

real
places



real
impact

This 2002 annual report marks a change in the African Wildlife Foundation's financial reporting period. Future AWF annual reports will cover programs, activities, funding and financial overviews for the organization's fiscal year, July 1 to June 30.

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our mission

The African Wildlife Foundation recognizes that the wildlife and wild lands of Africa have no equal. We work with people—our supporters worldwide and our partners in Africa—to craft and deliver creative solutions for the long-term well-being of Africa’s remarkable species, their habitats and the people who depend on them.

our vision

The African Wildlife Foundation, together with the people of Africa, works to ensure that the wildlife and wild lands of Africa will endure forever.



FROM THE CHAIR

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE. When one steps down from a position of responsibility with an organization, it's customary to reflect back over the past—the achievements, the milestones, the memories. But as I relinquish the chairmanship of the African Wildlife Foundation Board of Trustees, a post I have held for the past six years, I think it is more appropriate to look to the future.

That's because I believe that, even despite AWF's illustrious 40-year history and impressive record of conservation accomplishments, this organization's best days are still ahead.

When we launched the African Heartlands initiative in 1998, we knew this bold, visionary plan was almost audacious in its scope and ambition: Imagine designating vast swaths of African landscapes and then declaring that you intend to make a measurable difference in saving these lands for future generations—conserving wildlife and helping local people, too.

Well, it is happening. Having established AWF's Heartlands conservation planning process, the work of conserving selected targets—species and environments—by implementing tested strategies is underway. And we are seeing measurable results.

The first step, of course, is working with the people and countries of Africa to select large, wildlife-rich landscapes as priority areas for protecting wildlife. We expect this will be an ongoing process; to date, AWF has designated and is working in seven Heartlands. Next, we are working to ensure the survival of Africa's most magnificent species, those that play a crucial role in the ecology and the economy. The third activity is to demonstrate to rural communities that wildlife conservation is in their best interest, as we encourage their efforts to run profitable, wildlife-related businesses. Finally, and true to AWF's tradition, we are continuing to



educate and train African individuals and organizations to be their continent's conservation leaders.

None of this would be possible without the dedication of our talented and industrious staff in Africa and in Washington, D.C., and the generosity of the many individuals, corporations, foundations, governments and others who share our vision and fund AWF's work. I particularly wish to acknowledge the many contributions of my fellow trustees, whose insights have been invaluable in guiding our endeavors.

Although my term as chair is concluding, my enthusiasm and support for AWF's commitment to Africa will continue. I step down knowing that I've been privileged to serve an organization that will leave its mark on the conservation of Africa's wildlife and wild lands for generations. That's a legacy we all can be proud of.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Stuart T. Saunders, Jr." with a stylized flourish at the end.

STUART T. SAUNDERS, JR.

FROM THE PRESIDENT

REAL PLACES, REAL IMPACT.

Imagine a world without Serengeti, which hosts the planet's largest concentration of migratory game animals ... a world where you couldn't dream of one day spending a single, unforgettable hour in the company of the mountain gorillas in the Virungas ... a world where hundreds of thousands of flamingos never again alight in a splash of color on Lake Nakuru.

Elephants and rhinos, great cats and great apes, the migration of a million wildebeests or the chase of predator and prey—Africa is the only continent that has been able to maintain its breathtaking wildlife spectacles.

Great apes, elephants and predators not only add enjoyment to our lives and interest to the landscapes; in many ways, they shape the ecology of the landscapes through their interactions with the vegetation, the land and smaller species.

This is why the African Wildlife Foundation has just one objective: Together with the people of Africa, we are working to ensure that the wildlife and wild lands of Africa endure forever. We believe that Africa is unique in the challenges it faces and the opportunities it presents, and so, for more than 40 years, we have been focusing our efforts on the continent we know and love, demonstrating our deep and unwavering commitment to Africa.

Our track record of conserving Africa's natural wonders is unmatched. And we've produced these successes with a modest budget, a small, dedicated staff and a results-driven approach. Most importantly, no other group can claim that 80 percent of its staff is on the ground in Africa, working in the very landscapes we are determined to help conserve.

Now we want to build on our proven results and "take them to scale" in order to achieve our ultimate goal of saving some of the world's last, great conservation landscapes—AWF's African Heartlands.

Looking to the future, we will expand our elephant and predator research and conservation work. We are studying alternatives for reintroducing black rhinos into several Heartlands where they



previously occurred. We intend to help other national parks and game reserves in the Heartlands with their infrastructure, equipment and training so that they can more effectively safeguard their wildlife species and wildlife habitats. We need to recruit and train more African conservation professionals, and to extend conservation enterprise services to benefit more communities. Finally, we have assumed the responsibility of helping to build a trust fund to ensure long-term support for the national parks that host the world's last mountain gorillas.

Unfortunately, there are no "quick fixes" for solving these huge conservation challenges. But with 40 years of experience in Africa, an outstanding staff and a well-designed program, we are confident that the results we are starting to see in the Heartlands will begin to pay off over the next five to 15 years. This long-term investment has importance for all of humanity, and so we hope you will continue to support our efforts.

AWF is working diligently to ensure that Africa's wildlife and wild lands endure forever—and, in doing so, we are having a real impact on real places.

Patrick Bergin

DR. PATRICK J. BERGIN

A photograph of a savanna landscape. In the foreground, a large, gnarled tree with thick, twisted branches dominates the left side. The tree's bark is deeply textured and brown. The foliage is a mix of green and yellowish-green. In the background, there are more trees, some with bright yellow flowers, and a clear blue sky. The overall scene is bathed in warm, golden light, suggesting late afternoon or early morning. The text "A COMMITMENT TO AFRICA" is overlaid in the lower-middle part of the image.

**A COMMITMENT
TO AFRICA**

Maasai-Steppe Heartland



We were in Africa in the early days of independence, training Africans in professional wildlife management. We were the first international conservation organization with a permanent presence in Africa, opening a Nairobi office in 1965. Today, we are the only conservation organization devoted exclusively to protecting wildlife in Africa. We are proud that 80 percent of our employees serve in Africa—and 85 percent of our conservation staff are African professionals.

Our commitment to this extraordinary continent—its animals, its landscapes and its people—is unquestioned and unparalleled. But our mission has assumed a new urgency: As we work to save the last great wildlife migrations on earth and the multilayered rainforest that is home to the world’s few remaining mountain gorillas, modern Africa’s human population is growing, its cities are expanding and demand for agricultural land threatens the habitats of many wildlife species.

Through our Heartlands initiative, we are focusing our efforts and resources on conserving a limited number of large, ecologically valuable landscapes while there is still time. We must succeed so that future generations will know Africa’s unique magnificence.

AWF CONSERVATION TARGETS BY HEARTLAND



FOUR CORNERS

*Botswana, Namibia,
Zambia, Zimbabwe*

- Birds of prey
- Elephants
- Large predators—cheetah, leopard, lion, wild dog
- Native fishes—bream, tiger
- Wildlife migration routes and dispersal areas
- Representative woodlands—teak (miombo), mopane, acacia
- Zambezi River



KILIMANJARO HEARTLAND

Kenya, Tanzania

- Black rhinos
- Declining ungulates—eland, gerenuk, giraffe, kudu
- Elephants
- Wild dogs
- Wildlife migration routes and dispersal areas
- Declining tree species—juniper, ebony
- Hydrological systems—flood plains, lakes, rivers, springs, swamps, wetlands



LIMPOPO HEARTLAND

*Mozambique, South Africa,
Zimbabwe*

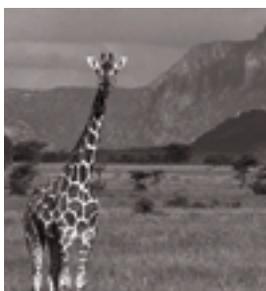
- Black rhinos
- Cheetahs
- Declining and rare ungulates—Lichenstein hartebeest, roan, sable, tsessebe
- White rhinos
- Wild dogs
- Wildlife migration routes and dispersal areas



MAASAI-STEPPE HEARTLAND

Tanzania

- Elephants
- Large predators—cheetah, leopard, lion, wild dog
- Locally endangered ungulates—gerenuk, kudu, oryx
- Wildlife migration routes and dispersal areas
- Hydrological systems—catchment forests, rivers, swamps, Lake Burungi, Lake Manyara



SAMBURU HEARTLAND

Kenya

- Elephants
- Large predators—hyena, leopard, lion
- Northern specialist species—gerenuk, Grevy's zebra, oryx, reticulated giraffe, Somali ostrich
- Wild dogs
- Loroki plateau grassland
- Ewaso Nyiro River and watershed



VIRUNGA HEARTLAND

*Democratic Republic of
Congo, Rwanda, Uganda*

- Mountain gorillas
- Chimpanzees
- Golden monkeys
- Large mammals and herbivores—bush pig, duiker, forest buffalo, forest elephant, giant forest hog
- Afromontane habitat
- Lakes, rivers and wetlands



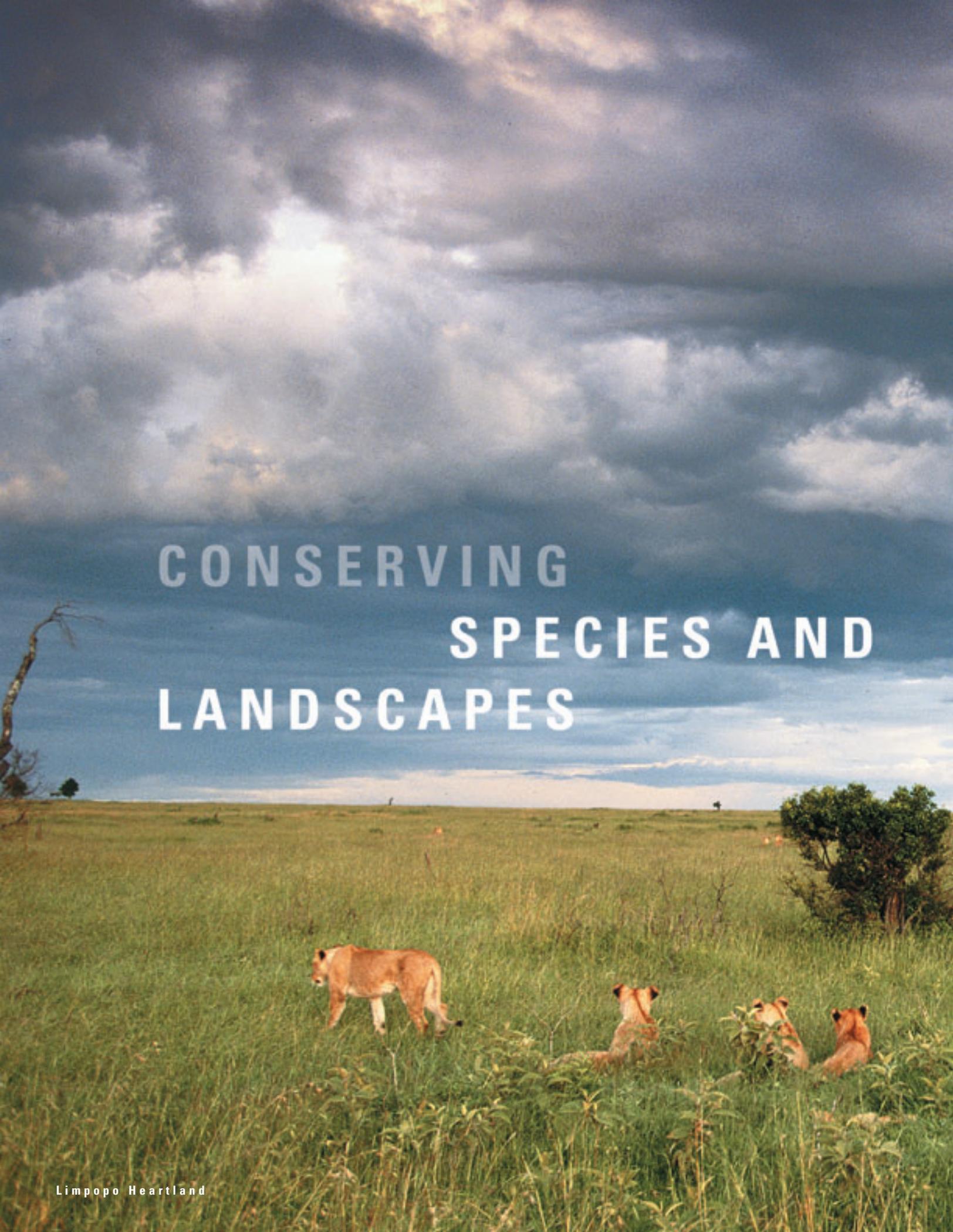
ZAMBEZI HEARTLAND

*Mozambique, Zambia,
Zimbabwe*

- Black rhinos
- Crocodiles
- Elephants
- Large predators—cheetah, lion, wild dog
- Elephant migration corridors
- Zambezi River

AWF AFRICAN HEARTLANDS AND CONSERVATION CENTERS



A savanna landscape with a lioness and her cubs under a dramatic, cloudy sky. The lioness is walking in the foreground, and her cubs are sitting nearby. The sky is filled with large, dark clouds, and the ground is covered in tall grass. The text "CONSERVING SPECIES AND LANDSCAPES" is overlaid on the image.

CONSERVING SPECIES AND LANDSCAPES



Because many of Africa's wild animals depend on different habitats for feeding, breeding and other needs, they must be free to roam large, diverse landscapes.

But today these same landscapes are also home to growing populations of people who need cultivated farmland and grazing pasture for their livestock.

To solve this dilemma, AWF is helping the people and countries of Africa to designate—and conserve—the most significant wildlife landscapes of East, Southern and Central Africa while there is still time to implement meaningful conservation measures.

Each of these African Heartlands consists of land owned by the government or private owners, or held collectively by a traditional community; AWF's role is to encourage all of these parties to come together to create an area that is ecologically and economically successful.

That means crafting solutions that will help ensure each Heartland's long-term survival ... determining which species, ecosystems and sites are conservation priorities ... identifying Heartland areas that are vital

to wildlife and therefore should be reserved for them ... deciding what lands can safely be used for farms, pastures or tourist lodging ... and suggesting wildlife-based businesses that will bring jobs and other benefits to local communities.

Today, AWF's efforts to conserve selected conservation targets—both species and lands that must be saved for future generations—by implementing proven strategies is well under way. And we are pleased to report that we are seeing results—modest, compared to the size of the challenge, but significant.

AWF works with local park authorities in all the Heartlands to support park planning, management and enforcement. By cooperating with Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA), for example, we have helped improve roads in Lake Manyara and Tarangire national parks and have provided staff housing and safe drinking water for park rangers. Now we are developing visitor centers for these two parks.

We are training and mentoring young African researchers to take the lead in investigating how landscapes relate to key species. Alfred Kikoti is studying the elephants of the Kilimanjaro Heartland, and we have identified a Kenyan researcher to study Grevy's zebras and a local Botswanan researcher to study predators.

Protecting wildlife corridors and migratory paths is a proven conservation strategy, and this year AWF helped gain the Kitendeni corridor's "formalization" so that elephants and other species can move between Kilimanjaro Forest Reserve, Kilimanjaro National Park in Tanzania and Kenya's Amboseli National Park. Now we are consulting with partners on how to secure elephant paths between Amboseli, Kimana and Tsavo national parks, and we're leading land-use planning for elephant dispersal areas and corridors in Four Corners.

We're demonstrating that "conservation enterprises" are a useful strategy for leveraging additional



land for wildlife as we help develop community-based business ventures—ecotourism lodges, community campsites, fishing lodges and beekeeping projects—that improve conservation management while benefiting local people.

AWF also sponsors species-monitoring in communities, within parks and across landscapes to demonstrate the ecological status of various wildlife populations and other landscape characteristics—and to develop and refine conservation strategies. We have conducted aerial and ground counts of flagship species in five of the Heartlands.

As we pursue these and other conservation strategies, we are learning important lessons, some of which we are sharing across sites. The Ranger-Based Monitoring Program originally developed to protect the mountain gorillas in the Virungas is being adapted to the Kilimanjaro and Samburu Heartlands. We know that trust-building is critical for enterprise work with communities—and that reconciling private-sector and community viewpoints requires patience. And with every successful project, we continue to refine our tools for analyzing, planning, measuring conservation impact and documenting and communicating lessons learned—all for the purpose of conserving Africa's unique species and landscapes.

We are proud of our gains in conserving Africa's wildlife and wild lands since we launched the African Heartlands initiative. We have demonstrated the effectiveness of a number of conservation strategies. Now that we know what works, we need to invest more resources in these strategies so that we can "scale up" for conservation impact across entire landscapes.

DR. HELEN W. GICHOHI
VICE PRESIDENT OF PROGRAM, NAIROBI



A wide-angle photograph of a Maasai landscape. The background features rolling green hills under a clear blue sky. The middle ground is a golden field of tall grass. In the foreground, four people in traditional Maasai attire (red and black shuka) are walking. A large, gnarled tree stands on the right side. The text 'INVESTING IN STRATEGIES' is overlaid in the center.

INVESTING IN STRATEGIES

FOSTERING PARTNERSHIPS AND ALLIANCES

[I]

Staying “small and smart” is how AWF gets things done. We are a results-driven organization with 80 percent of our staff on the ground in Africa—working in the very landscapes we are committed to conserving.

In order to accomplish our mission to save Africa’s wildlife and wild lands in an efficient and cost-effective manner, we link with organizations that are not precisely like us—but instead offer skills that complement our own. The following are among our most valued donors and partners:

USAID. Over the years, AWF has worked closely with USAID—centrally and through its missions—on priority conservation and development programs across East, Southern, South and Central Africa. We gratefully acknowledge current project funding through USAID’s Africa Bureau under CARPE (Central Africa Regional Program for the Environment) and the Gorilla Directive; through the Environment, Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT) bureau through the Global Conservation Program; and through missions in Kenya, Tanzania,



Uganda and Zambia and from the Regional Center for Southern Africa.

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY. For the past four years, AWF has worked with TNC specialists to adapt their site conservation planning and monitoring tools to Africa. Together, we have piloted use of these tools across AWF Heartlands with partners. TNC also has shared valuable expertise on

private land management approaches, including land trusts.

U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE. An important technical partner, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service supports our efforts to address the needs of specific species and their habitats, including elephants and rhinos in Kenya and Tanzania, and mountain gorillas in the Virunga-Bwindi region. The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service provided seminal funding for the International Gorilla Conservation Program’s Ranger-Based Monitoring Program, which originated in the Democratic Republic of Congo before expanding to Rwanda and Uganda.

LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT, UP-CLOSE

AWF arranged for the U.S. Department of the Interior to send U.S. National Park Service specialists to work with Samburu Game Reserve on its first general management plan. The reserve hosts important lion and oryx populations.

To highlight the need for landscape-scale or Heartlands planning in Samburu, Fiesta Warinwa, AWF landscape conservation officer, organized a study tour for Samburu District Council members into Tanzania. Meeting with James Kahurananga, head of our Arusha Conservation Center, and TANAPA colleagues as well as touring wildlife-rich Ngorongoro Crater, Samburu representatives were able to see for themselves how integrated management of both community lands and protected areas makes sense economically, socially and environmentally, said Warinwa.

EARTHWATCH INSTITUTE. We have signed a memorandum of understanding with Earthwatch, one of the world’s largest independent supporters of scientific field research. The first AWF-Earthwatch project will be in the Samburu Heartland. Earthwatch staff and volunteers will work with AWF Heartland teams and communities on research, management and training initiatives structured to address the needs of specific wildlife conservation targets and to alleviate threats to these targets.

U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT. During this fiscal year, the State Department became a new donor-partner. Under the direction of Assistant Secretary of State for Africa Walter H. Kansteiner III, the State Department has agreed to provide funding for conservation programs in AWF’s Four Corners and Virunga

Heartlands. The State Department is particularly interested in the potential of transboundary conservation areas to mitigate conflict and promote peace.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY. We have signed a memorandum of understanding to collaborate with Princeton University, which has long-standing interests in Africa, particularly at the Mpala Research Center in Laikipia District. The university is considering directing some of its research into the Heartlands, where AWF offers a clearly defined conservation agenda aligned around conservation targets and threats—and where the site-planning process has identified key knowledge gaps where research would be most helpful.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. AWF has developed a memorandum of understanding with DOI for technical support across Heartlands, building on a long history of productive collaboration in Tanzania (through the USAID-funded PORI program), including law-enforcement training of Tanzania National Parks staff, and other priority training. This collaboration has recently expanded to Kenya in planning for Samburu Game Reserve, with plans under way for support in Four Corners and Virunga Heartlands.

TOUR OPERATORS. We partner with a number of tour operators on the ground in Africa, such as Serena, Landela Safari and Wilderness Safari, to foster development of conservation-related businesses that benefit local people. Some other partners are Savannah Camps & Lodges, Loisaba Wilderness and Heritage Group of Hotels. Our ecotourism development partnerships are driven by three key principles: responsible travel, conservation focus and benefits to local landowners. We are working with a portfolio of selected tour operators and hotel groups operating in AWF Heartlands to design travel experiences that have a minimum impact on the environment, that invest in sustaining the wildlife heritage and that will benefit community groups.

Results From Arizona Ranchers in Africa

Two American ranchers traveled to Tanzania, where they worked with James Kahurananga, head of AWF’s Arusha Conservation Center, and with Manyara Ranch’s new manager to help repair several malfunctioning dams on the ranch.

The American ranchers have firsthand knowledge of landscape-level conservation. They are affiliated with the Malpai Group in Arizona, where The Nature Conservancy has worked with local communities and ranchers, encouraging them to “think big” about conservation issues. Notoriously independent, these days the ranchers are running fire across their lands, engaging in joint management, and grass-banking. They also quietly manage several endangered species that have a limited range in that region.

AWF and The Nature Conservancy staff, who together have adapted TNC site-planning tools for the African Heartlands, noted similarities between Africa’s savanna environment and the Southwest desert and actively promoted the trip.

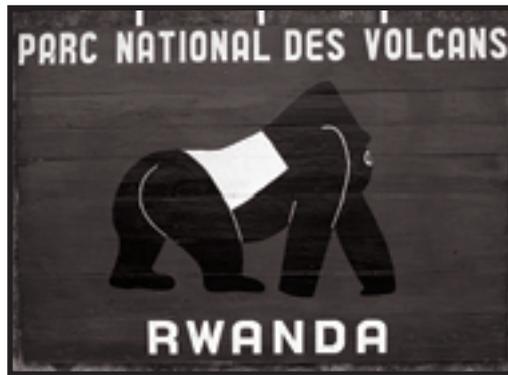
In 2001, Tanzania’s president declared Manyara Ranch a protected wildlife corridor—and gave the ranch to the conservation trust facilitated by AWF.

USING PARKS AS ANCHORS

[2]

In each AWF Heartland, national parks (or some other protected area) are a key component of the land-use mosaic that comprises the landscape. In some cases, these protected areas serve as spatial “bookends” to the landscape, with communal and/or private land in between. This is what we mean when we speak of parks as “anchors” in Heartlands.

Parks also function as ecological anchors—in other words, they are critical to the conservation targets (species, systems, communities) that we’re working to



protect. Parks offer a high level of protection through law enforcement and anti-poaching efforts of partner park personnel, provide habitat and forage, and often are critical breeding grounds. They also tend to be a focal point for AWF’s partnerships.

AWF has always worked to enhance the capacity of park department personnel, as the long-term stewards of their country’s wildlife resources. This is another way in which parks, and park personnel, remain a real focus of AWF’s work in each Heartland.

ANIMAL KINGDOM IN LIMPOPO

Africa’s vast new transfrontier park is larger than Switzerland. In fact, the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park is being called “the world’s biggest animal kingdom.”

We supported the formation of this “mega” conservation park, which joins South Africa’s Kruger National Park, Mozambique’s Coutada 16 (now called Limpopo National Park) and Zimbabwe’s Gonarezhou National Park. AWF’s Limpopo Heartland spans the borders of the three countries and includes the popular Kruger, which hosts more than 1.5 million visitors yearly and has a rich diversity of wildlife—including 10,000 elephants.

Due to conflicting conservation practices and security issues, a formidable game fence between Kruger and Mozambique cut this huge ecological system in half for years. In 2001, South Africa dismantled a portion of the fence and began a three-year, \$20 million process of relocating 1,000 elephants from Kruger across the border into Mozambique’s Limpopo Park—a pragmatic solution to managing South Africa’s elephant population.

The new Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park doubles the land available for wildlife—and should help reinvigorate Kruger’s growing elephant population. The transfrontier park will be surrounded by a larger transfrontier conservation area containing a mix of protected areas as well as community and private-sector enterprises. AWF’s role has focused on the social sustainability of this park, helping organize three country forums representing the Shangani and other people living around the park.

Authorities of the three countries have agreed that visitors will no longer be required to hold various visas to travel among the three parks that make up the new transfrontier park.

A New Vacation Destination

The Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park and surrounding area are expected to become one of Africa’s great ecotourism destinations, generating jobs and income for the area’s 2 million human neighbors.

SUPPORTING SPECIES RESEARCH AND PROTECTION

[3]

AWF continues to concentrate its resources on saving Africa’s elephants, gorillas, rhinos and other large species that are increasingly threatened by habitat destruction, human-wildlife conflict and poaching. By protecting these keystone species—which serve as ecological ambassadors for innumerable other wildlife—we are effectively working to protect the functioning of the landscape as a whole.

Dr. Philip Muruthi, AWF’s Sally Patterson Chief Scientist, leads this effort. Under his guidance, AWF also channels research funds to studies designed to gather data about important species and to pilot management strategies that eliminate threats to Africa’s wildlife ambassadors.

RHINO CONSERVATION. Thanks to dedicated conservationists, Africa’s rhinoceros population continues to increase: There are now an estimated 14,770 rhinos in Africa—up from 13,109 rhinos in 1999. AWF has been at the forefront of rhino conservation for several decades, supporting anti-poaching efforts and banning trade in rhino horns. And when we determined that other steps were necessary, we supported more drastic protection measures, exemplified by our work in Kenya’s Tsavo East National Park’s fenced sanctuary, where rhinos have been reintroduced since 1993. Today, AWF supports rhino conservation projects in Kenya and Tanzania.

ELEPHANT RESEARCH.

Elephants traditionally have played a leading role in our understanding of the most innovative approaches to conservation. We now know that where researchers monitor and study elephants, protection can increase and their numbers can thrive. AWF currently is intervening

directly in protecting elephant populations in six African Heartlands where they are a key species.

We continue to support the development of techniques to study elephants and build the base of knowledge regarding their social and ecological dimensions. And we are addressing a newer threat to Africa’s elephants: loss of habitat and conflict with a growing human population. Through economic activity that links the interests of communities and the private sector, we are seeking to build local support for elephant conservation that will in turn reestablish corridors and expand habitat.

PREDATOR PROJECTS. All of Africa’s large predators are threatened by shrinking habitats, overhunting and disease spread by domestic animals and encroaching human settlements. To identify threats to predator populations and find ways to save them, we have funded leopard studies and developed a predator protection project in which real dollars are being invested in South Africa, Namibia and Kenya—not only to study the biology of predators but also to understand why their numbers are declining. We currently support research on Ethiopian wolves, one of Africa’s most endangered species, and wild dogs, whose numbers in Africa are estimated at only 3,000 to 5,000. Our newest wild dog study is expected to lead to a better understanding of a

“remnant” wild dog population in southern Kenya and northern Tanzania—and will help promote coexistence with local Maasai pastoral communities. In the Zambezi Heartland, AWF-funded researchers are exploring whether the hunting of “trophy” male lions is harming the social structure of lion prides and the survival of cubs.





EXPANDING AWF'S ELEPHANT RESEARCH INTO WEST KILIMANJARO

AWF launched its elephant research program in West Kilimanjaro this year and engaged a full-time wildlife researcher, Alfred Kikoti.

For several decades, AWF supported groundbreaking elephant research in the Kilimanjaro ecosystem through the Amboseli Elephant Research Project, launched by Cynthia Moss in 1972. Now an independent nongovernmental organization, AERP continues to study elephants on the Kenyan side of the Kilimanjaro Heartland.

To complement AERP's research and to help paint a landscape-level picture of this wide-ranging species, AWF is investing in research on the Tanzanian side of the Heartland. As AWF elephant research officer, Kikoti studies elephant distribution, abundance, age and sex structures and key corridors in the area stretching from Lake Natron to West Kilimanjaro in Tanzania.

Kikoti, a Tanzanian citizen and graduate of Mweka College of African Wildlife Management, formerly was with the Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA) as an officer in Katavi and Kilimanjaro national parks. He recently received a master's degree from the University of Aberystwyth in Wales, where his research focused on "Constraints and Opportunities

for Elephant Conservation in West Kilimanjaro.'

His early findings indicate that 70 percent of the 400 elephants in west Kilimanjaro are from Amboseli National Park, demonstrating the need for a transboundary approach to natural resource management in the area.

In addition, Kikoti has learned that elephants are moving from Mt. Kilimanjaro to Lake Natron, making the identification of elephant corridors an important element of elephant conservation in the region.

The results of Kikoti's research will be used for Heartland-level planning, to promote human-wildlife conflict resolution, and as a land-use planning tool.

Saving the region's magnificent elephants, of course, remains the chief focus of Kikoti's efforts. Not only is the species one of the main conservation targets in the Kilimanjaro Heartland, but elephants are considered ecosystem flagships, and Kikoti is optimistic about opportunities to secure their habitat: "We still have considerable wildlife densities in the Kilimanjaro Heartland. We still have a chance in this landscape. We are not late, nor are we starting from scratch."



ANTI-POACHING. Poaching incidents increased this year. Black rhinos in Kenya and Tanzania are being hunted down by poachers who prize the rhinos' rare and valuable horns. AWF has instituted drastic measures—including armed patrols—to ensure that the rhinos' sanctuary is protected. In addition, AWF is providing park guards with training, security and manpower.

In Longido, near the northern border of Tanzania, as well as in the Kilimanjaro and Maasai-Steppe Heartlands, approximately 40 elephants were illegally slaughtered; seven elephants were killed in Charara safari area on the Zimbabwe side of the Zambezi Heartland. These incidents suggest that the ivory markets are active—and that poachers are feeding the illegal trade in ivory. To help address the poaching threat, we have enlisted law enforcement specialists from the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service to train African rangers in modern law enforcement techniques and strategies.

On May 9, 2002, poachers in Rwanda's Volcano National Park killed two highly endangered mountain gorillas. The killers were on a mission to

kidnap young gorillas to sell on the black market. Through the International Gorilla Conservation Program, we have helped the park departments of Rwanda, Uganda and Democratic Republic of Congo strengthen their anti-poaching efforts, including 24-hour joint patrols with the military of the approximately 10 habituated gorilla groups.

Elephant Counts From Angola

AWF and Angola are negotiating a government census that would shed new light on the status of elephants and their habitats in Angola, which adjoins AWF's Four Corners Heartland. AWF President Patrick Bergin was recently in Angola discussing the issue with Angolan authorities. Civil war has ravaged the area and decimated wildlife populations, but there is no word on how the elephant population survived the conflict. We anticipate partnering with Angola on the elephant issue and other transboundary wildlife management questions, integrating those efforts into our work in Four Corners.

BROKERING COMMUNITY AND PRIVATE-SECTOR PARTNERSHIPS

[4]

The Conservation Enterprise Program is still in its early stages, but in just three years AWF has made important progress under the leadership of Isidore Gwashure, a former businessman and the perfect candidate to build partnerships between the private sector and local communities. We are finding unique ways to channel private-sector money and skills into wildlife areas. Our role is to act as an honest broker in business deals where the communities keep their land open for wildlife in return for tourist dollars. The payoff: more land for conservation.

Our initial approach involved facilitating negotiations between landowners and investors:

TOURIST FACILITIES NEAR MOUNT KASIGAU IN KENYA. In partnership with USAID, we facilitated the construction of tourist facilities in Mount Kasigau-Tsavo, Kenya.

Mount Kasigau is an isolated area nestled in the Taita Hills and part of the northern limit of the Eastern Arc mountain range. It is a region of unparalleled biodiversity, home to more endemic species than any other region of Kenya. Recognized worldwide as a key biological location, the Eastern Arc is one of 25 of the richest and most threatened reservoirs of plant and animal life on Earth. Mount Kasigau contains some of the last intact and undisturbed Eastern Arc forests, home to 453 forest species of vascular plants and species of amphibians, birds, insects and primates found nowhere else. Mount Kasigau, by virtue of its geographical isolation, remains relatively undisturbed and provides an important source of water to people and wildlife roaming outside the area's parks.

Surrounding majestic Mount Kasigau are a number of small, isolated rural communities. We organized these communities into shareholding companies to

participate in a unique volunteer ecotourism project that will secure a wildlife corridor that connects two terrestrial “islands” of habitat known as Tsavo East and Tsavo West national parks. The creation of this corridor will allow wildlife to move naturally and replenish healthy populations. Equally important, the project will help protect the unique forest on Mount Kasigau.

In turn, the communities gain much-needed income by providing basic rural accommodations to field volunteers working in the region. The project offers volunteers a unique living environment while providing essential community and conservation

services.

In its first year, the project generated \$37,000. Seventy percent of this was distributed as dividends to household village shareholders, 20 percent was retained for investment in schools, dispensaries and other community priorities and 10 percent was paid to the local Kasigau Wildlife Conservation Trust to be used for wildlife management.



On safari, tourists learn about Maasai culture.

INVESTMENT BUYOUT IN SAMBURU. We helped the Namunyak community in the Samburu Heartland arrange to buy out equity in a lodge from a private investor, Acacia Trails Ltd., which had constructed Sarara Camp on land leased from the community. The investor realized that his long-term investment would prove more valuable if he were to involve the community as equity-holders, and asked us to help him engage the community. At our recommendation, he sold shares in his lodge to the community, and we wrote a business plan for the new entity. The community has since bought him out and now fully owns the facility, which continues to be managed under contract by the former owner.

WILDLIFE-FRIENDLY ENTERPRISES

A Maasai community in Tanzania adjacent to Serengeti National Park leases a lodge site and receives a bed-night fee from a luxury safari camp owned by Conservation Corporation. A Samburu community in northern Kenya operates a Starbed® camp on their land along the Ewaso Ngiro River as a satellite to another lodge in the area, earning them \$250 per bed night. In the beautiful, arid landscapes of central Namibia, a community group staffs and owns shares in a tented camp that will eventually revert to total community ownership.

When we assist rural communities with few other resources to establish successful conservation enterprises like these, “their” wildlife becomes an asset rather than a costly nuisance. In helping save wild animals and their habitat, we also are improving the prospects of people in Africa.

Our growing network of Conservation Centers staffed with young African professionals with skills ranging from community mobilization to land-use planning to ecology to law works to protect the large percentage of Africa’s wildlife that lives outside of parks and reserves. And the way they do that is by helping establish management plans and conservation enterprises on privately owned lands that will promote wildlife conservation while generating economic benefits for the landowners.

So far, we have helped local people establish concessions for wildlife safaris, ecotourism lodges, walking safaris and bed and breakfasts. Other enterprises include the production of honey from protected forests, sale of local handicrafts to tourists and the marketing and export of bush products. Thanks to these innovative programs, people who live near African parks are seeing neighboring wildlife in a new, more favorable light: a possible passport to economic opportunity for themselves and their communities. And when people are friendly to wildlife, it thrives.

BETTER TERMS FOR KIMANA TIKONDO GROUP RANCH IN AMBOSELI.

When the ranch was approached by a tour company wanting to lease 6,000 acres of sanctuary immediately abutting Amboseli National Park for the purposes of developing a tourism facility, the contract the tourism company presented had some tough demands: Residents living on those acres had to relocate; farmers couldn’t graze their livestock there, even during dry season; local people were even barred from collecting firewood in the area. Group ranch leaders asked us to help negotiate a more suitable lease. To determine the wishes of the residents, we visited the group ranch. From a copy of the contract that we had translated into Swahili, then translated into Maasai, we were able to present the entire proposal to the community so that they could understand its terms and make a suitable counter-offer. Eventually we negotiated a better, more moderate contract that allowed the relationship to work.

IN EVERY NEGOTIATION, AWF ALSO HAS A STAKE— THAT THE LAND IN QUESTION IS MANAGED TO BENEFIT CONSERVATION.

And that usually means moderating the interests of both business and the community so that wildlife and their habitats are protected.

Today, we continue to help negotiate large-scale business and community ecotourism ventures that permit rural communities to operate or share in profitable businesses and benefit from the presence of wildlife on their lands. But we have also learned that many more communities would willingly invest in wildlife tourism, if they only knew how—and had the necessary financial capital. “We want to milk the wild herd” or “We want to drink milk from the elephant,” they explain—in other words, we, too, want to benefit from “our” wildlife.

Responding to an ever-growing number of invitations from communities throughout the Heartlands, we are undertaking feasibility studies that will suggest profitable wildlife-related businesses suited to an area’s wild animals and human culture. We are also identifying and engaging investors and developers, drafting management agreements, exploring funding



Pitching African Enterprises to U.S. Markets

AWF has recently expanded its African marketing capacity to the United States, in the form of Moses Kanene, an enterprise

and marketing specialist on rotation in Washington, D.C., from his home base in Kenya to promote community-owned and conservation-friendly African enterprises. Across AWF's enterprise portfolio, marketing community products—whether eco-lodges or native honey—is critical to success. Kanene will target his U.S. efforts on leveraging support for a full range of community enterprises. For the tourism sector, he says he is looking to put “heads in beds”—of community-owned and managed lodges with whom AWF is working to achieve linked conservation and development benefit flows.

LOOK FOR

sources, helping establish corporations that are empowered to transact business on behalf of the community and helping to construct facilities.

The realization that we are being asked by Africa's wildlife-rich but economically poor communities to do more than negotiate deals on their behalf led us to USAID, a valued AWF donor and partner. Over the coming years, its Conservation of Resources Through Enterprise program will assist communities with grant money for planning and developing facilities required to operate their conservation enterprises.

SWEETENING THE DEAL

Kenyans have a taste for honey, but the enormous national demand is not being met.

The country's potential market is estimated to be 80,000 to 100,000 metric tons of honey and 80,000 to 100,000 metric tons of beeswax annually. Current production is only 20,000 and 10,000 tons, respectively.

We are working with three group ranches in Amboseli—Kimana, Olgulului Lollarashi and Imbirikani—to create a community-based beekeeping enterprise, the Namelok Apiculture Project, which will help meet the demand for honey while providing the means to a livelihood for local youth, 70 percent of whom are unemployed.

The young people will own hives on land that has been set aside for the conservation enterprise. For the first year, the project will focus on producing comb honey, eventually diversifying to produce and market refined honey, beeswax, royal jelly, propolis, pollen and bee venom. It is also anticipated that a modern processing unit will be installed for bulk processing. Honey for the market will be packaged in the form of crude, semi-refined, liquid, chunk and creamed. Candle, batik-making and other income-generating activities will also be introduced.

The conservation enterprise's long-term goal is to commission a beehive processing unit to supply local individual consumers and also institutions, including hospitals and tourist lodges.

PROTECTING WILDLIFE CORRIDORS AND MIGRATORY PATHS

[5]



Many of Africa’s great wild creatures have a “home park.” But that doesn’t mean they remain within those boundaries at all times. Wild animals have an innate need to move about, either for food, water or breeding purposes. To retain their ability to behave naturally, they must be free to change their feeding grounds with the seasons, to exchange bloodlines with others of their kind. Small, isolated populations eventually lose their health and vitality and ultimately die out.

Preserving habitat for Africa’s wildlife is, of course, critical to maintaining its survival. One key objective of our Heartlands initiative is to ensure connectivity of habitats and to allow the natural movement patterns of large fauna such as elephants.

But this is not an easy task. As Africa’s rural population grows and cities expand, more and more land falls to human activities. Wetlands and swamps are drained, traditional calving grounds are tilled under and wildlife corridors are obstructed, forcing wildlife to retreat to smaller and smaller remnants of their former range.

For this reason, maintaining viable corridors for migrating species is a key conservation strategy at AWF. In the Maasai-Steppe Heartland in Tanzania, we’ve helped to join two national parks, a forest

reserve, a large former ranch and a number of smaller community parcels and corridors into a much larger and safer continuous conservation landscape. In the Kilimanjaro Heartland, a wildlife migratory route that was about to be sold off to individual buyers instead has been set aside as a “no-settlement” area, permitting elephants and other migratory species to move safely between Kilimanjaro Forest Reserve, Kilimanjaro National Park in Tanzania and Amboseli National Park in Kenya.

Working together, government, communities and private landowners are helping create areas that are ecologically and economically successful. And where habitats for large animals are protected, many thousands of smaller species also flourish.

Re-establishing a Zambia Corridor

AWF is working with communities in two chiefdoms as well as the private sector in Zambia to create a partnership intended to help conserve an important wildlife migration corridor between Botswana and Zambia’s Kafue National Park. The partnership has the potential to leverage 250,000 hectares of land for conservation.

KITENDENI CORRIDOR NOW “OFFICIAL” WILDLIFE ROUTE

Thanks to fast action by local villages and our Kilimanjaro Heartland team, an ancient wildlife migratory route that was about to be sold off to individual buyers instead has been set aside as a “no-settlement” area.

Since the 1920s, local Maasai communities have recognized Kitendeni corridor as a key habitat linkage for elephants and other migratory species moving between Kilimanjaro Forest Reserve, Kilimanjaro National Park in Tanzania and Amboseli National Park in Kenya. It is also a strategic grazing and foraging area for farmers’ livestock.

Despite its importance as a wildlife habitat, the Kitendeni corridor was not protected by law. As a result, about 10 years ago, with drought and disease wiping out their livestock, many local Maasai were forced to turn to farming in order to survive—and the fertile corridor was a natural outlet.

But as human “encroachment” took hold, the corridor’s dimensions narrowed. A 1990s study showed the corridor was 10km wide; when ecologist and AWF researcher Alfred Kikoti remeasured the pathway in 2000, he found it had shrunk to just 5km.

Recently, the already threatened corridor was further jeopardized when the government found that some people had settled inside the forest reserve, which will become part of Kilimanjaro National Park. Ordered to move out immediately, they started settling and signing plots in the corridor. In the scramble by potential buyers to own a piece of the corridor, individuals from Kenya and Tanzania were offering up to \$1,000 per acre for the rich land—ideal for growing beans, a diet staple in the region.

We sent in a team to evaluate human encroachment in the corridor. The report, confirming the urgency of the situation, was sent to the district council, which quickly approved the local villages’ land-use plan. The council recognized the corridor as a grazing area for livestock and a wildlife corridor and ordered that its boundaries be demarcated.

With AWF funding, beacons have been installed



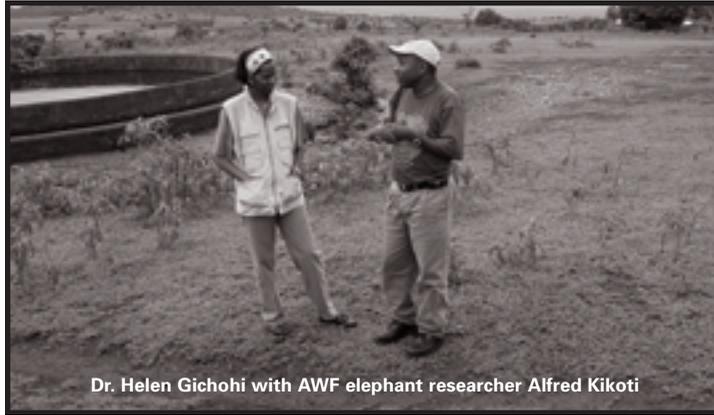
on the Tanzania side to mark this core area, and AWF is working to secure the corridor on the Kenya side. And a conservation management committee has been appointed to maintain the corridor.

While we help to ensure that the elephants can continue to use the corridor, their main access route to and from Kilimanjaro, we’re also making sure that local people will profit from business enterprises based on tourism and the area’s rich natural resources. The community at Kitendeni village has asked us to recommend conservation-related business enterprises and has said it is willing to set aside more land as a “multiple use area.”

The Kitendeni corridor also plays a critical role in Africa’s larger ecological picture, says Kikoti. “This is a unique habitat. Because it falls in a transition area between the forest and the semi-arid savanna woodland, the corridor has a greater variety of life forms—or biodiversity—than the areas it connects. The diverse habitat creates a microhabitat for many species, including some found in the corridor but not in the forest or the savanna.” A recent study of wildlife in the area recorded buffaloes, bushbacks, elands, giraffes, Grant’s gazelles, impalas, lesser kudu, and lions.

BUILDING CAPACITY

[6]



Dr. Helen Gichohi with AWF elephant researcher Alfred Kikoti

Who will save Africa's wildlife? At AWF, we've always recognized that it is capable and dedicated African men and women who ultimately will determine the future of Africa, its wildlife and wild lands.

Today, hundreds and thousands of people are working behind the scenes, making decisions and taking actions that have the power to ensure a place for Africa's wildlife in the continent's future.

Dr. Helen Gichohi, an African ecologist, oversees AWF's conservation programs in Africa. She holds a Ph.D. in ecology from the University of Leicester and is convinced that the only way to save wildlife in Africa is to save the land.

James Kahurananga, AWF's Maasai-Steppe Heartland coordinator, has worked with wildlife and conservation issues almost all his life. In 1961, he became one of the first East Africans selected by AWF to study wildlife management in the United States at Colorado State University. Thirty-five years later, he now heads AWF's model program, the Maasai-Steppe Heartland in northern Tanzania.

Eugène Rutagarama, a program manager with the AWF-supported International Gorilla Conservation Program (IGCP), received the Goldman Environmental Prize last year for his efforts to protect the tropical forests of Rwanda and the approximately 358 mountain gorillas in the region during a decade of war and genocide.

Dr. Philip Muruthi is AWF's Sally Patterson Chief Scientist. He graduated from Princeton University with a doctorate in biology in 1996 and is now responsible for ensuring that AWF activities enhance the protection of species and habitat.

Isidore Gwashure, director of AWF's Conservation Centers, is a former business executive with a background in travel and tourism—unusual qualifications for a conservation organization. But he is a key figure in our efforts to save wildlife as he works to build and sustain partnerships between the private sector and local communities.

In Botswana, a San (bushman) community has set up its own wildlife reserve and promotes conservation and tourism over the Internet. In South Africa, a township community has won a court case over land wrongfully taken from them in the past and has agreed to keep the land under joint management with Kruger National Park.

Our founders recognized from the very beginning that conservation in Africa had to be of, by and for the people. We trained the first African head of parks and wildlife in Kenya and the first new director of conservation for national parks in post-apartheid South Africa. And we've contributed to the training of hundreds of other African conservationists who have gone on to play important roles as park wardens, rangers, researchers and guides.

CHARLOTTE FELLOWSHIPS FOR YOUNG AFRICANS

The Charlotte Conservation Fellowship Program provides educational and financial assistance to Africans pursuing master's or doctoral studies in subjects such as species and ecosystem conservation, community conservation and resource economics. The program was created to honor AWF supporter Charlotte Kidder Ramsay, who strongly endorsed our efforts to encourage young African professionals to work in conservation. As part of the criteria for the program, candidates must have a secured place at an appropriate university and they must show a demonstrated commitment and potential for leadership in conservation.

AWF HAS ANNOUNCED SELECTION OF FIVE CHARLOTTE FELLOWS FOR 2002–2003.

EUGÈNE RUTAGARAMA began a master's degree course in applied ecology and conservation at the University of East Anglia in England in September 2002. A native of Rwanda, he is a program manager with the International Gorilla Conservation Program (IGCP). He won the Getty Prize for Wildlife Conservation in 1996 and the Goldman Environmental Award in 2001 for his work and commitment in the conservation field. Upon graduating, Rutagarama intends to return to IGCP in September 2003.

POLLY W. MWANGI is the human resources administrator with the African Wildlife Foundation. Earlier this year, she embarked on a distance-learning master's degree course in training and human resource management at the University of Leicester in the United Kingdom. Her research will explore the role of staff motivation in organizational performance.

DERESSE DEJENE KEDU began his master's degree course work in conservation biology at the University of Kent at Canterbury, United Kingdom, in September 2002. A native of Ethiopia, he entered the conservation field in 1989. He has held the chief warden position in three of the national parks in Ethiopia. He is particularly interested in implementing a survey that will determine the attitudes of local communities toward the conservation of the Ethiopian wolf.

SIMON SURUAI LEIRANA began his master's degree course work in tourism and conservation at the University of Kent at Canterbury in September 2002. For the last nine years, he has been with the Samburu County Council, working as a game warden. His interests include range training programs, community education and ecotourism. After he receives his master's degree in September 2003, he intends to use his newly acquired knowledge and skills to improve the conservation standards in Samburu National Reserve.

WANGECI F. MWAI is pursuing her distance-learning master's degree course work in business administration at the University of Durham in the United Kingdom. She has 11 years' experience in enterprise development. In 1999 she joined AWF, where she was responsible for enterprise development in the Samburu Heartland. She recently became a business advisory services manager for the Tourism Trust Fund, a joint venture between the government of Kenya and the European Commission.

Behrman Family's Predator Project

AWF is planning a predator project focused on Four Corners in cooperation with the Behrman family, who donated funds in memory of Darryl Behrman. The project will use a local Botswanan researcher who has been working in the area to study the special use of landscape by predators and how to avoid conflict between predators and humans. Protecting Africa's predators was a strong interest of Darryl Behrman.

LOOK FOR

"TAKING IT REGIONAL"

[7]

Of AWF's portfolio of seven Heartlands, five are transboundary sites. When habitat extends across political borders, or when we select as a conservation target a large mammal that crosses boundaries, the Heartland is considered to be a "transboundary" site—with all the complexity that entails.

Elephants, for example, are oblivious to national borders that divide their habitat, but they and other animals don't always find it easy to travel the migration corridors between parks and reserves in adjoining countries. In Central Africa, the forests of the Virunga volcanoes are one of two forest blocks that are home to the mountain gorillas; the forest blocks span the border between Rwanda, Uganda and Democratic Republic of Congo and are separated into four national parks.

To address such challenges, we form partnerships and strategic alliances to assemble technical and financial resources that allow us to "go to scale"—creating a cohesive conservation program across the landscape.

The International Gorilla Conservation Program (IGCP), a coalition of AWF, Fauna and Flora International and the World Wide Fund for Nature whose primary zone of operations is the Virunga-Bwindi region, illustrates the effectiveness of transboundary natural resource management. Before IGCP initiated its regional conservation efforts in 1991, the

four parks that comprise the remaining range of the mountain gorillas were managed as separate entities by the national protected-area authorities. Yet threats to the mountain gorillas and their habitat—human population density, human encroachment, poaching, deforestation and civil unrest—have come from people living all around the shared ecosystems. Because all three countries have a strong incentive to protect the ecosystem and the many benefits it offers local communities—including the economic benefits of gorilla tourism—establishing a regional framework for collaboration and transboundary natural resource management has been highly successful.



WRITING IT DOWN

As our African Heartland sites mature as regional landscapes, we're mindful of our responsibility to document what we're learning about conservation of wildlife and wild lands on a large scale.

In fall 2001, IGCP staff published a case study entitled, "Beyond Boundaries: Transboundary Natural Resource Management for Mountain Gorillas in the Virunga-Bwindi Region," as part of a broader transboundary natural resource management analysis of the Biodiversity Support Program (BSP). The study analyzes the results of efforts to protect the world's last remaining mountain gorillas, which AWF has supported since 1967.

BSP also asked us to produce a case study documenting how our approach and programming in the Kilimanjaro Heartland evolved from a focus on elephants through support to Cynthia Moss's Amboseli Elephant Research Project, which was launched in 1972, to a truly transboundary program that includes a range of conservation targets and fully integrates the Tanzania side of this dynamic landscape.



THE MOUNTAIN GORILLA CONSERVATION TRUST FUND

As AWF works to save Africa's large, complicated landscapes through the Heartlands initiative, the need for sustainable funding for these efforts becomes more apparent. How do you finance conservation over the long term?

The International Gorilla Conservation Program, for example, requires a minimum of \$750,000 annually to collaborate with government and community partners on essential conservation activities in Rwanda, Uganda and the Democratic Republic of Congo. This suggests the need for an overall endowment of approximately \$15 million.

As the program's founders and managers, AWF, Fauna and Flora International and the World Wide Fund for Nature have agreed to jointly raise this \$15 million.

In the meantime, representatives of the protected-area authorities of the three countries have signed an agreement to cooperate in conserving the region's ecosystem for purposes of peace and sustainable development.

The ultimate beneficiaries are the mountain gorillas. With only 668 remaining, they are among the world's most endangered apes. The Trust Fund will also help support the region's parks departments and their staffs—who daily risk their lives in a climate of civil unrest to protect the gorillas and their forest habitat.

AWF Goes West!

AWF has a long history in Central Africa, with more than two decades of work in the Virunga region, protecting the mountain gorillas. Today, there is a clear need to secure this longstanding Virunga investment and also to move west in order to address other key threats to biodiversity in the Congo Basin.

Already, innovative tools such as IGCP's Ranger-Based Monitoring Program are being piloted with colleagues as far west as Nigeria. And we have an opportunity to apply our expertise in conservation enterprises, landscape-level site planning, and capacity-building elsewhere in the Congo Basin.

We are working with other conservation and development organizations through the USAID-supported Central Africa Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE) to better understand and address forest conservation issues across the Basin.

Beyond the Basin, the Heartland team is reviewing AWF's site-selection criteria for prioritizing regions and habitat types as AWF considers expanding its Heartland portfolio as part of a new five-year strategy currently being designed.







**PUBLIC
EDUCATION
AND
OUTREACH**

PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

At AWF, we believe that conservationists are made, not born. One of our most important goals is to communicate the need to conserve Africa's wild lands and wild species—and to give people the information, tools and opportunities to join us in our efforts.



PUBLIC RELATIONS. The communications and marketing department oversees activities ranging from media relations to promotional events such as lecture tours. The department is contacted weekly by the National Geographic Society for specific information and is regularly approached by television stations and film companies expressing interest in collaboration.

WEB SITE. AWF's Web site, www.awf.org, is a major means of education and outreach. The site includes Heartlands updates, *African Wildlife News* headlines and highlights, news updates from Africa, animal facts, wildlife sounds, a computer wallpaper gallery and new photos weekly. The site also features animal profiles based on AWF's safari guidebook "Wild Lives." Our site receives approximately 50,000 hits per month, and 15 percent of visitors are from outside the United States. We provide information on request, and receive an average of 10 questions daily from Web visitors, many of them teachers and students.

PUBLIC AWARENESS. In an effort to raise public awareness about the critical conservation issues facing Africa, AWF sends out periodic mailings designed to reach additional audiences and develop support for AWF programs. These new supporters are critical in AWF's efforts to save Africa's magnificent wildlife and wild lands.

TOURIST INFORMATION. Visitors to Africa are receptive to learning more about conservation issues and how they can actively participate in saving Africa's natural treasures. This year we began to

directly address tourists visiting regions of Africa where we operate. Through various media—airport displays, feature articles in airline inflight magazines and informational brochures distributed through tour operators, lodges and parks—we are reaching a growing number of individuals from all over the world with our wildlife conservation message.

EDUCATING TOMORROW'S CONSERVATIONISTS. The Charlotte Conservation Fellowship Program has grown out of our long-standing commitment to training African people to manage the continent's natural resources. The program was founded in 1996 in memory of Charlotte Kidder Ramsay, an AWF supporter who strongly endorsed AWF efforts to encourage young African professionals to work in conservation.

Soundprints

AWF is joining with Soundprints, an official Smithsonian licensee, to create exciting stories of animal adventures based on the real-life experiences and observations of AWF conservation staff—for example, situations that rangers have observed. The stories take place across our seven African Heartlands (Four Corners, Kilimanjaro, Limpopo, Maasai-Steppe, Samburu, Virunga and Zambezi) and feature high-profile animals that are studied and cared for through our various research projects.

The storybooks have corresponding stuffed toys and read-along audio tapes narrated by AWF staff to bring six animal species alive for young children. Each book and stuffed animal is created with curatorial accuracy, high quality and the Smithsonian endorsement, making the collection unique in the U.S. market. Educational as well as entertaining, the Soundprints series has won the Parents' Choice Award for five consecutive years. The Soundprints books will be published in fall 2003.

LOOK FOR

MEMBERSHIP PROGRAMS



AWF provides members with printed materials about actions they may take to support conservation in Africa. AWF's newsletter, *African Wildlife News*, includes articles on wildlife, conservation activities and AWF projects. Regular mailings offer another way of updating and educating members about conservation in Africa and AWF's activities and policies.

With great appreciation, the African Wildlife Foundation acknowledges the steadfast loyalty and ongoing commitment of our members, contributors and active supporters. We thank them for partnering with us in our efforts to craft and deliver creative solutions for the long-term well-being of Africa's unique species and ecosystems. In fiscal year 2002, these caring individuals provided \$2.7 million in operating revenue to make possible AWF's efforts to protect and conserve mountain gorillas, elephants, rhinos, lions, giraffes and myriad other species for future generations.

Our special thanks to them this year for their contributions to stop illegal poaching of mountain gorillas, elephants and rhinos. Through *African Wildlife News* and our e-newsletter, members and

partners can stay up-to-date with our progress in conserving wildlife across all seven of our Heartlands. We look forward to continuing our collaboration for African wildlife conservation in the years ahead.

A Bigger and Better Web Site

AWF's Web site is being redesigned and will be online by late 2002. The Web site will have a new safari-planning section, where users will be able to gather information and tips on where and how to travel in Africa. The Web site will also link to a number of African community enterprises with which we work closely. Our Web site's new look will reflect the beauty of Africa's landscapes and also will include a number of new wildlife sounds.

Special AWF Issue of *Nature's Best*

AWF and *Nature's Best* magazine are partnering to create a spring edition of the magazine devoted entirely to Africa, and highlighting the African Wildlife Foundation's work in Heartland regions throughout east and southern Africa.

LOOK FOR



An aerial photograph of a dry, rocky riverbed. The riverbed is filled with grey and brown rocks of various sizes. The water is a deep, dark blue, reflecting the sky. In the background, there is a mix of brown, orange, and green terrain, suggesting a semi-arid environment. In the lower-left quadrant, a herd of animals, possibly cattle or sheep, is visible, appearing as a cluster of small, light-colored dots against the dark blue water.

FUNDING AND FINANCIAL OVERVIEW



In 2002, the African Wildlife Foundation spent nearly \$7.8 million on conservation. More than \$6.8 million was spent on conservation field and policy expenses to support programs in AWF's Heartlands and Conservation Centers, and over \$900,000 was allocated to conservation education programs for the public and AWF's members.

In 2002, AWF received more than \$2.7 million in generous support from individuals and nearly \$600,000 from foundations and corporations. An additional \$4.8 million in funding came from U.S. government agencies, primarily the U.S. Agency for International Development and the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, and European aid agencies like the Department for International Development.

Also in 2002, AWF received \$1.4 million in bequests from our generous long-term supporters.

AWF upgraded its accounting and financial management systems over this past year to ensure that every contribution dollar is used efficiently, with 83 cents of every dollar supporting our conservation efforts.

Statement of Activities

For the year ending June 30, 2002, with comparative totals for 2001

	2002	2001
Current year operating revenues and expenses		
Revenues		
Individuals	\$2,714,690	\$3,199,333
Corporations and foundations	579,064	734,958
Government grants and contracts	4,846,091	3,522,725
In-kind contributions	34,000	54,400
Nonoperating income utilized	1,018,029	619,301
Royalties and other earned revenues	117,126	163,227
Total unrestricted revenues, gains and other support	9,309,000	8,293,944
Expenses		
Program expenses:		
Conservation field and policy programs	6,859,340	6,617,123
Public education	680,676	562,563
Membership programs	251,611	259,171
	7,791,627	7,438,857
Supporting services expenses:		
Finance and administration	752,235	651,972
Fundraising	849,959	663,856
	1,602,194	1,315,828
Total expenses	9,393,821	8,754,685
Current year operating revenues over operating expenses	(84,821)	(460,741)
Nonoperating activities and pledges		
Nonoperating activities		
Bequests and endowments	1,418,313	621,497
Income from long-term investments	(489,753)	(452,397)
Nonoperating funds utilized	(1,018,029)	(619,301)
Total nonoperating activities and pledges	(89,469)	(450,201)
Increase (Decrease) in net assets	(174,290)	(910,942)
Net assets at beginning of year	7,721,210	8,632,152
Net assets at end of year	\$7,546,920	\$7,721,210

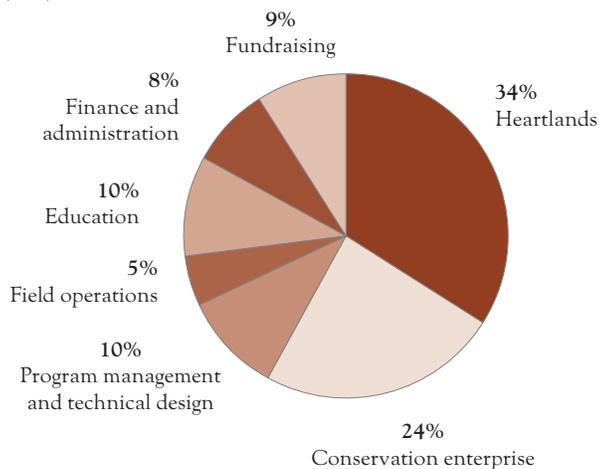
Statement of Financial Position

As of June 30, 2002

	2002	2001
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 611,410	\$ 968,189
Investments	5,952,872	5,363,296
Accrued interest		
Accounts receivable	98,886	198,508
Government grants receivable	1,000,846	831,491
Pledges and bequests receivable	192,700	578,537
Prepaid expenses	2,561	4,110
Net property and equipment	91,001	98,717
Office rental deposit	11,324	11,112
Beneficial interest in perpetual trust	15,594	33,702
Total assets	7,977,194	8,087,662
Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	328,685	275,714
Annuities payable	101,589	90,738
Total liabilities	430,274	366,452
Net assets		
Unrestricted	6,552,854	6,614,848
Temporarily restricted	791,890	1,016,862
Permanently restricted	202,176	89,500
Total net assets	7,546,920	7,721,210
Total liabilities and net assets	\$7,977,194	\$8,087,662

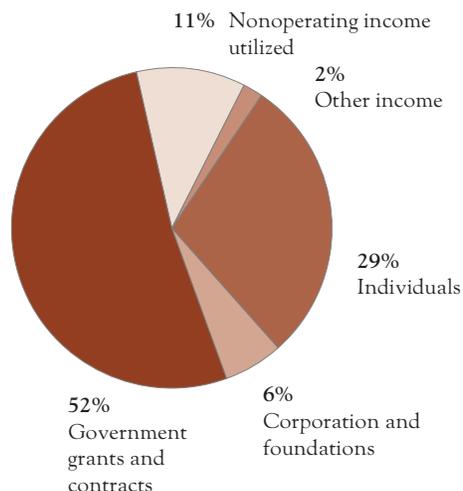
Total Expenses

\$9,393,821



Total Operating Revenues

\$9,309,000



THANK YOU FOR YOUR SUPPORT

Our deepest appreciation to everyone who supported AWF during the period between July 1, 2001, and June 30, 2002. Thanks to your generosity, AWF is able to strengthen and extend its efforts to protect African wildlife and their habitats. While space does not allow us to list all donors, please know we are grateful to each and every friend of AWF.

HEARTLAND PARTNERS

\$100,000 and above

Mr. & Mrs. Matthew T. Weir
Earth Share
Dr. & Mrs. James L. Foght
David H. Koch Charitable
Foundation
Mr. & Mrs. David Thomson

CHAIRMAN'S CIRCLE

\$50,000 to \$99,999

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There are many ways to contribute to the African Wildlife Foundation, and all of them are greatly appreciated. Your gift—however you choose to make it—makes a lasting statement about your commitment to saving Africa's wildlife, their habitats and the people who depend on them.

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I envision children, no matter how far ahead in the future, having the opportunity I have had to be observed by a silverback gorilla—not through the bars of a cage, but because he chose to stop and turn back on the trail to look at me.

I envision children being able to know, in their bodies and not just intellectually through a book, the power of a family of elephants in the bush on its own terms.

I envision our species, as well as all species whose habitat is Africa, continuing to have in the next millennium and the millennium to follow the forests, the bush,

the mountains and the rivers, which have nourished us all in ways well beyond the physical.

I envision children knowing, for as long as there are children on this planet, the wonder of African wildlife in the wild.

That is why I am giving: to keep the vision alive.

Barbara Babcock, who stars in the new TV series "Pasadena," is a highly respected character actress. She received an Emmy Award for her portrayal of Grace Gardner on the police drama "Hill Street Blues" and was nominated for a second Emmy for her work on "Dr. Quinn, Medicine Woman."

Ms. Babcock has appeared as a series regular in "The Law and Harry McGraw" opposite Jerry Orbach, and has guest-starred on numerous series, including "Frasier," "The Golden Girls," "Cheers," "China Beach," "Taxi" and the original "Star Trek."

Ms. Babcock also has more than 30 feature films to her credit, including "Space Cowboys," "Far and Away," "Bang the Drum Slowly" and "Lords of Discipline."

Thank you, Barbara, for your commitment to our mission!



Federal Campaign (CFC), you can contribute to AWF through payroll deductions. Our CFC number is 919. In addition, many employers will match your gift, enabling you to double or even triple your contribution. Ask your employer for a matching gift application form, and send it with your contribution.

BEQUESTS AND PLANNED GIFTS. AWF offers numerous opportunities for caring supporters to provide for the future of Africa's wildlife while meeting personal estate and financial goals at the same time. The most popular options are bequests and life income gifts such as charitable remainder trusts and charitable gift annuities.

Bequests are easy to arrange and provide for AWF's vital program work in perpetuity. Create a living legacy of elephants, mountain gorillas, lions, rhinos and other precious creatures by naming AWF as a beneficiary in your will, trust, life insurance policy or retirement plan. If you wish to make a bequest to AWF, we suggest the following language: "I hereby give _____ (specific cash amount, securities, percentage or residuary share) to the African Wildlife Foundation, a 501(c)(3) charitable corporation incorporated in the District of Columbia and presently having offices at 1400 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036."

Life income gifts such as charitable gift annuities and charitable remainder trusts offer many opportunities for you to make a gift to AWF, receive fixed or variable income payments and often realize significant tax benefits. Funded with cash, appreciated securities or real estate, they can be used to plan for retirement, care for elderly relatives or cover educational expenses. (Note: AWF may not be able to offer gift annuities in all states.)

We encourage you to explore the opportunities and benefits of planned charitable gifts with your financial adviser. For more information, please contact the Gift Planning Officer, African Wildlife Foundation, 1400 16th St., N.W., Suite 120, Washington, D.C. 20036, 202-939-3333, toll-free 888-494-5354, or e-mail plannedgiving@awf.org.

By naming AWF in your will or through your estate or other financial plans, you will be invited to join our Kilimanjaro Society. If you already qualify as a member and wish to join, please contact us.

The African Wildlife Foundation is a nonprofit 501(c)(3) tax-exempt corporation. AWF's IRS tax ID number is 52-0781390. All contributions to the Foundation are tax-deductible to the extent allowed by law.

PEOPLE BEHIND THE PROGRAMS

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Peter Mungai Alexander, Driver
Ben Mwangela, Senior
Enterprise Officer
Christine Nafula, Administration
and Finance Assistant
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Maralal Office
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Conservation Officer
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Development Officer
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Reginah Mwangi, Administration
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Elvira Beckner, Office and
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Manager
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Development Officer
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Technical Director
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Promise Chibi, Office Assistant
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Administration and Finance
Officer
Jeremiah Machavi, Community
Conservation Officer
Lamson Maluleke, Community
Development Officer
Freddy Mathabela, Field
Assistant

Victoria Falls Center
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Administrative Officer
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Maureen Mashingaizde, Finance
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Nyiavanhu Munodawafa,
Community Development Officer
George Ndlovu, Program Officer
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Thinkwell Sangweni, Driver

David Sumba, Monitoring and
Evaluation Project Officer

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and Coordinator
Leonard Dikobe, Project Officer
Shirley Dikole, Receptionist
Kingsley Gofhamodimo, Senior
Enterprise Officer
Lunza Mosweu, Office Assistant

Harare Office
Isidore Gwashure, Director,
Conservation Enterprise
Simon Metcalfe, Technical
Director, Southern Africa

Kariba Office
Dora Kamweneshe, Coordinator
Jimmie Mandima, Project
Officer

Lusaka Office
David Mulolani, Enterprise
Services Manager

Livingstone Office
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Agnes Bwalya, Senior
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Art Wolfe has worked on every continent and in hundreds of locations. His stunning images interpret and record the world's fast-disappearing wildlife, landscapes and native cultures, and his photographs are recognized throughout the world for their mastery of color, composition and perspective. Wolfe has taken an estimated one million images and has published more than 50 books, including *The Living Wild*, which has sold more than 50,000 copies and has won awards from prominent design publications.

Wolfe is a member of Canon's elite list of renowned photographers, "Explorers of Light," and Fujifilm's Talent Team. Magazines around the world publish his photographs and stories. A catalog of Wolfe's work is available at www.ArtWolfe.com. Art Wolfe has made his photographs available pro bono to AWF for the 2002 Annual Report.

Photography credits — AWF: 2, 3, 9, 10, 24; **Marc Boulton**: 1, 17; **Ricardo Kleberg**: 6 (wild dog, Limpopo Heartland); **Craig R. Sholley**: Cover, 6, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 40; **Art Wolfe**: Inside front cover, 4, 8, 12, 30, 34.

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