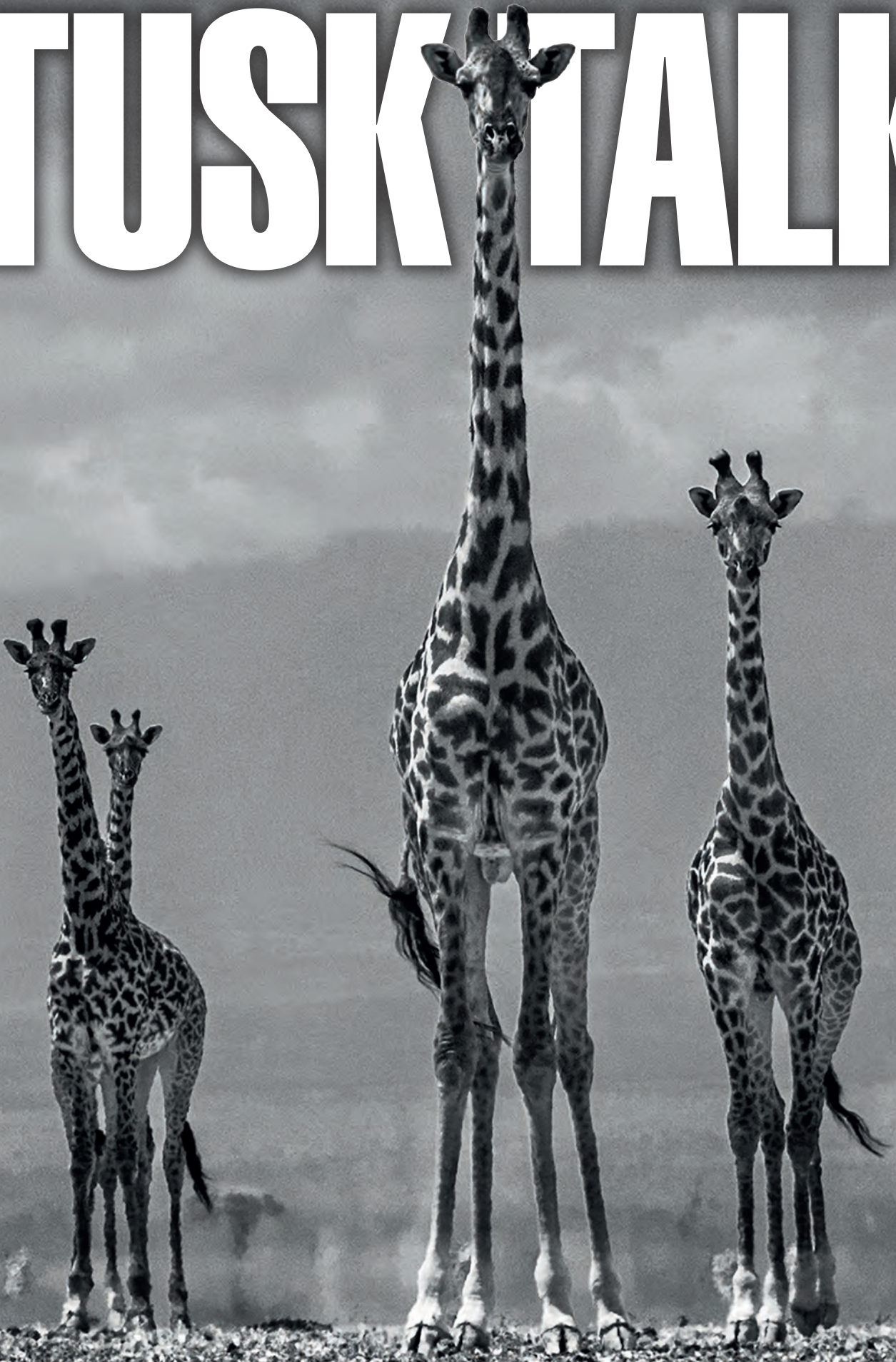


TUSK TALK





As Royal Patron, I am immensely proud of the achievements Tusk has made. When it was founded in 1990, few were prepared to listen to its message about protecting wildlife and nurturing communities. Now, more than 25 years later, Tusk is a powerful voice that speaks out and is heard around the world.

The past 12 months have seen remarkable victories in the fight against the illegal wildlife trade, most notably in the United States and China, which have both taken historic steps to introduce domestic ivory bans. Tusk can take credit for helping to put this vital issue on the agenda and ensuring that this international momentum continues.

Yet, as ever, it is on the ground in Africa that Tusk makes the greatest difference. The dedicated wildlife rangers funded by Tusk are helping to preserve the continent's priceless natural heritage and building a sustainable future for the communities that live in harmony with it. Education is vital to Tusk's success and, thanks to your invaluable support, more than 500,000 children have been involved with the charity's education initiative, PACE, while more schools that neighbour wildlife reserves are being built and improved as part of the charity's education legacy.

Last September, on the eve of the CITES conference, I was delighted to be invited to speak at Tusk's historic "Time of Change" event. In that speech I said that the illegal wildlife trade has catastrophic consequences not only for African wildlife but also for communities across the continent, including some of the world's poorest people, who depend on a sustainable natural environment. Tusk has achieved an enormous amount working with and for these communities but much more remains to be done. With your help we can make this happen.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to be 'William', written in a cursive style.

Thoughts of the year

Tusk advances innovation in African conservation. We empower local communities and connect global partners to protect Africa’s unique wildlife and natural habitats.



“ When I was born there were one million elephants roaming Africa. By the time my daughter Charlotte was born, the numbers of savannah elephants had crashed to just 350,000. And at the current pace of illegal poaching, when Charlotte turns 25 the African elephant will be gone from the wild.

HRH The Duke of Cambridge KG, KT

The children are asking for help. For Africa’s future to be sustainable, they say that more people should have access to quality environmental education that inspires them to care.

Lesley Boggs Founder, Coaching for Conservation



“ With the Illegal Wildlife Trade Conference returning to London in 2018, the gaze of the international community will be firmly upon us once again. We must take action to prove to the world that we are willing and able to lead on this issue as we have done before.

Rt Hon Owen Paterson MP
Former UK Secretary of State for Environment

Without conservation intervention right now, the chance of seeing vulture extinctions in our lifetime is a very real possibility.

Kerri Wolter Founder, Vulture Programme



“ My dream is that one of my boys becomes a ranger and continues to protect the giant sable.

Manuel Sacaia 2016 Tusk Wildlife Ranger Award Winner

The loss of one goat is nothing compared to what the (painted) dogs do for our children.

Painted Dog Conservation

The marching tide of the planet’s ever-increasing human population is fast presenting Governments and conservationists with the massive challenge of reconciling human needs with those of the natural world.

Charlie Mayhew MBE, CEO Tusk Trust



“ The Tusk Awards shine a spotlight on the very people, places and issues that deserve it the most.

Kate Silverton
BBC Presenter and Journalist



“ I do not wish to be part of a generation who knew what was happening and yet did nothing.

Dr Haruhisa Handa
Founder, ISPS Handa and Patron of Tusk

Without wildlife you are the poorest person in the world; I will be proud of the fact that I am the one who started conservation and it’s because of me this wildlife is here.

Lparichoi Hargura Grevy’s Zebra Trust



“ Winning the Tusk Award has been a huge privilege, and honour, and my greatest achievement to date.

Cathy Dreyer 2016 Tusk Award for Conservation in Africa, Winner



“ Africa is in the frontline of conservation. In Africa people are getting killed in the name of conservation. It’s hard, it’s tough and the people who do it are true heroes and heroines. What they are protecting is one of the great treasures of the world.

Sir David Attenborough Broadcaster

I believe that education creates a greater sense of knowledge about ourselves, our society and even our collective role as mankind.

Faith Riunga Head of Lewa Education Programme



“ Having the cranes disappear means there is something wrong, a balance that has not been maintained. Conservation is about saving humans as well. If we protect animals in their habitats, we are protecting ourselves. If we fail, we are endangering our children.

Olivier Nsengimana
Founder, Rwanda Wildlife Conservation Association

Contents

Thoughts of the year	2 – 3
Welcome	5
Update	6 – 7
Tusk’s approach to conservation	8 – 15
Silent Extinction	16 – 29
Time for change	30 – 35
Tusk Conservation Awards 2016	36 – 43
Reaching the next generation	44 – 49
Last year’s events	50 – 51
Join us for 2017	52 – 53
How Tusk makes a difference	54 – 55
Thank you	56

PHOTOGRAPHY

Ami Vitale, Big Life Foundation, Blue Ventures / Frances Humber, C3 Madagascar, Chimpanzee Conservation Centre, Coaching for Conservation, Conservation Lower Zambezi, Cheetah Conservation Fund, David Yarrow, GETTY Images, Grevy’s Zebra Trust, IMPACT Madagascar, Jeffrey Barbee, Jeremy Goss, Jo and Inge Bathmann, Juliet King, Kissama Foundation, Lamu Marine Conservation Trust, Lilongwe Wildlife Trust, Loango Gorilla Project, MMWCA, Mokolodi Nature Reserve, Mountain Bongo Surveillance Project, Nick Dyer, PACE, Painted Dog Conservation, Rwanda Wildlife Conservation Association, Saruni Rhino, Sherry McKelvie, Tusk Conservation Awards, UCF/Nick Wilcox-Brown, Uganda Conservation Foundation, VulPro, Sarah Watson, Wilderness Foundation

FRONT & BACK COVER

‘Giraffe City’ by David Yarrow

A long-term supporter of Tusk, David very generously donates a percentage of his art sales to the charity. For more information please visit www.davidyarrow.photography/gallery/wildlife

INSIDE FRONT COVER

‘Elephant Family’ by Jeremy Goss

EDITOR

Sarah Watson



Welcome

Welcome to the 2017 edition of *Tusk Talk*. This annual publication, which we have produced for more than two decades, captures the scale and diversity of the projects supported and initiated by Tusk.

At a time when much of what we do in the charity is shared online, we have sometimes questioned the commitment to print. But every year the positive feedback and demand for *Tusk Talk* continues to grow. As we travel across Africa we often find copies, and earlier editions, prominently displayed at our projects, in lodges or in the offices of sponsors. Thank you for your support and loyal reading!

It is again a very busy time for Tusk. Our battle against the Illegal Wildlife Trade, the daily fight against poachers and the quest to safeguard the habitats and environments of Africa is a seemingly endless task. As trustees of the charity, we often try to measure our impact and reflect on the progress we’re making.

Sometimes, when we’re faced with a particular crisis or poachers have succeeded where we’ve failed, it can become disheartening work. Yet it’s precisely at these moments that the value and staying power of Tusk is most acutely felt.

Tusk now supports eighty conservation projects across the continent of Africa. We’ve been investing in some of these projects for more than twenty-five years. The agility of our interventions and ability to respond with haste where the need arises, is matched by our steadfast commitment to long-term sustainable conservations projects. This continues to be the way we want to deliver value and impact.

Nothing stands still and particularly in Africa, everything seems to be changing. The continent of Africa is changing before our eyes.

It will soon have the youngest population on the planet. Africa’s population is set to double to 2.4 billion by 2050. While many challenges persist, experts also predict that Africa is set to transform with growing economies and rapid GDP growth. There

is much to celebrate but there will be huge questions to address on how this growth can be achieved while protecting the wildlife and habitats of the continent. Tusk wants to play a part in this debate as communities, business, political leaders and conservationists try to navigate this challenging journey.

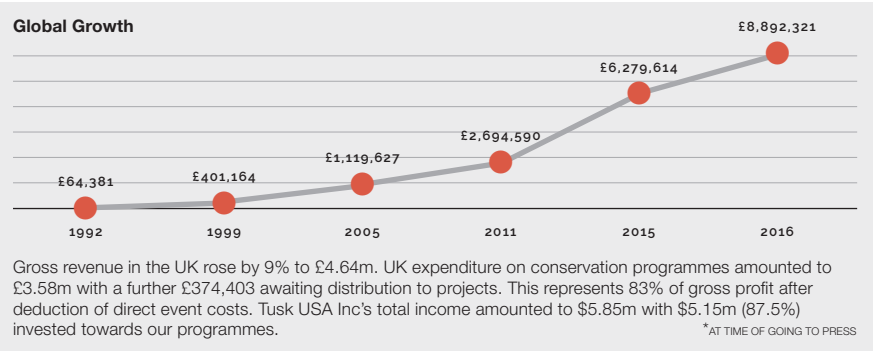
In December 2016, the world of African conservation received an unexpected piece of good news. The Chinese government announced a ban on the trade of ivory and its intention to close down the domestic ivory trade in China. It was a hugely welcome and significant step. Unless the demand for ivory can ultimately be stemmed, no amount of protection against poaching will suffice. It is hoped that this bold move by China will encourage other nations, particularly in Asia, to follow their lead. We will watch how China makes good on this pledge, but it must mean good news for Africa.

In October 2017, Tusk will be hosting its first ever ‘Tusk Symposium’, bringing together our project partners from across the continent. Meeting in Cape Town, this will be a unique event where some of the best conservationists and project leaders will be able to share their knowledge and expertise with each other. We have learned so much over the years and this will enable us to share our hard won best practice across the community of Tusk partners and projects.

The trustees of Tusk are hugely grateful to the small and dedicated staff of the charity who enable us to punch above our weight every year and run our offices in the UK, United States and East Africa. They are very special people. But Tusk only functions because of the support and commitment of the many hundreds of individual donors and companies who make our work possible. For more than a quarter of a century Tusk has benefited from this generosity.

We can’t thank you enough.

STEPHEN WATSON
Chairman of Tusk Trust



Update

2016 was another excellent year both in terms of our financial results and the positive conservation impact that we continue to have in the field and beyond.

Over the last three years we have focused a great deal of resource and attention on tackling the illegal wildlife trade. Aside from deploying the proverbial ‘boots on the ground’, Tusk has, with the unstinting support of our Royal Patron, devoted much effort to highlighting the plight of those species being exploited by poachers and criminal syndicates to meet the demand from consumers predominantly in the Far East.

Our ‘Time For Change’ event broadcast live across the world by satellite from The View From The Shard (at the top of Europe’s tallest building) had a huge impact attracting global media coverage and Prince William’s words proving to be pivotal on the eve of the CITES conference in Johannesburg. We were particularly grateful to ISPS Handa, the Japanese Foundation, who generously sponsored this eye-catching venture with Land Rover and Avios.

As a follow up, I was delighted to be invited to accompany Prince William to Vietnam in November for the Illegal Wildlife Trade Conference, as he sought to press home the urgency with which we need international governments to halt the trade of ivory, rhino horn, pangolin and other wildlife products.

It is easy to become despondent in the face of some the challenges that Africa’s wildlife faces. The statistics often seem so stacked against us. However last year, Tusk’s investment into our programmes reached new heights. There is hope. Indeed, you only have to look at the achievement that so many of our project partners are delivering — many of which are outlined within this edition of *Tusk Talk*.

At the sharp-end of the poaching crisis, we are administering two major IWT Challenge Fund grants on behalf of the UK Government. One is funding specialist training in counter-poaching to rangers across the continent, where it is already producing dramatic results in reducing poaching. The second grant is demonstrating how conservation can be a powerful tool to improve rural livelihoods in Uganda.

There is also some remarkable work being undertaken in the field of education, engaging the next generation and their families simultaneously. We are investing in the infra-structure of schools adjacent to conservation areas and we continue to support some truly dynamic environmental centres hosting thousands of children each year on residential courses. Our own PACE environmental films and education



programmes have also reached over 500,000 students. I am very proud that Tusk invests in the future of Africa in such a positive way.

We have always prided ourselves on the excellence that is represented by our portfolio of projects. We intend to continue to be an effective catalyst for conservation, an accelerator for innovation and an organisation that nurtures projects and provides long term support.

We are acutely aware that Africa’s

natural heritage — its wildlife, wilderness and forests — is coming under increasing pressure from the rapidly expanding human population as it competes for land and space. Sadly it is man who presents the single biggest threat to Africa’s wildlife. We need to turn ourselves from the problem into the solution. We have to win the argument with local and national Governments, amongst the rural communities (often struggling to live alongside wildlife), the urban population as well as the business

community, that preserving Africa’s natural heritage is as much an economic imperative as it is for the well being of the planet and mankind.

The natural world can represent positive development, create jobs, and help alleviate poverty. And any suggestion that preserving wildlife just represents a luxury for the developed world to enjoy is neither right nor helpful.

The crisis facing Africa’s wildlife is severe, vast and urgent. As we look forward, Tusk’s

mantra is to find better solutions that can have a lasting effect. Scale them faster for maximum impact, and work together, as an empowered movement of donors, partners and local communities. And, as ever, with all of this we need your continued support.

I would like to pay huge tribute to the selfless contribution made by our retiring Trustees, Pierre-Andre Mourgue d’Algue and Dr Samantha Corsellis, who were both required to step down by rotation according to our governance protocols at the AGM

in September 2016. Both Samantha and Pierre-Andre have been long serving and loyal members of our UK Board and we are delighted that they have agreed to remain active within the Tusk ‘family’ by continuing to act as ambassadors of the charity.

CHARLIE MAYHEW MBE
CEO, Tusk Trust

Tusk’s approach to conservation

Tusk’s vision is an Africa in which people and wildlife co-exist and thrive. We believe in the inherent value of wildlife while understanding that sustainable conservation requires local solutions and engagement.

By focusing on and facilitating sustainable solutions for conservation, we know that together with our supporters and partner projects, we can have a real and lasting impact.

Tusk believes that people are a critical part of the equation and our investments keep people and wildlife at the centre of the solution.

Whether our programmes support environmental education, create eco-friendly employment opportunities or mitigate human-wildlife conflict, our support is based on the understanding that sustainable conservation is only possible if humans and wildlife canco-exist and thrive together.

Tusk’s partnership model, working with grassroots organisations in Africa, brings a field perspective to our decision-making. This, combined with over a quarter century of experience gives Tusk the ability to find patterns of success.

We take lessons learned, share results and connect conservation initiatives across the continent. By positioning programmes and needs within the larger conservation landscape and identifying solutions we are able to invest donor funds where they are

needed most and have the greatest impact.

As a connector and an umbrella organisation, Tusk is in a unique position to leverage information and maximise impact. By connecting innovative people from disparate parts of Africa to work on a shared mission to protect wildlife, Tusk acts as an accelerator for conservation efforts.


In the following pages we look at twenty of our 80 project partners across 21 African countries — all of which are listed on page 15.



ZIMBABWE
Malilangwe Trust

With 35% of Zimbabwe’s white rhino the reserve is overstocked and the population showing signs of stress. ‘Rhino’s without Borders’ have approached Malilangwe to move 24 white rhino to Botswana.

Funding is available for the translocation and in two years time there will be the same number of rhino to translocate elsewhere once there are more recipient areas with the appropriate habitat and security levels.



DRC
Walikale

70,000 hectares of forest is under conservation management by the project, patrolled by 33 rangers. A census of one sector of Walikale found nineteen gorilla families (168 adults and 13 juveniles). Approximately 1,500 people benefitted from regular educational workshops.


Local communities are beginning to understand the importance of the forest for survival, not only as a food source, but also as critical in the ecological balance around the reserve.



GABON
Loango Gorilla Project

Western gorilla tourism began in June 2016 supporting 34 Gabonese employees, their families and communities. The groups were located on 80% of the days teams were in the field. The habituated gorilla group grew to 16 individuals, as two babies were born. Minimal illegal activities were detected in the study area (one case in 2016).


Twenty-two remotely triggered camera traps are used for monitoring gorillas and other large mammals.



KENYA
Tsavo Trust

Satao 2, a ‘Big Tusker’ killed by poachers in January, was found with the ivory intact and recovered. The Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) acted swiftly and with support from Tsavo Trust the gang was apprehended.

During the first quarter of the year the Tusk funded Tembo ranger team recovered 130 wire snares for small and medium game and over 100kg of various bushmeat during joint KWS patrols.



TANZANIA
Serengeti Health Initiative

As human populations expand and pristine ecosystems become less isolated, the threat of disease transmission between domestic animals, wildlife and humans increases. In 2016 SHI vaccinated 46,893 dogs across 231 villages surrounding Serengeti National Park and facilitated the vaccination of 83,000 more through vaccine donations.

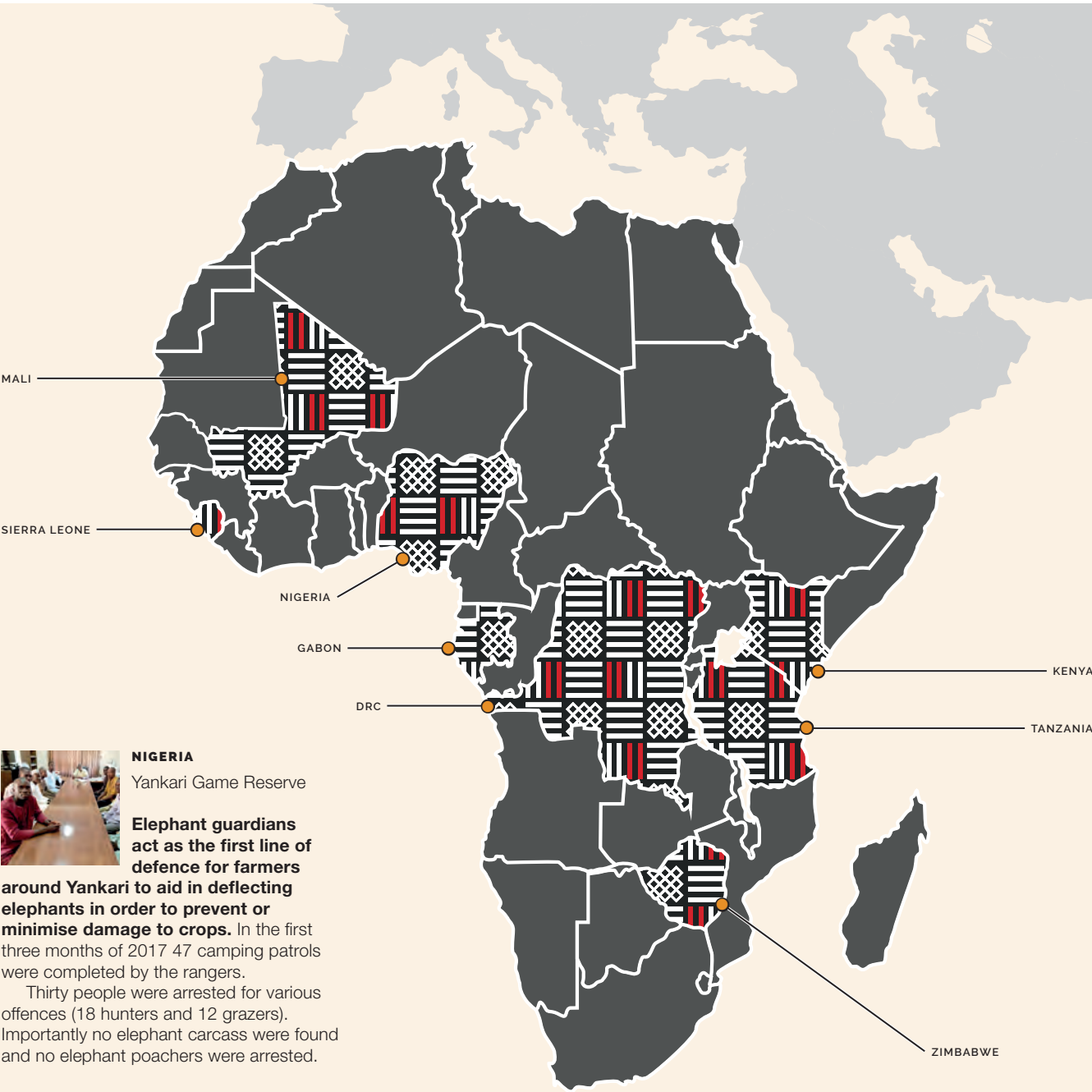
This benefitted 560,000 people and children. There are now almost 200 African wild dogs living and breeding in the Serengeti.



MALI
Mali Elephant Project

In 2016 a new initiative to create women’s associations to generate income from the sustainable harvest of non-timber forest products, wild foods, medicines and dry season livestock fodder was started. Women influence the traditionally male-led management structures and can achieve many things including improving aspects of security and fostering social cohesion.

This is especially important in the remote north of the elephant range where worst massacres have occurred.





NIGERIA
Yankari Game Reserve

Elephant guardians act as the first line of defence for farmers around Yankari to aid in deflecting elephants in order to prevent or minimise damage to crops. In the first three months of 2017 47 camping patrols were completed by the rangers.

Thirty people were arrested for various offences (18 hunters and 12 grazers). Importantly no elephant carcass were found and no elephant poachers were arrested.



TANZANIA
Ruaha Carnivore Project

Fortified livestock enclosures using wire and metal poles have proven to reduce human wildlife conflict between the barabaig tribe and lion. The predator-proofing of the bomas has many positive impacts — they reduce the negative economic impacts that carnivores have on local people and they substantially reduce the likelihood of retaliatory killing of carnivores.


Seventy-five bomas were built in 2016 using Tusk funds.



SIERRA LEONE
Tacugama

Four National Park Forest Guards joined the Tacugama Patrol Team in January. After an initial training on GPS and data collection, the team honed their skills in the field which resulted in a much more rapid response to the incidents reported.

The teams have arrested some people that intended to clear the forest and the guards also destroyed two charcoal pits.



DRC
Okapi Conservation Project

In 2016 over 500 patrols were conducted by Congo national rangers supported by OCP covering 15,000km in the Reserve, removing over 2,156 snares, arresting 113 poachers and evacuating illegal miners.

The rangers destroyed 70 poaching and mining camps, confiscated equipment and escorted thousands of miners out of the reserve which had the extra benefit of reducing the demand for hunting bushmeat to feed the miners in the reserve.

Measuring catch in Comoros



African wild dog pack



Black Mambas on patrol



Tracking released chimpanzees



Blue Ventures

FRANCES HUMBER PhD
Conservation Director



Effective management of coastal resources and local fisheries requires data. Very little information on fisheries or marine habitats exists in the Comoros, so the collection of a full year's worth of key fisheries data, the first phase of our project to facilitate community-led marine conservation, is a major step forward, and a first for the Comoros.

This information, collected through working closely with local fishers, will form the basis of community decision-making to design measures to safeguard their local fisheries and marine environment.

To kickstart this process and generate new ideas, we have planned two learning exchanges

to southwest Madagascar in 2017, where Comorian fishers will witness first-hand the progress made by communities over more than a decade of local management.

Getting activities started with a very small team was challenging. However, we have built up a core team by recruiting a Comorian marine ecologist and providing training for him via a six week training course with Blue Ventures in Madagascar, and training five local fisheries technicians. We plan to recruit four more technicians very shortly and feel we have solid foundations in place now on which to develop this project.

Botswana Predator Conservation Trust

TICO McNUTT PhD
Director



The Botswana Predator Conservation Trust (BPCT) has been operating since 1989 in Northern Botswana, in and around Moremi Game Reserve in the Okavango Delta, an IUCN World Heritage Site.

This region represents the core of the largest remaining population of endangered African wild dogs and African elephants, as well as Africa's other large carnivores. It is part of an international network of national parks, game reserves and wildlife management areas, interconnected in a mosaic of land uses including scattered communities and their livestock.

Conflict between people and predators now represents the largest threat to surviving free-roaming predator

populations and, consequently, to biodiversity and broad landscape connectivity. In 2016 BPCT continued its mission to develop effective tools for reducing such human-wildlife conflict, making progress with two of our flagship projects: the Bioboundary Research Project and the recent iCow project (for more information visit www.bpctrust.org).

With Tusk support and decades of experience, cutting-edge peer-reviewed science and a track record of applying science while working with rural communities to develop innovative tools to mitigate human-wildlife conflict, BPCT is uniquely placed to continue to meet the conservation challenges in 2017.

Black Mamba

CRAIG SPENCER
Founder/Manager



In 2016, we completed the training and integration of the new Maseke Black Mamba team. This team patrols the Maseke tribal lands that are directly adjacent to the West of the Kruger National Park.

No border exists between the park and this land, and poachers often hide or access the park through this area. During routine patrols, the Mambas have reported numerous incursions by rhino-poachers and snare-poachers. Their role in the early detection of poaching threats and as a deterrent to poachers has paid off.

The Black Mambas have adopted a total of 10 primary schools in the tribal communities of Maseke, Mashishimale and Makushane.

There are a total of 900 young children that are educated by the Black Mambas Bush Babies programme now. The annual bush camps that we host at the Balule Nature Reserve, part of the Greater Kruger Park, were a huge success. Sixty children that showed the most promise and interest in the Bush Babies programme were rewarded with several nights in the Park.

In the new year, we face challenges that are new to us. The Greater Kruger Park has expanded its boundaries to include old farms in the South, as well as tribal lands in the North. We have the challenge of ensuring that these areas are protected and the animals that choose to live there are protected. We continue to go from strength to strength with your help.

Chimpanzee Conservation Centre

ESTELLE RABALLAND
Founder



Tusk has supported our wild-release of previously orphaned chimpanzees for years and is a key partner for this programme.

The Chimpanzee Conservation Centre (CCC) release programme is a conservation tool that helps protect the Haut Niger National Park, a hotspot for the Guinean chimpanzee but also large mammals including some rare lions. Our main challenge in 2016 for the release programme was the pressure exacted on the chimpanzees by a troop of over one-hundred wild baboons that crossed into thechimp territory.

The chimps usually avoid them but last summer two females were caught by the

baboons and sadly one was killed. We are happy that she'd had the opportunity to live in the forest for eight years, having initially been orphaned and hand-reared by the CCC team.

Our main success at the release site is the second generation of chimpanzees! We now have four offspring, ranging between 1 and 4 years old. The success of the release programme relies on the survival of this second generation and we hope these babies will grow into successful wild adults. CCC's main goal for 2017 is to keep monitoring this group of released chimps, whilst decreasing the contact we have with them so they can one day be completely wild.

IMPACT-tree planting day



Members of the women's beading group



Elephant keeper with one of the rescued baby elephants



Tusk-funded BushCat aircraft



IMPACT Madagascar

JOSIA RAZAFINDRAMANANA
Founder



Madagascar is a unique and beautiful country whose remote location and isolated population presents a set of unique challenges for conservation.

IMPACT Madagascar's goal is to protect and conserve the country's unique biodiversity while improving the lives of its people. The project works with the Malagasy people in six key conservation sites to provide achievable and maintainable solutions to the problems of deforestation, pollution, and poverty through ecological conservation training and education. The idea is to develop conservation strategies that work within the parameters of daily life.

Tusk's PACE project was launched in 2016, in the six conservation sites but also with other organisations and universities. In 2017, the aim is to monitor the impact of PACE to understand how people use the knowledge and solution-based ideas to solve environmental problems in their villages and areas.

Successes will be measured by the reduction of threats to the forest areas, logging and illegal hunting of wildlife, and a progressive change of behaviour towards the environment, assessed through the participation in environmental and development activities.

Maasai Mara Wildlife Conservancies Association

NOAH SITATI
Executive Director



Maasai Mara Wildlife Conservancies Association (MMWCA), a membership organisation working in the Greater Mara ecosystem to ensure conservancies in the environs are effectively and sustainably conserving biodiversity.

Working with over 45 tourism partners and with a membership of 14 conservancies, over 140,000 ha of land has been secured for wildlife conservation.

Last year, the main challenges faced include the long dry spell that interfered with the established organised rotational grazing pattern and livestock grazing in the

conservancies. Landowners migrated with livestock in search of pasture and water making it difficult to implement activities that required their participation.

The plan for 2017 includes the continued development of management plans for the Mara North Lemek, Olaro-Motorogi and Olkinyei conservancies, funded by Tusk. Over 50,00 hectares of land is being secured and 1,795 landowners are benefitting from these conservancies. Consultative meetings with landowners' have been held and a core planning team established to spearhead the process.

Reteti Elephant Sanctuary

KATIE ROWE
Manager



The first community-owned and managed elephant sanctuary in East Africa was officially opened by the Samburu County Governor, H.E Moses Lenolkulal, on the 20th August 2016.

Situated in the Namunyak Wildlife Conservancy, an elephant heartland in North Kenya, the project's main objective is to reunite abandoned elephant calves with their mothers and herds. In 2016, through a well-coordinated approach between the conservancy's air and ground teams, combined with an intimate knowledge of the herds' movements, we reunited five calves with their mothers.

Due to the drought in Northern Kenya elephants have to share water with pastoral communities. During the dry season, elephant calves often fall into wells dug into river beds, and their mothers are unable to pull them out. Unfortunately, this is how the majority of the elephant calves come to be at the Reteti Elephant Sanctuary.

We currently have twelve elephants in the Sanctuary and, together with KWS, we plan to return these elephants to their home range where they have every possibility of re-joining their family herds as soon as they are no longer milk dependent.

Wilderness Foundation

CHRISTINE ROETS
Operations Manager



Wilderness Foundation Africa's Forever Wild Rhino Protection Initiative primarily provides logistical and operational support for conservation and law enforcement agencies responsible for rhino security in South Africa.

Other activities include the coordination of anti-poaching training, aerial assistance, vehicle support, intelligence gathering and specialist support, and a rhino horn demand reduction campaign in Vietnam.

2016 marked the successful expansion of the aerial support capability through the purchase of a BushCat light sport aircraft, which was jointly funded by Tusk. This aircraft has increased

the air support capacity of Wilderness Foundation Africa, whereby more protected areas can be assisted with aerial support for the management and protection of the rhino populations.

In 2017 more combined intelligence-driven operations with the BushCat aircraft, the Bat Hawk aircraft, the anti-poaching patrol vehicle and anti-poaching units from rhino reserves are planned. The aim is for the BushCat to continue supporting the reserves with regards to species monitoring through telemetry tracking of collared species, as well as searching for animals that have not been located within the agreed upon managed time by Reserve staff.

Desnaring a dog's mouth



Sera Community ranger tracking a rhino in the conservancy



Zambian Carnivore Programme

DR. MATTHEW BECKER
CEO



Zambia's Luangwa Valley is one of the few remaining strongholds for endangered African wild dogs, but a burgeoning commercial bushmeat trade utilising wire-snares seriously threatens these dogs through direct mortality in snares as by-catch, and from depletion of their prey base.

Nevertheless, Tusk's support of our collaborative efforts with the Department of National Parks and Wildlife and Conservation South Luangwa helped produce a record 170 dogs in 12 packs in our intensive study area in 2016. We employed an array of anti-snaring initiatives to accomplish this including intensive aerial

and ground monitoring of wide-ranging radio-collared packs, anti-snaring patrols directed at areas of high snaring risk for dogs, and a full-time Zambian wildlife vet, Dr. Mwamba Sichande, who is able to respond, dart and treat snared dogs.

In addition we also expanded operations with the collaring of a large pack that ranges between South Luangwa and Luambe National Parks, a key linkage area of very high risk for dogs getting caught in snares.

Our collaborative Tusk-funded efforts in and around South Luangwa show promise for our plans to expand work in 2017 to protect the valley's wild dog stronghold.

Sera Community Rhino Sanctuary

SOPHIE HARRISON
Northern Rangelands Trust



2016 was an immense year for the Sera Community Rhino Sanctuary. In March a female black rhino, gave birth to a healthy calf, and made history.

This was the first black rhino to be born on community land in northern Kenya for over 25 years, and demonstrated the strength of the growing community conservation movement. The calf also represents the community's hopes that the Sanctuary can nurture a viable breeding population of black rhino; that could eventually help repopulate other community conservation areas.

The Sera community is the first conservancy in Africa to establish and operate a sanctuary dedicated to the conservation of this iconic

species. Facilitated by the Northern Rangelands Trust (NRT), the community opened the 54,000 hectare fenced sanctuary inside their conservancy after many years of hard work, substantial investment from Tusk and the determined commitment by Sera Community members.

In February this year, Saruni, a portfolio of luxury properties in Kenya, opened Saruni Rhino offering a unique walking safari experience tracking black rhino on-foot, accompanied by an expert Saruni guide and a highly-trained Sera Community Conservancy ranger. This responsible tourism venture will endeavour to educate and encourage the further protection of the species for future generations.

Tusk's Project Partners

We partner with Africa's leading and emerging conservationists to protect endangered species, reduce human-wildlife conflict, find sustainable solutions to preserve critical habitats and combat the global demand for illegal wildlife products.

AFRICA

- African Parks
- Anti-Poaching (IWT Challenge Fund)
- PACE
- Pride Alliance
- Stop Ivory
- WildAid

ANGOLA

1

- Giant Sable Antelope Project

BOTSWANA

2

- Botswana Predator Conservation Trust
- Coaching for Conservation
- Mokolodi Nature Reserve

CAMEROON

3

- Cross River Gorilla Conservation Project
- ERUDEF

DRC

4

- Okapi Conservation
- Pole Pole Foundation
- Virunga Foundation
- Walikale Gorilla and Forest Conservation Project

GABON

5

- Loango Gorilla

GHANA

6

- Rainforest Rescue Ghana
- Wulugu Project

GUINEA

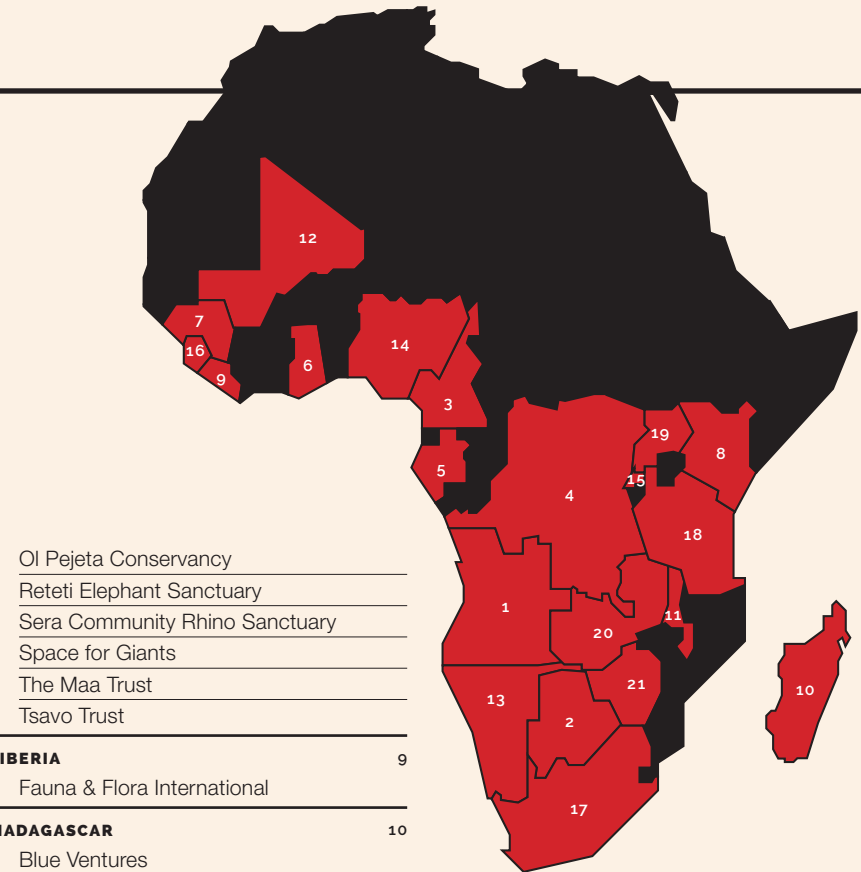
7

- Chimpanzee Conservation Centre

KENYA

8

- Big Life Foundation
- Borana Conservancy
- Ewaso Lions
- Galana Wildlife Conservancy
- Grevy's Zebra Trust
- Lamu Marine Conservation Project
- LEP – Lewa Education Programme
- Lewa Communities Programme
- Lewa Wildlife Conservancy
- Local Ocean Trust
- Maasai Mara Wildlife Conservancies Association
- Mara Elephant Project
- Milgis Trust
- Mount Kenya Trust
- Mountain Bongo Surveillance Project
- Ngare Ndare Forest Trust
- NRT – Northern Rangelands Trust



- Oi Pejeta Conservancy
- Reteti Elephant Sanctuary
- Sera Community Rhino Sanctuary
- Space for Giants
- The Maa Trust
- Tsavo Trust

LIBERIA

9

- Fauna & Flora International

MADAGASCAR

10

- Blue Ventures
- C3 Madagascar
- Durrell Madagascar
- IMPACT Madagascar

MALAWI

11

- Lilongwe Wildlife Trust

MALI

12

- Mali Elephant Project

NAMIBIA

13

- AfriCat Foundation
- Cheetah Conservation Fund
- IRDNC
- Save the Rhino Trust

NIGERIA

14

- Centre for Education, Research and Conservation of Primates and Nature (CERCOPAN)
- Yankari Game Reserve

RWANDA

15

- Rwanda Wildlife Conservation Association

SIERRA LEONE

16

- Tacugama Chimpanzee Sanctuary

SOUTH AFRICA

17

- Bateleurs
- Black Mamba
- Great Fish River Nature Reserve
- Save the Waterberg Rhino
- Singita Community Trust
- Southern African Wildlife College
- VulPro
- Wilderness Foundation

TANZANIA

18

- Mkomazi National Park
- Ruaha Carnivore Project
- Serengeti Health Initiative

UGANDA

19

- Conservation Through Public Health
- Countering Wildlife Crime (IWT Challenge Fund)
- Uganda Conservation Foundation

ZAMBIA

20

- Conservation Lower Zambezi
- Conservation South Luangwa
- Landscape Connectivity at Kafue/Kavango
- Wildlife Crime Prevention Project
- Zambia Primate Project
- Zambian Carnivore Programme

ZIMBABWE

21

- African Wildlife Conservation
- Mailangwe Trust
- Painted Dog Conservation
- Savé Valley Conservancy

Silent extinction

Over the last forty years, the world’s wildlife population has decreased by more than half and some of the planet’s most iconic species are on the brink of extinction.

The world is currently losing species at a thousand times the natural rate and experts

believe that we are entering the sixth ‘Great Extinction’. According to the Center for Biological Diversity, “unlike past mass extinctions, caused by events like asteroid strikes, volcanic eruptions and natural climate shifts, the current crisis is almost entirely caused by us — humans.”

The accelerated rate of extinction is jeopardising our planet’s biodiversity and Africa, which is home to some of the world’s most iconic species, has much to lose.

Fuelled by the illegal wildlife

trade, rapid population growth, and economic inequality, the destruction of Africa’s natural resources has reached an unprecedented level.

At Tusk, we believe that wildlife is worth preserving for its own innate

value. But, biodiversity also plays an important role in maintaining the world’s ecological balance and is one of the Africa’s most important economic resources.

Tusk was formed in 1990 after the

poaching eras of the 70s and 80s, when the African elephant, rhino and other keystone species were killed in vast numbers as shown below.

At the beginning of this crisis endangered species were the focus for the Charity with funding provided for the purchase of an aircraft for anti-poaching work in Tanzania and a rescue mission to move wildlife in Zimbabwe within the first few years of operation.

In 2016, it became apparent that whilst the world has been focusing

on the mega-fauna species such as the rhino and elephant many other species have been overlooked, and in very short time, their numbers have depleted extensively.

Most shocking of all was the announcement that the giraffe has been classified as vulnerable to extinction meaning that over three generations the population has declined by more than 30%.

The world’s tallest land mammal has gone under the radar and their numbers have been plummeting

undetected. A number of other species are facing a similar silent extinction including the mountain bongo, cheetah and grey-crowned crane.

The following pages show how Tusk is working with our project partners across Africa to reverse this frightening trend.



ELEPHANT

2016 400,000

1970 1,300,000

BLACK RHINO

2016 2,700

1970 65,000

LION

2016 >25,000

1970 200,000+

GIRAFFE

2016 97,500

1970 163,000

WILD DOG

2016 6,600

1970 7,000

FIGURES ARE APPROXIMATE

Rothschild Giraffe


Murchison Falls National Park is host to 900 Rothschild giraffe, the largest population of the endangered species in the world. With only 1,200 remaining in the wild every individual is important.

In 2011, Tom Okello, the then newly appointed Chief Park Warden of Murchison Falls faced an enormous task. The increase in poaching pressure, through snares and traps laid by bushmeat poachers was growing daily. The number of animals caught in snares was staggering, and it included many giraffe that were trapped by the wires which cut deep into their ankles. Many died. To counter this poaching onslaught Tom had one working car and no veterinary response capability.

Having worked together in Queen Elizabeth National Park, Tom turned to the Uganda Conservation Foundation (UCF) for help. Immediately the Recovery of Murchison Falls project was planned, which included the protection and conservation of the giraffes as a priority. Tusk and other partners quickly supported the project.

Recovery of Murchison Falls

The response included the construction of ranger posts in key areas to block poachers and sustain a long-term presence in the giraffe's core habitats. Semanya, Kabim



THE FORGOTTEN ONES

Rothschild Giraffe Also known as the Ugandan Giraffe (*Giraffa camelopardalis rothschildi*) is one of the giraffe species categorised by IUCN as endangered, with an estimated population of less than 2,500 mature individuals.



ABOVE UCF and UWA rangers on a desnaring patrol

and Punu Rii Ranger Posts were built by UCF. The first two were Marine Ranger Stations manned by newly trained rangers and equipped with patrol boats to allow the marine teams to block poachers from landing their fishing boats and laying snares along the 100 km shoreline. The Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) then added the Ogello and Ayago Ranger Posts.

In the Delta region of Murchison the impact was immediate. Some 23 metric tonnes of snares and wheel traps were found, removed, and destroyed and used in the foundations of the ranger posts and the UCF built Veterinary Laboratory!

The number of animals, including giraffe found in traps dead or alive, dropped from three a day, to three a month.

With the habitats safer and rangers better trained, the UWA and UCF are confident the threat is now under control and, due to the long-term nature of the investments, the future for the region and its wildlife is looking brighter.

Veterinary Response Unit

UCF also helped UWA create a Veterinary Response Unit, by providing a vehicle and Analytics Lab, donating a dart gun and accessories, and laboratory equipment. UWA is now able to respond to incidents involving giraffe, lion and elephant within

24 hours. Before it took weeks, which was always too late.

With the Rothschild giraffes safer, our attention turned to a rash seen on around 30% of the adult giraffes. Thanks to Busch Gardens and the *Wildlife Docs* show on ABC TV, UCF could afford to take samples and analyse the rash and have now ascertained that it is not life-threatening, and is in fact a small parasitic nematode, more usually found on cattle and buffalo. UCF are now following up research about the ecology of the rash, and have started to trial potential treatments.

Looking to the future

Our job has not finished yet; the protection and effectiveness of the law enforcement capability to protect the giraffes needs to be expanded, and better knowledge of their seasonal movement and distribution patterns.

With tourism, the highest earning sector in Uganda's GDP, the large-scale recovery of Murchison Falls and elsewhere is the perfect project to ensure that future generations see a real value in their wildlife and cultural heritage.

MICHAEL KEIGWIN

Founding Trustee of Uganda Conservation Foundation

Cape Vulture

Vultures are the fastest declining bird species globally. Asia has lost 99.9% of their vulture population and Africa is currently facing a vulture crisis.

Much maligned because of its association with death, vultures are critical to the health of our ecosystem. By rapidly consuming carcasses vultures help reduce the spread of diseases and thus keep our environment clean and healthy, which has a direct positive effect on every one of us, as well as our wildlife and livestock.

VulPro — Vulture Programme

VulPro, a Tusk-funded project in South Africa, is actively working to reverse the decline across Africa through its role in addressing and mitigating the threats vultures face, combating population and individual vulture losses, and changing people's negative perceptions. Although the organisation is small, with only six staff members, its spread and impact is far reaching and they have spearheaded many pioneering conservation strategies.

At the organisation's base just outside Pretoria injured, grounded and disabled vultures are taken to the VulPro Centre to assess their condition, treat accordingly and release wherever possible. The follow-up monitoring is just as important and this is done with tracking devices as well as



THE FORGOTTEN ONES

Cape Vulture Approximately 4,000 breeding pairs left and 10,000 individuals globally but already the species has been classified as extinct in Namibia, Swaziland and Zimbabwe as it no longer breeds in these regions.

monitoring at feeding sites, both visually and with the use of camera-traps. Further afield monitoring of the distribution, dispersal and foraging ranges of vultures is undertaken by the small team. This involves the tracking of vultures using patagial (wing) tags and GSM/GPS devices and is not restricted to South Africa alone, but covers Botswana and Namibia too. Over and above researching their ranges, these tracking devices help identify 'hot spot' areas for powerline collisions, electrocutions and powerline roosting spots so that they can be mitigated accordingly, before an incident occurs.

Asian Vulture Crisis

The Asian Vulture Crisis saw the populations of three vulture species plummet and their IUCN status being raised from not endangered to critically endangered in just ten years. Diclofenac, an anti-inflammatory drug routinely used in livestock, was the route cause behind the massive die-off as it was ingested by birds feeding on carcasses and, although safe for cattle, was toxic to

the birds. The work carried out by VulPro in partnership with the University of Pretoria spearheaded the banning of the production of diclofenac in India and Pakistan and the replacement of it with the only known safe non-steroidal anti-inflammatory (NSAID) veterinary drug, Meloxicam. They are continuing this campaign in Africa where diclofenac is still used.

Reversing the decline

Over the last nine years, VulPro has been extremely fortunate to have had the backing of Tusk, a partnership which has grown into a formidable combination of strength, commitment and financial support. The aim of this partnership has been to halt the decline of vultures by stabilising the breeding colonies of both cliff and tree nesting vultures, rehabilitating and releasing vultures to prevent further losses to the population, captive breeding to support existing dwindling populations, and educating the general public of all demographics and age groups about the importance of these very misunderstood and yet hugely important and often overshadowed scavengers.

We simply cannot afford to lose our vultures and the result will be catastrophic if we do. Without conservation intervention right now, the chance of seeing vulture extinctions in our lifetime is a very real possibility.

KERRI WOLTER




Founder of the Vulture Programme



ABOVE Tagged Cape Vulture released from then VulPro facility

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Cheetah



A century ago, cheetahs numbered more than 100,000 and were found across most of Africa and throughout Asia.

Today, the cheetah is Africa’s most endangered big cat. Less than 7,100 adult animals remain, occupying a mere fraction of their historic range. The species is on a precipitous decline, threatened by human-wildlife conflict, habitat loss and illegal wildlife trafficking. But solving the crisis involves addressing a complex web of social, economic and environmental problems and the people who share land with this iconic feline carnivore, as more than 75% of the remaining populations exist outside protected areas.

Cheetah Conservation Fund

Founded in 1990 by Dr Laurie Marker, the Cheetah Conservation Fund (CCF) is a non-profit organisation and a global leader in the research and conservation of cheetahs. CCF’s International Field Research and Education Centre in Otjiwarongo, Namibia, specialises in developing human-predator conflict mitigation strategies and business initiatives to enable humans and cheetah to peacefully co-exist. Situated on a private, 46,353 hectare, integrated livestock-wildlife reserve, the centre’s facilities include a research laboratory; veterinary clinic; large group lecture hall; interactive education centre and museum; a modern Visitor Centre; and a range of overnight guest accommodations for students participating in education programmes and international tourists.

The Foundation is based upon the notion that understanding the cheetah’s biology, ecology, and interactions with people is essential to conserving the species in the wild. Its strategy is a three-pronged process of research, conservation and education, beginning with long-term studies to understand the factors affecting species survival. CCF relies on its findings to form the basis for conservation policies and programmes.



ABOVE A school group visiting the CCF Education facility

CCF also maintains a sanctuary to care for orphan or injured cheetahs; a Model Farm with related agricultural enterprises, including a goat creamery for training purposes; and a 4,000 hectare wildlife holding area, the Bellebeno Game Camp, used for soft-releasing cheetahs before re-introducing them into the wild. CCF’s research facilities include a conservation genetics lab and a Genome Resource Bank housing the world’s largest database of cheetah biological samples. Scientists from around the world access these samples for their research.

THE FORGOTTEN ONES

Cheetah Extinct in 20+ countries. Only found in 23% of their historic African range and, except for a small population in Iran of about 50 individuals, are extinct in their Asian range.

Education holds the key

In Namibia, livestock farmers have traditionally viewed cheetahs as a species that threatens their livelihoods. During the 1970s and 1980s, Namibian farmers removed hundreds of cheetahs from the landscape each year.

Human-wildlife conflict remains one of the greatest threats to the cheetah as ninety percent of the nation’s cheetahs live on farmlands. To mitigate the problem, CCF developed Future Farmers of Africa (FFA) to teach integrated livestock-wildlife management techniques so farmers can make a better living without injuring cheetahs. FFA builds practical knowledge and trains farmers in basic skills. It also introduced the concept of a livestock-guarding dog, a CCF idea which has quickly become one of the most effective tools Namibian farmers have to protect herds of goats and sheep from predation.

CCF uses Anatolian shepherd and Kangal dogs, two exceptionally large Turkish breeds that are fiercely protective. They usually warn-off predators merely with their presence and loud bark alone, but if engaged, they will fight. Farmers who use the dogs report an 80% decrease in

predation rates. CCF has placed more than 650 guarding dogs since the programme began, which are credited with saving hundreds of cheetah lives in Namibia but further afield in Botswana, South Africa and Tanzania.

To address misperceptions about predators and help foster an appreciation for the cheetah and all wildlife, CCF administers an education programme, Future Conservationists of Africa (FCA). Each year, CCF presents events in schools for young learners throughout Namibia. This initiative is of critical importance, as it exposes the nation’s youth to the importance of maintaining healthy ecosystems and instils an appreciation for wildlife.

More than 450,000 students have participated in FCA outreach programmes since 1992. At the Centre, CCF hosts more than 200 students annually for immersive environmental experiences, workshops, and team building exercises.

Illegal Wildlife Trade

A lesser known threat to the cheetah that is slowly gaining awareness is the illegal trade. Cheetahs are often removed from the wild for their body parts or to be sold into the exotic pet trade.

Since 2005, CCF has been monitoring illegal cheetah trafficking and organising confiscations of poached animals through proper authorities. CCF participates in national and international forums to ensure this problem is brought to light and is presently collaborating on a programme to train staff at cheetah-holding facilities in the Horn of Africa and the Arabian Peninsula (where most trafficking occurs) to ensure the proper care for confiscated live animals.

While the world’s fastest land mammal is on a decline throughout most of its historic range, in Namibia the cheetah is thriving. Namibia has approximately one-third of the remaining cheetah population, more than any other nation on Earth. The country is popularly known as the ‘Cheetah Capital of the World’, due in large part to the success of CCF programmes.

SUSAN YANNETTI

External Relations Manager, Cheetah Conservation Fund



Sea Turtles



Much can be learned about the condition of the planet’s environment by looking at sea turtles. They have existed for over 100 million years, and they travel continuously throughout the world’s oceans.

Suddenly, however, they are struggling to survive — largely because of the impact people are having on the planet’s oceans and beaches. Nearly all species of turtles are classified as endangered. Killed for their eggs, meat, skin and shells, sea turtles suffer from poaching and over-exploitation. They face habitat destruction and accidental capture in fishing gear, plus climate change is having an impact on turtle nesting sites.

The Lamu Archipelago on the north coast of Kenya is home to all five sea turtle species: the leatherback and loggerhead turtles use the area as feeding grounds, and the green, hawksbill and Olive Ridley turtles as nesting sites. These species are all classified as either endangered or critically endangered under the IUCN Red Data List and are listed under CITES Appendix 1. Despite enjoying legal protection under the Wildlife and Fisheries acts turtle populations in Kenya have declined by more than 80% over the last 30 years, and 85% of turtle mortalities are estimated to be the result of human activities.

The globally significant population of sea turtles inhabiting the seas around Lamu and its adjacent islands is under threat from a variety of anthropogenic sources including: illegal consumption and exploitation of sea



THE FORGOTTEN ONES

Sea Turtles Kenyan waters are home to five species of sea turtles: Green, Hawksbill, Olive Ridley, Leatherback and Loggerhead — all of which are Red Listed by the IUCN as critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable.

turtle and eggs, degradation of turtle nesting sites through illegal beach developments, and damage to foraging areas (coral reefs and sea-grass beds) from pollution, sedimentation and unsustainable fishing practices. These direct threats result in part from a lack of understanding among stakeholders of the status of sea turtles and the need for their conservation, as well as widespread poverty which drives local communities to overexploit both the turtles and their habitat.

Lamu Marine Conservation Trust (LaMCoT)

LaMCoT is a community-run initiative established to conserve the endangered sea turtles of the Lamu Archipelago. Thanks to a comprehensive education programme LaMCoT have converted the local fishermen from poachers to protectors, creating incentive rewards for every successful tag and release of a turtle and for each egg that hatches from a nest. To date LaMCoT have released 90,183 successful hatchlings and have successfully tagged and released 1,143 turtles with support from Tusk.

LaMCoT encompasses coral reef protection, environmental education, community development, bee keeping and



ABOVE Lamu residents supporting the work of the Lamu Marine Project

ABOVE The CCF Education Centre RIGHT A coalition of cheetah

community efforts to clear rubbish from local beaches — all of which are aimed at achieving sustainable management of the Lamu coastal ecosystem. 741 acres of coral assemblages have been created as foraging areas for the hawksbill turtle. The project has reduced dumping of waste into the sea from the inhabitants of the island by 95% and through the mobile (by boat) LaMCoT Environment Club, they work with six schools using the Tusk PACE books to develop sustainable practices.

The turtle project has inspired leaders in the community to take it upon themselves to create awareness through the wider community and to establish a greater understanding and more sustainable use of the islands' resources. It is small, locally run projects like this which are having an impact on sea turtle populations around Africa.

ATWAA SALIM

Project Manager, Lamu Marine Conservation Trust



TOP Girls from Sheella Pry School ready for the Tusk pull
ABOVE Baby turtles leaving the nest

Grevy's Zebra



What do puppet shows, mud rescues, football matches and camel patrols have in common? They are all activities undertaken by the Grevy's Zebra Warriors in their role as messengers, protectors and ambassadors for the endangered Grevy's zebra of northern Kenya.

An iconic species in Kenya's northern rangelands, the Grevy's zebra (*Equus grevyi*) is one of Africa's most endangered large mammals. The species has undergone a substantial range reduction and is restricted to Kenya and Ethiopia, with Kenya hosting over 80% of the global population. Grevy's zebra numbers have also rapidly declined. Towards the end of the 1970s, the global population of Grevy's zebra was estimated to be 15,000 animals; present-day estimates indicate fewer than 2,500 animals remain.

The Grevy's Zebra Trust (GZT) started in 2007, with the goal of conserving the endangered Grevy's zebra and its fragile habitat in partnership with local communities. Recognising that Grevy's zebra conservation cannot be viewed in isolation from people, the Trust undertakes extensive community outreach to empower communities to carry out their own environmental stewardship. GZT works with all sectors of the community — women, elders, warriors, youth and children — to monitor trends in Grevy's zebra populations,



LEFT Grevy's Zebra in north Kenya
BELOW Grevy's Zebra warriors



THE FORGOTTEN ONES

Grevy's Zebra One of Africa's most endangered large mammals with only 2,350 in Kenya and 230 left in Ethiopia.

improve habitat through better livestock grazing practices, increase conservation awareness, and foster positive attitudes towards the species.

Grevy's Zebra Warriors

With support from Tusk and other partners, GZT employs a team of ten Grevy's Zebra Warriors from the local Samburu and Rendille ethnic groups, who monitor Grevy's zebra, raise awareness, and provide protection to the species. Their outreach to communities has created a large network of local support through which conservation messaging is disseminated and practical conservation action, including dry season water management, mud rescues, and supplementary feeding schemes, is implemented. Camel patrols undertaken by the warriors in the arid and remote lava plateaus of the Laisamis region have resulted in a 50% increase in sightings of Grevy's zebra in the region. In addition, the warriors have been trained in the use of GPS photography for monitoring purposes, which has proved invaluable in providing GZT with an otherwise unattainable understanding of the environment in which the warriors operate.

As part of the warriors' Grevy's zebra monitoring, a secondary objective is achieved through the provision of a grassroots security presence for wildlife on the ground. Through their work, the warriors have become spokespeople within their communities and have gained respect from community members. As a result, they are not only listened to, but their examples are followed by many members of the wider community.

The warriors also engage with schoolchildren where they use puppets to demonstrate the importance of wildlife tolerance, especially regarding access to water resources, by the community. They have also used other communal opportunities, such as warrior football matches, to talk to the communities about conservation.

Another success of the Grevy's Zebra Warrior programme is the conservation workshops convened by GZT that give the communities that the warriors belong to a chance to develop their own solutions to problems they are facing. The conservation knowledge that is disseminated by the GZT team empowers community members with the necessary information to make informed decisions about conservation, land, livestock and wildlife issues. This has resulted in the entire community championing Grevy's zebra conservation efforts across the landscape.

As the next generation of leaders, GZT knows that engaging the warriors in conservation is critical for long-term success. And this approach is working.

ANNE-MARIE GORDON

Grants and Communications Manager, Grevy's Zebra Trust



ABOVE A grey crowned crane being treated by Olivier

Grey-crowned Crane



Over the past four decades, the global population of grey-crowned cranes has crashed, falling by up to 80 per cent. Their situation is so serious that the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) listed them as 'endangered' in 2012.

Kept as pets and ornaments

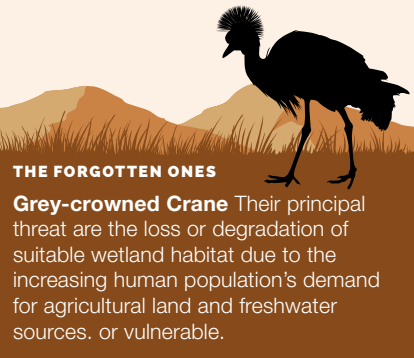
Once plentiful in Rwanda, there are less than 500 cranes in the wild. Ironically it is the bird's symbolism that has led to its downfall. The striking bird — with grey plumage, sharp black and white wings, a crest of golden feathers and bright red throat — is

also a prized status symbol and is linked to wealth and longevity to those who own them. Despite being illegal, grey-crowned cranes are poached from the wild to play the role of living lawn ornaments but most of the birds suffer from stress, injuries and malnutrition, while their eggs and feathers are sometimes sought after for their purported medicinal value. These delicate birds won't breed in captivity, and many die.

Despite being a small country Rwanda has an incredible variety of biodiversity; yet it also has a high population density and extreme poverty. This results in resources and land being overstretched with high competition between people and wildlife. The grey-crowned crane is one species caught in this battle. Most of the marshlands have been drained to make room for agriculture or housing. To compensate for the loss of their habitat to agriculture and construction, many cranes have learned to forage on farmland. This exposes them to toxic agrochemicals or poisoned bait deliberately set by farmers.

Rwanda Wildlife Conservation Association

The Rwanda Wildlife Conservation Association (RWCA) is working to combat the threats faced by the cranes, with particular focus on the illegal trade. Designed and run by Rwandans, who come from local communities and understand their challenges, this project has the key support from the Rwandan government



THE FORGOTTEN ONES

Grey-crowned Crane Their principal threat are the loss or degradation of suitable wetland habitat due to the increasing human population's demand for agricultural land and freshwater sources. or vulnerable.

and international organisations such as Tusk. RWCA believe that a wide range of different strategies are needed to ensure that there is an effective impact. They use a multidisciplinary, holistic approach to target the problem from all angles, ensuring that the impact is long-term and sustainable.

Over the past two years the RWCA has embarked on a nation-wide awareness programme that uses radio and comic books to educate Rwandans about the birds and why they should stay in the wild. A crane registry has been set up to tag those kept as pets, and the organisation has worked with the government to establish an amnesty programme to return any illegally kept birds to a rehabilitation centre in Rwanda’s Akagera National Park. To date over 80 birds have been returned to the wild and several have already borne chicks.

Reversing the illegal trade

Reducing the source of the illegal trade in the birds is a key focus of the work. Their work with local communities around key areas where wild cranes are known to live in Rwanda such as Rugezi marshland has a myriad of strategies with the main aims of raising awareness through roadshow conservation campaigns, increasing law enforcement and providing opportunities for alternative sources of income as a deterrent from poaching. The association helps to steer community members (including ex-poachers) towards alternative sources of food and income through the establishment

of cooperatives and provides opportunities for income-generating farming activities. In return, the ex-poachers commit to give some of their time to act as marsh rangers. With the new income-generating activities, marsh rangers develop sustainable ways of increasing their income and improving their livelihoods so that they do not have to turn to poaching.

Olivier Nsengimana, the founder and driving force behind the RWCA was a finalist in the 2016 Tusk Conservation Awards. Through the awards the project has received well-deserved attention and helped raise awareness of this lesser known endangered species, which at times has been overshadowed by the conservation of species such as the Mountain Gorilla for which Rwanda is much better known.

The driving force behind Olivier’s work is a strong belief that the involvement of the local population in conservation issues is the key to their success and sustainability. “Having the cranes disappear means there is something wrong, a balance that has not been maintained. Conservation is about saving humans as well. If we protect animals in their habitats, we are protecting ourselves. If we fail, we are endangering our children.”

OLIVIER NSENGIMANA DVM, MVETSCI

Founder and Executive Director, Rwanda Wildlife Conservation Association



ABOVE Olivier on an community outreach day

Hirola Antelope

The decline of hirola (*Beatragus hunteri*) has been a concern to conservationists for more than 30 years.

In 2007, the Northern Rangelands Trust (NRT) became involved in the conservation of this species through our support to the 68,000 hectare Ishaqbini Hirola Community Conservancy in north-eastern Kenya, close to the border with Somalia. Ishaqbini conservancy is owned and managed by the local Abdulla Somali community, pastoralist people whose livelihoods depend on their livestock. It is a little known part of Kenya, with poor infrastructure and no tourism despite the diversity and high numbers of wildlife that are found there.

The conservancy employs 38 people from the local community and is managed by a Board of elected community members from the three villages. The conservancy has established infrastructure including a headquarters, airstrip, radio network and security outposts. Community rangers, who have been trained through the Kenya Wildlife Service and NRT, carry out anti-poaching patrols and wildlife monitoring across the conservancy.

Ishaqbini Hirola Community Conservancy

When the conservancy was first established, poaching was a serious problem, mainly by the neighbouring community living along the Tana River. Monitoring by conservancy rangers also revealed high predation rates on hirola in the last remaining stronghold of this species within the conservancy. By 2010, despite the conservancy getting on top of poaching and setting aside a conservation area, the hirola population was not increasing. Rangers also recorded increased sightings of predators, and in particular, lion became resident in the conservancy. It appeared that an unintended consequence of good management by the conservancy was a situation where predators were less disturbed by people so they moved in and the hirola were being predated at a rate that the small hirola population couldn’t sustain.

As a result of this, and following an aerial survey in 2011 which revealed that less than 500 hirola remained in their natural range in Kenya, Ishaqbini and NRT established

THE FORGOTTEN ONES

Hirola Antelope Hirola antelope (*Beatragus hunteri*) are the sole survivor of an entire genus — it is estimated that the current population is less than 500.



ABOVE Two hirola antelope in the Ishaqbini Hirola Community Conservancy

a 2,700 hectare fenced, predator-proof sanctuary for the species in August 2012. The purpose of the sanctuary is to provide a secure area for a viable breeding population as a means of increasing the chances of recovery for this species. A founder population of approximately 48 hirola was established in the sanctuary, alongside other wildlife already in the area. All large predators including cheetah, spotted hyena and leopard were removed from the sanctuary through trapping or darting and released outside the fence.

Drought Crisis

By the end of 2016, the hirola population in the sanctuary had more than doubled to over 110 individuals, with an average annual population growth rate of 20% over the past four years. Annual mortality is low, particularly of calves, in contrast to high calf mortality seen in hirola outside the sanctuary. However, after poor rains for two consecutive seasons the region faced a crisis in late 2016 and, even though we brought in supplementary food, we lost

eight animals to the drought. Despite this, the success of the predator-proof sanctuary as a secure breeding area for hirola has exceeded expectations: the populations of hirola have increased faster than initially projected and we are now embarking on the next phase of releasing selected herds of hirola outside the fence and discussing plans for expansion of the sanctuary with the community.

Tusk was an early supporter of NRT and Ishaqbini and has been instrumental in raising funds for the conservation of this critically endangered species, including sourcing emergency funds for the recent drought. It is our hope that, with the continued strong support and commitment of the Ishaqbini community and with partners like Tusk who can bring greater international attention to the plight of this rare and beautiful animal, the hirola faces a brighter future.

DR JULIET KING

Technical Advisor, Northern Rangelands Trust

Mountain Bongo

During the 1970s a survey conducted by the Kenya Game Department estimated 500 Mountain Bongo were in the Aberdares.

It is difficult to assess how realistic this might have been with little to no scientific equipment available at that time. The subsequent export of bongo to zoos worldwide in the late 1970-80s (notably from the Southern Aberdares) along with a severe outbreak of rinderpest together with dramatic increases in poaching and the destruction of the bongo natural habitat, led to a rapid decline in bongo numbers. By the early 1990s, it was feared bongo were close to extinction.

In 2003, Mike Prettejohn, a bongo specialist, was requested by the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) to investigate the status of the bongo. He undertook some initial surveillance in the Aberdares with a small team of experienced bongo trackers to determine if any bongo were surviving. The work that followed has been highly significant in understanding the plight of the species.

Bongo Surveillance Project

The Bongo Surveillance Project (BSP) was formed in 2005 and over the last ten years has played a major role in preventing the extinction of the mountain bongo in Kenya. The continual, critical monitoring and reporting carried out by a small team of expert surveillance trackers has been widely

THE FORGOTTEN ONES

Mountain Bongo A large male can weigh up to 450 kg, measure almost 8 feet from nose to tail, and can stand almost 5 feet in height.

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



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ABOVE LEFT Pupils at the Kamburaini school ABOVE RIGHT Sarah Watson, Tusk's Director of Programmes, at Kamburaini school's tree planting project

recognised on a local and international basis. The early spoor/dung information collected by BSP and subsequently used for DNA analysis by Cardiff University helped form the information to validate the IUCN 'Critically Endangered' status.

The BSP trackers come from local communities who have gathered experience from many years in these forests and are an integral link into the communities that live in the forest. The work can be very challenging due the mountainous terrain and lack of interaction with the species. Of the current 16 BSP trackers only one has seen a bongo in the wild! Their monitoring is conducted using camera traps and GPS data.

During patrols with KWS they report illegal activities which threaten the bongo, but other species as well. The present day threats to the bongo are primarily forest degradation from timber extraction and poaching, particularly with dogs, that target this secretive animal.

Mountain Bongo Numbers

In 2016 an evaluation of the 1,000+ camera-trap photographs was undertaken to identify the individuals.

This was no easy task as camera-trap photographs are often night photographs and not always very clear. This data, together with tracks and spoor evidence, has helped clarify current bongo numbers.

Aberdares Bongo

The outlook for this group is very optimistic. The Salient/Honi group are growing and it is likely their numbers are now estimated at over 50, with an increasing number of calves.

With increased security, this bongo group have extending their range and have been seen in a wider location across the Salient. Recently the staff at the historic Ark Hotel sighted a bongo on the far side of the Ark's waterhole, in daylight.

An animal was last seen in this location in 1988 so this was very rewarding for the BSP Aberdares team.

Maasai Mau Bongo

The support of the community is paramount in this location, as the group are located on Community Trust land.

BSP have been able to identify up to 18 individual bongo including a number of calves. From the camera-trap analysis and surrounding tracks, there are likely to be an estimated 30 bongo in this area.

In 2016 154 camera-trap photos and 27 video clips were taken of this group and have been an inspiration to the community leaders.

The Future

With Tusk support, BSP has implemented a bongo monitoring and education

programme which has helped change the future for the bongo. With security, frequent monitoring and community support as shown in the Maasai Mau and Aberdares, these groups are getting stronger and their diversity is most encouraging.

In areas such as Eburu where numbers are too low to increase naturally, bongo will need to be introduced. It is critical for any 'introduced' animals that they have limited dependency on humans and that they are in good health. This introduction programme will require complete supervision before a controlled release to the 'safe' forest areas. All these options are currently being evaluated by the Bongo Task Force, headed by KWS.

There is new optimism for the future of the bongo, with two growing populations in the wild and for the potential to develop a captive/wild programme in the future. There's no doubting that the bongo in the wild have come perilously close to extinction but BSP are doing their utmost to turn this around.

JULIETTE SHEARS

On behalf of Bongo Surveillance Project

African Wild Dog



The African wild dog painted dog population (also known as Painted Dogs due to their unusual colouring) has reduced to little more than 1% of its former estimated population in just 100 years. It is believed that fewer than 7,000 now remain in the wilds of Africa.

Painted Dog Conservation (PDC) is based in Zimbabwe, which is home to an estimated 700 – 800 painted dogs and thus is considered to be home to one of the last viable painted dog populations on the planet. Situated adjacent to Hwange National Park, PDC works on the hard edge of conservation, employing anti-poaching scouts and monitoring six packs of painted dogs on a daily basis. These direct-action strategies are backed up by a world-class education and awareness programme that reaches more than 15,000 people a year.

Tusk have supported PDC for more than 15 years and it is during this period that PDC has grown into what many consider is a model for conservation. The charity funded the PDC anti-poaching unit from day one. These brave men and women patrol over an area of some 4000km² and have collected more than 30,000 snares. These deadly traps are made from a simple length of wire or cable and often set along game paths leading to waterholes. It is estimated that 30,000 snares would kill more than 3,000 animals.

Iganyana Children's Bush Camp

The Iganyana Children's Bush Camp is the focal point of PDC's world-class education and awareness programme. More than 1,000 children a year attend the camp,

which operates a four day residential programme that aims to inspire the children and create within them an emotional attachment to the beauty and complexity of nature. PDC's skilled educators teach local children conservation concepts, an understanding of ecological relationships, the value of biodiversity, and an appreciation of the role painted dogs play in ecosystem.

The Iganyana Children's Bush Camp was established with and maintained by support from Tusk. Bruce Lombardo, an American naturalist and specialist in interpretive guiding, designed the exceptional programme. Bruce states "Painted Dog Conservation's bush camp programme is an unparalleled educational opportunity for local children that will have a significantly positive impact on conservation endeavours in the area by encouraging a stakeholder attitude in local communities over time.

Whereas before, locals have been expected to protect something that they had no direct experience with, no emotional attachment to and received no direct benefit from, short of conducting illegal activities, bush camp *alumni* will increasingly represent a new generation of villagers over time."



THE FORGOTTEN ONES

The Painted Dog Also known as the African Wild Dog, can trace its ancestry back some 40 million years to Miacis, a small carnivorous animal with short legs and a long body. The Civet is a direct descendant.

Living with wildlife

At the heart of PDC is the conviction that conservation organisations must provide real benefit to local communities that live side by side with the wildlife. PDC meets this conviction by employing from the local communities, running and extensive HIV/AIDS programme, drilling boreholes to provide clean reliable sources of water and assisting with the development of nutritional gardens alongside these boreholes.

The effectiveness of these programmes is there to see. PDC is highly regarded within the community and a recent incident, when the painted dogs killed a goat, underlines that PDC is on track. The PDC team visited the elderly man who had lost the goat, expecting to hear demands for compensation and retribution. Even the PDC staff were astonished and delighted by the passion with which the aggrieved man talked about PDC, about the painted dogs and all they are doing for his people. He ended saying: "the loss of one goat is nothing compared to what the (painted) dogs do for our children."

As powerful a testament as you can get to support PDC's community-based conservation. Still there is a long way to go to ensure that the painted dogs and all wildlife have an environment in which they can thrive.

PETER BLINSTON

Executive Director, Painted Dog Conservation



ABOVE PDC anti-snaring patrol ABOVE RIGHT Pupils studying at the Iganyana Children's Bush Camp ABOVE Collecting clean water from a PDC sponsored community project

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Western Lowland Gorilla

Western lowland gorillas (*Gorilla gorilla gorilla*) are found across a landscape of approximately 655,000 km² of equatorial Africa, including Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Angola, Republic of Congo, Central African Republic, and Gabon.

Despite there currently being about 150,000 western lowland gorillas in the wild, they are classified as critically endangered because of the rapid decline they are experiencing due to the major threats of habitat loss, disease, and poaching. The forests where gorillas live are quickly disappearing largely due to the logging industry and the expansion of industrial scale agriculture for products including palm oil.

Increased access to remote areas leads to increased illegal hunting as well as increased potential for disease transmission between gorillas and humans. It takes a long time for gorillas to recover from a decline in

population size because they have a very slow growth rate. Specifically, female gorillas start to reproduce only around 12 years of age, they have one offspring about every five years, and one offspring in three will not survive to adulthood.

Successful conservation strategies typically take a multifaceted approach, which may include research and tourism. Research provides the baseline information concerning the natural ecological and behavioral repertoire of a species and it provides a measure of the effectiveness of conservation strategies. Responsibly run great ape tourism in the wild offers a win-win situation because it generates revenue for conservation, it provides protection for and raises awareness about apes.

The Loango Gorilla Project

The Loango Gorilla Project, formed in collaboration with the Gabonese National Park Authorities, aims to better understand the ecology and behaviour of western gorillas and to establish gorilla tourism. Loango National Park is ecologically unique and distinct from other locations where western gorillas have been studied, providing an opportunity to better understand the ecological and behavioural flexibility possible as well as provide useful information to assist in their conservation on both a local and regional level.

Funding from Tusk has assisted in providing staff salaries, equipment, and the basic maintenance of the project. The project assists with community development for our Gabonese staff by



ABOVE Western Lowland gorillas in the Loango Reserve

providing employment opportunities. Many of our staff are pygmies, a group that has been marginalised across Africa. However in Loango their traditional knowledge of the rainforest is key to the success of the tourism and monitoring work where they have successfully habituated one group of western gorillas containing 16 members. Non-invasive techniques including camera traps and genetic analysis of faecal samples are used to monitor the presence of other gorillas in the study site.

Gorilla Tourism

In collaboration with the Gabonese park service, tourist visits to the gorillas began in June 2016 and have been steadily increasing in 2017. Gorilla tourism will not only help economically on the local and national level, but it will also raise awareness of the importance of conserving Loango and rainforests throughout central Africa. Conservation efforts focused on protecting western gorillas and their habitat have a broader effect of conserving the forests that also contain forest elephants, chimpanzees, and many other species.

Ultimately, conservation efforts for gorillas do not require rocket science but intense efforts to work with local communities, industry, and governments on national and international levels so we prevent further decline of gorillas in the central African forests.

MARTHA M. ROBBINS PHD

Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology

The Giant Sable

The giant sable antelope is regarded as the natural national symbol in Angola and occurs nowhere else in the world.

The species is critically endangered and its populations have collapsed by more than 90% during the civil war from 1975 to 2002. Unfortunately, the war also impacted severely on the two protected areas where the species occur, namely Cangandala National Park and Luando Nature Strict Reserve, which became abandoned, had the infrastructures destroyed and became exposed to poaching.

Since the war ended in 2002 the recovery has been slow, hampered by lack of formal park management and law enforcement, and by escalating poaching to fuel the bushmeat trade at unsustainable levels. A lot of poaching is done with the use of shotguns and automatic weapons, but the most insidious and likely the most damaging, results from the use of foot-traps and cable-snares placed around waterholes. As result many sable are killed every year and a lot more become crippled and are lost for breeding.

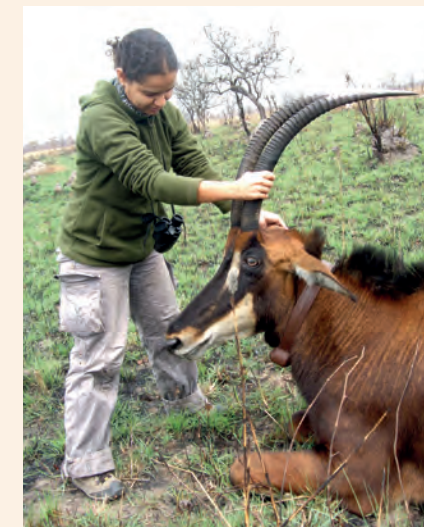
Giant Sable Conservation Project

Launched in 2003, the giant sable conservation project has been leading the efforts to protect and study the species *in situ*. As the implementing agency coordinating the project, the Kissama Foundation assists the Angolan Government by developing strategies and executing specific activities to protect the sable and its habitat. The Foundation has successfully implemented a series of ambitious conservation tasks, such as building fenced camps, undertaking several aerial



THE FORGOTTEN ONES

The Giant Sable Occurs only in Angola, in two protected areas — Cangandala National Park and Luando Nature Strict Reserve.



ABOVE Collaring a Roan Antelope
BELOW Pedro Vaz Pinto from Kissama Foundation collaring a bit male sable antelope bull

surveys and capture operations for animal immobilisation and marking, and relocations between the two study areas. The Kissama Foundation is also promoting scientific research associated with the giant sable on ecology and genetics as well as through educational materials to raise awareness on the need for biodiversity protection.

Shepherd Programme

A crucial component developed by the Kissama Foundation is the shepherd programme. This programme builds on the involvement of local residents in the almost complete absence of formal park management authorities on the ground. Members of the local communities were trained and hired to be the giant sable guardians or 'shepherds', becoming simultaneously research assistants and semi-official law enforcement agents recognised by Government.

The shepherd programme has been a huge success, as the shepherds have been uplifted and are proud of their roles, and at the same time are providing a much-needed service to help curb poaching and assist the conservation initiatives. The Kissama Foundation aims to expand the programme in subsequent months, investing in more, better training and providing new equipment. The ultimate goal is to have the shepherds formally integrated into the park management, once established.

Manuel Sacaia

Tusk has been a partner to the giant sable conservation project over the years, supporting the shepherd programme in Luando financially and allowing the purchase of a quad bike which is still in use in the reserve. More recently, one of the most notable of the giant sable shepherds, Manuel Sacaia, was awarded the prestigious Tusk Wildlife Ranger Award in 2016. The high visibility of this award and the related support to the shepherds channelled by Tusk is expected to play a decisive role in boosting the conservation efforts in the future.

PEDRO VAZ PINTO

Project Coordinator, Kissama Foundation



THE FORGOTTEN ONES

Western Lowland Gorilla Despite there being about 150,000 in the wild, they are classified as critically endangered because of their rapid decline due to the threats of habitat loss, disease, and poaching.



Time for change

In an impassioned speech broadcast live from The View at The Shard — Europe’s tallest building — on the eve of the 17th CITES conference in September 2016, Prince William urged a

global audience to join him in the fight to save endangered species from extinction at the hands of criminal syndicates profiting from the £20 billion a year illegal wildlife trade.

Speaking at Tusk’s ‘Time For Change’ event, Prince William said, “When I was born there were one million elephants roaming Africa. By the time my daughter Charlotte was born, the numbers of savannah elephants had crashed to just 350,000. And at the current pace of illegal poaching, when Charlotte turns 25 the African elephant will be gone from the wild.”

The charity’s Royal Patron, who has long campaigned against the illegal wildlife trade, used his first speech to be broadcast live on Facebook to add, “This crisis is not just about animals — this crisis is about people. It is some of the world’s poorest peoples who will suffer when their natural resources are stripped from them illegally and brutally.”

With over 1,000 rangers killed over the last decade fighting the war against poachers, it is time said Prince William “.... to say that ivory is a symbol of destruction, not of luxury and not something that anyone needs to sell or trade. Indeed I would challenge anyone, who knows the truth of how these wildlife products are obtained to justify desiring them.”

The Prince was joined in London by senior UK political figures, Andrea Leadsom, the Secretary of State for the Environment, former Foreign Secretary, Lord Hague, and former Secretary of State, Owen Paterson. Broadcaster Hugh Fearnley Whitingstall opened the event and invited speeches from CITES Secretary General, John Scanlon via satellite in Johannesburg and from Tokyo by the event’s sponsor and Japanese

philanthropist, Dr Haruhisa Handa.

Dr Handa generously offered the support of his ISPS Handa foundation to enable Tusk to stage the simultaneous global event. He told the audience, “I do not wish to be part of a generation, who knew what was happening and yet did nothing. That would be a terrible crime.”

Tusk is extremely grateful to the additional event sponsors Land Rover, Avios and Pol Roger, as well as CTN Communications, the South African Institute of International Affairs and Stop Ivory for their support in staging this unique event.

CHARLIE MAYHEW
CEO Tusk Trust

UK viewpoints on the Ivory Trade

When I was Secretary of State at DEFRA, I visited Kenya to see for myself the shocking decline in Africa’s elephant population.

An elephant is lost every 15 minutes and the sight and stench of these magnificent creatures turned senselessly into horrendous, rotting carcasses disgusts me still.

Following that visit, I worked closely with the then Foreign Secretary, William Hague, to tackle the practice of elephant poaching. We understood that such an ambitious project required global agreement, and used the extraordinary scope of the UK’s international influence to convene the London Conference on the Illegal Wildlife Trade at Lancaster House in 2014. The London Conference was the biggest ever of its kind, bringing together over 40 countries. It agreed a strategy to prevent poaching: improving enforcement, reducing market demand and supporting communities to find viable alternatives.

The London Declaration also saw the creation of the Elephant Protection Initiative by five African leaders, calling for domestic ivory markets to close and support for elephant conservation under a common platform.

Since 2014, further conferences have been held in Botswana and Hanoi, from which we have seen a number of positive steps. In Hanoi, the Environment Secretary, Andrea Leadsom, committed an additional £13 million of funding to tackle the trade, and announced the Government’s proposals for a consultation to close our domestic ivory market. These measures are, of course, immensely welcome.

Internationally, the US domestic market closed last summer, with workable, pragmatic exemptions for some antiques. China — the largest market in the world — is committed to act before the end of the year. We saw the first concrete signs of this commitment at the end of March, when the closure of a third of Chinese ivory factories and retail stores was announced.

Set against this commendable global progress, the UK must continue to ensure that we do not fall behind. With the Illegal Wildlife Trade Conference returning to London in 2018, the gaze of the international community will be firmly upon us once again. We must take action to prove to the world that we are willing and able to lead on this issue as we have done before.

DEFRA will shortly be launching its consultation on a UK ivory ban, which was announced in September. Since that announcement and a debate in Westminster Hall in February, a great deal of effort has gone on behind the scenes, with members of the Government, MPs, conservationists and representatives of the antiques trade striving to find a common workable position which can be agreed upon and implemented rapidly.

Tusk is a key conservation charity, which has been instrumental in highlighting the horrific consequences of the ivory trade. At your Time for Change event last September, your patron HRH The Duke of Cambridge spoke powerfully to draw global attention to the shocking damage done by poaching. Such tireless work has put real pressure on policy makers.

As the DEFRA consultation opens, we must ensure that all this international effort is translated into decisive, practical actions, which will stop poaching and save today’s elephants.

RT HON OWEN PATERSON MP
Former UK Secretary of State for Environment

ABOVE LEFT Part of 105 tonnes of ivory being burnt at the great ivory burn in Nairobi, April 2016
ABOVE Hugh Fearnley-Whitingstall presenting the Tusk Time for Change live debate head of the COP17 event
LEFT Guests at the top of The Shard

This article first appeared in The Independent on 30th January 2017. Reprinted here with kind permission.

The UK must become a global leader in the fight against poaching

After the surprises of 2016, both at home and abroad, 2017 will be a year of change. But there is some trepidation as to what it might bring. However, for elephants, 2017 has unquestionably got off to a good start.

Two good news stories over the Christmas break didn't get the attention they deserve. First, Hong Kong confirmed its timetable for enacting a ban on ivory sales. Legislation will be introduced in early 2017, kicking off a three-step plan of increasing restrictions culminating in a total ban on all ivory sales in 2021.

This news was followed by the major announcement from the Chinese Government that it will close its domestic ivory market by the end of 2017. This has rightly been heralded as a game changer for the future of elephants. The overwhelming majority of ivory traded across the world is destined for China. The closure of China's ivory market will strike a body blow to the global ivory trade and the horrors of the bloody poaching it drives. The Duke of Cambridge was not exaggerating when he said that China's decision 'could be a turning point in the race to save elephants from extinction.'

The symbolic importance of China's announcement should be noted as well. China first committed to closing its domestic ivory market in 2015, and this announcement delivers on this promise. Consumer demand for ivory in China is driven by its status as a luxury product and a status symbol. This determined action from the Chinese Government shows a commitment to valuing wildlife over jewellery and furniture. It recognises that a live elephant is always worth more than ivory products. This cultural change is vital if we are to end the ivory trade once and for all.

China has set the ball rolling. The US has already stepped up; France is taking forward new laws and, while Hong Kong's timetable seems overly slow, governments worldwide are acting to close ivory markets in their own jurisdictions. This concerted action will make 2017 the year that domestic ivory markets are finally closed.

Alarminglly, the UK is one of the few exceptions to this global effort. With one of the largest remaining ivory markets globally, and a longstanding commitment to press for a total ban on ivory sales, the British Government has a duty to act and to do so without delay. In September last year, following pressure from other countries and NGOs, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs finally



announced that it would consult on the closure of only a small segment of the UK ivory market: the very smallest token step it could take. The Government has been asked to act at a speed and scope commensurate with other countries, but we are now beginning 2017 without clarity of how and when the British ivory market will be shut.

The UK has a proud reputation as a global leader in wildlife conservation. In 2014 we hosted the first International Conference on Illegal Wildlife Trade, at which the leaders of five African countries launched the groundbreaking Elephant Protection Initiative (EPI), calling for governments to close their domestic ivory markets. The UK should rightly be proud of the EPI's success: with a growing membership of 16 African countries at Presidential level, the declared support of all major NGOs operating in the field and a dedicated joint-secretariat provided by Stop Ivory and Conservation International, it has emerged as a new paradigm of African-led, partnership-based and results-oriented delivery to stop the ivory trade and secure a meaningful future for elephants and the people who live alongside them.

Initiatives such as the Elephant Crisis Fund and the Giants' Club are also delivering increasingly effective work at the

front line to stop the killing and trafficking of elephants.

But this leadership internationally is being undermined by our failure to act at home. Speaking in September, the Environment Secretary Andrea Leadsom commended the UK for its "strong record as a global leader in the fight against the illegal wildlife trade" and challenged other countries to match the UK's record. However, the reality is that other countries are steaming ahead of us when it comes to tackling the ivory trade. They have absorbed the evidence, set out their plans and put them into action — while the UK is still obfuscating, waiting to consult on next steps.

There are no clear reasons for this delay. The Conservative Party committed to a 'total ban on ivory sales' in its 2010 and 2015 manifestos. The last Government's leadership under both Lord Hague and Owen Paterson MP was passionate and Foreign Secretary Boris Johnson has spoken eloquently and stridently about the urgent need for us to deliver change at home without delay. It is also one of the few issues on which there is genuine consensus on across party lines, with all major parties in Parliament united on the need for an ivory ban. Moreover, there is undeniable public support — recent polling found that 80% of the UK public think buying and selling ivory in the UK should be banned, while a petition on the Parliament website calling

for a total ban has received over 100,000 signatures meaning the issue will be debated by the Government. With domestic and international consensus united around the need to close ivory markets, many of us are at a loss to explain the UK's ongoing inaction.

While the UK hesitates, it's clear that elephants cannot afford to wait for action. Figures published in August 2016 showed that savanna elephant populations declined by 30% between 2007 and 2014, with more than 140,000 elephants lost. The huge sums made from the illegal ivory trade are also fuelling global criminal activity including trafficking. As long as markets for ivory

products exist, elephants will never be safe and the prospects for rural communities across Africa will be blighted.

Since the Government announced the consultation, 10,000 further elephants have been butchered across Africa for their tusks. While the consultation must be welcomed as an opportunity for the UK to take real action, the current scope is too narrow and the timetable too slow to be meaningful. The Government must use this consultation process to look beyond its current proposals and instead set out its plan for total market closure following the examples of China and America.

It is within our power to close the UK

ivory market and to do so quickly. We must choose now to ensure that 2017 is the year that elephants are finally valued over their ivory.

ALEXANDER RHODES

Trustee of Tusk Trust and former CEO Stop Ivory

ABOVE LEFT HRH The Duke of Cambridge with Lord Hague, The Rt Hon Andrea Leadsom Secretary of State for Environment and The Rt Hon Owen Paterson MP at the Tusk Shard event

TOP Dr Haruhisa Handa addressing the audience in Japan

ABOVE HRH The Duke of Cambridge with some young supporters at The Shard



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ABOVE & BEYOND



Counter-poaching training in Africa

Where poaching in Africa has been successfully reduced, it has often been achieved through the large-scale deployment of rangers on the perimeter of protected areas or through small, highly trained and motivated units that can track and intercept poachers.

Yet too few ranger teams have the capacity to track and intercept, despite considerable investment in alternative anti-poaching

approaches over the years. When combined with established informant networks around protected areas, it has also proven possible to disrupt poachers in their ‘rest’ areas, as well as when active, to great effect. The most successful wildlife protection initiatives combine these two approaches with significant and sensitive investment in community development.

These were the key findings from a fact-finding mission to review how intelligence is supporting anti-poaching operations in four African countries — South Africa, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Tanzania — which I conducted with my colleague Touko Sandström in 2014. Together we formed the Counter-Poaching Coordination Team to implement our recommendations wherever we could.

With the generous support of the Prince of Wales’s Charitable Foundation, and facilitated by Tusk, we were able to conduct two trial projects in 2015 and one in early 2016. Fifty-five rangers from six countries (Malawi, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) were trained in basic-level interception tracking, during three separate training sessions, and an information sharing strategy for the African Parks Network was completed.

Over a relatively short period since they took place, the trial projects have already been a factor in some significant successes for the protected areas concerned.

Zimbabwe’s Savé Valley Conservancy have reported a reduction of poaching to incidental levels since the first two training sessions held there contributed towards the

disruption of most of the major poaching groups in Zimbabwe.

Liwonde National Park in Malawi had been losing two elephant a week and the occasional rhino. Since June 2016 there have been no losses after rangers started receiving training earlier that year. The Park authorities have also reported a drastic increase in the distances covered by rangers who took part in the training, who previously believed that 3 – 4 km was the greatest distance achievable in one day, but now regularly cover 15 – 20 km.

Rangers at Majete National Park, also in Malawi, have also lost no rhino or elephant since they too were trained last March, and they have reported a significant increase in disruptions of poaching attempts and arrests of those involved.

The success of the trial projects helped us — through Tusk — to secure a significant two-year grant from the UK Government through the IWT Challenge Fund, for an ambitious programme to extend the training to rangers and information officers from at least 14 different protected areas across six African countries (many of them managed by African Parks, the project’s main partner organisation). With extra support from the Rufford Foundation, the project began in April 2016. As the training comes to a close this year, 140 rangers have been trained to a basic level of interception tracking, 96 of which are receiving further training to an intermediate level. Advanced level training is then being delivered to 36 of these rangers, so that they can lead anti-poaching operations and train their

colleagues to ensure the sustainability of the initiative. Meanwhile, 16 information officers from six protected areas have received expert training in information gathering and analysis, and a network is being established for sharing information between them.

We look forward to reporting back next year on the difference that all of this has made.

LUKE TOWNSEND
Counter-poaching Coordinator

ABOVE Counter-poaching training in Malawi

Tusk Conservation Awards 2016

Prince William honours Africa’s frontline heroes

The V&A Museum was host to a gala ceremony to celebrate the extraordinary lives of five men and women dedicated to the survival of Africa’s endangered wildlife.

Tusk’s Royal Patron HRH The Duke of Cambridge was joined by Sir David Attenborough to honour their work and achievements at the fourth annual Tusk Conservation Awards, hosted by Kate Silverton.

In a speech The Duke said, “As ever, tonight I have been humbled by the sheer dedication and commitment that all of our 2016 nominees have shown, in preserving — against the odds — our precious natural world. Their work is dangerous but vitally important – and we are immensely grateful for it.”

Attended by many of the charity’s high profile supporters and Tusk Patrons including Ronnie Wood, Deborah Meaden, Katherine Jenkins and Bear Grylls, the finalists, Chinese, Rwandan and Angolan Ambassadors and Tusk’s key supporters enjoyed a champagne reception before taking their seats in the Raphael Room for the Awards ceremony.

At the end of the ceremony there was a surprise award when the Prince turned the tables on Sir David, offering the legendary natural history broadcaster heartfelt thanks for his ‘immense contribution’ to conservation and for inspiring generations around the globe to care for the natural world.

Sir David proceeded to make a powerful and totally impromptu speech which the audience acknowledged with a standing ovation.

“It has always been an immense privilege and honour to host the Tusk awards. It’s such a delight to meet these exceptional people, to hear their stories and to be part of an evening which celebrates their achievements so warmly.

These dedicated custodians of our natural world work selflessly without thought of praise or recognition which is why the Tusk Awards are so wonderful. They shine a spotlight on the very people, places and issues that deserve it the most.

KATE SILVERTON
BBC Presenter and Journalist



ABOVE The V&A Museum in London RIGHT Tusk Conservation Awards 2016 finalists L to R Rachel McRobb, John Kahekwa, Olivier Nsengimana, Cathy Dreyer, Manuel Saciaia





ABOVE, CLOCKWISE H.E Liu Xiaoming Chinese Ambassador to the UK with Tusk CEO Charlie Mayhew and Hendrik and Lorette du Toit from Investec; Deborah Meaden, Tusk Patron and Trustee; John Kahekwa, winner of the Prince William Award for Conservation, with HRH The Duke of Cambridge; HRH The Duke of Cambridge making a speech; Dr Karen Ross and Ali Kaka, both Award judges, either side of Dr John Scanlon, Director General of CITES

ABOVE, CLOCKWISE Kate Silverton, Mike Heron, Katherine Jenkins and Andrew Levitas; Wendy Breck, Board Member of Tusk USA, with Alan Rogers; Cathy Dreyer making her acceptance speech; Sally and Ronnie Wood with Sir David Attenborough; Bear Grylls, Tusk Patron

PRINCE WILLIAM AWARD FOR CONSERVATION IN AFRICA WINNER

John Kahekwa

Born near the Kahuzi-Biega National Park's (KBNP) headquarters office, John at the age of ten watched a film about the endemic Grauer's (eastern lowland) gorillas and dreamed of working for the park.

His dream became a reality when soon after finishing school he was employed as a tracker and quickly forged a life-long love and appreciation for the species. John soon became KBNP's chief tracker and for some twenty years he served as the Chief Gorilla Habituation Officer. Throughout the 1980s-1990s he was responsible for the habituation of several gorilla groups, who were visited by countless tourists from around the world. Under John's careful guidance, these fortunate visitors learned to appreciate the precious yet vulnerable wildlife of the Congo.

Unfortunately, during the long and vicious civil war in eastern DRC, many of the gorillas John knew by name were slaughtered by different armed groups who occupied the National Park. The poaching climaxed when the country's most famous gorilla was killed, Maheshe, a silverback who was featured on the Congolese 5,000 franc banknote. Nevertheless, John and his crew did not



give up and during the war they managed to save approximately 50% of the gorillas in the highland sector of the Park from being killed. Today, thanks to the strong conservation efforts in this sector of the park, the gorilla population is slowly recuperating and even growing in numbers.

John is one of the most knowledgeable people in Central Africa with regards to gorilla biology and behaviour and is a dedicated, hard-working conservationist as well as a published scientist. After years in which he witnessed the encroachment of the human population on the park and the slow destruction of the natural environment, John decided to establish a local NGO that

would work hand-in-hand with the local communities in finding sustainable solutions for their needs while at the same time educating them about and engaging them in the protection of the natural resources for the next generations.

In 1992, John founded the Pole Pole Foundation. Pole Pole means 'go slowly' in Swahili and this exemplifies the long-term approach that John has taken to achieving successful, sustainable conservation. The logo of the organisation shows gorillas and people standing on either side of a tree reflecting his belief that communities, the forest and the gorillas are inseparable; to help one you must help all three.

For more than two decades, John and his organisation have implemented numerous projects in the communities surrounding the KBNP, including environmental education, construction of schools, vocational training of former poachers and tree planting. Four million trees have been planted to create a buffer

zone between community farmland and the park which serves multiple purposes. It helps to keep people out of the park and the gorillas safe; provides sustainable firewood for communities; and amid the trees, food cropping and livestock programmes are being run, to provide alternative sources of protein to stop bushmeat hunting.

Unfortunately, the wildlife of the Maiko-Tayna-Kahuzi-Biega Landscape is still in extreme danger of extinction due to continued presence of various armed groups, poachers and illegal miners within the protected areas. In the KBNP and surrounding forests (with the exception of the protected highland sector, which comprises 10% of the park), the Grauer's gorilla population is estimated to have declined by 77% since the mid-1990s.

Saving the wildlife in this region, which is still unstable in terms of security, requires brave, local and experienced professionals, who are able to tackle this immense challenge despite the different hazards associated with the task, such as dealing with rebel forces and illegal miners. Furthermore, the local population in this region lives in extreme poverty, having suffered more than 20 years of war and hardships. Working with people in such conditions is extremely challenging and requires someone with whom the local communities can build trust and agree to cooperate. John Kahekwa, being a member of that community and having spent more than thirty years in the field, is such a person.

TUSK AWARD FOR CONSERVATION IN AFRICA WINNER

Cathy Dreyer

Cathy Dreyer started her career at the age of twenty-two with South African National Parks (SANParks) as a nature conservation student in the Addo Elephant National Park.

During the course of her practical year she assisted Dr Pete Morkel with the capture and boma training of black rhino that were being relocated between parks. This was

to become a turning point in her life as she developed a deep, lifelong passion for the species which has since carved her career in conservation.

Seeing the potential in the young student SANParks Veterinary Wildlife Services unit offered Cathy a permanent position as a Veterinary Technologist. Although this was a profession in which she was not formally trained, Cathy took the opportunity with open arms and excelled in both the veterinary and operational side of the capture unit, becoming a stalwart of the team.

The work ranged from general maintenance of the equipment to building capture bomas; animal husbandry to assisting with laboratory and clinical work. She was one of the pivots in the mass capture team which moved over 30,000 plains game throughout her period of employment. During this time she became actively involved in the veterinary aspects of various conservation and breeding projects such as the Kruger buffalo breeding



project and the Back To Africa sable antelope project.

It was a great loss to the organisation when, in 2012 Cathy decided to leave after 14 years with SANParks, to take up a position with Eastern Cape Parks and Tourism Agency as the Conservation Manager for Great Fish River Nature Reserve. Her role is as the custodian of one of the world's most significant rhino populations – here her passion and drive to protect rhino has found a worthy home.

During her relatively short career Cathy has been an integral part of many successful wildlife relocation projects, both nationally and internationally, including the translocation and reintroduction of black rhino to North Luangwa, Zambia, Okavango delta, Botswana, Majete Game Reserve, Malawi and Mkomazi Game Reserve, Tanzania.

She was instrumental in the Black Rhino Range Expansion Project (BRREP) where black rhino have been relocated out of the Great Fish River Game Reserve and the transfrontier relocation of game from Kruger National Park to Limpopo National Park, Mozambique.

Cathy's success has been totally through her own efforts and as a woman she has had far greater challenges than most. She is a clear example of the commitment and future of young African leadership in conservation in Africa: "I am driven by the need to feel that I am making a difference and contributing meaningfully to conservation".

TUSK WILDLIFE RANGER AWARD

Manuel Sacaia

Manuel Sacaia has faced armed soldiers, poachers, steel-jawed traps and even a hungry lion in a life spent protecting Angola's iconic giant sable antelope.

Manuel was only a teenager working as a ranger when Angola's civil war broke out in 1979. Rebel fighters detained him after invading the area, but he managed a daring nighttime escape walking for 60 kms through the bush and swimming to safety across the crocodile infested Luando river. He later returned to the abandoned reserve with his family and monitored the last antelope herds in his spare time.

For the past 45 years Luando Reserve has evolved from a relatively well-protected conservation area, into a war zone and abandoned heavily poached territory. Today the reserve is slowly recovering and the wildlife is returning. Manuel has been the one consistent presence throughout and it's quite possible that without his knowledge of the local environment, personal commitment and physical resilience, the giant sable antelope would be extinct or beyond the point of recovery.

When the war ended in 2002 he returned to Luando. The Government didn't reappoint or deploy rangers into the reserve, so he became a self-appointed informal, unpaid

ranger. In 2008 he was integrated into the Giant Sable Shepherd Team — guardians of the giant sable antelope — managed by the Kissama Foundation. Considering his skills and performance, he quickly became the group leader and was instrumental in the rediscovery of the giant sable in Luando, which has been key to Kissama's current conservation programmes.

At the time only nine females had survived the civil war in Cangandala National Park, and the recovery of the species was dependent on the situation in Luando. Between 2002 and 2009 all surveys in Luando failed to find any sable, and witness accounts repeatedly proved wrong. It was Manuel who insisted he knew where the last herds were, and in 2009 he led conservationists to the site where tracks were seen. Dung samples were collected and the DNA proved to be that of the giant sable. A few months later in that very same spot the first bull was spotted by helicopter and subsequently translocated to Cangandala. Two years later he was guarding three captured giant sables when a lion crept up to their makeshift pen. Manuel climbed up a tree, but fell-down, bumping his head so hard that today he still suffers headaches!

Now aged over seventy years old, Manuel regularly patrols and monitors the area where three of the last five herds of giant sable survive, making him responsible for approximately half of the remaining population of this iconic and critically endangered antelope.



TUSK AWARD FOR CONSERVATION IN AFRICA — FINALISTS

Olivier Nsengimana Rachel McRobb

“ Iconic endangered species often receive a lot of recognition and support but there are also lesser known smaller species that also need our help.

The driving force behind my work is a strong belief that the involvement of the local population in conservation issues is the key to their success and sustainability.

Being a finalist for this award is confirmation that what we are doing is making a difference. It shows me that there are people out there around the world who support me and my team and this morale boost will help us keep going through the hard times when it is easy to lose motivation. Being a finalist has given me the confidence, power and motivation to keep doing what I started to make sure I achieve my aims.

OLIVIER NSENGIMANA
Rwanda Wildlife Conservation Association

“ The notification that I was a finalist for the Tusk Award came as a deep surprise. It took all day for me to register properly that I had been nominated — I read the email many times just to make sure they had the right person!

It made me realise that there are so many people out there who care about this planet, who dedicate their lives to protecting it and the different species that matter most to them.

The evening itself was magic and a thrill being in the presence of so many amazing people. Meeting Sir David Attenborough is, of course, something I will never forget! We need people like this to highlight Africa's conservation challenges. They are doing such an extraordinary job that without them our task on the ground would be so much harder.

I am one of those lucky people in life who finds fulfillment just being in wild places surrounded by wildlife. The possibility of

losing this in South Luangwa and other parts of Zambia are simply enough for me to fight the daily battles involved in running a wildlife conservation NGO in Africa and managing an anti-poaching unit. I am most proud of the fact that it's a fully Zambian NGO and fully Zambian staffed.

For our organisation, Conservation South Luangwa, being a Tusk finalist has helped attain recognition that we are a committed and serious conservation partner in Zambia working hard to protect South Luangwa.

In the future, I hope that it will continue to bring publicity to Zambia and the need to protect Luangwa's iconic wilderness, the work we do and of course help raise the much needed finances to do this.

RACHEL McROBB
Conservation South Luangwa





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Tusk Conservation Awards

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Hear what the winners had to say about the Awards night

“ It was with great happiness and pride that I accepted the Prince William Award for Conservation and the ceremony was a wonderful night for me. The award is helping the POPOF to continue the tree planting work in the fields of local communities and to sustain the environmental education to the pygmy community.

This year we have hosted the first groups of pygmy ladies in the park to see the gorillas, their neighbours, for the first time. I am sure the Award will help to convince different people to support our long-term work to protect the Grauer gorillas, their habitat and the local communities that live in the vicinity.

JOHN KAHEKWA

Pole Pole Foundation

“ Being nominated for the awards was an incredible honour and privilege; and also totally overwhelming! However nothing could have prepared me for the awards ceremony. The finalists all commented afterwards that had it not been for all the amazing pictures and memories, it would have felt like a dream.

It was really inspiring to see how many people care and how much time and effort is being put into raising awareness and funds for the conservation plight in Africa.

With the Award we have been able to improve radio communication throughout the reserve and provide proper first aid kits for trauma situations for our rangers. This would not have been possible without Tusk. Winning the Tusk award is my greatest achievement to date.

CATHY DREYER

Great Fish River Nature Reserve

“ Winning the Tusk Game Ranger Award was something that I never expected or dreamed of. Attending the award ceremony in London was an amazing and unforgettable experience. It made me realise that the work I do is important, not only for Angolans but also for people from other countries. Sharing a few days with other people from Africa doing similar work was like a boost of energy for me.

When I shared my stories from the trip with my family were so happy. I could show them photos of the ceremony, the Natural History Museum, a London Doubledecker, the River Thames and other icons that they will never see or experience. They had so many questions that it took me more than a week to answer.

This award is not only for me. I share this with my fellow colleagues, the Sable Shepherds and we will improve our working conditions and obtain more uniforms and equipment. I do not go alone to patrol the Luando Nature Reserve. We are always in small groups and we support each other. We share our food and our shelter. We share our stories and our dreams, particularly at night when we set our camp and sleep under the trees observing the stars and the moon as our natural paintings.

MANUEL SACAIA

Kissama Foundation

“ Conservation in other parts of the world consists of talking to town councils, drawing up legislation or going out on a spring morning and counting birds. But Africa is on the frontline of conservation. In Africa people are getting killed in the name of conservation. It's hard, it's tough and the people who do it, who are represented here tonight are true heroes and heroines.

What they are protecting is one of the great treasures of the world. African wildlife is special. Humanity started in Africa — it's where we evolved. And once there existed the most extraordinary numbers and visions of the wild world that has ever been. Only a fragment of that remains. But what a treasure it is — those plains thronged with the great megafauna, the great animals of the world. And what survives now is just a fragment of what there was. But how precious it is. What a vision it gives us of humanity's past, of the world's past. And how crucial it is that it has to be protected and should remain. And how grateful the rest of the world should be for what people in Africa are now doing; for the dangers they are encountering; for the dedication they give; for the hard work they do day after day after day caring for these last creatures.

I am humbled to be in the same room as you from Africa, the nominees and winners who have come here, who represent so many people in Africa who are caring for the wildlife, not only for themselves but for the whole population of this world.

I am humbled to be in your presence and I thank you very much indeed not only for this handsome trophy but for what you and Tusk, and for the people who support Tusk are doing to this most precious thing that the world possesses — the wildlife of Africa.

SIR DAVID ATTENBOROUGH

Broadcaster



Reaching the next generation

Given that almost one quarter of the world’s population is aged between 10 and 24, vigorous efforts need to be made to encourage young people, as the future leaders and decision makers of the world, to act at both local and global levels to protect endangered wildlife.

WORLD WILDLIFE DAY 2017

This year’s World Wildlife Day theme was ‘Listen to the Young Voices’. Over one quarter of the world’s population is aged between 10 and 24 years.

This generation represents our future leaders that will be making important decisions for the environment and natural resources.

At Tusk we engage with younger generations worldwide to create awareness around conservation. In Africa this is through extensive environmental education and school development programmes. In the UK the Charity engages with schools and universities on wildlife and environment issues and supports awareness-raising initiatives led by our younger supporters across the continent

like Cycle of Life in 2008 and the London To Cape Town expedition. In the following pages we will hear from a number of our project partners in Africa to see how they are reaching the next generation. And we will hear from three Young Tusk’s speaking about their concerns on the environment and how they are helping Tusk.

C3: Community-centred Education

Reaching the next generation is critical to successfully changing behaviour — no more so than in a country like Madagascar, with a growth rate of over 2.5% and more than 60% of the population under the age of 25.

The Malagasy State identifies education and training as processes intended to “prepare the individual for an active life integrated in the social, economic and cultural development of the country”.

The barriers to achieving this include lack of resources to build schools, train and pay teachers, provide access to education and even information, in remote areas.

This is where small NGOs can have an impact, especially when endangered species conservation is their aim; by default they operate in remote, impoverished areas.

In tandem with our community-based species and habitat conservation work in northern Madagascar, we have focused heavily on empowering youth at primary, secondary and tertiary levels in remote villages as well as urban centres.

Once the young are engaged with conservation issues and firstly have an understanding on how local people’s decisions are affecting the long-term availability of natural resources, and secondly are armed with facts, figures and ultimately simple conservation solutions, a community-wide momentum for change is generated. Our ‘Junior Ecoguard’ network, now with a core membership of

approximately 300 youth between the ages of 11 and 16 years old, has been funded primarily by Tusk for the past four years. It has grown exponentially during that time from a small group of Scouts in the urban centre of Antsiranana, across the north west of Madagascar to remote fishing communities only reachable by boat and cattle cart. From 2017 it is set to spread to a further three northern provinces, impacting nearly 20% of the country. We aim to reach all of Madagascar’s 22 provinces and have already had many requests from NGOs,

National Parks staff and teachers to come and extend the programme! The Junior Ecoguards network fills a much-needed gap in the national education system and is therefore endorsed at the highest level by the Ministry of Education. It provides theoretical and practical training in environmental science, focusing on local fauna and flora, threats and potential management actions. As much learning in the classroom is by rote, the most exciting element for young people is the field skills training. Kids are taken out by C3 staff and their teachers



ABOVE Junior Ecoguards receiving their Tusk-funded educational materials

to nearby mangrove forests, seagrasses, turtle nesting beaches or shallow coral reefs where they are shown the natural wonders that surround them in a scientific context. This is the first learning outside the classroom they have ever been exposed to and it helps learning really come to life. Contemporary complex issues such as climate change are introduced with examples from around them used to make key concepts clear and familiar. Often this is the first time they have heard of the world decline in sea turtles, the elusive sea cow (or Dugong) that inhabits their nearshore waters and the ecological role of sharks. Youth involved in the network don’t just acquire conservation knowledge but they begin on a new journey of personal development. Already Junior Ecoguards have successfully apprehended members of their communities intending to take sea turtle eggs from nests and explained the implications of their actions. After all, there is no better way for communities to learn than from their own enlightened and passionate next generation.

PATRICIA DAVIS
Director, C3

Coaching for Conservation

Education is the key to reaching many other goals: it helps to break the cycle of poverty through access to better opportunities; it plays a crucial role in reducing inequalities and fosters tolerance, leading to more peaceful societies; and it empowers people everywhere to live more sustainable and healthy lives benefitting both them and future generations.

Environmental education, specifically, plays a vital role in raising awareness and promoting behavioural change needed for a sustainable future. It primarily aims to develop understandings, skills and values that will enable people to participate as

active and informed citizens. In this context, the primary objective of Coaching for Conservation (C4C) is to inspire a generation of ‘Kids Who Care’, not only about themselves, but also about others and the natural world around them. C4C’s unique ‘Learning from Wildlife’ model introduces wildlife as mentors to emulate and learn from — to begin to create a relationship of respect, empathy, and a reason to care. The use of sport as the vehicle for change, in conjunction with this unique model is a creative way of teaching about critical conservation issues through a process of learning about animals, from animals. In this way C4C moves children from being kids who are told to care, to kids who genuinely care about the natural world inspiring them to act. C4C has reached over 10,000 children with its programmes; including short and long-term interventions for individual students, classes and entire schools.

YOUNG TUSKS CYCLING FOR RANGERS

A group of four friends are cycling 8,000km from Johannesburg to Nairobi raising funds and awareness for anti-poaching rangers across Africa in partnership with For Rangers. They felt a collective responsibility, as the next generation, to engage with and support conservation efforts across Africa and during their expedition they will visit ten parks to meet and interview rangers for a feature documentary on their lives on the front-line.



ABOVE Children playing the food-web game on a C4C bush-day programme



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Based on our studies, C4C does not only enhance the participants' knowledge and understanding of the importance of maintaining a healthy ecosystem and our interdependence with nature, it also enhances their ability to develop personal skills and capabilities of knowledge and empowerment.

The effectiveness of C4C — and programmes like it — to affect change in individuals is proven, but it has emerged that past participants feel disempowered by being the minority who want to take care of their environment. They report feeling overwhelmed by the majority who did not have access to the C4C education.

“At school, I want to tell children to pick up papers. I want to teach them why it is important to take care of our environment. If we pollute it, the litter runs into the rivers and then the animals eat the litter and die. We are all connected to each other and we need to take care of our things otherwise we will not have a good life”.

The children are calling for help. For Africa's future to be sustainable, they say that more people should have access to quality environmental education that inspires them to care.

LESLEY McNUTT
Director, Coaching for Conservation

Conservation Lower Zambezi

The Lower Zambezi is currently experiencing exceptionally high levels of poaching, particularly for ivory. Poaching pressure has escalated in recent years — a trend that is felt across Zambia and southern Africa.

In addition, large-scale deforestation on the outskirts of the park is decimating the area's natural forests. While the heart of these environmental issues needs to be addressed at the level of the government and on the international arena, there is potential for small organisations like Conservation Lower Zambezi (CLZ) to make a difference at the more local level.

Through its Environmental Education Programme (EEP), CLZ looks to create a generation of local community members that actively seeks to employ sustainable resources, to use practices and to work closely with the local wildlife protection authority to protect the Lower Zambezi wildlife and environment. Run by Besa Kaoma since 2010, a Zambian passionate about education and the environment, the EEP brings children and teachers from

the areas surrounding the Lower Zambezi National Park to CLZ Base Camp on the border of the park. Through lessons, game-drives and boat cruises, and since 2016 — writing and presenting their own conservation poems — they learn about the geography, biology and ecology of their local environment and why it is important to protect it. Community buy-in and the understanding that the wildlife and natural resources need to be protected for the well-being of future generations plays a central role in wildlife protection.

When we observe the behaviours of children who have been through the EEP at CLZ, we can often see a change of attitude and sometimes life decisions can be made from their experience with Besa, the conservation clubs and curriculum. Some leave CLZ Base Camp aspiring to become wildlife rangers or tourist guides. For example, CLZ's very own Operations Manager, Rabson Tembo who is responsible for all wildlife protection activities, had his passion ignited by a trip to CLZ's Education Centre. It is individuals like these who become environmental stewards for their communities, kick-starting a domino effect of changing attitudes amongst their peers.

CESCA COOKE
Assistant General Manager, CLZ



ABOVE Malawian children standing up for wildlife



Lilongwe Wildlife Trust

“We will conserve only what we love. We will love only what we understand. We will understand only what we are taught.”

These are the words of Baba Dioum, from Senegal and it's the first principle that our educators learn when they join Lilongwe Wildlife Trust in Malawi.

The Lilongwe team aim to inspire people to value and protect Malawi's natural heritage for the benefit of both people and wildlife. Rescuing wild animals and sending ivory traffickers to prison is essential work in the short-term. However, this needs to be coupled with a longer-term vision to put a stop to the human activities like deforestation and illegal wildlife trade which are responsible for the devastating wildlife declines we are seeing today. To achieve this, we believe that changing the attitudes and in turn the behaviour of the next generation are key, so that they become conservation ambassadors, and guardians of Malawi's wildlife and natural resources.

In 2016, our tailored conservation education programmes reached almost 35,871 children from 576 schools, up 30% since 2015, and we are extremely grateful

to Tusk for their increased support that has helped us to achieve this. This growth has come through our expansion around the protected areas of Nyika, Vwaza, Kasungu and Salima, where we have also trained 249 teachers, community scouts and local leaders through our capacity building programmes that have helped to engage the wider community. Anecdotally, the response from the communities has been very encouraging — we have received wildlife crime reports directly because of our outreach that have led to convictions, and one school organised a march which was featured on the local radio. In turn another two other schools followed suit.

Using different forms of communication alongside our outreach programmes, such as local media or engaging high profile individuals as conservation ambassadors, have also turned out to be a powerful tool for us. This year we have launched a

short film entitled 'Elephant: I Miss You', inspired by the true story of Lawi, one of Malawi's most famous singers. Intended for a Chichewa speaking audience, it is set in the future, and uses storytelling as a grandfather shares his experiences and sadness at the loss of elephants.

The film will be shown on TV, and as part of our education outreach on our pedal power cinema reaching rural communities that do not have electricity. Children are the future leaders and have a huge role to play in protecting the environment. It is our hope that teaching and connecting them to nature will increase their knowledge and instil a passion that will inspire them to protect the environment now and in the future.

CLEMENT MANJAALERA
Education Officer, Lilongwe Wildlife Trust

Lewa Education Programme

The impact of education in not only transforming individuals, but also an entire society, cannot be overstated.

In developing countries, ploughing resources into creating and expanding educational opportunities has been proven to have the greatest role in ending extreme poverty. Numerous studies have linked higher levels of education to reduced cases of preventable diseases and illnesses, child marriages, maternal deaths and early pregnancies. In communities neighbouring Lewa, we have especially witnessed the role that education plays in giving children a choice to forge their own paths — offering them opportunities to explore their talents, achieve their dreams and realise their potential.

I believe that education creates a greater sense of knowledge about ourselves and society. It is through our partnerships with organisations like Tusk that we have been able to have a significant impact.

The Lewa Education Programme (LEP) was established with the aim of making conservation benefits tangible to communities that live side-by-side with wildlife. We saw an opportunity to substantiate why it makes sense to participate in conservation.

The programme, now in its fifteenth year, has become the greatest way in which we demonstrate tangible benefits of protecting endangered species to local people, and in return, the conservancy has recorded tremendous successes in conservation.

Improved educational facilities for more than 11,000 children

In 2004, the conservancy supported seven neighbouring schools. This number has more than quadrupled in just 13 years. Lewa now supports 21 schools in its immediate neighbourhood and 10 others across the community conservancies to the north. Collectively 11,000 children now benefit from new classrooms, toilets, libraries, teachers' houses, dining halls, kitchens, fences, water and irrigation projects.

Initiation of the Conservation Adult Literacy Programme

Recognising an opportunity to further demonstrate how conservation can help transform lives, we have created an Adult Literacy Programme to extend basic education to men and women from the neighbouring areas. Today, from just 10 learners in 2005, the programme now has nine centres with 435 learners enrolled.

Bursary sponsorship for children

Alongside infrastructural and curriculum development in the schools, LEP also offers sponsorship to students based on both need and academic potential. In the past 13 years, over 700 students have received



ABOVE Parents and pupils gather in the Tusk-funded Kilimani dining room

support, and more than 75% of these have completed tertiary education.

Spearheading use of innovative technology

In 2009, we established a Digital Literacy Programme with the aim of using technology to spread knowledge on conservation

YOUNG TUSKS
CASSIA STUDDARD

Cassia is a ten year old supporter with a passion for wildlife, especially elephants. She has asked her parents to donate her pocket money to Tusk and has also approached her school to help fundraise for Tusk.

Cassia hopes that she will be able to “show elephants to my children when I grow up and I want to do all I can”.

to Lewa-sponsored schools whilst also teaching the students valuable digital skills. Today, this programme has set up 13 centres across the Lewa sponsored schools with an enrolment of 2,010 students.

Kenya, and Africa at large, is rapidly developing. Young Africans have an appetite for knowledge that not only enables them to provide solutions for problems affecting the continent, but also to become key players on a global platform.

Many African youth understand the role that education has in providing them with a voice, a choice, and opportunities to realise their dreams and Tusk has been, and still is, pivotal to ensuring that it's an agenda we are all focusing on and driving into perpetuity.

FAITH RUNGA
Head of Education Programme, Lewa Wildlife Conservancy

PACE – Pan African Conservation Education

Education is so important because it gives us the skills we need to realise when there is a problem, and what we can do to solve it. This is especially true with conservation.

Working in Cameroon I have met only a few people who knew that there are only nine countries in the world where gorillas live wild — most assumed that gorillas lived everywhere. When I explain that there are less than 300 Cross-River gorillas, and that two-thirds of those live in western Cameroon, they say “then we need to look after them” — and they mean it. They just didn't know. In Britain, most of us know that many song birds and even the humble hedgehog are endangered and we know what we can do to help; we know because conservationists have found ways to educate us.

There is a desperate need for conservation education in Africa, because there are so many people who don't know what they can or should be doing. They are not against conservation, they simply lack information.

Tusk and Siren Conservation Education's longstanding PACE initiative provides training and a series of stimulating films and printed materials to teachers, teaching colleges and community educators. It introduces a much greater understanding of issues such as soil, woodland, water and waste management, climate change and human-wildlife conflict, as well as very practical ways of tackling common environmental problems through fuel-saving

stoves, rainwater-harvesting, compost-making, etc. PACE has so far reached more than 500,000 school children across 34 countries. In January alone, thanks to the generous support of DHL and Mail Workshop, more than 700 PACE packs (books, CD, DVD & poster) were delivered to new and long-standing partners in ten different countries.

Evaluation of three years of PACE university training in Cameroon showed success in three areas — the use of healthier, fuel-efficient cooking technology, improved waste management and recycling. Fifty percent of staff and students adopted improved cooking stoves in their home kitchen ‘after learning from the practical’. Using these stoves means that fewer trees are cut down, less habitat is degraded, kitchens are healthier and fuel bills are reduced.

PACE has also been successful in sharing win-win solutions to human-wildlife conflict, teaching communities how to protect their livestock or use deterrents to keep predators away. Human-wildlife conflict is a common reason for local communities not to support conservation — when elephants damage crops or wild cats prey on livestock a frequent response has been to kill the wildlife. In a recent evaluation of PACE project partners 93% of responses noted that either ‘no-one’ or ‘not many people’ were applying techniques to deter elephants from crop raiding prior to PACE interventions, but 46% noted that ‘a lot of people do’ after learning from PACE case studies. Deterrents include using sounds or substances like bells or chilli peppers.

Young people in Africa are proud of their nationality, and proud to be African; they love and are proud of their heritage and traditions in ways that most youngsters in the West are not. Young Africans also value education, they work hard to learn and believe that education will take them

forward. As conservationists, we have a duty to ensure they are provided with the knowledge and skills to make the right decisions, to judge which traditions need to be adjusted and which technologies to master and employ. We need to reinforce appreciation of their wildlife and natural habitats and build their conservation values.

To this end, in October a PACE team from four countries attended the EEASA (Environmental Education Association of Southern Africa) conference in Johannesburg. They show-cased PACE resources and training initiatives and connected to key actors working on education policy in schools and teacher training colleges across the continent; people who are informing, reviewing and developing school and teacher training curricula, and others who are improving the effectiveness of classroom teaching. Delegates from Botswana, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Zimbabwe, Malawi and Nigeria requested and received PACE resources during the conference. PACE Champions provide undergraduate courses for trainee teachers in Central Africa and the National Teacher Training Institute (Ecole Normale) in Madagascar — as well as In-Service teacher training.

PACE makes a difference, but we need to do much more, we need our courses to reach all teachers and our resources to be in all schools, right across Africa.

PENNY FRASER
PACE, Coordinator

BELOW The PACE educational materials being distributed in the Cameroon



Last year's events



Audi Polo Challenge

Princes William and Harry participated in their first charity polo match of the season in May, to support the work of both Tusk and Sentebale.

Guests were treated to dinner and a hilarious cabaret by longstanding Tusk Patron, the impressionist Rory Bremner, followed by a fantastic performance by the Grammy-nominated singer Ellie Goulding, who generously donated her fee to the charities.

Tusk is extremely grateful to both Princes, Audi UK and Ellie Goulding for their very generous support of Tusk's conservation work at this event.



Audley Travel Lecture in aid of Tusk

Backed by the generous sponsorship of Audley Travel, in May Tusk welcomed 900 guests to hear Levison Wood, the British explorer, writer and photographer, talk about 'Walking the Himalayas and other adventures'.

A lively Q&A and a popular meet and greet followed. Our special thanks go to Audley Travel and Levison Wood for their tremendous support, which resulted a substantial donation to Tusk.



City Yacht Race

Investec Asset Management nominated Tusk to benefit from the City Yacht Race, held at the Royal Yacht Squadron, Cowes on 17 September.

Our thanks go to the interns and teams from Aberdeen AM, Schroders, IFDS, JP Morgan, Columbia Threadneedle, Henderson, Standard Life Investments and IAM.



David Yarrow 'Wild Encounters' Private View

A private view of David Yarrow's 'Wild Encounters' exhibition proved popular with Tusk supporters.

The stunning black and white images captured the essence of David's work, featuring some of the world's most endangered species, cultures and remote landscapes. David's long-term commitment has benefitted Tusk enormously and the charity is hugely grateful for his generous support. All the author royalties from the 'Wild Encounters' book will also be donated to Tusk.

For information on David Yarrow's forthcoming exhibitions and news please visit <http://davidyarrow.photography/@David-Yarrow>



Safaricom Marathon

Tusk once again hosted the charity's annual Running Wild event at the Lewa Wildlife Conservancy in Kenya.

Over 1,300 runners were joined by Eluid Kipchoge, the Olympic marathon gold medallist, who got into the spirit of the event and ran for fun, helping to raise funds to transform lives through conservation and community projects across the country.

This year we will be hosting teams from Artemis, BlackRock, Investec Bank, Vitol and EMSO in Kenya. They will join people from 30 countries who are all raising money for conservation work in this internationally renowned event.

Harold Benjamin Solicitors Ball

Thanks to **Keith Flavell** and **Stephen Grice** at **Harold Benjamin Solicitors** for choosing Tusk as the beneficiary for their annual ball, held last November at The Grove Hotel in Hertfordshire.

Rory Bremner performed the cabaret, in his usual hilarious style and hosted the auction which resulted in a £30,000 donation being made to the Charity. Many thanks Rory!

The Tusk Conservation Lecture at the Royal Geographical Society

Gladys Kalema Zikusoka from Conservation through Public Health in Bwindi Impenetrable National Park, Uganda, gave a thought-provoking lecture last October, kindly sponsored by Artemis Investment LLP and Painted Wolf Wines.

Thanks also to Volcano Safaris for offering up an auction prize to the area where Gladys works, including a unique visit to the Mountain Gorillas that live in the region.



Hamish Mackie Sculpture Exhibition

Many thanks to **Hamish** and **Laura Mackie** for their continued support of Tusk at last Autumn's exhibition.

Hamish featured his recent collection, inspired by his trips to Northern Kenya and Namibia at The Mall Galleries and invited Tusk to host their own private view donating a generous percentage of sales to the Charity.

Thanks to Artemis Investment Management LLP and Justerini & Brooks for their generous support on the night.

Thanks must also go to Lycetts and Steppes Travel who also donated proceeds of their private view to Tusk as well.

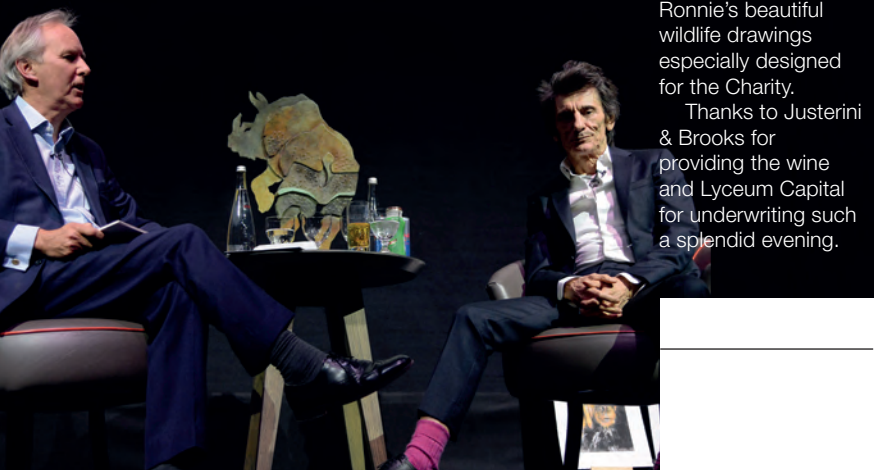
In Conversation with Ronnie Wood

Tusk's longest standing patron, Rolling Stones' guitarist, Ronnie Wood, hosted a fascinating evening at ultra-modern venue, The Ham Yard Hotel, in May.

Ronnie was joined on stage by Tusk CEO, Charlie Mayhew, to discuss his love

of music, art and Africa. Martin Bayfield concluded the event with an auction of two of Ronnie's art pieces: the celebrated rhino sculpture, *Spike*, the rhino he had met at Lewa Wildlife Conservancy during a trip in the 90s and *The Tusk Portfolio*, four of Ronnie's beautiful wildlife drawings especially designed for the Charity.

Thanks to Justerini & Brooks for providing the wine and Lyceum Capital for underwriting such a splendid evening.







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Join us for 2017

June

Next Generation

Stand by for details on the Tusk Project event at ‘Pergola on the Roof’, Shepherd’s Bush, on Wednesday 28th June. Come and celebrate being the next generation of Tusk supporter. Please contact adele@tusk.org for more details.

July

Tusk ‘Not For Sale’ Garden RHS Hampton Court Palace Flower Show 2017

In association with Cotswold Wildlife Park & Gardens

WHEN	Tuesday 4th to Sunday 9th July
WHERE	Hampton Court Palace, Surrey
TIMING	10.00 am — 7.30 pm
CONTACT	www.rhs.org.uk/shows

The conceptual garden is an exciting initiative for Tusk. Designed by Mark Whyte from Ferguson & Whyte Garden Design, The evocative garden will deliver a powerful message about the continuing plight of the African elephant.

Featuring a ring of tusk arches, symbolising the scale of the poaching crisis, sounds of the African savannah will play around the tusks while arid grasses, plants and acacia trees will help create a real sense of Africa.

Tusk is delighted to be collaborating with Cotswold Wildlife Park & Gardens as sponsor of the garden. This unique garden will be available for sale to raise further funds for Tusk.

July

Prudential Ride London 100

WHEN	Sunday 30th July
WHERE	London
CONTACT	coralie@tusk.org

Take part in the London Marathon on wheels this summer! Join Tusk and 25,000 fellow riders in a cycling challenge like no other on 100 miles of traffic-free roads.

The ride starts in Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park, following a route with leg-testing climbs through the capital and into Surrey’s stunning countryside, finishing back in central London on The Mall.

Contact us to secure one of our Golden Bond places available for our supporters!



September

Tusk Clay Shoot

WHEN	Friday 22nd September
WHERE	Royal Berkshire Shooting School
TIMING	9.30 am — 3.30 pm
CONTACT	mary-jane@tusk.org

The Tusk Clay Shoot promises to be an excellent day of fun and sport within the superb setting of the Royal Berkshire Shooting School.

Following a very successful day in 2016, Tusk looks forward to welcoming familiar faces and new guests to the fourth annual event. Bring a team and have a great day out of the office!

November

The Tusk Ball

WHEN	Thursday 2nd November
WHERE	The Roundhouse, London
CONTACT	adele@tusk.org

Join us for this year’s Black Tie event on November 2nd. Champagne reception, Dinner, auction and entertainment at this world-famous music venue.

Generously sponsored by Artemis Investment Management, Jaguar Land Rover and Justerini & Brooks.

Please contact Adele as soon as you can to reserve your place!

November

The Tusk Conservation Lecture at the Royal Geographical Society

WHEN	Thursday 23rd November
WHERE	The Royal Geographical Society, London
CONTACT	adele@tusk.org

Michael Keigwin and Charles Tumwesigye from Uganda will present ‘A New Dawn’, a talk on the Murchison Falls National Park which has been under extreme poaching pressure and challenges from international industry, but has emerged as a conservation and development success story.

Five years ago Michael was called by friends at the Uganda Wildlife Authority. The message was clear: ‘Resign from your job in London and come home. Murchison is in dire trouble and desperately needs help.’

With the help of close partners and the Uganda Conservation Foundation the team planned, raised funds, rolled up their sleeves and sorted out problem after problem.

This is a talk about determination, facing up to limitations and finding solutions to protect one of Africa’s key wildlife areas.



Emso is proud to support Tusk

Emso

Asset Management

The Wolf is at the door

Loss of habitat, poaching, canine disease and conflict with humans, are pushing the African wild dog population to crisis point.

Painted Wolf Wines creates award-winning traditionally crafted wines, and supports the conservation of African Wild Dogs through donations to Tusk from each bottle of wine sold. Find out more at www.paintedwolfwines.com

Order through The Wine Society and fine wine merchants throughout the UK.
For more stockists details contact: elanor@northsouthwines.co.uk

PAINTED WOLF WINES

How Tusk makes a difference

The challenges facing the people and wildlife of Africa are greater than ever. However where Tusk is involved we continue to witness significant progress that provides real hope for the future. 2016 produced record results both in the

UK and USA allowing the charity to make a real impact across the continent. Here are some key facts and figures about how your generous support and partnerships made a difference last year.

600,000km²

land protected by Tusk-funded projects

Over **1,000,000**

people benefit indirectly through the work of Tusk's project partners across the continent

170

National Parks, National Reserves and community conservancies under active conservation management

Tusk invests in **7** black rhino-focused projects, all have increasing populations

Tusk is protecting wildlife across the continent, totaling **58**

populations of elephant, rhino, carnivores and great apes

PACE now used by over **200,000**

students, teachers, teacher trainers, community educators, and wildlife professionals, plus their families and wider communities, in

34

African countries

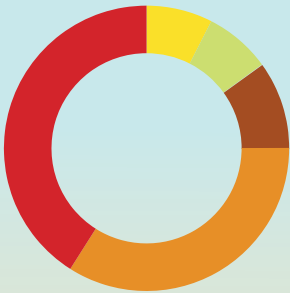
Tusk project-partners with

460

schools

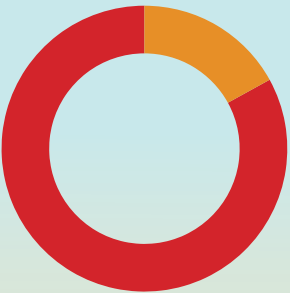
Tusk project partner distribution by African region

Africa Wide	7.5%
Central Africa	7.5%
West Africa	10%
Southern Africa	34%
East Africa	41%



How we use donations

Support costs	17%
Programme costs	83%



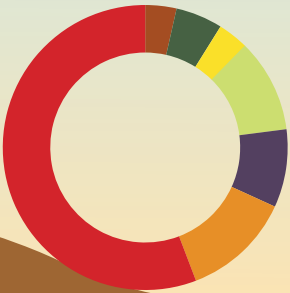
Programme funding allocation

Publications & Awareness	12%
Promoting Education	17%
Supporting Communities	24%
Protecting Wildlife	47%



Source of funds

Legacy	1%
Gift Aid	2%
Endowment Income	1%
Corporate	10%
Charitable Trusts	9%
Fundraising/Events	14%
Donations	63%



Our combined global revenue reached

US\$ 11m

US\$ 9.16m

funding disbursed to project partners in 2016

Tusk provided grant support to **72** conservation projects and initiatives across **21** countries

43 key species are the focus of Tusk-supported projects

With your generous support we can make an even greater difference

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.

Charitable Trusts

Albert Van Den Bergh Charitable Trust, Bill Hope Charitable Trust, Chestnut Trust, Douglas Heath Eves Charitable Trust, Ernest Kleinwort Charitable Trust, Golden Bottle Trust, H Steven & P E Wood Charitable Trust, Henderson Foundation, Henry & Wendy Breck Foundation, IWT Challenge Fund, JCJK Trust, Jean Sainsbury Animal Welfare Trust, John & Jeremy Sacher Charitable Trust, JSK Trust, Lambert Family Charitable Fund, Laurie and Gillian Marsh Charitable Trust, Lennox Hannay Charitable Trust, Lever Trust, Lindeth Charitable Trust, Longleat Safari Park, Marjorie Coote Animal Charity Trust, Mitchell Trust, Orr Mackinton Foundation, Patterson Charitable Trust, Perivoli Philanthropy, Perivoli Trust, Prince of Wales's Charitable Foundation, Prism – The Gift Fund, Rhodes Charity, Royal Foundation, Rufford Foundation, Schutz-Engel Charitable Trust, Scott (Eredine) Charitable Trust, Shanley Foundation, Sisi & Savita Charitable Trust, Smiling Tiger Charitable Trust, Toby and Regina Wyles Charitable Trust

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