

# TUSK TALK







Tusk continues to be a shining light in, what are, tragically dark times for Africa's wildlife.

Over the past twelve months, Tusk has provided invaluable support to over 50 projects across the African Continent - crucial initiatives that have been tackling the scourge of poaching and illegal wildlife crime head on. And, as ever, the Trustees have maintained their commitment towards key community-based programmes which promote education and alleviate poverty.

Last September, I was particularly delighted to attend the first Tusk Awards for Conservation in Africa. Catherine and I felt privileged to meet some of conservation's unsung heroes and publicly recognize their extraordinary commitment and contribution. Clive Stockil, the inaugural winner of the Prince William Award, is an inspiration to us all.

Perhaps the most valuable of all of Tusk's achievements is the work it does behind the scenes, and nowhere is this of greater importance than in the current fight against illegal wildlife crime. Last year, my father, The Prince of Wales, and I hosted a conference on illegal wildlife crime at St James's Palace, which paved the way for an unprecedented gathering of international delegates at Lancaster House this February. The London Declaration, agreed by the 46 countries which were represented, sends a very clear message to criminal syndicates that the world will no longer tolerate wildlife crime. I am so proud, as Patron, that Tusk played an important role in these initiatives, working closely with our Government.

As Tusk approaches its 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary in 2015, I strongly believe that its work in the next 25 years spells real hope for the future of Africa, its people and its irreplaceable natural heritage. I would like to commend the charity's small but dedicated teams in the U.K., U.S.A. and Africa for all their continued efforts. I would also like to thank you for your continued support of Tusk Trust.

# PROTECTING WILDLIFE SUPPORTING COMMUNITIES PROMOTING EDUCATION

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# WELCOME

As always, we'll have made sure that the highest ratio of net funds raised goes directly to benefit our field projects. It's a record we're very proud of. But crucially, we'll have funded wildlife conservation, community and education programmes that have made a real and measurable impact. For a small charity like Tusk, it's quite an achievement.

But there is also a sobering reality check. Despite everything that has been done, in 2014 we fully expect a devastating rise in poaching and wildlife crime. The statistics are eye-watering. Rhino poaching alone has increased 5,000% in the last five years. A rhino is now poached on average *every ten hours*. The lives of those protecting endangered wildlife are also at risk, including many equipped and funded directly by Tusk. A thousand rangers have been killed in the last decade. All this fuels a cycle of instability in Africa, affecting communities, increasing poverty and impacting on regional and international security.

Without the work of Tusk, our partners and other NGOs, the situation would be even worse. But we all recognise the limits of what individual charities can do. The need for a lasting and sustainable outcome to tackle poaching is now a prerequisite. This can only ever be achieved

IN 2015, IT WILL BE  
TWENTY-FIVE YEARS  
SINCE TUSK FIRST STARTED  
ITS CONSERVATION WORK  
IN AFRICA. BY THEN WE'LL  
HAVE RAISED MORE THAN  
£25 MILLION AND WE'LL HAVE  
PROVIDED SUPPORT AND  
PRACTICAL HELP IN SOME  
TWENTY COUNTRIES ACROSS  
THE CONTINENT.

STEPHEN WATSON  
*Chairman, Tusk Trust*



through international agreement and the commitment of nations around the world to act.

## Declaration signed on the Illegal Wildlife Trade

In February 2014, an unprecedented conference was hosted in London on the Illegal Wildlife Trade. Heads of State and Ministers from forty-six nations attended, including China. They recognised the significant scale and detrimental economic, social and environmental consequences of the illegal trade in wildlife.

The London Conference was attended by Tusk's Royal Patron, The Duke of Cambridge and chaired by the UK's Foreign Secretary, William Hague. The world leaders present vowed to help save iconic species from the brink of extinction and called on the international community to act together to bring the illegal wildlife trade to an end.

Importantly, the London Declaration contained commitments for the practical steps necessary to permanently end the trade in rhino horn and elephant tusks. This includes amending international legislation to make poaching a 'serious crime' under the terms of UN Conventions.

Unless the demand for illegal rhino horn and ivory can be tackled at source, the terrible

threat to Africa's wildlife will remain. To this end, Tusk will work tirelessly with our partners and governments to permanently eradicate the demand for illegal wildlife products. But until this can be brought about, the work of Tusk across Africa must continue. The practical support, funding and skills Tusk is able to provide to more than fifty individual field projects, often makes the difference between success and failure, even life and death.

In this latest edition of *Tusk Talk*, we share news of some of the amazing and often inspirational work being done across Africa to protect wildlife, support communities and promote education. This could not be achieved without the work of countless volunteers and individuals who are devoting their lives to conservation in Africa.

They do this day-in and day-out, for little or no reward, often in very challenging and dangerous environments. Last year, we were able to celebrate some of these individual achievements in the first ever Tusk Conservation Awards. It was humbling to hear their stories.



THE LONDON  
DECLARATION WAS A HUGE  
IMPORTANT STEP FORWARD  
AND WAS WHOLEHEARTEDLY  
SUPPORTED AND  
ENDORSED BY TUSK.

## A small, dedicated team

Tusk has always been an agile and dynamic charity. We are of a size that enables us to be responsive and to move quickly. Our Chief Executive, Charlie Mayhew, founded the charity almost a quarter of a century ago. In that time he has been relentless in his focus and determination that Tusk should make a difference. He is supported by a small, dedicated team of staff in the UK, USA and in Africa. We are hugely grateful to all those colleagues and volunteers who help make Tusk a success.

For the last nine years, the UK Board of Trustees has been chaired by Iain Rawlinson. The Trustees of Tusk are drawn from diverse

backgrounds and with a range of skills. It is their responsibility to grant funding, provide oversight, governance and direction to the Tusk team.

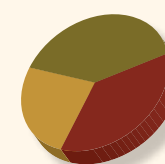
It is something they take very seriously and, consequently, the job of chairing this board is a major undertaking. Iain has helped steer Tusk through a period of transformation, growing the charity despite economic recession and maintaining a laser-like focus on the charity's goals and ambitions.

As Iain returns to his day job running an international airline, we will miss his calm manner, eye for detail and great sense of humour. We are delighted, however, that he has kindly agreed to remain involved with the Charity as Chair of Tusk's Development Board.

Finally, an edition of *Tusk Talk* wouldn't be complete without thanking you, the reader. Whether you are one of our Patrons, are serving on our Development Board, are a corporate partner, donor, individual supporter or simply have an interest in African conservation, you are vital to us.

Your engagement and generosity helps sustain and grow Tusk. As we near our twenty-fifth birthday, this support is more important than ever.

## Distribution of 2013 grants



Over many years the work of Tusk has developed into the three focus areas of

- Protecting Wildlife
- Supporting Communities
- Promoting Education



# CELEBRATING CONSERVATION

LAST YEAR WE WERE DELIGHTED TO WITNESS ONE OF THE CHARITY'S LONGSTANDING AMBITIONS – THE STAGING OF THE INAUGURAL TUSK CONSERVATION AWARDS WHICH WERE HELD AT THE ROYAL SOCIETY IN THE PRESENCE OF TRH DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE.

CHARLIE MAYHEW MBE  
CEO, Tusk Trust

Aid should be applauded for the work they are doing in this regard and we are delighted that Tusk's Royal Patron has joined forces with David Beckham and Chinese basketball star, Yao Ming, in a series of powerful video messages targeted at Chinese audiences.

Meanwhile on the ground in Africa, where Tusk is most strongly focused, greater law enforcement is required to combat the poachers, who are becoming increasingly sophisticated, equipped and organised.

We know that the trade is being exploited mercilessly by international organised criminal syndicates and there is growing evidence that terrorism groups are also benefiting.

We need to place far greater emphasis on investment into intelligence to break these criminal gangs right up to the untouchable 'Kingpins'. We need the judiciary to take a far stronger line with those apprehended. In Kenya

President Uhuru Kenyatta recently signed a new wildlife act that increases the sentence for such crime to 15 years imprisonment and we hope that more Governments will follow this example.

We warmly welcome the announcement in London by Botswana, Tanzania, Ethiopia Gabon, Chad, Rwanda and Uganda that they have adopted the Elephant Protection Initiative – a move that we will see each of them put their ivory stockpiles beyond use.

So there is much that is being done, but it is now time for the talking to stop and the action to start.

## Results for 2013

Away from politics, I am pleased to report that in spite of the continuing tough economic environment both Tusk Trust and Tusk USA maintained revenue largely in line with 2012 (after taking into account exceptional items). Tusk Trust's gross revenue amounted to £2.14m\*. Tusk USA generated \$884,285 in revenue. Once again I am proud that these results were achieved by a minimal, but committed, staff numbering six in the UK, two in Kenya and two in USA.

Total grants paid by Tusk Trust amounted to £1,407,550\* (US\$2,322,457). Tusk USA awarded a total of US\$432,996\* in grant funding. At the year-end, an additional £354,749\* remained allocated for specific projects but was still awaiting draw down of the funds. Our combined investment provided invaluable support during the year to 53 projects in 17 countries, while Tusk's PACE environmental education programme has now reached 26

Meanwhile, and still largely unreported, the 'King of the Jungle' – the African lion – is declining rapidly and some experts estimate that its population has perhaps fallen below 20,000.

Throughout the year, our Royal Patron has been using his influence to highlight these alarming figures and, as a new parent himself, he has expressed his deep concern that his generation must not be the one that witnesses the ultimate demise of these beautiful creatures. That would be an unacceptable stain on humanity.

The London Declaration calls for a real concerted effort on a number of fronts to ensure that the trade in ivory, rhino horn and other wildlife products is shut down. It is clear that efforts aimed at demand reduction in the consumer countries such as China, Vietnam and Laos need to be ramped up with Government support. The world has to make these products socially unacceptable. Organisations like Wild

It was an event that surpassed all our expectations and brought the world's media attention on the work of some truly exceptional conservationists working in Africa today (see pages 34-43). The awards ceremony, along with the acclaimed documentary which included an exclusive interview with the Duke, served also to focus attention on the continuing poaching crisis and illegal wildlife trade that blights our planet.

Indeed 2013 tragically proved to be another disastrous year for elephant, rhino and lion populations across Africa. Three of the safari's 'Big Five' face the growing threat of extinction if the world does not act to dramatically reduce demand and protect these iconic species.

Over the last twelve months I can report that Tusk has worked closely with the UK Government, in particular, the Secretary of State for DEFRA, Owen Paterson, and his team whose bold initiative to convene a meeting of global leaders and ministers at the London Conference in February 2014, we hope, will prove to be a turning point in the fight against illegal wildlife crime. The statistics remain hugely worrying.

In Tanzania the elephant population in the Selous, which only a few years ago had been counted at 55,000, now stands at just 13,000. Many experts believe that the forest elephant populations of central and western Africa are on the verge of disappearing. South Africa, home to 90% of the continent's rhino, lost over 1,000 rhino to poachers in 2013 alone.



countries and its French version, sponsored by ICAP, is about to be distributed.

The charity's largest fundraising event remains the annual Safaricom Marathon at the Lewa Wildlife Conservancy in Kenya. Last year the Tusk team hosted over 1,200 runners in this hugely enjoyable but tough endurance event. Their efforts raised US\$475,000, which as ever we have granted to a wide range of conservation, community and education projects across Kenya. The marathon, which Tusk instigated in 2000 in partnership with Lewa and Kenyan mobile phone company Safaricom, has since raised over \$4m.

## Investment in the field

In the field, our ethos has always been upon the need to establish strong partnerships with the projects that we support – conservation, by its very nature, will always be a long-term investment and a 'quick-fix' rarely works.

As such Tusk's strategic partnerships with the Lewa Wildlife Conservancy, Mkomazi National Park, Big Life, Mokolodi Nature Reserve, the Northern Rangelands Trust and its community member conservancies, Painted Dog Conservation, Lamu Marine Conservation Trust, Botswana Predator Conservation Trust,

PREVIOUS PAGE  
Charlie Mayhew greeting TRH The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge on arrival at The Tusk Conservation Awards.

ABOVE  
The Tusk Conservation Awards finalists.

and Save The Rhino Trust Namibia are all prime examples of Tusk's longstanding commitment to invest in excellence. A clear majority of our beneficiaries recognise the enormous benefits to be gained from establishing community driven development and education initiatives within their area of operation. It is a practice that we actively pursue and encourage.

## The year ahead

Looking ahead to 2015, we are enormously excited by Tusk's 25th Anniversary when we hope to stage a number of special events to celebrate this landmark. Keep in touch with our plans and progress via our website and Facebook page.

In conclusion, the conservation challenges remain as great as ever in Africa, but we continue to be inspired by the achievements and extraordinary efforts of our project partners and the courage of the game rangers who put their lives on the line every day in the name of conservation.

I hope we can rely upon your continued financial support in 2014.

## Bon Voyage, Iain!

**I wish to pay a very personal tribute to Iain Rawlinson, who stepped down as Chairman of Tusk at the end of last year after nine years in the role.**

Iain became a Trustee in October 2002 and was appointed Chairman in 2004, since when he has carefully steered the charity through a period of significant growth.

As CEO, I will be eternally grateful to him for the consistent and considered advice that he has given me throughout his tenure.

We are indebted to him for his foresight in initiating the establishment of the Tusk Foundation – the charity's endowment fund aimed at building the long-term sustainability

of Tusk beyond the current generation. I am delighted that Tusk will not be losing him entirely as he has kindly agreed to become Chairman of our Development Board and I know he will remain an active and loyal ambassador for Tusk in the future.

I am delighted that Stephen Watson has agreed to be our Chairman while we appoint Iain's successor.



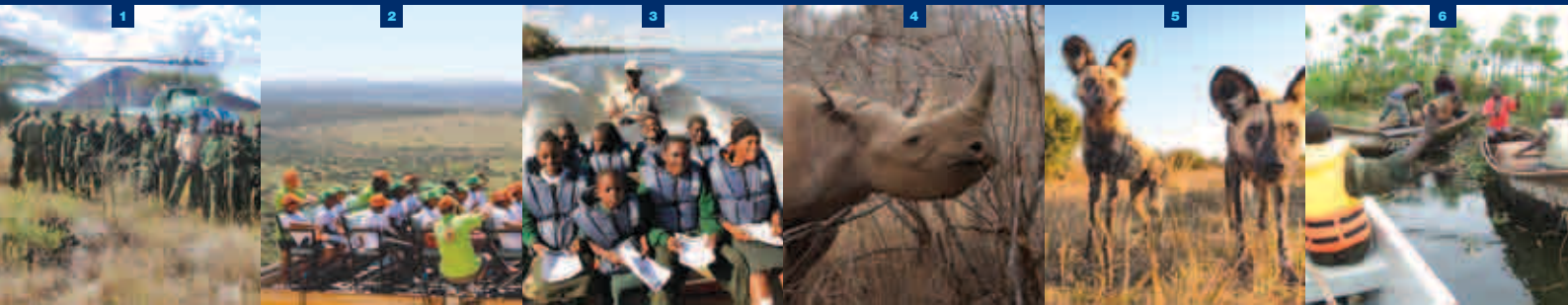


# PROJECT UPDATE

OUR WORK IS DIVERSE AND COVERS A VAST AREA IN 17 COUNTRIES THROUGHOUT AFRICA.

HIGHLIGHTED HERE ARE SIX OF OVER 50 PROJECTS AND, TO HELP YOU LOCATE WHERE THEY ARE,

EACH IS NUMBERED WITH THEIR POSITION SHOWN ON THE GLOBE.



## 1 BIG LIFE FOUNDATION

2013 has been another good year for Big Life with progress in all areas.

Our anti-poaching programme now operates across almost three million acres, bringing security to wildlife in areas where previously there has been little to none. The tally of our success is something that gives our rangers great pride: last year, Big Life rangers arrested or assisted authorities in the arrest of 407 people guilty of a wide range of illegal activities, from rhino poaching to charcoal burning and the selling of bushmeat.

Thanks to support from Tusk the foundation has seen expansion into new areas. We constructed three new permanent ranger camps and two more mobile teams in places where our presence needed bolstering. Mobile patrols have expanded into new areas where we soon plan to have a permanent presence.

The Amboseli ecosystem is doing well with nearly all species showing population growth. Elephant poaching in the ecosystem is as low as can be found anywhere else in East Africa, but the threat continues and so we remain vigilant. The increasing use of land for arable purposes is our biggest challenge. This year, more elephant died due to human/wildlife conflict than in any previous year. A variety of plans are being made to mitigate this issue, including a 135 km fence.

Tragically we lost three rhino in 2013 – a huge blow to the small but incredibly important Chyulu Hills population. Thankfully, there is a positive and hopeful side to the story with three calves being born in the course of the year. In addition, good progress is being made on the monitoring of the population and security continues to increase.

Big Life's overall aim of conserving the entirety of the Amboseli – Tsavo

and West Kilimanjaro ecosystems through a holistic conservation model – is still some distance from being realised. However, with our passionate and dedicated team, significant progress will continue to be made into 2014.

## 2 COACHING FOR CONSERVATION

2014 marks the 10th anniversary of Coaching for Conservation (C4C) Botswana and the launch of a C4C in the Eastern Cape, South Africa, in partnership with Investec Rhino Lifeline. The customised 20 hour C4C curriculum, developed by a team of C4C coaches and educators, specifically addresses the core conservation challenges of rhino poaching in South Africa. C4C's unique method, 'Learning from Wildlife,' presents environmental education to children through sport while introducing the animals we aim to protect as 'mentors' on the sports field. The C4C curriculum inspires children to care about themselves, others, and the natural world around them whilst also creating an empathetic link between children and animals.

The programme includes fun activities on the soccer field combined with a field trip to nearby game reserves where every child has a chance to see rhino. Dr William Fowlds recently shared his stories of working to protect rhinos through Investec Rhino Lifeline, which made the day in the bush a rich experience for all. The C4C Eastern Cape Rhino project was extremely well received in the schools, and all students and teachers were keen to be included in C4C 2014.

Results from quantitative evaluations revealed significant improvement in all indicators including: soccer skills, environmental knowledge, attitude towards wildlife, self-worth, and empathy towards others. Discovery interviews reflected positive changes

in the children's (and teachers') sense of connection to local conservation challenges and provided a budding sense of empowerment to take action.

The expansion of the C4C programme into South Africa has been positive and rewarding. We look forward to another year of inspiring more 'Kids who Care'.

## 3 CONSERVATION LOWER ZAMBEZI

In 2013, Conservation Lower Zambezi (CLZ) received a grant of £11,000 from Tusk for village scout patrols in the Lower Zambezi National Park and surrounding Game Management Areas (GMAs). The high calibre Village Scout Unit was trained in essential skills for wildlife protection activities in the park and GMA. These patrols protect the wildlife of the park, respond to any suspected poaching incidents and address incidents of human/wildlife conflict. From May to December 2013, the Village Scouts carried out 42 patrols in the Lower Zambezi National Park and communities closest to the park. Last year saw the highest number of patrol man-days ever. This increased wildlife protection produced optimistic results – the lowest levels of elephant poaching recorded in the park: five elephant were poached in 2013 compared with 11 in 2012 and 24 in 2011.

This year, our community support programme will continue to grow. Stephen Kalio, a farmer from Mushonganende village, was recently appointed as full-time human/wildlife conflict coordinator, based in the Chiawa GMA. Stephen has been running workshops on chilli farming, showing farmers how chilli fences and chilli burning blocks can be used to mitigate human/wildlife conflict.

In 2014, we look to expand this programme with the 60 new farmers trained last year. In addition, the

project will continue to explore new methods and technologies of crop protection. November 2013 saw the construction of the first 'felumbu' – an elephant-proof grain store, and since then the demand and production has been high!

CLZ's environmental educator Besa Kaoma led six school visits to the CLZ Environmental Education Centre and five school outreach programmes. Over the course of these school visits, 138 children and 23 teachers from 34 different schools visited the CLZ Environmental Education Centre and the Lower Zambezi National Park to learn and experience the wildlife of the Zambezi, most for the first time. In addition, CLZ held one teachers' training workshop focusing on the basic geography, biology and ecology of Lower Zambezi's natural environment and how and why it needs to be protected.

## 4 MKOMAZI NATIONAL PARK

We are pleased to report that the three rhino (Zawadi, Grumeti and Monduli) that were translocated from Port Lympne Wild Animal Park in the UK to Mkomazi National Park in Tanzania have settled in well. We were fortunate to receive a visit from Dr Peter Morkel who put in place a long-term breeding plan for the whole population. Within the majority of the sanctuary there is already an established hierarchy of rhino and it is important that we do not upset this. The breeding plan involves putting the Port Lympne females in with an established breeding bull, whilst putting the Port Lympne bull into his own section to await a female in the future. As the translocated rhino were moved into bigger areas, the rains started and it was a relief to see them in larger expanses with fresh and abundant browse. They are all wonderful rhino – a credit to the

keepers at Port Lympne as well as to their keepers and trackers in Mkomazi.

We have to constantly upgrade the security systems as the mighty assault on rhino and elephant continues. We are constructing new security outposts, regularly maintaining and repairing the fence and putting in place a digital radio system with secure communications for the managers.

While other security measures are continuously added, there is no substitute for boots on the ground and the integrity of both the personnel and the fence. We work closely with Tanzanian National Parks on many facets of the infrastructural development of Mkomazi National Park as well as the endangered species and community programmes.

We are enormously grateful to Tusk for all their support of the rehabilitation of Mkomazi and its rhino sanctuary over all these years.

## 5 PAINTED DOG CONSERVATION

Here at Painted Dog Conservation (PDC), we think of 2013 as the 'year of the goat'. The life of one goat, sadly killed by a small pack of two painted dogs near the village of Makwandara, became a tipping point for PDC. This was the first recorded incident in more than 20 years of painted dogs killing livestock in our area. We feared the worst and were astonished and delighted when informed that the villager who lost the goat had nothing but praise and appreciation for PDC. He considered the loss of one goat to be nothing compared with the benefits delivered to his community at large by PDC. This is the sort of behavioural change that is needed to ensure a future for Zimbabwe's painted dogs.

For the dogs 2013 was one of the best years we have had in a long time. Three packs had pups near our Main Camp and a new pack of seven dogs took up residence in the area. The packs in the western region of Hwange National Park (HNP) seem to be doing reasonably well and we are getting reports of regular sightings of dogs in and around the Zambezi National Park.

Thanks to Tusk in 2013 all 19 targeted schools attended the four day Children's Bush Camp and Education Outreach Programme. 2014 welcomes the 10th anniversary of the Bush Camp, whose first graduates are now reaching adulthood and taking up responsible positions in their communities. We hope their experiences at the Bush Camp will impact the decisions they make as adults. The ten-year life of the camp has taken its toll on the facility, and we hope to give it a facelift in 2014.

If 2013 was the year of the goat, we hope 2014 will be the year of the painted dog!



## 6 UGANDA CONSERVATION FOUNDATION

Once the most visited national park in Africa, Murchison Falls, at 3,840 km², is the largest protected area in Uganda. In the 1960s, Murchison Falls boasted approximately 16,000 elephant, in herds numbering up to 500. By 1980, one year after Idi Amin's fall, there were only 1,400 remaining. Although censuses indicate the park's populations of wildlife are growing again, they are constantly threatened by poaching. Both locals and commercial gangs infringe upon the park to feed the international illegal wildlife trade.

After successful interventions in Queen Elizabeth National Park, the Uganda Conservation Foundation (UCF), was called upon by the Uganda Wildlife Authority to help conservation efforts in Murchison Falls.

From the outset, one of our biggest challenges has been poachers who pose as fishermen in the park's Delta region where animals congregate for easy access to water. Rangers were removing more than 400 wire snares every week from the area.

With Tusk support, UCF has built the Semanya Ranger Station on the Delta, providing permanent accommodation for six rangers. In addition, UCF has purchased a converted container which can house another 16 mobile rangers and built a marine station equipped with a 22ft boat and engine.

The map shows the 17 countries in which Tusk currently supports over 50 projects which are listed here:

### BOTSWANA

Botswana Predator Conservation Trust  
Central Kalahari Research Group  
Coaching for Conservation  
Mokolodi Nature Reserve  
Tachilla Nature Reserve

### CAMEROON

Cross River Gorilla Conservation Project  
PACE Cameroon

### DRC

Walikali Gorilla and Forest Conservation Project

### GHANA

Wulugu Project

### GUINEA

Chimpanzee Rehabilitation Project

### KENYA

Big Life Foundation/MPT  
Borana Conservancy  
Kenya Water Projects  
The Koiyaki Guiding School  
Kora National Park  
Lamu Marine Conservation Project  
Lewa Education Trust  
Lewa Wildlife Conservancy  
Local Ocean Trust  
Milgis Trust  
Mountain Bongo Surveillance Project  
Mount Kenya Trust  
Northern Rangelands Trust  
Olare Orok Conservancy  
Ol Pejeta Conservancy  
Space for Giants  
Tsavo Trust

### MADAGASCAR

Alaotran Gentle Lemur Project  
Blue Ventures  
C3 Madagascar  
Crowned Sifaka Conservation

### MALAWI

Lilongwe Wildlife Centre

### MALI

Mali Elephant Project

### NAMIBIA

Africat Foundation  
Save the Rhino Trust

### NIGERIA

CERCOPAN

### SOUTH AFRICA

Bateleurs  
Cape Vulture Conservation Project  
Save the Waterberg Rhino  
Southern African Wildlife College

### SOUTH SUDAN

Southern National Park Sudan

### TANZANIA

African Rainforest Conservancy  
Mkomazi National Park  
Ruaha Carnivore Project  
Serengeti Rabies Vaccination Project

### UGANDA

Conservation through public health  
Uganda Conservation Foundation

### ZAMBIA

Conservation Lower Zambezi  
Kasanka National Park  
South Luangwa Conservation Society

### ZIMBABWE

Painted Dog Conservation  
Savé Valley Conservancy





# THE AVARICE OF OUR AGE

THERE ARE FEW SIGHTS AS  
NAUSEATING, AS UTTERLY  
REPULSIVE, AS THAT OF AN  
ELEPHANT OR RHINOCEROS  
CARCASS ROTTING BENEATH A  
HOT AFRICAN SUN A FEW DAYS  
AFTER IT HAS BEEN POACHED.

MARTIN FLETCHER

*Former Foreign and Associate Editor of The Times*



The stench of decomposing flesh is overwhelming. Flies and maggots carpet whatever the jackals and hyenas have not devoured. The leathery hide is draped over white bones. The contents of the stomach have oozed into the earth. The eye sockets are empty. Often the poachers will have hacked half the skull away to remove the tusks or horn.

The carcass provides a shocking contrast to the beauty of the bush. It is a travesty of the magnificent creature it once was. It corrupts the air and the ground around it, just as Asia's hunger for ivory and powdered horn is corrupting Africa – subverting governments, undermining law and order, fuelling conflicts, financing terrorist and rebel groups.

Almost inadvertently, I have found myself writing a series of articles on the poaching frenzy over the past year, one leading on to another as the crisis – and my interest in it – has steadily deepened.

I have seen not only more carcasses than I care to count, but also some of the extreme measures being adopted in an effort to counter the scourge that is sweeping through Africa.

## First-hand experiences

I visited the Minkebe National Park in Gabon. From the air it looks like a Garden of Eden, a vast tract of unbroken tropical forest the size of Belgium. But beneath that impenetrable canopy of trees as many as 15,000 of the park's 22,000 forest elephants have been slaughtered over the past decade, mostly by poachers from neighbouring Cameroon working with

indigenous pygmies and illegal gold miners. President Ali Bongo and Lee White, the British-born zoologist who heads Gabon's national parks agency, have now deployed the nation's military and created an elite 'jungle brigade' to save the surviving elephants from their only predator – humans.

I visited the private Lewa Wildlife Conservancy in Kenya where, as the tourists



return to their lodges each evening, a quasi-military operation commences to protect Lewa's 125 rhinos from the brutal deaths suffered by 17 of their number over the past two years. As darkness falls ten two-man teams of rangers take up positions just inside the 140-mile electric fence that rings the reserve. They are armed with semi-automatic rifles, night vision goggles, thermal imaging equipment and flares. They are supported by a 24-hour operations room, a rapid response team, two surveillance planes, a helicopter, tracker dogs and an extensive intelligence network with a database called Mozaic. They can shoot armed poachers on sight – and do. Shortly before my visit the rangers, acting on intelligence, ambushed and killed four poachers in a gunfight as they infiltrated the conservancy along an animal track.

On another occasion I spent 48 hours with one of the two well-equipped, 12-man anti-poaching units that spend days on end jolting through the bush and down the deeply-rutted tracks of Kenya's Northern Rangelands Trust, a confederation of 20 community conservancies covering an area larger than Wales. Even in that short time five elephants were killed. Over the past four years my unit, known as '9-1', has killed or caught around 40 poachers, but the NRT has still lost nearly a fifth of its elephants in that time.

I've been appalled by what I have seen. This is war in all but name. National parks across the continent have become conflict zones. Reserves have become front lines. Supposed sanctuaries have become graveyards. The tusks and horns that have helped rhinos and elephants to survive for millions of year have become their death warrants.

## Conservation conflict zones

The poaching syndicates have every advantage. They are operating in lawless, conflict-ridden or ill-governed states, across porous and unguarded borders, and in parks and reserves that are spectacularly short of resources. In January I went to Ethiopia, which has barely a thousand elephants left. 300 of those are in Babile, a sanctuary on the border with lawless Somalia that has just 29 ill-equipped rangers with a single working vehicle patrolling 2,700m<sup>2</sup>. Not surprisingly, Babile lost 42 elephants to Somali poachers last year alone.

The poaching gangs have superior weapons – AK-47s, rocket-propelled grenades, even helicopters. With ivory fetching \$2,000 a kilo on the streets of Beijing or Guangzhou, and rhino horn \$60,000 a kilo in Shanghai or Saigon, they have ample funds to bribe poorly-paid rangers, wildlife officials, magistrates, police officers, customs agents and senior politicians. Penalties are derisory, cross-border investigations almost non-existent. Too often the very officials who are

supposed to be protecting endangered wildlife are complicit in its destruction. In Minkebe the poachers are so confident that they paint their names and mocking messages on trees, or ostentatiously leave spent cartridges on sticks.

The statistics speak for themselves – roughly 30,000 elephants killed each year, including nearly 11,000 in Tanzania alone; a record 1,004 rhinos killed in South Africa last year, out of perhaps 25,000 in the whole of Africa; two-thirds of Africa's forest elephants – a sub-species that is smaller than the savannah elephant but has finer ivory – killed in the last decade. There are thought to be less than 100 'Great Tuskers' – bull elephants with tusks weighing 100 pounds or more – left in Africa, and very few elephants now survive long enough to die of old age. There



## End wildlife crime

Slowly, belatedly, the international community and some of African governments are realising the scale of the crisis and beginning to respond – not least because the illegal trade in wildlife has become a threat to humans and national security as well as elephants. It is now the world's fourth biggest criminal enterprise after drugs, arms and human trafficking, and generates as much as \$19 billion a year. It is funding rebel groups, militias and even terrorist outfits like Somalia's jihadist al-Shabab which launched the attack on Nairobi's Westgate shopping mall last autumn in which some 70 people died.

Last July Barack Obama created a presidential task force on wildlife trafficking. Last September Hillary and Chelsea Clinton launched an \$80 million initiative with leading conservation groups to 'stop the killing, stop the trafficking, stop the demand'. The Prince of Wales and Duke of Cambridge have used their pooled celebrity to highlight the escalating crisis, and Prince William – Royal Patron of Tusk – has launched a coalition of seven leading NGOs called 'United for Wildlife'.

PREVIOUS PAGE, TOP & BOTTOM  
Poached rhino under the African sun.  
Young male elephants playing in Kenya.

THIS PAGE, TOP & BOTTOM  
HRH The Duke of Cambridge KG, KT at the podium.  
The Prince of Wales addresses delegates at The London Conference on Illegal Wildlife Trade chaired by UK Foreign Secretary, William Hague (right), and accompanied by his two sons, The Duke of Cambridge and Prince Harry.



are plenty of low-level arrests, but scarcely a single kingpin has been convicted anywhere on the continent. More than a thousand rangers have been killed.

For the most part only private reserves with wealthy western backers offer significant resistance, but even they can do little more than contain the problem. "We have every single tool in the book but still we're struggling. Elsewhere in Africa it's a losing battle," Ian Craig, who created Lewa from his parents' cattle ranch in the 1980s, said.

The US, Kenya, Philippines, Gabon, Chad and France have taken the dramatic step of destroying all or part of their ivory stockpiles, and even China destroyed a token six tonnes in January in an apparent effort to placate its critics. Kenya recently introduced tough new penalties for poaching.

In London in February delegations from 40 countries, including China, gathered for a one-day conference hosted by the British government at the behest of Prince Charles and Prince William. Those delegations pledged





ABOVE Delegates at the Illegal Wildlife Trade summit at Lancaster House.

to eradicate the demand for illegal wildlife products, classify poaching and wildlife trafficking as serious crimes, adopt a policy of zero tolerance towards corruption, and strengthen law enforcement and cross-border cooperation.

#### Elephant protection initiatives

Arguably more significant was the signing by Botswana, Chad, Ethiopia, Gabon and Tanzania of a separate Elephant Protection Initiative that proposes a ten-year moratorium on international trade in ivory, putting ivory stockpiles beyond commercial use, and international funding for efforts by range states to end poaching. That represented a major change of heart by Botswana and Tanzania, which boast the two largest elephant populations in Africa and had previously favoured the sale of their ivory stockpiles to pay for conservation. Most conservationists agree that a one-off sale of 102 tonnes of stockpiled ivory by Botswana, Zimbabwe, South Africa and Namibia to China and Japan in 2008 was a disaster that fuelled demand, facilitated the laundering of illegal ivory, and confused consumers.

But the scale and urgency of the response does not begin to match that of the threat. So much more needs to be done – and fast. The London Declaration was aspirational, not binding. Persuading 350 million middle class Chinese that ivory should be spurned, not regarded as a status symbol, is a massive but vital task. Multinational efforts to combat the illegal wildlife trade are in their infancy. China invests hugely in many of Africa's range states, and perhaps it is time for those states to consider curbs on that investment unless a regime that can impose a one-child policy on a billion people takes more than cosmetic measures against its traders in illicit tusks and horns.

#### The voice of Africa

The London summit was preceded by a two-day symposium of NGOs and other interested parties hosted by the Zoological Society of London. Nobody can fault the effort or dedication of those organisations, but the symposium exposed some glaring shortcomings in the war on poaching. The issue of corruption which has turned too many African politicians and officials into accomplices was the proverbial 'elephant in the room' – for the most part too awkward to mention. Representatives of national and international law enforcement agencies were conspicuous mostly by their absence. And so were black Africans.

The overwhelming majority of the delegates were white, fuelling a widespread perception in Africa – not least amongst poor villagers whose crops are destroyed by elephants or see reserves as the exclusive playgrounds of foreign tourists – that conservation is a rich white man's hobby. The battle against poaching will never be won until the demand from China diminishes, but nor will it be won until local communities are persuaded that preserving wildlife is more profitable than killing it. What Africa desperately needs is a Nelson Mandela of Conservation, an inspirational leader of its own who can change hearts and minds across the continent.

Elephants and rhinos will not go extinct. That is media hype. But I have seen enough over the past year to convince me of this: the time is fast approaching when they can no longer range free across Africa's forest and savannahs as they have since prehistoric times.

They will instead be confined to giant, militarised, fenced-in zoos – sad shadows of their magnificent ancestors and shameful reminders of the avarice of our age.

# STOP IVORY

30,000 ELEPHANTS KILLED EVERY YEAR, NEARLY 11,000 IN TANZANIA ALONE; A RECORD 1,004 RHINOS KILLED IN SOUTH AFRICA LAST YEAR, REPRESENTING A 7,000% INCREASE SINCE 2007; TWO-THIRDS OF FOREST ELEPHANTS KILLED IN THE LAST DECADE, WITH ONLY ONE IN NINE NOW DYING OF NATURAL CAUSES IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

LISA ROLLS

*Head of Communications, Stop Ivory*

As you are reading this edition of *Tusk Talk*, you are probably more than well aware of the rampant poaching crisis facing some of Africa's most iconic species, as well as some of the lesser known, but equally important ones, like pangolins; but so too should we look at the human cost – over one thousand rangers killed in the line of duty in the last decade and a continent that is losing twice as much in illicit outflows as it receives in international aid.

The situation is now on the world's radar at the highest levels, in large part because the illegal trade in wildlife has moved from a conservation issue to an issue of national security. Links between the involvement of organised crime and rebel militias are becoming more established and staggering values are being placed on the illegal trade – by some accounts more than 20 billion dollars a year – undermining local economies and livelihoods, robbing countries of their heritage, and depriving future generations of their unique legacies.

#### An international issue

The issue has also been run up the flag pole by very high profile and influential players, including US Secretary of State John Kerry,



Visit [www.stopivory.org](http://www.stopivory.org) for more information.

Hillary Clinton, via the Clinton Global Initiative's Partnership to Save Africa's Elephants, and Tusk's Royal Patron, The Duke of Cambridge and his United for Wildlife initiative established as part of The Royal Foundation. Furthermore, The Prince of Wales, urged on by his son, has also played a vital role convening leading players in the debate to attend a major conference that he hosted at St James's Palace in May 2013. Thanks to their efforts, NGOs large and small have combined forces to scale-up frontline conservation efforts and critical demand reduction campaigns.

In 2013 Owen Paterson, UK Secretary of State for the Environment visited Kenya at the invitation of Tusk. It was on this trip that he witnessed first-hand the impact of the illegal trade in ivory. The visit strengthened his resolve to take significant action, resulting in a commitment by the UK Government to host the London Conference on Illegal Wildlife Trade, which was chaired by Foreign Secretary, William Hague, this February.

Unusual stakeholders from the private sector, including Howard Buffett and Paul Allen have also entered the scene, contributing to enforcement efforts and critical Pan-African population counts. And African Range States have unified like never before to call for a coordinated approach and urgent funding to support their African Elephant Action Plan (AEAP) – a comprehensive elephant protection plan which was agreed to by consensus following the 2010 Conference of the Parties to CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna).

The situation seems poised at a tipping point. But at current poaching rates, will it happen fast enough to enable the survival of

viable elephant populations? Will the rhino escape a fate that is not linked inextricably to 24-hour protection by armed guards, sapping vital resources and putting human lives at risk? Further, can any resources that are thrown at front-line conservation keep pace with the seemingly insatiable demand, high-tech trafficking networks and increasingly sophisticated cartels which are stimulating the illegal trade?

#### Stop Ivory

In 2012, a number of concerned individuals, from diverse backgrounds and a wide spectrum of disciplines, came together as a think tank to examine this very issue. Their starting premise was that the idea of protecting elephants by legalising the trade, for myriad reasons, was utopian; their mission: to Stop Ivory. This team, which included Tusk's CEO, Charlie Mayhew, quickly identified one immediate and two longer term imperatives: to save as many elephants from poachers as possible; and to reduce demand and increase governance and protection effectiveness. A game-changing intervention that could deal a decisive and long-term blow to the illegal trade was needed; and the AEAP – as the pre-existing framework which could enable the fast-tracked implementation of elephant protection activities – must be delivered.

They also realised that to achieve success, the approach would have to be supported by two critical enabling conditions:

1 – The clarification of the status of ivory as an illegal and unacceptable product by addressing the paradox of having international bans in parallel existence with its legality in certain domestic markets;

2 – The addressing of inherent problems associated with the rapidly accumulating stockpiles across Africa and the world (since 1989). Stockpiles lie at the heart of the issues of corruption and dissension across African range states, complicating enforcement work. They feed trade through leakage onto the black market and represent potential future supply.

Stop Ivory has been working closely in partnership with Governments, NGOs and the Private Sector to see this happen. At the recent London Conference five African Elephant Range States – Botswana, Chad, Ethiopia, Gabon and Tanzania, with support from Rwanda and Uganda launched the Elephant Protection Initiative (*see boxed information*).

Stop Ivory and Her Majesty's Government pledged a combined US\$4 million to initiate the EPI. Stop Ivory is now working closely with the sponsor Governments and other partners to develop the administrative and funding mechanism to deliver the EPI, including the inventory and putting of stockpiles beyond economic use and funding of elephant protection. The first inventories done in Ethiopia and Chad, in collaboration with Save the Elephants, CITES and global technology provider Huawei, were heralded as, "easy to use and technically excellent."

Stop Ivory and key partners like Tusk look forward to supporting these pioneering range states to implement their Elephant Protection Initiative, help bring on other EPI members and get critical funding into the field and working to protect the African elephant in the near future.

### The Elephant Protection Initiative

The EPI is a global initiative in which range states, partner states, NGOs, IGOs, private citizens and the private sector work in partnership to:

- Provide both immediate and longer term funding to address the elephant crisis through full and timely implementation of the African Elephant Action Plan through the creation of a fund that provides guaranteed financial support for all participating range states on the basis of threat to elephant populations.
- Provide worldwide citizen education on the issue.
- Close domestic ivory markets in those participating states still operating a domestic market.
- Observe a moratorium on any consideration of future international trade for a minimum of ten years and thereafter until African elephants populations are no longer threatened; and agree to put all stockpiles beyond economic use.



# 3C's COMMUNITY CENTRED CONSERVATION

AN INNOVATIVE  
COMMUNITY APPROACH  
TO MARINE CONSERVATION  
CHALLENGES IN MADAGASCAR.

PATRICIA DAVIS  
Director C3

**C**ommunity Centred Conservation (C3), a British non-profit organisation, is an international network of locally-managed marine and coastal conservation programmes focused on endangered species protection and sustainable livelihood development.

In 2009 it established a new programme in Nosy Hara Marine Park, northern Madagascar, which provides a potential regional refuge for numerous endangered marine species including the dugong (sea cow), five out of seven of the world's endangered sea turtle species and many species of shark. Natural resources in

investment in development of local health, training and education services.

A Project Steering Committee, consisting of village officials and representatives from the fishers, youth and women's sectors of society work with C3 and the Park Authority to organise conservation and development activities to ensure that funds are disseminated fairly and openly – and that the community is accountable for achieving pre-set environmental targets.

**BY TARGETING YOUNG PEOPLE, C3 ENSURES THAT THE NEXT GENERATION HAVE AN AWARENESS TO PROMOTE LONG-TERM BEHAVIOURAL CHANGE.**



community. Methods include novel awareness-raising activities such as travelling youth theatres – these have proven to positively change turtle poachers' behaviour, which directly benefits the species through reduced exploitation.

In Madagascar a network of Junior Ecoguards has been established within local communities in Nosy Hara Marine Park. Working with the Boy Scouts of Antsiranana they have become local ambassadors for the Park.

Funding from Tusk enabled the expansion of the original group of 20 Scouts in the urban centre of Diego (the capital of Madagascar's northeastern province) to include 30 new members within the remote villages of Nosy Hara Marine Park. These new Ecoguards were trained by the Boy Scouts and C3 staff in basic marine ecology, endangered species monitoring (beach surveys of sea turtle nest sites), climate change and conservation solutions. The club provides kids from impoverished communities not only with access to new knowledge and extra-curricular activities but more importantly empowerment through theatrical training and a sense of pride in their unique and threatened natural environment and its international importance.

The Junior Ecoguards' messages reach thousands of people living within the Park through their interactive public awareness activities, but more importantly are shared intimately with family and friends at home

PREVIOUS PAGE, MAIN  
Traditional Madagascan fishing boat.

TWO CENTRAL PHOTOS, L-R  
Building the capacity of local individuals through grassroots research and training initiatives.

THIS PAGE  
Sustainable fishing practices.

who use the resources of the Park on a daily basis. The strong evidence of positive behaviour change in response to their education activities demonstrates their success in conveying critical conservation messages to fishers and other Park resource users.

The programme proves that environmental education, if tailored carefully to specific conservation challenges and monitored and evaluated regularly, can directly improve conservation outcomes for endangered species and habitats even in the poorest and remotest communities.

## What next...?

The continuation of valuable support from Tusk in 2014 means the Junior Ecoguard group will expand to 70 members and continue monthly awareness raising within the Nosy Hara Marine Park communities whilst conducting quarterly monitoring of sea turtle nesting beaches, dugong habitat, coral reefs, mangroves and seagrass beds.

Their activities will be supervised not only by C3 staff but also the 20 Conservation Ambassadors from Park villages who already assist with ecological monitoring.

Madagascar are under incredible pressure from growing human populations that depend almost entirely on these resources for livelihoods and subsistence. More than 17,000 people live within the four communes of the Park and unsustainable fishing practices place a huge strain on marine and coastal resources and on the species that depend on them. Extreme poverty even forces people to rely on sea turtles for their daily protein intake and to sell shark fins to the rapidly growing international market.

## Conservation and poverty challenges

Although Nosy Hara Marine Park has been legally established for several years, a lack of funding and a dictatorial approach to conservation has left its remote and impoverished communities disheartened and unwilling to cooperate with the government conservation authorities.

For example, the Park's waters host a high number of migrant fishermen, with no personal attachment to the Park who camp on outlying islands and feast on the endangered turtles that come to nest on the beaches. The Madagascar National Parks Authority is unable to address the situation because it lacks funding for regular patrols and needs the cooperation of fishermen from the local community.

C3 works as a mediator between Madagascar National Parks Authority and the communities of Nosy Hara to find common ground and take conservation forward through its *Environmental Stewardship* project which ensures successful community-based management is rewarded by

## Junior Ecoguards take centre stage

A key aspect of C3's work is to empower young people with the skills needed to raise awareness of environmental issues among their communities whilst raising local awareness of the importance of environmental issues. The organisation has already achieved measurable success in this regard both in Madagascar and the wider Indian Ocean region, having won or been shortlisted for UNEP Youth Environmental awards three times since 2007. In 2013 C3's Junior Ecoguards won ARKive's Creative Climate Change Challenge Award thanks to their composition of a song and dance about the fate of the critically endangered Hawksbill sea turtle, a cause close to their hearts.

Originally developed in the Comoros Islands in 2006 the Junior Ecoguard programme has provided young people with a means to relay marine conservation messages to their wider

# BRITISH AIRWAYS

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# TIME TO SAVE THE LION KING

FOR MORE THAN THREE  
DECADES I HAVE WOKEN TO  
THE ROAR OF THE LION.  
IT IS MUSIC TO MY EARS AND  
ITS MAGIC NEVER FAILS.  
IN EAST AFRICA THEY  
TRANSLATE IT INTO SWAHILI:  
“HII NCHI YA NANI?”  
CRY THE POWERFUL  
TERRITORIAL PRIDE MALES:  
“WHOSE LAND IS THIS?”

BRIAN JACKMAN  
*Author and freelance journalist*



THEY ARE THE MOST  
POTENT SYMBOL OF  
EVERYTHING IN AFRICA  
THAT IS WILD AND SPECIAL  
AND BEAUTIFUL.

**T**hen, as their tumultuous challenge dies away, they answer with a rhythmic coda of rasping grunts that make the air vibrate: *yango, yango, yango* – mine, mine, mine! And it’s true. Lions are indeed the lords of this land. But for how much longer will their primeval voices continue to echo across the savannah?

“The king of beasts is striding to oblivion and no one is listening.” Those were the words of Tom Hill, the Texan philanthropist who helped to set up the Mbirikani Predator Conservation Fund at Ol Donyo Wuas in Kenya’s Chyulu Hills. There, back in 2001, Masai pastoralists had set about exterminating every lion they could find. “By 2003 our last big pride had gone,” said Hill, “leaving no more than a dozen lions in what experts believe is the very epicentre of their range.”

Luckily for the local lion population, the Predator Compensation Fund stepped in and managed to stem the tide. Otherwise Ol Donyo Wuas would have lost its lions for good. But this was not an isolated case. All over Africa, lions are disappearing fast.

Twenty-five years ago, 200,000 lions roamed across the continent. Today that figure has shrunk to perhaps as few as 20,000, of which only 3,500 are adult males.

When two top predators – lions and people – compete for the same habitat there can be only one winner, and Dereck Joubert, the distinguished wildlife filmmaker who knows a thing or two about lions, reckons they could vanish from the wild within 15 years.

Squeezed by Africa’s burgeoning human population (more than one billion people and rising), lions are in serious trouble.

Killed as stock-raiders, shot by trophy hunters and slaughtered for their body parts, they have been driven from more than 80% of their historical range – including most of the savannah lands which are their most favoured habitat – and have become extinct in 26 countries.



## Savannah Diaries

by Brian Jackman, is published in the UK  
by Bradt Travel Guides at £9.99.



For 40 years Brian Jackman has wandered across sub-Saharan Africa, coming face-to-face with its most formidable denizens and meeting some of its legendary characters who, like

George Adamson, the grand old lion man of Kenya, have dedicated their lives to its conservation.

The *Savannah Diaries*, distilled from decades of Brian’s notes and press clippings, is a celebration of Africa’s wild places and creatures seen through the eyes of one of Africa’s most distinguished observers.

It is beautifully illustrated by leading wildlife artist, Jonathan Truss, and charmingly introduced by actress and wildlife campaigner, Virginia McKenna.

Ironically, lion numbers in the Serengeti are at an all-time high at around 3,000, but over the border in Kenya’s Masai Mara national reserve it is another story. There, in what has been described as the greatest slice of wildlife estate in Africa, they have plummeted by 30% since 1992 to fewer than 200 adults, largely due to conflict with Masai pastoralists, for whom poison has taken precedence over the spear as the weapon of choice.

Fortunately the reverse is true in the well-managed private wildlife conservancies that have sprung up in recent years along the Mara’s northeast border. Ol Kinyei, set up in co-operations with 70 Masai families, was the first and others quickly followed including Olare Orok, Naboisho and Mara North. All of them have seen an encouraging rise in lion numbers; Mara North currently has a pride of 32 – the biggest in East Africa.

Part of the reason the world doesn’t appreciate the situation is because visitors see lions in tourist hotspots such as the Masai Mara and think they are plentiful everywhere. The truth is that lions need vast areas in which to

roam and only a few parks can satisfy their need for space and prey and full protection.

In fact conservationists now believe there are now only ten lion strongholds where the big cats can be considered truly safe for a while: six in southern Africa and four in East Africa.

Southern Africa’s lion hotspots include Botswana’s Okavango Delta and the Great Limpopo ecosystem that covers South Africa’s Kruger National Park and Hwange National Park in Zimbabwe. But it is East Africa that has the greatest number of lions, with 40% of the world’s population living in Tanzania.


Of these, one in ten are found in Ruaha. Covering 5,000<sup>2</sup> miles of central Tanzania, this is Africa’s second largest park, a big cat sanctuary the size of New Jersey with even more lions than the Serengeti. Yet this magnificent wilderness has always been something of a Cinderella, much less visited than the better-known parks of northern Tanzania and without a single research project or any conservation efforts designed to benefit its top predators.

That changed in 2009 when an American scientist, Amy Dickman, set up the Ruaha Carnivore Project (RCP) and began working with the Barabaig, the warlike pastoralists that live around the edges of the park, trying to reduce the inevitable conflicts that arise whenever lions and people live close together. Today the RCP is still the only non-governmental organisation on the ground in Ruaha actively promoting carnivore conservation and is now receiving financial support from Tusk.

I have always believed that the best hope of securing a future for the lion lies with the tourist trade. There is no doubt that Africa’s wildlife is a major attraction and you have only to look at Kenya, where the safari business helps to bring in more than US\$3 billion a year as well as employing tens of thousands of people, to realise that eco-tourism is by far the most sustainable way of making wildlife earn its keep. As the old adage has it: if it pays, it stays.

After all, lions are what you come to Africa to see. Not confined behind bars but moving free as the wind across the boundless savannah; and who can fail to be moved by their hypnotic presence? Even at rest, sprawled under a thorn tree, they exude an aura of imminent drama, of latent power barely suppressed, and no matter where you travel, from the Okavango floodplains to the waist-high grasslands of the Masai Mara, the eye hungers for their tawny slinking shapes or the sight of a pride male standing atop a granite kopje, black mane on fire in the morning sun.

Long since perfected in evolutionary terms, these glorious carnivores live in a parallel universe far older than ours, one that we also sprang from but have long since forgotten.

We must not let them disappear. 



# GORILLA WAR

INSTABILITY, CIVIL WAR AND POVERTY HAS MEANT A DECLINE OF OVER 75% OF EASTERN LOWLAND GORILLAS IN THE PAST TEN YEARS, AND NOW FEWER THAN 3,000 INDIVIDUALS REMAIN.

ODHRAN JENNINGS  
*The Gorilla Organisation*



THESE GORILLAS ARE MAROONED ON DIMINISHING TRACTS IN A SEA OF FARMLAND.  
SIR DAVID ATTENBOROUGH

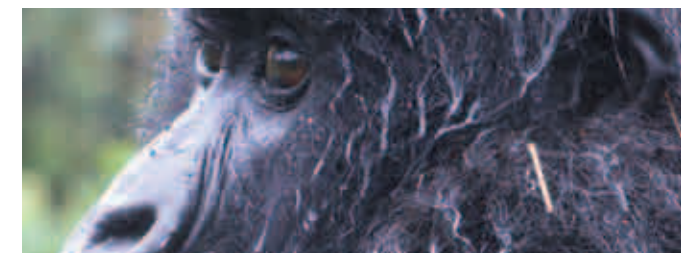


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Of all the threats to their survival, the most dominant is habitat destruction. Communities living alongside the gorilla habitat rely on charcoal and firewood for cooking and heating their houses, and the forests of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) provide a steady supply of fuel. Trespassing to collect firewood and other resources such as food and water; an escalating charcoal trade; and encroachment into primate habitat to convert forest into farmland – all cause huge environmental damage. Mining and hunting are having a detrimental effect too.

### The Walikale Project

In 2001, the local community of Walikale Territory established the Walikale Gorilla and Forest Conservation Project to protect the habitat of the endangered eastern lowland gorilla. Consequently, the 70,000 hectare Walikale Community Gorilla Reserve, which is incredibly biodiverse and contains huge areas of



virgin forest was demarcated. At the request of the local community, The Gorilla Organization joined the initiative in 2003, and has been supported by Tusk since 2004. To date, a total of 776 gorillas have been identified, making Walikale one of the richest habitats for eastern lowland gorillas in the world.

The project employs a holistic approach to its work amalgamating conservation, forest protection, community development, education and research to tackle the problems faced by the gorillas. The strategy to cover all these areas, working in collaboration with local people and integrated around the theme of gorillas, fauna and flora represents the cornerstone of the project's success.

### On track

Eastern lowland gorillas (*Gorilla Beringei Graueri*) are only found in DR Congo, a country plagued by conflict. Because of the ongoing insecurity, many sectors of the reserve have been

inaccessible due to the presence of rebel troops. However, during 2013 they moved into different locations, allowing the gorilla trackers to expand surveys into previously inaccessible areas.

Walikale employs 34 trackers from villages bordering the forest – they are the guardians of the gorillas and in turn the forest. On a daily basis the tracking teams count the number of gorilla nests they observe, record locations with GPS units and check on the gorillas' general health, behaviour and welfare. Regular collection of stool samples facilitates DNA analysis to help classify the relatedness of Walikale gorillas to others in DR Congo. It is also possible to correlate diet, as well as parasitic species. The trackers have been trained in the use of GPS units and are in the process of collecting coordinates to build a comprehensive reserve map, as well as indicating the location of identified gorilla groups

The data gathered on the gorillas as well as the other fauna and flora will be used by The



## NOTES FROM THE FIELD

### A day in the life of a ranger

*Without their tireless dedication to their work on the frontline of protecting them, so many more defenceless gorillas would get caught up in snares and possibly die.*

Henry Cirhuza, The Gorilla Organization Programme Manager, D R Congo.

**05:00** – Check equipment and sort rations.

to the rangers – who keep their positions.

**06:00** – The team is assembled with equipment and rations packed. We depart the ranger post to start our monitoring and tracking work.

This work is gruelling – with only a machete we cut our way through the dense forest to search for and destroy poachers' snares.

**08:00** – First snare encountered, removed and disposed of.

The gorillas are observed and notes taken of the general health of the group and their behaviour.

**12:30** – We find a safe resting stop and take a break for rations and water. The trek is arduous and the weather rainy, so the team must ensure they are warm and properly hydrated before trekking back down the mountain before dusk.

**15:00** – Now that we are all safely down, reports will be filed back at base camp. The excursion was a success – two snares have been removed.

**10:00** – First gorilla family encountered, resting in the trees with two adult females and an infant – there is nothing more rewarding and heartening than witnessing this new life at firsthand.

They are spending most of their time grooming and resting. The silverback displays

**16:00** – The day finishes; we've reported back, and observed that one family of gorillas is safe and well for another day.



ABOVE Walikale gorilla monitors in the field. INSERT A snare removed from the forest.

Gorilla Organisation in order to secure legal protection for the reserve.

Crucially, trackers are also responsible for removing traps and snares set by poachers. While these are almost exclusively set for other animals as part of the commercial bushmeat trade, all such devices pose an injurious or mortal danger to the gorillas. Part of the trackers work is to destroy every trap they find. The pride these men have for what they do and their dedication to gorilla conservation endures year on year, and without them the reserve's eastern lowland gorilla population would be far more vulnerable. Certainly, this brave group has proven an indispensable human resource in the perennial fight against extinction.

### Education is key

Educating people on the importance of biodiversity, the law as it relates to wildlife and forests, and alternatives to damaging practices is fundamental to saving the incredible

biodiversity which remains. The project team, landowners and chiefs from neighbouring villages continue to discuss the range of human effects on the forest, and use communal meetings as an opportunity to discourage poaching in the villages around the reserve. Informal talks with the local communities discuss the importance of the forest and gorillas, and thanks to ongoing awareness-raising, the level of trapping in the reserve is steadily declining.

The project also supports primary education and has funded teaching materials, teacher salaries and the construction of two schools in local villages through the projects local partner PROMIDEWAL (*Programme Minimum pour le Développement de Walikale*). Supporting the community in this way improves living standards and secures support in protecting the reserve.

### Plans for this year

During 2014, surveys of the reserve will continue, gradually expanding into un-surveyed areas, as and when this becomes possible. Trackers will receive supplementary GPS training and continue to collect faecal samples for DNA analysis. Work with PROMIDEWAL will continue, with the focus remaining on awareness-raising and involving the communities in conservation. A new schedule of awareness activities in communities around the reserve will increase local people's understanding of the gorillas' plight.

Radio shows produced by the Walikale committee, and broadcast from nearby Pinga, will foster positive attitudes to the environment. Environmental documentary screenings, which have reached an estimated 10,000 people to date, will be held regularly to educate local communities on the causes and consequences of deforestation. In more practical terms, the project will also help maintain the local road network, facilitating movement around the reserve, further benefiting local communities.

Tusk's grants form a core part of the funding for this long-term multi-donor project, which aims to restore and protect the endangered gorilla community in Walikale, and promote conservation of the forest as an effective park buffer zone.

Accordingly, the Gorilla Organization has recommended application for Man and Biosphere Reserve (MAB) status for the reserve.

This UNESCO-approved programme combines approaches in diverse policy and management fields towards a balanced relationship between mankind and nature in over 100 countries. Success in this regard would form the basis for conserving this unique wildlife habitat in perpetuity. 🌱

# HALVOR ASTRUP

IN JULY LAST YEAR CONSERVATION LOST ONE OF ITS GREATEST CHAMPIONS – HALVOR ASTRUP.

Born in 1939 in Oslo, Norway, Halvor's passion for Africa, its people and wildlife started when he was given a Volkswagen Beetle by his parents for his 18th birthday. Little did they know that he would decide to drive this little car from Oslo all the way to, and through, Africa – a journey that was the start of a life-long love affair with the continent. One which saw Halvor explore large parts of central and eastern Africa and ultimately dedicate much of his

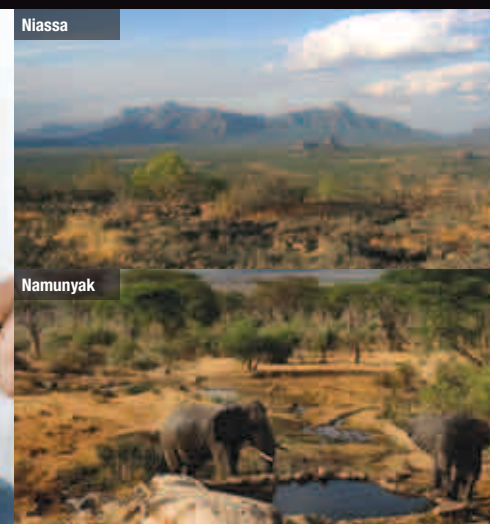
adult life to conservation initiatives in Kenya and Mozambique.

Halvor's commitment to conservation has had a lasting impact. He was the catalyst for the creation of four incredibly successful initiatives that continue to grow year on year. The projects include the Lewa Wildlife Conservancy, the Namunyak Wildlife Conservation Trust and the Milgis Trust, all in Kenya, plus the Niassa National Reserve in Mozambique – see below. Over and above the 1.4m hectares covered by

these projects Halvor also changed the lives of many individuals. In Lamu (Kenya) he initiated a programme where he provided support for underprivileged girls, many of whom would not have had the chance of education without his help.

Halvor was generous to a fault and took great pleasure in showing people the continent that had enchanted him.

*From all those who knew you – Safari Njema Halvor.*



### Niassa National Reserve

With his old friend Philip Nel, Halvor financed the gazetting and initial management of the Reserva de Niassa in northern Mozambique. Niassa is still Africa's best-kept secret. Despite years of human conflict the area remains home to the highest concentration of wildlife in Mozambique and one of the largest protected Miombo Forest ecosystems in the world. The 42,000km² Niassa Reserve's pristine wilderness supports a remarkably rich and diverse collection of wildlife including elephant and sable antelope, and is one of only 10 lion strongholds left in Africa. The reserve owes a large part of its very existence today to the fact that Halvor recognised that it needed to be protected and supported. Halvor was instrumental in setting up its management company in Maputo and providing finance until he handed over the management of Niassa to Fauna and Flora International in 2003.

### Lewa Wildlife Conservancy

Lewa was a second home to Halvor and he saw first-hand how the creation of a rhino sanctuary could make a difference to the species. He was instrumental in the conversion of the family run cattle ranch to not-for-profit Lewa Wildlife Conservancy in 1995. He was a founding member of the board and a major financial supporter. Today, Lewa employs more than 300 people and encompasses 40,000 acres now owned by the Conservancy, an additional 8,000 acres and 14,000 acres of national forest. The reserve supports over 400 species of birds and more than 70 different mammals. Its rhino population has grown steadily, not only restoring local numbers but enabling black rhino reintroduction in regions where they had long been absent. Just before Halvor's death Lewa was recognised by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site, a huge credit to his memory.

### Namunyak Wildlife Conservation Trust

Perhaps one of Halvor's greatest legacies in east Africa was the creation of Namunyak, which today is part of The Northern Rangelands Trust (NRT), and is acknowledged as the single most effective and efficient community-based conservation project in Kenya, both financially and environmentally. Located in the Mathews Range of northern Kenya, it is one of the last great stretches of pristine African wilderness and serves as a critical wildlife refuge for endangered species such as Grevy's zebra and African wild dog. The realisation that wildlife has no future unless local communities participate in its protection was the catalyst for community conservation in Kenya. Namunyak is now one of 26 community-managed conservancies under NRT, that cover over six million acres and benefit hundreds of thousands of people.

### Milgis Trust

Halvor was also the founding patron and original financial supporter of the Milgis Trust. With his old friend Helen Douglas-Dufresne, who had been operating Wild Frontiers walking safaris in the area for over 25 years, they started Milgis in 2004. Its aim is to protect the wildlife, habitat and pastoral people's way of life in a remote and under-resourced part of northern Kenya. The Trust now employs 90 people; a manager, game scouts, teachers, water guards, radio operators, drivers who work across 8,000km² following the migration route of the region's elephant. In its short life the Trust has built one primary school, three nursery schools, 22 pan dams, implemented six water projects, sent 35 needy children to secondary school, and helped numerous people with serious health issues including 900 cataract operations.

All supported by Tusk and which we hope to assist for many years to come as a fitting tribute to Halvor's memory and vision. 🌱





PREVIOUS PAGE  
Black rhino in a translocation box on the road to Borana from Lewa.

THIS PAGE, TOP L-R  
**Matthew Mutinda** lining up to dart a rhino from the air.

Darted rhino having its horn removed.

Positioning a darted rhino to be loaded into a translocation box.

THIS PAGE, BOTTOM L-R  
Rhino box being lowered onto the ground.

Revising the rhino before it's loaded into the box.

The loaded rhino keeping an eye on things.

Over the course of ten days, 21 black rhino were tranquilised, boxed and transported from Nakuru National Park and the Lewa Wildlife Conservancy before being free released on Borana.

The reasons for doing this have never been more glaring. With a national metapopulation facing one of the worst poaching epidemics in decades, the need to up the breeding rates as a measure to combat these alarming losses is just as critical to the survival of the species as are the anti-poaching initiatives.

Closer to home, the neighbouring conservancy of Lewa's undoubted success as a rhino sanctuary has meant that their carrying capacity had been reached. Lewa needed more space if the successful breeding of black rhino in the north of Kenya was to continue.

The obvious step was next door on Borana – 32,000 acres of sumptuous rhino habitat, with a dedicated team devoted to its protection.

Under the guidance of Lewa and the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), Borana began to develop its infrastructure – training and equipping its security teams, upgrading fencelines, and developing the systems of biological and security management needed to protect this critically endangered species.

It was a long drawn-out process and there were, understandably given the threats facing rhino, many hoops to jump through before the KWS finally agreed that Borana was ready.

## A NEW HOME FOR RHINO

ON 26TH AUGUST 2013,  
A PLAN THAT HAD BEEN  
NEARLY 15 YEARS IN THE  
MAKING FINALLY CAME  
INTO FRUITION.  
THE BORANA CONSERVANCY  
IN NORTHERN KENYA  
OPENED ITS GATES TO RHINO.

SAM TAYLOR  
*Chief Conservation Officer, Borana Conservancy*

### The translocation

Finally a date was set and 11 candidates were carefully selected to be moved from Lewa, whose age, social standing and potential fecundity would establish a strong breeding line on Borana. A further 10 would come from Nakuru National Park, where declining breeding rates were being recorded due to an overreached carrying capacity.

At 9:00 am a young male rhino, appropriately named 'Songa' ('Move' in Kiswahili) was captured on Lewa, and manoeuvred with some reluctance into a crate where he began the hour-long trip west and up the road to Borana. He announced his arrival in somewhat belligerent fashion, charging the KWS veterinary car before storming into thick bush, huffing and puffing. Two more males followed that day from Lewa, both accepting their eviction with a little less indignation. A further three males arrived from Nakuru.

### Keeping track

From then on it was thick and fast for a week, with Lewa animals being brought on during the day and Nakuru animals concluding their long journey late at night or in the early hours of the morning.

The monitoring team, having all received training in Lewa, enthusiastically jumped to the task of tracking their new charges and, such was the excitement, the conservancy radio channel

rattled on permanently with excited whispers and then excited shouts as scouts got close initially – then too close!

A week later the founder 21 rhino were all on Borana, and already one or two of the new tenants had already settled down and made their own home range. Five months later, some still haven't moved! Though many sleepless nights lie ahead, it is difficult to describe how wonderful it is to see these incredible animals roaming about Borana much as they would have nearly a century ago.

### Learning to live with rhino

Already we are experiencing the highs and lows of rhino conservation. We have had our first calf born – the euphoria abruptly cut-short when he was trampled by another bull. We have had rhino breeding; rhino harassed by lion; rhino chasing cars: all the incidences that make looking after these animals so extraordinary.

Whilst financially it makes little sense, and in terms of stress and workload even less so, there is no doubt that this is undeniably the right thing to do. We do not see this as the newest private sanctuary in Kenya, rather an expansion of one of Kenya's oldest and most successful private conservancies: Lewa. We also know we are not alone. The support has been astounding. Leading conservationists in Kenya have given us lots of advice and huge encouragement. Conservancies have lent us

equipment. Charitable organisations, like Tusk, have granted funds to help us get started. Despite the doom and gloom that surrounds rhino conservation at present, the support and passion that people have towards ensuring their survival on a local, national and global level is truly uplifting!

We are most indebted to both Lewa and the KWS for their hard work, planning and guidance, not just over the translocation period, but in the years preceding it.

Similarly, the support we have received from Tusk through the Safaricom Marathon has been invaluable. \*



### Rhino watching

Looking after rhino on a day-to-day basis often means looking for rhino.

The importance of seeing each animal every day if possible cannot be underestimated.

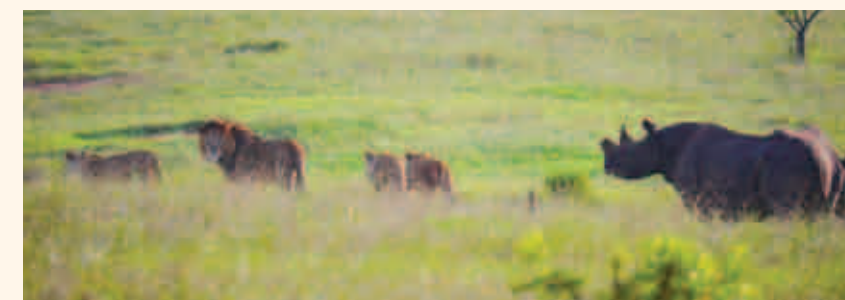
Sadly, rhino succumb to more than just poachers; their poor eyesight makes them susceptible to falling down holes and banks; injured or sick rhino decline very quickly and swift action needs to be taken should they lose condition or eat unpalatable browse (especially

in a new and alien environment); predators are a constant threat, particularly to young.

And, of course, seeing couplings is of crucial importance to a new population for which we're trying to boost breeding rates.

Making time to get visuals on each rhino is time-consuming but very rewarding.

Following rhino down the path less trod can lead to exciting and unexpected discoveries such as this incredible sighting of a mother and calf nonchalantly browsing amongst a pride of lion.







# FEMALE OF THE SPECIES

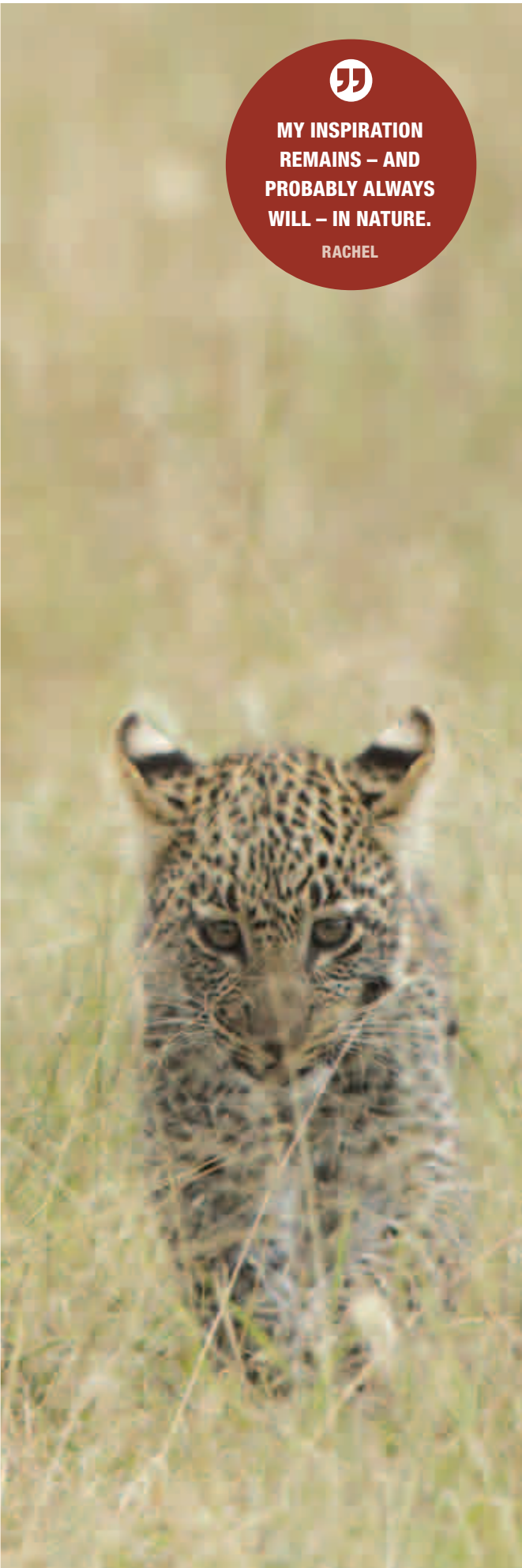
WOMEN PLAY A VITAL ROLE IN CONSERVATION – NOT ONLY FOR THEIR IDEAS AND POINTS OF VIEW BUT ALSO BECAUSE THE ROLES THAT THEY PLAY IN SOCIETY CONTRIBUTE A UNIQUE PERSPECTIVE ON HOW COMMUNITIES USE RESOURCES AND INTERACT WITH THE NATURAL WORLD.

We’ve interviewed four inspirational women working in a range of conservation careers across the continent, from vulture rehabilitation and wildlife de-snaring, to environmental education and lemur protection.

The immense talent, expertise and energy of these women is helping to further the conservation movements in their chosen fields. A typical day may involve de-snaring a lion, tagging a vulture, driving for hours in search of a lemur or hosting hundreds of schoolchildren.

These women have all chosen very different paths in different parts of the continent, but their goal is the same – conservation of Africa and its wildlife.

Here we describe their roles within their field and, overleaf, their inspirations, challenges and hopes for the future.



MY INSPIRATION REMAINS – AND PROBABLY ALWAYS WILL – IN NATURE.  
RACHEL

Nellie Chiphwanya
Environmental Education Manager
Lilongwe Education Trust
Malawi

 **N**ellie is an inspiration within Malawi for all young people, especially women, who want to pursue a career in environmental education and make positive changes for wildlife conservation.

Her academic accomplishments, which were achieved in spite of significant challenges, provide hope to other less privileged learners that they can achieve in spite of their social status.

In her current role as Environmental Education Manager at Lilongwe (see pages 30–31) she is brought into daily contact with hundreds of Malawian children and is helping to develop their knowledge and passion for the country and it’s natural heritage.

Nellie has developed over six environmental learning modules that have been accepted by the Ministry of Education for inclusion in the National Curriculum for primary schools within the Lilongwe District; these will be used in the establishment of over 475 EcoSchools in Malawi and will reach over 100,000 schoolchildren a year.

Kerri Wolter
Director
Vulture Programme (VulPro)
South Africa

 **K**erri is a passionate and committed conservationist who is dedicating her career to the conservation of vultures in South Africa. The positive impact of her work is now being seen right across Southern Africa. Kerri established VulPro in 2007 and, through hard work and selfless dedication over the last 6 years, has made it into a world-class vulture conservation organisation.

She has significantly raised the profile of vultures, successfully highlighting their plight in South Africa through her ability to inspire people to care for birds that often suffer from undeserved negative stereotyping.

She has achieved this through interaction with people of all ages, classes and backgrounds, sharing her passion and concern for vultures with canny use of the media.

Rachel McRobb
Chief Executive Officer
South Luangwa Conservation Society
Zambia

 **T**he South Luangwa Conservation Society (SLCS) is a non-profit community-based organisation committed to the conservation and preservation of the local wildlife and natural resources in South Luangwa.

SLCS was started in 2003 by a handful of like-minded Luangwa Valley residents who put together their time and resources to start a small organisation to help the Zambian Wildlife Authority overcome its many challenges.

Rachel arrived in the Luangwa Valley fourteen years ago to work at a local safari camp. However, she soon realised that her heart belonged to wildlife and conservation.

So, when the opportunity to work for SLCS arose, Rachel didn’t hesitate to take up the position. Now CEO of SLCS, Rachel has seen the organisation grow into what is now a vital role in conservation and environmental protection within the Luangwa Valley.

Josia Razafindramanana
Project Coordinator
Crowned Sifaka Conservation Programme
Madagascar

 **J**osia is the committed project coordinator of the Crowned Sifaka Conservation Programme. Working as a volunteer, Josia has played a pivotal role in the conservation of this critically endangered lemur.

Famed for its idiosyncratic style of ‘locomotion’, the crowned sifaka has declined by 50% over the past 30 years as a result of habitat fragmentation – experts estimate that there may be as few as 1,000 crowned sifaka left in the wild.

Sharing expertise and resources with international zoos, NGOs and the Malagasy Government, Josia’s solution has been to establish an effective meta-population management approach.

By developing community-based conservation strategies for each crowned sifaka site, she has successfully delegated responsibility to local people, mobilising local committees to monitor and protect the species and its habitat.





### WHAT HAVE BEEN YOUR BIGGEST INFLUENCES AND INSPIRATIONS?



Being the leader of a project doesn't mean that I always have all the answers. I often turn to my husband when I need reassurance or someone with whom I can talk through things. He is always very supportive. This is something for which I am so grateful.

### TELL US ABOUT A TIME WHEN THINGS DIDN'T GO ACCORDING TO PLAN?



Things rarely go according to plan! Having darted over 150 elephants last year each time it's different. For example we had immobilised the most straightforward case of a young bull with a terrible snare wound on his leg.

He was alone and after the dart went in we left him a few minutes so he would calm down. He disappeared behind a thick bush and never reappeared – we lost him for three hours.

I was 99% sure he was dead by now as the dart placement and shot was good. I had myself, 15 scouts and the vet running around in the midday heat of 40 degrees looking for him! With some good tracking over very dry ground we found him happily munching a few kms away. The dart had failed so we did it all over again and this time we had a happy ending.



### WHAT HAVE BEEN YOUR BIGGEST INFLUENCES AND INSPIRATIONS?



I tend to surround myself with people I admire and respect, starting with my place of work. During the past ten years

I have had the advice and encouragement of so many good people in Luangwa, some of whom still work with us and who remain invaluable to me.

On a day-to-day basis I am often surprised by the efforts our team puts in to their jobs for what little financial gain they get out at the end of the day. These are the true heroes of conservation, the scouts and field staff.

My inspiration remains – and probably always will – in nature. Being surrounded by wildlife and living in one of the most spectacular African wilderness areas, you can not help but be inspired to give back and protect where you live.



### WORKING TO PROTECT AN ENDANGERED SPECIES IS NOT EXACTLY A 9 TO 5 JOB. HOW DO YOU BALANCE RAISING A FAMILY WITH A CAREER IN CONSERVATION?



The key is to be a well-organised person. I usually work from 8am to 5pm while my son is at school and then I begin work again once he is asleep. A lot of my work is done at night. I also try to focus on work whenever I have spare time – even if it is only 10 or 15 minutes. Never postpone for tomorrow what can be done today!

As a mother, one of my biggest challenges is having to spend time in the field away from my son – sometimes for weeks at a time. Things are getting easier as time goes on, as he can now understand my absence and we can talk on the phone when I am away.



### DESCRIBE A TYPICAL DAY IN THE OFFICE



For six months of each year during our winter months and the vulture's breeding season, I spend my time out in the field at several Cape Vulture breeding colonies counting the breeding pairs for hours on end through a telescope.

During our summer months and outside of the vulture's breeding season, many hours are usually spent inside a vulture hide observing vultures feeding at a carcass or trying to capture vultures inside a purpose-built capture enclosure in which we can then process, tag and fit tracking devices to vultures for research purposes in which to answer conservation questions.



### WHAT HAS BEEN A HIGHLIGHT OF YOUR CAREER SO FAR?



While studying, I had a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to join Robert Swan, the environmental leader and polar explorer, on an expedition to Antarctica where we experienced the effects of global warming and climate change in one of the world's most delicate environments. I became one of the few Africans ever to go there!



### HOW DID YOUR CAREER IN CONSERVATION BEGIN?



My passion for the environment started while I was in school. I held the position of Secretary for the wildlife club for four years and never looked back.

When at University there were no courses in environmental conservation, so I registered for a Social Science degree and took geography as one of my subjects. During holidays, I volunteered with the Wildlife and Environment Society of Malawi (WESM) and I helped set up wildlife clubs in schools.

I applied for the WWF's EFN fellowships to study environmental education at Rhodes University in South Africa and was accepted and then I received the Graca Machel Scholarship for women in Southern Africa and did a Masters Degree in Environmental Education at Rhodes University. At graduation I received the 'Golden Key Certificate of Honour' for making the top 15% of academic achievers at Rhodes University.



### WHERE WOULD YOU LIKE YOUR PROJECT TO BE IN TEN YEARS TIME?



I see VulPro being at the forefront of vulture captive breeding programmes and that our conservation and research work drives other conservation organisations throughout the world to piggyback in our footsteps and become proactive in the conservation of vultures rather than simply being reactive.

VulPro is already a world leader in vulture conservation and we have accumulated vast amounts of knowledge on Cape Vultures. In 10 years time I hope we will have gained as much knowledge on all SA vulture species and that our successful breeding programme grows to include many other species and, in time, for population supplementation and reintroduction programmes to be established elsewhere.

### DESCRIBE A TYPICAL DAY IN THE OFFICE



As so often happens in this field, my job of running around the bush 'saving animals' eventually turned to a more administrative position. However despite this I'm still lucky in that I regularly get in the field.

One Saturday morning at 8.30am I was in the office at SLCS on my computer when a commotion erupted outside – a large hyena was being chased and stoned by no less than 100 children from the graveyard about 1 km up the road. It reached the SLCS gate and took a quick turn into our base where it ran round and round the fence. What a drama. Scouts had to block the entrance and fend everyone off while I rushed home to get my dart kit.

On my return I was welcomed by cheering and chanting as they thought I was going to shoot the poor creature. Once she was immobilised, popped in to the back of the vehicle and driven away to wake up somewhere safely, the audience was astonished and quite suspicious of my rescuing a hyena – since then many entertaining rumours have prevailed!



PREVIOUS PAGE, TOP – BOTTOM  
Crowned sifaka lemurs.

Rachel at work in the field.  
Children at the Lilongwe  
Wildlife Centre.

One of Kerri's captive vultures.  
Josia with her colleagues.

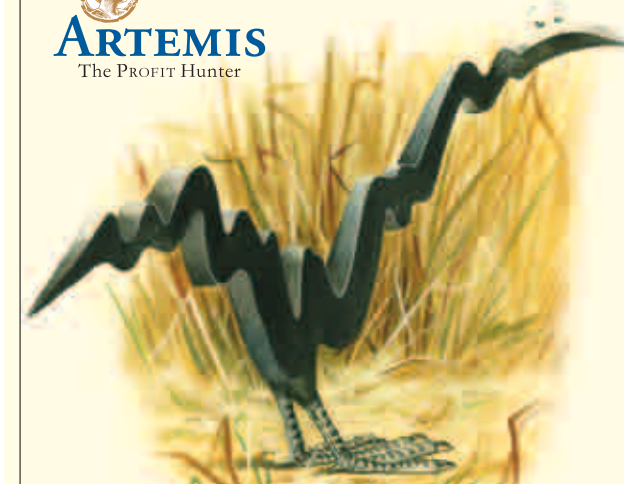
THIS PAGE, TOP – BOTTOM  
Children at Lilongwe.

Sunrise in South Luangwa.  
The SLCS offices with a  
collection of wire snares outside.  
Kerri with a tagged vulture.

We are *the* experts when it comes to one particular species of wildlife.

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# PROTECTING THE MALI ELEPHANTS DURING WAR AND PEACE

HOW DO YOU CONSERVE  
ELEPHANTS IN AN AREA  
THE SIZE OF SWITZERLAND  
WHERE THE PEOPLE ARE  
SUFFERING FROM POVERTY,  
RESOURCE DEGRADATION AND,  
LATTERLY, A WAR?

DR SUSAN CANNEY  
*Director of the Mali Elephant Project*

WE DON'T WANT THE  
ELEPHANTS TO DISAPPEAR  
BECAUSE IT MEANS THE  
ECOSYSTEM IS NO LONGER  
GOOD FOR US.  
MALIAN VILLAGER



**T**he Gourma region of Mali, lying South of the bend in the Niger River, is home to an internationally important population of around 550 'desert elephants' – 12% of the West African population.

This population makes a fascinating migration. Analysis of data from Save the Elephant's GPS collars shows the way that the elephants use space is critical: dry-season water is available only in the north of their range, good quality forage is found in the south, and they avoid humans wherever possible. They move rapidly along migration corridors between areas where they linger. These contain key resources required at particular times of the year. One of these, for example, contains the only accessible water at the end of the dry season, Lake Banzena – see the insert map above right.

In the south, a powerful pastoralist chief has protected an area of rich wet season forage from clearance by agriculturalists. In another, Burkina Faso's protected areas along the international boundary are a legacy of the 1980s border-war.

## The Mali Elephant Project

The Mali Elephant Project (MEP) is a long-term initiative (since 2003) instigated to protect a unique population of around 550 sub-desert elephants that have managed to cope with the dispersed and variable nature of the area's resources by making the largest annual elephant migration in Africa.

Evermore human activity in the 40,000 km<sup>2</sup> elephant range is increasingly impeding this migration, and incidences of conflict are escalating. At the same time, water, forests, and pasture are being degraded through the anarchic

MAIN PHOTO Community-forester brigade.

use of natural resources by multiple interests and ethnicities. The resultant 'free-for-all' has led to resource degradation, habitat destruction, and an increase in human/elephant conflict.

Locally the project brings together the diverse clans and ethnicities to collectively establish natural resource management systems that all agree to, supported by a variety of Malian legislation and government structure plans. These systems protect the elephant migration route, increase the quantity of resources by reversing destructive practices, and empower the community to sustainably manage the resources on which its livelihood depends. Success at Lake Banzena, the top-priority area as it represents the only water accessible to elephants at the end of the dry season, has enabled rapid progress and communities throughout the Gourma have asked to join the process.

## The strategy emerges from a shared vision and understanding the context

The MEP has been working at all levels since 2003 to protect this elephant population. The first step was to engage all stakeholders at local and national levels to create a shared vision for the future of the elephants. Workshops with community, government and NGOs helped the project to understand attitudes and links to the wider socio-environmental context.



A key finding was that the anarchic ‘free-for-all’ use of natural resources by multiple interests resulted in a reduction in resource availability and consequent rise in competition between social groups and with elephants.

To address this the project brings the diverse interests together to agree how to sustainably manage their water, pasture, trees, wild foods and wildlife species, while leaving space for elephants. The model was initially developed at Lake Banzena, the lynch-pin of the elephant migration, and is being extended piecemeal across the elephant range as resources allow.

At Banzena, a survey of households collected data to tease out the dimensions of the problem. Surprise findings were that over 96% of the cattle using the lake belonged to ‘prestige herds’ (accumulated by distant, wealthy, urban dwellers) and that over 50% of the population suffered from water-borne disease. Community meetings used the data to unify the clans and ethnic groups around a common perception of the problem to work through and then implement a solution.

The resulting plan was for the community to relocate to a currently waterless area outside the elephant range by providing three boreholes, and establishing representative community structures that enabled them to limit and control resource use, charge others for access to resources, and protect the elephant migration route. Under this model an elected management committee of elders determines the rules of resource management, and community-forester ‘brigades’ provide enforcement. As a community

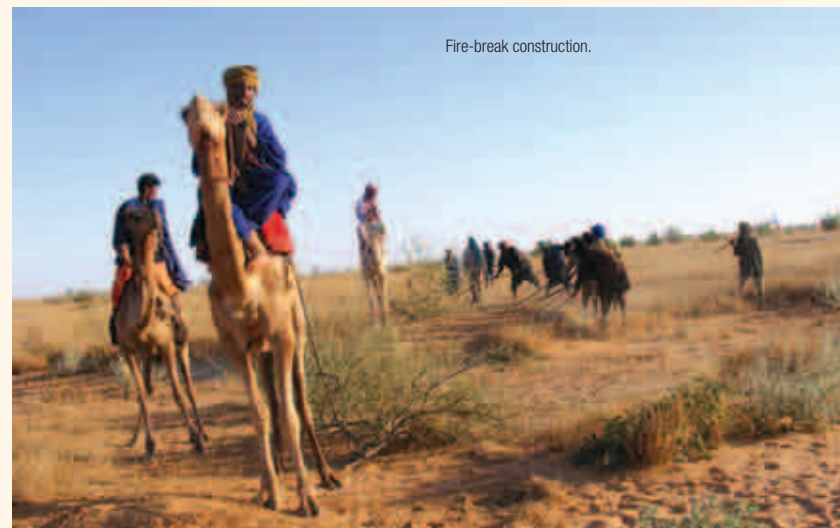
**NOTES FROM THE FIELD**  
**Conservation and conflict**  
 Continuing to operate during the conflict was challenging, but as the members of the field team are all Malian, they were able to continue working throughout.

Anything associated with the State or with Westerners was destroyed by jihadists and so the field team took precautions such as hiding the vehicles and using motorbikes for travel. They also locked up the office, removed all signs and recruited their friends to help empty the office of its contents bit by bit, using ordinary bags and sacks, and hiding them in different houses throughout Douentza. There are few photographs from this period as cameras and GPS units were

liable to be seized. On one occasion the leaders of the Banzena communities were able to prevent the jihadists from taking the camels which had been provided by the project to enable them to be self-sufficient in resource management.

The project had given communications training to the elders and community leaders – originally to enable them to explain to others the aims and rationale behind the new resource management systems – and they were able to draw on this to explain the importance of the camels to protect the area’s natural resources.

The jihadists thought this was a good idea and left the camels alone.



Fire-break construction.

becomes proficient in resource management and witnesses direct benefits, incentive payments cease and camels for transport are provided to allow them to operate autonomously.

At Banzena, one of the management committee’s first actions, for example, was to designate a 923,800 hectare sylvo-pastoral reserve to ensure that there was pasture through the dry season. Protected by the community construction of fire-breaks, this was the only part of the northern range not to lose its pasture in bush fires that year. Communities from all over the elephant range asked for help to create the same systems, and all was working well until the coup.

#### The conflict

In March 2012, the government retreated, firearms proliferated and the area became lawless. Project personnel feared for the elephants in the face of animal massacres by rebel groups to fund military campaigns in other parts of Africa. Time was of the essence and, thanks to funding by Tusk and other partners, the project was able to mount a rapid response.

A four-day meeting was held to discuss community concerns and how to protect the elephants. Their biggest problems were procuring food grain as all the vehicles had been hijacked and the young men recruited by the armed groups.

The project arranged for grain to be brought in by donkey cart, while community leaders agreed to spread the message, including to the leaders of the armed groups, that killing elephants stole from the local people. At the same time the project created ‘vigilance networks’ of young men across the elephant range, thus providing an alternative to the recruitment by Al-Qaeda militants, who were paying \$30 – \$50 a day. Despite being paid only in food, none of the project recruits joined the armed groups because they regarded working for the project as more ‘noble’, and there was a sense of pride in providing food for themselves and their families.



Joy at striking water, allowing the population to relocate from Lake Banzena.

#### Post-conflict

Mounted on camels, the community acts as the ‘eyes and ears’ of the landscape, and now that the government has returned, they can work with a newly constituted anti-poaching unit who provide armed back-up. So far only eight elephants have been killed, but the elephants are still in great danger and anti-poaching efforts are now focused on increasing the density of the vigilance networks and supporting them with communications technology.

The mobilisation of the community to protect the elephants in this way was possible because of the firm foundation provided by tangible results and trust that had developed over several years. It is an attempt to respond to the complexity that underlies most conservation problems and it suggests that much can be achieved through the ‘soft technology’ of community engagement.

Working with local groups to protect their environment promotes community cohesion, provides youth employment, and an important vehicle for well-targeted aid and reconstruction.

The project has been more successful than we ever hoped. To quote the Secretary General of the Ministry of the Environment, “This project has accomplished more in the last two years than the World Bank project achieved in the whole of its six years with 20 times the budget.”

**The Mali Elephant Project is an initiative of The WILD Foundation and the International Conservation Fund of Canada working in close partnership with the Malian government.**

More information can be found at <http://www.wild.org/where-we-work/the-desert-elephants-of-mali> and a 10 minute Tedx video describing the project at <http://bit.ly/KwOrxd>



ABOVE, TOP – BOTTOM  
 The impact of fire-breaks.

Elephants at Lake Banzena.

RIGHT  
 Elephants bating at Lake Banzena.



## INVESTING FOR THE LONG TERM

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# INSPIRING THE NEXT GENERATION THROUGH EDUCATION

VISIT MALAWI AND YOU'LL FIND IT HARD TO LEAVE. KNOWN AS THE WARM HEART OF AFRICA FOR ITS FRIENDLY PEOPLE THERE'S ALSO AN ASTOUNDING DIVERSITY OF LANDSCAPES FOR A COUNTRY HALF THE SIZE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

KATE MOORE  
Marketing Manager,  
Lilongwe Wildlife Centre, Malawi

**T**he Lake of Star's lush shorelines and surrounding wetlands are havens for wildlife – the Big Five are taking hold again in gems like Majete and both Nyika Plateau and Mount Mulanje have been designated as sites of international importance thanks to their high levels of endemism.

Sadly this rich biodiversity base is seriously threatened by an unsustainable rate of exploitation and human encroachment. Malawi is one the poorest countries in the world with a rapidly rising population of whom 70% rely on firewood for energy.

## Inspiring the next generation

As a result it has the world's fifth highest rate of deforestation. And as is the case across much of Africa, illegal poaching for bushmeat, the pet trade, ivory and other wildlife artefacts are also contributing to the decline in wildlife.



Malawi's leading wildlife welfare and conservation organisation, Lilongwe Wildlife Trust, has been tackling some of these issues head-on through education. Their programme aims to inspire and empower children to protect their country's natural heritage and adopt environmentally sustainable behaviours that benefit both people and wildlife.

In 2012/13 over 20,000 local school children visited The Lilongwe Wildlife Centre, making it by far the largest environmental education facility in the country. This has in large part been made possible thanks to the Centre's location as well as its natural assets. Situated right in the heart of the city this stunning 180 hectare wilderness reserve also includes the country's only wildlife sanctuary.

Many of its close to 200 residents were victims of the illegal wildlife trade, so providing no end of stories for the education team to bring pertinent issues to life and show the importance

of keeping wildlife in the wild. The reserve is also the last example of *Acacia combretum* woodland in the region which supports over 200 species of bird as well as animals like hyena, genet, wild pig and the rare spotted neck otter.

Ask the learners what they enjoy most about their visit and you will be surprised how many are in awe of the huge trees as much as the lion or the monkeys. So few children will ever get to visit their own national parks and to have such an accessible, affordable and diverse paradise means that aiming to inspire literally tens of thousands of the next generation is a feasible goal.

## Developing educational materials

Tusk has supported Lilongwe Wildlife Trust (LWT) since 2011 during which time they have developed a series of modules using PACE materials – see pages 32-33. Topics covered include wildlife welfare and conservation,

deforestation, waste management, water management, climate change and biodiversity. Visiting school groups can choose any of these topics and the interactive sessions include activities like games, debates and demonstrations – a stark contrast to the usual rote learning of the classroom.

Each module is written in line with the National and IB Curriculum and in consultation with the Department of Education so schools can easily incorporate the materials into their lessons.

Whilst the teachers are encouraged to take the lead the education team also spends a lot of time out in the schools helping to deliver supplementary sessions through wildlife clubs.



The modules also link to LWT's sustainable livelihoods outreach programmes which engage communities in activities like afforestation and alternative fuels, meaning education can be translated into action.

Like so many around the world, the children here are very creative and love nothing more than a good performance.

Pitched against rival schools, annual LWT events such as World Environment Week or the Wildlife Quiz Championships make perfect forums for showcasing their dances, poems and all-round knowledge and commitment to the environment; the occasions are even recorded for national TV and radio broadcast.



## EcoSchools Malawi

For a charity that is just six years old, LWT has certainly made its mark and making the most of partnerships has helped to accelerate this influence.

Of particular note is their role in the introduction of EcoSchools Malawi, an international scheme already active in 46 other countries.

LWT are responsible for producing the teacher's guides and learning materials and helping with the training and evaluation in hundreds of schools in the Central Region, with a view to roll-out nationwide in the future. They are also working through partner organisations around other national parks and wildlife reserves to deliver environmental education adapted specifically for those areas.

For example: Kasungu National Park is facing problems of human/wildlife conflict so LWT have produced a tailored educator's guide for the area and will be providing training later this year. They are also working in four communities around Kuti Wildlife Reserve in Salima with the aim of helping to protect and restore degraded habitats and reduce poaching from the reserve.

There's now an education programme on deforestation and the benefits of protecting biodiversity and micro-projects have been introduced, with 36,000 trees planted in sustainable woodlots and eco-stove cooperatives established.

## Spreading the word

Raising the profile of wildlife conservation and animal welfare is also a key goal for the Trust and they are executing a nationwide media campaign tackling wildlife crime this year, which will include TV, radio, press and billboards as well as workshops with scouts, customs officials and police.

In such a small but promising country with such big challenges, let's hope that Malawi's wildlife can be restored and all this work makes a difference to both wildlife and people.

Supporting local communities towards a successful sustainable future.

Passion to Perform

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# PACE EXTENDS ITS REACH

THIS HAS BEEN AN EXCITING AND CHALLENGING YEAR FOR THE PACE PROJECT WHICH PROVIDES USEFUL RESOURCES TO PROJECTS THROUGHOUT THE CONTINENT. IT ALSO SUPPORTS TEACHER-TRAINING SCHEMES AND EDUCATION PROGRAMMES IN AREAS VITAL FOR WILDLIFE CONSERVATION.

NANCY GLADSTONE  
*Siren Conservation Education*



**W**ith funding from ICAP, we have been working towards a French language version of the education pack – no small undertaking, given that the pack consists of 38 films, 74 action sheets and a 196 page book covering 7 major environmental topics.

Our first step was to conduct a review of the information included in PACE – checking with experts and consulting the literature for any changes in evidence-based conservation and development practice.

The process also involved making contact with conservation, energy, water, forestry, agriculture and permaculture organisations based in the Francophone countries to ensure that people consulting the resources could be signposted to additional support and advice on the practical techniques featured in the book and the film.

PACE author Dr Sasha Norris rewrote the wildlife chapter to reflect the different species and issues at stake in the Francophone countries

of West and Central Africa and Madagascar. Cameroonian educators Florence Acworth, Alain Biloa and Claude Nyoja, Malagasy primatologist Dr Josia Razafindramanana and bilingual scholar Sophie Lewis also assisted with translation and updating of materials.

#### Extensive links

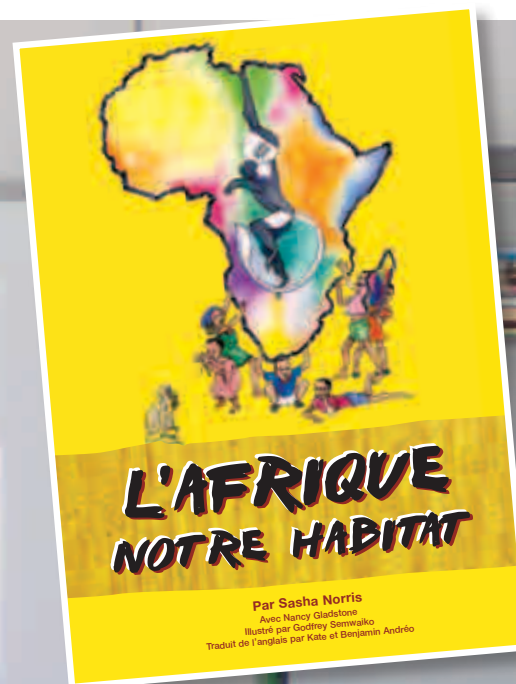
Alongside the updating and translating, effort has gone into developing contacts with organisations working in Francophone countries. We now have links to education programmes in Benin, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Cameroon, Madagascar, the Democratic Republic of Congo and the Republic of Congo – all keen to use PACE. Some of these contacts arose from an opportunity to attend the World Environmental Education Congress.

This was held in Marrakech in May and was attended by many educators and education managers from various African countries. I presented a paper, which helped raise the profile of the project and came back with a list of 50

teachers, NGO representatives, and academics with whom to follow-up. One of these contacts led to an invitation for Siren to join the UN Sustainable Development Education Caucus, which has provided us with more networking opportunities which keeps us in the loop on global environmental policy issues that have great relevance to our work.

In Cameroon, our established partnership with UNAFAS Conservation Values Programme is all set to help enormously by introducing PACE materials to educators in the French-speaking regions of the country. PACE resources will be used on a teacher-training course for 50 students in Bandjoun, West province and in the Ebo Forest project's education programme in the Littoral province.

To complement the PACE resources, Tusk and Siren are also providing support towards the production and distribution of a Cameroon-specific textbook called 'Cameroon Our Home', created by educators and based on case studies from Cameroon.



## NOTES FROM THE FIELD

#### Thanks to our translators

To complete the translations, we have had invaluable assistance from the professional linguists at

Today Translations Ltd in London; Valérie Zitoun, a freelance translator with experience of working on health and development information; as well as the extraordinary organisation Translators Without Borders.

They provide free translation services to NGOs – vital for the education of people around the world.

Their innovative open digital-platform, which sends text for translation to linguists around the world, has enabled the PACE project to make a significant saving on translation costs.

These will be fed back into the project to help organisations receiving the resources to make the most of them.

The whole project had a marvellous head start due to the translation work already undertaken by Kate and Benjamin Andréo. Jillian Miller, Director of The Gorilla Organisation,

who recently shared PACE materials with her education teams, said:

"After many years providing conservation education in remote villages near the habitat of the endangered gorillas in central Africa we are delighted to be involved with the PACE Project and the fabulous resources they have developed to help bring conservation issues to life and inspire young conservationists of the future.

"Gorilla Organization staff in Rwanda and Uganda say they are thoroughly enjoying working with such wonderful materials and seeing the children respond so well to them. The course is inspiring for teachers as well as students and works as a stand-alone resource, requiring no further resources than a willing class and an enthusiastic teacher.

"The next stage is for us to put the French version to use in DR Congo, where the environment has been devastated by years of civil war and where schools barely function at all."



Meanwhile, in Madagascar, Tusk Conservation Award finalist Dr Josia Razafindramanana continues to use PACE in the crowned sifaka conservation project and teacher training programme she developed, and is ready to promote it widely to other organisations in the country.

As well as adding more mentions of Madagascar into the PACE book (French working title: *L'Afrique, notre habitat*), we commissioned researcher Zachary Farris to write a new PACE Action Sheet (*Les fiches – À vous d'agir*) on protecting poultry from a unique Malagasy cat-like carnivorous predator – the fossa.

Our immediate challenge is to get the resources printed and shipped out to education programmes all over Francophone Africa. Siren advisor Jamie Booth is transforming the process by offering an experienced eye on the logistics of printing and distribution.

Huge thanks in advance to Tusk sponsor DHL for assisting us over the months to come.

#### High level of demand for the original PACE Resources

Through the Field Marsham Foundation's library programme, we were able to send PACE materials to eight schools in Kenya and Tanzania. Niccola Milnes, Programs Manager for the Field Marsham Foundation, sent us some photographs from the new library at Mwendakulima Secondary School in Tanzania, and reported that, "The students are *so* interested in the PACE packs."

In the coming year, PACE packs will be shared through the United Nation's (UN) Children and Youth Major Group. Mr Kassim Hussein, the UN's regional focal point coordinator plans to distribute PACE resources to schools and NGOs in Ghana, Togo and other countries which he will visit during the course of the year. The United Nations Environment Programme's (UNEP) Regional office for Africa will also be sharing PACE packs widely.

We're also currently looking for ways to get large numbers of PACE packs to Ethiopia.

These were requested by HOAREC (the Horn of Africa Regional Environment Centre) and Network to share with primary, secondary and tertiary level institutions involved in the Mainstreaming Environment and Sustainability in Ethiopian institutions.

This coming year, we're looking forward to receiving feedback from CAMARA – an organisation which provides e-learning centres and computers to schools in Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Zambia, Uganda, Lesotho, and Tanzania – having worked with them to develop a set of lesson plans, based on the PACE films, using and developing digital literacy skills.

These will now be part of the package received by schools. ✨

We recently added Google Analytics to the PACE website to monitor its online reach. In the past 3 months, the PACE website was visited by people in 22 African countries (73 worldwide). There were 362 action sheet and book excerpt downloads, and the PACE films were watched 208 times.





# TUSK CONSERVATION AWARDS 2013

ON 12<sup>TH</sup> SEPTEMBER 2013, THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE  
ATTENDED THE INAUGURAL TUSK CONSERVATION AWARDS  
AT THE ROYAL SOCIETY IN LONDON.  
THE AWARDS, ESTABLISHED IN PARTNERSHIP WITH  
INVESTEC ASSET MANAGEMENT, RECOGNISE AND HIGHLIGHT THE  
WORK OF DEDICATED CONSERVATIONISTS ACROSS AFRICA.

As Royal Patron of Tusk, the Duke presented the awards including the first Prince William Award for Conservation in Africa – a lifetime achievement award given to Clive Stockil from Zimbabwe. The Tusk Award for Conservation in Africa was won by Tom Lalampaa from Kenya, with a Highly Commended award given to Alasdair Harris for his work in Madagascar.

The specially commissioned trophies were designed and produced by Tiffany & Co. The other shortlisted candidates were: Kerri Wolter, Vulture Protection (VulPro), South Africa; Edwin Kinyanjui, Mount Kenya Trust, Kenya; and Josia Razafindramanana, Crowned Sifaka Conservation Project, Madagascar.

The gala evening, The Duke and Duchess's first joint engagement in London following the birth of Prince George, was also attended by the President and First Lady of Gabon, and

the Secretary of State for the Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Rt Hon. Owen Paterson MP.

The evening, which was generously supported by Land Rover, British Airways, the Mantis Group and Dom Perignon, was covered extensively in the international media creating a huge swell of interest in Tusk and the work of the finalists.

Other key guests included Rolling Stone guitarist, Ronnie Wood; TV adventurer, Ben Fogle; Dire Straits guitarist, John Illsley; and naturalist and filmmaker, Simon King. The ceremony was hosted by Tusk patron, the broadcaster, Kate Silverton.

The next page features photos from the evening whilst on the following seven pages the winners talk about their work and how the awards have impacted them and their projects.

BELOW Tusk Conservation Awards nominees with the Tusk Trustees and members of the Tusk team.







There is so much good work going on which we can celebrate and get behind. I think sometimes, sat here, we can feel a little powerless to make a difference for species that we desperately care about. The focus that these Tusk Awards bring on a diverse group of brilliant conservationists provides a means of channelling our longing to help.

*HRH The Duke of Cambridge*



TOP ROW, L-R The Duchess talks with Kerri Wolter during the reception. The Duke talks to Edwin Kinyanjui at the reception. 2ND ROW, L-R The Duchess talks with Ali Kaka, an award judge. Ronnie and Sally Wood. 3RD ROW, L-R Kate Silverton, BBC presenter and host for the evening, Charlie Mayhew, Tusk CEO with the President and First Lady of Gabon and Hendrik Du Toit, CEO Investec Asset Management and the

event's title sponsor. The Duke with award winners Tom Lalampaa and Clive Stockil. Grace Lalampaa watches her husband Tom giving his thank you speech. 4TH ROW, L-R Simon King and The Duke share a joke. Table settings with Tiffany & Co gifts. Champagne provided by Dom Perignon.

## Clive Stockil WINNER Prince William Award for Conservation in Africa

As British Airways flight 0055 touched down on African soil on the 14th September 2013, my mind turned to the reception I would get from the Zimbabwean Government and, in particular, the Ministries of Environment and Tourism.

My partner Lin Barrie and I were returning from London after I was presented with the inaugural Prince William Award for Conservation in Africa, in recognition of a lifetime commitment to wildlife and community conservation.

It was likely that this global event would either be ignored by local politicians or that there would be questions as to why a white man from Zimbabwe should receive this prestigious award! The opposite was in fact the case. On my return, there was an unexpected response from the recently elected Government. The Ministers of both the Environment and Tourism called me personally to congratulate me and to thank me for putting Zimbabwe back on the conservation map.


Thus, in a hugely gratifying way, the Tusk Conservation Awards have brought exposure to Zimbabwe's conservation programmes and highlighted the participation of communities in managing the country's natural resources. It has helped to bring Zimbabwe back into the global family of conservation and sustainable development.

Later the same year, in response to the well-publicised poisoning of elephants in the Hwange National Park, the new Minister of Environment appointed an independent Trust

to advise the Ministry on the need to restructure and to create an awareness for conservation issues both locally and abroad. The Wildlife Ecological Trust Fund (WET) has now been registered, and I was appointed by the Minister as a trustee. The determination by the relevant Ministries to address these poaching problems is very encouraging. I believe that the change of attitude has, in part, been influenced by the global recognition of the prestigious Tusk Conservation Awards.

### My conservation story

I consider it a privilege to have been born on the continent of Africa, raised in the wildlife-rich lowveld of south-east Zimbabwe.

I have been fortunate to have spent the last sixty years in this diverse wilderness. During this time, I have witnessed many changes to the landscape – all in the name of progress. The construction of dams on five large river systems, the systematic removal of large wildlife species to make way for commercial cattle production, 



TOP Clive Stockil and Lin Barrie in Savé Valley.

BOTTOM, L-R Changana ladies dance at the Ngomeni initiation. The Prince William Trophy at Chilojo Cliffs.



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Elephants at Runde River.

and the extinction of the black rhino from the Gonarezhou National Park twice in less than four decades.

It is without doubt that the greatest challenge conservationists are facing today is the need for space. Sustainable conservation will depend on wise land use planning, ensuring that large diverse landscapes are created to achieve maximum biodiversity whilst recognising the need to create economic incentives through private sector and community partnerships.

During my years at the coalface of conservation in Zimbabwe, these have been the main themes structuring my work and are key factors in the two main projects that I have been committed to during this time.

#### The Mahenye Community Project

The Mahenye Community Project evolved out of conflict between a local Changana community and the Gonarezhou National Park over natural resource use and competition for space. The concepts that emerged out of this conflict later became the core principals incorporated in the CAMPFIRE programme, which has now been implemented in over forty other districts in Zimbabwe. Indeed, many of the concepts have been copied or modified by other southern African countries. The project turned conflict into cooperation benefiting both man and beast through coexistence in a fragile environment.

**I would like to encourage all who are working in difficult circumstances, trying to improve livelihoods through sustainable land use planning, to ensure that our finite environment is not compromised in the process. Global awareness of environmental challenges is growing. If guided correctly, this movement could and should contribute successfully to the destiny of our endangered species and ecosystems.**

*Clive Stockil*

**WINNER**

Prince William Award for Conservation in Africa 2013

In pursuance of sustainable development and community participation in natural resource management, there was a need to create economic benefits from tourism for the Mahenye community. In 1992 a lease and joint venture agreement was entered into in order to construct the Chilo Gorge Safari Lodge. Members of the local community are employed at the lodge, and trained in the hospitality industry. With increased occupancy, the Mahenye community enjoys benefits through a profit sharing agreement.

#### Savé Valley Conservancy

The Savé Valley Conservancy developed out of an opportunity to review a more appropriate land use option following a major drought in 1992. This led to the rehabilitation of 350,000 hectares of degraded land by removing all

domestic livestock and slowly replacing it with wildlife species which naturally occurred in the area.

The population of 550 elephant that were reintroduced has now grown to approximately 1,500 and the original amount of 20 black rhino now exceed 100.

African wild dog and lion reintroduced themselves, and each now has populations exceeding 150.

The challenges I faced in setting up both projects have strengthened my resolve to continue working towards improving the environment in which we live through dialogue and communication with all stakeholders. My goal has always been to achieve a win/win situation, ensuring that there will always be enough space for all.

#### The Tusk Conservation Award

Meeting the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge was certainly the highlight of my conservation career. The opportunity to meet the Duke, who not only understands the challenges facing our environment but also has a deep appreciation of the social needs of rural communities, was a great honour and unforgettable experience.

I valued the opportunity to meet the five finalists of the Tusk Conservation Award from all corners of the continent – Tom Lalampaa, Alasdair Harris, Kerri Wolter, Josia Razafindramanana and Edwin Kinyanjui. Sharing experiences, challenges and successes with these young conservationists was illuminating and hugely beneficial. We need to fully recognise their commitment

and dedication to conservation and communities in their part of Africa.

Sharing my experience with those I work with, including Government officials, members of the Savé Valley Conservancy and the rural communities has been most beneficial. It has strengthened our resolve to find sustainable solutions while pursuing wise land use development of our fragile ecosystems. We are obligated to ensure that we maintain the rich biodiversity which we inherited for our children and future generations.

I would like to express my sincere appreciation to Tusk for their continued support of many conservation projects in Africa for without this support this world would be a poorer place.

## Tom Lalampaa WINNER Tusk Award for Conservation in Africa

**B**orn into the Samburu tribe, Tom Lalampaa could have ended up following the traditional pastoralist lifestyle of his people. But when his brother chose to be the one to stay and attend to the cattle, Tom was sent to school.

Ultimately, with the support of the entire community, he went on to complete a BA in Social Work, an MBA in Strategic Management, and an MA in Project Planning at the University of Nairobi. Little did his family know at the time but their decision to give him an education would turn out to improve the lives not only of their community, but the lives of thousands of others across northern Kenya.

Tom returned to his homeland in 2006 to work for the Northern Rangelands Trust (NRT). NRT is an umbrella organisation based in northern Kenya whose mission is to develop resilient community conservancies, which transform people's lives, secure peace and conserve natural resources. Tom has played a pivotal role in the Trust, and NRT is now widely recognised as the leading model for community conservation in Kenya – and increasingly across Africa. There are currently 26 NRT member conservancies, each governed by an elected local board, who are embracing better livestock management strategies, alternative economies and partnering with eco-tourism operations, and are earning revenue by protecting wildlife and its habitat.

#### Connecting communities across Kenya

As the Chief Operations Officer of the Trust, Tom spends over half of his time in the field – a



Tom Lalampaa in northern Kenya.

field which covers over 2.5 million hectares. In doing so, he has won the trust and respect of countless members of the diverse communities he works with. In a region once fraught with inter-tribal conflict, Tom has helped to break down barriers and encourage peace talks, opening the gates for community-led conservation.

Having been brought up in this unforgiving region, he knows first-hand the challenges faced by the people he reaches out to. The change in attitudes of these marginalised communities, who are starting to see the value of rangeland management and wildlife conservation, is evident. The number of incidences of cattle rustling and road banditry in NRT member conservancies has dropped substantially in recent years. Anti-poaching patrols and wildlife monitoring, carried out by trained rangers employed from the local communities, has led to

a significant increase in the abundance of many wild animals. Among the species which have benefited are elephant, giraffe, cheetah, Grevy's zebra, hirola and oryx. This year, Sera, one of NRT's largest conservancies, will manage the first community-owned black rhino sanctuary in Kenya.

As Tom says himself, "Conservation is about so much more than wildlife". One of NRT's main focuses is on building community conservancy institutions that not only support wildlife, but the environment, community development, economic investment, and rangelands and livestock management too. "It's about the bigger picture," says Tom.

There are several NRT programmes aimed at improving livelihoods of the mainly pastoralist people that inhabit the conservancies. The Livestock Programme aims at integrating livestock with wildlife conservation, and giving

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Official Fuel Economy Figures for the Discovery 4 SDV6 in mpg (l/100km): Urban 32.5 (8.7), Extra Urban 37.2 (7.6), Combined 35.3 (8.0). CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions 213g/km.





TOP LEFT Tom and Grace Lalampaa at a Tusk Award celebration at NRT's headquarters. BOTTOM LEFT Samburu women – part of the NRT Bead trading programme. RIGHT Tom with NRT staff.

pastoralists an incentive to graze responsibly. Traditional scattered grazing methods often mean that large areas of rangeland become degraded, and that there is no fall-back during drought. Consequently, wildlife suffers too. Conservancies that are now practicing bunched herding and planned grazing are noticing a vast improvement in the quality of the grasslands, their cattle, and the numbers of wildlife in the area. Furthermore, conservancies implementing these strategies are able to sell their cattle to NRT, who buy them at a better than market price, fatten them up and sell them on for a profit. This profit is plugged back into supporting conservancy operations and community development. The return of wildlife to these previously degraded areas is also encouraging tourism operations, which not only provides employment for local people but earns revenue for the Community.

The NRT Bead programme gives women's groups from conservancies access to beadwork training. The women make high quality beaded crafts that NRT sells to several buyers both locally and abroad. These women also have access to finance and

business training, and micro-loans to help them develop their own enterprises. Diversifying economies gives an alternative income for families, allowing them to rely less on volatile cattle markets and natural resources.

As surrounding communities see the benefits that come with joining NRT, pressure is mounting on the Trust to expand its reach. Seven new conservancies joined the NRT family in 2013, leading to the development of a satellite support centre in Lamu – NRT-Coast.

The impact of NRT has made it a model for community conservation, and helped shape government regulation on community conservancies in Kenya. Tom is the chairman of KWCA (Kenya Wildlife Conservancies

Association) which, jointly with NRT and others, has lobbied for the new Wildlife Conservation and Management Act 2013, which was signed by President Uhuru Kenyatta in December 2013.

Tom's award has been well received in Kenya, by everyone from the British High Commission to the village elders in the communities he works with. But, true to his nature, he remains humble. "It's not about me," he says, "it's about the people I work with, about NRT and I thank them all for the trust and confidence that they have bestowed on me.

"You know, sometimes when you do this kind of work that we do, you forget there are people outside that notice. You just work without expecting any recognition. So this award really came as a shock to me. It has been so well received by the communities, that someone who came from the grassroots has achieved this level of recognition.

"I want this award to inspire people, the youth, conservancy staff, to encourage them that you don't have to be in the big city to be recognised for doing something great."

Tom Lalampaa

WINNER

Tusk Award for Conservation in Africa 2013

## Dr Alasdair Harris HIGHLY COMMENDED Tusk Award for Conservation in Africa

When we look towards the ocean, it can be hard to see how communities can act as a driving force for conservation, since fishermen typically depend on taking the very resources that we as conservationists are working to protect.

My journey over the past decade, working at the interface of conservation and fisheries management in the Indian Ocean, has focused on finding approaches to reconcile these two diverging interests.

It's a journey that started on the remote southern corner of Madagascar, where I arrived as a biologist ten years ago to study the region's coral reefs which were then still hardly known to science, despite being among the largest on earth.

### Village by village – making marine conservation make sense in Madagascar

It's a remote and starkly beautiful corner of Africa. A bewildering diversity of islands, lagoons, and some of the Indian Ocean's biggest reefs and mangrove forests. Seas bursting with life and diversity, from corals to cetaceans – even coelacanths live in these waters. But like so much of our blue planet, these waters face a precarious future from an ever-growing suite of threats: climate change, overfishing, destructive fishing, rapid population growth, inexhaustible new markets for seafood, millions of tonnes of sediment raining down and smothering these fragile reefs from upstream deforestation.

And living and working here one quickly sees that these are not just threats to biodiversity. In this region, like so much of coastal Africa, these waters provide a lifeline for people. These are some of the poorest people on earth. Communities like the seafaring semi-nomadic Vezo people from the Mozambique Channel who live on the edge of the island continent of Madagascar, on the edge of its economy, on the front line of a rapidly changing climate, who depend on the sea not just for food and income, but for their very cultural identity – in fact *Vezo* means 'people who struggle with the sea'.

Madagascar is currently one of the poorest countries on earth, and getting poorer, with over 92% of the population living on under \$2 per day. Seafood accounts for the sole source of protein in 99% of household meals. And in this arid desert environment, there really is no



The Duke of Cambridge with Alasdair Harris.

alternative. The Vezo are not alone. The western Indian Ocean is a region of 10 coastal and island states, from Somalia in the north to South Africa in the south, with around 50 million people living within 100 km of the coast. Globally over a billion people depend on the sea for protein.

And around 97% of the world's fishers live in the developing world, most of them in the species rich tropics. Clearly it's these hundreds of millions of small-scale fishers across the Indopacific that have the greatest interest in conservation. Why therefore are fishermen and women so often seen as adversaries to marine conservation efforts? Why do we as conservationists so rarely get it right?

If managed effectively, marine protected areas (MPAs), can act as a form of natural investment bank for coastal communities. Yet instead they are all too often treated essentially as ecological Ponzi schemes, in which the investments – the natural capital, the savings – are mined for short-term profit and no-one benefits from the interest.

Our challenge, of course, lies in the fact that although MPAs are theoretically very simple concepts when modelled on paper – species recover in closed areas, fish stocks rebuild, and then help replenish and reseed more degraded areas outside reserves – translating ecological theory to conservation practice presents us with some fairly enormous challenges.

For one thing our seas are seen as a commons. As a fisherman what incentive can I have to respect a reserve, if my neighbour continues

to fish the savings I've set aside in my reserve? And why should I respect a regulation for an MPA that has been imposed on me and my community with no consideration of my needs or my imperative to feed my family?

It's because of these challenges that our movement so often alienates and disenfranchises the very people who count on its success, the very people who could and should be our most effective ambassadors, the real champions of conservation.

At Blue Ventures, we're working to turn this challenge into an opportunity, trying to make marine conservation make economic sense. We first set about overcoming this challenge by working with an unlikely eight-legged ally. It just so happens that here on this isolated coast one fishery trumps all others in terms of its economic importance. The octopus caught by Vezo women in southern Madagascar are exported all the way to Europe and beyond.

It's a lucrative invertebrate, fished year round from coral reefs and providing the cornerstone of coastal economies along hundreds of kilometres of coastline. It's also an animal that grows phenomenally fast, reaching almost exponential growth rates during its short 18-month lifespan.

This means it can respond very favourably to protection of fishing grounds even when habitats are protected for just short periods of only a few months.

Back in 2004 fishers reported that landings of this fishery were starting to drop. Working with villages on this coast we managed to build





local support for temporary closures of just this one fishery; small areas of reef being closed for a few months at a time, on rotation. And it was quickly apparent that these closures worked, resulting in astounding increases in the amount and size of octopus fishers were catching. People talk, and soon neighbouring communities were replicating this approach. Within a matter of years this model spread along many hundreds of kilometres of coastline.

It also spawned new fisheries legislation in both Madagascar and neighbouring Mauritius, and it's a model that grows every year, now replicated over one hundred times, and even adopted to new fisheries in different ecosystems including crabs in mangrove forests, and lobsters on rocky reefs. We've studied the effects of this model from dozens of closures in different regions over eight years, and have shown conclusively that this approach brings real biological and economic benefits, increasing production that translates to real cash incentives for continuing this approach in the long-term.

This isn't conservation, it's community-based fisheries management. We weren't doing

So much of our work is out of sight and out of mind, that being recognised by the Tusk Conservation Awards provided a huge boost to all our team. The filming process provided us with an unprecedented opportunity to have our work captured in a way that is impossible for a small organisation to achieve alone, creating an incredible documentary resource.

*Dr Alasdair Harris*

**HIGHLY COMMENDED**

Tusk Award for Conservation in Africa 2013

this to protect biodiversity, we were doing this to rebuild a stock, and increase fishing yields. But crucially, in doing so, we were able to demonstrate to these communities what could happen if they took control of the management of their own resources. Demonstrating that fishers themselves could boost fisheries landings, and themselves be the change in helping their fishery recover. And once communities had seen the tangible benefits of their efforts, we've seen something quite remarkable happen.

Following on the heels of these fisheries management trials, communities have started establishing more ambitious conservation efforts.

Setting up permanent marine reserves, managed entirely at a local level, using the same committees and local institutions that were established to manage the octopus fisheries. We call these local conservation zones locally managed marine areas – LMMAs – a term borrowed from the Pacific, where informal systems of community marine management have been in place for hundreds of years.

Here in Madagascar communities are driving marine conservation at a village level but now at a scale and with an ambition that would have been almost unimaginable when we started this work a decade ago. Today LMMAs are being established on vast scales, some protecting up to 1,000 km<sup>2</sup>, with over 30 being established in Madagascar alone in the past seven years. National and regional networks of these LMMAs are now evolving, emulating the success of similar networks established in Fiji and other Pacific island states.

Now of course local management is no panacea – it would be misleading to suggest that communities are achieving these successes entirely on their own: from enforcement to

financing, all these sites require external support and legal endorsement, which may come from NGOs, local government or businesses. But critically it's the fishers themselves who are making the management decisions, based on their needs, their priorities, and their traditional ecological knowledge.

Support is now urgently needed in evaluating the conservation impact of these LMMAs on the ground, in understanding the relative strengths of LMMAs compared to the more conventional marine national parks. These communities also need practical support in building their skills and capacities to manage their marine resources. And there's an urgent need to bring community groups together to share their stories and experiences, to help strengthen this movement. We also need support, crucially, in developing and reinforcing the legal mechanisms that communities are using to manage their coast and oceans – these are on the whole



underdeveloped and inadequate to protect local initiatives from the scale of outside threats posed by outside interests like industrial fishing and mining.

Clearly our work has only just begun in addressing the many challenges facing Madagascar's coastal biodiversity. But if we can succeed in finding more win/wins, in which conservation and livelihoods go hand in hand, putting the needs of coastal communities to the fore, then we can have a hope in mobilising the hundreds of million people that work in and around fishing worldwide to engage in conservation, rather than to see our movement as a threat.

PREVIOUS PAGE, L-R  
Octopus harvesting.  
The Madagascar reef.  
Sustainable fishing practices.

THIS PAGE, L-R  
Fishing on the reef.  
Madagascar lady harvesting octopus.  
Beach at sunset.  
Octopus harvesting.  
The mangroves.



# LAST YEAR'S EVENTS

2013 PROVED TO BE ANOTHER BUSY YEAR OF FUNDRAISING FOR TUSK WITH OVER 14 EVENTS IN THE UK ALONE.



CLOCKWISE, L-R  
The Kent & Curwen Royal Charity Polo Cup teams.  
Prince William receiving a team gift from Tiffany & Co.  
Leopard by Hamish Mackie.  
Mark Knopfler in concert at the Royal Albert Hall.  
Photographs from Jannina Tredwell's Trek around Ireland.



Our particular thanks go to Simon King for his engaging and lively talk at **Sandroyd School** in March and to William Fowlds who received standing ovations at both the **RGS** and **Cranleigh Prep School** in September for his inspirational personal account of life on the frontline of the rhino poaching epidemic in South Africa.

Tusk was represented by Mr and Mrs Peter Williams at the **National Exhibition of Wildlife Art** where the auction raised £3,000 for Tusk. Many thanks to Marion Tuffery.

Thanks also to Bushra Fakhoury for the **Dunamis Sculpture** on Park Lane and to Talisman of Gillingham, Dorset for the **Geoffrey Dashwood Preview Evening**.

**The Tusk Trek**  
On February 14th 2013, Tusk supporter Jannina Tredwell set out on a six-month, 2,500 mile solo trek around the entire coast of Ireland, accompanied by her faithful hounds, Jago and Tress (plus Tom the back-up driver). By day she battled bogs, blizzards and blisters, while by night she could be found in local hostels rattling Tusk collecting tins. She even had to cope with that summer 2013 heatwave and the challenges of getting stuck to melting creosote!

Jannina completed her astounding trek on the 15th August near Rosslare in true Irish style with lashing rain and a fast dash to the nearest pub! So far, she has raised over £10,000 and is now fundraising in her home city of Bath.

We salute you Jannina. Thank you for your tremendous commitment and continued support.

**Mark Knopfler Concert**  
Legendary singer-songwriter Mark Knopfler supported Tusk with a superb, sold-out performance at the Royal Albert Hall on 30th May 2013.

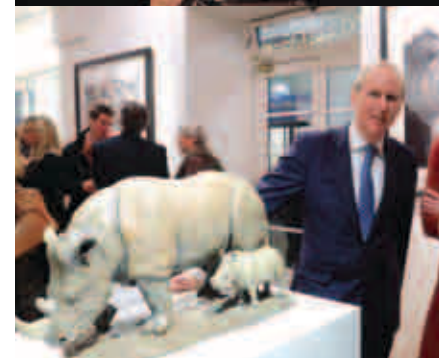
Promoting his new solo album, *Privateering*, this concert was part of his huge European tour – taking in more than 25 countries. A tremendous night for everyone involved – thank you Mark! Special thanks go to Deborah Meaden and Paul Crockford Management Ltd for their wonderful support and to the Tusk volunteers.



**The Kent & Curwen Royal Charity Polo Cup**  
On a sunny afternoon in the beautiful setting of Sydmonton Court Estate on Watership Down in Berkshire, Tusk was the co-beneficiary of a splendid polo match and lunch, alongside Prince Harry's Sentebale charity. The title sponsor, Kent & Curwen, hosted over 400 VIP guests who witnessed a hard-fought match between the GCBS team of Prince Harry – which scored a winning goal in the final thirty seconds of the match – and the Westcombe group, led by The Duke of Cambridge. The 'Tiffany & Co Most valuable player' trophy was awarded to Prince Harry. We would very much like to thank all the sponsors and also Polofix for organising a superb day which raised £40,000 for Tusk.

**Clay Pigeon Shoot**  
Friday 20th September brought blue skies and brilliant sunshine for the first Tusk Clay Pigeon Shoot at the Royal Berkshire Shooting School. Twenty-four teams of four guns enjoyed an excellent day's sport, with superb hospitality and professional shoot staff assisting at every stand.

The rapid-fire 'plane' drive proved to be the hit of the day with some teams returning for a second round on this stand, for which they paid



handsomely! Big vote of thanks to Philip Buscombe of Lyceum Capital and Jeremy Courtney-Stamp of Macfarlanes LLP for their generous sponsorship of this event and their personal support.

The winning team was Investec Asset Management, happily beating the Tusk team – by a small margin! Our thanks also go to Stratstone of Mayfair and the RBSS and particularly to all the corporate teams.

**Hamish Mackie Exhibition**  
In October, Hamish held his latest solo exhibition at the Cork Street Gallery, London. The established wildlife sculptor and long-term supporter generously invited Tusk to be his charity partner for three of the private views and donated £10,000.

Mackie's unique pieces, each taking an average of four months to complete, are cast in bronze or silver and sculpted from life rather than photographs where possible. The sculptor has visited projects such as AfriCat and the Lewa Wildlife Conservancy in order to observe the wildlife and gain inspiration for his work. The exhibition was kindly hosted by Knight Frank, J O Hambro and Steppes Travel.



**Tusk Conservation Lecture**  
Clive Stockil, the inaugural winner of the Prince William Award for Conservation in Africa, took to the stage at the Royal Geographical Society last October to give the annual Tusk Conservation lecture. Generously sponsored as always by AMEX, the night allowed Clive to tell his extraordinary story of a life spent at the forefront of conservation in Zimbabwe.

The audience were regaled with stories of his close encounters with wildlife and given an insight into the extent of his commitment towards conserving Zimbabwe's stunning biodiversity. During the reception where over 150 guests were able to savour Painted Wolf Wines, some were fortunate to meet with Clive, whilst others were given the chance to buy the incredible artwork of Clive's partner Lin Barrie.

Our thanks as always go to AMEX, Painted Wolf Wines and The Royal Geographical Society.

**Bronze, Black & White Exhibition**  
Special thanks to sculptor Rosamond Lloyd for her collaboration with Tusk and the wonderful **Bronze, Black & White Exhibition** in November. Limited editions of her superb bronze 'Mother and Baby Rhino Study' are still available, with a



TOP ROW, L-R  
Packed house at the Royal Geographical Society lecture theatre.  
Andy Pitts Tucker at the reception.  
Clive Stockil talking to guests at the post-lecture reception.

MIDDLE ROW, L-R  
Clive Stockil giving his lecture.  
Encounter, David Yarrow's incredible book.  
Guests at the David Yarrow Exhibition.

BOTTOM ROW, L-R  
Charlie Mayhew with Rosamond Lloyd and Deborah Meaden at the Bronze, Black & White Exhibition.  
Mary-Jane Attwood with Malcolm Offord.  
David Yarrow signing copies of his book.

generous 20% of the sale price being donated to Tusk: please email [info@rosamondlloyd.com](mailto:info@rosamondlloyd.com)

Thanks also go to Royal Opera Arcade Gallery, Gulp Wines, the Bantu Chef and The African Chef.

**David Yarrow Exhibition**  
Self-taught and acclaimed wildlife photographer David Yarrow hosted a private viewing of his images at the Saatchi Gallery, London, on 13 -14th November. The exhibition featured a selection of the 87 monochrome prints from David's latest book, *Encounter*.

The images in the gallery transported guests on a journey to the remotest parts of the world, from Kibbish in Ethiopia to Manitoba, Canada. A fascinating description accompanied each image about the challenges faced in capturing the shot.

Guests enjoyed a variety of drinks and canapés and were also able to discuss the pieces with the photographer. A portion of the proceeds from the evening was donated to Tusk as part of an exciting long-standing partnership between Tusk and David Yarrow Photography. We would like to thank the Yarrow team for organising this wonderful exhibition.



### Love Brand & Co. Drinks Party

**On 21st November Tusk hosted an inaugural event in London for its younger supporters.**

Oliver Tomalin, founder of Tusk partner 'Love Brand & Co.', kindly opened up his store to welcome 150 guests to the drinks party. The evening was a great success and raised £5,000.

Guests enjoyed a selection of wines kindly provided by Painted Dog Wines and also took part in a raffle with some wonderful prizes. Love Brand & Co. also hosted an exhibition by Artist Francesca Sanders in support of Tusk, called *Painting Among The Elephants*.

Charlie Mayhew addressed the attendees to introduce them to Tusk's portfolio of projects and its battle against poaching. The adventurer Levison Wood, who is currently walking the Nile in support of charities including Tusk, delivered a speech about his exciting 4,250 mile journey. The party then moved to Maggie's Nightclub where the night was danced away!

A newly founded committee of supporters of the Charity, ranging between the ages of 20 and 40, organised the evening and looks forward to organising future fundraising events for Tusk's new and engaged supporters.

### Tusk USA Inc

#### New York Marathon

**Congratulations and thank you to all the runners that bravely supported Tusk USA by participating in the NYC Marathon on 3rd November.**

Together, Team Tusk raised over \$20,000 through their fundraising efforts.

A special mention must go to Hank Jenkins, who not only surpassed his own fundraising goal by 180%, but also set a personal best at the event with a time of 4 hours and 15 minutes.

The Investec Asset Management Team, including Andre van Heerden, Joaquin Prandi, Philippe Malvett, and Jonathan McManus, all had a very good run despite the freezing weather. Meanwhile Deutsche Bank's Will Hutchings posted the fastest time out of all Tusk USA runners – see his personal account below.

Tusk USA greatly appreciates the efforts of all the runners who participated in the 2013 New York City Marathon, as well as the many friends and family members who supported them.

Will writes: *I've lived in New York for five years and every November I've told myself 'next year' each time I watched the marathon runners head into Central Park for the last couple of miles of their run.*

*Fast forward to last July and a chance conversation with a colleague who said that Tusk had places in the race and would I be interested. Without much thought for the training I agreed, and within minutes the ruthlessly efficient team at Tusk had enrolled me!*

*There is something magical about New York – the city's iconic architecture provides an amazing backdrop to this extraordinary event. It was a great pleasure running for Tusk; all the runners knew what the charity did and how the money raised benefited communities as well as wildlife. So when it was time to dig deep when the legs started to tire it was reassuring to know all the effort was going to a fantastic cause.*

*It was an amazing experience and no sooner had I got home there was another question... 'Have you thought about London?' So I'll be off for round two on April 13th!*

### Friends of Tusk USA Dinner

**On 7th November, 250 Tusk US supporters gathered at Tribeca Rooftop for the annual Friends of Tusk Dinner.** Guests delighted in cocktails and canapés whilst enjoying views of the stunning New York skyline and an equally stunning exhibition of dramatic wildlife images generously donated by renowned photographer David Yarrow.

Following dinner, Alex Gilkes entertained guests with his highly amusing and rapid 'reverse auction', which raised significant funding for the Painted Dog Conservation education centre in Zimbabwe, ERuDeF's lowland gorilla protection project in Cameroon and Wildlife Direct in Kenya.

After dinner, guests took to the dance floor as long-time Tusk supporter Robbie Fairbairn joined hip New York band Madame Please.

Grateful thanks to sponsors BlackRock, Investec Asset Management, New Prudential, Land Rover and Noir Hanna for their generous support. And to US Board members Wendy Breck and Griff Fairbairn for their tireless help organizing such a successful evening.



TOP ROW, L-R  
Alan Rogers, Kathleen Gerard,  
Maryann Mullins and Ron  
Mullins.  
Luke Fairbairn.  
John Heminway, Tusk USA  
Director with Paula Kahumbu.  
BOTTOM ROW, L-R  
Lee Auchincloss and Sean  
Driscoll.  
Wendy Breck, Tusk USA Director  
with Greg Rasmussen.

Heartfelt thanks to our running supporters who took part in marathons around the world in London, New York and the Safaricom in Kenya. You ran for Tusk and raised an amazing £420,000 (US \$675,000) which Tusk was able to invest in the field.



## To cry wolf:

to dramatically bewail a lack of Painted Wolf Wine

You're barking up the wrong tree. Our wines are not endangered or living in isolated pockets of wilderness, they are available from independent wine merchants and selected online retailers.

Dry your eyes, hunt some down and support African Wild Dog conservation with your dinner, but beware of poachers – our wines are very popular.

Painted Wolf Wines creates award-winning traditionally crafted wines, and supports the conservation of African Wild Dogs through donations to Tusk. Find out more at [www.paintedwolfwines.com](http://www.paintedwolfwines.com)

For stockist details contact: [Richard.Dennis@ehrmanns.co.uk](mailto:Richard.Dennis@ehrmanns.co.uk)



# JOIN US IN 2014

WE'VE BEGUN THE YEAR WITH  
A WONDERFUL FRIENDS OF  
TUSK DINNER AT CLARIDGE'S  
WHICH WAS FOLLOWED BY THE  
LONDON MARATHON – PLEASE  
COME AND JOIN US FOR ANY  
OF THESE OTHER MOMENTOUS  
EVENTS THIS YEAR.

### Friends of Tusk Dinner

**March 11th 2014 saw the Friends of Tusk dinner held at the prestigious Claridge's and generously sponsored by Artemis Investment Management LLP.** After a champagne reception, ex-rugby international, Martin Bayfield, commenced the proceedings, inviting Charlie Mayhew to the stage.

After dinner, Rory Bremner treated the audience to one of his side-splitting cabaret performances.

Rory has been a long-standing patron to the charity and we are so grateful to him for all his support. Martin and Rory then doubled up to do a hilarious *Heads and Tails* game followed by an amazing auction carried out by Martin.

Some of the prizes included an Omega watch as worn by 007 himself – Daniel Craig – and a photographic safari in Amboseli with celebrated wildlife photographer, David Yarrow.

Last, but most certainly not least, Lily Allen then performed three songs, accompanied by only her pianist.

A beautiful end to a magical evening which raised a whopping £115,000 profit for the Charity. Many thanks to all those supporters, new and old, who were able to join us.

### Christie's Conservation Lectures

A wonderful opportunity to hear two lectures in aid of Tusk and generously supported by Christie's of London. On 30th April, wildlife photographer, David Yarrow, will talk about his search for the perfect wildlife image.

Then on 28th May, one of the world's foremost authorities on elephant conservation, Dr Iain Douglas-Hamilton OBE, will speak about his work and years of experience at the forefront of African conservation. 100% of the proceeds will be donated to Tusk.

**WHEN** Wednesday 30 April & Wednesday 28 May 2014  
**WHERE** Christie's, 8 King Street, London, SW1Y 6QT  
**TIMING** 6:30 pm for 7:00 pm  
**CONTACT** [mary-jane@tusk.org](mailto:mary-jane@tusk.org)  
<http://www.tusk.org/christies-conservation-lectures-2014.asp>

### The Kent & Curwen Royal Charity Polo Cup

Tusk is delighted to be the co-beneficiary with Sentebale of this annual highlight in the summer calendar, held in the beautiful setting of Sydmonton House in Berkshire.

**WHEN** Saturday 19 July 2014  
**WHERE** Sydmonton Estate, Watership Down, Berkshire  
**CONTACT** [mary-jane@tusk.org](mailto:mary-jane@tusk.org)

### Tusk Charity Clay Pigeon Shoot

Following the success of last year's event, the Royal Berkshire Shooting School will again host teams of keen markswomen and men, competing for the top prize and a round of applause at the end of a very good day's sport.

The event will finish with an excellent lunch and auction and promises to be a fun day out.

**WHEN** Friday 19 September 2014  
**WHERE** Royal Berkshire Shooting School, Pangbourne, Berkshire  
**CONTACT** [mary-jane@tusk.org](mailto:mary-jane@tusk.org)

### Tusk American Express Conservation Lecture

**"When the buying stops, the killing can too!"** – Peter Knights, Executive Director of WildAid and expert on the illegal wildlife trade – talks about the challenge of changing consumer behaviour in the Far East in order to reduce demand and halt the slaughter of Africa's wildlife.

Come and celebrate the 20th Anniversary of this popular annual lecture and reception generously sponsored by American Express.

**WHEN** Wednesday 8 October 2014  
**WHERE** Royal Geographical Society, Kensington, London SW7  
**TICKETS** Available online at <https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/tusk-american-express-conservation-lecture-2014-tickets>  
**CONTACT** [adele@tusk.org](mailto:adele@tusk.org)

Visit [www.tusk.org](http://www.tusk.org) for details on all the charity's events and how to book tickets.



### Tusk's 25th Anniversary

2015 heralds an exciting milestone in Tusk's history – the charity's 25th Anniversary! There are ambitious plans for a variety of events and initiatives to celebrate this landmark year. To keep in touch, do visit Tusk's website, Facebook & Twitter for updates.







# 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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Lily Allen  
Richard Anthony  
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Cameron Family Foundation, Inc.  
Cedar Hill Foundation  
Community Foundation of Chattahoochee  
Crowdrise  
Denver Foundation  
Deutsche Bank Americas Foundation  
Fidelity Charitable Gift Fund  
Gloria & Richard Kushel Foundation  
J. Aron Charitable Foundation, Inc  
Knox Family Foundation  
Madigan Family Foundation  
Network for Good  
Sammoti Foundation  
Silverman/Sutherland Family Foundation  
The Brown Foundation  
The Drollinger Family Charitable Foundation  
The Evan & Tracy Foundation  
The Henry & Wendy Breck Foundation  
The Prabhu Family Foundation Trust  
The Steve Tisch Family Foundation

**COMPANIES**  
Assurant, Inc.  
Black Rock  
Brett Cameron Events, Inc.  
Bridgewater Associates, LP  
C J Martin & Co  
Goldman Sachs Gives  
Investec Asset Management  
Jaguar Land Rover  
Marathon Tours & Travel  
New Prudential



## GIFT AID

If you are a UK taxpayer please fill in the Gift Aid declaration on the **Tusk Appeal 2014** which is bound into the inside back cover. This allows the charity to reclaim the tax on your donation (currently 28p 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%)

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](http://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.

## 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. It's quick and easy to use this facility and at no cost to the employer. For further information visit [www.payrollgivingcentre.org.uk](http://www.payrollgivingcentre.org.uk)

## 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

## 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. We would be grateful if you could inform us of your decision.

Alternatively you could request a pledge card by emailing [info@tusk.org](mailto:info@tusk.org)

## MISCELLANEOUS

Tusk can accept donations via all major credit and debit cards. Cheques can be made payable to 'Tusk Trust'. Please ensure you fill out the Gift Aid Declaration if you are a taxpayer so we can enhance your donation.

Where possible we like to ask regular supporters to contribute a minimum of £25 per year, but please donate in any way you can and complete the tear-off form with your details so we can keep you in touch with all Tusk's progress.

Any further queries on how to make a donation, please contact us by email [info@tusk.org](mailto:info@tusk.org) or call 01747 831 005.

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

All tax rates quoted are correct at the time of printing.







# Protecting Wildlife, Supporting Communities, Promoting Education

## TUSK TRUST

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Web: [www.tusk.org](http://www.tusk.org)

Tusk Trust is a Registered  
UK Charity No: 803118

## TUSK USA INC

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Email: [tuskusa@tusk.org](mailto:tuskusa@tusk.org)

Tusk USA Inc is a 501(c)(3)  
non-profit organisation.  
Donations to it are tax  
deductible to the extent  
allowed by law.  
EIN 30-0190986

## OUR WEBSITE

[www.tusk.org](http://www.tusk.org)  
*If you would like to receive email  
updates directly from Tusk, please  
click the 'JOIN US' button on the  
Home Page.*

## ON FACEBOOK

[www.facebook.com/tusktrust](http://www.facebook.com/tusktrust)  
*If you would like to receive regular  
Tusk updates, please click the  
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## ON TWITTER

Join us at: @TUSKTRUST  
*and receive regular tweets from Tusk.*

## TUSK TALK MAGAZINE

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### Back Cover

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