the key carnivore species in Savé Valley Conservancy from 2012-2023.

Species	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Lion	130	115	190	284	217	223	187	205	251	118	114	102
Leopard	189	218	295	328	221	359	323	348	391	330	198	106
Spotted hyena	192	166	150	137	150	193	206	203	235	92	169	150
Brown hyena	41	50	75	80	70	107	128	146	134	137	105	69
Black backed jackal	151	199	229	241	234	296	153	187	162	90	67	38

As can be seen from the data above for SVC, and below for GNP, we have **detected a notable dip in the trends for large carnivores across the landscape** (in both protected areas) over the past few years. This is something of concern and which we are working diligently to understand timeously, and address identified causes; in close consultation with all partners and stakeholders.

To better understand the dynamics of the resident lion population in SVC, AWCF plans to partner with the conservancy to carry out a focused lion survey in mid-end 2024. The survey will not only help to provide a more accurate estimate of lion numbers (to calibrate spoor survey results), but will provide information on

the population structure and home ranges of the species too, and feed into a focused lion management strategy for the area.

Gonarezhou National Park

Exactly the same methodology has been used annually since 2008, and is the same as that used in SVC.

A total of 664 km were driven, representing a penetration ratio of 1:7.47 (total number of kilometres driven to total sample area). In the northern section, a total of 359.6km were driven as transects (penetration ratio 1:7.90) whilst in the southern section, a total of 304.4km were driven (penetration ratio 1:6.97). Transects ranged from 12km to 43.5km in length with a mean length of 24.0km. The survey took 16 days to complete, and was carried out between the 25th of September and 10th of October 2023.

Table 4: Population estimates of the five large carnivore species in Gonarezhou National Park. Data was extrapolated from the survey area for north of the Runde River between 2009-2021. In 2022 and 2023 methods were revised and included transects north of Runde River.

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Species												
Lion	64	77	116	125	54	63	181	112	155	57	73	55
Leopard	524	450	398	388	312	470	402	469	368	216	172	173
Spotted Hyena	585	760	671	642	419	479	515	516	610	191	163	137
Cheetah	113	108	75	90	37	43	40	20	54	40	15	21

The low lion numbers in the park since 2021 have been a cause of concern and highlighted the need for a more in-depth study which is now being undertaken by Gonarezhou Conservation Trust. We continue to assist with wild dog and cheetah monitoring.

Monitoring cheetah in SVC and GNP for regional and international conservation importance

We are making good progress towards obtaining and collating important historical and baseline data for cheetah in both protected areas. Both SVC and GNP are important areas for large carnivore and threatened species conservation, and have an important role to play in cheetah protection. Recent annual surveys have proven ineffective to gather an accurate understanding of the elusive species (Table 5), and so dedicated interventions are necessary. Moreso, trend data for carnivores across the landscape show a decline, making this research timely and urgent.

Table 5: Spoor encounter rate for cheetah in GNP and SVC for the past 5 years

Cheetah	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
GNP	4	12	10	4	6
SVC	0	2	0	0	1

As can be seen from Table 5, we have not been able to detect enough spoor of cheetah in either protected area through spoor surveys to be able to accurately estimate a population size, and as such we have established a dedicated individual-based monitoring for cheetah.

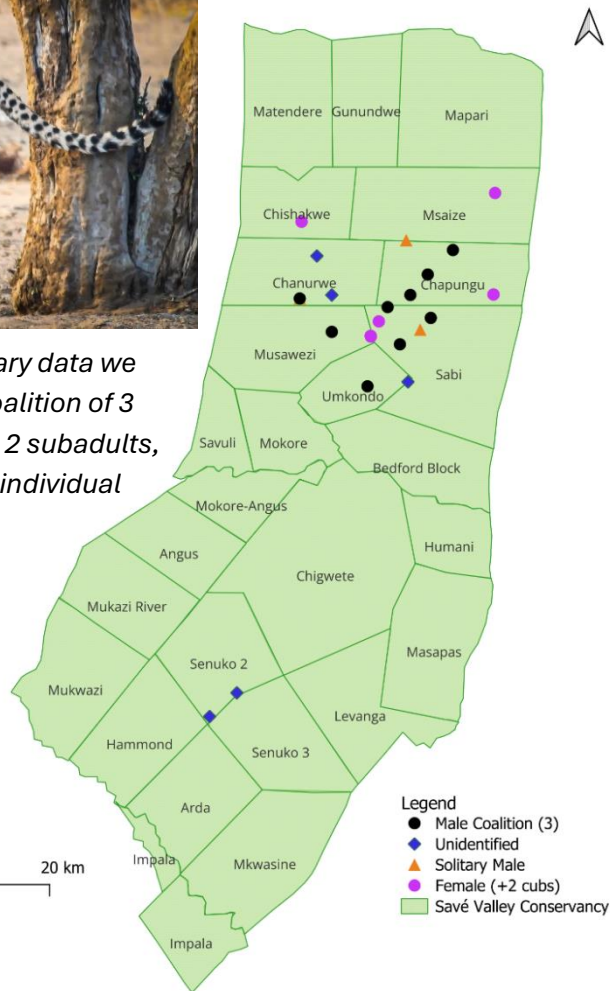
The **overarching aim** of this long-term project remains; *to develop an improved understanding of the resident cheetah population in Savé Valley Conservancy and Gonarezhou National Park, including population number, age and sex ratio, and distribution throughout the protected areas.*

Methods include increasing data collation, setting camera traps in areas showing higher cheetah activity, and utilising smart database systems. In time, and depending on what the initial data reveals, it is our intention to explore options to upscale research efforts – e.g., locating cheetah play trees, strategic and comprehensive deployment of camera traps, collaring of key individuals.

Cheetah movement in SVC



Figure 6. Based on a preliminary data we have identified at least one coalition of 3 males, a female cheetah with 2 subadults, and at least an additional 2-3 individual cheetah moving across SVC.



Through the comprehensive data compiled through this fieldwork we will continue to build on plans for a long-term monitoring program that will provide robust data upon which a management and conservation strategy can be formed for the cheetahs in SVC and GNP. In addition, we have the scope to support student projects during this process providing valuable opportunities and experience for Zimbabwean conservationists at the start of their career. For example, Nkosilathi Ngwenya, AWCF's research assistant, will be conducting his MSc project on Cheetah in SVC in 2025, relying on this baseline data.

Impact relevant research in the Sengwe-Tshipise Corridor (STC / the corridor)

AWCF's head scout, Rueben Bote, began operating fulltime in the greater Sengwe-Tshipise Corridor (STC) in July 2021. This work is being carried out with permissions from and under the authority of the Chiredzi Rural District's Council (RDC), and in collaboration with both the RDC and the Gonarezhou Conservation Trust (GCT).

The STC is recognized as a vital landscape for wildlife connectivity with evidence of use by endangered and vulnerable species like African elephants, African wild dogs, and cheetah. However, due to the depletion of the ecosystem from human encroachment, there is an urgent need for comprehensive data collation to fully understand the viability of the area as a corridor for wide-ranging carnivore species, and to drive action with regards to policies and management before the land is lost.

The key research objectives for this work remain:

- To understand the seasonal, temporal, and spatial dynamics of all large carnivore and key herbivore (elephant and buffalo) species in the corridor.
- To identify potential and/or actual barriers to the dispersal of species to gain insight into the effectiveness of the corridor.
- Provide scientific evidence to underpin imminent and long-term strategies to drive positive change to protect the STC.

We conducted our first survey in greater STC in 2014 and our comprehensive and sustained efforts since then have been vital for displaying wildlife trends and movement over time highlighting the conservation concerns for the area. A key component of this approach has been an annual spoor survey.

Annual large carnivore spoor survey, 2023

The survey was carried out between 11th September - 24th September 2023. The location of the survey was wards 13, 14 and 15 and Malipati Safari Area, covering an area of 2,665 km² in total. Head Scout Rueben Boté undertook the tracking, supported by research assistant and driver Nkosilathi Ngwenya. Oversight was provided by Fadzai Chauke from Chiredzi Rural District Council (RDC). A total of 442.6 km was driven.

As reflected by AWCF’s long-term and consistent data, both the **diversity and abundance of prey species has decreased in the corridor** (Table 5); we cannot comment on density or population estimates, and the data strongly suggests a **lack of sustainable resident populations of large carnivores**. Encounter rates are worrying low (Figure 7).

Table 6: Wildlife species detected in the corridor during 2023 survey and compared to the surveys in 2022 and 2019.

Encounter rates indicated for each species.

	1-10 encounters	11-20 encounters	21-30 encounters	31-40 encounters	41-50 encounters	>50 encounters
HERBIVORES						
Buffalo		X	X	X		
Bushbuck		X			X	
Duiker		X	X	X		
Elephant		X	X	X		
Giraffe		X			X	
Hare		X				
Impala		X	X	X		
Wildebeest		X				
Nyala		X	X	X		
Kudu		X	X	X		
Porcupine		X	X	X		
Steenbok		X	X	X		
Warthog		X	X	X		
Waterbuck		X				
White-tailed Mongoose		X	X			
Zebra		X			X	
CARNIVORES						
Aardvark		X				X
Aardwolf		X	X	X		
Bat eared fox		X				
Brown hyena		X	X	X		
Caracal		X	X			
Cheetah		X				X
Civet		X	X	X		
Genet		X	X	X		X
Honey badger		X	X			
Jackal		X	X			X

Leopard	X	X	X
Serval	X	X	X
Spotted hyena	X	X	X
Wild cat	X	X	X
African wild dog	X	X	

It is clear from Table 6 above, that the diversity of species recorded, as well as the encounter rates for most species, has notably decreased over the last few years.

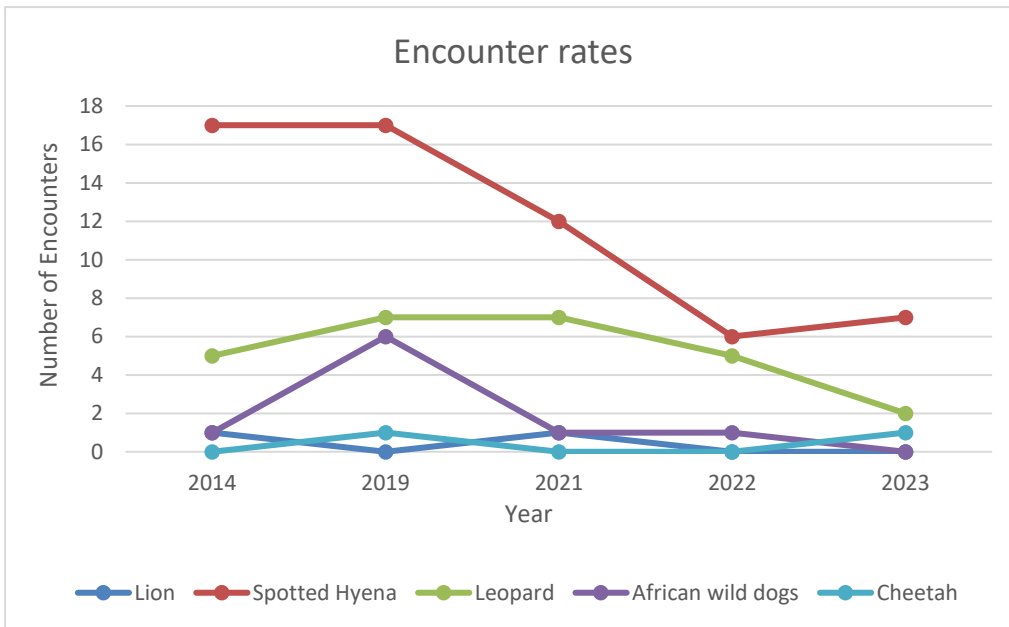


Figure 7: Encounter rates for large carnivore species over the years

Direct monitoring of large carnivores

Positively, we **did detect the presence of cheetah in the corridor** during the 2023 survey (Table 6) indicating the potential of the area for wide-ranging carnivores. In addition, and whilst we did not find any den sites for African wild dogs in 2023 in the Sengwe area, our research has **confirmed a group of 5-6 wild dogs which move between GNP and into Sengwe**. We also received a report of tracks of two wild dogs east of the corridor and near the Mozambique border (November 2023), and our African wild dog census, which was run concurrently in GNP in 2023, confirmed at least eight other resident packs in the park highlighting the importance of the Sengwe corridor area as possible range expansion for this strong source population of the endangered species.



Rueben and Nkosilathi set camera traps in strategic hotspots in an attempt to capture packs of African wild dogs and other carnivores moving into the STC, unfortunately with no captured sightings.

In August 2023, with the assistance of our partners, GCT, we **removed a snare from an African wild dog pack north of the STC**. While we were able to free the wild dog from the wire, the incident indicates the ongoing threat of snaring in the greater landscape and the urgent need for a strategy to improve security and community attitudes towards wildlife, especially with a confirmed presence of packs roaming nearby who may be attempting to disperse.

Finally, the project has recently attracted the attention and support of the Africa Range-Wide Cheetah Conservation Initiative and through them we have **recruited an MSc student to accelerate data outputs and publications for this work** and to dissemination of our results and recommendations to authorities and decision makers.



2023 Attachment Student

Every year, AWCF welcomes an attachment student from a Zimbabwean university to live and work with us on site, gaining practical experience of wildlife conservation.

Kashin Tegwere is a Bulawayo born 3rd year student at the National University of Science and Technology studying towards a bachelor of Science Honours Degree in Forest Resources and Wildlife Management.

She has a passion for wildlife ecology with a focus on African wild dogs. She has been with the project since mid-2023, has gained many new skills in research and community engagement, and is looking forward to continuing to contribute to the conservation of large carnivores and commencing her research project.



Education and Outreach in the schools surrounding GNP and SVC

We have a long history of very positively influencing environmental learning in the schools we support (Figure 8). Not only do children show increased knowledge and improved attitudes with regards to conservation and environmental issues after exposure to our Environmental Education Program (EE) for one year, but we have noticed that our sustained presence in the schools over the last 12 years has positively influenced the baseline knowledge of the children too (from an average of 15% in 2012 to 68% in 2022).

In addition, our day trip activities for students are also helping to improve children’s knowledge and attitudes about wildlife conservation and protected areas, both in the short and long-term; with **survey data showing knowledge retention and positive attitude change six to twelve months after the day trips** (Figure 9).

Importantly, we are **consistently seeing positive action and behavioural change** from our supported schools. Some examples from the past year include;

- Negwari Primary children made their own litter bins and recycling stations with posters throughout their school to reduce litter.
- Gully reclamation projects around school yards, in response to extensive soil erosion and areas that become impassable and dangerous in heavy rains, causing problems in accessing the schools.
- Chikonwe Primary children planted a tree next to their handwashing station to put excess water to good use and put into action the concepts that they learnt during the AWCF-provided 'World Around Us' lesson.

Children’s knowledge of, and attitude toward, conservation after being part of our EE program.

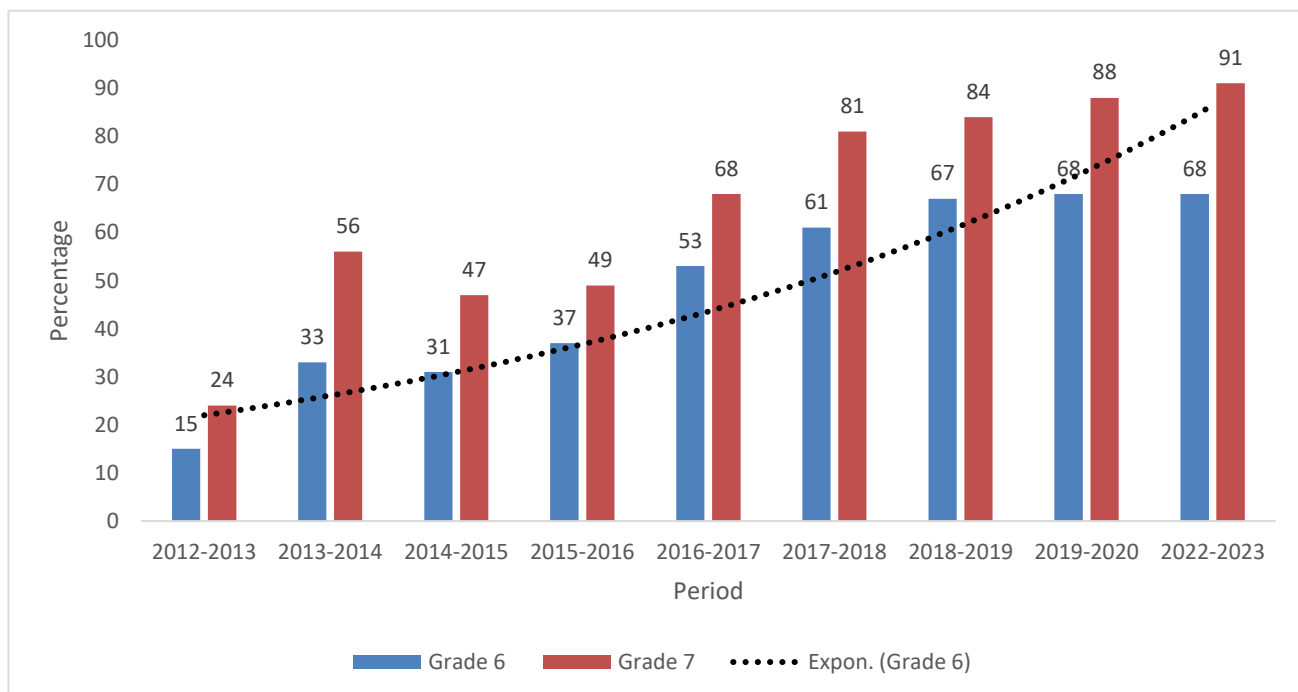


Figure 8. Overall percentage increase in children’s knowledge, and understanding of, and attitude towards, wild dogs and other large carnivores and conservation in general from Grade 6 (blue) to Grade 7 (red) after one year’s exposure to our program for the period 2012-2023. The same children were surveyed a year apart. N = 180 schools and 180 students (10 boys and 10 girls were surveyed across 20 schools each year). [Due to disruptions from the Covid-19 pandemic survey data was inadequate / incomplete for the period 2020-2022].

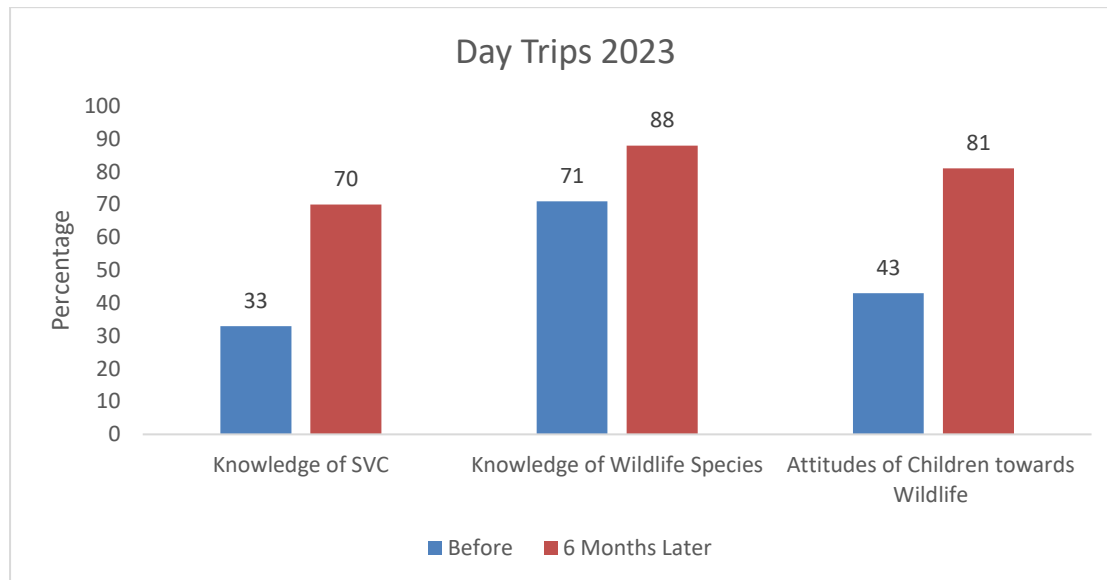


Figure 9. On average children display long-term knowledge retention and positive attitude change after our day trips. N = 30 children across three schools. The same children were surveyed six months later.

Similarly in GNP, we saw an **increase from an average of 54% across all concepts to an average score of 94%** when the same children were surveyed nine months after the day trip (N = 20 children across four schools).

To further investigate the impact of our education program, we have joined a Conservation Education Network and are collaborating with other organisations across Africa who also do conservation education, to share resources, ideas and data. We will also be part of a professional M&E program, which should both provide formal data on existing impact as well as guidance for adaptations to improve impact. These results will be published.

Key outputs of our education and outreach work in 2023 includes:

- As part of our environmental education (EE) program we carried out **EE lessons to 10,644 grade 6 students in 108 primary schools adjacent to SVC and GNP.**
- In 2023, **we hosted 34 day trips in total** – 14 educational day trips into SVC involving 280 students, 102 teachers and 28 School Development Committee (SDC) members (June 2023); and 20 day trips into GNP for 470 students, 108 heads and teachers, 34 SDC members, and two Ministry of Education Officials (October 2023).

Day trips for groups of primary school students and their teachers are one of the most anticipated activities in our community program. The trips give participants a rare opportunity to experience and learn more about wildlife in its natural habitat as they enjoy game drives through safari areas and visit points of significance. Throughout the day we familiarise participants with aspects of wildlife management and the importance of its protection, including the career opportunities found in the fields of conservation and tourism. The trips provide local children with aspirational role models as they meet ecologists, rangers, wildlife scouts and team members from nearby tourism ranches.

We carry out these trips for students primarily, but believe it is incredibly important to involve leaders and influencers in the communities too, including school heads, teachers, school development committee members, ward councillors etc. As one of the key activities of our program, we believe in constantly evaluating the impact of the day trips (Figure 9).



Students show a clear improvement in their attitude and knowledge about the protected areas and its wildlife after attending a day trip with our team.

- In October, we invited **34 schools to participate in a training workshop to improve their extra-curricular conservation clubs** - 97 teachers attended across two days and **four new clubs were established**. The well-attended clubs provide children with the opportunity to learn more about the environment, their role in protecting it and sustainable agriculture practices and empowers them to spread the conservation message.
- We **distributed 1,000 solar lights to 20 primary schools**. The lights are borrowed from school libraries along with library books for learners to take home and use for reading, study and homework in the evenings.
- Hosted **four youth ball games where 220 adolescents competed in soccer and netball competitions**. The youth make up the majority of community members in our target areas. Often, due to poverty, these young people are forced to drop out of school and are at risk of engaging in illegal and damaging practices such as bushmeat poaching. These sports tournaments, closely

linked to our cluster competitions (with the final played on the same day), are a way to engage the youth in dialogue around the impact of their actions and choices.

- Carried out 13 annual **conservation interschool (cluster) competitions** benefitting 82 primary schools and directly involving 820 participants, 276 teachers and 1,652 engaged observers.



Students eagerly present their poster on the cheetah to the audience (left), and Chipinge District Schools Inspector Mr Nhamo presenting the first prize to Mwanyisa primary (right).

Providing scholarships for students to attend secondary school

We **continue to support (with tuition and welfare) our 12 secondary secondary school students and five university scholars through our scholarship program.** This support included a conservation and leadership field course in December 2023.

These students have been especially selected for their educational attainment, commitment to their studies and showing an active interest in pursuing a conservation related career. Throughout the year we support them with school uniforms and supplies, with exam and tuition fees and with welfare support to allow them to focus on achieving their goals. These children are all needy, and none of the students would have had the opportunity to attend secondary school or university without our support. The students are known as Predator Scholars, in order to maintain the link between the wildlife and the benefit.

The **annual scholarship course** (always hosted at our project base in SVC), alongside equipping the children with sound conservation knowledge, includes team building and confidence work, as well as career development and professional skills. This is in an effort to prepare them for work or study opportunities.

Understanding and addressing human-wildlife conflict in the lowveld landscape

We have made significant progress in addressing this goal over the past year. In close consultation with SVC, and with funding from USAID Resilience Anchors Project, we have taken the first steps in developing locally relevant, RDC approved, and sustainable human-wildlife coexistence (HWCx) strategies in the south-eastern lowveld.

In October, we hosted three high level HWCx meetings in three districts: Bikita, Chipinge and Chiredzi, welcoming 71 stakeholders. This was followed by 11 ward level meetings, attended by 843 enthusiastic community members. The meetings were largely positive and interactive with an exchange of new ideas and strategies to protect important wildlife species from human threats and to mitigate the impact wildlife have on the livelihoods of nearby villages.



We engaged deeply with community members, facilitating accessible opportunities for discussion and decision making.

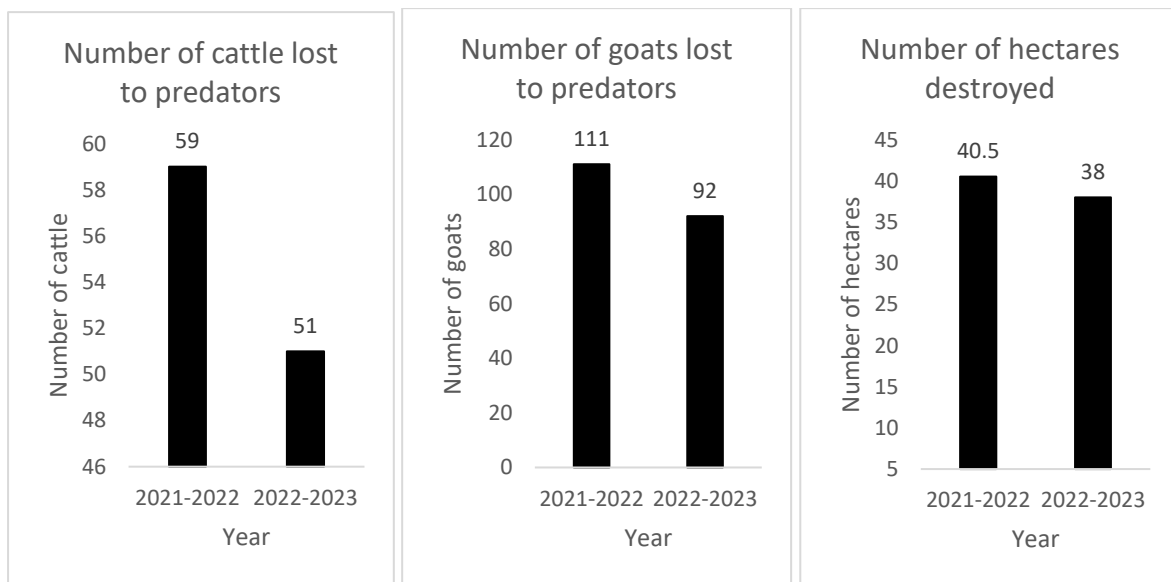
This is the **start of a long-term project** which will set up the framework for reshaping human-wildlife conflict (HWC) around SVC. Through the recruitment of >30 locally placed individuals we will facilitate the on-going collection and collation of HWC data which will guide targeted approaches to mitigate the conflict. Mitigation measures will include tried and tested approaches such as, mobile kraals, geo-fencing for early alerts, guidance on herding practices, wildlife guardians stationed in the communities etc. This work is still in its infancy, but we are progressing quickly and will have much more to report soon!

As part of our commitment to reducing HWC in the lowveld, in 2023 we **expanded our Community Fence Guardians Program**, and secured funding (2023-2024) to include **another 30 ladies in our garment making vocational training scheme**. Both programs are positively impacting livelihoods and relieving HWC pressures.



Some of our fence guardians lady on patrol along the boundary of SVC (left), and our vocational training scheme started with 8 ladies in 2021 and will soon include another 30! (right).

As part of our evaluation of the fence guardians program, baseline surveys were carried out in May 2022 prior to the start of the pilot program, and respondents were surveyed again in May 2023 after one year of the program. Findings from the survey conducted in three villages (Village 15, 19A and B) in Ward 25, showed that cattle predation decreased by 13% and goats lost to predators decreased by 17%. Additionally, the survey showed a 5% decrease in the number of hectares destroyed by wild animals.



Figures 10, 11, and 12: Respondents were surveyed from 44 households living in Ward 25, nearby to the section of the perimeter fence being maintained by the fence guardians. We will carry out follow up surveys in May 2024.

In addition to the conservation impact we are seeing, the **project has proven to be transformative for the women** who have undertaken the role of fence guardian. A regular salary has enabled them to become more food secure, pay the school fees for their dependents and invest in other enterprising activities to provide a

better standard of living for their families. For two ladies, the revenue generated from the work, and their other enterprises, is used to pay local boys to look after their livestock while they are working on the fence – providing additional employment and further helping to reduce human-wildlife conflict.

We are seeing **similar benefits for the ladies involved in our garment making vocational training scheme**. In 2021, eight women graduated from our three month vocational training course in sewing and tailoring. Sharing just two sewing machines between them, they began to build their businesses, providing services to their villages.

In April – June 2023, we facilitated a refresher training course where their techniques were refined, new skills were learnt, and best practice shared between the group. Now their businesses are thriving with some women earning up to \$100 income per month, crafting school and church uniforms, women's skirts, and made-to-measure garments. We look forward to including another 30 ladies in this program soon!

Supporting anti-poaching efforts to mitigate the threat from snaring



The AWCF scouts ready for action; to save snared African wild dogs and support anti-poaching efforts.

Effective anti-poaching is fundamental to fight the threat of snare wires and deter bushmeat poachers. Our scouts have proven to be a great asset to the anti-poaching efforts in both SVC and GNP. Any suspicious human tracks encountered have been swiftly reported to the anti-poaching authorities for investigation; helping to maximise coverage of vast areas. Reports of human tracks or snare wires assist in protecting wild dogs, as we can then identify poaching hot spots. In the last six months of 2023, the SVC Antipoaching Unit reported a total of 318 snare traps removed from within SVC and 40 arrests made.



Rabies Vaccination Campaigns

We recognise the importance of protecting people and wildlife from rabies disease and assisting with domestic animal welfare. Given the potential devastating effect a rabies outbreak could have for local wild dogs we embarked a rabies vaccination campaign in Bikita District in September and October, targeting six villages around Savé Valley Conservancy.

Characterised by high rates of unemployment and poverty, people living in these areas cannot afford the US\$1 cost of vaccinating their pets.

4850 dogs were vaccinated (93% of the population), well exceeding the threshold to significantly reduce the possibility of an outbreak.



AWCF peer-reviewed publications in 2023

- Tijmen de Lorm, Catharine Horswill, Daniella Rabaiotti, Robert Ewers, Rosemary Groom, Jessica Watermeyer & Rosie Woodroffe. (2023). Optimising the automated recognition of individual animals to support population monitoring. Authorea. DOI: 10.22541/au.167845477.77416758/v1
- Neil R. Jordan, Krystyna A. Golabek, Courtney J. Marneweck, David G. Marneweck, Moreangels M. Mbizah, Dedan Ngatia, Daniella Rabaiotti, Botello Tshimologo, and Jessica Watermeyer. (2023). Hunting Behavior and Social Ecology of African Wild Dogs (Chapter 6). M. Srinivasan, B. Würsig (eds.), *Social Strategies of Carnivorous Mammalian Predators*, Fascinating Life Sciences, https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-29803-5_6
- Comley, J., Wijers, M., Leslie, A., Groom, R., Watermeyer, J. (2023). Finding a safe space: denning range dynamics of African wild dogs in Zimbabwe. *African Journal of Ecology; AJE13140 – In press, February 2023.*

Conclusion

Throughout 2023, we continued to implement impactful activities that protected African wild dogs, their prey species and the communities that co-exist with them across the landscape. Looking ahead, our focus now lies on sustaining these efforts and capitalizing on the momentum that our team have created through their field conservation and community outreach activities. Our organizational strategy remains ambitious, while realistically reflecting the immediate conservation needs of the landscape and considering a long-term plan for wildlife conservation in the south-eastern lowveld of Zimbabwe.

AWCF's main partners are:





Section A

Independent Examiner's Report

**Report to the trustees/
members of**

Charity Name
African Wildlife Conservation Fund (UK)

**On accounts for the year
ended**

31 December 2023

**Charity no
(if any)**

1186260

Set out on pages

3 + 4

I report to the trustees on my examination of the accounts of the above charity ("the Trust") for the year ended 31 December 2023.

**Responsibilities and
basis of report**

As the charity trustees of the Trust, you are responsible for the preparation of the accounts in accordance with the requirements of the Charities Act 2011 ("the Act").

I report in respect of my examination of the Trust's accounts carried out under section 145 of the 2011 Act and in carrying out my examination, I have followed the applicable Directions given by the Charity Commission under section 145(5)(b) of the Act.

**Independent
examiner's statement**

I have completed my examination. I confirm that no material matters have come to my attention in connection with the examination which gives me cause to believe that in, any material respect:

- accounting records were not kept in accordance with section 130 of the Act or
- the accounts do not accord with the accounting records

I have no concerns and have come across no other matters in connection with the examination to which attention should be drawn in order to enable a proper understanding of the accounts to be reached.

Signed: *MD Calvert*

Date: 22 October 2024

Name: Mark Daniel Calvert

**Relevant professional
qualification(s) or body
(if any):**

Fellow Chartered Accountant, ICAEW

Address:

206 Eng Kong Garden, Singapore 599301

Only complete if the examiner needs to highlight matters of concern (see CC32, Independent examination of charity accounts: directions and guidance for examiners).

Give here brief details of any items that the examiner wishes to disclose.

None



CHARITY COMMISSION
FOR ENGLAND AND WALES

African Wildlife Conservation Fund (UK)

1186260

Receipts and payments accounts

CC16a

For the period from	1-Jan-23	To	31-Dec-23
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Section A Receipts and payments

	Unrestricted funds to the nearest £	Restricted funds to the nearest £	Endowment funds to the nearest £	Total funds to the nearest £	Last year to the nearest £
A1 Receipts					
Donations	149,496	-	-	149,496	93,876
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Sub total (Gross income for AR)	149,496	-	-	149,496	93,876
A2 Asset and investment sales, (see table).					
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Sub total	-	-	-	-	-
Total receipts	149,496	-	-	149,496	93,876
A3 Payments					
US\$ Purchases for AWCF in Zimbabwe	64,865	-	-	64,865	40,357
Employee expenses	40,871	-	-	40,871	18,494
Vehicle maintenance, repairs and fuel	13,027	-	-	13,027	-
Advertising and marketing	1,895	-	-	1,895	4,580
Other expenses	12,875	-	-	12,875	7,199
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Sub total	133,533	-	-	133,533	70,630
A4 Asset and investment purchases, (see table)					
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Sub total	-	-	-	-	-
Total payments	133,533	-	-	133,533	70,630
Net of receipts/(payments)	15,963	-	-	15,963	23,246
A5 Transfers between funds	-	-	-	-	-
A6 Cash funds last year end	30,562	-	-	30,562	7,316
Cash funds this year end	46,525	-	-	46,525	30,662

Section B Statement of assets and liabilities at the end of the period

Categories	Details	Unrestricted funds to nearest £	Restricted funds to nearest £	Endowment funds to nearest £
B1 Cash funds	Cash at bank	46,525	-	-
		-	-	-
		-	-	-
	Total cash funds	46,525	-	-

(agree balances with receipts and payments account(s))



	Details	Unrestricted funds to nearest £	Restricted funds to nearest £	Endowment funds to nearest £
B2 Other monetary assets		-	-	-
		-	-	-
		-	-	-
		-	-	-
		-	-	-
		-	-	-

	Details	Fund to which asset belongs	Cost (optional)	Current value (optional)
B3 Investment assets			-	-
			-	-
			-	-
			-	-
			-	-

	Details	Fund to which asset belongs	Cost (optional)	Current value (optional)
B4 Assets retained for the charity's own use			-	-
			-	-
			-	-
			-	-
			-	-
			-	-
			-	-
			-	-

	Details	Fund to which liability relates	Amount due (optional)	When due (optional)
B5 Liabilities			-	
			-	
			-	
			-	
			-	

Signed by one or two trustees on behalf of all the trustees

Signature	Print Name	Date of approval
	AMY HOWARD	27/10/24
	JOHN GROOM	28/10/24



Section A

Independent Examiner's Report

**Report to the trustees/
members of**

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**On accounts for the year
ended**

31 December 2023

**Charity no
(if any)**

1186260

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Signed: *MD Calvert*

Date: 22 October 2024

Name: Mark Daniel Calvert

**Relevant professional
qualification(s) or body
(if any):**

Fellow Chartered Accountant, ICAEW

Address:

206 Eng Kong Garden, Singapore 599301

Only complete if the examiner needs to highlight matters of concern (see CC32, Independent examination of charity accounts: directions and guidance for examiners).

Give here brief details of any items that the examiner wishes to disclose.

None

AFRICAN WILDLIFE CONSERVATION FUND (UK)

England & Wales - Charity number 1186260

Accounts



*African Wildlife
Conservation Fund*

African Wildlife Conservation Fund 2022 Annual Report





African Wildlife Conservation Fund Annual Report
January 2022 – December 2022
Ms Jessica Watermeyer and Dr Rosemary Groom

Summary

In 2022, the work of African Wildlife Conservation Fund (AWCF) continued to make impact in the Zimbabwean lowveld for both people and animals. We remain committed to environmental conservation for large carnivores and improved livelihoods for communities living in neighbouring villages.

African wild dogs continued to do well the south-east lowveld. In Gonarezhou National Park (GNP) the trend for the species has remained stable allowing us to take a step back from our year-round monitoring of the packs and shift our efforts to focus on ecological research in critical spaces on the fringes of the park; and potentially more space for wild dogs and other carnivores. In Savé Valley Conservancy (SVC) however, African wild dogs have decreased in numbers over the last two years, and whilst this is part of the natural 'boom and bust' cycle typical of the species and their numbers remain at a healthy density for the size of the protected area, it is a situation that we are keeping a close eye on. We are working hard to mitigate the threats faced by the species and to provide safe space for the packs to recover.

Emerging out of the Covid-19 pandemic, we were able to get our community programs back to near full capacity and return to schools to deliver successful environmental education initiatives. We were delighted to invite children and teachers back into the GNP and the SVC for inspiring day trips to discover the wonders of their country. Our popular conservation cluster competitions received great participation from the community as children shared their knowledge and creativity through art, dance, drama, and poetry. And we were able to establish more conservation clubs in new schools, where children explored the ways they can contribute to a clean environment through plant and tree planting, community litter clean up campaigns and gaining more knowledge about climate change.

Our dedication to investing in Zimbabwean youth and encouraging study and skills development in the field of conservation, science and research remained as strong as ever. We are proud of the fact that seven students who completed attachment placements with AWCF over the years have secured related employment across the country.

Our commitment to supporting the wider community remained strong as we delivered rabies vaccination campaigns across two districts, vaccinating 3,070 domestic dogs against the disease. This helps to not only keep the dogs and their owners protected from the disease, but also reduces the risk of transfer into wildlife areas where African wild dogs and other animals can be infected – a win for everyone!

Excitingly, we launched a new community initiative – the Community Fence Guardians. Here, we have employed and trained local women in a new role to maintain sections of the boundary fence of SVC. Not only are the women supporting their community by reducing the threat of wild animals entering their villages and of livestock wandering into wildlife areas, but they are also able to provide for their families by receiving a salary.

And finally, alongside our hands-on carnivore conservation and community programs, we have been contributing to international research to better understand the impact of climate change on animals.

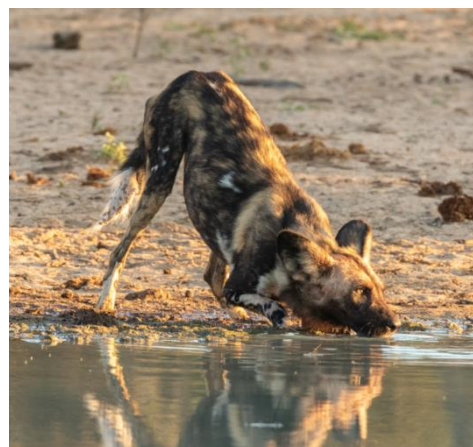
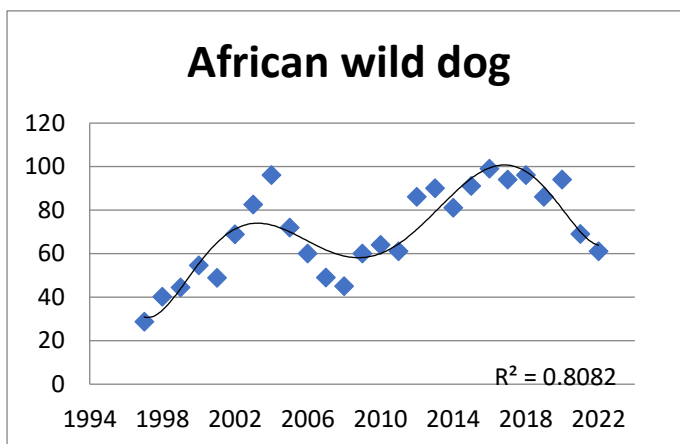
It's been a busy year, but we head into 2023 with renewed motivation and a strong foundation to build on our existing programs and continue to explore more ways that we can facilitate human-wildlife co-existence in the Zimbabwean lowveld - creating an environment where both wildlife and people can thrive.

African wild dog conservation, population monitoring and research

Our work takes place within two prominent landscapes in the Zimbabwean lowveld: Savé Valley Conservancy (SVC/the conservancy) and Gonarezhou National Park (GNP/the park). These areas encompass around 800,000 hectares of space and are part of a wider, significant landscape called the Greater Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area (GLTFCA).

1. Savé Valley Conservancy

In the conservancy, African wild dogs remain at their lowest count in 10 years. Across the year, we continued to perform comprehensive and regular monitoring of the species with the annual count totalling 61 adult wild dogs (a reduction from 69 in the 2021 annual count). Despite a decline, the conservancy's wild dogs remain at a reasonable and average density for the species (2.5 wild dogs / 100km²) and our recorded figures are consistent with the long-term trend of the species to 'boom and bust'.



Wild dogs being caught in snare wire set for bushmeat continues to be the biggest threat to our resident packs. This year, we saved five African wild dogs from snare wires, recorded one wild dog dead from bushmeat poaching and had reports of three additional dogs carrying snare wires, whom we were unable to help. This equates to 15% of the adult population of wild dogs in SVC injured / killed in snare wires compared to 6% in 2021.



Denning season saw five resident packs produce puppies (down from nine denning packs in 2021). A total of 47 puppies were born (compared to 71 in 2021). The survival rate of puppies has increased from 51% in 2021 to 57% in 2022.

A dip in the population status of wild dogs was anticipated by our team, due to the impact of snare wires on dominant dogs and the re-structuring of some of the resident packs, leading to less experienced breeding pairs and smaller litter sizes (typical of younger mothers). As such, the conservancy's packs have been a little more fragile and vulnerable this past year, but we are confident that so long as AWCF and partners can mitigate the detrimental effects of snare-wire poaching, the species will naturally recover and rise through another 'boom' stage in the coming years as they grow in experience.

2. Gonarezhou National Park

In Gonarezhou National Park, we are pleased to report that the population of African wild dogs remains stable at around 100 – 120 adult wild dogs. We continue to work closely with Gonarezhou Conservation Trust to oversee the population, however we no longer comprehensively and directly monitor wild dogs in the park. That said, denning season surveys will be carried out every 2-3 years to calibrate annual surveys and ensure we stay vigilant and responsive to any changes in the population. We will be carrying out a denning survey between May-September 2023.



African wild dogs in the Zimbabwean lowveld.

Pioneer Research: Investigating the impact of climate change on endothermic predators

Over the course of 2021 and 2022, we were involved in a collaborative and international study aimed at understanding, projecting, and mitigating the impacts of climate change as an anthropogenic factor on the endangered African wild dog. This is a multi-site study, and the research team includes researchers from the UK, South Africa, Kenya, Botswana, USA, and Switzerland, in addition to the AWCF team in Zimbabwe. The title of the project is: 'Hot Dogs: *climate change impacts in an endothermic predator*'.

Our contribution to this research involved our team working with international veterinarians to deploy state of the art collars to record the daily movements, and temperature logger implants to record daily temperatures of eight African wild dogs. The movement data and core temperature of the individual wild dogs was logged and correlated with data from local weather stations and will over time allow us

Long-term monitoring of resident large carnivores for conservation management

In 2022, AWCF carried out the 15th and 14th annual large carnivore spoor survey in SVC and GNP respectively (September – October 2022) contributing to long-standing data sets and providing valuable data for ecologists and management. The same methodology has been used annually since 2008 and was pioneered in SVC by Davidson and Romañach (2007).

1. Savé Valley Conservancy

In SVC, the results of this survey highlight lower estimates for lion and black backed jackal in particular. This follows the worrying recent trend of an unexpected decline across large carnivore species in the area as shown in the table below.

Species	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Lion	130	115	190	284	217	223	187	205	251	118	114
Leopard	189	218	295	328	221	359	323	348	391	330	198
Spotted hyena	192	166	150	137	150	193	206	203	235	92	169
Brown hyena	41	50	75	80	70	107	128	146	134	137	105
Black backed jackal	151	199	229	241	234	296	153	187	162	90	67

Population estimates of the key carnivore species in Savé Valley Conservancy from 2012-2022.

We are working closely with SVC to try and understand what may be causing these changes, and to be proactive with management decisions where necessary.

2. Gonarezhou National Park

In 2022 we revised our approach to our annual spoor survey in GNP for the first time in 13 years. This was in light of concerning and low estimates for lions and spotted hyena in the park, as well as a notable dip in leopards which we picked up in 2021. Our results at the time were corroborated by the results of a WildCRU camera trap study conducted in 2021 (Loveridge et al 2022).

Species	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022
Lion	31	45	72	64	77	116	125	54	63	181	112	155	57	66	73
Leopard	255	441	414	524	450	398	388	312	470	402	469	368	216	159	172
Spotted hyena	407	489	553	585	760	671	642	419	479	515	516	610	191	125	163
Wild dog				47		80	100	114	107	125	117	102	*	*	*

Population estimates of the key carnivore species in Gonarezhou National Park from 2009-2022.

** We do not estimate for wild dogs using spoor counts, but from direct monitoring, and with AWCF's shift to work beyond the boundaries of the park in July 2021 we do not have direct monitoring data for the species.*

Our adapted approach to this survey ensures we remain relevant and proactive in our research. The results from the 2022 survey suggest that the estimates for lion, spotted hyena and leopard in GNP remain low, compared to the trend data for the past few years. We continue to work closely with our partners, Gonarezhou Conservation Trust, and to assist with the management of the carnivore guild in the park.

Full reports for both the GNP and SVC annual spoor surveys are available.

Monitoring cheetah in SVC and GNP for regional and international conservation importance

GONAREZHOU
A CONSERVATION PARTNERSHIP

GNP LION, CHEETAH & WILD DOG SURVEY TO MONITOR DISTRIBUTION AND POPULATION DYNAMICS

Have you seen lions, cheetahs or wild dogs? Please help us find them!

What to look out for!

Location: Describe where you saw the them and take GPS co-ordinates if you can.

Date & Time: On which date and at what time did you see them?

Number: How many were there? (adult males, adult females and pups/cubs.)

Kindly share your sightings of lions, cheetahs or wild dogs with our research team on email: research@gonarezhou.org or lionresearch@gonarezhou.org

Visual Sightings

- Note distinguishing marks, e.g. scars or natural ear tears.
- Estimate the size of pups/cubs; small, ½ adult or near adult size.
- **TAKE PHOTOS!** For lions, the best ID photos include close ups of the left and right side of the animal's face, showing the *whisker spots*. For wild dogs & cheetahs, *full body side photos* (both sides of each animal seen is preferable). Other photos are welcome and useful too.

STAY SAFE when taking photos!

SIGHTINGS OF OTHER LARGE CARNIVORES ARE GREATLY APPRECIATED

AWCF
African Wildlife Conservation Fund

It is well understood that spoor surveys are not an appropriate technique for monitoring cheetah, which naturally occur at low densities and are a wide-ranging and elusive species.

It is for this reason that AWCF, in partnership with SVC and GNP, will assist with more focused research on the species in both protected areas. The overarching aim of this long-term project will be; *to develop an improved understanding of the resident cheetah population in Savé Valley Conservancy and Gonarezhou National Park, including population number, age and sex ratio, and distribution throughout the protected area.*

While this work is still in its infancy, we are making good progress towards obtaining and collating important historical and baseline data for the species in both protected areas.

Based on a preliminary data we have identified at least one coalition of 3 males, a female cheetah with 2 cubs, and at least an additional 3-4 individual cheetah moving across SVC. Considering that in the 2022 annual spoor survey we did not detect one track for cheetah, the emerging data is encouraging and emphasises that direct monitoring is the most appropriate method for censusing cheetah.

In GNP, we had a rare and exciting sighting of 6 cheetah at Swimuwini Camp turnoff in June 2022, believed to be a mother and 5 cubs. Further, on the 22nd of March 2022, whilst surveying the Sengwe-Tshipise Corridor, we detected spoor for 2 cheetah in the corridor.

Impact relevant research in the Sengwe-Tshipise Corridor (STC / the corridor)

Bordering the renowned Gonarezhou National Park, the Sengwe-Tshipise Corridor stretches from GNP along the Mozambique–Zimbabwe border, connecting to South Africa’s Kruger National Park. The STC is recognised as a vital landscape for wildlife connectivity with AWCF’s research effort over the years providing evidence of use by endangered and vulnerable species like African elephants, African wild dogs and cheetah.

However, due to the depletion of the ecosystem from human encroachment, there is an urgent need for continued and comprehensive data collation to fully understand the viability of the area as a corridor for wide-ranging carnivore species, and to drive action with regards to policies and management before the land is lost.

AWCF’s head scout, Rueben Bote, began operating fulltime in the corridor since July 2021, tasked with understanding the dynamics of all large carnivore and key herbivore (elephant and buffalo) and to identify barriers to the dispersal of species through the corridor.

Locating a breeding wild dog pack to the north of the corridor was a major output for 2022. We found a den-site for an African wild dog pack on the 1st of June in Malipati Safari Area. The pack was confirmed at four adults; two males and two females, and very interestingly both females bred and gave birth to puppies (something that we have observed in 32% of our packs on average over 14 years of data in Savé Valley Conservancy). We continued to monitor the pack and in October 2022 the pack stood at seven wild dogs (4 adults and 3 remaining puppies).

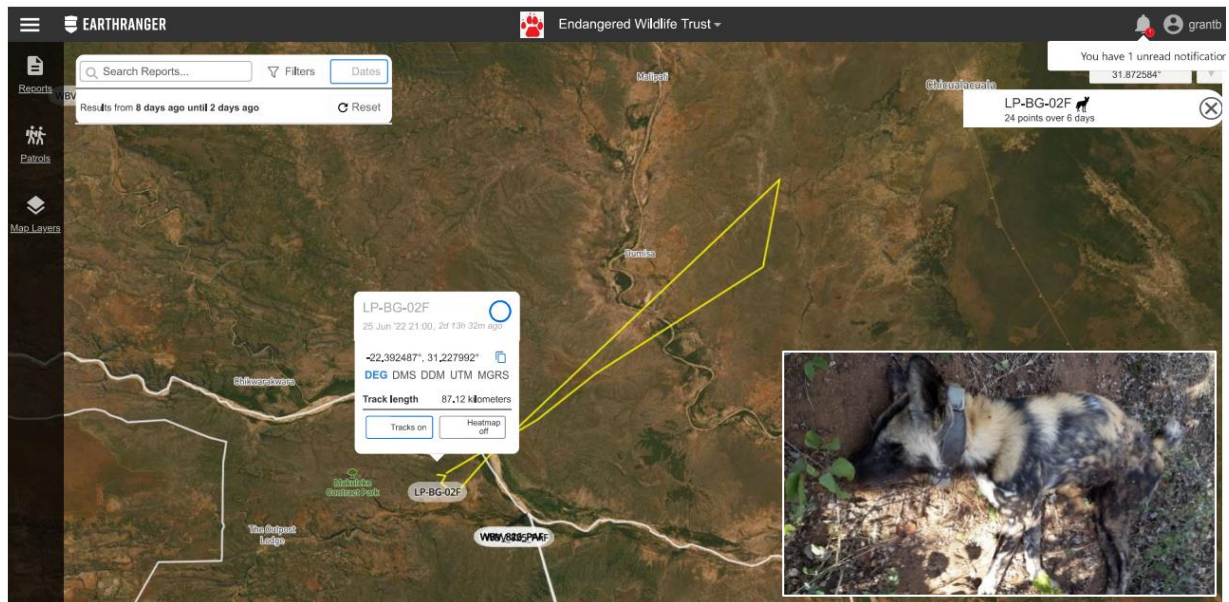


Left to right: A camera trap image showing the different sized puppies at the den. The pack was hassled often by spotted hyena.

We also picked up spoor for three wild dogs on the Mozambique boundary, heading south (recorded on the 26th of October 2022), and more recently have been sighting another group of four wild dogs which we believe is moving further east and south into the corridor; we will continue monitoring both packs.

Importantly, we also recorded a dispersal attempt of one wild dog from South Africa into the STC. We received a report (21st of June 2022) from colleagues at the Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT) in South Africa (who monitor collared African wild dogs in the north of the Kruger National Park - KNP) of a male wild dog who dispersed from South Africa and moved north into Zimbabwe and into the STC. The wild dog crossed over into the corridor but didn’t stay long – he turned around and headed back to

South Africa within two days, and was then killed by a snare wire along the western boundary of the KNP.



Dispersal data for African wild dog from South Africa to Zimbabwe. Insert: The dispersing individual died in a snare wire in early July 2022 (credit Endangered Wildlife Trust).

In addition, the AWCF team (working alongside the local authority for the area) covered a total of 446.6km during the annual large carnivore spoor survey in the corridor over 17 days (24th August 2022 – 9th September 2022). The data (see below) strongly suggests a lack of sustainable resident populations of large carnivores. Not one lion or cheetah track was recorded in 2022. Further, we did not detect any spoor or evidence of carnivores moving with cubs / puppies, indicating that it is highly likely that the individuals moving through STC are transient rather than resident.

Parameter	Sengwe 2014	Sengwe 2019	Sengwe 2021	Sengwe 2022
Area (km ²)	2665	2665	2665	2665
Combined transect length (km)	420.8	402.8	410.6	446.6
Penetration ratio	1:6.33	1:6.62	1:6.49	1:5.97
Lions				
Encounter rate	1	0	1	0
Number of individual lions per spoor seen	1	0	1	0
Spotted Hyenas				
Encounter rate	17	17	12	6
Number of individual spotted hyena spoor seen	18	20	17	6
Leopards				
Encounter rate	5	7	7	5
Number of individual leopard spoor seen	5	7	7	6

African wild dogs

Encounter rate	1	6	1	1
Number of individual wild dog spoor seen	12	27	4	4

Cheetah

Encounter rate	0	1	0	0
Number of individual cheetah spoor seen	0	1	0	0

Encounter rates and spoor numbers for the five large carnivore species in 2019-2022 (and compared to 2014 results)

We continue to build on our work and research in the STC and are beginning to develop multiple years of data which is crucial for informing management decisions and conservation practices, and for the long-term benefit of this project.

Education and Outreach in the schools surrounding GNP and SVC

We run a powerful and effective education and outreach program. All our work with schools and communities is done with support from the Ministry of Education, with formal support letters from the Provincial Education Director, the District Education Officers (DEO), and signed MOUs with the Rural District Councils.

Key outputs of our education and outreach work in 2022 includes:

- As part of our environmental education (EE) program we carried out EE lessons to 6,480 grade 6 students in 108 primary schools adjacent to SVC and GNP.
- Facilitated the launch of Conservation Clubs in 30 primary schools through two training workshops (May 2022) involving 60 teachers, 30 school heads, and representatives from the Chiredzi and Bikita District Education Offices
- Eight educational day trips into SVC involving 12 schools, 180 students, 36 teachers, eight parents, and eight ward councillors (June 2022), and ten day trips into GNP for 24 schools, 214 students, 72 heads and teachers, five DEOs and 22 School Development Committee members (October 2022).
- Carried out annual conservation interschool (cluster) competitions (March, August, November 2022) benefitting 63 primary schools and directly involving 630 children, 126 teachers, 63 school heads, and 1,311 community members.



Left to right and top to bottom: A learner from Chiremwaremwa Primary explains the importance of biodiversity to her classmates, AWCF's Victor Chibaya delivering an EE lesson at Mashoko Primary, a learner at Chionja Primary provides a recap of what she learnt, and AWCF's Godknows Nyuwani enthusiastically delivers a lesson.

Annual inter-school (cluster) conservation competitions

Cluster competitions are a key activity at the heart of our environmental education program and essential for promoting conservation awareness and capacity building to local villages. Not only do they benefit the young participants from local schools, but they effectively engage the wider community including teachers, parents, community leaders, elders, and local authorities.

Linked to important term themes, these competitions are a great opportunity to reinforce important messages and encourage children take the lead to teach older members of the community. Our key themes include: The World Around Us, Flora and Fauna, and Us and Our Environment – spreading the conservation message.

Sixty-three primary schools took part in the cluster competitions, directly involving 620 children, 126 teachers, 63 school headteachers and 1,311 community members across March, August, and November 2022. The children competed across various categories: drama, poster presentation, poetry, art displays and a conservation quiz with prizes awarded including stationery and school supplies, and guided day trips into conservation areas.



AWCF's cluster competitions are exciting and meaningful days, thoroughly engaged by our local schools and well supported by the wider community and key stakeholders.

Educational and fun day trips into wildlife areas

Our educational day trips into wildlife areas remained popular in 2022 and we were able to extend the project to include more children and community members than ever. In Savé Valley Conservancy, we organised for twelve primary schools to visit the conservancy, including 180 learners, 36 teachers, eight parents and eight ward councillors. In the Gonarezhou National Park area, 24 schools took part, including a further 214 learners, 24 head teachers, 48 teachers, five representatives from the District Education Offices and 22 School Development Committee members.

The day trips give the participants an exciting and rare opportunity to experience and learn more about wildlife in its natural habitat and familiarise them with various aspects of wildlife management and conservation including the career opportunities found in the fields of conservation and tourism. It is important for us to give platform for parents and community leaders to see and have a better understanding of AWCF's work in wildlife conservation and community development.



Left to right and top to bottom: learners were fascinated to see a herd of elephants drinking water and mud bathing in SVC, AWCF's Victor explaining to the learners and other participants various activities that take place for ranch management and Kudakwashe explaining the safari business to the learners and its contribution to wildlife conservation, Learners and community members from Madzivire primary school enjoying their tour of the Sango camp in SVC.

Providing scholarships for students to attend secondary school

In 2022 we continued to support (tuition and welfare) 19 secondary school students and four university scholars through our scholarship program. This support included a conservation and leadership field course between 8th -11th of December 2022.

We offer scholarship bursaries to excellent students among the selected primary schools in our schools' program. Students under the scholarship programme have their secondary tuition fees paid for and are provided with uniforms. Our support also extends to providing extra lessons and stationery supplies (where needed) for the students, and to help pay for accommodation should children need to attend schools far from their family homes. These children are all needy, and none of the students would have had the opportunity to attend secondary school without our support. The students are known as Predator Scholars, in order to maintain the link between the wildlife and the benefit.

The annual scholarship course (always hosted at our project base in SVC), alongside equipping the children with sound conservation knowledge, includes team building and confidence work, as well as career development and professional skills. This is in an effort to prepare them for work or study opportunities.

Launching a community fence guardian initiative

This year, we embarked on a partnership project with neighbouring communities employing six women from four villages adjacent to the western boundary of SVC (May 2022). The fence guardian project is a community engagement program that seeks to address human-wildlife conflict issues prevalent around SVC, and to improve livelihoods by creating employment opportunities. Community members have been employed to maintain and mind a portion of the perimeter fence of SVC which falls within their village. This project gives priority to women who are often marginalised and excluded from socio-economic activities.

This partnership with the communities is proving to be incredibly valuable in terms of building trust and facilitating open communication; providing the platform for understanding human-wildlife conflict issues, and an opportunity to strengthen intelligence work against possible poaching. We are building the basis to be able to move forward with genuine solutions and options for human-wildlife coexistence.



Left to right: AWCF's Kuda Takarinda with our six fence guardian ladies; and prior to the start of the program we carried out baseline surveys on human-wildlife conflict in each village. These surveys will be repeated after a year so that we can better understand how / if the program has helped to promote coexistence.

Domestic dog vaccination campaigns

One of the prominent threats to African wild dogs and other carnivore species is outbreaks of the rabies virus. We tackle this head on by providing communities living near the boundaries of both SVC and GNP with the opportunity to have their domestic dogs vaccinated.

In 2022, rabies vaccination campaigns were carried out in Chiredzi District (April) and Bikita District (August) in targeted communities. A total of 3,070 domestic dogs were vaccinated: 1,450 dogs in April, and 1,620 dogs in August. This work was carried out in partnership with Veterinarians for Animal Welfare Zimbabwe and with veterinarians from the district offices.



Left to right and top to bottom: Community members bringing their dogs for vaccination, AWCF's Kudakwashe explaining the purpose of the rabies campaign at the same time handing out flyers with information on the conservation of wild dogs and the prevention of rabies at Chegwite dip tank, a community member holding a vaccination certificate for his dog, community based vaccinators visited households in their areas of work to ensure that every dog was vaccinated.

Supporting anti-poaching efforts to mitigate the threat from snaring



African wild dogs are the flagship species of our organisation, and the sustainable conservation of resident packs is central to all our efforts. We continue to do what we can to create safe space for wild dogs and other wildlife. This includes; removing snares from the field, reporting criminal activity, and closely monitoring our high-risk packs. However, the most effective approach by far is to support our local anti-poaching units (including through logistical support, manpower, financial support for intelligence operations), which is something we continue to prioritise.

Left: Our partners, Anti-poaching Tracking Specialists, in SVC after apprehending a bushmeat poacher.

Conclusion

Throughout 2022, AWCF made important strides in our research aims and community initiatives. We remain invested in the long-term conservation of large carnivores in the lowveld of Zimbabwe and to uplifting the communities living close to wildlife areas. Our research contributions continue to be significant for regional and international stakeholders working to improve global conservation efforts. Our community programs remain popular and appreciated within neighbouring villages and positive evaluations are testament to the commitment of the entire team towards our organisational objectives.

We look forward to 2023, knowing that we are building upon a solid foundation of research and activities that conserve Africa's precious wildlife and help her people.

AWCF's main partners are:





Section A

Independent Examiner's Report

**Report to the trustees/
members of**

Charity Name
African Wildlife Conservation Fund (UK)

**On accounts for the year
ended**

31 December 2022

**Charity no
(if any)**

1186260

Set out on pages

3 + 4

I report to the trustees on my examination of the accounts of the above charity ("the Trust") for the year ended 31 December 2022.

**Responsibilities and
basis of report**

As the charity trustees of the Trust, you are responsible for the preparation of the accounts in accordance with the requirements of the Charities Act 2011 ("the Act").

I report in respect of my examination of the Trust's accounts carried out under section 145 of the 2011 Act and in carrying out my examination, I have followed the applicable Directions given by the Charity Commission under section 145(5)(b) of the Act.

**Independent
examiner's statement**

I have completed my examination. I confirm that no material matters have come to my attention in connection with the examination which gives me cause to believe that in, any material respect:

- accounting records were not kept in accordance with section 130 of the Act or
- the accounts do not accord with the accounting records

I have no concerns and have come across no other matters in connection with the examination to which attention should be drawn in order to enable a proper understanding of the accounts to be reached.

Signed: *MD Calvert*

Date: 13 October 2023

Name: Mark Daniel Calvert

**Relevant professional
qualification(s) or body
(if any):**

Fellow Chartered Accountant, ICAEW

Address: 206 Eng Kong Garden, Singapore 599301

Only complete if the examiner needs to highlight matters of concern (see CC32, Independent examination of charity accounts: directions and guidance for examiners).

Give here brief details of any items that the examiner wishes to disclose.

None



Charity Name
African Wildlife Conservation Fund (UK)

No (if any)
1186260

CC16a

Receipts and payments accounts

For the period from 01-Jan-22 To 31/12/2022

Section A Receipts and payments

	Unrestricted funds to the nearest £	Restricted funds to the nearest £	Endowment funds to the nearest £	Total funds to the nearest £	Last year to the nearest £
A1 Receipts					
Donations	93,876	-	-	93,876	33,105
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Sub total (Gross income for AR)	93,876	-	-	93,876	33,105
A2 Asset and investment sales, (see table).					
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Sub total	-	-	-	-	-
Total receipts	93,876	-	-	93,876	33,105
A3 Payments					
US\$ purchases for AWCF use in Zimbabwe	40,357	-	-	40,357	22,142
Employee expenses	18,494	-	-	18,494	-
Advertising and marketing expenses	4,580	-	-	4,580	-
Other expenses	7,199	-	-	7,199	8,104
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Sub total	70,630	-	-	70,630	30,246
A4 Asset and investment purchases. (see table)					
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Sub total	-	-	-	-	-
Total payments	70,630	-	-	70,630	30,246
Net of receipts/(payments)	23,246	-	-	23,246	2,859
A5 Transfers between funds	-	-	-	-	-
A6 Cash funds last year end	7,316	-	-	7,316	4,457
Cash funds this year end	30,562	-	-	30,562	7,316

Section B Statement of assets and liabilities at the end of the period

Categories	Details	Unrestricted funds to nearest £	Restricted funds to nearest £	Endowment funds to nearest £
B1 Cash funds	Cash at bank	30,662	-	-
		-	-	-
		-	-	-
	Total cash funds	30,662	-	-

(agree balances with receipts and payments account(s))

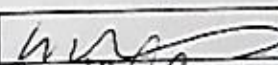
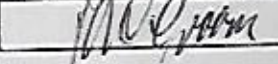
Categories	Details	Unrestricted funds to nearest £	Restricted funds to nearest £	Endowment funds to nearest £
B2 Other monetary assets		-	-	-
		-	-	-
		-	-	-
		-	-	-
		-	-	-
		-	-	-
		-	-	-

Categories	Details	Fund to which asset belongs	Cost (optional)	Current value (optional)
B3 Investment assets			-	-
			-	-
			-	-
			-	-
			-	-

Categories	Details	Fund to which asset belongs	Cost (optional)	Current value (optional)
B4 Assets retained for the charity's own use			-	-
			-	-
			-	-
			-	-
			-	-
			-	-
			-	-
			-	-

Categories	Details	Fund to which liability relates	Amount due (optional)	When due (optional)
B5 Liabilities			-	
			-	
			-	
			-	
			-	

Signed by one or two trustees on behalf of all the trustees

Signature	Print Name	Date of approval
	ELIZABETH GUPTA	12/10/2023
	JOHN GROOM	13/10/2023



Section A

Independent Examiner's Report

**Report to the trustees/
members of**

Charity Name
African Wildlife Conservation Fund (UK)

**On accounts for the year
ended**

31 December 2022

**Charity no
(if any)**

1186260

Set out on pages

3 + 4

I report to the trustees on my examination of the accounts of the above charity ("the Trust") for the year ended 31 December 2022.

**Responsibilities and
basis of report**

As the charity trustees of the Trust, you are responsible for the preparation of the accounts in accordance with the requirements of the Charities Act 2011 ("the Act").

I report in respect of my examination of the Trust's accounts carried out under section 145 of the 2011 Act and in carrying out my examination, I have followed the applicable Directions given by the Charity Commission under section 145(5)(b) of the Act.

**Independent
examiner's statement**

I have completed my examination. I confirm that no material matters have come to my attention in connection with the examination which gives me cause to believe that in, any material respect:

- accounting records were not kept in accordance with section 130 of the Act or
- the accounts do not accord with the accounting records

I have no concerns and have come across no other matters in connection with the examination to which attention should be drawn in order to enable a proper understanding of the accounts to be reached.

Signed: *MD Calvert*

Date: 13 October 2023

Name: Mark Daniel Calvert

**Relevant professional
qualification(s) or body
(if any):**

Fellow Chartered Accountant, ICAEW

Address:

206 Eng Kong Garden, Singapore 599301

Only complete if the examiner needs to highlight matters of concern (see CC32, Independent examination of charity accounts: directions and guidance for examiners).

Give here brief details of any items that the examiner wishes to disclose.

None



Charity Name
African Wildlife Conservation Fund (UK)

No (if any)
1186260

CC16a

Receipts and payments accounts

For the period from 01-Jan-22 To 31/12/2022

Section A Receipts and payments

	Unrestricted funds to the nearest £	Restricted funds to the nearest £	Endowment funds to the nearest £	Total funds to the nearest £	Last year to the nearest £
A1 Receipts					
Donations	93,876	-	-	93,876	33,105
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Sub total (Gross income for AR)	93,876	-	-	93,876	33,105
A2 Asset and investment sales, (see table).					
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Sub total	-	-	-	-	-
Total receipts	93,876	-	-	93,876	33,105
A3 Payments					
US\$ purchases for AWCF use in Zimbabwe	40,357	-	-	40,357	22,142
Employee expenses	18,494	-	-	18,494	-
Advertising and marketing expenses	4,580	-	-	4,580	-
Other expenses	7,199	-	-	7,199	8,104
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Sub total	70,630	-	-	70,630	30,246
A4 Asset and investment purchases. (see table)					
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Sub total	-	-	-	-	-
Total payments	70,630	-	-	70,630	30,246
Net of receipts/(payments)	23,246	-	-	23,246	2,859
A5 Transfers between funds	-	-	-	-	-
A6 Cash funds last year end	7,316	-	-	7,316	4,457
Cash funds this year end	30,562	-	-	30,562	7,316

Section B Statement of assets and liabilities at the end of the period

Categories	Details	Unrestricted funds to nearest £	Restricted funds to nearest £	Endowment funds to nearest £
B1 Cash funds	Cash at bank	30,662	-	-
		-	-	-
		-	-	-
	Total cash funds	30,662	-	-

(agree balances with receipts and payments account(s))

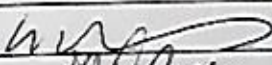
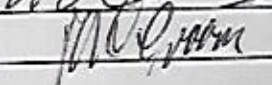
Categories	Details	Unrestricted funds to nearest £	Restricted funds to nearest £	Endowment funds to nearest £
B2 Other monetary assets		-	-	-
		-	-	-
		-	-	-
		-	-	-
		-	-	-
		-	-	-
		-	-	-

Categories	Details	Fund to which asset belongs	Cost (optional)	Current value (optional)
B3 Investment assets			-	-
			-	-
			-	-
			-	-
			-	-

Categories	Details	Fund to which asset belongs	Cost (optional)	Current value (optional)
B4 Assets retained for the charity's own use			-	-
			-	-
			-	-
			-	-
			-	-
			-	-
			-	-
			-	-

Categories	Details	Fund to which liability relates	Amount due (optional)	When due (optional)
B5 Liabilities			-	
			-	
			-	
			-	
			-	

Signed by one or two trustees on behalf of all the trustees

Signature	Print Name	Date of approval
	ELIZABETH GUPTA	12/10/2023
	JOHN GROOM	13/10/2023

AFRICAN WILDLIFE CONSERVATION FUND (UK)

England & Wales - Charity number 1186260

Accounts

African Wildlife Conservation Fund (UK): 1186260
Annual Report: 1st January 2021 – 31st December 2021



African Wildlife Conservation Fund (UK)



Annual Report and Accounts
1st January 2021 to 31st December 2021
Charity registration number: 1186260

African Wildlife Conservation Fund (UK): 1186260
Annual Report: 1st January 2021 – 31st December 2021

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Trustees Report

AWCF (UK) Objectives and Activities

To promote the conservation of endangered African wild dogs and other vulnerable large carnivores in Zimbabwe and neighbouring territories, for the public benefit. To advance the education of the public in particular, but not exclusively, in south-east Zimbabwe in ways which include providing facilities for education in schools, and awarding scholarships to enable students to access education.

AWCF (UK) raises funds primarily in the UK to support the education programmes in Zimbabwe and to support field work for conservation of endangered African wild dogs and other vulnerable large carnivores in Zimbabwe and neighbouring territories.

In planning our activities, the Trustees kept in mind the guidance issued on public benefit at our trustee meetings and when setting the objectives. To enable the Charity to fulfil its objects, the Trustees have adopted the following policies:

- Grant Making Policy
- Rural Schools Policy
- Child Protection Policy
- Financial Control Policy
- Conflict of Interest Policy
- Memorandum of Understanding between AWCF (Zimbabwe), AWCF (UK) and AWCF (US)
- Privacy Policy

Achievements and Performance

AWCF (UK) raised £33,105 in 2021 which contributed significantly to the following achievements on the ground in Zimbabwe in the reporting period:

- Monitored and protected African wild dogs in Savé Valley Conservancy (SVC) and Gonarezhou National Park (GNP); estimates include 69 adult wild dogs across 9 packs in SVC and 100-120 adult wild dogs in GNP.
- Saved two African wild dogs from snare wires, and recorded two wild dog deaths from bushmeat poaching. We also removed a snare from a lioness in May 2021.
- Two annual large carnivore spoor surveys carried out in SVC and GNP; critical to understanding long-term trends and providing valuable data for ecologists and management.
- As part of an international climate change study, we implanted eight African wild dogs with sophisticated thermal loggers and deployed high-tech movement collars. This research will produce several high-impact publications.

African Wildlife Conservation Fund (UK): 1186260
Annual Report: 1st January 2021 – 31st December 2021

- Two African wild dog packs fitted with satellite collars for improved monitoring and protection.
- Established a carnivore research project in the Sengwe-Tchipise Corridor area – a critical area of connectivity for wild dogs and wildlife south of GNP. This work included a spoor survey of the area in August 2021.
- Rabies campaign carried out in targeted communities adjacent to GNP – a total of 801 domestic dogs vaccinated (in partnership with Veterinarians for Animal Welfare Zimbabwe, and Government District Veterinarians), to protect wild dogs and other wildlife.
- Facilitated vocational training in garment making and provided start-up support for 8 ladies from 7 villages in Bikita District.
- Provided support (tuition and welfare) for our 23 secondary school students and 3 university scholars through our scholarship program. This included a conservation and leadership field course in December 2021.
- As an extension of our literacy and library program in our 108 supported primary schools, an additional 2 solar panel sets were secured and installed at rural primary schools neighbouring SVC facilitating night-time reading and study.
- Facilitated 13 teacher training workshops for a revised Environmental Education Program, including all 108 schools, and involving 216 teachers, 108 school heads, and representatives from the district education offices.
- Four educational day trips into SVC involving 100 students, 8 teachers, and 4 headmasters (October 2021).
- 17 primary schools - directly involving 170 children, 34 teachers, 17 school heads, and 403 community members - participated in our annual conservation interschool (cluster) competitions in December 2021.
- Supported our eighth attachment student from the National University of Science and Technology, Lennox Runduke, during 2021.

African Wildlife Conservation Fund (UK): 1186260
Annual Report: 1st January 2021 – 31st December 2021

Financial Review

At the end of the period, AWCF (UK) had a balance in Barclays Bank of £7,316. AWCF (UK) does not have a reserve policy and holds zero funds in reserves. This is because we can only provide support to AWCF in Zimbabwe to the extent that we have funds available.

The charity's principal sources of funds are scholarship and other education focused donations from individual donors. In addition, we receive grants from other organisations for forwarding to Zimbabwe for work in line with our objectives.

Structure, Governance and Management

AWCF (UK) is governed by our Trust deed and is a registered Charity in the UK (No. 1186260). The original Trustees were invited to serve by the current Chairperson and the CEO. Going forward, new Trustees will be approved by current trustees

AWCF (UK) works as part of the broader AWCF group and has sister organisations in the US and Zimbabwe. There is a Memorandum of Understanding between AWCF (UK), AWCF (Zimbabwe) and AWCF(US)

Reference and Administrative details

Charity name:	African Wildlife Conservation Fund (UK)
Other names:	AWCF (UK)
Registered charity number:	1186260
Charity's principal address:	Evesham, Houston Way, CROWTHORNE, RG45 6BY
Trustees:	Elizabeth Mary Gupta (Chairperson, July 2018 – present) Dr John Douglas Graeme Groom, PhD, FREng (Treasurer, July 2018 – present) Amy Ellen Howard (July 2018 – present) Michael Dent (July 2018 – present) Dr Rosemary Joy Groom, PhD (July 2018 – present)

AWCF (UK) does not have any advisors, but the operational arm in Zimbabwe does use a network of high profile scientists and education experts for advice as required

African Wildlife Conservation Fund (UK): 1186260
Annual Report: 1st January 2021 – 31st December 2021

Declarations

The trustees declare that they have approved the trustees' report above.

Signed on behalf of the charity's trustees:

Signature(s):	<i>Liz gupta</i>	
Full name(s):	Elizabeth Gupta	
Position:	Chairperson	
Date:	29th September 2022	

African Wildlife Conservation Fund (UK): 1186260
Annual Report: 1st January 2021 – 31st December 2021

Section A: Receipts and Payments Accounts for the period (Charity Commission form CC16a)

	CHARITY COMMISSION FOR ENGLAND AND WALES	Charity Name	No (if any)	CC16a
		African Wildlife Conservation Fund (UK)	1186260	
Receipts and payments accounts				
For the period from	Period start date	To	Period end date	
	01-Jan-21		31-Dec-21	

Section A Receipts and payments

	Unrestricted funds to the nearest £	Restricted funds to the nearest £	Endowment funds to the nearest £	Total funds to the nearest £	Last year to the nearest £
A1 Receipts					
Donations	33,105	-	-	33,105	45,706
Bank refund	-	-	-	-	2
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Sub total (Gross income for AR)	33,105	-	-	33,105	45,708
A2 Asset and investment sales, (see table).					
	-	-	-	-	-
Sub total	-	-	-	-	-
Total receipts	33,105	-	-	33,105	45,708
A3 Payments					
US\$ Purchases for AWCF use in Zimbabwe	22,142	-	-	22,142	32,724
Transfers for Zim\$ purchases	625	-	-	625	3,681
Invoices paid	7,368	-	-	7,368	5,346
Bank and Just Giving charges	111	-	-	111	12
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Sub total	30,246	-	-	30,246	41,763
A4 Asset and investment purchases. (see table)					
	-	-	-	-	-
Sub total	-	-	-	-	-
Total payments	30,246	-	-	30,246	41,763
Net of receipts/(payments)	2,859	-	-	2,859	3,945
A5 Transfers between funds	-	-	-	-	-
A6 Cash funds last year end	4,457	-	-	4,457	512
Cash funds this year end	7,316	-	-	7,316	4,457



African Wildlife Conservation Fund (UK): 1186260
Annual Report: 1st January 2021 – 31st December 2021

Section B: Statement of Assets and Liabilities (Charity Commission Form CC16a)

Section B Statement of assets and liabilities at the end of the period

Categories	Details	Unrestricted funds to nearest £	Restricted funds to nearest £	Endowment funds to nearest £
B1 Cash funds		7,316	-	-
		-	-	-
		-	-	-
	Total cash funds	7,316	-	-

(agree balances with receipts and payments account(s))

Unrestricted funds to nearest £	Restricted funds to nearest £	Endowment funds to nearest £
OK	OK	OK



Categories	Details	Unrestricted funds to nearest £	Restricted funds to nearest £	Endowment funds to nearest £
B2 Other monetary assets		-	-	-
		-	-	-
		-	-	-
		-	-	-
		-	-	-
		-	-	-

Categories	Details	Fund to which asset belongs	Cost (optional)	Current value (optional)
B3 Investment assets			-	-
			-	-
			-	-
			-	-

Categories	Details	Fund to which asset belongs	Cost (optional)	Current value (optional)
B4 Assets retained for the charity's own use			-	-
			-	-
			-	-
			-	-
			-	-
			-	-
			-	-
			-	-

Categories	Details	Fund to which liability relates	Amount due (optional)	When due (optional)
B5 Liabilities			-	
			-	
			-	
			-	

Signed by one or two trustees on behalf of all the trustees

Signature	Print Name	Date of approval
	JOHN D. G. GROOM	13/7/22
	ELIZABETH GROOM	13/7/22

Independent Examiners Report



**CHARITY COMMISSION
FOR ENGLAND AND WALES**

**Independent examiner's
report on the accounts**

Section A Independent Examiner's Report

Report to the trustees/ members of	Charity Name African Wildlife Conservation Fund (UK)		
On accounts for the year ended	31 December 2021	Charity no (if any)	1186260
Set out on pages	3 + 4		

I report to the trustees on my examination of the accounts of the above charity ("the Trust") for the year ended 31 December 2021.

**Responsibilities and
basis of report** As the charity trustees of the Trust, you are responsible for the preparation of the accounts in accordance with the requirements of the Charities Act 2011 ("the Act").

I report in respect of my examination of the Trust's accounts carried out under section 145 of the 2011 Act and in carrying out my examination, I have followed the applicable Directions given by the Charity Commission under section 145(5)(b) of the Act.

**Independent
examiner's statement** I have completed my examination. I confirm that no material matters have come to my attention in connection with the examination which gives me cause to believe that in, any material respect:

- accounting records were not kept in accordance with section 130 of the Act or
- the accounts do not accord with the accounting records

I have no concerns and have come across no other matters in connection with the examination to which attention should be drawn in order to enable a proper understanding of the accounts to be reached.

Signed:  **Date:** 13 July 2022

Name: Mark Daniel Calvert

**Relevant professional
qualification(s) or body
(if any):** Fellow Chartered Accountant, ICAEW

Address: 206 Eng Kong Garden, Singapore 599301

Section B Disclosure

Only complete if the examiner needs to highlight matters of concern (see CC32, Independent examination of charity accounts: directions and guidance for examiners).

African Wildlife Conservation Fund (UK): 1186260
Annual Report: 1st January 2021 – 31st December 2021

Give here brief details of any items that the examiner wishes to disclose.

None

AFRICAN WILDLIFE CONSERVATION FUND (UK)

England & Wales - Charity number 1186260

Accounts

African Wildlife Conservation Fund (UK)



**Annual Report and Accounts for the period
from 1st July 2019 to 31st December 2020**

Charity registration number: 1186260

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Trustees Report

AWCF (UK) Objectives and Activities

To promote the conservation of endangered African Wild Dogs and other vulnerable large carnivores in Zimbabwe and neighbouring territories, for the public benefit. To advance the education of the public in particular, but not exclusively, in South East Zimbabwe in ways which include providing facilities for education in schools, and awarding scholarships to enable students to access education.

AWCF (UK) raises funds primarily in the UK to support the education programmes in Zimbabwe and to support field work for conservation of endangered African Wild Dogs and other vulnerable large carnivores in Zimbabwe and neighbouring territories.

In planning our activities, the trustees kept in mind the guidance issued on public benefit at our trustee meetings and when setting the objectives. To enable the Charity to fulfil its objects, the Trustees have adopted the following policies:

- Grant Making Policy
- Rural Schools Policy
- Child Protection Policy
- Financial Control Policy
- Conflict of Interest Policy
- Memorandum of Understanding between AWCF (Zimbabwe), AWCF (UK) and AWCF (US)
- Privacy Policy

Achievements and Performance

AWCF (UK) has raised £45,708 which has contributed significantly to the following achievements on the ground in Zimbabwe in the reporting period:

- Monitored and protected 21 packs of endangered African wild dogs (12 in Save Valley Conservancy (SVC) and 8/9 in Gonarezhou National Park (GNP)) over 18 months (average c. 200 individual animals).
- Seven endangered African wild dogs saved from death in snare wires and 2 pups saved
- Total of 6,316 domestic dogs vaccinated against rabies to protect African wild dogs and other wildlife
- Two annual carnivore spoor surveys carried out in both GNP and SVC, critical to understanding long-term trends of all large carnivore species
- Two new Zimbabwean undergraduate students welcomed to join the AWCF team for their 10 month industrial attachments.
- 49 rural primary schools participated in our annual community conservation cluster competitions, directly involving 546 students, 136 teachers and 358 community members
- 610 rural school children given the opportunity to visit SVC and GNP through our annual conservation and leadership field course (30 students) and our popular day trips into wildlife areas (580 students)

- Personal protective equipment was provided to 8 community clinics around SVC in the face of the Covid-19 pandemic
- Three of our scholarship students (29 supported in total) were accepted to university
- A shipment of 10 pallets (350 boxes) of library books and 950 solar lamps received and distributed into AWCF-supported schools
- Printed and distributed 1,000 educational posters detailing how to 'Spot the Difference' between African wild dogs, jackals and spotted hyena to all our supported schools.
- Carried out a project for the provision of fresh running water to Muvava primary school and surrounding community

Financial Review

At the end of the period, AWCF (UK) had a balance in Barclays Bank of £4457. AWCF (UK) does not have a reserve policy and holds zero funds in reserves. This is because we can only provide support to AWCF in Zimbabwe to the extent that we have funds available.

The charity's principal sources of funds are scholarship and other education focused donations from individual donors. In addition, we receive grants from other organisations for forwarding to Zimbabwe for work in line with our objectives.

Structure, Governance and Management

AWCF (UK) is governed by our Trust deed and is a registered Charity in the UK (No. 1186260). The original Trustees were invited to serve by the current Chairperson and the CEO. Going forward, new Trustees will be approved by current trustees

AWCF (UK) works as part of the broader AWCF group and has sister organisations in the US and Zimbabwe. There is a Memorandum of Understanding between AWCF (UK), AWCF (Zimbabwe) and AWCF(US)

Reference and Administrative details

Charity name:	African Wildlife Conservation Fund (UK)
Other names:	AWCF (UK)
Registered charity number:	1186260
Charity's principal address:	Evesham, Houston Way, CROWTHORNE, RG45 6BY
Trustees:	Elizabeth Mary Gupta (Chairperson, July 2018 – present) Dr John Douglas Graeme Groom PhD, FEng (Treasurer, July 2018 – present)



Amy Ellen Howard (July 2018 – present)

Michael Dent (July 2018 – present)


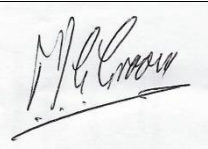
Dr Rosemary Joy Groom PhD (July 2018 – present))

AWCF (UK) does not have any advisors, but the operational arm in Zimbabwe does use a network of high profile scientists and education experts for advice as required

Declarations

The trustees declare that they have approved the trustees' report above.

Signed on behalf of the charity's trustees

Signature(s)		
Full name(s)	Elizabeth Mary Gupta	John Douglas Graeme Groom
Position (eg Secretary, Chair, etc)	Chairperson	Treasurer
Date	9 th September 2021	27 th September 2021

Section A: Receipts and Payments Accounts for the period (Charity Commission form CC16a)

Charity Name African Wildlife Conservation Fund (UK)	No (if any) 1186260
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Receipts and payments accounts

CC16a

For the period from	Period start date 01-Jul-19	To	Period end date 31-Dec-20
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Section A Receipts and payments

	Unrestricted funds to the nearest £	Restricted funds to the nearest £	Endowment funds to the nearest £	Total funds to the nearest £	Last year to the nearest £
A1 Receipts					
Donations	45,706	-	-	45,706	-
Bank refund	2	-	-	2	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Sub total (Gross income for AR)	45,708	-	-	45,708	-
A2 Asset and investment sales, (see table).					
Nil	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Sub total	-	-	-	-	-

Total receipts	45,708	-	-	45,708	-
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A3 Payments

US \$ purchases for AWCF use in Zimbabwe	32,724	-	-	32,724	-
Transfers for Zim \$ purchases	3,681	-	-	3,681	-
Invoices paid	5,346	-	-	5,346	-
Bank charges	12	-	-	12	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Sub total	41,763	-	-	41,763	-

A4 Asset and investment purchases, (see table)					
Nil	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Sub total	-	-	-	-	-

Total payments	41,763	-	-	41,763	-
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Net of receipts/(payments)	3,945	-	-	3,945	-
A5 Transfers between funds	-	-	-	-	-
A6 Cash funds last year end	512	-	-	512	512
Cash funds this year end	4,457	-	-	4,457	512

[Section B: Statement of assets and Liabilities \(Charity Commission form CC16a\)](#)

Section B Statement of assets and liabilities at the end of the period

Categories	Details	Unrestricted funds to nearest £	Restricted funds to nearest £	Endowment funds to nearest £
B1 Cash funds	Cash at Bank	4,457	-	-
		-	-	-
		-	-	-
	Total cash funds	4,457	-	-
	(agree balances with receipts and payments account(s))	OK	OK	OK
		Unrestricted funds to nearest £	Restricted funds to nearest £	Endowment funds to nearest £
B2 Other monetary assets	Nil	-	-	-
		-	-	-
		-	-	-
		-	-	-
		-	-	-
		-	-	-
		-	-	-
B3 Investment assets	Nil		-	-
			-	-
			-	-
			-	-
			-	-
			-	-
	Details	Fund to which asset belongs	Cost (optional)	Current value (optional)




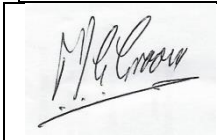
B4 Assets retained for the charity's own use

Nil		-	-
		-	-
		-	-
		-	-
		-	-
		-	-
		-	-
		-	-
		-	-
		-	-

B5 Liabilities

Details	Fund to which liability relates	Amount due (optional)	When due (optional)
Nil		-	
		-	
		-	
		-	
		-	

Signed by one or two trustees on behalf of all the trustees

Signature	Print Name	Date of approval
	Elizabeth Gupta	9th September 2021
	John D G Groom	27 th September 2021

Independent examiners Report



**CHARITY COMMISSION
FOR ENGLAND AND WALES**

**Independent examiner's
report on the accounts**

Section A Independent Examiner's Report

Report to the trustees/ members of	Charity Name African Wildlife Conservation Fund (UK)		
On accounts for the 18 months ended	31 December 2020	Charity no (if any)	1186260
Set out on pages	6 - 7 <small>(remember to include the page numbers of additional sheets)</small>		

I report to the trustees on my examination of the accounts of the above charity ("the Trust") for the 18 month period ended 31/12/2020.

Responsibilities and basis of report As the charity trustees of the Trust, you are responsible for the preparation of the accounts in accordance with the requirements of the Charities Act 2011 ("the Act").

I report in respect of my examination of the Trust's accounts carried out under section 145 of the 2011 Act and in carrying out my examination, I have followed the applicable Directions given by the Charity Commission under section 145(5)(b) of the Act.

Independent examiner's statement I have completed my examination. I confirm that no material matters have come to my attention in connection with the examination which gives me cause to believe that in, any material respect:

- accounting records were not kept in accordance with section 130 of the Act or
- the accounts do not accord with the accounting records

I have no concerns and have come across no other matters in connection with the examination to which attention should be drawn in order to enable a proper understanding of the accounts to be reached.

Signed:  **Date:** 29 August 2021

Name: Mark Daniel Calvert

Relevant professional qualification(s) or body (if any): Fellow Chartered Accountant, ICAEW

Address: 206 Eng Kong Garden, Singapore 599301

Section B Disclosure

Only complete if the examiner needs to highlight matters of concern (see CC32, Independent examination of charity accounts: directions and guidance for examiners).