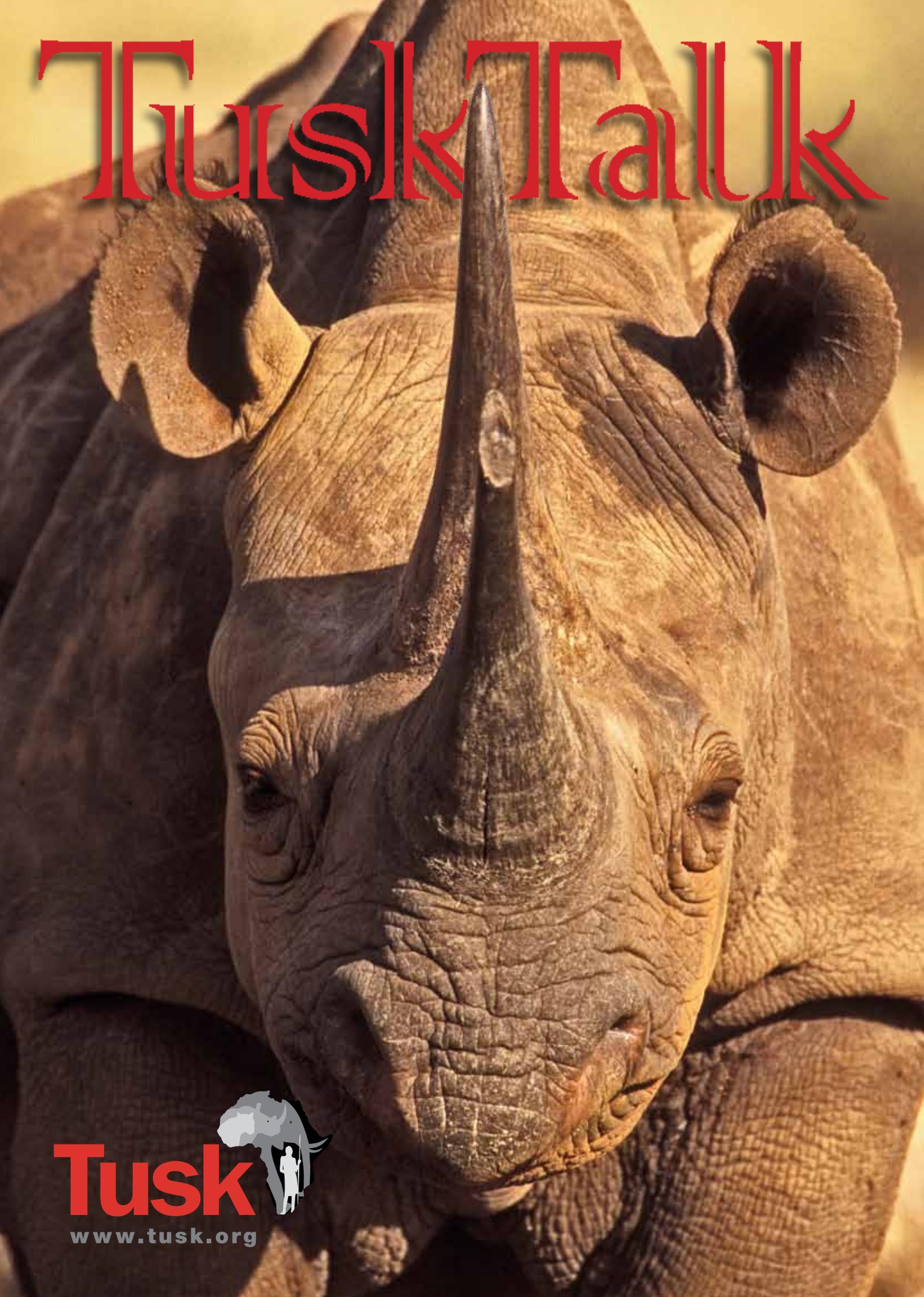


TuskTalk



Tusk 
www.tusk.org



The past twelve months have been significant in the life of Tusk, with the celebration of the charity's first twenty years.

Last year, in hosting the football World Cup, Africa was thrust into centre stage. I was lucky enough to travel to South Africa for the occasion and was privileged to be able to accept an invitation to visit Tusk's ground-breaking initiatives in neighbouring Botswana. To experience at first-hand projects that truly capture the spirit of Tusk, bringing together a visionary mix of science, inspired leadership and the promise of youth, gave me real hope for the future of sustainable community conservation. And the future is exactly what Tusk is all about.

Tusk's twenty years of extraordinary achievement have helped bring education, access to basic health care, clean drinking water and, above all, security to remote communities living alongside wildlife. It is this security that is now, once again, threatened by the scourge which gave birth to Tusk over twenty years ago: poaching. In 1990, poaching was rife and, until the news of the slaughter of Kenya's elephant population shocked the world into action, it seemed destined to spread right across Africa. Thankfully, this epidemic of killing for commercial gain was brought under control. Now it's back – and back with a vengeance. This outbreak is fast reaching epidemic proportion, and we have to act cohesively and with real intent now to prevent another tragedy like 1990.

Equally devastating for Africa's rural communities is the very real threat posed by the effects of climate change. Sadly, Tusk cannot turn this around all on its own, but it has made a gallant start in one very important area of the process: education. Teaching communities, both young and old, the precious value of their environment and natural heritage is, I believe, the best form of protection, and it is the only hope for the future.

Tusk has achieved a lifetime's work in just two decades, raising an astounding fifteen million pounds in aid of wildlife conservation and community development. Thanks to your unfailing generosity, the lives of hundreds of thousands of people in Africa's most remote regions have already been transformed. With your continued support it could become a million - and more!

Please do whatever you can to help Tusk achieve its vision for the people of Africa, and their irreplaceable natural heritage.



Protecting Wildlife Supporting Communities Promoting Education

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HRH The Duke of Cambridge, KG

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EIN 30-0190986

Tusk's 20th Anniversary in 2010 was marked by an eventful and exciting year and the achievement of record revenues. In this edition of *Tusk Talk* we look back on these events, and we also point the way towards the future and the next chapter of Tusk's growth and development.



Looking to the future

The year to December 2010 exceeded all previous periods in terms of overall funds raised. Gross revenue of £2,146,200* was achieved with £1,629,235* being allocated to support our wide range of programmes in conservation, communities and education across Africa.

This allowed us to maintain a consistent level of support for our core projects, including the community conservancies of the Northern Rangelands Trust, the Botswana Predator Conservation Trust, the Mkomazi National Park, and Maasai Koiyaki Guiding School, to name but a few – and also to embrace new initiatives, the most important of which is the 'Big Life Foundation'.

The Big Life Appeal, which was instigated by the acclaimed wildlife photographer Nick Brandt in the second half of the year, is actively focused on meeting the very real challenges of the severe escalation in ivory poaching along the Kenyan Tanzanian border. The response to Brandt's appeal has been tremendous

and as a direct consequence of the initiative additional security outposts and ranger teams were rapidly installed and employed. And the good news is that these Big Life funded teams had an early and dramatic breakthrough when they caught one of Tanzania's most renowned poaching gangs!

Anniversary highlights

During the year's celebrations there were many highlights, which included the launch of the Anniversary at a reception attended by Prince William and kindly hosted by HSBC Private Bank, a record-breaking Safaricom Marathon, the publication of *Ackroyd's Ark Two by Two*, a hugely enjoyable fund-raising evening at the Cotswold Wildlife Park, the Anniversary Dinner at Mansion House courtesy of the Lord Mayor, and the ever-popular American Express Conservation Lecture at the Royal Geographical Society. The profile of Tusk's work was also raised immeasurably around the world as a result of our Royal Patron's

successful tour to Southern Africa in June, which highlighted some of the very exciting community conservation and scientific themes being pursued by our projects. Over the last twelve months we have been able to celebrate all that has been achieved in 20 years: an immense workload taken on by Charlie and our dedicated team who have painstakingly built up Tusk to what it is today – a force for good in African conservation. And in this period we have also made steady progress in securing Tusk's future through the expansion of the permanent financial endowment embodied in the Tusk Foundation.

The future

During these exciting events Tusk has inevitably been keeping a watchful eye on the future and is now finalising its priorities for the years ahead. Building on what has gone before, there are two important long term goals – strengthening our role as an effective force in African conservation across our three pillars

of activity, and putting Tusk beyond reach of financial uncertainty. Knowing that Tusk's effectiveness is measured by the success of its projects on the ground, advancing these two themes is being underpinned by three immediate priorities:

- **Maintaining and building on our track record** – supporting projects which are effective today on the ground in protecting wildlife, supporting communities and promoting education.
- **Increasing awareness around the world of Tusk's activities and its brand** – so that we can increase our effectiveness.
- **Expanding Tusk's influence** – being active in the conservation debate and extending our supporter-base into new geographies and, very importantly, the next generation.

Tusk has been greatly encouraged by the emergence of a powerful new generation of young committed conservationists and supporters in UK and Africa, whose involvement with Tusk echoes our Royal Patron's interest and concern for Africa's natural heritage. This enthusiasm brings new long-term development

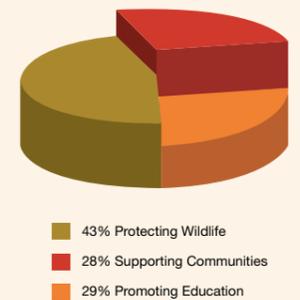
potential and security for the charity, and we are very grateful for all that this group has already achieved and excited by what it can go on to become. We are also now prioritising the development of our work among supporters around the world and in particular in Tusk USA, where the pioneering work of recent years is now being built upon through the appointment of our new Executive Director. Meanwhile on the financial front we continue to emphasise the importance of the endowment fund housed in the Tusk Foundation, where the target is to grow the fund so that its income can increasingly cover our core costs.

We are planning to ensure that Tusk outlives the current generation!

Your invaluable support remains the core of our success, and with it we can plan for the future, and face the undoubted challenges to come with determination and confidence.

Thank you for all you have done for Tusk!

Tusk Trust in 2010
How the funds of £1,629,235 were distributed



Over many years the work of Tusk has developed into the three focus areas of protecting wildlife, supporting communities, and promoting education.

* At the time of publication the figures quoted were still subject to final audit and approval by the Trustees.



In this edition of Tusk Talk we reflect on Tusk's highly successful 20th anniversary year and the huge impact of Prince William and Prince Harry's historic Royal Tour of Tusk projects in Botswana last June.

The global media interest was truly phenomenal and we are immensely grateful to the two Princes for taking the time to highlight the charity's work. You can read more about this trip on pages 8-10.

2010 – our 20th anniversary year

Like many charities we began 2010 fearful that the global recession might impact on Tusk's ability to meet the financial demands of our many projects across Africa. However thanks to a very full programme of events, including a record-breaking Safaricom Marathon, we are delighted to report that gross revenue for the year rose by 47% to £2.146m.

As a result our Trustees were able to increase their investment into the field by 35% to £1.63m. I hasten to add that this result was achieved by no increase in the charity's core costs or staffing. Indeed the UK operation continues to be managed by a minimal team made up of Bob Green, Adele Emmett, Andree Hall, Jess Chaplin and the voluntary support of Emily Fenton. In the United States, Tusk USA is administered by Kirsten Thiesen. Our team is completed by Sarah Watson, Tusk's projects manager, who also masterminds the Safaricom Marathon every year and is based in Kenya. I am grateful to them all for their dedication and hard work during 2010.

Poaching increases

In my last message, I highlighted our growing concern about the dramatic upsurge in poaching across the whole African continent. During the last twelve months, this has tragically continued apace. South Africa lost 330 rhinos to poachers; the Lewa Wildlife Conservancy, which had previously boasted an unblemished security record, had four rhinos poached; the Selous in Tanzania experienced widespread elephant poaching; and around Mt Kilimanjaro and the Amboseli eco-system some of Kenya's most famous large tusker elephants suffered a similar fate.

Tusk was originally founded in 1990 at the height of the last major poaching crisis. Twenty years on we appear to be witnessing another wave of poaching and in spite of a global ban on trade in both rhino horn and ivory, the slaughter is being fuelled by unprecedented prices being paid in Asian markets for both these products.

Last Autumn, Nick Brandt, who has been a longstanding supporter of Tusk, launched the 'Big Life' appeal under the auspices of Tusk Trust and Tusk USA. Big Life's aim was to respond to the escalating poaching crisis

specifically within the Amboseli eco-system, which it has done with good success. See pages 30-33.

This increased threat from poaching has once again raised the key issue of how the world can stem the demand for rhino horn and ivory – two products which are 'consumed' for no justifiable reason. In the case of rhino horn, which is made up of keratin, there is no proven medicinal property – indeed it is no different to eating your fingernail and is totally indigestible. Changing public opinion and long-held cultural beliefs, however misguided, takes a great deal of time but it is certainly not impossible and we must provide whatever support we can to Africa not only to protect its natural heritage, but to win the moral argument that the consumption of rhino horn is no longer acceptable in our global society.

Supporting local communities

We have long held the belief that the success of conservation relies upon the support of local communities and their ability to derive a real benefit from conservation programmes. Much of Tusk's investments have been specifically directed to encourage, instigate and support community-driven wildlife initiatives, which can help alleviate poverty. It has been really pleasing to note that many of the community-managed conservancies of northern Kenya, which had previously been at the heart of the poaching crisis 20 years ago, have resisted the worst of the current poaching onslaught. These communities have seen for themselves the value that they receive from protecting wildlife with income generated from nature-based enterprise, such as tourism.

In 2011, Tusk will, with the generous support of Pictet Bank, help the Northern Rangelands Trust (NRT) instigate a new conservancy for the benefit of the Nakuprat community who neighbour Shaba Reserve in Kenya and, thanks to the support of Autonomous, Tusk is sponsoring a groundbreaking NRT livestock marketing programme which aims to provide economic upliftment for pastoral communities in parallel with compatible wildlife conservation.

The third pillar of Tusk's work is the crucial support we provide for improving education. Longstanding supporters of Tusk will know about our PACE environmental education

programme which continues to reach right across Africa. We have also provided invaluable sponsorship to a number of environmental and conservation education centres, such as Mokolodi in Botswana, which was honoured by Prince William and Prince Harry's visit last year. However, what perhaps has not been so evident has been Tusk's considerable investment in the construction and refurbishment of a growing number of primary and secondary schools in remote rural areas, which are the focus of our conservation work. This year, we will complete the construction of the Kanyunga Secondary School and a major refurbishment of Rugusu and Endonya Rinka Schools. Funds from the Safaricom Marathon will provide further support to an additional nine schools. See pages 34-39 for more details of our schools support programme.

So as Tusk moves on to celebrate its 21st birthday, we hope to see a strengthening of Tusk USA with the appointment of Meredith Ogilvie-Thompson as its new Executive Director. The conservation challenges remain great, but we continue to be encouraged by our achievements, the huge commitment of the managers of each of our partner projects and the bravery of game rangers in the face of heavily armed poachers.

As ever I am very grateful to each of our Trustees for the time and advice that they generously give Tusk in the UK and USA. We also owe a huge debt of gratitude to our Royal Patron for the fantastic support that he has given Tusk over the last year. Finally I wish to express our immense appreciation to all our donors, large and small, for your generosity towards Tusk's work.

I very much hope we can rely upon your continued support in 2011.



I would like to thank Jess Chaplin for her invaluable contribution and hard work over the last 18 months. The Trustees and Team wish her every success in her exciting new job in The City and we are delighted that she will continue to act as a proactive ambassador for Tusk in the future.

Project Update

Tusk's work is diverse and covers a vast area in a large number of countries throughout Africa. We've highlighted a few of our current projects and, to help you see where we are, each one is numbered with their position shown on the globe.

- 1. LAKE ALAOTRA WETLANDS PROJECT Madagascar



- 2. CROSS RIVER GORILLA PROJECT Cameroon

Since 2004, the Environment and Rural Development Foundation (ERuDeF) has been working in the Bechati-Lebialem forests to conduct research and raise awareness about the conservation of the critically endangered Cross River gorilla and their habitat.

Based on the results of this research by ERuDeF which has in part been funded by Tusk, the Government of Cameroon created the first protected area in the Lebialem highlands for these gorillas. The Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife is in the process of creating the proposed Tofala Hill Wildlife Sanctuary. The Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife is in the process of creating the proposed Tofala Hill Wildlife Sanctuary. This sanctuary is also expected to conserve other threatened mammals, birds such as Bannerman's Turaco, and many rare and endemic plant species.

- 3. TACUGAMA CHIMPANZEES Sierra Leone

- 4. CHIMPANZEE REHABILITATION PROJECT Guinea

- 5. CERCOPAN PROJECT Nigeria

Tusk Trust contributed £6,100 in funding towards an extensive CERCOPAN project entitled 'Community Conservation of Primates in a Rapidly Changing Environment'. The overall aim is to protect and restore the Cercopithecine primate community in forests adjacent to the Oban



Division of Cross River National Park (CRNP), and promote conservation of these forests as an effective buffer zone to the park.

Tusk's support enabled CERCOPAN to fund and fully equip patrols throughout 3,000 ha of community forest where sustainable off-take of resources is allowed. This Community Forest is not part of any formal agreement with CERCOPAN, but has been set aside by the community for conservation and is adjacent to the fully protected core area. Prior to the recent patrols by CERCOPAN, protection relied upon village compliance, reports on illegal activities from village members, and occasional reconnaissance trips by staff. Recent patrol and monitoring activities sadly uncovered considerable illegal activities, including primate hunting and indiscriminate snaring. CERCOPAN hopes eventually to establish a permanent presence in the area but in the short-term the project will extend the remote patrolling, and continue liaison and educational outreach (and start new alternative livelihoods schemes) with the neighbouring villages that are predominantly responsible for these illegal activities.

- 6. LEFINI GORILLA PROJECT Congo

- 7. CONKUATI CHIMPANZEES PROJECT Congo

- 8. WALIKALI LOWLAND GORILLA PROJECT DRC

- 9. GIANT SABLE PROJECT Angola



- 10. PAINTED DOG CONSERVATION Zimbabwe

Against all odds the education team at PDC had a record-breaking year at the Iganyana Education Centre. They hosted 20 Primary Schools – over 600 children – from the indigenous communities that border Hwange National Park, under their Bush Camp Programme. To make sure that the programme would not encounter any problems the Education Programme Coordinator, Wilton Nsimango, went to

great lengths to reassure the children, teachers and parents that they would attend the 2010 camps. His hard work paid off. At a function to raise awareness of the threat of bush fires to the environment hosted by the Minister of the Environment, the children in the audience were asked a number of questions to which he was pleasantly "astonished" at their level of knowledge. He applauded PDC on its efforts in educating the children in such matters and called for these efforts to be replicated by others nationwide.

Our thanks go to Breadline Africa whose support helped fund the 'free of charge' residential Bush Camp programme which benefits so many children.

- 11. AFRICAT Namibia

- 12. NAMIBIAN WILD DOG PROJECT Namibia

- 13. SAVE THE RHINO TRUST Namibia

- 14. MOKOLODI EDUCATION CENTRE Botswana

- 15. MAKGADIKGADI FLAMINGO PROJECT Botswana

- 16. TACHILA NATURE RESERVE Botswana

- 17. BOTSWANA PREDATOR CONSERVATION TRUST Botswana

- 18. CAPE VULTURE CONSERVATION PROJECT South Africa

- 19. SOUTH AFRICAN WILDLIFE COLLEGE South Africa

- 20. NAMUNYAK WILDLIFE CONSERVATION TRUST Kenya

- 21. ILTUNGAI COMMUNITY CONSERVATION TRUST Kenya

- 22. LEWA WILDLIFE CONSERVANCY Kenya

- 23. LEKURRUKI CONSERVATION TRUST Kenya

- 24. LAMU MARINE CONSERVATION TRUST Kenya



- 25. KOIYAKI GUIDING SCHOOL Kenya

The Koiyaki Guiding School in the Maasai Mara was the venue for a three day women's workshop attended by thirty women from eight different groups representing various community conservancies in the region. The newly formed KGS Outreach Team, which has been funded by Tusk, ran the workshop, which, in addition to lectures on health, HIV and AIDS, held talks on the role of women in community conservation. Demonstrations on bee keeping and the use of microcredit systems to fund small businesses such as beading groups were well received.

- 26. IL N'GWESI GROUP RANCH Kenya

- 27. KIBODO TRUST Kenya

- 28. RUKO COMMUNITY WILDLIFE TRUST Kenya

- 29. SERA WILDLIFE CONSERVANCY Kenya

- 30. OLARE OROK CONSERVANCY Kenya

- 31. MASSAILAND PRESERVATION TRUST Kenya

- 32. MOUNTAIN BONGO MONITORING PROJECT Kenya

- 33. MPUS KUTUK COMMUNITY CONSERVANCY Kenya

- 34. ISHAQBINI COMMUNITY CONSERVANCY Kenya

- 35. MOUNT KENYA TRUST Kenya

The date 01 January 2011 proved to be an auspicious day in north Kenya when for the first time elephants made use of a specially constructed elephant underpass on the main Nanyuki to Meru road.

This was the culmination of many years of work by the Trust in conjunction with its partners – Kisima Farm, Marania Farm, Lewa Wildlife Conservancy, Ngare Ndare Forest Trust and Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) – who all contributed to the development of an Elephant Corridor linking the Mount Kenya Forest with the Ngare



Ndare Forest and Lewa. This formally re-establishes the only remaining connection between Kenya's second largest elephant population of 7,500 animals in Samburu with the estimated 2,000 in Mt. Kenya. The long-term implications of the success of this corridor are significant in terms of re-establishing genetic connectivity between these two elephant populations, reducing the habitat pressure within Lewa, and being a key element on the application for inclusion as a World Heritage Site with Mt. Kenya.

Tusk has provided funds through the Safaricom Marathon to fund the operating costs of game scouts that work solely within the corridor, maintaining the fence and ensuring the safe passage of the wildlife.

- 36. NAKUPRAT CONSERVANCY Kenya

The new Nakuprat Conservancy forms part of a protected area mosaic in north Kenya which is important for many species, in particular the endangered African elephant and Grevy's zebra. Its position alongside Shaba National Reserve and the Ewaso Ngiro River provides critical seasonal refuge and connectivity for wildlife linking the National Reserves of Samburu, Shaba and Buffalo Springs with the community conservancies under the Northern Rangelands Trust umbrella to the south and the Mathews Range in the north.



These reserves, in particular Shaba, are also located on an ethnic interface between the Borana, Samburu and Turkana communities. In times of stress this interface can witness heightened tension and conflict between them over competition for livestock pasture and water, which is exacerbated by the availability of illegal firearms in the north part of Kenya. Whilst the area has historically been an elephant poaching hotspot, there has also

been severe habitat destruction from illegal charcoal burning.

In order to improve human and wildlife security, and prevent cattle entering the reserve whilst holding the communities adjacent to the reserve accountable, the Nakuprat Community Conservancy has been formed with funding from Prix Pictet (see page 15).

- 37. GGABA PRIMARY TEACHER COLLEGE Uganda

- 38. UGANDA CONSERVATION FOUNDATION Uganda

- 39. HONEYGUIDE FOUNDATION Tanzania

- 40. SELOUS GAME RESERVE Tanzania

- 41. MKOMAZI GAME RESERVE Tanzania

- 42. AFRICAN RAINFOREST CONSERVANCY Tanzania

- 43. SERENGETI RABIES VACCINATION PROJECT Tanzania

- 44. NYIKA VWAZA PROJECT Malawi

- 45. KASANKA NATIONAL PARK Zambia





In June 2010, Tusk was privileged to host TRH Prince William and Prince Harry in Botswana, as part of their first joint overseas tour. The Princes kicked off this historic visit to Southern Africa by carrying out a number of official engagements in Botswana to highlight the work of Tusk.



Royal tour to Botswana

P rince William and Prince Harry have developed a deep affection for Africa and the World Cup in South Africa provided the perfect opportunity for them to combine their support for England's football squad with their charitable interests.

In addition to his role as Royal Patron of Tusk, Prince William is also Patron of Centrepoint, and President of the Football Association, while Prince Harry is Patron of Sentebale. All four organisations came together to coordinate an ambitious itinerary, all of which was followed by the world's media.

Tusk was asked to take on the responsibility for organising the first stage commencing at the Mokolodi Nature Reserve, just a short drive out

of the capital, Gaborone. Tusk's CEO, Charlie Mayhew and the Charity's Projects Manager, Sarah Watson, hosted the Royal Party for the duration of their short stay in Botswana.

On Tuesday 15th June, a cold but clear southern African winter's morning, a group of traditional Tswana dancers greeted both Princes at the gates of the reserve. An international press corps of some 80 journalists and TV crews watched on as the Royal guests toured Mokolodi's dynamic environmental education centre where they met children from a deaf school, who were on a five-day residential course sponsored by Tusk.

The Princes enthusiastically joined the children in various activities including a snake

talk, during which the park manager invited them to hold a huge python as part of the demonstration to the students. The images of that nervous encounter were immediately flashed across the world by the assembled press. It was the sort of publicity that a charity, such as Tusk, could only dream about!

After a brief introduction to a pair of 'habituated' cheetah, the Princes enjoyed an informal bush lunch with park staff, where they met a small group of young homeless people under the care of another of Prince William's charities, Centrepoint. They had come to Botswana at the invitation of Tusk to help work on the construction of a new wildlife orphanage at Tachila Reserve. Tachila is an exciting



initiative being sponsored by Tusk, with funding from BlackRock, where a new education centre similar to Mokolodi is being established for the children of Francistown.

Following a courtesy visit to meet H.E. Ian Khama, The President of Botswana in Gaborone, the Princes and the ensuing press pack then headed to the airport for a 90 minute flight across the sparsely populated country to Maun, a small town at the gateway to the Okavango Delta – the world's only inland delta. The Royal Party then travelled out to the bush to spend the night at a basic research camp in the Moremi area. Here they were hosted by Dr Tico McNutt and Lesley Boggs of the Botswana Predator Conservation Trust (BPCT), an organisation which Tusk has been proud to support for a number of years.

Whilst at BPCT's research camp, affectionately known as 'Dog Camp', the Princes had the chance to go out with the small team of researchers to learn firsthand about the groundbreaking work they are doing to help

combat human wildlife conflict issues caused by large predators such as lion, leopard, cheetah, wild dog and hyena.

The peace of the bush provided a rare moment for the Princes to escape the glare of publicity and the huge entourage of journalists covering the tour, who remained in Maun overnight. This respite was all too brief as Prince Harry left the next morning to undertake a series of official engagements in Lesotho and Prince William kindly agreed to record an interview with Ben Fogle for Sky Television's excellent documentary about Tusk. After officially handing over the keys of a brand new Land Rover donated by Tusk to BPCT, Prince William's party returned to Maun for two further engagements in support of Tusk. Here, the Prince joined 250 children at the Maun Football Stadium for a range of football activities as part of a demonstration of BPCT's unique 'Coaching For Conservation' initiative. The event was very generously sponsored by Investec Asset Management and the Football



Association very kindly organised for former Leeds United player and South African Captain, Lucas Radebe to lend a helping hand with the training programme, which uses football to communicate conservation messages and teach children important life skills.

Notwithstanding the presence of the future King of England and a huge football star on loan from the FA, the large crowd was also treated to a live performance by the US boy-band star, Joe Jonas, who coincidentally happened to be touring the country at the time and generously agreed to come along and join the festivities in aid of Tusk!

However whilst Joe returned to the stage to entertain the audience around the stadium, Tusk's goal was to showcase as many initiatives as possible to our Patron and the

world's media. The next stop was therefore a visit to BPCT's impressive Wildlife Laboratory established in Maun with the support of the Paul Allen Foundation. This small but well-equipped lab is at the heart of some remarkable groundbreaking research on scent marking by predators. Prince William was shown the facilities and briefed by the research scientists on their advanced work in developing a 'Bioboundary' or virtual fence via the ability to identify and mimic territorial markings made by predators to ward off others. It is an initiative in which the Prince has taken a close interest.

The visit to the laboratory rounded off what was undoubtedly a highly successful tour of Tusk-supported programmes in Botswana. Prince William flew on to Lesotho to rejoin his brother and see some of the work being done

by Sentebale. Charlie Mayhew was invited to accompany the Princes in Lesotho for their two day tour of this immensely poor mountain kingdom. The experience has led to some initial discussions about how Tusk might be able to work with Sentebale to introduce the Charity's PACE education programme in some Lesotho schools and perhaps support some reforestation projects within the country.

Tusk would like to express a huge debt of gratitude to the Botswana High Commission, the Botswana Tourist Board, Air Botswana, the British High Commission in Gaborone, Land Rover Botswana, and of course our project partners who were so incredibly kind in hosting this memorable visit.



Heading home

The endangered Rothschild's giraffe made a spectacular return home after 40 years in an unprecedented and daring ferry ride across Kenya's Lake Baringo earlier this year.

Originally named after Lake Baringo, one of the Great Rift's lakes in Kenya, the Rothschild's giraffe is one of the most endangered sub-species of giraffe in the world, with a population numbering only a few hundred.

Funded in part by Tusk, this unique joint operation between Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), Northern Rangelands Trust (NRT) and the Ruko Conservancy moved eight Rothschild's giraffe by lorry from Soysambu Conservancy and then by barge to the community-

"We have been waiting for four years since we began our conservancy to see these animals return home."

Richard Lotulipus, Chairman of the Board of the Ruko Community Wildlife Conservancy.

"We have a huge number of visitors every year who come to see the Lake Baringo's magnificent bird-life and experience the tranquility of the lake. So having these giraffe back in their native home gives tourists yet another reason to come and experience it for themselves."

Ross Withey, owner of Samatian Island Lodge, Ruko conservancies' tourism partner.

owned sanctuary on the shores of Lake Baringo.

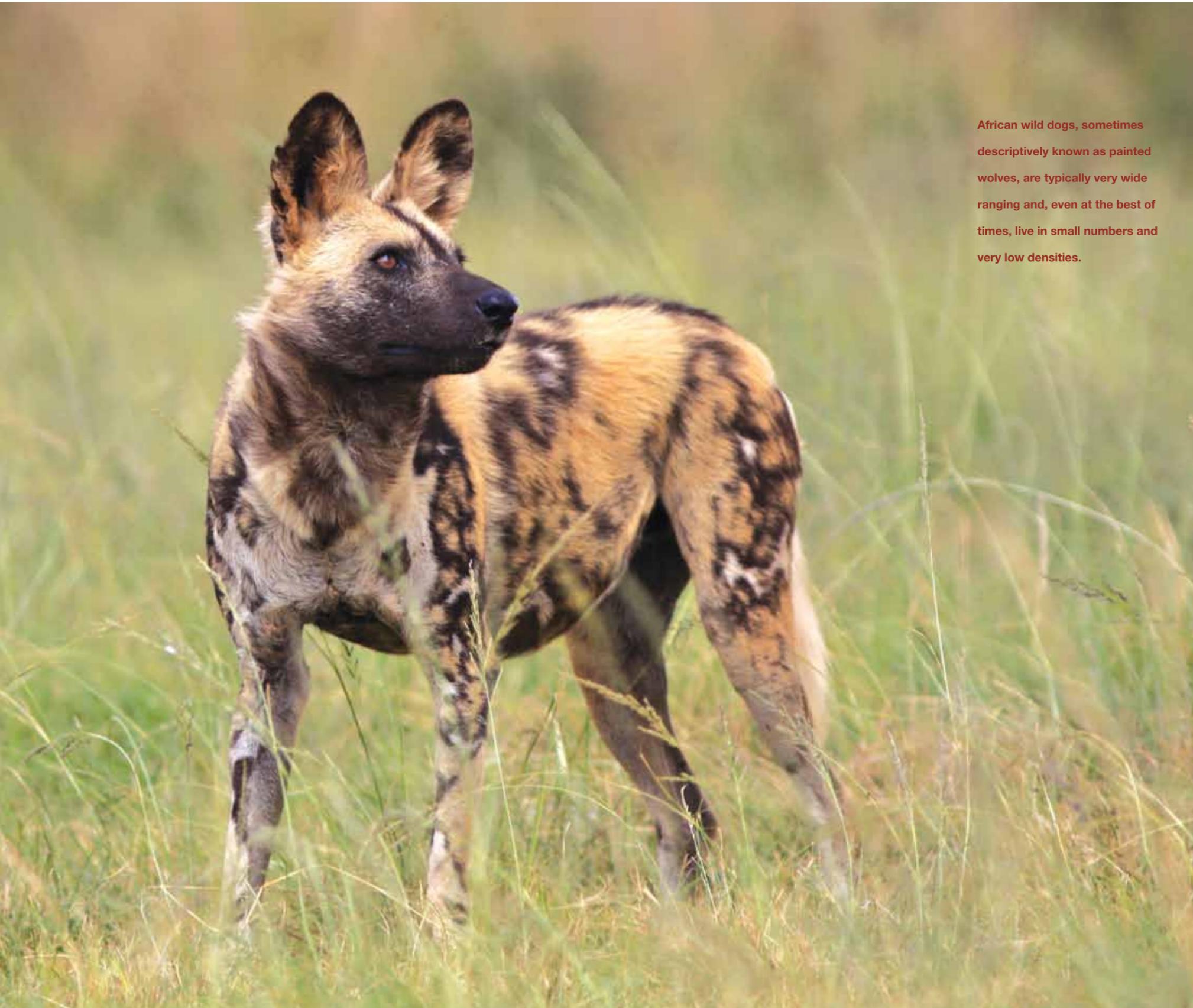
This landmark translocation reestablished the Rothschild's giraffe into an area where it once existed. The return of the giraffe is symbolic of the communities' commitment to conservation and will boost tourism revenue to the local people.

The space and security for giraffe on community land will provide a long-term future for the species beyond the confines of fenced sanctuaries which today hold all the remaining Rothschild's giraffe.

The giraffe were 'welcomed' by Ruko's Turkana, Pokot and Njemps communities, along with many dignitaries in a ceremony held in February. Charlie Mayhew, Tusk's CEO attended and was asked to



plant a tree to commemorate the historic move. Having supported Ruko since its inception, Tusk is currently seeking funds to move impala and more Rothschild giraffe to the conservancy.



African wild dogs, sometimes descriptively known as painted wolves, are typically very wide ranging and, even at the best of times, live in small numbers and very low densities.

On the scent

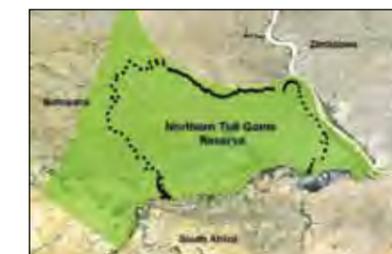
The thousands of protected square kilometres in Africa's national parks and reserves are simply insufficient to stem the decline of many of Africa's predators.

This grim fact is as true for Africa's most iconic large predators, lions, as it is for its most endangered, African wild dogs. These species continue to exist today in only a few large healthy populations in parts of their original ranges. With few exceptions they exist only where they are still not inextricably constrained by the boundaries of protected areas.

Occasional removal around the edges of wildlife areas of a few individuals in conflict with people, for example, can have devastating consequences for the viability of any given pack and by extension a small remaining source population.

Addressing the erosion of predator populations at the boundaries of wildlife areas has proven extremely challenging. Boundaries of wildlife areas at best might be bordered with fences designed primarily to separate wildlife from domestic livestock. In many parts of Africa they are little more than a road or a line on a map.

They rarely bear any relationship to habitats and therefore very little relevance to the normal ranging of the animals that live on the wildlife side of that boundary. This fact, in a broad sense, is what underpins the Bioboundary Research Project at the Botswana Predator Conservation Trust (BPCT). Making these boundaries more meaningful or biologically relevant as important boundaries to the animals that live in contact with them is the ultimate aim of our research. Currently it is dedicated to deciphering the natural scent marking signals of African wild dogs that communicate a territorial boundary.



The Northern Tuli Game Reserve in the easternmost tip of Botswana (bordered by Zimbabwe and South Africa at the confluence of the Shashe and Limpopo Rivers.)

The black dots indicate where the original Bioboundary of scent marks were translocated, circumscribing a territory of approximately 375 sq km for the reintroduced pack of wild dogs.

African wild dogs are extremely territorial. Their ranging and habitat use is best understood in terms of their desire to know where their neighbours live as fights between neighbouring wild dogs can be fatal and are to be avoided at all costs. So it is important to have a reliable system of communication that allows residents to signal their residence and convey their intentions about defending their home. Wild dogs do this using scent marks in urine and scats.

In other words, this crucial information about neighbours and territory boundaries is gleaned from the environment using their noses.

Good dog, bad dog

Where wild dogs are resident in a 'good dog' territory that runs up against an interface between wildlife and people – a park boundary, for example – they suddenly no longer have any neighbours. Since their natural behaviour is to seek out where their neighbours are by smelling for scent marks, wild dogs are effectively drawn across the boundary from the wildlife area in search of neighbours, a natural tendency that results in conflict on the 'bad dog' side of the interface. This is where they sometimes cause problems for livestock farmers and become the target of 'lethal control measures' – meaning 'they get shot'. The absence of resident wild dogs or, more precisely, of scent marks indicating the presence of neighbours can result in a drain that in small populations can lead to extinction even on the 'good dog' protected side of the interface.

Now imagine if we could give them neighbours – or at least the perception that they have neighbours. If we could somehow reproduce the chemicals that signal a territory boundary of a resident pack of wild dogs, we could distribute it to mimic a neighbour's boundary – a biologically relevant boundary ('Bioboundary') to the resident dogs that are looking for that information. We expect this will decrease both the frequency of conflict experienced by nearby farmers from overlapping free-ranging wild dogs and the frequency of wild dogs being shot and packs decimated by control measures.

Chemical signals lead the way

In 2008, BPCT received a generous grant from the Paul G. Allen (Co-founder of Microsoft) Family Foundation in the US to set up and run an organic chemistry laboratory in Maun, Botswana using the latest technologies in Gas Chromatography and Mass Spectrometry equipment to analyse scent marks of African

wild dogs. My colleague, Dr Peter Apps, the principal investigator in the laboratory analyses, brings 15 years of experience in analytical chemistry to unravelling this complex chemistry problem. We were joined in 2010 by Dr Lesego Mmualefe, an analytical chemist who now prepares the field samples and runs the lab equipment to analyse them.

Before we could confidently commit all our effort and resources in the laboratory analyses, it seemed wise to somehow determine that wild dog scent marks really do contain the chemical signals that communicate territoriality that we thought they did. Our opportunity to investigate and demonstrate the Bioboundary concept came that same year. A group of conservationists proposed to introduce a pack of wild dogs into the private Northern Tuli Game Reserve (NTGR) in easternmost Botswana, an area where there was plenty of game but no resident wild dogs. In fact it was unknown how many years it had been since wild dogs were last resident in the Northern Tuli. My guess, from the history of cattle farming in the area, was 'probably at least 40 years'. For this reason, it was likely that any pack introduced to the area would sooner or later simply wander off, never to be seen again. There is no reliable information in eastern Botswana about where the nearest resident wild dogs might be found. One thing was certain, before they might find a nearest neighbour they would have to travel through vast livestock farming areas – a prospect that was not acceptable as permission from the Botswana government was required for the NTGR reintroduction.

The Northern Tuli wild dog project presented us with a perfect opportunity to experiment with a Bioboundary to manage the ranging of a pack of dogs. Using translocated wild dog scent marks redistributed to form a distant

boundary, we wanted to see if we could convince the reintroduced pack to remain within a predetermined area in the NTGR as if they had resident neighbours. If it failed the dogs would almost certainly be lost or have to be removed again.

Bioboundary as a management tool

Doctoral candidate, Craig Jackson, was the lead researcher in the Northern Tuli and, with help from Mashatu Game Lodge, the wild dogs were brought from South Africa and held in an enclosure in the NTGR near the Limpopo River. Meanwhile, field researchers in northern Botswana at BPCT were busy following and collecting scent marks from a resident pack of wild dogs in the Moremi Game Reserve. These were catalogued, frozen and eventually flown in our Cessna 182 that Tusk helped to fund in 2007, three hours to the NTGR, where Craig and I laid out a Bioboundary approximately 70 kilometres long, enclosing approximately 350 sq km, an average size territory for a pack of wild dogs in habitat rich with game. Then the dogs were released in April 2008. They immediately travelled south following the Limpopo River about 12 km until they ran into the first handful (literally) of translocated scent marks we had distributed to begin their southern boundary from the Limpopo River bank. We were particularly impressed when they bounced off this first area only to return in a couple of days and bounce again before turning away from the river to traverse along the Bioboundary heading NW over the next several days. We hardly needed any further convincing: what we needed to know about wild dog communication was in those scent marks.

Over the next two years, with Craig monitoring the pack, we learned a tremendous amount about the Bioboundary as a potential

management tool. The pack responded, with very few exceptions, to the translocated scent marks as if they were from territorial neighbours. When they occasionally tested the areas beyond the delineated Bioboundary, we followed and surrounded the area where they were resting with fresh scent marks which turned them back each time toward the centre of their range in the NTGR. They successfully raised a litter of pups in each of the following two denning seasons and, most notably, have never had to be recaptured or handled to keep them in the NTGR where the survivors and their descendants remain today.

What remains now is to figure out what chemicals wild dogs use to signal 'keep out' to their neighbours. This simple question is proving anything but simple to answer. The complexity of wild dog scent mark chemistry challenges all our expertise and resources in the Paul G. Allen Laboratory for Wildlife Chemistry. We have identified more than a hundred of the most common compounds, but we have yet to crack it. However, the potential benefits seem huge. If we can decipher the chemical signals of wild dogs and synthetically produce functional Bioboundary scents, we will have developed a novel tool to address the conflict hot spots for Africa's most endangered large carnivore. Perhaps even more importantly, the Bioboundary as a management tool has the potential to change the way we manage the boundaries of wildlife areas, not just for wild dogs but for most large carnivores. It is these boundaries, the inevitable interface between wildlife habitats and human development where conflict is most acute, that we will need more effective conservation and management tools if we are going to keep wild carnivore populations viable into the foreseeable future.



Pictet supports Tusk

In his capacity as Hon President of the Prix Pictet, former General Secretary of the United Nations, Kofi Annan, attended a reception in Paris in March to announce Mitch Epstein as the winner of the third Prix Pictet photography prize for environmental sustainability.

The high-profile international prize is sponsored by the Swiss bank, Pictet & Cie, who simultaneously used the event to confirm their support for Tusk.

The Prix Pictet seeks photographs that communicate powerful messages of global environmental significance under a specific theme. For 2011, the theme is 'Growth'. In presenting the award to Mitch, Kofi Annan said, "It is difficult to look at this exhibition without being moved, even angered. And yet, however bleak their message, the creativity

"The Nakuprat Conservancy is an area affected by tension between communities competing for livestock, pasture and water – exemplifying the dilemmas of growth posed by the Prix Pictet theme.

We are delighted that Pictet & Cie have decided to support the work of Tusk in this way."

Charlie Mayhew, CEO of Tusk Trust.

and spirit of these artists also gives us hope that we, the human race, have the capacity to find, to agree and to realise the answers to these challenges."

With each Prix Pictet award, Pictet supports the work of a charity whose work reflects the theme of the prize. In 2011 Pictet is supporting the creation of the Nakuprat Conservancy, a Kenyan community

conservation project sponsored by Tusk under the auspices of the Northern Rangelands Trust. Chris Jordan, a photographer, will visit Kenya to help draw attention to the sustainability issues that face the local communities in northern Kenya. The photographs produced for the Pictet Commission will be premiered at an exhibition in London later this year.



We protect, sustain and grow two things. The other one is African wildlife.

Pictet is proud to support the TuskTrust

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China's rise 'puts elephants and rhinos in danger'

This article originally appeared in *The Times* on January 8th 2011.

Hundreds of elephants and rhinos are being slaughtered for their tusks and horns in an illegal trade fuelled by growing demand from Chinese workers and businessmen in Africa, conservationists and wildlife officials claim.

Authorities in Kenya, where at least 178 elephants and 21 rhinos were killed last year, attribute the rise in poaching to unprecedented interest in ivory from the Far East and the increasing presence of Chinese employees on

the continent. According to the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) experts, the vast majority of those arrested for trafficking horns and tusks are Chinese.

Dr Julius Kipng'etich, the director of KWS, said, "It is not a myth or a theory, it is a reality. Ninety per cent of all the people who pass through our airports and are apprehended with illegal wildlife trophies are Chinese." Most of these 'trophies' consist of ivory parts.

Richard Leakey, the renowned Kenyan

conservationist and former head of the National Wildlife Authority, said, "All the pointers are that poaching has grown very rapidly, very recently."

Poaching for ivory has also risen over the past three years in Tanzania, Zimbabwe, South Africa and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

China is investing billions in Africa every year in deals that swap roads and railways for the minerals and natural resources that fuel its growing economy. Charlie Mayhew, the chief executive of the UK-based conservation group ▶





Tusk Trust, said, "There has been a massive investment in Africa by China and that has resulted in a significant Chinese presence of workers and businessmen across the continent."

Tom Milliken, regional director for east and southern Africa at Traffic, which monitors wildlife trade, said, "China is the major driver for trade in ivory and that is linked to China's phenomenal economic growth, the level of disposable income there, a re-embracing of traditional culture and status symbols in which ivory plays a role, and the phenomenal increase of Chinese nationals on the African continent."

A leaked embassy cable written by Michael Ranneberger, the US Ambassador to Kenya, in February and published recently by the website WikiLeaks said: "KWS noticed a marked increase in poaching wherever Chinese labour camps were located and in fact set up specific interdiction efforts aimed to reduce poaching. "The [Government of China] has not demonstrated any commitment to curb ivory poaching. The slaughter of the animals has left

conservationists dismayed and worried for the survival of the species."

Kenya recorded its worst year for killing in decades in 2009, with 249 elephants killed, up from 140 in 2008 and just 47 in 2007. Last year the killing continued across the continent, the ivory smuggled out of the country as raw tusks or carved ornaments to be sold on the Far East black market. In one week alone authorities in Thailand, a favoured transit point for the illegal trafficking, said they had seized 69 elephant tusks and four smaller pieces of ivory smuggled in from Mozambique and worth more than £190,000.

"The situation is not hopeless but this is a war and our efforts at the moment equate to a triage," said Meredith Ogilvie-Thompson, Tusk's recently appointed Executive Director in the USA.

Elephant ivory worth more than £64 per kg to poachers in Africa goes for ten times that price in China. KWS estimates that about 21 rhinos were also poached for their horns in 2010, but many believe that the number is much higher.

There are only 6,000 elephants and 900 rhinos left in Kenya, according to the wildlife authority.

In South Africa the slaughter of rhinos is worse, with the massive herbivores being killed at a rate of nearly one a day by criminal gangs equipped with high-tech hunting equipment (see pages 42/43).

Experts trace the recent upsurge in poaching of rhinos in Kenya, South Africa and Zimbabwe to a pronouncement by a Vietnamese politician who reportedly claimed that his cancer went into remission thanks to a daily draft of powdered rhino horn.

Trade in ivory was banned in 1989 and since then elephant populations have begun to recover.

"The last big poaching epidemic was in the 1980s but what we are seeing now is more worrying because the bans are in place yet poaching is escalating," said Charlie Mayhew. "The gains of the last ten years can be quickly eroded."

The rewards are such that you inevitably run into corruption

The three men dressed in mismatched fatigues and clutching AK47 assault rifles crouched on a rocky outcrop as the sun drifted towards the horizon. Their vigil was, they thought, about to pay off as a rhino lumbered towards them oblivious to the threat, its large horn bobbing above the grass as it snuffled at the ground.

The poachers would have preferred darkness but this target was too tempting: they fired, hitting the animal four times.

"As soon as the shots were heard we sent in armed anti-poaching teams," said Dr. Jonathan Moss, the former chief executive of Lewa Wildlife Conservancy, a 62,000-acre private wildlife sanctuary in Kenya. "There was a fire fight but it quickly became dark and they were able to escape." The rhino died.

Until last year the Lewa sanctuary had not lost a single rhino to poachers in 23 years but in the past 12 months four endangered black rhinos have been killed. Jonathan said that Chinese workers on infrastructure projects

across Kenya were fuelling demand. In 2009 the Amboseli Trust for Elephants also blamed Chinese workers for attacks on elephants.

"There are two Chinese road camps in the general area," the Trust reported, "We are told by our informants that they are buying ivory [and] bushmeat."

Ian Craig, the chief executive of the Northern Rangelands Trust, a conservation group working to the north of Mount Kenya, has found 23 elephant carcasses in the last few weeks, all with their tusks hacked off.

"I'd say that we've reached perhaps a ten-year high in our area. Demand is up, prices are up; there are a lot of guns and a lot of criminals," he said.

In the decade before the 1989 ban on the ivory trade Africa's elephant population fell from 1.3 million to 600,000. In the 15 years before the ban Kenya lost 85 per cent of its elephants. Prices for ivory and horn are so high that fears are growing of a return to the devastation of the 1970s and 1980s.

"The rewards are such that you inevitably run

into corruption issues," said Peter Younger, the wildlife crime programme manager at Interpol, who has helped in stings on ivory trafficking gangs. Charlie Mayhew, of Tusk Trust, said: "Prices are so high there are rewards for everyone ... from rangers all the way to politicians." Dr Richard Leakey, a naturalist, added: "We're right back where we were in the 1980s. I suspect that a lot of the killing in Kenya is carried out by wildlife department personnel or with their full connivance."

Julius Kipng'etich denied collusion by his department's officials saying, "If you look at the seizures it is clear they are not coming from government stocks because those are marked with indelible ink." He also said that the wildlife service monitored its staff.

Kora — born free again

After flying up from Nairobi it always comes as a shock to step out into the blowtorch heat of Kora. The sun glitters on a million thorns. The baked red earth is parched and dry, as are the bald granite hills that rise like tombstones from the surrounding sea of bush, and the heat-hazy air echoes to the insane clucking of yellow-hornbills.

It seems as if nothing has changed since I first came here in January 1980, the day after the funeral of Joy Adamson, whose book, *Born Free* – the story of an orphaned lion cub called Elsa – had become an all-time best-seller 20 years earlier.

The extraordinary saga of *Born Free* brought international acclaim for Joy but led George, her retired game-warden husband, down a different road. In 1970 the couple parted and George headed off to Kora, where he would devote the rest of his life to the high-risk business of returning lions to the wild.

"I chose Kora because it was the only place where I was allowed to bring my lions," George told me. "It was a sort of no-man's land that nobody wanted." So he rented it from the local council – £750 a year for 500 miles of unforgiving wilderness straddling the Equator – and built a home he called Kampi ya Simba: Lion Camp.

Here he lived in a wire compound with his raggle-taggle pride of rescued lions roaming free on the other side. Among them was Boy, who had starred with Virginia McKenna in the *Born Free* movie, and Christian, a 5th generation zoo lion who had come to Kora via Harrods and a Kings Road furniture shop.



Among the human residents that shared George's extraordinary existence were his brother Terence, a compulsive road-builder, Hamisi, his devoted cook, and Tony Fitzjohn, a wild young Englishman with shoulder-length hair and sawn-off shorts who had hitch-hiked to Kenya to work with animals.

Like the lions, Fitzjohn was an orphan. He was also tough and capable and could turn his hand to anything, from stripping down a Land Rover to fixing the two-way radio. Best of all he was a natural when it came to handling the big cats.

These were happy days but they could not last. In 1973 Kora had been gazetted as a national wildlife reserve but in the 1980s

when elephant poaching raged unchecked across Kenya it was overrun by Somali bandit gangs and in 1987 the authorities closed down Adamson's lion project, deciding he was too much of a liability in the lawless north.

Fitzjohn was forced out and left to take up a new challenge at Mkomazi in Tanzania and, a year later Adamson, the grand old Lion Man of Africa, was shot dead by Somali bandits. Had he lived he would have seen Kora's 1,787 sq km officially designated as a national park, but that didn't stop Somali raiders from killing every last elephant in the park and burning Kampi ya Simba to the ground.

After George's death I never thought I would see Kora again, but five years ago, on a visit to the neighbouring Meru National Park I met Mark Jenkins, then head warden, and together we flew down to Kampi ya Simba, which had been rebuilt with the help of the George Adamson Wildlife Preservation Trust and funding from Tusk.

Everything was as I remembered it – even the long-drop loo where one sat enthroned on an elephant's jawbone strategically placed on two planks above a trench.

In George's day he shared his camp with a multitude of creatures. Ground squirrels and guinea fowls begged for peanuts. Hornbills hopped among the dinner plates, snapping up leftovers, and a large monitor lizard – known inexplicably as Guildford – slept in the thatch.

Now it stood empty, a place of ghosts and memories. I closed my eyes and tried to visualise George as he was then, with his pipe and his sundowner and his mane of grey hair, staring into the dark where his lions called, as ▶



if the lost continent of his youth was still out there, that wilderness without end in which you felt the game would last for ever.

Not far from camp lies George's grave, a simple mound of quartz boulders in a thorn tree glade. Next to it are two more graves – those of Terence, his brother, and Boy, his favourite lion.

Not long after he was buried here it is said that lions would come and rest beside him. In vain I looked around for cat tracks in the dust, but at least I found the hoof-prints of kudu and dik-dik, proving that in spite of everything, wildlife still thrived in Kora.

Today, five years on, the park still lies in bandit country, too close to Somalia for comfort. And yet there is hope, and a determination from the Kenyan government and its supporters – including Tusk – that Kora will endure.

It remains as wild and beautiful as it was in George's day. Along the Tana River where the doum palms and great shady poplars grow, all kinds of animals still come to drink: oryx, bushbuck, buffalo, lion – even a few wary elephant from Meru. And now Tony Fitzjohn has returned, bringing with him all the energy and enthusiasm that enabled him to raise Mkomazi to National Park status during his time in Tanzania.

Passing years and the getting of wisdom – not to mention a wife and four children – have

tamed the hell-raiser who used to wrestle with George's lions; but Fitzjohn's passion for Africa's wildlife and wildest places burns as strong as ever.

Already, new heavy-duty equipment has been brought in to clear access roads and improve the airstrip. A new tented camp will be set up by the river as an Interpretation Centre where visitors can learn about all aspects of Kora, and Kampi ya Simba itself has been rebuilt, complete with solar power and a satellite dish – luxuries unknown in George's day.

The mess room and George's have both been restored to look just as they were when George last saw them. "But it's not a museum," Fitzjohn insists. "What we have done is to

create an evocative aura of how we used to live there during our most successful years.

"The Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) see Kora as a place where all kinds of animals could be returned," he says. "So I'm going back to rehabilitate lions again. I'll start with three or four cubs, suss out the area, see what males are around and get going again. Then, once things have settled a bit, maybe I'll even build a rhino sanctuary, with KWS to stock it and protect it in partnership with us."

Ambitious? Maybe. But given Fitzjohn's inspirational track record there is no one better suited to fulfilling George's dream and making Kora once again a land fit for lions.



With a grant from the 2010 Safaricom Marathon, held at the nearby Lewa Wildlife Conservancy, Fitzjohn has purchased a tractor to help renovate the park.

RGS lecture – 3 in 1



For the last 16 years the American Express Conservation Lecture has been a key event in both the Royal Geographical and Tusk's Autumn diary. However, the charity's 20th anniversary seemed like a good opportunity to try something different!

Instead of just one speaker, the Trustees decided that they would invite three conservationists to participate in a 'chat show' format with the BBC's newsreader, Kate Silverton.

The Big Cat Diary's popular Maasai presenter, Jackson Looseyia, was the first to be invited to join Kate on stage. Jackson is a hugely engaging personality and he talked about the key role that education has to play in conservation. As a patron of the Koiyaki Maasai Guide School, which is sponsored by Tusk, he passionately believes that through education, rural communities can be empowered to protect their natural environment.

"The evening at the RGS with Tusk was an insight into our world of community development, wildlife and conservation. As the Swahili say, 'Kidogo kidogo hujaza kibaba' which means, 'Little by little we will fill the pot'. I hope you came away from the evening better informed about my work and that of Tusk."

Jackson Looseyia.

After a short BBC film clip about Tusk's support for the Mpus Kutuk Community Conservancy in northern Kenya, the community liaison manager for the Northern Rangelands Trust, Tom Lalampa, was invited to the stage. Kate quizzed him about his role in persuading communities to embrace conservation. Tom described how Tusk's investment in these local institutions had contributed hugely to their success. He told the audience that the Northern Rangelands Trust now provided an 'umbrella' and support to 17 community managed conservancies protecting over two million acres of wilderness and prime wildlife habitat. These initiatives provided a benefit to a population of over 70,000 people.

Kate's final guest was no stranger to this event. Tony Fitzjohn, who was hot from his book promotional tour, entertained the capacity audience with his tales of working with George Adamson and the lions in Kora, as well as his more recent success in

turning Mkomazi Game Reserve in Tanzania into a new national park. He is a wildlife man through and through and he cautioned against any complacency as the threat from poachers hunting rhino horn and elephant ivory remains all too real.

Following a fascinating hour's conversation, many in the audience stayed on to enjoy Tusk's traditional reception and used the opportunity to get Tony Fitzjohn to sign a copy of his book *Born to be Wild*. We are enormously grateful to our three speakers and Kate Silverton for giving up her time to host the event so professionally. Our thanks also to our title sponsors American Express and elephant.co.uk for their additional support for this great event.

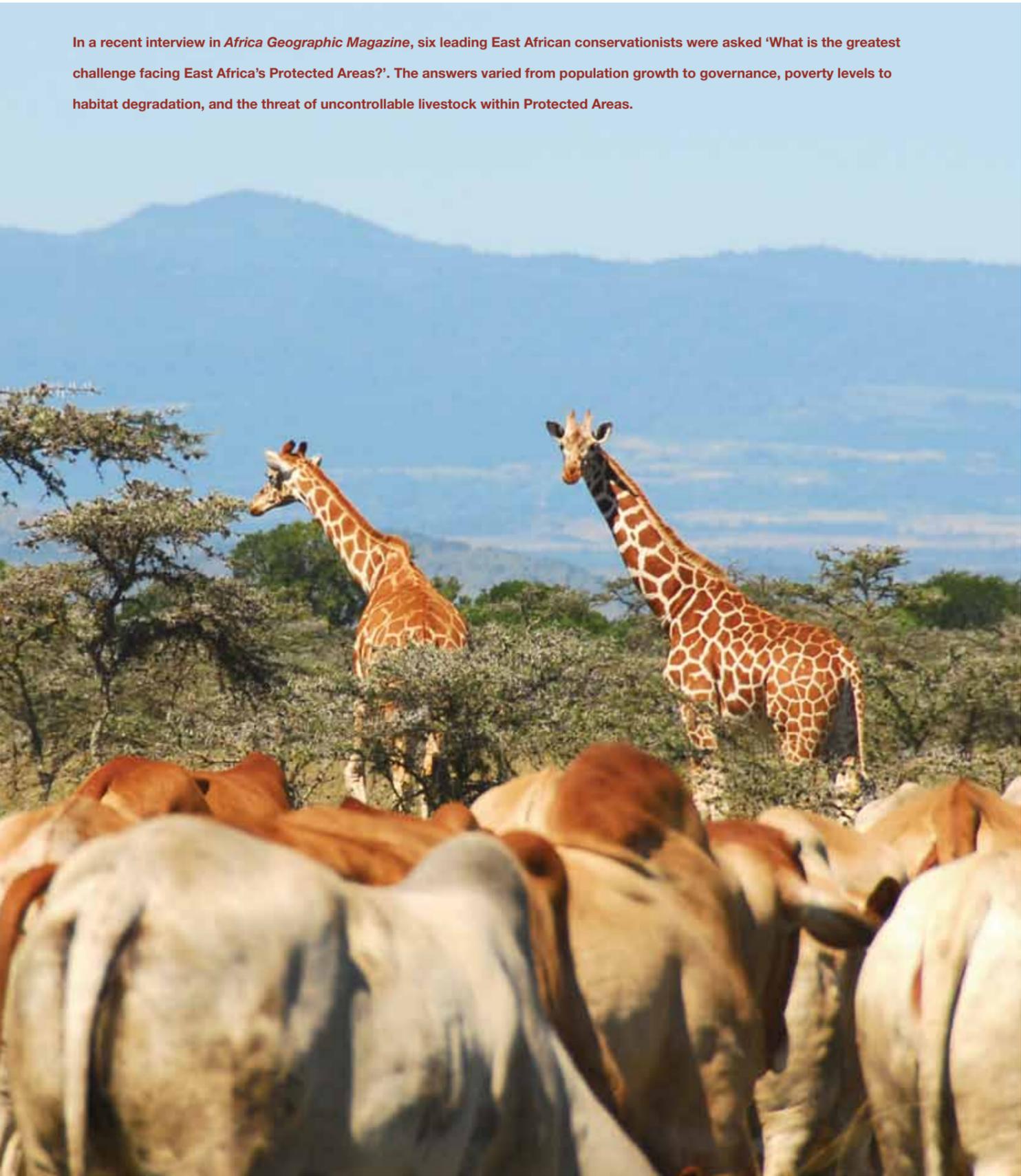


DEFENDER



OFFICIAL FUEL CONSUMPTION FIGURES FOR THE RANGE ROVER SPORT RANGE IN MPG (L/100KM): URBAN 13.0 (21.8)-25.2 (11.2) EXTRA URBAN 26.3 (10.7)-34.9 (8.1) COMBINED 19.0 (14.9)-30.7 (9.2) CO₂ EMISSIONS G/KM: 348-243. DRIVE RESPONSIBLY ON AND OFF-ROAD.

In a recent interview in *Africa Geographic Magazine*, six leading East African conservationists were asked 'What is the greatest challenge facing East Africa's Protected Areas?'. The answers varied from population growth to governance, poverty levels to habitat degradation, and the threat of uncontrollable livestock within Protected Areas.



Livestock, livelihoods and conservation

In Kenya – a country with no oil, gold or diamonds and few natural resources coupled with high levels of poverty – livestock remains one of the country's most significant untapped financial assets.

On the surface, it might seem that there is an ever-increasing demand for red meat in East Africa – a region full of enterprising capitalists, looking for investment opportunities and high returns away from the West's stagnant economies.

But the reality is that the marketing chain for livestock across East Africa – once a vibrant industry involving abattoirs and canning plants that provided red meat to the world, and a supply system of railways and livestock holding areas across the region – has all but broken down leaving the suppliers at the whim and will of the brokers and traders supplying the countries' demands. At the same time, many of the pastoralist communities place all their household wealth in livestock. This, coupled with population growth and climate change, creates a volatile and high political threat on conservation areas across the region. Inevitably the reservoirs of grass in the National Parks and conservation areas are seen as unused fodder

for their ever-hungry livestock by neighbouring communities. At the same time, as pastoralism becomes more sedentary and people settle, the level of habitat degradation increases and wildlife is forced into ever-decreasing and more marginal areas.

This combination of circumstances is as great a threat to wildlife and the environment as the bushmeat trade and illegal killing of

elephant and rhino. Yet, if managed and developed in an innovative way it is an indispensable tool for conservationists to influence thinking in support of conservation across a vitally important constituency of East Africa, from politicians to the most humble levels of society.

What's the connection and how can this really influence 'good conservation'?

I want to focus on a unique chain of opportunity in northern Kenya sponsored by Autonomous through Tusk Trust and their long-term conservation partnership with the OI Pejeta Conservancy, the Lewa Wildlife Conservancy, and the Northern Rangelands Trust (NRT). NRT is working through a network of Community Conservancies across a broad swathe of northern Kenya with a deeply rooted level of trust and communication amongst these communities. Lewa is situated in an area of good rainfall with constant reserves of grazing and with a strong policy of supporting its surrounding communities whilst working closely with NRT. OI Pejeta is situated in central Laikipia with a commercial herd of 6,000 head of cattle supplying high-quality meat to the top-



end markets in Nairobi whilst working closely with both Lewa and NRT in their respective conservation programmes.

Many of the NRT Conservancies, located in the most arid areas of northern Kenya, are prone to insecurity and remain a hostile environment for any normal cattle trader to venture. However through the conservancy structures and with the trust and security of

local communities, NRT is able to work in these areas to provide a market for cattle of all ages. The cattle are brought to Lewa for a period of quarantine and then moved to OI Pejeta for fattening and eventual sale into the Nairobi markets. The implications of this market for local people are significant. It means a family with its entire wealth in livestock has a guaranteed fair market value that will release cash to buy food or pay for school fees. Until this programme was established, the head of a family needing cash would have to walk for several days to sell an animal (risking theft on the way) into a buyer's market. Now he can get a fair market price in the safe environs of his home area.

This family will now be a strong supporter of its local conservancy which is a formal organisation supported by NRT, registered with the Government of Kenya and which acts as the coordinating body in the protection of wildlife. When elephants are poached or animals shot for meat, it is the conservancy that reacts. The elder that benefitted from the sale of his livestock will be an avid ambassador and protector of wildlife because he now sees a direct connection between elephants being poached and his ability to make cash for his family from his cattle.

With the credibility now established amongst the community for the conservancies, it allows the conservancy management to establish Grazing Committees that regulate where and when livestock graze. It allows communities that previously fought and died over grazing to "talk" whilst achieving a massive conservation goal. It connects people and their livelihoods with the aim of giving wildlife and the environment a stable future.

All the threats on our environment stem from man and our relative ignorance of the interconnectivity of all our actions. For those more privileged in society, we have time to consider these actions. For those less fortunate, this is a luxury and survival is the driving force. This innovative approach to the challenge, kindly made possible by Autonomous and with the support of Tusk, is a small seed that, if successful, will have an influence across several million acres in northern Kenya and could well be a model for other conservationists across Africa.

BRITISH AIRWAYS



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Preserving Kenya's last coastal wilderness

In early January of this year, a handful of residents of the coastal Kenyan village of Mkokoni noticed land surveyors setting up their equipment on a stretch of undeveloped dunes.

Tensions in the community had been growing as outsiders brazenly acquired prime beachfront property while under Kenyan law the villagers themselves were still considered 'squatters' on their own land – raising questions about corruption and backroom deals.

The residents rushed back to the village to spread the news. Soon a crowd gathered, words were exchanged, sticks and stones wielded, and tempers flared. The surveyors packed up their gear and left. The beach regained a measure of peace – temporarily.

Shall Mohamed, a Mkokoni resident, said of the event, "We feel that if we didn't show them that we are prepared to fight for our land, then all of it will be taken out from under our feet."

The confrontation was a microcosm of the pervasive land tenure issues facing coastal residents of Kenya, as conflicts intensify between traditional users of land and outside land speculators and developers.

Forty-six years after gaining its independence from Great Britain, Kenya finally addressed one of the most fundamental and contentious issues that the country and its people have faced by adopting a new national land policy in December 2009 which will, if and when implemented as designed, address historical inequities and emphasize the rights of

citizens to the use of and access to land.

Mkokoni is just one of many villages within the Kibodo area just south of the Somali border in one of Kenya's last wilderness areas, which includes the Lamu archipelago, accommodating a most unique and diverse ecology born from both land and sea that is found nowhere else in Kenya.

Lamu, separated into two districts – East and West – is home to two tribes, the Bajuni and the Boni or Aweer as they are also referred. The Bajuni, closely related to the Swahili (Lamu town being the epicentre of the region and one of the mainstays of the Muslim Swahili culture in East Africa and a designated UNESCO World Heritage site), are seafarers, fishermen, boat-builders, farmers, and craftsmen – their lives



intricately intertwined with the land and sea on which they live. The Boni, one of Kenya's last hunter-gatherer groups, still collect honey and wild fruits from the forest, have sacred forest shrines, and are romanticised for their ability to whistle to birds who lead them to honey.

For centuries, life was simple for the people of this region and the natural resources abundant. But in the 1960s, new forces came to play in these remote corners of the archipelago, shaking the foundations of the age-old society, and setting the stage for the fundamental issues facing the area today.

The Shifta War broke out soon after Kenyan independence, when ethnic Somalis in Kenya's Northern Frontier District attempted to secede and become part of the Republic of Somalia. They simultaneously attacked and plundered most of the villages in the area, sparking a mass exodus and migration southwards. Locals refer to the period as *daba*, or when "time stopped". In some ways, particularly when it comes to economic development and social services, the clock has seemingly never been reset.

The Bajuni abandoned many of their villages along the coast, and either moved to the safety of the islands or to Lamu, or points further south. Inland, the Boni were even more affected. Most were moved to make-shift camps along the government roads in the area with the promise of government security, social services and other benefits, but in doing so a large part of their delicate relationship with the forest was eroded.



The Shifta War officially ended in 1967, although armed bandits from Somalia continue even to this day. To compound the troubles, a soar in the demand and price for elephant ivory in the late 1970s led to a poaching epidemic in Kenya. Nowhere was spared, and the inland areas of the Lamu archipelago, at the time considered to have one of the highest densities of elephant in East Africa, came under severe attack. From an estimated 30,000 the current population of elephant in the region is estimated to be about 300 – yet poachers are still at hand.

Fortuitously, it was at about the same time that the Kenya Government, through the Wildlife Management and Conservation Department (WMCD), the predecessor of Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), recognised the unique biodiversity of the region and gazetted the Boni and Dodori National Reserves in 1976, and the Kiunga Marine National Reserve in 1979.

"These three reserves," said Michael Gichure, the Senior Warden for KWS in Lamu, "are true gems, even if they may not shine as bright as some of the well-known parks and reserves in the country. And it is our hope that through scientific research we will better understand this unique ecosystem, which will help us better manage it in partnership with the communities in the region."

A new policy

After almost five years of development, the Kenyan Parliament passed a National Land Policy in December 2009, which sets the stage

for demystifying land ownership, redistributing wealth, releasing land for the resettlement of the landless, and economically empowering the youth, women and the disadvantaged and vulnerable.

The new system calls for land to be classified as public land, private land, and community land. It is this latter category that is of great interest to many communities throughout the country, but in particular along the coast where the picturesque landscapes, pristine beaches, and abundant natural resources have been in the spotting scopes of land speculators and surveyors – often signaling the demise of customary community rights, as well as biodiversity.

Enter the USAID-funded Kenya SECURE Project facilitated by TetraTech ARD in collaboration with the Ministry of Lands and KWS. It is a pilot project which began in September 2009 to test out many of the principles of the new land policy and develop a model process for securing customary land and resource tenure for indigenous communities. It is only after securing land rights, the project theorises, that residents will have a more viable stake, and the motivation to actively participate, in the co-management of natural resources with agencies such as KWS, Kenya Forest Service and the Fisheries Department, together with the assistance of local NGOs such as the Kibodo Trust. And through the more sustainable use and management of resources, the conservation of biodiversity can be achieved.

Under threat

But today the reality is that the wildlife and the viability of their habitats in the Lamu region are under severe threat. As is the case along the shoreline in and around Mkokoni, irregular land allocations on Kiwayu and other islands made to land speculators and developers with no formal gazettement or public announcement threaten turtle nesting sites and other habitat within the Kiunga Marine National Reserve. For the Dodori Reserve, unclear boundaries invite encroachment by farmers, and there is even a call by some to degazette all or parts of the reserve to make way for expanded farming and other unspecified enterprises. Outside the national reserves, illegal logging and widespread slash and burn agriculture and shifting cultivation threaten to wipe out a forest rich in biodiversity, and rumours persist that large areas, ranging from 2,000-5,000 ha in some cases, have been irregularly allocated to multi-national companies to be turned into ranches.

Other factors, such as the proposed Lamu Port and its associated developments such as railways, roads, oil refineries, etc. have so far been pushed forth with no known regard (or plan for mitigation) to the potential negative impacts on the environment, biodiversity or culture of the region.

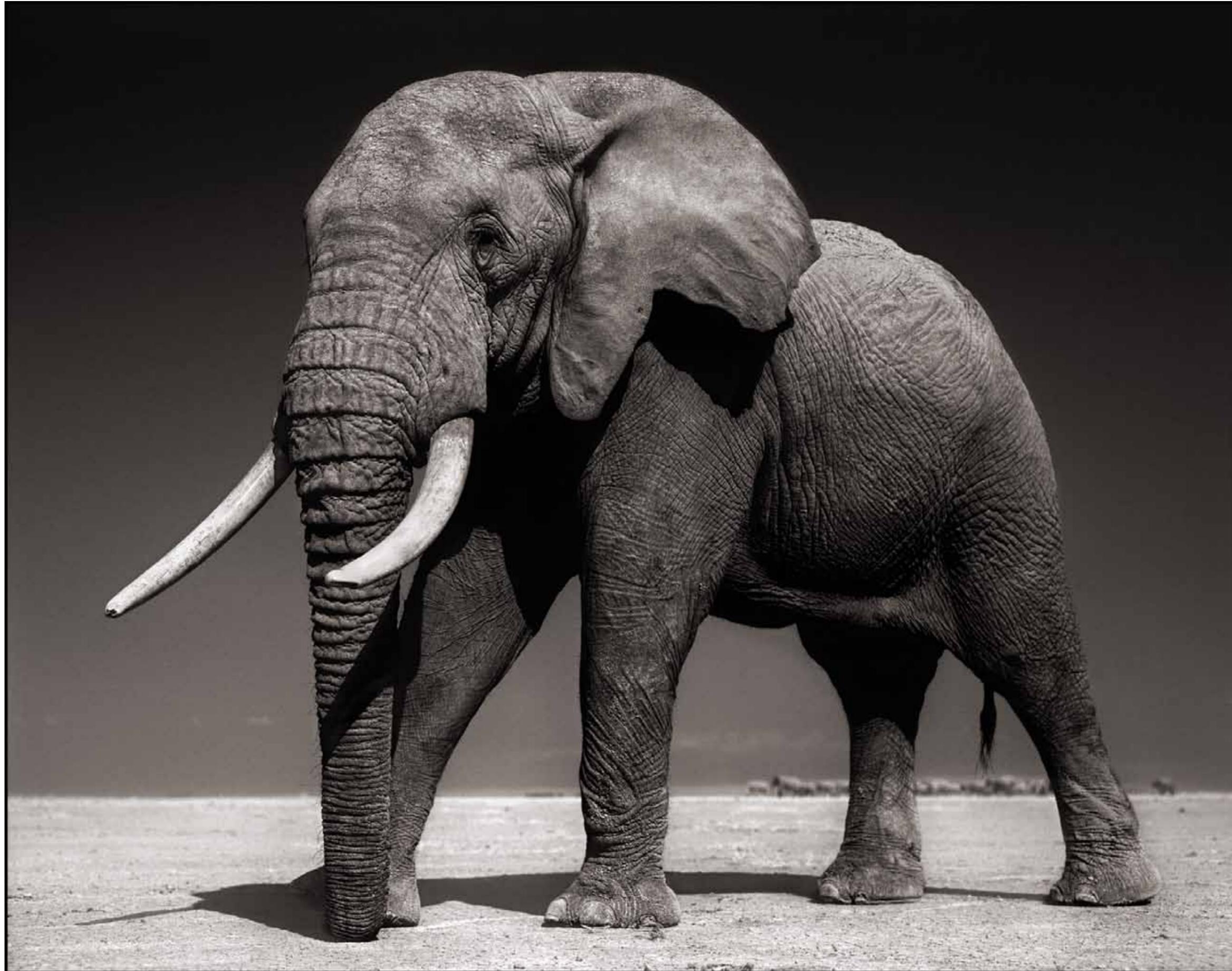
But all is not for naught. NGOs like the Kibodo Trust are working to help communities better manage their natural resources and develop alternative livelihood opportunities. With improved security in the region, the potential for eco-tourism is enormous.

Meanwhile, as tempers and accusations flare amongst many residents who have felt cheated and disenfranchised in the past by their own government and greedy land speculators, the SECURE Project is working to broker a dialogue with community members and Ministry of Land and other government officials to put together a plan of action to secure land and resource tenure that will satisfy a consensus of the community so that they can more confidently pursue their livelihoods, and subsequently play a meaningful role in managing the resources on which they depend.

The process is painstaking – after all it stresses greater transparency, equity, and accountability – principles that were not always part and parcel of how land was allocated and transferred in the past as admitted by the very government which is now trying to set things right. The sea turtles and hirolas, and the Bajuni and Boni ways of life, hang in the balance.



Tusk Trust has supported Kibodo since its inception providing funding to cover the training, equipping and operational support of the forty plus game guards now operating across the reserves. Tusk's support has been instrumental in helping Kibodo attract large institutional donors like USAID which is providing considerable support to the Trust and is behind the groundbreaking SECURE programme.



Big Life Foundation

It began with the elephants running away from us in terrified panic. The elephants of Amboseli, which I've photographed over the last eight years, have been some of the most relaxed, untroubled, elephants I've encountered anywhere in Africa.

But one morning in July 2010, I experienced something very different. A herd of 50 elephants were making their daily journey to the swamp from outside the park. Normally, they would move calmly right past our vehicle, but this morning, as soon as we got within half a mile of them, they started running in terrified panic, and stayed running until they reached the safety of the swamp. We'd never seen anything like it. Later, we discovered that the night before, gunshots had been heard from the direction the elephants came, near the Tanzanian border.

During the year, a series of mainly bull elephants were shot or poisoned around Amboseli. Every week brought more bad news, as one beloved bull elephant after another, christened by Cynthia Moss of Amboseli Elephant Research, was added to the roll call of those killed for their ivory: Buster, Sheik Zahad, Keyhole, Winston, Magna. Over the course of just sixteen days in November, eight elephants were found. Most disturbingly, the poachers were no longer focusing on the 'Big Tuskers'. Magna's tusks were barely more than broken stumps, but he was still killed. It proved that no elephant was safe any more.

Today there are currently an estimated 1,500 elephants left in the Amboseli ecosystem. Of those, only about 30 bulls are left over the age of 35. These are the key breeding individuals, vital to the survival of one of the most extraordinary populations of elephants in Africa.

Escalation of poaching

Since 2008, the poaching of animals, especially elephants, has dramatically escalated across much of Africa. There has been a massive increase in demand from China and the Far East; ivory prices have soared from \$200 a kilo in 2004 to more than \$5,000 today. Some experts estimate that as many as 35,000 elephants a year are being slaughtered, 10% of Africa's elephant population each year alone. ▶

Elephant with Half Ear, Amboseli 2010, ©Nick Brandt 2010. Killed by poachers, 2010.

Some of the methods being used are frighteningly simple – from concealed poisoned spikes that pierce the elephants' feet, to poisoned melons.

The killing is not limited to elephants. Lions are being poisoned at an incredible rate too. Most of this is due to conflict with the fast-growing population. But increasingly, it is for body parts – again for the Asian market now that tigers are too hard to procure. Giraffe in the region are being killed still more rapidly for bush-meat, and there are even contracts out on zebras as their skins are the latest fad in Asia.

Although the threat is widespread, the Amboseli ecosystem is especially vulnerable. New tarmac roads in the vicinity make for an ever-easier escape for poachers. Most significantly, Amboseli borders Tanzania, from which most of the poachers come. And as the elephants and other animals cross the border into Tanzania, the same fate befalls them. If things stay as they are, it will no longer be if a big-tusked elephant will be killed, but when.

On the Kenyan side, Kenya Wildlife Service tries its best, but it is underfunded. With just one vehicle for a Wildlife Protection Unit team, this lone armed unit is expected to cover over 1,000 square miles.

On the Tanzanian side lies a huge area of unprotected hunting block and critical wildlife corridor around Mount Kilimanjaro. But there has been almost no one to stop the poachers having free rein. And when poachers have come into Kenya to kill elephants before escaping back across the border, they have simply got away, because there is no cross-border anti-poaching team with which to communicate or co-ordinate.

I realised that I could no longer watch the destruction of this extraordinary ecosystem and its animals. So in October of 2010, I launched the 'Big Life Foundation' under the umbrella of Tusk. The Amboseli ecosystem became our pilot initiative project.

Amboseli anti-poaching initiative

My belief is that to be truly effective, you need someone in charge on the ground, with the ability to direct and co-ordinate operations in situ; to work in close partnership with the Park authorities, the local communities, and other NGO's; to marshal everyone's resources to maximum effect. Richard Bonham, whose conservation work has been supported by Tusk for many years, has been recruited as Big Life's Director of Operations, and his remit is to do just this. Founder of the Tusk-backed Maasailand Preservation Trust, Richard has lived in the Amboseli area for decades, knows all of the key players there, and has a better understanding than anyone of how to address the multiple problems.

Meanwhile, Damian Bell has become Big Life's Operations Manager in Tanzania. As founder of the Honeyguide Foundation, he

Big Life's achievements to date

Within just five months, Big Life has made huge strides. The initiative has:

- Constructed 5 anti-poaching posts in Kenya, each staffed by 8 Big Life scouts/rangers
- Expanded 6 outposts in Tanzania
- Purchased 9 anti-poaching patrol vehicles
- Recruited platoon commanders in both countries to oversee over 85 scouts and rangers, 45 of which are funded by Big Life
- Donated a second Land Cruiser to KWS for their Wildlife Protection Unit
- Equipped all scout/ranger teams with radios, GPSs, cameras
- Provided aerial monitoring in the form of a micro-light in Tanzania
- Funded training for two sets of tracker dogs
- Expanded our network of informers on both sides of the border
- Increased the reward for information leading to the arrest of poachers with ivory



Big Life Outposts in Kenya, Feb 2011.



Big Life Outposts in Tanzania, Feb 2011.

has an outstanding relationship with the local communities and wildlife departments, perhaps more so than anyone else in northern Tanzania.

With the support of their respective teams, local communities, partner NGO's, national parks and government agencies, Big Life's vision is to help bring an end to the rampant poaching in the Amboseli ecosystem.

Leader of Amboseli's worst poaching gang brought down

For over twenty years, one infamous poacher and his gang in Tanzania have been poaching many of the Amboseli region's elephants. The authorities had never been able to catch him. But in December 2010, after a tip-off from one of our informers, KWS intercepted the gang. A firefight ensued, during which two of the poachers were killed, but the wounded gang leader escaped back into Tanzania.

At this point, Big Life's strategy of coordinating teamwork between our units in Kenya and Tanzania came into play. The Tanzanian team responded immediately to critical information from one of our Kenyan informers and successfully tracked down the gang leader. The Tanzanian police were then brought in to make the arrest. As we go to print, he awaits extradition to Kenya, where it is hoped he will receive a long prison sentence.

Quick reduction in poaching

For close to three months, there were at last zero reports of any elephants killed or injured in the region thanks to the arrest of a number of poachers. Unfortunately, this came to an end a few weeks ago when three more female elephant were killed by poachers.

However, a new Big Life ranger – who until very recently had been a long-term prolific poacher himself – managed to track one of the poachers in question across the border into Tanzania. He called the Big Life Tanzanian team,

who made the arrest. The poacher was then handed over to KWS Intelligence Officers, and extradited back to Kenya that same evening, where he is now in prison.

So thanks to the incredibly generous support of a few major donors, we have been able to quickly send out a strong message to poachers that killing wildlife now carries a far greater risk of being arrested.

However, the poaching continues unabated in the areas where Big Life still has no presence. To achieve our mission, we believe that Amboseli's ecosystem needs 160 rangers based across 18 outposts, all with accompanying patrol vehicles. Whilst we have made substantial progress, we have a long way to go to achieve our goal and sustain operations.

As the illegal demand for ivory, rhino horn and other wildlife parts continues to grow, there will be many who cannot resist the easy profits to be made out of killing these irreplaceable creatures. With yours and Tusk's support, Big Life's teams will continue to do everything they can to stop them.



Big Life scouts with newly-purchased vehicles, December 2010.

Tusk USA

It is difficult to know where to begin, mainly because I cannot remember a time when I was not interested in Africa, when conservation was not a part of my thinking, and when trying to find a way to share what I have always loved so much has not been a part of my life.

What I can remember clearly, though, was the first time I heard about Tusk, and the first time I ever met Charlie Mayhew. I was hoping to drive a Land Rover from London to Cape Town and it was suggested Charlie was the man who could help me to organise the logistics of my trip.

That was 1995. And what started as an informational lunch has since turned into both a longstanding friendship as well as a passionate commitment to Tusk's unique and holistic approach to conservation in Africa. One I have been privileged

to be formally involved with since 1999 when I first joined the charity's Appeals Committee in London.

It has again been a privilege to be part of Tusk USA, and to help it grow into an entity that this past year accounted for over twenty percent of Tusk's overall revenue, raising nearly £500,000. Over the past six years our small US team has managed to create awareness and attract new donors into the Tusk fold. Most recently we have been working with the photographer Nick Brandt to help him in launching the 'Big Life Foundation', dedicated to the protection of the greater Amboseli ecosystem. It has been an enormously ambitious undertaking that, happily, has seen amazing progress and results in a relatively short period.

I am excited to be working on two major fundraising initiatives later this year. The first, an event



"As the new Executive Director of Tusk USA, I am more than proud to continue the work we have undertaken thus far. Overall, my new role is a large, even daunting brief. But with the support of the greater Tusk team and under the guidance of both our Chairman, Iain Rawlinson, as well as our Chief Executive, Charlie Mayhew, one I fully believe is more than achievable. I look forward to the year ahead, with all of its challenges, and am grateful for my Board's trust and confidence."

Meredith Ogilvie-Thompson, Executive Director, Tusk USA Inc.

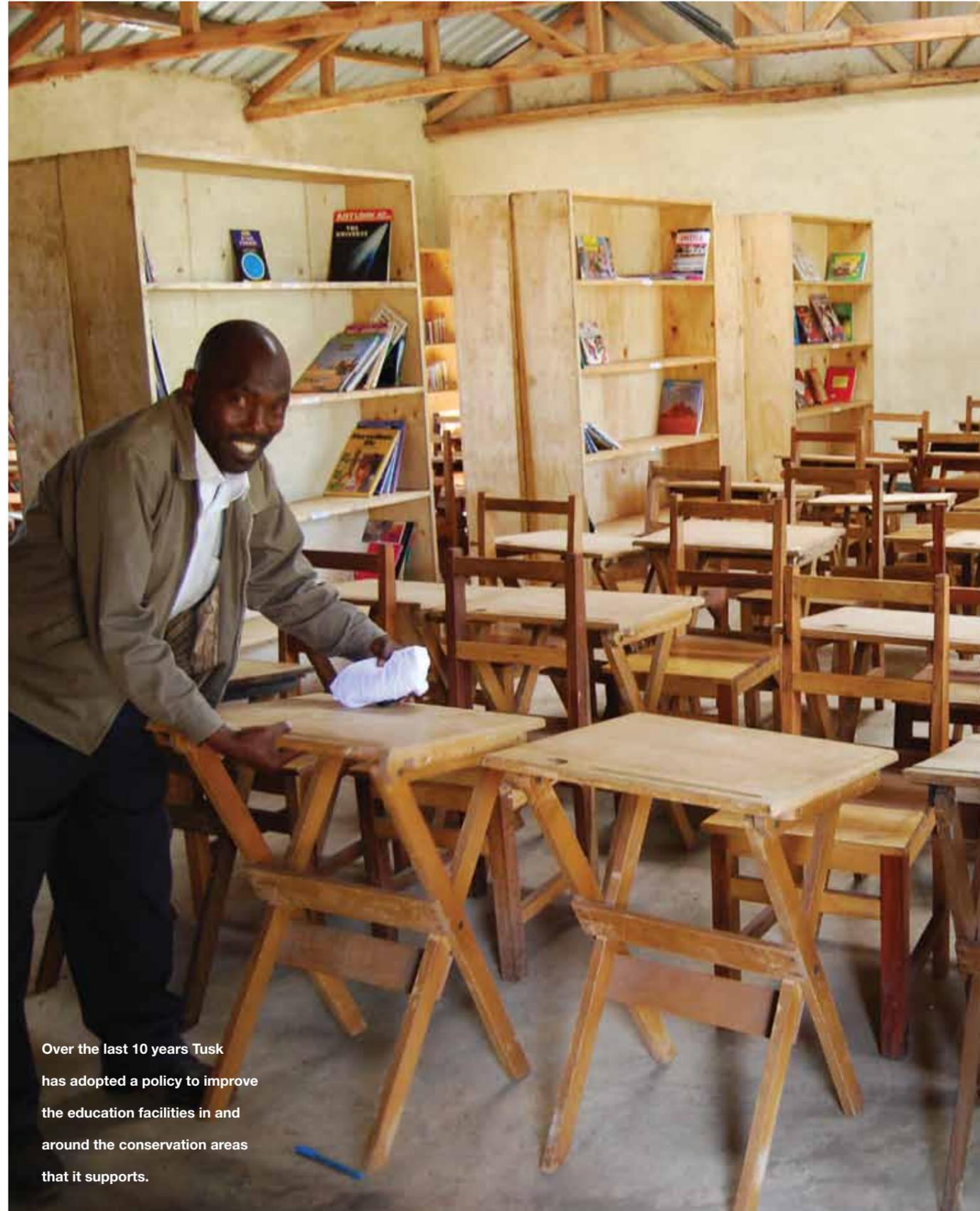
in Los Angeles, will take place this summer, followed by a photographic exhibition and auction, 'Iconic Africa', to be held in New York in the late autumn.

In the meantime, there is much work to do to continue to raise awareness around the Tusk brand. I look forward to building on our existing relationships with corporate donors as well as initiating new relationships to help achieve our goal to raise an endowment fund that will ensure the longevity and financial health of Tusk. I am also keen to attract more individual supporters with events like the Safaricom Marathon and am already undertaking the planning of lectures and workshops designed to be both educational and inclusive.

Our own environmental educational curriculum, PACE, is perhaps our greatest unsung hero in terms of generating interest abroad, and it is another goal of mine to pilot a programme here in America that will link children to both Africa as well as schools in the UK.



Elephants Walking Through Grass, Amboseli 2008, ©Nick Brandt 2010. Leading matriarch killed by poachers, 2009.



Over the last 10 years Tusk has adopted a policy to improve the education facilities in and around the conservation areas that it supports.

Rebuilding our students' future



It is clear that the long-term success of conservation relies a great deal on the next generation learning about the importance of preserving Africa's natural heritage and how the environment and its wildlife can provide them with tangible benefits.

Currently Tusk donates about a third of its charitable expenditure each year on education related initiatives.

Donors understand that conservation cannot be effective if the communities that live alongside wildlife are suffering from extreme poverty and do not even have access to a decent school for their children to learn. To meet this challenge Tusk has invested significant funding to improve a number of primary and secondary schools in the community areas surrounding the Lewa Wildlife Conservancy and the wildlife-rich Maasai Mara Game Reserve.

One of our long-term donors, the Vitol Charitable Foundation, has been generously supporting the refurbishment of various schools for some time; building new classrooms, kitchen and dining facilities and committing to long-term feeding programmes to encourage children to attend school. One example is Kanyunga Primary School which, with the support of Tusk's Safaricom Marathon Fund and a generous contribution from BPL Global, has been dramatically improved so that the enrolment has increased from 250 pupils to an attendance of over 800 today. The school even has a new irrigated kitchen garden,

which provides the children and staff with fresh food that they would not necessarily get at home. Likewise in the Maasai Mara district, BPL Global and the Artemis Charitable Foundation's support has enabled Tusk to fund improvements to two further schools at Endonya Rinka and Olesere.

Corporate teams taking part in our Safaricom Marathon each year are often taken to visit schools close to Lewa, where eight schools under the umbrella of the Lewa Education Trust have benefitted from new facilities financed by the proceeds from the marathon. Last year's teams from BlackRock, Deutsche Bank, Vitol and elephant.co.uk were all so shocked to see the dilapidated state of Rugusu Primary School during their short visit that they immediately combined forces to help fund a massive programme to rebuild this school. This work is now underway. Of course classrooms also need to be equipped and with the fantastic logistical help of the British Army, we have been able to ship out desks donated by Bruton School For Girls that were no longer needed in Somerset!

The second aspect of Tusk's education strategy is its support for three Environmental Education Centres located on the fringes of the three main cities of Botswana: Mokolodi, just outside the capital Gaborone, provides camps for town and rural children as well as orphans who have lost their parents to HIV/AIDS. In Maun, with the help of Investec Asset Management, Coaching For Conservation provides residential courses for kids to teach them about conservation through football – an

ingenious concept which is the brainchild of Lesley Boggs. And, with the generous support of BlackRock, Tusk is currently funding the building of a new Education Centre close to Francistown within its own fenced conservation area called the Tachila Nature Reserve.

Just over the border into Zimbabwe, Tusk's long-standing partner Painted Dog Conservation continues to be a model for environmental education despite the political and economic difficulties. Their Iganyana Bush School located on the edge of Hwange National Park uses innovative experiential camps for 1,200 children per year.

Meanwhile the final strand of the charity's education focus is the Pan African Conservation Education (PACE) initiative. Tusk has now distributed over 7,000 PACE packs to 27 countries in Africa and has adopted the concept of 'Training The Trainers'. By teaching the resources (book, films and action sheets) to teacher training colleges in Uganda and holding teacher training workshops in remote parts of Cameroon we can ensure that great solutions to everyday problems are effectively spread across the continent. We currently estimate that our PACE programme has reached 150,000 students through this method and thousands more through schools and environmental education centres that we support. Indeed we believe that this approach is the keystone to its success in protecting wildlife, supporting communities and promoting education.



ABOVE LEFT The science lab at the newly constructed Ngare Ndare Secondary School financed by Tusk. **ABOVE RIGHT** The cook-house at Rugusu Primary School, which is being replaced this year along with new classrooms and a dining hall to be funded by Tusk.



We are all too familiar with endangered species at Artemis, thanks to our work looking after and nurturing Profits. So we're delighted to continue supporting Tusk Trust as a corporate sponsor. To find out more about Artemis, contact your financial adviser or call 0800 092 2051.



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"Oh yes, I've seen that!"

A couple of months ago, I met some MSc students on the Rural Development course at the Royal Agricultural College in Cirencester. I was showing the PACE pack to a student from Zambia and he said, "That looks familiar. Oh yes, it was used at a training I attended last year." Which goes to show that more than five years after we started distributing them, the PACE educational materials have taken hold in various corners of the continent. At the last count, PACE packs had reached 26 of the 53 African countries.

Tusk and Siren's inboxes regularly ping with emails requesting packs for projects like the 'Wildlife Conservation Society's Southern Highland Conservation Programme' in Tanzania, 'Game Rangers International Environmental Education Programme' in Kafue National Park, Zambia and the 'Lowveld Wild Dog Project' in

the Greater Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area, Zimbabwe.

Our on-going challenge is to work out how to keep the packs in print and ship them out to meet these requests, and we are always looking for ways to help those using them to make the most of the ideas to be found inside.

Here are updates from a growing number of PACE initiatives in different countries.

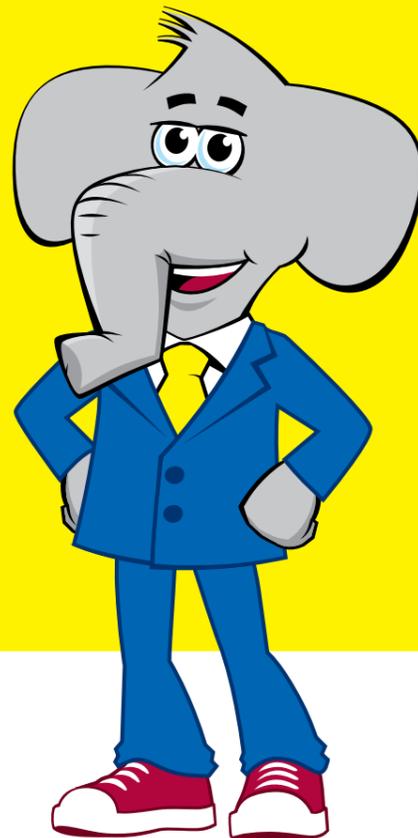
Uganda
PACE took off in Uganda thanks to Janice and Robert Mercer. Janice was on a Voluntary Service Overseas placement with Ggaba Primary Teachers College, whilst Robert was based at the Ugandan Conservation Foundation which received and distributed PACE packs in 2007. Janice took some PACE materials into the college, and they struck a chord with the

college's very active Environment Club, run by DK Mayanja and David Muhenda. Building on work by the club, Tusk established funding for a broad programme of practical and learning activities at the college, aiming to help newly-trained teachers develop environmental awareness and practical skills for sustainable development to bring to the schools where they work.

Demonstration projects now in place at the college include nine rainwater harvesting tanks, providing a 60% saving on water bills in 2010; four permaculture plots for growing peppers, onions and tomatoes for the college kitchens; tree-planting for shade and soil protection; 10 composting toilets to produce safe natural fertiliser for permaculture; six fuel efficient stoves, improving indoor air quality and saving wood; and a chicken-rearing project which has already sold over a thousand chickens, ▶

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"Interesting, different and thought-provoking."
Pupil at the
Warriner School, Bloxham



"Unique and positive case studies."
RISC Development
Education



making money for the environment club's on-going activities.

A trip to Queen Elizabeth Park, funded by PACE, was an 'unforgettable, once-in-a-lifetime' opportunity for students from the Environment Club. When I spoke to them on their return, they were so excited to have seen Uganda's extraordinary wildlife and keen to try and give the same experience to their own pupils one day.

Janice and Robert Mercer returned to the college on a short-term VSO placement in December 2010 to review progress. An evaluation survey showed that following workshops run by college tutors and the Jane Goodall Institute (JGI), members of the Environmental Club became more confident in

their understanding of environmental issues and more likely to want to set up an environmental project in their future schools. Amongst the 1,000 alumni of the environment club are Samuel Adunga, who is incorporating ideas from PACE as he builds a new school for a Southern Ugandan village displaced by conflict, and Vincent Alex, who was inspired to extend rainwater harvesting at his school to the extent that the school is now self-sufficient in water.

Ggaba Environment Club has just published the *PACE Uganda Manual*. With contributions from PACE, Tree Talk Uganda and the Ugandan Conservation Foundation, the manual aims to share information on the practical ways in which schools and colleges in Uganda are addressing environmental problems. 2,500

copies have been printed, and it is hoped that future editions may be funded by the Ugandan Department of Education as a core text for all primary educators.

Cameroon

With funding from Tusk, UNAFAS Conservation Values Programme ran PACE trainings in Njikwa, Northwest region, Cameroon, near the Kagwene Gorilla Sanctuary. 47 rural school teachers and leaders identified and discussed local environmental issues and conflicts, developing ways to incorporate environmental education into their work with schools and communities, and creating plans for practical projects. Each participant received a certificate enabling them to train others.

Madagascar

Josia Razafindramana, the National Jane Goodall Institute Roots and Shoot Coordinator, is heading up efforts to develop a PACE demonstration project at the Centre for Environmental Education Research at the Ecole Normale Supérieure in Antananarivo, and at Ranobe Village School in Toliara, Southwest Madagascar. Josia is part of a growing team of people who have contributed to a French translation of the PACE materials including Kate and Benjamin Andréo, Alain Biloa, John Collenette and Sophie Lewis.

PREVIOUS PAGE Cameroon classroom **THESE PAGES, TOP, L/R** Composting toilets, Rain water collection at Ggaba, Ggaba permaculture gardens, Graduation, Holmer Green Science Club **BOTTOM, L/R** Permaculture at Papaya Outspan School, Ggaba campus, Papaya Outspan School.

PACE Virtual Explorer

Teachers in the UK are using PACE resources too. Each PACE film comes with a set of learning activities, developed by teachers and tested in schools, featuring mysteries, role plays and group work designed to develop critical thinking, listening and presentation skills, as well as enhancing pupils' understanding of sustainable development in a global context. Aimed at secondary Geography and Science, the pack features a range of projects such as micro-hydroelectric power, biogas, marine conservation, recycling, permaculture, clean water and sanitation, human-wildlife conflict, energy efficient cooking, forest conservation, micro-credit and ecotourism from Kenya, Zambia, Tanzania and South Africa. The

multimedia DVD packs are available from Tusk via www.pacevirtualexplorer.net. All donations will go towards sharing PACE packs in Africa.

"I have always found the PACE packs to be a wonderful resource that provides an enriching experience for the students. The lessons I have trialed have always been well-resourced and easy to access with lots of fantastic extension ideas which lend themselves to being used in science clubs or for stretching the gifted and talented. Thank you for providing such a wonderful resource that allows students to think globally and apply the ideas locally!"
Teacher, Holmer Green School.

The PACE project is run in partnership with Siren Conservation Education.



African Rainforest Conservancy

Founded in 1991, the African Rainforest Conservancy (ARC) is the only US non-profit organisation that is exclusively dedicated to preserving Tanzania's Eastern Arc rainforest and coastal forests.

These forests – among the oldest and most biodiverse in the world – supply 45 percent of the country's water and are one of Conservation International's top twenty Global Biodiversity Hot Spots. Despite their biological significance, the forests are under intense human pressure from illegal logging, uncontrolled fires, and the spread of agriculture land. With only 30 percent of these sacred forests still standing, ARC's focus is on preserving the remaining ones while providing economic and human development opportunities to the thousands of local people who call these forests home.

Working alongside its field partner, the Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG), to currently support a network of 146 villages in eight mountain and coastal regions throughout Tanzania that are protecting over 100,000 hectares of forest, ARC is a champion for grassroots conservation and community development in the region. Current projects include tree planting to provide alternative sources of timber and fuel-wood, so that the rainforest is left undisturbed; environmental

education and school-run tree nurseries; the introduction of fuel-efficient cook stoves that use 50 percent less wood than traditional ones; alternative income activities such as fishponds, beekeeping, and butterfly farms that discourage dependence of livelihood practices that threaten the future of the forests and, at the same time, promote sustainable income activities that leverage renewable natural resources; and training in Participatory Forest Management (PFM) that builds the capacity of village natural resource committees by linking them with the government and local authorities.

In partnership with Tusk and TFCG, ARC is working in the Ruvu South Forest Reserve (RSFR), part of Tanzania's coastal forests that is only 20 km outside of Dar Es Salaam. Its close proximity to this major city only exacerbates the degradation of its natural resources. Thus, the goal of this project is to sustainably manage the biodiversity and ecological services provided by RSFR and to involve the adjacent communities in the joint management of the reserve. Supporting people to manage the forests that they live next to lies at the heart of what TFCG does. In Tanzania, national policy and law allows communities to establish their own 'Village Forest Reserves'. Over the last two years, TFCG has assisted 11 communities with

the steps that are required in order to meet all the legal requirements for establishing Village Forest Reserves. As a result, 25,000 more acres of forest are now legally protected and are being sustainably managed by the communities that own them, bringing it to a total of 47 Village Forest Reserves that TFCG has helped establish.

ARC kicked off its 20th anniversary this year with its annual 'Artists for Africa' benefit in February in New York City. The organisation will be rolling out a series of events and initiatives throughout the year to continue the celebration and raise even more awareness for the need to conserve and restore Tanzania's Eastern Arc rainforest.



Twenty years of on-the-ground projects led by ARC have yielded 10 million trees planted and many new economic and educational opportunities in Tanzania's Eastern Arc region. By empowering those living amidst the forest – endowing them with project ownership – ARC has helped the local people remain invested in preserving their natural heritage for decades to come.

Carter Coleman,
ARC Founder and President





Kofi Annan, Secretary-General of the United Nations (1997 – 2006) said, “There is little chance of protecting the environment without a greater sense of mutual responsibility,” and it is this responsibility that the Southern African Wildlife College (SAWC) is trying to engender.

Training the custodians of Africa’s wildlife

Situated in a natural lowveld environment, 10 km west of the Orpen Gate of the Kruger National Park, the Wildlife College offers a myriad of on-site training opportunities which have empowered and inspired people from Africa, and beyond, to manage and conserve some of the world’s most biologically diverse areas.

A commitment to the future of wildlife conservation

The Wildlife College was conceptualised in 1993 by the World Wide Fund for Nature, South Africa (WWF South Africa). It was finally established in 1997 in close cooperation with interested and affected parties in southern Africa, including national and provincial government departments, other conservation agencies and the Southern African Development Community (SADC). Since its early beginnings, the SAWC has steadfastly kept to its unwavering course to empower and inspire Protected Area Managers and others involved in environmental practices to embrace the challenges of conservation in Africa. In so doing it is helping to sustain the natural heritage that makes Africa globally competitive.

Training plays a pivotal role in terms of rehabilitating and sustaining wildlife areas. As such, one of the fundamental strategies of the Wildlife College is to create a new generation of managers who are equipped to deal with the key challenges facing Protected Area management. Closely linked with the training of Protected Area Managers is the role that nature-based tourism is set to play in the socio-economic development of South Africa and, in turn, to bring larger areas under Protected Area management.

The training offered covers the full spectrum of skills needed and focuses on Protected Area Natural Resource Managers from Southern Africa, who are either already in the service of conservation and environmental agencies, as well as individuals starting their careers in the conservation field. The College also aims to provide courses that will open career opportunities for existing personnel who do not have formal qualifications to become Protected Area Natural Resource Managers. In recognition of the important role that local communities will



play in the sustainable management of natural resources, the College is also actively involved in capacity building and enterprise development at community level.

With its vision to become the most sought after Centre of Excellence in conservation education and wildlife management training in the southern African sub-region, the College has, since its inception, trained more than 5,000 students from 26 countries in Africa, but mostly from countries in the SADC region in natural resource management.

Conserving Africa’s heritage for generations to come

In 2010 rhino poaching increased dramatically throughout South Africa with more than 300 rhino being poached in national parks and private game reserves last year alone. This was the highest level seen in the country in 15 years and has put the species under severe threat especially since more than 90 percent of Africa’s rhinos live in South Africa.

As a result preventing rhino poaching is a high priority on a number of agendas including

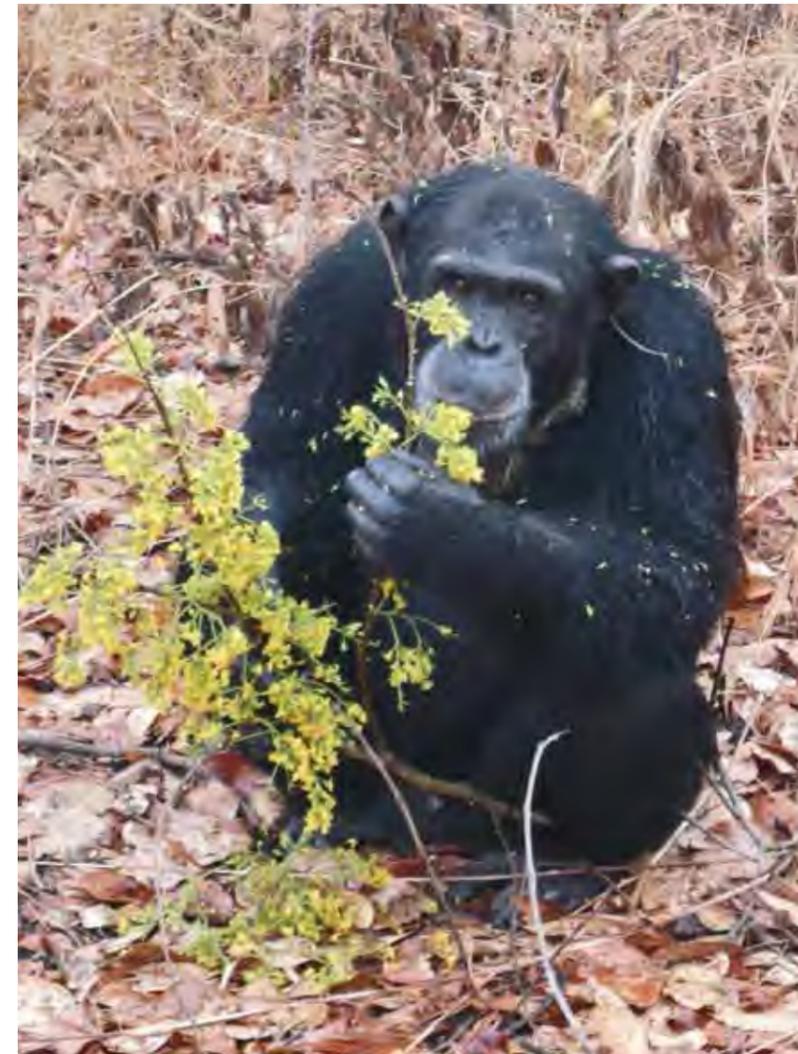
that of the Wildlife College. The need to educate rangers with the latest thinking and approach in anti-poaching methods, and train them in clandestine operations, has become even more vital.

SAWC has called on Tusk, who had previously sponsored a Field Ranger training course at the College, to assist with funding to enable 12 rangers from Mozambique and Swaziland (both of which border South Africa) to be trained in the special skills and tactics required in clandestine operations. This training intervention proved to be very successful and was concluded with a well planned and executed simulated operation.

In continuing its crucial task, and in recognition of the fact that the future of the African continent depends on the future of its natural heritage, the SAWC will – with the help of organisations such as Tusk – continue to offer cutting-edge, hands-on training programmes, aimed at giving Protected Area Managers the motivation and skills they need to become partners in conserving this diverse continent.



Many species of large mammals throughout Africa are threatened with extinction due to the destruction of their habitat and unsustainable levels of hunting and capture.



Orphan chimps set free

The common chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes*) is no exception, and all four subspecies are regarded as endangered.

The Republic of Guinea is considered as the last stronghold for the western subspecies of chimpanzee, in particular the protected Parc National du Haut Niger (PNHN) which is recognised as one of seven top priority sites for chimpanzee conservation in West Africa. The Chimpanzee Conservation Center (CCC), located in the park, serves as the only chimpanzee rehabilitation sanctuary in Guinea. The ultimate goal of CCC is to maintain a viable, self-sustaining population of chimps by

ensuring the long-term protection of the park, by enhancing the genetic diversity of the wild chimpanzee population within the park, and by promoting conservation awareness locally and nationwide.

In June 2008, 12 rehabilitated sanctuary chimpanzees, aged between 8 and 20 years old, were released as a group in the Parc National du Haut Niger by the Chimpanzee Conservation Center (CCC). This was the culmination of a whole decade of research and planning. The released chimpanzees had experienced years of rehabilitation, living as a group in large forested enclosures and benefiting from bush outings once to twice a

day in the park. During their time at the CCC they learned to live as a social group, to identify and process a diversity of wild foods, to defend their territory, to recognise dangers and to construct day and night nests. Behavioural studies were carried out for a year prior to their release to evaluate their socio-ecological readiness and their attachment to humans. Aside from one individual who was pulled out from the release group, all the chimpanzees were judged suited for release. A year before their release they were mostly fed wild fruits gathered by villagers in the buffer zone of the Parc National du Haut Niger (PNHN).

In order to track them after their release,

all the adults (five females and four males), were fitted with VHF and GPS radio tracking collars, funded in part by Tusk. The chimps had previously been fitted with dummy collars to habituate them to wearing a collar and to prevent them from removing them upon release. One male, Robert, lost his collar a few weeks after the release but was relocated thanks to local fishermen who noticed him in riverine forest along the Mafou River on the border of the release area. They rapidly warned CCC and kept an eye on him as they fished until a team were able to retrieve him. Once reunited, the core release group quickly established its territory in the release zone of Mafou.

More than two years later, five chimpanzees are still being followed using VHF telemetry. In November 2009 and in March 2010, Lottie and Mama (18 and 20 years old) gave birth to a baby male and a baby female respectively. Both infants are healthy and thriving, and the males are taking their job as protectors very seriously. All the released males have successfully

avoided contact or severe confrontation with wild chimpanzees since none of them have incurred severe injuries. One adult female, Zira, has integrated into a community of wild chimpanzees. She has now been living with them for almost two years.

Thanks to the release, illegal logging in the park as decreased tremendously. The CCC is working closely with the local government and park authorities who are now increasingly motivated in protecting the area. The released chimpanzees are acting as ambassadors not only for wild chimpanzees but also for all wildlife living in the PNHN. The release has been conducted in conjunction with an education and sensitisation programme. These campaigns have proven effective as demonstrated by the positive reaction of the fishermen who sighted Robert.

A commercial fishing ban was also signed in 2010 to reduce pressure on aquatic fauna and to lower hunting pressure often exacerbated by the presence of fishing camps. Because of

the insufficient number of park game guards, the CCC and the park authorities are working with military personnel who serve as effective deterrents to illegal activities.

More than two years since the release, we can confidently say that the release has been a success both for the chimpanzees and the park. We are now planning to reinforce the current group with three more adults (one male and two females) – one of which, a female, has a three year old daughter. This second release will not only reinforce the first core release group and better enable it to defend its territory from neighbouring wild chimpanzee communities, but also help enforce protection of the PNHN.

Releasing sanctuary chimpanzees is not an option for all captive individuals or sanctuaries in Africa, but CCC has proven that releasing suitably rehabilitated chimpanzees can serve as an effective conservation tool in Guinea.



Battling back

Last summer I was invited to join a team of injured servicemen and women in their attempt to run Tusk's annual Safaricom Marathon at Lewa. They would be raising money for Tusk, while at the same time proving to the world that injuries are no barrier to achieving great things.

The 'Battleback Soldiers' as they were known consisted of a dozen soldiers injured both on and off the front line. Despite their injuries, they

were a fit group of men and women and I'd have quite a job keeping up with them. One stood out, Jen, a young soldier who had been left nearly paralysed from the waist down. Although able to walk with the aid of sticks, she had decided to race in a wheelchair.

In the days leading up to the race I joined the Battleback Soldiers in following Ian Craig, the conservationist, who was out darting rhino so that they could be ear-marked for easier



identification. The soldiers were able to watch a rifle being used as a force for good, a tool for conservation rather than a tool of destruction. For me, it was one of the most poignant symbols of my time in Kenya.

The runners' camp began to swell with international racers from across the globe, and before we knew it, the marathon day had arrived and we were up before the sun. There was an excitement in camp as runners made last minute preparations. I sat around the smouldering embers of the previous night's fire with the soldiers as we hydrated ourselves ready for the long race ahead.

Shortly before 7.00 am, and the thousands of runners began to make their way to the start line. The bright orange sun began to rise above the African planes as we shivered in the early morning chill. Batian Craig buzzed high above us in his tiny airplane ensuring that the course was cleared of any wildlife that might want to eat us. Running in a conservancy brimming with wildlife is certainly an incentive to run fast. No one wants to be at the back.

Jen had been given permission to leave 15 minutes ahead of everyone else in her wheelchair. There was a buzz of excitement as she wheeled herself across the start line. She was the first person ever to attempt the course in a wheelchair and, if she completed it, she would set a course record. It was quite something to see her setting off alone into the African wilds. I was quite moved.

Soon it was our turn, '10,9,8,7,6,5,4' we chanted in unison '3,2,1, BRRRRRRRRRRR' – we were off!

A torrent of 1,000 runners was unleashed into the African savannah creating a small cloud of dust. Like sediment settling, the fastest runners raced to the front of the pack, while the slower runners settled to the back, and soon the long line of runners spread out across the conservancy.

The Battleback Soldiers had also spread out across the field. Jen was coping impressively with the tough conditions and received a cheer as runners caught up with her.

The first water break didn't come a moment too soon as the full glare of the sun began to work on our already tired bodies. Sweat streamed from my face as I gulped down some water and soaked up some encouragement.

Soon it was back out into the wilderness. A herd of rare Grevy's zebra looked rather puzzled as a long stream of runners in the green zebra stripped Safaricom shirts ran past them. I caught up with Jen as she was negotiating one of the many hills on the course. She had turned her wheelchair backwards and was hauling herself up the steep gradient. Despite the many offers of help, she insisted on doing it alone. This was her race and she wanted to complete



it unaided. I loved her spirit!

That's the joy of the Safaricom Marathon. It brings out the best in people and Jen exemplified that with her enormous courage. There was a roar of approval from the field of runners as they watched her struggling up the hill. It was one of the most inspiring things I've

ever seen.

A couple of armed guards were the only indication that somewhere hidden in the bush were some of the park's carnivores, though I suspect we were all far too hot and sweaty for their liking anyway. A pair of impala raced across the track in front of me and I watched as a warthog and its youngsters disappeared into the undergrowth, their little tails sticking up like antennae.

There is something incredible about the interaction between man and nature. I couldn't help wonder what all the wild animals made of us? I wondered whether they realised that all the sweat and tears were ultimately for them. Tusk's Safaricom Marathon now raises more than half a million dollars a year for conservation and numerous community projects. That money goes to supporting the anti-poaching patrols, the wardens, the veterinary fees and the maintenance costs. It also builds schools and helps fund local clinics and hospitals.

Soon we reached another water-stop and more spectators. The sun was beating down from the clear blue sky, creating oven-like conditions for the runners. Then we descended a short hill and we were on the home run. I passed the sign, which divided the half from the full marathon runners, relieved that I was only running the half marathon.

At last the finish was in sight and I raced over the line. It was a great feeling, but even greater was watching other runners completing the challenge. All of the Battleback Soldiers had finished, all except for Jen who had been struggling with the many hills. Soon there was a roar – not from a lion but from the thousands of spectators crowding along the finish line. Jen had finally appeared on the home straight. We all ran out to join her and provided a victory march as the crowd went wild witnessing her hauling her dusty wheelchair across the finish.

Tears streamed down her face. She was overcome with emotion as not only had she proved to herself that injury is no barrier to physical achievement but she had become the first person to complete the Safaricom Marathon in a wheelchair. Jen touched many lives that day. I think next year I'm going to have to do the full marathon.

The Battleback Soldiers group was led by Lt Col Kathie Knell and their challenge was made possible thanks to the support of Help for Heroes.

Meet our pack...

a selection of hand crafted wines inspired by the harmony and energy of African Wild Dogs



Painted Wolf Wines are available from quality independent wine merchants throughout the UK.
 FOR A LIST OF OUR STOCKISTS OR FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT OUR IMPORTER, charles@charleshawkins&partners.com OR jeremy@paintedwolfwines.com
 PAINTED WOLF WINES IS PROUD TO SUPPORT AFRICAN WILD DOG CONSERVATION THROUGH A DONATION TO THE TUSK TRUST FROM EACH BOTTLE OF WINE SOLD IN THE UK.



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 80+ OF THE WORLD'S FINEST LOCATIONS...
 ALL WITHIN 24 HOURS...

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 THE SATURDAY TIMES

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 CITY A.M.

"THE SOCIAL EVENT
 OF THE DECADE"
 THE TELEGRAPH

"80+ OF THE WORLD'S
 FINEST LOCATIONS"
 THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

"THE GLOBAL PARTY IS
 NO ORDINARY PARTY"
 ELITE CHOICE

"AN UNRIVALLED
 UNDERTAKING"
 THE RICH TIMES

"THE GLOBAL PARTY,
 WHICH WILL REDEFINE
 THE NOTION OF A PARTY"
 THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH

"LINKING THE WORLD
 FOR A WORTHY CAUSE"
 LA ZAGALETÀ

"80,000 OF THE WORLD'S
 ELITE PARTYING FOR
 A NOBLE CAUSE"
 FORBES

theglobalparty.com

Events review



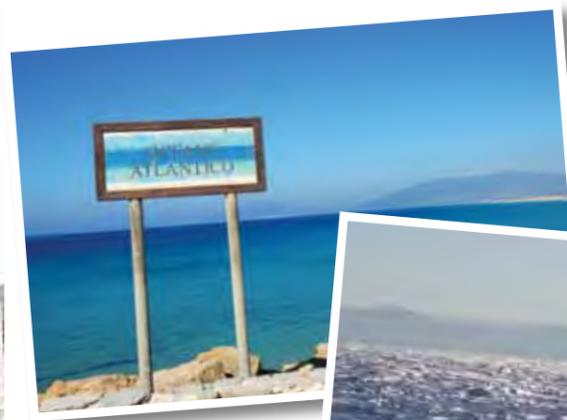
1 Virgin London Marathon

Thank you to all the runners who participated in the 2010 and 2011 Virgin London Marathons.

We are enormously grateful for all of the hard work that our runners put in both training and fund raising.

This year was the first time that Tusk had a 'Welcome' place in St James's Park where families and supporters could meet and congratulate the exhausted, but elated runners, who were then given refreshments and treated to a well-deserved sports massage by Joel Brightman. Thank you to Joel and Paul Farmer for their invaluable support to the Tusk Marathon Team.

Next year we have an unprecedented number of Golden Bond places available, and bearing in mind that the nation will be sport crazy for the Olympic Games being held in the UK, please be sure to contact adele@tusk.org to book your place, as soon as possible, for 2012. ▶



2 Mansion House dinner

The Royal Tour was always going to make Tusk's 20th anniversary a memorable year, but once the African dust had settled from the whirlwind tour of Botswana, back home we wanted to stage an event that would allow our supporters and donors to celebrate Tusk's achievements over the last two decades.

London has some really amazing venues, but perhaps none more so that Mansion House, the Lord Mayor's official residence in the heart of the City of London.

Tusk was extremely honoured to be given the rare opportunity to hold our anniversary dinner in the magnificent surroundings of the Egyptian Hall – the venue for numerous State banquets and the traditional setting for the Chancellor of the Exchequer's annual speech to the City of London. And so on Thursday 28th October Tusk's Board of Trustees played host to over two hundred guests at a fantastic evening which was very kindly sponsored by Investec Asset Management.

Towards the end of dinner the wildlife filmmaker and television presenter, Simon King, paid a generous tribute to the work of Tusk during an insightful speech highlighting man's disregard for planet Earth.

The subsequent entertainment for the evening was provided by Drummond Money-Coutts, an extraordinarily brilliant magician and mind reader, who had the whole audience spell-bound and then gasping in horror as he performed a dramatic trick on stage with Stephen Allen, a volunteer, who unwittingly found himself in the middle of a Russian roulette scenario and about to plunge his hand down over a hidden metal spike!

As the guests recovered from the magic, auctioneer Martin Pope took to the stage and did a herculean job helping us to raise £75,000 for the charity. We would like to express our enormous gratitude to the Lord Mayor, Investec Asset Management and all the donors who gave such wonderful prizes for the auction.

Virgin London Marathon

1 – Janaka Radich, from New Zealand, prepares to leap into action!

Mansion House Dinner

2 – Charlie Mayhew, CEO of Tusk Trust; Sheriff Richard Sermon of the City of London and his wife; Iain Rawlinson, Chairman of Tusk Trust.
3 – Simon King.

Taking the plunge

4 – The view across the sea from Tarifa, Spain, from where Nick began his epic swim.
5 – Nick on his way.

3 Taking the plunge

Sharks, jellyfish and ocean-going tankers were some of the hazards faced by Nick Tims, one of Tusk's senior advisors when he swam from Spain to Africa in aid of the charity.

Nick completed the 32 km swim, on his 46th birthday, in just over six and a half hours. Nick said, "The actual distance is only 15 km, but due to currents I swam a huge arc from Tarifa on the southern coast of Spain to Ceuta harbour on the tip of Morocco." Nick, a long-term supporter and advisor to Tusk, raised over \$25,000 for the Northern Rangelands Trust in Kenya, which was doubled with matching funds from The Nature Conservancy.

A regular visitor to Africa, the idea for his adventure came out of his wanting to travel to Africa under his own steam. During his adventure he had to contend with a swarm of jellyfish, seagulls which tried to land on him, container ships with their six foot swells and a pod of dolphins who joined him for part of the swim!

4 Two by Two!

For Tusk's 15th anniversary, co-founder of the Charity, Sir Timothy Ackroyd, undertook a crusade to create a superb book of unusual animal drawings in support of conservation, entitled *Ackroyd's Ark*.

The result was a resounding success, which raised tens of thousands of pounds for the charity from the sales of the book and the original pieces of art donated by numerous artists and personalities.

It was no surprise then that Tim felt compelled to produce a second volume, *Ackroyd's Ark Two by Two* to help celebrate Tusk's twentieth anniversary. This time, however, he has cleverly weaved in amongst the numerous paintings, sketches and doodles, some wonderful short stories and poems contributed by a host of authors and writers. It is an amazing collection and an extraordinary achievement. With the foreword by Prince William, *Ackroyd's Ark Two by Two* is both a fascinating and amusing book, which is a must for all Tusk's supporters – an ideal gift!

To launch the publication, a reception and auction of the original

art works was very generously sponsored by Artemis Investment Management and hosted by the auctioneers, Christie's, at their St James's headquarters. The event attracted 400 guests, who quite clearly enjoyed the novelty of bidding silently and remotely via the hand-held electronic devices – although as the deadline for final bids approached those determined to win their lot became fiercely competitive!

To add to the sense of occasion, many of the celebrity contributors and professional artists were on hand to sign copies of the book, which were flying out of the door by the end of the evening.

We are extremely grateful to Merrill Corporation for so kindly printing the book, to Artemis Investment Management for making it all possible through their overall sponsorship, and to Tim Ackroyd and his brother Andrew for the hundreds of hours of work that they put in to create this wonderful masterpiece, *Two by Two!*

Call the Tusk office if you would like to order your limited edition copy before it is too late.

Two by Two!

6 – The author, PD James and the artist, James Blinkhorne.
7 – The pre-auction display.
8 – Christie's famous Great Room packed with eager bidders.
9 – Hugh Edmeades, Christie's International Director, in action.

The Westbury Shield Polo Day

10 – Ronnie Wood chats with our host, Lord Andrew Lloyd Webber.

5 The Westbury Shield Polo Day

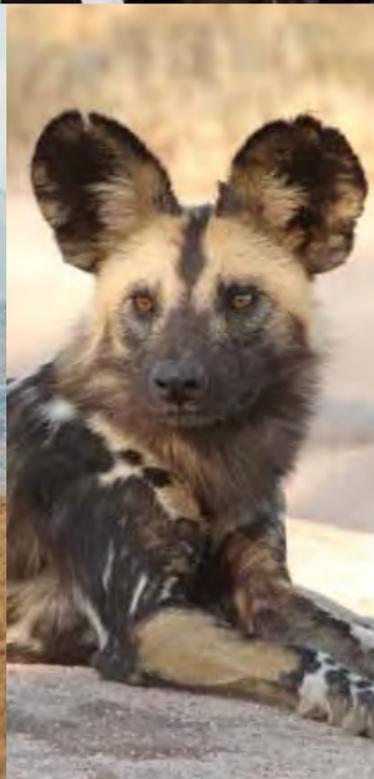
I wonder if there can be few nicer ways to spend a hot English summer's day than to be invited to attend a charity Polo event hosted by Lord Andrew Lloyd Webber at his magnificent home at Sydmonton on Watership Down.

This has to be the setting for one of the country's most beautiful polo grounds!

Tusk was extremely fortunate to be chosen by our Royal Patron, Prince William, to be a co-beneficiary with the Child Bereavement Charity of the event which featured the Westbury Shield, sponsored by Inkerman.

Among the 400 guests who were there to enjoy the day was Rolling Stones guitarist and Tusk's longest-standing patron, Ronnie Wood. Following a delicious lunch and a hugely successful auction conducted by Martin Pope, Prince William's team won an exciting match to take the Westbury Shield for the second year running.

We would like to express our huge appreciation as ever to Polofix for organising the day, which raised just over £80,000 for the two charities.



Be part of this year's events



Safaricom Marathon

Places for the 2011 event have sold out. Come and Run Wild for Tusk in 2012 at the Lewa Wildlife Conservancy in Kenya. Full details available later in the year from the Tusk UK office.

WHEN Saturday 25th June 2011
WHERE Lewa Wildlife Conservancy
CONTACT www.tusk.org

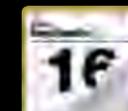


Watership Down Polo Cup

Tusk is delighted to have been selected once again as the co-beneficiary of The Watership Down Polo Cup

with Sentebale at the picturesque Watership Down Polo Club near Newbury, Berkshire. Kindly hosted by Lord and Lady Lloyd Webber, guests will enjoy a champagne reception, a marquee lunch and afternoon tea, interspersed with great polo matches. Visit: www.polofix.com

WHEN Saturday 2nd July 2011
WHERE Sydmonton polo ground, Berkshire
CONTACT www.polofix.com
TICKETS £350 + vat per person



The Global Party

Inspired by Phileas Fogg, The Global Party is planning to co-host over 80 exclusive parties in cities all around the world and all within 24 hours. The aim is to raise funds for 12 international charities including Tusk. There will be 5,000 pairs of tickets available for purchase by individuals or companies.

WHEN Friday 16th September 2011
WHERE 80 plus locations around the world
CONTACT www.theglobalparty.com



Mark Davis Cricket Testimonial Event

Sussex Cricketer, Mark Davis, has very kindly selected Tusk as his charity partner for his testimonial year and he is holding an event at the Rushmore Golf Club in Dorset in

aid of Tusk. Enjoy a round of golf followed by a dinner at the beautiful Larmer Tree Gardens. The evening will be hosted by the BBC's John Inverdale and will include an entertaining Q&A session with the former English cricket captain, Mike Gatting, and England wicketkeeper, Matt Prior. For tickets please contact the Tusk office or visit: www.markdavistestimonial2011.com

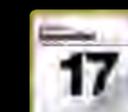
WHEN Thursday 29th September 2011
WHERE Rushmore Golf Club and Larmer Tree Gardens, Tollard Royal, Dorset
CONTACT www.markdavistestimonial2011.com
TICKETS Golf Day – £45 per head
 Dinner – £70 per head
 (£100 for a combined ticket)



Friends of Lewa Dinner

Sponsored by Investec Asset Management, the 7th Friends of Lewa Dinner promises to be another great evening with a cabaret and auction. Held at the historic Merchant Taylors' Hall, the evening will give people a chance to hear the latest news from Kenya and meet the Lewa Wildlife Conservancy's new CEO, Michael Watson.

WHEN Wednesday 2nd November 2011
WHERE The Merchant Taylors' Hall, London
CONTACT www.tusk.org
TICKETS £135 per person



Tusk Conservation Lecture

Have you ever wondered how the very latest in cutting edge mobile phone technology or bio-chemistry could be applied to benefit wildlife conservation in Africa? Two of the Continent's pre-eminent scientists, Dr Iain Douglas-Hamilton OBE and Dr Tico McNutt will provide a fascinating insight into how their respective programmes in Kenya and Botswana have developed advanced techniques to understand both the migratory routes of elephants and the territorial boundaries of large predators.

Iain Douglas-Hamilton is a world-renowned expert on elephants. With the combination of Google Earth, GPS and SMS texting, his team of researchers is now able to guide conservationists on how to improve protection for Kenya's elephant herds and reduce conflict

with communities. Whereas in Botswana, Tico McNutt's Botswana Predator programme is developing a 'bio-fence' by mimicking large predators' scent marking in an attempt to reduce human / predator conflict and livestock losses.

As part of our 21st Birthday celebrations we're holding a variety of exciting events during 2011 to which you are cordially invited!

For more information please visit www.tusk.org or telephone the Tusk UK office on +44 1747 831 005.

with communities. Whereas in Botswana, Tico McNutt's Botswana Predator programme is developing a 'bio-fence' by mimicking large predators' scent marking in an attempt to reduce human / predator conflict and livestock losses.

Guests are invited, as ever, to stay on for a reception and a chance to meet the speakers.

WHEN Thursday 17th November 2011
WHERE The Royal Geographic Society, London
CONTACT www.tusk.org
TICKETS £15 Lecture only
 £30 Lecture and reception



Life Cycle Africa

Having never cycled further than the commute to work, in August 2011 three friends will cycle unsupported 2,500 km, coast to coast, across Southern Africa from Mozambique to Namibia crossing the Kalahari and Namib deserts. They aim to do this in just 25 days, and all in aid of Tusk!

Ben Manners, Joy Singarayer and Sallie Burrough between them have spent many years working and travelling in Africa, which has made them acutely aware of the pressures brought to bear on African wildlife and its increasingly fragmented and isolated habitat. And how will cycling across Africa help? Finding ways to protect and conserve wildlife habitat, whilst meeting the needs of local communities is no easy task but sometimes solutions are out there. They want to find out more about them and see them first-hand.

Whilst there may be slightly less exhausting ways to raise awareness for conservation projects that are tackling these issues head on, the team hope that you will support their significant challenge by supporting Tusk.

The team will be supported in their fundraising efforts by Ben's sister, Bex Manners, who, through her jewellery business 'Bex Rox', will be producing two limited edition jewellery pieces and donating 50% of the sale proceeds to their cause (www.bexrox.com).

For more details and to support their intrepid cycle ride log on to www.lifecycleafrica.com

British jewellery brand Dower & Hall are proud to launch the new

Limited Edition Silver Tusk Pendant

Designed to help raise crucial funds for the Tusk Trust.

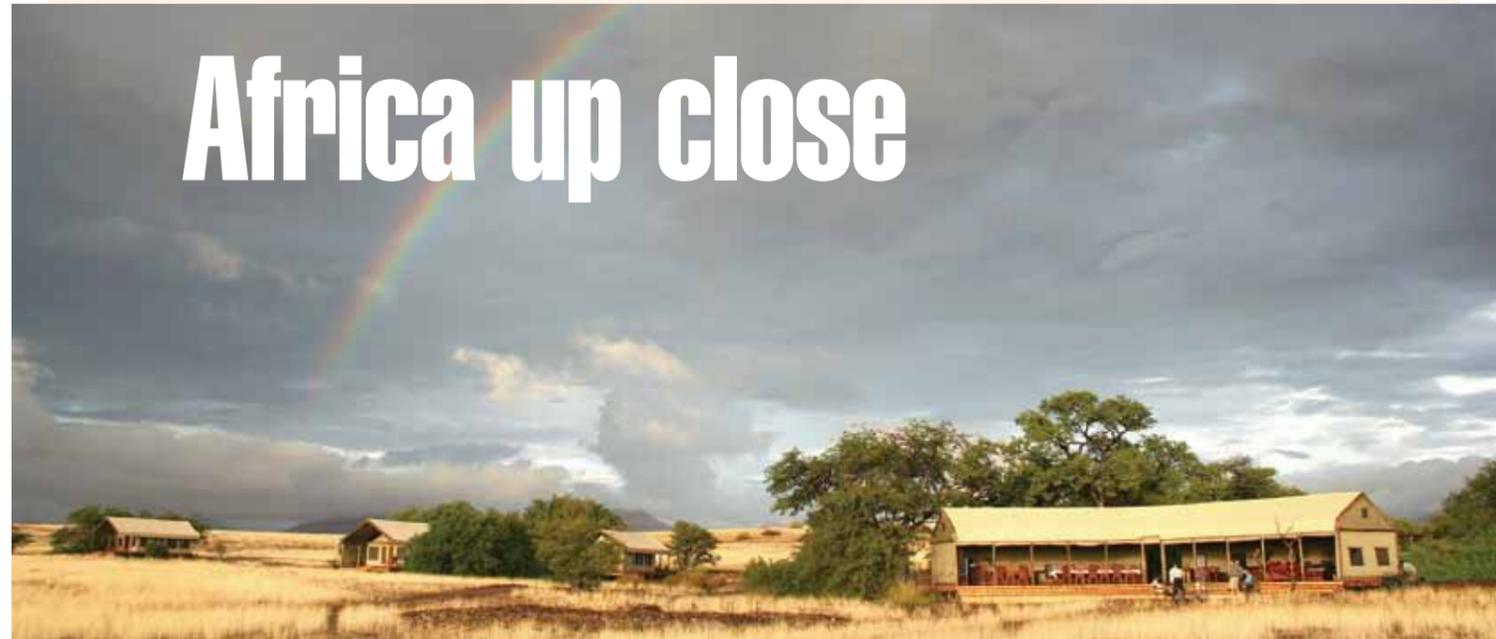
For every pendant sold we are delighted to be donating 40% of the price to Tusk.

Available online and at all Dower & Hall stores.

For more details and to view the full collection please visit dowerandhall.com

 **DOWER & HALL**

Africa up close



When Google launched its global art project at Tate Britain earlier this year, arguably the greatest show on earth and free to view, Sir Nicholas Serota, whose Tate Modern is now the world's second most visited museum after the Louvre, was asked if this meant the end of gallery visits.

He took the opposing view, suggesting that by reaching a new and, potentially, limitless audience Google Art would increase visitor numbers - "... nothing beats the real thing", he said.

'Red Nose Day 2011' was a record-breaker, raising almost £80 million for Comic Relief, as famous hosts such as Dr Who, Angela Rippon and Lenny Henry brought the harsh reality of life across Africa into Britain's homes.

We have been supported for many years by a collection of Africa travel specialists who would be delighted to help you plan your next trip, to bush, beach or desert. And if you choose Namibia, perhaps all three?

So, knowing there's nothing like the real thing, why not make the starting point of your next holiday www.tusk.org/travelpartners?

Yes, everyone laughed at Gordon Brown in a BBC studio and the star-studded cast lined-up for 'Upstairs Downtown Abbey', but what really made the difference were those reports from Uganda and Kenya.

Don't take our word for it - seeing is believing

Comparing the thrill of seeing the Mona Lisa or a Jackson Pollock for real with TV images of slums and starvation may seem shockingly irrelevant, but consider Serota's continued success. He has proved '... nothing beats the real thing'.

So whilst we hope you've been impressed by everything you've read in Tusk Talk we know that the truly inspirational, and often unsung, work on projects large and small can only be appreciated first-hand. A number of our most successful initiatives are

linked to tourism-based community conservation schemes so why not think about including a life-changing experience in your next visit to Africa?

Choose one of our travel partners and your support will be helping in so many ways. From the benefits of their relationships with the camps and lodges who work alongside our conservation champions, to their fundraising efforts here in the UK and the USA. Many will make a donation to Tusk for every booking made to Africa, whilst others will match contributions made by travellers heading for the Caribbean or Cambodia.


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25% FROM THE PROCEEDS OF EACH GIFT WILL BE DONATED TO TUSK TRUST.

VIEW THE COLLECTION AT WWW.INKERMAN.CO.UK



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Thank you

We are extremely grateful to the following individuals, companies, charitable trusts and foundations for their generous support of our work. Without these donations, and gifts-in-kind, it would be difficult for Tusk to achieve as much as it does each year in Africa. We are also grateful to all our supporters, too numerous to mention here, whose donations make an enormous difference to Tusk's projects.

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GIFT AID

If you are a UK taxpayer please fill in the Gift Aid declaration on the Tusk Donor Form. This allows the charity to reclaim the tax on your donation (currently 25p in every £1) and if you are a higher rate taxpayer you can claim tax relief on your gift too. For example, if you donate £100, the total value of your donation to the charity is £125 and you can claim back:

- £25 – if you pay tax at 40 per cent (£125 x 20%)
- £37.50 – if you pay tax at 50 per cent (£125 x 20%) plus (£125 x 10%)

You can make this claim on your Self Assessment tax return, if you were sent one. You can also now opt to donate that additional tax benefit by completing section 19a of your tax return. For more details visit www.hmrc.gov.uk

SHARE GIVING

For UK donors with investments, giving shares can also be an effective way to make a substantial gift to Tusk, as the donation will be eligible for income tax relief. In addition, Capital Gains Tax (CGT) does not apply to donations of shares.

Tusk has very kindly been supported by the Orr Mackintosh Foundation, an independent registered charity, which operates the popular ShareGift scheme.

PAYROLL GIVING

This allows you to donate direct from your salary before any other deductions are calculated – so you do not pay tax on the amount donated (see *table below*). You need to check with your payroll department to see if your employer offers this facility. Alternatively, you can ask your employer to simply sign up with a Payroll Giving Agency.

THIS TABLE SHOWS EXAMPLES OF TAX BENEFITS

Employee donation received by Tusk	Basic rate tax payer (20%)		Higher rate tax payer (40%)	
	tax relief	cost to donor	tax relief	cost to donor
£5.00	£1.00	£4.00	£2.00	£3.00
£10.00	£2.00	£8.00	£4.00	£6.00
£20.00	£4.00	£16.00	£8.00	£12.00
£100.00	£20.00	£80.00	£40.00	£60.00

All tax rates quoted are correct at the time of printing

SUPPORT TUSK

Make your gift to Tusk today

Tusk's aim is to maximise the funds reaching the field. With your help we hope to increase our overall support for all our projects.

Each project is carefully monitored to ensure your money is being effectively used. Please consider how you would like to make a donation using any of the following tax effective methods.

LEGACY

Leaving a legacy is one of the easiest ways to make a lasting gift to charity. All charitable bequests are deducted from the value of the estate before inheritance tax is calculated.

Inheritance tax is charged at 40% on estates over and above the current threshold of £600,000 for married couples and civil partnerships, £300,000 on an individual.

There are two types of legacy bequest, Pecuniary and Residuary. Pecuniary means that the amount or nature of the bequest is made clear in the will; a Residuary leaves a percentage of the estate to the charity after all other debts and bequests have been discharged. Leaving a legacy is a good way to make a significant donation and help secure the charity's long-term future. Consult your solicitor on making a will or to make an adjustment to include Tusk, or alternatively visit www.remembercharity.org.uk for a step-by-step guide. If you decide to include Tusk in your will for a legacy, we would be grateful if you could inform us of your decision. Alternatively you could request a pledge card by emailing andree@tusk.org

CAF

If you have a Charities Aid Foundation (CAF) account, you can simply donate via a CAF cheque. If you wish to apply for a CAF account, please visit www.cafonline.org for a step-by-step guide to creating one and how it works.

BANK TRANSFER

You can also donate via a bank transfer direct to us. Please call or email andree@tusk.org for our bank details and advise us of your name and address if you wish to be added to our database. A Gift Aid declaration is available online or alternatively you can request one be sent to you.

STANDING ORDER MANDATE

If you would like to make a monthly, quarterly or annual donation, please use the mandate on the tear-off Donor Form. This gives you full control of the mandate at all times and allows you to spread a larger donation over a period of time. The mandate is automatically processed by your bank for your ease and peace of mind.

Any further queries on how to make a donation, please contact us by email andree@tusk.org or call 01747 831005.

You should always consult your accountant or financial advisor on the most tax effective way for you to donate.



Protecting Wildlife, Supporting Communities, Promoting Education

TUSK TRUST

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Tusk Trust is a Registered
UK Charity No: 803118

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Email: tuskusa@tusk.org

Tusk USA Inc is a 501(c)(3) non-profit
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EIN 30-0190986

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