

# ANNUAL REPORT 2013



CHILDREN IN THE  
WILDERNESS



WILDERNESS  
WILDLIFE TRUST





# Contents

<b>WILDERNESS WILDLIFE TRUST</b> .....	<b>1</b>	<b>CHILDREN IN THE WILDERNESS</b> .....	<b>43</b>
About the Trust .....	3	From the Trustees .....	45
Letter from the Trustees .....	4	About Children in the Wilderness .....	46
Project Locations and Distribution of Funds .....	5	Number of Children Hosted by CITW .....	47
Project Locations and Distribution of Funds .....	6	Structure Of Curriculum .....	48
Botswana Rhino Relocation and Reintroduction Project .....	9	<b>Camp Programmes</b> .....	<b>50</b>
Liwonde Rhino Protection Project .....	10	Camp Programmes .....	51
Makgadikgadi and Nxai Pan Elephant Study .....	11	Camp Programmes run in 2012 .....	52
Makuleke Transboundary Elephant Movements .....	12	Botswana .....	53
Human-Elephant Conflict in the Okavango Delta .....	13	Botswana – Limpopo .....	54
Botswana Lion Genetics Project .....	14	Malawi .....	55
Caprivi Spotted Hyaena Project .....	15	Namibia .....	56
Cederberg Caracal Project .....	16	South Africa .....	57
Central Kalahari Wild Dog Research .....	17	Zambia .....	58
Cheetah Conservation Project Zimbabwe .....	18	Zimbabwe .....	59
Desert Lion Conservation Project .....	19	<b>Eco-Clubs &amp; Follow-up Programmes</b> .....	<b>62</b>
GLTFCA Wild Dog Project .....	20	About Eco-Clubs .....	63
Kafue Lion Project .....	21	How Eco-Clubs are run .....	64
Okavango-Kalahari Wild Dog Research Project .....	22	Eco-Clubs across CITW .....	65
Botswana Roan Habitat Project .....	23	Country Reports .....	67
Central Kalahari Wildebeest Study .....	24	Follow-up Programmes .....	68
Cetaceans of Greater Dyer Island .....	25	<b>Mentor Training</b> .....	<b>70</b>
Pro-Namib Fairy Rings Study .....	26	Introduction and Malawi .....	71
Namibian Fossil Plant Study .....	27	South Africa, Botswana and Zimbabwe .....	72
Botswana Wildlife Research – Increasing Capacity .....	28	<b>Educational Support</b> .....	<b>74</b>
<b>Community Empowerment &amp; Education</b> .....	<b>30</b>	Scholarships .....	75
Children in the Wilderness and Related Projects .....	31	School Improvements .....	76
Education Bursaries .....	32	Nutrition Schemes .....	77
<b>Anti-Poaching &amp; Management</b> .....	<b>34</b>	Other Initiatives .....	78
Human-Predator Conflict and Coexistence on Game Farms .....	35	Other Initiatives .....	79
Victoria Falls Anti-Poaching Unit .....	36	<b>Make a difference</b> .....	<b>82</b>
Liwonde National Park Aerial Census .....	37	Fundraising .....	83
Past Projects 2011 – 2012 .....	39	How to Make a Difference .....	84
Past Projects 2011 – 2012 .....	40	Donation Options .....	85
Make a Difference to Africa .....	41	Our Sponsors .....	86
Acknowledgements and Donors .....	42		

Wilderness Wildlife Trust supports a wide variety of projects in southern Africa, within the categories of wildlife management, research and education. These projects address the needs of existing wildlife populations, seek solutions to save endangered species and provide education and training for local people and their communities.

The goal of the Trust is to make a difference to Africa, her wildlife and her people.





WILDERNESS  
WILDLIFE TRUST



## About the Trust

The Wilderness Wildlife Trust, an independent entity within the Wilderness Group, was formed in the late 1980s when it was understood that Wilderness Safaris could only do so much for conservation in the course of its day-to-day activities and needed a dedicated vehicle to take matters further. More funds and a greater reach were needed in order for overall conservation activities to be more effective. Accordingly, it was decided that an independent entity that facilitated fundraising and the disbursement of the monies to deserving projects would mean that, both directly and indirectly, Wilderness could reach more people, wildlife and places.

The relationship between Wilderness Safaris and the Trust is therefore symbiotic. In many projects supported financially by the Trust, Wilderness is able to contribute through logistics and in-kind support (e.g. equipment; manpower; fuel; vehicle servicing; access; accommodation) to ensure the enhanced viability of the work. On the other hand, the fact that the Trust is independent also means that it is able to engage with projects beyond the geographic scope of Wilderness Safaris' camps and concessions and ensure that conservation is the driving force.

The Trust focuses its work in three key areas: i) research and conservation, ii) community empowerment and education, and iii) anti-poaching and management.

**Research and Conservation:** These include ecological studies of specific species, transboundary movements, migration corridors and human-animal conflicts, interactions between species, and climate change. Such studies are not science for the sake of science, but rather help pave the way for better informed conservation management decisions and thus the sustainability of Africa's wildlife and wilderness areas.

**Community Empowerment and Education:** Conservation of animals and plants is only as strong as the people who live in their vicinity. Without the engagement and involvement of such people, conservation is likely to exist only on paper. Therefore, educational and financial empowerment of local communities is the bedrock of the Trust, providing much-needed skills and knowledge to these communities.

**Anti-Poaching and Management:** Hands-on management contributes to the survival of both individual species and their endangered habitats. The Trust supports a number of anti-poaching entities and assists in further management initiatives, such as aerial surveys.

## Letter from the Trustees

Over the past year, we have continued to focus our support on three key conservation areas (wildlife research, community empowerment and education, and anti-poaching and management), each of which reinforces the others.

In 2012, the bulk of donations to the Wilderness Wildlife Trust targeted specific wildlife research projects, highlighting the need for greater knowledge to inform decision-makers. The gap in our knowledge of species and ecosystems is still enormous whether it be a species' ecology, a river's seasonal impacts or just simply species occurrence – how many there are and where. As a conservation community, we only recently learned of the decimation of elephants in the forests of central Africa because it was challenging to assess their population in that environment. This is an area of conservation we hope to assist with in the future as more people travel into central Africa and offer support.

Community empowerment and education remain incredibly important aspects of effective nature conservation. The Children in the Wilderness programme and many species programmes such as Save the Rhino Trust's community custodianship training in Namibia are all pivotal to the future success of wildlife conservation in these affected areas of Africa.

As we wait for holistic efforts to take effect (and hopefully one day lead to a shift in how the world values wildlife), we need to also focus on the now. Right now, as you read this, a rhino has just, or is about to, be poached for its horn. So far in 2013, an average of two rhinos is being poached every day in South Africa alone. Our large predators also face increasing persecution, but a less publicised one. Instead of an increasing awareness and acceptance of large predators and other wildlife around human settlements, we are seeing less tolerance, partially due to the dire global economic situation that has affected rural areas throughout Africa. Another effect of a struggling economy is an increase in land transformation from natural to utilitarian or even outright loss of vegetation. Wildlife conservation has been struggling to move beyond the crisis management state since its inception, but recent years have seen a resurgence of this crisis mode. In Africa, we are unlikely to see an improvement for a while, and thus the Trust hopes to increase its support of anti-poaching and land management efforts in the next year.

So what can we all do? Spread awareness, reduce our local carbon footprint, travel responsibly to important wildlife areas to increase their economic value, choose a species or environment to support. Every bit, every action, every discussion around wildlife conservation helps. We would like to thank every traveller to the wildlife areas of Africa and all of our long-devoted and new sponsors who keep these discussions alive.

Many people and businesses in southern Africa have offered their services to the Trust and its projects, such as Nissan, ColorPress, and Buynary Digital. Globally there are several of Wilderness Safaris' travel partners who generously contribute to our projects every year. B&H (Photo – Video) donate camera equipment to many projects and we encourage our guests to buy from a company that is so committed to conservation. Amos Eno and Resources First Foundation generously help us manage overseas donations. There are many individuals and groups who make it possible for us to support such a wide range of projects and we are extremely grateful to you all. We'd also like to thank those at Wilderness Safaris who have donated their time, energy and expertise over the year: Mari dos Santos, Richard van der Wel, Chris Roche, Ilana Stein and Ulrike Howard-Ginsberg who wrote, edited and designed this Annual Report.

Lastly, to the wildlife conservationists that we support on the ground who work long hours in harsh conditions, we salute you. Thank you for your dedication.

*Russel Friedman, Andrew Leontsinis & Dr. Jennifer Lalley*

## Project Locations and Distribution of Funds



The Wilderness Wildlife Trust provided funding to 30 projects during 2012

## Project Locations and Distribution of Funds

### Botswana

Botswana Rhino Relocation and Reintroduction Project .....	9
Human-Elephant Conflict in the Okavango Delta.....	13
Botswana Lion Genetics Project .....	14
Central Kalahari Wild Dog Research .....	17
Okavango-Kalahari Wild Dog Research Project.....	22
Botswana Roan Habitat Project .....	23
Central Kalahari Wildebeest Study.....	24
Botswana Wildlife Research – Increasing Capacity .....	28
Children in the Wilderness and Related Projects .....	31
Human-Predator Conflict and Coexistence on Game Farms.....	35

### Malawi

Liwonde Rhino Protection Project .....	10
Children in the Wilderness and Related Projects .....	31
Liwonde National Park Aerial Census.....	37

### Namibia

Caprivi Spotted Hyaena Project .....	15
Desert Lion Conservation .....	19
Pro-Namib Fairy Rings Study.....	26
Namibian Fossil Plant Study .....	27
Children in the Wilderness and Related Projects .....	31

### South Africa

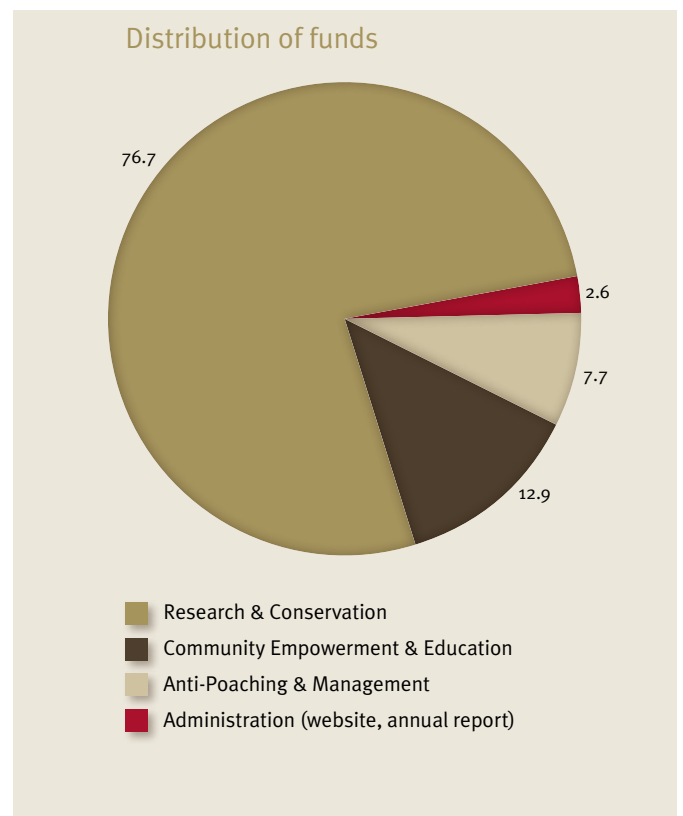
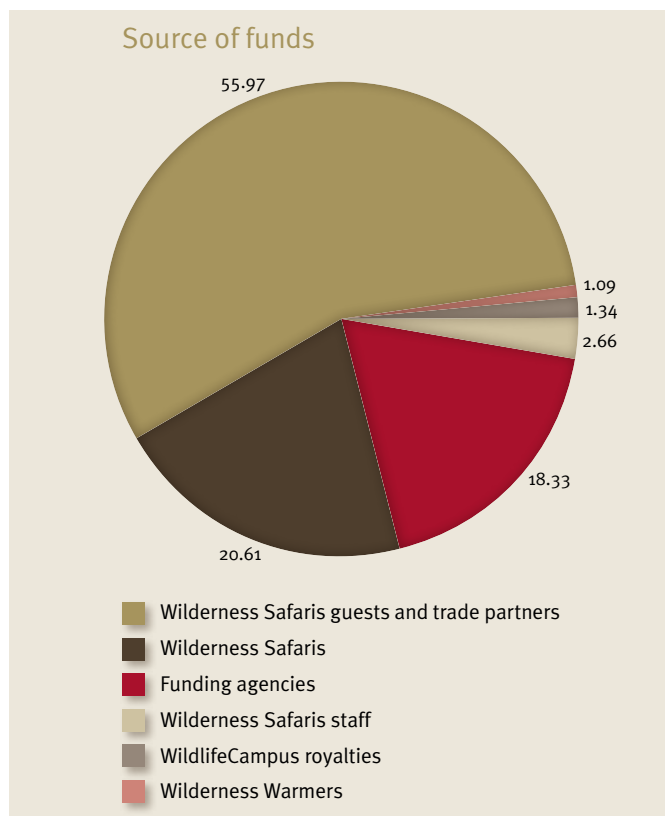
Makgadikgadi and Nxai Pan Elephant Study .....	11
Makuleke Transboundary Elephant Movements .....	12
Cederberg Caracal Project.....	16
Cetaceans of Greater Dyer Island .....	25
Children in the Wilderness and Related Projects .....	31
Education Bursaries.....	32

### Zambia

Kafue Lion Project.....	21
Children in the Wilderness and Related Projects .....	31

### Zimbabwe

Cheetah Conservation Project Zimbabwe .....	18
GLTFCA Wild Dog Project .....	20
Children in the Wilderness and Related Projects .....	31
Victoria Falls Anti-Poaching Unit .....	36







# Research and Conservation



## Botswana Rhino Relocation and Reintroduction Project

*Coordinators: Kai Collins, Map Ives & Nic Proust*

More births in the past year once again indicate a continually growing and healthy population in optimal habitat

Begun in 2001, the Botswana Rhino Relocation and Reintroduction Project is a true success story: Collaborative conservation efforts between Wilderness Safaris, Wilderness Wildlife Trust, Botswana's Department of Wildlife (DWNP) and the Botswana Government have realised a dream with the successful reintroduction of black and white rhino into the Mombo area of the Moremi Game Reserve and elsewhere in the Okavango Delta, and no less importantly, the subsequent monitoring and protection of these animals.

2012 was another successful year for the project, during which the rhino monitoring team worked very closely with the DWNP's Anti-Poaching Unit as well as the Botswana Defence Force, with regular patrols throughout the areas where reintroduced rhinos have settled.

More births in the past year once again indicate a continually growing and healthy population in optimal habitat. Several horn implant operations were also carried out to enable continued rigorous monitoring and security of the existing free-ranging populations.

This rigorous monitoring has become even more meaningful in the face of the massive onslaught of rhino poaching across our borders in South Africa where unprecedented levels of rhino poaching to fuel the demand for rhino horn in Asia are currently decimating the population.





## Liwonde Rhino Protection Project

*Coordinators: Krisztián Gyöngyi & Chris Badger*

Research & Conservation



Like many others in Africa, Liwonde National Park's small population of black rhino is severely threatened by poaching. This, coupled with the limited resources of Malawi's Department of National Parks in continuing its protection, necessitated a rhino darting operation, which took place over November/December 2012. The aim was to dart and collar as many rhino as possible so as to monitor and record their movements. A rhino monitoring team was subsequently set up, with a vehicle donated to assist Malawi National Parks in ongoing monitoring and anti-poaching patrols.

The Trust provided both VHF and satellite collars, while Dr Pete Morkel, one of Africa's most highly respected wildlife veterinarians, darted and collared the rhino, taking DNA samples as well. Krisztián Gyöngyi, a graduate student with experience in monitoring and studying black rhino, is stationed in Liwonde to monitor the animals. Bentley Palmer from Blantyre organised funding for a temporary three-strand fence to replace the current damaged sanctuary fence, African Parks provided trackers and a dart gun and the Department of National Parks and Wildlife supplied a team of scouts to assist in finding the rhino. In a three-week spell of intense tracking and hard work in the blistering heat, seven rhino were darted and collared, putting them under constant satellite surveillance.

... seven rhino were darted and collared, putting them under constant satellite surveillance



## Makgadikgadi and Nxai Pan Elephant Study

*Researcher: Dr. Kate Evans*



We are working hard to get to know the individual male elephants that utilise the area

2012 was a busy year for Elephants for Africa as we explored our new surroundings of the Makgadikgadi and Nxai Pan National Park. We worked hard to get to know the individual male elephants that utilise the area and looked forward to ‘meeting’ an old friend or two from the Okavango Delta. We also began getting to know the rural communities living alongside the Park boundary and the issues that they face.

In conjunction with the research, we ran two successful Elefun weekends, bringing the children of the neighbouring villages into the National Park to engage them in science and their wildlife. The young members of the Moreomaoto Community Library and Cultural Centre Conservation Club and the Khumaga Primary School Environmental Club joined the Elephants for Africa team in the National Park and conducted scientific research, which they presented to the Department of Wildlife and National Parks. In May, we hosted a Circle of Enquiry training workshop for environmental educators in the village of Moreomaoto. The five-day course was a huge success and we look forward to introducing our techniques to other NGOs and government departments working in the environmental education sector.

2012 also saw our first Boyce-Zero Scholarship student graduate with a Master’s degree from the University of Bristol. Mr Mphoeng Ofithile is now heading up our project in the Pans. Mr Graham Bowles also successfully defended his PhD at the University of Bristol and Miss Lydia Baines is preparing to defend her Master’s degree.





# Makuleke Transboundary Elephant Movements

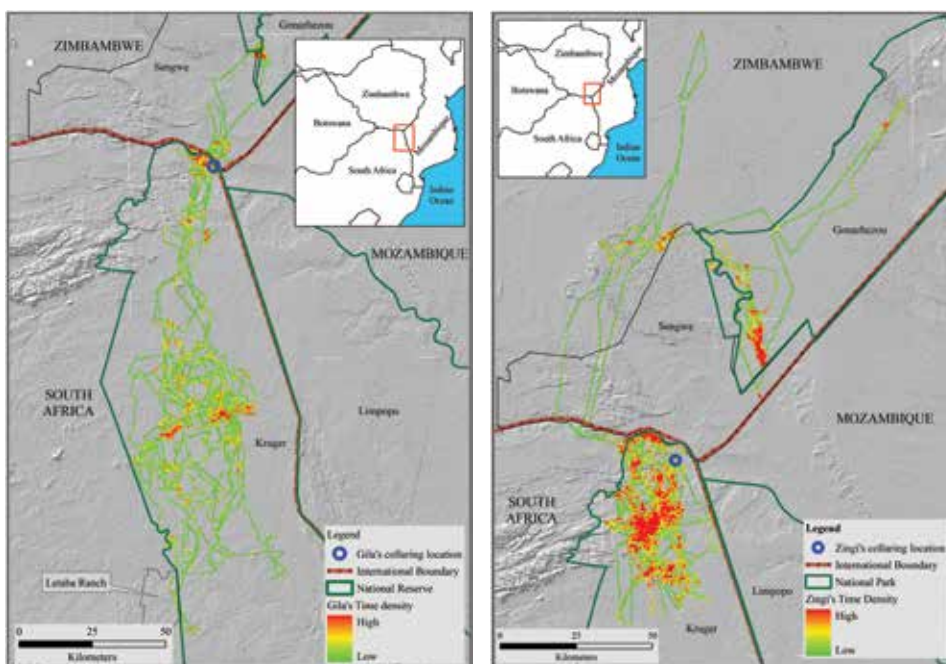
Researcher: *Dr. Michele Henley*

Research & Conservation

The metapopulation concept, linking protected areas, allows occasional movement between discrete populations to contribute to genetic vigour, ecological viability and long-term survival. The Peace Parks initiative linked the Limpopo National Park (LNP) in Mozambique, to the Kruger National Park (KNP) through the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park (GLTP), increasing the area under conservation by 50%. It is intended that Gonarezhou in Zimbabwe should be included.

The project has tracked 12 elephants from the Makuleke Concession in the far north of KNP since 2008. For the first time, it has mapped elephant movements from Kruger to Gonarezhou, through and outside the proposed Sengwe Corridor, a straight-line distance of approximately 40 km. Two of the study animals made this journey. Gila, a mature bull, largely circumvented the proposed corridor in a month-long journey to reach Gonarezhou in mid-2010. Zingi, a mature cow, first made a two-month journey into Zimbabwe at the beginning of February 2011 into unprotected areas. On Christmas Eve, she embarked on a remarkable trek to Gonarezhou arriving circuitously from the north in order to avoid the Malapati Game Reserve where hunting is permitted, and exiting eight months later. She returned to the KNP overnight via the safer Sengwe corridor for the first time.

The tracking data has shown that the Concession area is important for providing key dry season resources and safety. This study, five years in the running, calls for the continuation of these tracking initiatives in collaboration with all stakeholders within the Peace Parks vision in order to ensure a better understanding of the tenuous connectivity between Kruger and Gonarezhou.



*Home ranges and cross border movements of a collared elephant bull (left) and cow (right) between Kruger and Gonarezhou*

... the metapopulation concept, linking protected areas, allows occasional movement between discrete populations ...

## Human-Elephant Conflict in the Okavango Delta

*Researcher: Dr. Anna Songhurst*

... there were fewer elephant raids in the 2012 season compared to the previous four years ...



2012, the fifth year of the project, progressed well and the community-based human-elephant conflict (HEC) management strategy is expanding. Overall, there were fewer elephant raids in the 2012 crop season compared to the previous four years, with 149 fields raided. Most raiding occurred during March and the worst affected village was Seronga. A total of 11 elephants were killed in the 2012 crop season through problem animal control, with a further 11 in July/August being killed near villages or cattle kraals in response to potential property damage or threat to human lives. Sadly, one woman was killed by an elephant in Ndorotsha settlement in August.

Project activities undertaken this year included:

- Continual independent monitoring of HEC incidents through trained community enumerators;
- Distribution of chilli deterrent equipment to 29 farmers and monitoring of deterrent effectiveness throughout the crop season;
- Training of 25 farmers and 10 trainers in Conservation Agriculture (CA) techniques to improve food security, reduce vulnerability of farmers to the effects of elephant crop raiding and encourage reduced field size to assist with micro-level land-use planning and field protection;
- Trialling low-maintenance solar-powered fences as a feasible mitigation measure to reduce HEC; and
- Disseminating information from the past four years of research to inform stakeholders of recommendations to reduce HEC.

All farmers using chilli in 2012 believed it was effective in deterring elephants from their fields. Many farmers came up with their own innovative methods of using chilli as a deterrent and some people shared their chilli to help protect neighbouring fields. Farmers trained in conservation agriculture techniques are keen to implement methods in the 2013 season and many have already started preparing their fields. Farmers will be monitored and motivated by CA trainers throughout the season to assess the effectiveness of using CA as a strategy to reduce HEC.





## Botswana Lion Genetics Project

*Researcher: Simon Dures*

Research & Conservation



2012 was an eventful year for the project, with a further 65 lion from across the Okavango darted and sampled, as well as receiving samples from a number of previously darted individuals. It has been an intensive field season with all the time-honoured hallmarks of field research: vehicle breakdowns, nights out under the stars, lots of beautiful sightings, and, of course, many lions! All the genetic samples that have been collected to date were sent back to the UK where they are being analysed at Imperial College London and the Zoological Society of London.

This year, aside from collecting more samples, research work will include attempting to discover why some females in the Okavango Delta area are developing full male-like manes. With the assistance from wildlife vets we hope to conduct full physiological examinations (not easy in rough field conditions) to complement the genetics study. There are many theories and possibilities, but hopefully by mid-year 2013 some answers will be forthcoming. We also hope to be in a position to know how this condition is likely to affect the population, and why, or if, it is becoming more prevalent.

The first half of the 2013 year will also consist of intensive fieldwork, collecting more biopsy samples, as well as collecting samples from old trophies and skins from which we should be able, using levels of genetic loss, to get an idea of the rate of population change in this area.

Finally it is hoped that we will also receive good results from the lab work and be able, after more than two years of hard work, to finally get answers to what is and has been happening to the lion population of the Okavango region.

Research work will include attempting to discover why some females ... are developing full male-like manes

## Caprivi Spotted Hyaena Project

*Researcher: Lise Hanssen*



... all conservancies in the study area agreed to remove spotted hyaenas from their trophy hunting quotas for 2013 ...

In 2012, the project collected baseline data on spotted hyaena within the Mudumu South Complex (MSC) to assist the communities with decisions regarding the management and conservation of this species. The study site covered 1 082 km<sup>2</sup> including the two protected areas of Mudumu and Mamili National Parks and three adjacent conservancies: Balyerwa, Dzoti and Wuparo.

Two spotted hyaena (1 adult female; 1 sub-adult male) were captured and fitted with GPS collars in Mudumu National Park and one adult female was ear-notched. The Mudumu Clan's den was identified through collar data; sex and age classes of additional individuals were identified through individual spot patterns of clan members.

INDIVIDUAL	AGE CLASS	SEX	ID METHOD	ADDITIONAL INFO
Mudumu 1	Adult (Alpha?)	Female	Ear notch	
Mudumu 2	Adult	Female	Photo ID	Sister to Mudumu 3 Mother of small cub
Mudumu 3	Adult	Female	Photo ID	Sister to Mudumu 2
CCC-11	Adult	Female	Collar and photo ID	Mother of large cub
Mudumu 5	Adult	Male	Photo ID	
Mudumu 6	Sub-adult	Female	Photo ID	
CCC-10	Sub-adult	Male	Collar	
Mudumu 8	Large cub	?	Photo ID	Cub of CCC-11
Mudumu 9	Small cub	?	Photo ID	Cub of Mudumu 2

*Table 1: Size and structure of Mudumu Clan*

Hyaenas were found to exist at low density, with small clans ranging in size from five to ten individuals moving over areas as large as 700 km<sup>2</sup>. No permanent clans were identified in Mamili National Park, which is likely due to extensive flooding during extended wet cycles lasting as long as ten years. It was also found that Mudumu National Park is not large enough to provide adequate protection to the MSC spotted hyaenas, with much of their foraging behaviour taking place in the surrounding conservancies.

A Human-Wildlife Conflict investigation that was carried out found that conflict was due to unherded and unguarded livestock grazing close to the Mudumu Park boundary. All project results were presented to communities through workshops and at hunting quota setting meetings. Committees from all conservancies in the study area agreed to remove spotted hyaenas from their trophy hunting quota for 2013.



*Home range and movements of Mudumu Clan in and around the Mudumu National Park.*

## Cederberg Caracal Project

*Researcher: Marine Drouilly*

### Research & Conservation



Caracal (*Felis caracal*) are widespread throughout sub-Saharan Africa, yet little has been published regarding their spatial ecology and there is a paucity of data to address even the most basic ecological questions. Caracal are classified as problem animals in Namibia and South Africa and are commonly regarded as vermin, because they are reputedly responsible for significant losses in the livestock farming industry. This negative perception has resulted in extensive persecution.

If we are to better predict the consequences of predator management, it is critical that we understand the dynamics of intra-guild relationship among predators. One of the aims of this project takes into account the role apex predators – in this

case, leopard – play in controlling or affecting the behaviour of mesopredators (medium-sized predators), such as caracal. Knowing whether leopard are a limiting factor for caracals or other mesopredators will prove useful in long-term conservation management strategies. Increased knowledge regarding the range use of caracals is also fundamental in terms of furthering the understanding of this cat's ecology, and is important for developing more effective and ecologically sound methods for its management on private land.

Carnivores are difficult to study due to their mainly nocturnal and elusive nature. Remote means are therefore needed to collect data and attain research objectives. The aim is to capture and collar at least six adult caracals to be able to obtain a robust sample size for statistical analyses.

If we are to better predict the consequences of predator management, it is critical that we understand the dynamics of intra-guild relationship among predators



## Research &amp; Conservation

## Central Kalahari Wild Dog Research

*Researcher: Dr. Glyn Maude*

The goal is to determine why the northern CKGR has so few wild dogs today

The Central Kalahari Game Reserve (CKGR) wild dog research project had a fantastic year in 2012. In 2011 we lost contact with our three wild dog study packs in the northern CKGR/Botswana region due to satellite collared members and others dying as a result of natural causes or conflict with farmers. We were therefore worried about wild dog numbers in the CKGR and in particular the northern CKGR.

In 2012, via a spoor survey and direct observations, we were able to confirm that wild dog numbers in the northern CKGR are indeed very low. However, we found good numbers in the remote middle and southern CKGR, with 10 or more packs. The primary goal is therefore to learn about the ecology and movements of these remote packs and to determine why the northern CKGR has so few wild dogs today.

Satellite collars were placed on three packs, two of them new, as well as VHF collars on two other packs and a satellite and GPS collar on a pack of eight adults and six pups living in the middle of the CKGR. Contact was also re-established with the Bokomoso pack (living in the north-west CKGR and outside in game and cattle farming areas) by collaring three of the four remaining pack members; we observed the collared female disperse into the northern CKGR. The study area was further extended as a satellite collar was placed on a wild dog in a pack living south-east of the CKGR, only 80 km north of Botswana's capital city, Gaborone.

We have increased our contact work with farmers and started to work with camera traps. Finally, in 2012 we started a wildlife educational programme ("Kids for Wildlife") working with children living rurally in the study area.





## Cheetah Conservation Project Zimbabwe

*Researcher: Dr. Esther van der Meer*

Research & Conservation



There are approximately 9 500 adult cheetah left in the wild in Africa, of which some 6 000 are part of a shared population between Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Despite its high conservation value, there is little data available on the Zimbabwe cheetah population, even in the country's wildlife protected areas.

However, the more that is known about a species the easier it generally becomes to implement an effective conservation strategy, which is why the Cheetah Conservation Project Zimbabwe started a country-wide cheetah population survey. The aim of this survey is to find out where cheetah occur, how many there are and what conservation challenges they face.

We have started an awareness campaign and have set up a National ID database in which cheetah sightings and photos from all over Zimbabwe are being collected. Sighting reports give an indication of where cheetah occur and photos help to identify individual cheetah based on their unique spot pattern which, if enough photos are collected from an area, can provide reasonably accurate population estimates.

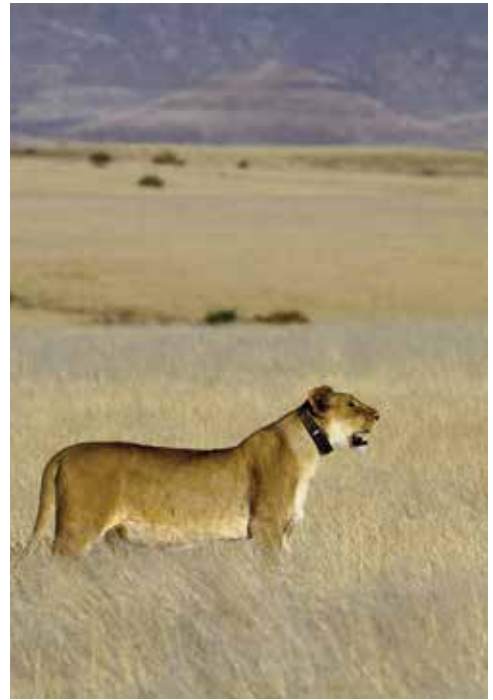
So far the response has been overwhelming. It is too early to speculate about cheetah numbers but excitingly, we do know that they are present! This year we have collected 523 cheetah sightings from all over Zimbabwe; more than 25% of these sightings were accompanied by photos, thus enabling us to identify 33 individual adults so far.

... the more that is known about a species the easier it generally becomes to implement an effective conservation strategy ...



## Desert Lion Conservation Project

*Researcher: Dr. Flip Stander*



The satellite collars ... play a role as an early-warning system for the farmers and herdsmen in areas that are prone to human-predator conflict

Namibia supports a unique population of desert-adapted lions that survive in the harsh Namib Desert. Thanks to conservation efforts, wildlife populations are growing, with the resultant conflict between lions and the local people intensifying as lions are killing livestock more regularly. In protection of their livestock, farmers often shoot, trap, or poison lions, something that occurred in 2012 in Puros.

Shortly after the tragic event in Puros which led to the demise of the remaining Hoaruseb lion pride, it became clear that the provision of suitable radio and satellite collars would play a vital role to better understand lion behaviour.

The satellite collars could also play a role as an early warning system for the farmers and herdsmen in areas that were prone to human-predator conflict as a result of lions killing livestock for food. The decision to consider Africa Wildlife Tracking as a local supplier of collars also seems to have greater benefits in that the products appear to be reliable, they are more economical and with an already closely established association between the manufacturers and Dr. Stander, the products can be maintained and adjusted to suit the required needs and different circumstances.

The Trust funded a new satellite collar as well as prepaid air time for two years. Dr. Stander has identified an appropriate lioness (XPL-70, a lioness of the Okongwe Pride) which poses a potential threat to the livelihood of the farmers in the area. It is hoped that, by attaching this collar, the necessary precautionary steps are thus being put into place to avert livestock losses and subsequent elimination of the unique desert-adapted lion.



## GLTFCA Wild Dog Project

*Researcher: Dr. Rosemary Groom*

### Research & Conservation

This project aims to investigate to what extent there is connectivity between the wild dog population in Kruger National Park in South Africa and Gonarezhou National Park in the Zimbabwean Lowveld, both key components of the Greater Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area (GLTFCA). Previous studies have suggested a lack of connectivity, which would have serious implications for the long-term viability of the various wild dog sub-populations in the region.

This project therefore focuses on the collection of genetic samples from Gonarezhou National Park, and then the analysis of these samples, together with samples collected by the Endangered Wildlife Trust in Kruger.

Fieldwork in Gonarezhou this year was very successful, with the confirmation of at least eight different breeding packs in the Park, and the collaring of three of these. Blood and tissue samples were taken from dogs immobilised for collaring, otherwise genetic material was collected from fresh scats. In total 41 different scat samples were collected and blood and tissue samples were taken from five individuals (in three packs) immobilised for collaring.

The genetic analysis will be conducted by a student at the University of Johannesburg, South Africa, and the results will shed light on both the genetic health and diversity of the Gonarezhou wild dog population as well as its connectivity with Kruger. Excitingly, four adult dogs in one of the packs we found in the south of Gonarezhou were known individuals that originated about 200 km further north in Savé Valley Conservancy, indicating that at least the sub-populations within Zimbabwe are connected.

... the results will shed light on both the genetic health and diversity of the Gonarezhou wild dog population as well as its connectivity with Kruger



## Kafue Lion Project

*Researcher: Neil Midlane*



We were able to deploy a further four GPS satellite collars during the season

The 2012 field season was a busy and productive one, with a large proportion of time spent conducting track count surveys of the entire northern section of the Kafue National Park (about 11 000 km<sup>2</sup>). These counts will allow us to calculate a density estimate for lion in the park, which we will compare with the estimate obtained from call-up surveys conducted previously to ensure a more accurate final assessment of the Park's lion population.

We were able to deploy a further four GPS satellite collars during the season, expanding our coverage to seven adult females from six prides and five adult males.

We subsequently have home range data for contiguous territories of prides and males from the Busanga boundary, along the river systems, to south of the Kafwala area, a linear distance of approximately 120 km. Unfortunately, one of the collared males was shot by trophy hunters after he crossed the Park boundary into the adjacent hunting concession. This is the second collared territorial male to die in this area in two seasons, although the fate of the first remains unknown.

Snaring continues to be a major concern for Kafue's lion population, and we were aware of six snared lions during 2012, of which only two were relocated for treatment. One of these was an adult female in the Papyrus Pride, spotted with a cable snare around her neck. With the assistance of a vet from the Zambia Carnivore Programme, we were able to immobilise her and remove the snare. She survived, but sadly her two dependent cubs did not. The circumference of the snare was 44 cm, compared to the average of 62 cm for lionesses collared in Kafue, giving some indication of how deeply the snare had cut into her flesh, and the insidious nature of this practice.

In response to the ongoing snaring problems, the project initiated discussions amongst all stakeholders in the Park to establish an organisation to assist the Zambia Wildlife Authority with its law enforcement activities. We look forward to this initiative bearing fruit in 2013.





## Okavango-Kalahari Wild Dog Research Project

*Researchers: Botilo Tshimologo, Kai Collins & Dr. Glyn Maude*

Research & Conservation



This study compares wild dog packs at two locations within the Okavango Delta Ramsar site with wild dog packs in the Central Kalahari Game Reserve (CKGR). Movement and activity data from GPS collars, as well as behavioural observations of wild dog packs are compared.

Over the past year, the project focused on scent-marking behaviour in different habitats and parts of the home ranges. Several mortalities were observed, mostly pups killed by lion. Several dispersal events were also recorded. The remaining satellite and VHF collars were removed from the study packs as the fieldwork collection period ended. The last VHF collar was located in a tree at a cattle post in a village, indicating the death of the study animal was due to coming into close contact with livestock areas and paying the ultimate price.

Movement has been noted between packs in the northern Okavango and Linyanti region with areas close to villages and communal rangeland areas. This is a major cause for concern as diseases such as rabies or canine distemper can easily spread from domestic dog populations into free-ranging wild dog populations, a significant threat to the species. Fortunately, Maun Animal Welfare Society, a non-profit organisation (and part-funded by the Wilderness Trust in the past), carries out domestic dog vaccination and sterilisation programmes in the villages closest to the wild dog study pack ranges – it is hoped this will reduce the chances of diseases being passed to the packs.

This study forms part of an MPhil research project being carried out by Botilo Tshimologo, through the University of Botswana's Okavango Research Institute, comparing diets of wild dog populations in the Linyanti and the Okavango. Scat analyses, direct kill observations, distance sampling to gauge seasonal abundance and other cues are all used. The project seeks to expand into community education in protected area peripheries.

Over the past year, the project focused on scent-marking behaviour in different habitats and parts of the home ranges

## Botswana Roan Habitat Project

*Primary Researcher: Carl P. Havemann*

... preliminary results have estimated the population size at 80 individuals in the Linyanti

The project, running in the Linyanti and Abu Concessions of northern Botswana, was designed to address the population dynamics of roan antelope populations in these areas. The project consisted of three main research spheres. Preliminarily, it focused on determining the relative abundance of roan antelope in the Linyanti Concession by using and comparing three established sampling techniques. The second aim focused on home range size delineation and habitat utilisation of four roan herds by deploying both GPS/VHF and satellite collars on three different herds in Linyanti and one herd in the Abu area. The third objective focused on determining the foraging ecology of these antelope and how this changed between seasons.

The abundance chapter has been very successful and preliminary results have estimated the population size at 80 individuals in the Linyanti. To date over 60 different roan individuals have been identified in both concessions, indicating that there may be a higher abundance of the species in northern Botswana than previously thought. The home ranges of the herds in the Linyanti area were much larger (72 km<sup>2</sup>, 82 km<sup>2</sup> and 71 km<sup>2</sup> respectively) compared to the Abu herd (32 km<sup>2</sup>).

Mopane (*Colophospermum mopane*) and Kalahari apple leaf (*Philenoptera nelsii*) woodlands were the preferred habitats chosen by the herds in Linyanti; the abundance of these habitat types throughout the area would indicate that the roan should thrive here. The Abu herd is providing valuable comparison data as they occur in a completely different environment – that of silver cluster-leaf (*Terminalia sericea*) island belts and floodplains. Analyses of scat samples to determine the foraging ecology of the roan will begin in 2013.





## Central Kalahari Wildebeest Study

*Researcher: Moses Selebatso*

Research & Conservation



This project assesses the viability of the Central Kalahari Game Reserve (CKGR) and Khutse Game Reserve (KGR) as an independent habitat for blue wildebeest, following land-use changes around the reserve. This will be achieved by looking at movement patterns, home ranges, habitat and dietary selection of the population.

The CKGR wildebeest population has declined catastrophically since the early-1980s and it was a challenge to find herds for collaring. Eventually, the study deployed 16 satellite collars across the CKGR in the last 16 months, five in December 2012. However, the high mortality of wildebeest resulted in six collared animals dying in the last ten months of the project. Four of these deaths happened in the dry season and were associated with the drying up of waterholes. If these numbers were extrapolated out across other herds, this could potentially amount to some 200 wildebeest!

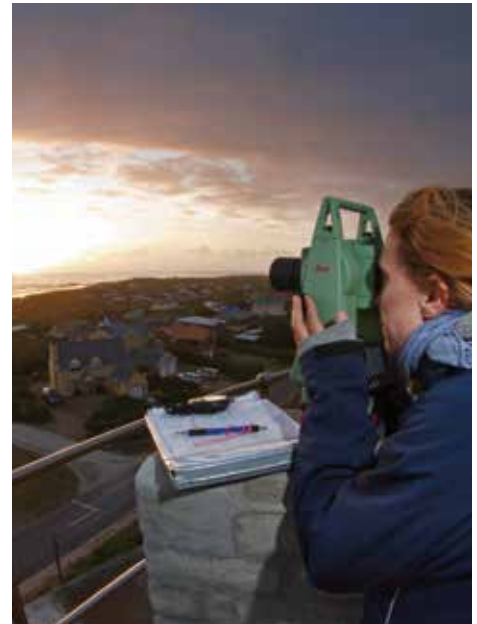
The collars are programmed to collect hourly fixes every day, and an average of over 3 000 fixes have been collected by each collar. All except two of the collared wildebeest spent most of the dry season around artificial waterholes, proving their importance. In the summer, they remain mainly in the northern CKGR with distribution not necessarily close to artificial water points. One group moved from KGR to northern CKGR at the beginning of the wet season, while the other moved from the north to the mid-CKGR.

The project has shown that waterholes play a critical role for survival of this water-dependent species during the dry season. This observation could explain the decline of the population in the CKGR, and other dry-land areas where natural access to permanent water has been lost. Due to the high mortality, the project aims to deploy more collars to ensure that there are at least 10 active collars at any point in time to make a viable sample size.

The CKGR wildebeest population has declined catastrophically since the early-1980s

## Cetaceans of Greater Dyer Island

Researcher: Katja Vinding Petersen



During the period 2000-2012, eight species of cetacean were recorded in the Greater Dyer Island Area

The Greater Dyer Island Area, Western Cape, South Africa, is mostly famous for its great white sharks, but is also important for cetaceans. The second year of the Dyer Island Whale and Dolphin Project focused on monitoring cetaceans using a land surveyor's theodolite (a non-invasive and cost-efficient method that allows a large area to be surveyed at one time), combined with analysing records of cetaceans collected by Dyer Island Cruises' whale-watching vessel from 2000 to 2011. The theodolite tracking provides an unprecedented comprehension of habitat use, spatial and social behaviour, and seasonal occurrence of cetaceans in the study area.

During the period 2000-2012, eight species of cetacean were recorded in the Greater Dyer Island Area (see table). It is a major mating and nursing ground for southern right whales that occur here around half of the year. The most common dolphin species is the near-threatened Indo-Pacific humpback dolphin. In addition, Bryde's whale, humpback whale and Indo-Pacific bottlenose dolphin frequent the area on a regular basis.

SPECIES	OBSERVATIONS ON OCCURRENCE
SOUTHERN RIGHT WHALE ( <i>Eubalaena australis</i> )	The study area is an important mating and nursing ground for the species. Arrives in June; most common in Aug-Nov; last individuals leave in Dec-Jan.
HUMPBACK WHALE ( <i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i> )	Regularly observed migrating through the area in June-July (a few seen in Aug).
BRYDE'S WHALE ( <i>Balaenoptera brydei</i> )	Observed in Jan-May; often seen feeding.
INDO-PACIFIC HUMPBACK DOLPHIN ( <i>Sousa chinensis, plumbea</i> form)	Most commonly observed dolphin species in area; observed Dec-May; often seen feeding in smaller groups close to river mouths.
INDO-PACIFIC BOTTLENOSE DOLPHIN ( <i>Tursiops aduncus</i> )	Observed Dec-April; group size typically 30, but up to about 200.
COMMON DOLPHIN ( <i>Delphinus spp.</i> )	Observed only in 5 years, mainly in Sept-Oct; group size up to 2 000.
HEAVISIDE'S DOLPHIN ( <i>Cephalorhynchus heavisidii</i> )	2 individuals observed spending one day in the area.
KILLER WHALE ( <i>Orcinus orca</i> )	Observed twice during period; once unsuccessfully hunting common dolphin.



## Pro-Namib Fairy Rings Study

*Researchers: Professor Eugene Moll & Klaus-Peter Knupp*

Research & Conservation

Much has been written about the enigmatic features known as “fairy rings” that occur in a narrow band in the pro-Namib, from southern Angola to just south of the Gariep (Orange) River. Yet there is still no conclusive evidence of how they are formed. We now know that they form quickly (over a couple of seasons) but take a long time to be reintegrated back into the grassland matrix (40+ years), and that grasses cannot grow inside the fairy rings because of toxic gases that seep up through the soil killing the root mycorrhiza. Without this fungal association the grasses cannot survive in these extreme environments.

Thus, fairy rings are the ‘tombstones’ of an erstwhile insect colony

The project used Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) in an attempt to “see” what underground structures could be found. Surprisingly, it was discovered that there is a clear reflective, cone-shaped zone beneath the fairy rings that begins at the edge of the ring and penetrates to about five metres. The preliminary interpretation of this is that it is a root “curtain” formed by the deep roots of the tall grass that makes up the rim of the ring.

Our conclusion is that the insects that live underground (such as ants or termites) that create the fairy rings are ephemeral, and the ring only becomes apparent when the animals have died. Thus, fairy rings are the ‘tombstones’ of an erstwhile insect colony, the makers nowhere to be found by the time the ring has become inhabited by secondary animals (such as other species of ants, termites and gerbils). It is also the opinion of the researchers that a “new” fairy ring can be detected from a slight circular pattern of dying grasses of the matrix grassland (usually *Stipagrostis uniplumis*), and that once the much taller grasses have become established on the rim (*Stipagrostis dinteri* in the case of the Namib Naukluft National Park), the makers of the rings are long gone.



## Namibian Fossil Plant Study

*Researcher: Abraham Nqabutho Dabengwa*



... data ... can be used to reconstruct vegetation, fire and herbivore records ...

The project work in the year 2012 involved screening samples in the laboratory, project reconceptualisation, microscopy, and international travel. The samples that I had collected from candidate sites were screened for pollen and associated grains for use in vegetation reconstruction. The result of the screening led to refinements in the methods and new questions as pollen preservation appeared to be poor in most areas sampled. However, this did not significantly affect the overall project plan, as other environmental surrogates were available.

The latter part of the year was spent in the laboratory and over the microscope gathering data. I was searching for pollen, charcoal particles and spores, which can be used to reconstruct past vegetation, fire and herbivore records at respective study sites. This work will continue for a few months until moving on to another interesting aspect of the study, which will involve describing the present-day environment. I had the opportunity to travel abroad for a training course in the same calendar year. Overall, 2012 was a year of learning and planning which will help make 2013 a very productive one as far as the project is concerned.

## Botswana Wildlife Research – Increasing Capacity

*Coordinator: Kai Collins, Nic Proust & Segametsi Monnamorwa*

### Research & Conservation

This long-term project deals with ‘the back end,’ i.e. logistical or vehicular support for a number of other projects. Research capacity within northern Botswana has been increased by hosting researchers and research that addresses questions of national and international importance in the fields of ecology, community and endangered species protection.

these research units ... ensure an increased research output from the private concession areas ...

Three research tents were constructed in 2009, consisting of a simple canvas, shade-cloth and gum pole tent on a cement base, with a built-in bathroom, two beds and a desk, as well as a similar facility for visiting academics such as supervisors or co-workers. The units are powered by a solar panel, inverter and battery system (for laptop and a fan) and water is heated by a solar water heater geyser that requires no power at all, thus minimising the environmental footprint.

Three vehicles were purchased to service the units so as to avoid logistical challenges presented in the normal day-to-day running of a research camp, and which can impact on research flexibility and efficiency.

Some projects that have benefited include:

- Botswana Lion Genetics Project (Mombo, Kings Pool and Vumbura). Researcher Simon Dures pursuing a Ph.D. through Imperial College & Zoological Society of London, United Kingdom.
- Okavango-Kalahari Wild Dog Research Project (Kings Pool and Vumbura). Researcher: Botilo Tshimologo (University of Botswana), Kai Collins & Glyn Maude.
- Meyer’s Parrot Nesting Project (Vumbura). Researcher: Dr. Steve Boyes, University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa.
- Botswana Roan Habitat Project. Researcher Carl P. Havemann (University of Pretoria)

These research units, and a continuing increase in capacity over the next three years, will ensure an increased research output from the private concession areas in northern Botswana. This will result in an increase in data and analysis being made available to both the Botswana Department of Wildlife and National Parks as well as to regional protected area managers. This is particularly relevant in the context of the Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area that links Botswana, Angola, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.







# Community Empowerment & Education





## Children in the Wilderness and Related Projects

*Coordinator: Rita Bachmann*

Over the past year, the Trust received numerous monies from donors for a variety of Children in the Wilderness programmes

Children in the Wilderness is a non-profit organisation supported by ecotourism company Wilderness Safaris – and by donations via the Wilderness Wildlife Trust – to facilitate sustainable conservation through leadership development and education of rural children in Africa. Since 2001, some 4 500 children have participated in a Children in the Wilderness camp programme.

Over the past year, the Trust received numerous monies from donors for a variety of Children in the Wilderness programmes, from Children in the Wilderness Zimbabwe's Nutrition Scheme – where children in rural village schools are provided with one meal every school day – to a new vehicle for Children in the Wilderness Malawi.

Because of the breadth of this project, across seven southern African countries, details of its initiatives can be found in the second half of this report on pages 43-87.



## Education Bursaries

*Coordinator: Dr. Jennifer Lalley*

*Recipients: Andrew Purdon, Kelly Nesbitt, Penelope Waller*

In its continuing efforts to educate the youth of Africa, the Trust initiated the Education Bursaries Programme, funding bursaries for students at the post-graduate level in the wildlife and environmental fields.

### **University of Cape Town recipient: Penelope Waller, MSc student**

Penelope Waller is carrying out her Master's degree in Environmental and Geographical Science at the University of Cape Town. Her research is entitled "Towards restoration strategies for Peninsula Shale Renosterveld: testing the effects of disturbance-intervention treatments on seed germination on Devil's Peak, Cape Town." In her first year, she has researched the background of 688 plant species and selected 31 key restorative species for an in-situ application of treatments, namely fire, tillage, herbicide, seeding and rodent exclosure. Results will shed light on best recovery measures for disturbed areas of this critically endangered ecosystem within the unique fynbos biome.

### **University of Pretoria recipient: Andrew Purdon, MSc student**

Andrew Purdon is carrying out his Master's degree in Zoology at the University of Pretoria. His research is entitled "Hair cortisol concentration as an index of chronic stress in mammals." Andrew used a laboratory setting to examine how cortisol in a mammal's hair reflects the level of cortisol (an indicator of stress) in the body. This study revealed that hair cortisol concentrations can be useful in measuring short-term stress in wild animals but it cannot be confidently used to measure the chronic stress that leads to decreased fitness in wildlife populations.

### **University of Witwatersrand recipient: Kelly Nesbitt, MSc student**

Kelly Nesbitt is carrying out her Master's degree in Geography and Environmental Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand. Her research is entitled "An investigation into pans in the Makuleke Concession, Northern Kruger, South Africa." The research assesses biotope characteristics associated with aquatic macro-invertebrates in seven perennial pans of this important Ramsar Wetland Site.



Community Empowerment  
& Education

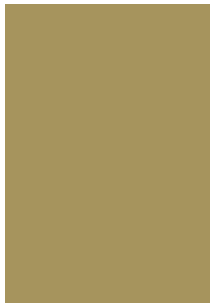
Community empowerment and education remain incredibly important aspects of effective nature conservation







# Anti-Poaching & Management



## Human-Predator Conflict and Coexistence on Game Farms

*Researcher: Lorraine Boast*



... attitudes to predators vary considerably across the industry, from those who value their presence as part of the ecology to those who feel the productivity of their farm is being negatively impacted ...

Game ranching is an increasingly popular form of land use in southern Africa and has been promoted as less damaging to the environment than traditional cattle farming. However, there is a potential for conflict between game ranchers and large predators as the farmers' livelihood – the stocked game – is the predators' natural prey. In September 2012, fieldwork began to conduct interviews with all registered game ranchers in Botswana, to discuss their experiences and attitudes to predator conflict on farmland.

To date 110 ranchers have been interviewed regarding their attitudes to predators, game stock and livestock losses and the effectiveness of potential solutions to enable ranchers and predators to coexist. Data is still being collected and has yet to be analysed. However, it is apparent that attitudes to predators vary considerably across the industry, from those who value their presence as part of the ecology to those who feel the productivity of their farm is being negatively impacted and actively remove predators from the farm.

Potential options that were suggested to reduce conflict and promote coexistence between ranchers and predators included the sustainable utilisation of predators for trophy hunting, monetary compensation for game stock losses, or the capture, live removal and release (translocation) of 'problem' predators to protected areas.

To examine the effectiveness of translocation of predators as a mitigation option, efforts were made to contact farmers from across Botswana who had recently had predators trapped and removed from their farms by the Department of Wildlife and National Parks. Farmers were asked if the removal had reduced their stock losses to predators and if they would translocate a predator in the future. Data collection will continue during 2013 with final results available later in the year.

## Victoria Falls Anti-Poaching Unit

*Coordinator: Charles Brightman*

Anti-Poaching &  
Management

2012 saw the Victoria Falls Anti-Poaching Unit (VFAPU) continue its efforts to fight a variety of forms of poaching within the Victoria Falls region. VFAPU was able to achieve some successful operations against fish and hardwood timber poachers through to bushmeat and commercial poachers. The 16 Game Scouts employed by the Unit have worked, often under trying circumstances, to achieve great results and to date (since January 1999), just over 570 serious offender poachers have been apprehended and over 21 000 wire snares have been removed from the bush. 156 mammals that were injured through poaching activities were successfully treated and released back into the wild.

156 mammals that were injured through poaching activities were successfully treated and released back into the wild

VFAPU works closely with and in support of the National Parks and Wildlife Management of Zimbabwe and the Zimbabwe Republic Police in a collective effort to fight poaching in the region. We would like to pay tribute to all the dedicated Game Scouts who are out there every day throughout our region, risking a great deal to save our wildlife. Thanks also to National Parks and Wildlife Management Authority, the Zimbabwe Republic Police, the Victoria Falls Municipal Police and the Tourism Police.

### Summary of statistics 2012:

Snares located: 270

Persons apprehended within National Park estate: 282 (11 x mammal poachers, 20 x illegal miners, 215 x wood poachers, 7 x Illegal vendors, 19 x fish poachers, 10 grass cutters)

Mammals darted: 6 (2 x warthog, 2 x waterbuck, 2 x buffalo)

Mammals poached: 17 (5 x impala, 4 x warthog, 3 x kudu, 4 x buffalo, 1 x elephant)



## Liwonde National Park Aerial Census

Coordinator: Derek Macpherson

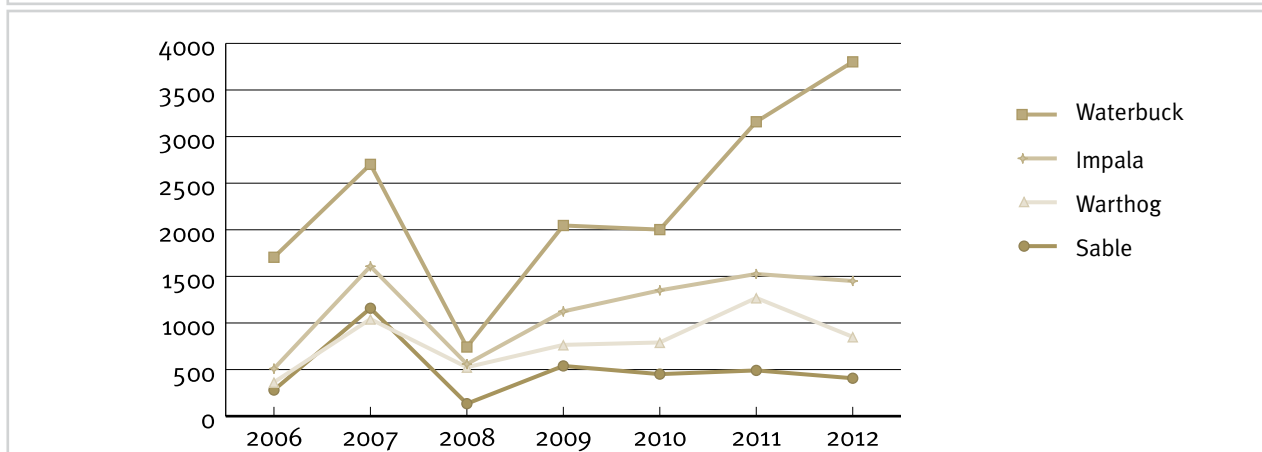
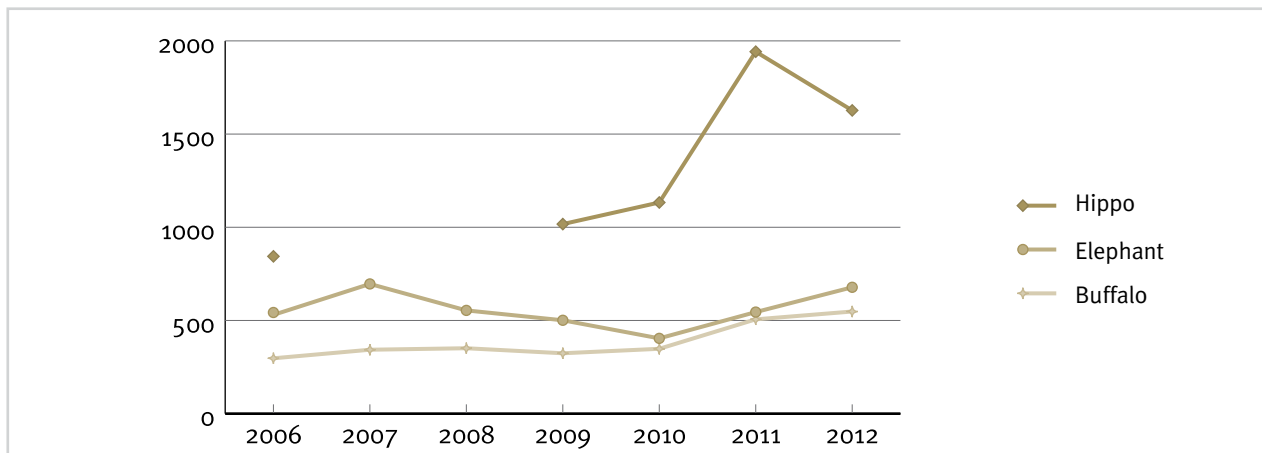
... poaching is now the most important limiting factor to healthy populations of wildlife ...

Liwonde National Park's annual census took place in October 2012. A Total Area Count methodology was used to count large mammals resident in the survey area, which comprised Liwonde National Park in its entirety.

Successful aerial surveys depend on achieving a good counting efficiency, which is described as the fraction of the total population for any one species actually seen and counted in any one counting event. Counting efficiency also depends on good visibility. The 2012 count was conducted in the late dry season when leaf cover was at a minimum and visibility at a maximum.

678 elephant, 548 buffalo, 407 sable, 3 802 waterbuck, 1 450 impala, 851 warthog and 1 627 hippopotami were counted during this survey, population estimates that are considered to be accurate. Other species were considered to be significantly undercounted.

A substantial deterioration in the state of the boundary fence and the sanctuary fence was observed during the survey. The frequency of a number of forms of illicit use of Park resources by border communities is increasing rapidly. This, coupled with measured declines in the populations of sable, impala and warthog, and a recorded compression of elephant into the Park from the extremities of their range, led to the conclusion that poaching is now the most important limiting factor to healthy populations of wildlife in Liwonde National Park.









## Past Projects 2011 – 2012

### *Research and Conservation*

#### Research and Conservation

##### **Kunene Rhino Conservation Project**

*Coordinator: Simson Uri-Khob*

The overall aim of the project was to enhance the security of the desert-adapted black rhino within the Kunene area, aid in the monitoring efforts of Save the Rhino Trust (SRT), and to deliver outreach and training to neighbouring “Custodian” community conservancies.

##### **Elephants Without Borders (Elephant Collaring)**

*Researchers: Dr. Michael Chase & Kelly Landen*

The study, entitled “Ecology of elephants on Chief’s Island in the Okavango Delta, Botswana,” aimed at improving understanding of the spatial ecology and habitat use of elephant within the Okavango Delta. Specifically, to determine how much of the structural and compositional change of Chief’s Island’s tree community is attributed to elephant and how much may be attributed to other herbivores, fires and/or climate change. The research also looked at how elephants affect the density and diversity of other wildlife species.

##### **Limpopo Transfrontier Predator Project**

*Researchers: Kristoffer & Leah A. Everatt*

This project surveyed an area where critical baseline data for predators such as cheetah, lion and wild dog are lacking – the Limpopo National Park (LNP) in Mozambique, which forms part of the Greater Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area with Zimbabwe and South Africa. Using 43 camera traps and repeat-track, scat and prey count transects, substantial data on carnivore occurrence and distribution was collected. The use of camera traps provided abundant photographic data on leopard, spotted hyaena, lion, cheetah and mesocarnivores.

##### **Makgadikgadi Brown Hyaena Research Project**

*Researchers: Viyanna Leo & Dr. Glyn Maude*

This project, taking place in the Makgadikgadi and Nxai Pans National Park and surrounding area, aimed to determine brown hyaena genetics and social organisation, and to help in their overall conservation. Two males were collared and eventually led researchers to an active den, where infrared camera traps showed footage of three six-month-old cubs.

##### **Botswana Sable Research**

*Researcher: Michael Hensman*

The study assessed food requirements and established home range and habitat use of sable antelope in the Kwedi Concession. Several discoveries were made, including several grass and browse species that have rarely if ever been documented as being in the diet of sable.

##### **Giraffe Social Organisation Study – Etosha**

*Researchers: Dr. Kerry Carter & John Carter*

This project’s research findings revealed that giraffe do not associate randomly with other giraffe as previously thought, and there is a definite structure to their associations. Females seem to form non-random associations with other females, whereas males do not exhibit this pattern. This confirms the role of females in determining the basic social structure in giraffe populations and suggests that male giraffe organise their movements around the female social structure, rather than create their own.

##### **Giraffe Conservation Foundation**

*Coordinator: Dr. Julian Fennessy*

In early July 2011, the Giraffe Conservation Foundation, together with the IUCN International Giraffe Working Group and the Namibia Nature Foundation as in-country host, organised the world’s first-ever Wild Giraffe Conference in Namibia. “Giraffe Indaba: The forgotten Megafauna” attracted over 30 delegates from 11 countries.

##### **Greater Limpopo Transboundary Buffalo Movements**

*Researcher: Erika Pretorius*

The project involved the classification and mapping of the estimated spatial and temporal characteristics of grazing resource distribution as one of the drivers of buffalo movements in the northern Pafuri region of the Kruger National Park. The analysis was based on in-situ data collections, existing environmental data and satellite imagery.

##### **Hartmann’s Mountain Zebra Conservation Project**

*Researchers: Jeff Muntifering & Dr. Tara Harris*

This study constitutes a habitat assessment of key conservation management areas for Hartmann’s mountain zebra (*Equus zebra hartmannae*). Seven Hartmann’s mountain zebra were collared in the Palmwag Concession, thus covering individuals in the arid, western gravel plains and also testing new satellite collar technology. The results were fascinating and will be used to assist with management planning efforts and to better understand how Hartmann’s zebra use this arid, rugged landscape.

##### **Okavango Biodiversity Project**

*Researchers: Kai Collins & Mohaladi Sarefo*

This study aimed to develop a baseline monitoring programme for wetland ecosystem conditions and water quality monitoring by using aquatic invertebrate biodiversity as indicators. Baseline data for aquatic invertebrate biodiversity was collected across various pristine sites in the Okavango Delta and Linyanti systems. This data formed part of a collaboration between the Permanent Okavango River Basin Water Commission and the Southern Africa Regional Environmental Programme.



## Past Projects 2011 – 2012

### *Community Empowerment & Anti-Poaching and Management*

#### Community Empowerment

##### **Kalengo Library (Zambia)**

*Coordinators: Emma Seaman & Robbie Mwale*

In 2011 the Kalengo Wilderness Community Library was officially opened by Chief Malama of the Malama Village, with a good selection of books and games for younger children, which were all donated generously by the Lusaka Community and Wilderness Safaris guests. The library thus established a solid foundation for the improvement of education, and it is hoped will help the community and the South Luangwa area in general.

##### **William Kamkwamba Community Library (Malawi)**

*Coordinator: Lindsay Miller*

As there are no libraries or educational centres within a four-hour radius of the Balaka district, NGO H.E.L.P. Malawi approached Wilderness Wildlife Trust to help fund the completion of a library where all citizens of the area would have access to materials of higher education. These include books in technology, agriculture/permaculture, education, health, and conservation – all of which are useful and practical for this particular community of over 17 000 people.

##### **Zimbabwe Schools Projects – Nutrition Programmes**

*Coordinator: Sue Goatley*

Children in the Wilderness Zimbabwe undertook to create feeding schemes in four schools on the outskirts of Hwange National Park and Jabulani Primary School on the outskirts of Victoria Falls town. Funds were committed to feeding the children – and teachers – one meal every school day for 2012. This has assisted in improving the health, diet and wellbeing of the children and teachers, while a vegetable garden, borehole and educating the children on Trench Gardening was also begun.

##### **Zimbabwe Schools Projects – Borehole and Vehicle**

*Coordinator: Sue Goatley*

A borehole was sunk at Ziga School with the aim to provide fresh water for the purposes of health, diet and cleanliness. Not only would fresh water keep the children and their teachers hydrated, but it would enhance the feeding scheme currently in progress at the school by watering the “Trench Garden” which in turn allows for healthy growth of vegetables for the wellbeing and nutrition of the children and the local community. A 4x4 vehicle was also purchased, which is used by the CITW coordinators to visit school throughout the year to monitor the students on the scholarship programme.

#### Anti-Poaching and Management

##### **Hwange Networking Project**

*Coordinator: Dr. Herve Fritz*

One of the challenges in conservation is communication, not only between scientists and managers, but also between these and other stakeholders able to influence policies and modify practices and values. Initiated by the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, the project offered the Hwange community (i.e. Parks and Wildlife Management Authority, traditional leaders, CAMPFIRE-Hwange, research organisations, NGOs and safari operators) the chance to gather around conservation issues on a monthly basis, thus stimulating communications within the system. There were seven meetings in 2012, which resulted in positive feedback from all the stakeholders.

##### **Maun Animal Welfare Society Sterivac Programme**

*Coordinator: Tana Hutchings*

Maun Animal Welfare Society (MAWS) is a non-profit organisation that aims to protect Botswana's wildlife through domestic animal care, working with community members and local chiefs to raise awareness amongst villagers of the value of sterilisation and vaccination. Thanks to the donation of a generous donor's time and equipment, the project increased the rabies vaccination coverage of the Department of Veterinary Science in 2012.

## Make a Difference to Africa

Africa's conservation requirements are enormous and in urgent need of money and logistical support. The Trust is therefore grateful for all donations received either for specific projects or those donated in general to be used wherever they are needed most.

### The Trust gratefully receives donations in a number of different ways:

1. Wilderness Safaris camp guests regularly donate to a project of their choice.
2. A small percentage is paid by Wilderness Safaris for each guest bednight booked.
3. Fundraising initiatives such as the Wilderness Trust Warmer: In return for a donation of US\$20, guests at Wilderness camps receive this versatile and stylish headwear that is extremely useful for safari. All proceeds accrue to the Trust.
4. Independent donations from concerned individuals or organisations.
5. Via our partner organisation – the Resources First Foundation. This facility, for donations from the USA, is tax-deductible (501c) and levies a small administration fee. Please contact Sandy Cleveland at the Resources First Foundation on 207-221-2753 or [scleveland@resourcesfirstfoundation.org](mailto:scleveland@resourcesfirstfoundation.org) for more details.
6. Wilderness staff members are enthusiastic about raising funds for the Trust and CITW – marathons are run and mountain bike rides undertaken all in the name of the Trust.

If you would like to assist us in any of these efforts, please contact Mari dos Santos at +27 11 257 5057 or [marid@wilderness.co.za](mailto:marid@wilderness.co.za). More information can be found on our website at <http://www.wildernesstrust.com/donations>.

### About Resources First Foundation:

The Wilderness Wildlife Trust is supported by the Resources First Foundation (RFF), a non-profit organisation formed to promote and design conservation and education tools and solutions to promote conservation and restoration activities for fish, wildlife and other natural resources primarily on privately owned lands across the United States and in southern Africa. Because the Foundation's financial resources are relatively small, grants will be made only upon the invitation of the Foundation's officers and board, which meets four times a year. An area of grant-making focus includes training and education programmes for wildlife professions and innovative wildlife restoration projects (from the tagging of marine turtles to the reintroduction of white rhinoceros). Donations via RFF are tax-deductible in the USA.

### How your donations are used

Donors to the Trust have the choice to contribute to the general funds, to be used wherever required, or to a particular theme (Anti-Poaching and Management, Research and Conservation or Community Empowerment and Education), project, or even specific part of a project. Since less than 5% is spent on administration costs, donors can be assured of their monies being spent almost completely on their chosen component.

## Acknowledgements and Donors

Thanks to the generosity of many donors over the past year, we have achieved some notable successes in the conservation of animal and plant species, a furthering of knowledge of ecosystems and the ongoing engagement of neighbouring communities. We would like to thank all our donors in this regard.

Then there are those committed individuals who have undertaken, often on an annual basis, to raise funds of their own accord. Such people have cycled, run, walked – or boxed – for conservation and community. The Trust thanks **Tracy Bamber** for raising funds through her Comrades Ultra Marathon for the seventh year, and **Kim Nixon** and **Peter Allison** for their “Fumble in the Fynbos” boxing match!

### Our Patrons

The Trust would like to pay special tribute to individuals and companies who have given in such a way as to define them as Patrons, those with such a special affinity to the Trust that without them, certain projects would not have come to fruition. They are:

**Jeffrey Neu**, and **Madeleine & Jerry Delman-Cohen** for their contribution to Rhino and Elephant Collaring projects in Botswana, Malawi and South Africa.

To **Nissan** for its partial donation of five vehicles that are now being used in Botswana and Malawi.

To **SATIB**, for its continued support for the Trust and CITW, including the insurance for the new Nissan vehicles.



**NISSAN**



### Donations over \$5 000

Anonymous • B&H Photo Video & Pro Audio • Jeffrey Neu • Kevin & Tina Willens • Madeleine & Jerry Delman-Cohen • Nissan South Africa Motor Company • Paul & Caroline Swart, Natural Migrations • Paul G. Allen Family Foundation • Pierre & Margaret Faber, Classic Africa • Robert & Elizabeth Shad • SATIB Insurance Brokers • Wilderness Safaris

### Other Donors

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CHILDREN  
IN THE  
WILDERNESS  
A 501(c)(3) Non-Profit

# CHILDREN IN THE WILDERNESS



By exposing children to their natural heritage, Children in the Wilderness aims to create a network of learning sanctuaries that uplifts, conserves and cares for our children and our planet. In this way, we hope to inspire the children to care for the environment so that they can become the custodians of these areas in the future.

## From the Trustees

2012 has brought a great many changes. Along with a change in leadership, which made a big difference to the organisation, our Children in the Wilderness (CITW) curriculum was standardised and rolled out to all regions. We are still maintaining the unique aspects of each country due to the differences in culture, conservation areas and funding, but the standardisation of various aspects of the curriculum allows us to compare and measure progress and performance in the regions, in order to ensure that the programme continues to improve and grow appropriately.

An exciting addition to our programme has been the introduction of Eco-Clubs in all regions. These clubs strengthen the relationships with schools, promote positive community development, and allow for more visits to schools and villages by Wilderness Safaris guests. Through the clubs, we are gaining momentum, we reach more children of mixed abilities and we get to know the children better. Going forward, participants of the CITW camps will be selected from Eco-Clubs. Through the Eco-Clubs we are introducing various sustainable community development projects at the schools and in the communities, for example vermiculture, vegetable gardens, solar lighting, etc. These projects give the children a sense of responsibility, assist in empowering them, aid in boosting nutrition and promote conservation.

Our Eco-Mentor training aims to develop local community members and Wilderness Safaris camp staff by upgrading their skills in environmental education. Especially important are our Wilderness Safaris guides, as they are qualified mentors, role models and vital for all our CITW programmes.

Based on our yield reports and transparent accounting, we are now able to fund scholarships, nutrition programmes, school rehabilitation and other related initiatives. Measurable data helps us in growing the programme and plays a vital role in Wilderness Safaris' Community and Culture (part of the company's 4Cs sustainability strategy) reporting.

We have updated and upgraded our website, which is now interactive and easy to navigate. Additionally, we have added various donation options and ensured that making donations is quick and efficient. Our Facebook page has also been improved and is kept up to date with fantastic stories from the CITW camps, Eco-Clubs and the children in their home villages.

Special thanks to the many mentors, CITW directors and coordinators who have volunteered their time in order to work with the children. Another thank you goes to our pre-eminent supporter and 'parent,' Wilderness Safaris, for donating bednights for the CITW camps and for its amazing logistical support.

We are incredibly grateful to our sponsors for your generous donations. Only with your help can we increase our outreach and are we able to continue towards our goal of making a positive difference in the lives of the children attending our programmes.

The Trustees: *Derek de la Harpe, Jan Mallen, Malcolm McCulloch, Mike White, Leone Jooste, Miles Crisp, Richard van der Wel, Sue Snyman and Rita Bachmann*



## About Children in the Wilderness

Children in the Wilderness (CITW) has as its overall goal to facilitate sustainable conservation through leadership development of rural children in Africa. This is achieved in a variety of ways, from running three- to five-day camps at Wilderness Safaris camps, to running Eco-Clubs and Follow-up Programmes at schools, within the rural communities that live on the edges of the wild areas of Africa.

The camp programme run at Wilderness Safaris camps combines leadership skills, environmental education and recreation – all in a unique and safe wilderness environment, where nature is both teacher and healer. The programme aims at increasing the children's understanding and appreciation of the diversity of natural environments, as well as to encourage them by demonstrating the opportunities that exist for them. Finally, the programme is designed to increase self-esteem, teach new skills and impart knowledge to our children.

Back at their villages, the children are faced with many challenges. The Eco-Clubs and Follow-up Programmes make use of curricula suited to the specific country or community, delivered in a fun and engaging manner. In this way, Children in the Wilderness introduces children to their wildlife heritage, builds and strengthens their capabilities to cope with life's challenges and educates them with the life skills necessary to actualise their greatest potential.

Via these programmes, Children in the Wilderness also aims to develop leadership values amongst the participants, so as to create leaders who are inspired to care for their legacy and can show others the way.

To achieve these goals, Children in the Wilderness runs a number of other initiatives to assist children and their teachers and parents within their own milieu, such as school nutrition schemes, village upliftment and scholarships.

### **The Children in the Wilderness programme:**

- Practises and teaches sustainable environmental education
- Fosters leadership qualities in Africa's children
- Exposes the children to new experiences and new friends
- Helps to build self-esteem and teach life skills
- Inspires the children to continue with their education
- Focuses on everyday issues pertaining to their particular situation, such as HIV/AIDS, nutrition, and poaching
- Provides the children with a sense of hope and opportunity

## Number of Children Hosted by CITW

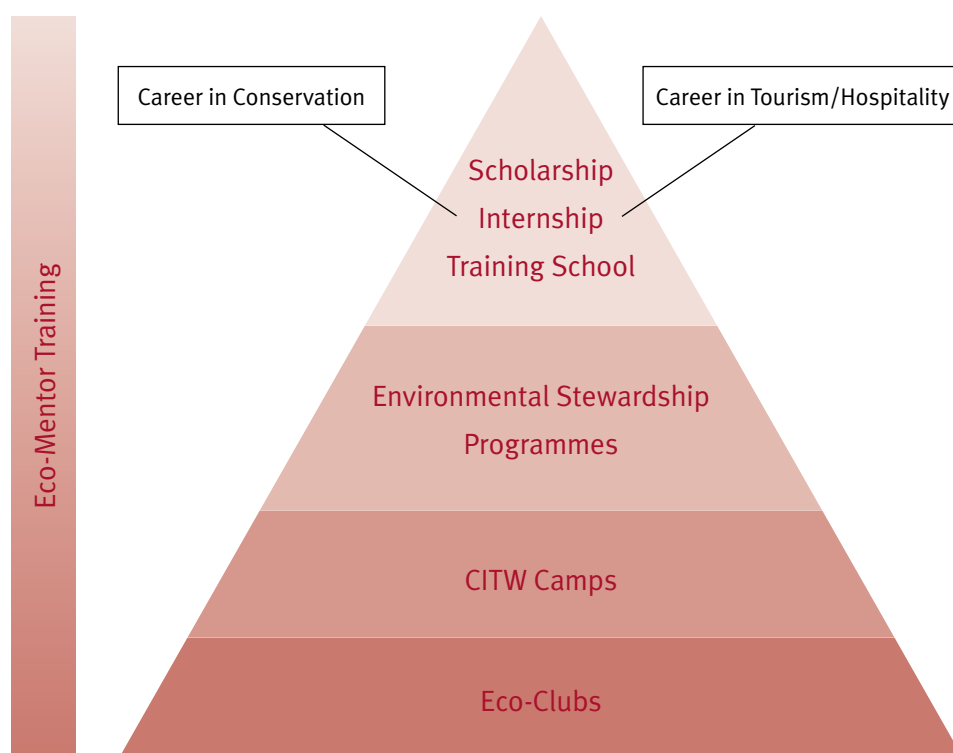
As of the end of 2012, Children in the Wilderness hosted **4 589** children in seven southern African countries, changing their lives dramatically and positively. As the programme has been rolled out to many of the regions in which Wilderness Safaris operates, so its contribution has become greater.



In 2012, Children in the Wilderness hosted 572 children in 24 camps and 1 288 children in Eco-Clubs

## Structure Of Curriculum

## Camp Programmes



The schematic above is a visual representation of the overall structure of the new CITW curriculum, which is being rolled out to all countries. The base is the Eco-Club concept, where children are invited to join a Club at their school. Meeting monthly or weekly, they begin to learn more about the environment. Participants for the CITW camp programme are chosen from amongst the Eco-Club members. In turn, those camp participants who show an aptitude for environmental leadership are hosted on Environmental Stewardship Programmes, and a select few of those in need of financial assistance can receive scholarships in order to complete their schooling. Help with finding internships or relevant training follows, with the ideal 'end' being that of the young adult being able to give back to his/her community through a career.

Through all of this, Eco-Mentor Training is vital to make sure that as many children as possible are encouraged and inspired to move through each stage.

### Regional Coordinators

Botswana	Mary Hastag	Seychelles	Cate Simpson
	Geoffrey Aupiti	South Africa	Janet Wilkinson
Limpopo Valley	Tanya McKenzie	Zambia	Ingrid Baas
Malawi	Symon Chibaka		Evidence Musabi
Namibia	Stefanus Nangombe	Zimbabwe	Sue Goatley
	Ketji Jermain		Cain Chikwana





# Camp Programmes





Camp Programmes

## Camp Programmes

In this way, the programme facilitates sustainable conservation through leadership development...

Children in the Wilderness runs Camp Programmes in all seven southern African countries. For these, Wilderness Safaris closes some of its camps for a number of weeks each year, allowing CITW to host groups of selected rural children instead. Groups of 16 to 30 children between the ages of 10 and 17, pre-selected from schools and communities in the surrounding areas, are invited to spend three to five nights in camp and participate in the programme.

When the programme began in 2001, the selection process focused mainly on the vulnerable children in the communities. However, the concept of leadership values became a growing priority, with the result that children with such qualities or community influence have been included as participants alongside the vulnerable youngsters. In this way, the programme facilitates sustainable conservation through leadership development, reaching further than one camp, and growing in strength and influence.

The programmes are run by a Camp Director assisted by a full staff complement of mentors, generally consisting of Wilderness camp staff who volunteer their time and energy to this cause. Ultimately, since many mentors come from the same communities or villages as the camp participants, they are excellent role models who in effect restore a sense of hope to the children.





## Camp Programmes run in 2012

## Camp Programmes

COUNTRY	WILDERNESS CAMPS	CHILDREN	VOLUNTEERS	WILDERNESS VOLUNTEERS	TEACHERS
<b>Botswana</b>					
24-29 Nov	Jacana Camp	16	12	6	1
29 Nov - 4 Dec	Jacana Camp	16	12	6	1
10-15 Dec	Banoka Bush Camp	32	24	15	2
15-20 Dec	Banoka Bush Camp	32	24	15	4
Total	4	96	72	42	8
<b>Limpopo</b>					
30 Sep - 5 Oct	Mapungubwe*	16	4	1	0
28 Nov - 3 Dec	Mashatu*	16	8	3	2
3 Dec - 8 Dec	Mashatu*	16	8	3	0
Total	3	48	20	7	2
<b>Malawi</b>					
30 Nov - 5 Dec	Mvuu Camp	30	22	8	3
6-11 Dec	Mvuu Camp	30	23	6	5
13-18 Dec	Mvuu Camp	30	19	6	5
Total	3	90	64	20	13
<b>Namibia</b>					
4-14 June	Explorations	10	5	4	0
29 Nov - 4 Dec	Andersson's Camp	24	20	10	1
6-11 Dec	Andersson's Camp	24	20	9	1
Total	3	58	45	23	2
<b>South Africa</b>					
2-7 Oct	Rocktail Beach Camp	33	0	40	1
11-15 Dec	Pafuri Camp	37	2	40	5
Total	2	70	2	80	6
<b>Zambia</b>					
16-21 Mar	Lufupa Tented Camp	18			2
14-18 May	Kalamu Lagoon	18	1		3
7-12 Nov	Shumba Camp	24			2
6-11 Dec	Toka Leya	24		2	2
Total	4	84	1	2	9
<b>Zimbabwe</b>					
30 Mar - 4 Apr	Ruckomechi Camp	24	4	4	2
11 Apr - 16 Apr	Ruckomechi Camp	24	4	3	0
14 Nov - 19 Nov	Davison's Camp	24	6	4	2
20 Nov - 25 Nov	Davison's Camp	24	6	4	2
26 Nov - 1 Dec	Davison's Camp	30	7	4	3
Total	5	126	27	19	9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>49</b>

\* Not Wilderness Safaris Camps

Note: No camps were run in Seychelles in 2012.

Camp Programmes

## Botswana

*Coordinators: Mary Hastag & Geoffrey Aupiti*



Seeing the children's transformation inspired us, each child leaving camp with knowledge, renewed hope and a sense of belonging

At our camps this year, one of the favourites was the drama night: the children blew our minds with their talent and humour, as they performed dramatic stories based on conservation topics such as poaching, veld fires, littering and water pollution.

Banoka Bush Camp was a new environment for mentors and children. Banoka is a beautiful place with wonderful scenery and an abundance of San culture, which the children learnt from staff during Culture Day. Seeing the children's transformation inspired us, each child leaving camp with knowledge, renewed hope and a sense of belonging.

The highlight of the 2012 camps was when we had Russel Friedman in camp for a week on behalf of Wilderness Safaris Johannesburg Office to evaluate our camp programmes, which both motivated and inspired us. The children were so excited to have Russel in camp they even drew him in their evaluations as one of the people that they enjoyed having in camp!

### Other Camp Highlights

- An ex-camper who is now at the University of Botswana attended two of the camps as a mentor.
- Wilderness Safaris staff continued to support our camp participants by buying them clothing for Christmas.



## Botswana – Limpopo

*Coordinator: Tanya McKenzie*

### Camp Programmes

The highlights of the Mapungubwe Camp 2012 were the excursions to the Shashe and Limpopo Rivers' confluence and Mapungubwe Hill. The confluence of the Shashe and Limpopo Rivers, where all three countries (Botswana, South Africa and Zimbabwe) meet, is an exciting and educational place for the children to experience. From the spectacular viewing decks at Mapungubwe National Park they were able to see all three countries and the two rivers separating them. This gave the children insight into the significance and the geography of the Greater Mapungubwe Transfrontier Conservation Area.

A highlight experienced by the Mashatu Tent Camp 2012 children was definitely watching elephant drinking at the Mashatu photographic hide. The Northern Tuli Game Reserve was experiencing one of the worst droughts in 50 years at the time of the camp and the animals in the reserve were compelled to drink water at artificial waterholes. A hide in the form of a transportation container had been sunk into the ground near the waterhole, with a small gap at ground level for viewing the wildlife. Some of the children had a chance to watch the animals coming to drink, and even got splashed in the face by an elephant. This close experience with the elephants had a big impact on them just after they had learnt about the importance of elephant conservation in wilderness areas.

This close experience with the elephants had a big impact on the children





Camp Programmes

## Malawi

*Coordinator: Symon Chibaka*

It was inspiring to watch the former campers in action and doing it just right

The 2012 camp season was special as it was the first time that Children in the Wilderness Malawi ran a camp with more than 50% of Camp Mentors being former CITW campers. It was inspiring to watch the former campers in action and doing it just right. Some of them grew quickly within the first weeks and already began attempting activity planning and leadership roles in the second and third weeks.

Irene Mkwamba was a camper in 2006 when she was 13 and was in Grade 5. Now 19 years old and in Form 4 (secondary school) where she is being sponsored by CITW, she joined the 2012 camps. During the last week of camp she accepted a challenging role of being activity planner and facilitator (Activity Leader). She ran all the afternoon art and crafts workshops and did it extremely well. It is thrilling to see how CITW is really building leaders and indeed the next leaders of CITW itself.



## Namibia

*Coordinator: Stefanus Nangombe*

## Camp Programmes



The 2012 December camps were the first in CITW Namibia's history to have a large number of ex-campers joining the camp – which took place at Andersson's Camp – as CITW staff, to serve as mentors. Of the 22 camp staff participating, seven were ex-campers.

These ex-campers had attended CITW camps at different times, from as early as 2002 to some who attended Follow-up camp only last year, and hail from different parts of the country. With that they bring cultural and socio-economic diversity that helps greatly in relating and tailoring the experience to the level of the camper. It was a valuable addition to the camp programme, as it completed a full circle of the journey we call: "For campers by ex-campers."

All the children had left their homes for the first time, seeing animals such as rhino, giraffe, elephant and lion and many more, again for the first time. The conservation message was then strengthened through the questions they asked about these animals and why they were being protected.

The group of 17 campers from Okondjombo had never seen a tarred road, white person, mirror, tap running water or a flushing toilet before. Some of the girls were astonished and overwhelmed by the mirrors in the bathrooms. They would enter the bathroom several times a day just to look at themselves in the mirrors, flush the toilet or open the water taps, as this was amazing for them.

*"For campers by ex-campers"*





## Camp Programmes

## South Africa

*Coordinator: Janet Wilkinson*



Rocktail Beach Camp: Participants of the Rocktail camp covered topics ranging from Leadership Values (Creativity, Awareness, Honesty, and Integrity) to No Littering, Recycling, Web of Life, What Belongs in Nature, Nutrition Health and Wellness, Careers in Lodge Tourism and various marine activities including turtle research and a trip to Lake Sibaya. Despite not having art classes at school, the hidden talent in the children had a chance to shine during the Art and Crafts sessions. Initially, they were very shy about painting and making collages, but after some guidance, they were engrossed and produced some lovely work.

The Pafuri camp curriculum covered everything from Animal Identification and Game Tracking to Conservation, Career Options and HIV/AIDS Awareness

Pafuri: The Pafuri camp curriculum covered everything from Animal Identification and Game Tracking to Conservation, Career Options and HIV/AIDS Awareness. In a week when reports of the rise in elephant poaching all over Africa were appearing in the press, it was heartening to see the children's reaction to the visit of some Kruger Park game rangers, who were rewarded with medals and spontaneous applause.

This year we included much more time in the workshop during the Careers Component in order to focus on practical, mechanical opportunities, for example bricklaying. It was wonderful to see some of the children take to these activities, and judging by the career choices that were hung on the baobab wishing tree – ranging from safari guide to minister of the environment – clearly they had undergone some kind of environmental awakening.





## Zambia

*Coordinator: Ingrid Baas*

## Camp Programmes



The first camp of 2012 was held at Lufupa Camp in Kafue National Park with 18 children from Kabulwebulwe and Mapoko schools. The children were picked up by bus, brought to a harbour, from which they were boated into camp, as many parts of Kafue National Park are inaccessible by road during the rainy season. The second camp was hosted at Kalamu Lagoon Camp in South Luangwa Park. In total 18 children from Chilongozi, Kalenga and Malanga schools participated. In November, Shumba Camp, a Premier Wilderness Camp on the Busanga Plains of Kafue National Park, opened its doors for 24 children from Jifumpa and Kamakechi schools. We closed the CITW year in December at Toka Leya, in Mosi-oo-Tunya National Park, nearby the mighty Victoria Falls. At Toka Leya, 24 children from Twabuka Basic School had an experience that will last them a lifetime.

It is not just the children that benefit from the CITW camps. For most staff members in Zambia, CITW is something to look forward to and an opportunity to shine. One of our staff members, Sydeney Ntondo, has been involved in the programme since 2008. Coming from a very rural background, CITW has brought Sydeney confidence and pride. Aside from his job as a housekeeper at Lufupa Camp, he is now the main entertainer and activity leader for all the CITW camps in Zambia.

One of the CITW campers is Stella Mwale, who attended CITW Camps at Kalamu in 2008 and 2010 as a camper; this year, she returned to Kalamu as a volunteer Tent Leader. Stella did an amazing job and was a great role model for the children. Stella has saved up the money she earned in camp to finish her last year of school in 2013. She is determined to become a guide for Wilderness Safaris!

**For most staff members in Zambia, CITW is something to look forward to and an opportunity to shine**

Camp Programmes

## Zimbabwe

*Coordinator: Sue Goatley*

CITW Zimbabwe hosted 126 children in 2012, bringing the total number of children hosted since inception of the programme in 2008 to 458. CITW Zimbabwe runs the children's camps twice a year: in March /April at Ruckomechi, Mana Pools, Mashonaland (predominantly Shona children), and in November on a rotational basis at one of the four Wilderness camps in Hwange National Park, Matabeleland (predominantly Ndebele children).

*“So Uncle MX, is it true that Aunt Buhle is a manager of this Wilderness camp, being a black woman? If this is really true then I can be one too even when I come from a rural area if I work hard at school!”*

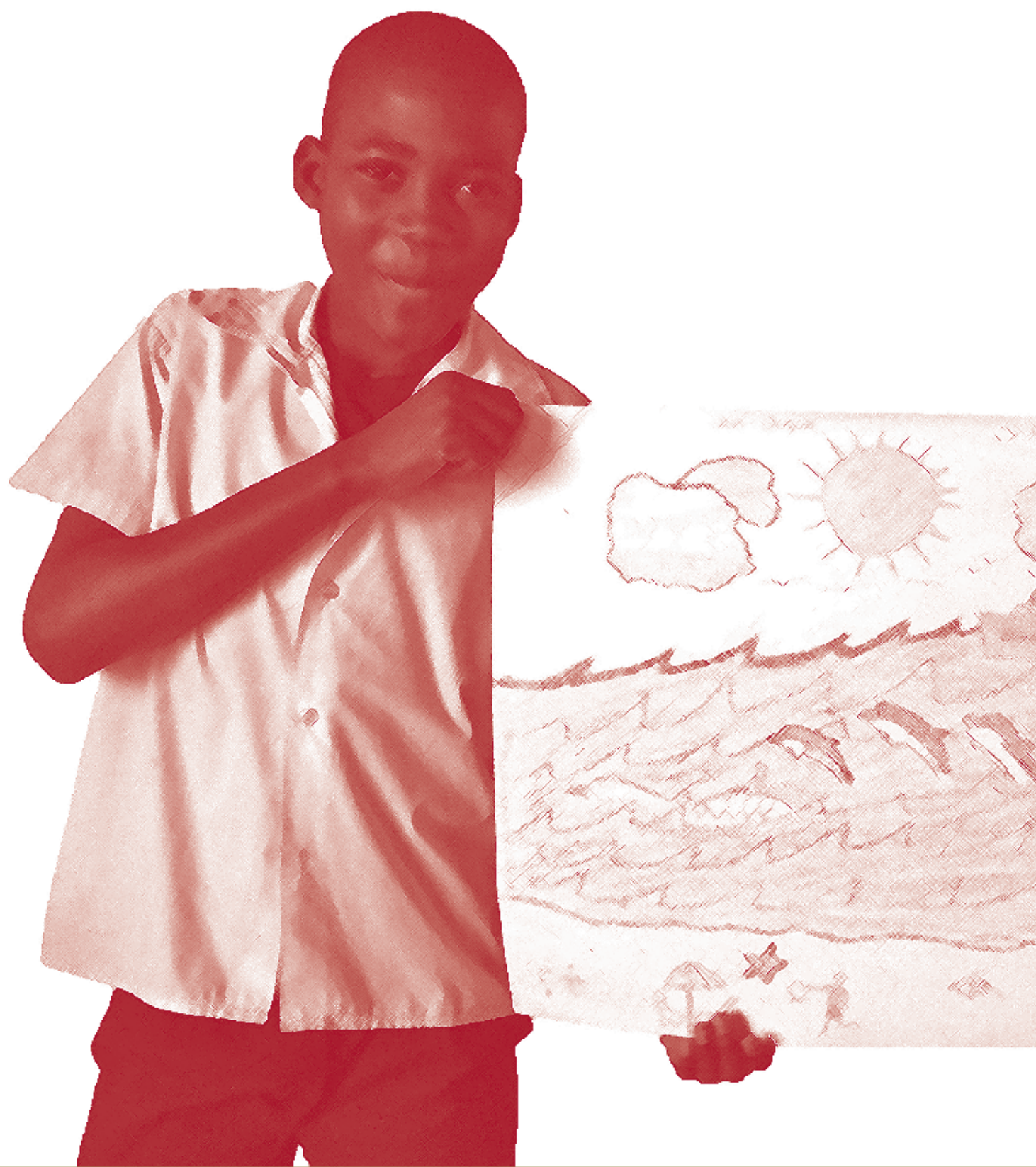
Linda Ncube, 12 years old











# Eco-Clubs & Follow-up Programmes





## About Eco-Clubs

Create tools for children to lead with their heads but not be afraid to feel with their hearts

Very early on, Children in the Wilderness as an organisation recognised the need for more than a once-off camp experience for the children, firstly so as to continue to inspire the camp participants, as well as being able to reach out to more children than could be hosted at a camp. Initially, Follow-up programmes were a way to keep the children's interest, but over the past two years, Eco-Clubs have been tried out in Malawi, South Africa, Zimbabwe and most recently Botswana, with outstanding results. As of 2013, it was decided that Eco-Clubs should be the foundation on which the rest of Children in the Wilderness is built.

The benefits of Eco-Clubs include:

- Improved means of spreading the conservation message
- Ensure sustainability of Children in the Wilderness' message
- Empower more children – and their adult mentors – in the villages
- Ensure more children are reached on a more regular basis in the communities than we are able to accommodate on the CITW annual camps.
- Help to build relationships with the communities
- Strengthen and identify future leaders amongst the youth
- Help the schools run environmental projects
- Creating tools for children to lead with their heads but not be afraid to feel with their hearts

The Eco-Clubs are increasingly providing positive community development while reaching the wider community.





## How Eco-Clubs are run

### Eco-Clubs

Eco-Club sessions are usually held in a village school classroom or the grounds of the school on designated afternoons and hosted by volunteer CITW Eco-Mentors. Thus, they take place within the school structure and with the school's approval, without attempting to replace any approved curricula. The sessions are developed with the teachers as well.

In the sessions, children with a common interest in the environment meet to learn, discuss, make friends and have fun. The interactive sessions are designed to be informative, aimed at involving children in projects that benefit the community while developing an appreciation for their natural heritage. Environmental projects and tasks are earmarked and organised in cooperation with community members, teachers and the children themselves, who are encouraged to participate in the planning process and come up with their own ideas so that they can take ownership of both their club and the projects.

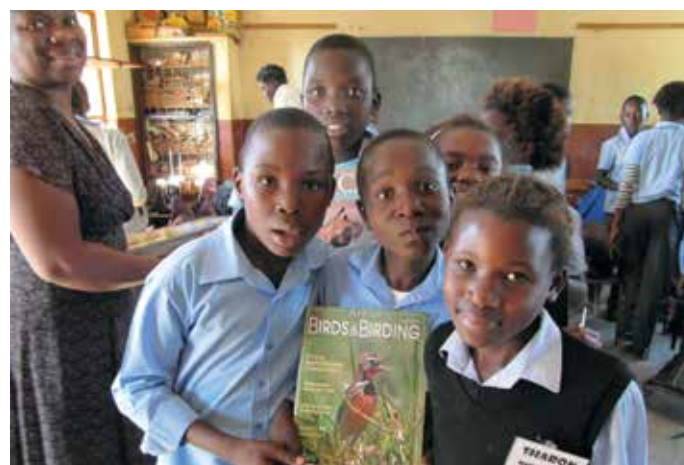
Eco-Club membership is limited to 50 members per school (40 in South Africa). The primary reason for this is to maintain a high standard within the Eco-Clubs and so that activities and projects can be created and focused in a meaningful and sustainable way.

In Zimbabwe and Botswana, teachers in the schools run the Eco-Club sessions as part of a normal school curriculum, while in South Africa and Malawi, it is the camp staff – all members of the local community – who volunteer to run the Eco-Club sessions in their home communities. This not only exposes children to different mentors but increases the respect of the staff members within the community. It allows the staff to be leaders, connects them to their jobs, instils pride in their culture, history and their community, builds team spirit, offers an enriching experience, builds confidence and reveals new skills and talents.

Finally, it is at the Eco-Clubs that the Children in the Wilderness Coordinator and Mentors can look for children who are genuinely interested in nature, wildlife and the environment as well as those who show leadership potential: all in keeping with the vision and values of the programme.

*When CITW started, the focus was purely on vulnerable children, but we have realised that everyone is affected by the environment and saving the planet has become much more than a cause. It is becoming our way of life. We all have a responsibility to care for the condition of our planet and we need young environmental leaders to help positively influence change, choices and decisions to make a difference for now and for future generations.*

Janet Wilkinson, CITW South Africa



## Eco-Clubs across CITW

COUNTRY / VILLAGE	NO. OF CHILDREN: CLUB MEMBERS	COUNTRY / VILLAGE	NO. OF CHILDREN: CLUB MEMBERS
<b>Malawi</b>		<b>Zimbabwe</b>	
Chintheche	75	Jakala	40
Mgodi	65	Mpindo	47
Chihame	84	Ziga	43
Bandawe	82	Kapane	56
Malenga	30	Ngamo	39
Chifira	36	5	225
Kafulafula	38	<b>Botswana</b>	
Kavunguti	35	Tubu	3
Nanthomba	94	Gumare	3
Ntapwa	80	Shashe	3
Nangondo	28	Sankuyo	3
Katambasula	32	Gudigwa	3
12	679	Beetsha	3
<b>South Africa</b>		Gunotsoga	3
Vuluwazi	40	Serong	3
Mqobela	50	8	24
Makuleke	40	<b>Limpopo</b>	
Makahlule	40	Mothlabaneng	25
Joas Phahela	40	Lentswe Le Moriti	15
Boxahuku	40	Mathanthane	30
Nwanati	40	3	70
7	290		

ECO CLUBS	CHILDREN
35	1 288

Namibia and Zambia will launch Eco-Clubs only in 2013.

Each Eco-Club has the help of one to two Wilderness Safaris volunteers, one general volunteer and two teachers.







## Eco-Club Reports

Wilderness Workshops for CITW is an initiative that enables Wilderness Safaris staff to make a significant contribution towards the programme

### Botswana

In late 2012, Eco-Clubs got off the ground with a workshop that was held for two teachers from each of the eight schools; these are to become the Eco-Club Coordinators in 2013. Here, Eco-Clubs are to partner with Conservation Science Africa, with one of their topics being organic farming. Children from Grade 8 will be able to become members and the clubs will be capped at 50 children per club. Meetings are to be held once a week but club members will have daily tasks as well.

### Malawi

Three years ago, in 2010, CITW Malawi introduced Eco-Clubs to take over from Follow-up Programmes. Twelve primary schools in four centres all within the two zones of Chintheche and Liwonde were included in the network and the existing Wildlife Patrons (who ran the Follow-ups) are now the coordinators of the Eco-Clubs in their respective schools. Children between the ages of 10 and 15 are able to join, with 50 children in each club. This amounts to some 600 children who are members of Eco-Clubs!

Wilderness Workshops for CITW is an initiative that enables Wilderness Safaris staff to make a more significant contribution towards the Children in the Wilderness programme. Staff craft and fund a workshop or project for CITW and transfer key skills, unique to their role, to the children in the programme. The first workshop crafted and funded through this initiative was a “Writers’ Workshop” attended by 20 children from the Eco-Club at the Mvuu Education Centre for a fruitful and fun day of learning and writing.

### South Africa

Eco-Clubs were introduced to the Mqobela and Vululwazi Primary Schools in KwaZulu-Natal in 2012. The response to join the clubs exceeded the limits that had been set on membership numbers and we did not have the heart to dampen any enthusiasm so we enrolled all of the applicants! The clubs in Limpopo continue to flourish and 200 children in five schools participated in interactive environmental sessions.

### Zimbabwe

An in-depth, class-by-class Eco-Club Curriculum is being created to be ready by mid-2013. The curriculum is spread over a three-year period for a self-selected audience of students ranging from Grades 5 through 7. The students will engage in lessons and activities that are focused on environmental science, life skills and team building. Club meetings will take place once a week after school and will run for 1.5 hours per meeting.

As Eco-Clubs are still in the developmental stages, they require the creation of a master framework as well as the selection of school teachers who will run the clubs on their respective campuses. The El-Hefni Technical Training Foundation is collaborating with CITW Zimbabwe to offer meaningful support in the form of teacher training and assistance with framework development.

## Follow-up Programmes

As mentioned, Children in the Wilderness has been operating Follow-up Programmes to provide a support structure for the children that have attended the camps. Their function was to encourage the children to continue with their education as well as keep their newfound love of wildlife alive; these aims are now being fulfilled by the Eco-Clubs going forward. For 2012 however, three countries still ran the programmes to great success – Namibia, Zambia and Botswana.

### Zambia

CITW Zambia staff visited Kamakechi and Jifumpa Schools, on the outskirts of Kafue National Park, and Chilongozi, Kalengo and Malanga schools near Kalamu as part of their Follow-up Programme. In all areas they had a lot of fun with the kids. The activities included fun games, a litter clean-up around the school, an environmental and conservation quiz, some healthy snacks to eat, singing, small environmental workshops, dancing, and to thinking back about camp, along with their aims and aspirations with which they were inspired at the time.

### Namibia

Namibia ran a particularly original Follow-up Programme in the form of a Wilderness Exploration: The first-ever Children in the Wilderness Overland Exploration was held in June 2012 in Namibia. All of the children who participated have been to previous CITW camps and this follow-up programme provided them with the opportunity to see first-hand what makes tourism in Namibia so important. They visited Kulala Wilderness Reserve, the Sesriem Canyon, Na'ankuse Cheetah Conservation Centre, Swakopmund, Walvis Bay and Damaraland. The children climbed dunes, went on boat rides and game drives while learning interesting environmental facts. They also gained in new life skill experiences.

## Eco-Clubs

Their function was to encourage the children to continue with their education as well as keep their newfound love of wildlife alive









# Mentor Training



## Introduction and Malawi

The training of Eco-Mentors is key to how Children in the Wilderness seeks to educate its Eco-Club members. Mentors are then able to be of use on camp programmes or at Eco-Clubs. Mentors – also known as Eco-Club Patrons – hail either from within the school system or are Wilderness Safaris staff members.



### Malawi

A training needs assessment was done towards the end of 2011 where it was discovered that the teachers who had become Eco-Club Patrons needed some capacity-building training if they were to facilitate better Eco-Clubs. Therefore, training was organised and took place in the two zones, namely at Chintheche Inn, Chintheche, and Mvuu Camp, Liwonde, where there were a number of new Mentors, as well as some past Mentors and six ex-campers. The training was intensive and thorough with the main sessions covering subjects such as an introduction to Wilderness Safaris and Children in the Wilderness, getting to know the CITW camp curriculum and camp schedule, connections between child and mentor, and culture building. They also learned how to include lessons in all activities and to ensure that there is always time to explain the lessons learned to the children after the activity. The mentor training created a great team spirit and ensured that all mentors and activity leaders felt confident and ready when the children arrived for camp.

## South Africa, Botswana and Zimbabwe

### South Africa

After introducing more Eco-Clubs, the team in South Africa began developing Mentors to be able to take on these Clubs wholly in the schools within their communities. The Mentor training enables them to run Eco-Clubs, to get actively involved in environmental initiatives run for the children and generally become a bigger asset to their communities.

Children in the Wilderness South Africa joined forces with the Wildlife Environmental Society of South Africa to train Rocktail Beach Camp staff members (all from the local communities) and some local community members in environmental matters. While children remain the focus and beneficiaries of our programme, we have realised that in order to be more effective, we need to involve a broader part of the community.

A staff member from Rocktail was invited to participate on the CITW camp at Pafuri, thus facilitating exposure to another camp and to swap information between the respective Eco-Club mentors on how they work in their schools. This proved successful and the staff learned a lot.

### Botswana

Two teachers from each school were invited to become Eco-Club Patrons or coordinators as they are known in Botswana. A workshop was held where training took place for them, and various logistics were put into place with regards to reporting systems and communications between the teachers and Children in the Wilderness headquarters.

### Zimbabwe

Two teachers from each of the five schools running Eco-Clubs joined a four-day workshop where they were informed on Children in the Wilderness and on the three-year curriculum being planned for Eco-Clubs. Teachers who are taking part in running of the Eco-Clubs are financially incentivised, something that is much-needed in this country.

Eco-Mentors hail either from within the school system or are Wilderness Safaris staff members







# Educational Support





## Educational Support

The aim of the programme is to provide needy children who have attended a CITW camp or Eco-Club with access to better education

## Scholarships

Education is one of the key elements of Children in the Wilderness. It was therefore clear just a few years into the programme that many children would need financial assistance to complete their schooling. While sadly not all children can be funded, many countries began to fundraise to provide scholarships for as many children as they could. The aim of the programme is to provide needy children who have attended a CITW camp or Eco-Club with access to better education. Other goals include raising self-esteem and confidence in the children themselves and lessening economic pressure on their parents or guardians.

**Malawi**

In 2012, Children in the Wilderness Malawi took on board 30 more needy children in the Secondary School Scholarship Programme, bringing the total number of Children in the Wilderness-assisted students currently in school to 82.

Out of the 168 children who are part of the programme:

- 6 children have proceeded to college having achieved their Malawi School Certificate of Education Examination (MSCE)
- 4 children have found jobs (having achieved MSCE)
- 24 children have achieved MSCE and are trying to find jobs/applying for college intakes
- 24 children have obtained Junior Certificate Examination (JCE) and have attempted MSCE
- 13 children have attempted JCE
- 97 are still in school

All in all, 130 families have had their children benefit since the programme's inception.

**Zimbabwe**

The aim of the Scholarship Programme is to provide a primary and secondary education to disadvantaged children from the schools and communities surrounding the areas in which Wilderness Safaris operates – the Hwange and Victoria Falls areas. The selection process incorporates high academic achievers, above-average and average students who are self-motivated and likely candidates to pass the minimum O Level requirements.





## School Improvements

Schools in the rural areas of Africa face a number of challenges, from lack of infrastructure to insufficient nutrition for the children. Children in the Wilderness in a number of countries has taken these on and, with the help of generous donors, has transformed these places of education.

### Zimbabwe

CITW Zimbabwe has been directly involved with community schools as part of the Follow-up programme to the camps. The emphasis in these schools for 2012 was twofold: improving the general wellbeing of all the children attending the schools, and enhancing the quality of lessons and materials. This has been done through the below programmes:

- *Teacher Support* – Providing much-needed financial support for teachers. A broiler poultry project at Ziga Primary School enables the school to provide locally produced food for the community, as well as providing much-needed financial support for four extra teachers that are required to keep the child/teacher ratios down. Generally, rural schools have child/teacher ratios of 60:1; however in order to provide a good learning environment, this ratio needs to be kept at 30:1. Thanks to funding, the project was successfully implemented in September 2012: a new chicken run was built and three batches of day-old chicks, feed and vaccine were supplied at two-week intervals over a six-week period.
- *Trainee Teacher Support* – To keep student-teacher ratios down, CITW sponsors extra trainee teachers in its schools: Ngamo Secondary (3); Ngamo Primary (1); Mpindo Primary (4); Ziga Primary (4).
- *Teacher Training and Workshops* – The project is aimed at improving and updating teachers' skills. Regular teacher training workshops are done which assist the trainee teachers and act as refresher courses for qualified teachers. The emphasis is on Literacy, Environmental Science and Life Skills.
- *School Rehabilitation* – repair and maintenance of school buildings, supply of desks and chairs, text books and stationery. This has included:
  - Blackboard and chalk – Ngamo and Ziga Primary Schools, Hwange, helping the 240 children in each school.
  - New desks, chairs, and stationery cupboards – Ngamo and Ziga. The latter ensures that text books are kept in a safe place when not in use, and guard against damage caused by white ants which are prolific in the area.
  - Books, laminated posters and flashcards – Jabulani Primary School, Victoria Falls
  - Library – Ngamo Primary School. This library will have both children and adult sections and will play an integral part in the existing Literacy and Environmental Programme that was launched in 2011 with the aim of improving literacy levels and environmental awareness in the community. There are a further two phases in this project: Phase II will be the purchasing of desks, books and visual aids and Phase III comprises the introduction of computers.

## Educational Support

With the help of generous donors, [CITW] has transformed these places of education





“You can’t teach a hungry child”

“You can’t teach a hungry child.” This saying was never more evident than in Zimbabwe in 2008, where CITW staff were confronted with children who were malnourished. Since then, nutrition schemes have been run in schools on the outskirts of Hwange and also in Victoria Falls.

The Nutrition Programme provides a healthy, nourishing meal each school day for the children. Sadly, donor funding dropped during 2012, so the programme wasn’t able to provide regular meals – but it is hoped that with continued efforts to raise awareness, this project will be able to recommence in the months ahead. Happily, donations allowed CITW to begin a nutrition scheme at Jabulani Primary School. Sefiwe Ndlovu, the school’s headmistress, reports the children’s attendance has risen at the school and concentration has improved considerably.

Complementing this is the Deworming Programme, where the annual deworming of all children in the nutrition programme ensures that the children are receiving the full nutritional value of the food they receive. Thanks to funds donated, a total of 961 children in the Tsholotsho area were medicated during second term in 2012.



## Other Initiatives

### *Zimbabwe and Malawi*

#### Projects in Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe's community projects include:

- Vegetable gardening – which also helps supplement both the school nutrition programme and the communities' diet.
- Knitting and Crocheting Projects – Parents and community members are taught how to knit, crochet and read patterns. An exciting new aspect to this self-sustainable community project has been to incorporate recycled plastic bags (nicknamed “plarn”) into this project. When we visited Ziga Primary School we were met by a jubilant group of women, proudly wearing their new uniforms which they have funded themselves using the proceeds from sales of the items they have been making.
- Vegetable Gardens and Orchards – these have been started in the Ngamo and Ziga Primary Schools and function as part of the school children's farming and agricultural syllabus as well as supplementing the schools' nutrition schemes. Equipment such as heavy-duty gardening tools, fruit tree saplings and vegetable seeds were donated. The gardening projects are 100m x 100m and place emphasis on developing intensive, well-managed high yielding gardens, rather than extensive fields which are hard to manage and protect.

#### Projects in Malawi

Malawi has been running a Tree Nursery Project in Chintheche since 2009. In 2012, CITW children initiated a second Project in the Liwonde area.

- *Chintheche site (Wilderness Chintheche Inn and CITW children) 28 000 trees*  
Between April and October 2012, the Chintheche site grew 28 000 different types of tree and fruit species. These trees are being distributed to 30 organised conservation clubs in the local communities.
- *Liwonde site (Wilderness Mvuu Camp and CITW) 30 000 seedlings grown*  
The CITW-Nanthomba Reforestation Project opened its doors for communities to start receiving their trees on 10th January 2013.
- Wilderness Safaris and Children in the Wilderness teamed up for an educational “Black Rhino talk” for the children in the Green Team at Bishop Mackenzie International Primary School.

## Educational Support

28 000 trees and 30 000 seedlings in Malawi's Tree Nursery Projects





Now she would like to become a manager in one of the Wilderness camps in the Okavango Delta

## Other Initiatives

*South Africa, Zimbabwe, Botswana & Seychelles*

### Projects in South Africa

- The NGO Save The Elephants hosted four children from Makuleke Eco-Clubs on an elephant educational after a re-collaring exercise at Pafuri. The children learned about elephants and their behaviour and it is evident in the children's reports that all four are new Elephant Ambassadors.
- Budding young artists won bicycles in an Eco-Club collage competition. The objectives were to 'think green' and recycle old brochures while encouraging children to consider one of the following statements and 'draw' their answer into a collage: What I can do to conserve nature? Or: What I can do to help save our planet? Every entrant was given a sponsor's shirt for their participation – so everyone was a winner.
- Schools in the Makuleke Village planted indigenous trees in their school grounds as part of Arbour Day celebrations.
- A programme of basic literacy and numeracy education for mothers and caregivers of young children in the communities is being investigated. Working title: Gogos (Grandmas) in the Wilderness!

### Projects in Zimbabwe

- Voluntourism – CITW offers an authentic experience which enables the volunteer to enjoy discovering Africa through our volunteer programmes working in the schools, assisting with school rehabilitation, literacy, environmental and community projects.

### Projects in Botswana

- Children in the Wilderness' Environmental Stewardship programme, now in its fifth year, held a six-day career guidance-oriented camp at Khwai Discoverer Camp. This programme hosted 24 children identified on initial camp programmes who showed true interest in the environment, with its curriculum an extension of the concepts introduced on the initial programme. Bianca Tshenkiso was one of the confident children we hosted. Before she came to camp she envisaged a nursing career. Now she would like to become a manager in one of the Wilderness camps in the Okavango Delta. Daniel Thigwagwa from Maun's Shashe Primary was so keen to learn about camp operations that he voluntarily asked to help the laundry ladies in the Housekeeping Department.

### Projects in Seychelles

- As part of the Gratitude Campaign launched by the National Council for Children (NCC), staff from North Island travelled to Mahé and, armed with rollers, brushes and trays, set about repainting the School for the Exceptional Child at Roche Caiman. 10 North Island staff from Food and Beverage, Housekeeping and other departments, joined by two other employees from the Logistics and Finance department in Victoria, took part.











# Make a Difference



## Make a Difference

While the tour attracts many top South African business leaders, we are also seeing more international participants attending this event

## Fundraising

The costs of operating the Children in the Wilderness programme in seven southern African countries are extensive. We are very grateful for all the support that we receive from Wilderness Safaris guests, tour operators and other travel agencies and corporate companies who give monetary donations, goods in kind and in some instances sponsor an entire camp.

However, over and above this, in order for the programme to be sustainable, Children in the Wilderness needs to run fundraising activities and events for the group as a whole, while each country is also responsible for initiating some of its own fundraising activities.

Children in the Wilderness' prime fundraising activity for all the regions is our annual mountain bike event – the Tour de Tuli. With the cooperation of Botswana, Zimbabwe and South Africa, the mountain biking adventure continues to grow in popularity every year whilst generating revenue for Children in the Wilderness.

In 2012, the 8th annual multi-stage, multi-country mountain bike tour, the *Fedhealth Tour de Tuli – Mapungubwe Route 2012* – now one of South Africa's premier mountain biking events – took place. Despite its success in the cycling fraternity, the overriding objective is to raise money for the Children in the Wilderness programme and that we did – raising R1.6 million for Children in the Wilderness.

The Tour comprised 302 cyclists, 150 staff and volunteers that did everything possible to create the adventure of a lifetime. It is four days of serious single-track riding, mainly along elephant and other game trails, deep into rural areas. Approximately 290km of cycling is covered with the cyclists crossing at specially arranged informal borders between Botswana, Zimbabwe and South Africa. The cooperation and success of this event is an excellent demonstration of the ability of all three countries to handle government bureaucracy on matters related to cross-border access and consolidating the foundation of the cross-border concept of Transfrontier Parks.

The tour starts in the Northern Tuli Game Reserve in Botswana. From here, cyclists ride through the south-western corner of Zimbabwe and end in South Africa's Mapungubwe National Park – a World Heritage Site. Some cyclists were lucky enough to enjoy sightings of elephant, leopard and lots of plains game. They also endured high temperatures, winds and saddle sores! A beer at the Shashe Tavern and cultural interaction were just some of the highlights for many cyclists. The overnight camps were set up in scenic locations along the route and a fitting end to a hard day in the saddle.

While the tour attracts many top South African business leaders, we are also seeing more international participants attending this event. This year's event was represented by a "united nations," including Angola, Australia, Botswana, UK, Canada, Netherlands, France, Germany, Italy, Norway, Singapore, Switzerland, Tanzania, USA and Zimbabwe.

## How to Make a Difference

## Make a Difference

There is an urgent need to grow and expand the programme for greater impact and to reach as many children in sub-Saharan Africa as possible. With the right sponsorship, the programme has the potential to make a huge contribution to the sustainability of Africa's parks and wildlife.

Note to South African donors: Children in the Wilderness has a Beneficiary Analysis Certificate, certifying that 100% of its beneficiaries are black children. Donors can thus claim the full donation back on the basis of the Socio Economic Development and BEE Scorecard.

If you are interested in helping us with our programme, below is a list of opportunities:

- Monetary donations to assist in covering the day-to-day camp operational expenses.
- A donation of \$200 will sponsor a Children in the Wilderness Eco-Club for one year.
- \$300 will sponsor a community member Eco-Mentor training.
- Sponsor a child on a Children in the Wilderness camp – A donation of US\$400 (or the equivalent) will sponsor a child to attend a life skills and environmental Children in the Wilderness programme and includes follow-up.
- Sponsor a Children in the Wilderness Camp – For a donation of US\$6 400.00 you can host and brand an entire Children in the Wilderness camp of approximately 16-24 children. The costs do vary depending on the region and the number of children hosted in a specific camp.
- Become a Fundraising Ambassador – Create a fundraising event or participate in a sporting event and make Children in the Wilderness the beneficiary. You can create your own webpage and circulate to potential donors who can donate online via credit card at the BackaBuddy site: [www.backabuddy.co.za/cw/](http://www.backabuddy.co.za/cw/).
- Donations in kind – i.e. services or products in kind that could be utilised on the programme and thereby reduce the camp's operational costs. These would include items such as stationery, sporting equipment, school equipment etc. When making donations in kind, please ensure that the CITW Project Director is advised in advance as there is paperwork for importation that is required to be completed. In some instances relevant import .



## Donation Options

If you wish to make a donation, we have various options available as below:

1. DONATE ONLINE: [WWW.CHILDRENINTHEWILDERNESS.COM](http://WWW.CHILDRENINTHEWILDERNESS.COM)

2. DEPOSIT DIRECTLY INTO A CHILDREN IN THE WILDERNESS GENERIC BANK ACCOUNT

When donating to a specific country, please email [info@childreninthewilderness.com](mailto:info@childreninthewilderness.com) with your name, donation amount, and the country or project to which you have donated funds.

### **Children in the Wilderness General – (18A status for SA citizens)**

Account Name:	Children in the Wilderness Mkambati
Bank:	Standard Bank
Account Number:	023031735
Branch Code:	001255
Branch:	Rivonia
ABA Routing No use Swift Code:	SBZAZAJJ

3. PAYMENT VIA RESOURCES FIRST FOUNDATION (501C FOR USA RESIDENTS)

To donate through the Resources First Foundation cheques can be mailed to:

Resources First Foundation  
189 Main Street  
Yarmouth, MA 04096

Please Note:

- RFF can only accept donations in US\$ and Canadian dollars
- The RFF collects donations for many different programmes; please ensure that your documentation is clearly marked for Children in the Wilderness.
- If you would like to EFT into the RFF account, please contact Sandy Cleveland
- Email [scleveland@resourcesfirstfoundation.org](mailto:scleveland@resourcesfirstfoundation.org) or tel 207.221.2753

4. WILDERNESS SAFARIS AGENTS:

Wilderness Safaris agents can elect to give a donation per booking to Children in the Wilderness that will be invoiced at the time of making your reservation. Should you be interested in this option please email [info@childreninthewilderness.com](mailto:info@childreninthewilderness.com) to facilitate this process.

### CHILDREN IN THE WILDERNESS COMMUNICATIONS

We communicate with our donors via an email newsletter every three to four months.

Should you wish to be included in the newsletter communication please email [info@childreninthewilderness.com](mailto:info@childreninthewilderness.com) or subscribe online on our website.

## Our Sponsors

Make a Difference

We are very grateful to all the individuals, companies, travel partners and charitable trusts and foundations for their generous support. We certainly could not have achieved what we have to date without your kind support. We would also like to thank and acknowledge all our cyclists, volunteers and various fundraising ambassadors who participate in our many fundraising events and also arrange and operate their own. Your donations have made an enormous difference to the Children in the Wilderness programmes!

### Platinum - US\$10 000 plus per annum

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### Gold - US\$2 500 plus per annum

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### Silver US\$1 000 plus per annum

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### Fedhealth Tour de Tuli – Cyclists who raised additional funds

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If we have left anyone out, this was unintentional. Please let us know and accept our apologies.



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