Annual Impact Report

VICTORIA FALLS
WILDLIFE TRUST

2021

Chairman's Report

Worldwide, 2021 continued to present economic, health, and travel challenges. For us, the year began with more travel restrictions before tentatively opening only to have the whole of Southern Africa shut down again at year-end. The rising price and reduced availability of fuel were at times crippling, and securing drugs, equipment, and other supplies for our wildlife and rescue work was extremely tough to navigate. Grappling with these challenges and the remnants of the pandemic while trying to continue our conservation programs required extraordinary patience from our staff.

Despite the challenges and obstacles, VFWT had a strong financial and programmatic year. We added a junior veterinarian to our team, Dr. Harley Peacocke, who has had a year now to work with Dr. Chris Foggin. We started building an interpretive center for school groups, visitors, and tourists (just opened in March 2022). We rescued more than 30 animals from snares, ran hundreds of blood, tissue, and hair samples through our wildlife laboratory, carried on important forensic analysis to combat the illegal wildlife trade, prevented wildlife-human conflict in crop fields and herds of livestock, and protected rhinos, vultures, lions, and elephants through our research projects and conservation management.

We have to thank our supporters for really stepping up in a big way and in doing so, stewarded positive changes for Zimbabwe's wildlife and the communities that depend on them. If we want to share the planet with elephants, pangolins, lions, and rhinos, then we will have to fight for them. And our donors, sponsors, friends, colleagues and partners showed up in 2021.

Some unconventional players have emerged as important components of our conservation strategy for 2022: women and their quest for sustainable and safe energy sources, cattle and beef revenue chains, rural children who want to become tomorrow's conservation leaders, and tourists who are bringing back with them the revenue necessary to distribute wealth to our economies and communities. You'll read more about that in this report.

Finally, we hope to see all of you again! With the return of tourists and open borders, we can get back to the businesses of sustainable uplifting of our surrounding rural and urban communities to relieve the pressure on our natural world. So please, come back and see us. We look forward to extending a warm welcome when you do.

Sincerely,

Bruno DeLeo
Chairman of the Board of Trustees

A Snapshot of our Conservation Efforts

33

Wire snares removed from a range of species from elephants to warthogs, lions and hyena, buffalo and impala, kudu and waterbuck

66
10

Rhino immobilized, ear-notched, and microchipped; tissue and blood samples taken for genetics and health assessments, including translocation of 10 black rhino to a new founder population in Gonarezhou National Park

10
76

Lions collared with tracking collars for lion identified as high risk for poaching or human-wildlife conflict

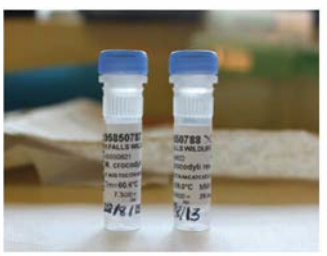
Individual lions identified in the region through whisker spot analysis

27

First responding wildlife rangers trained on wildlife diseases, poisonings, and wildlife crime scene awareness from Chizarira National Park and surrounding areas

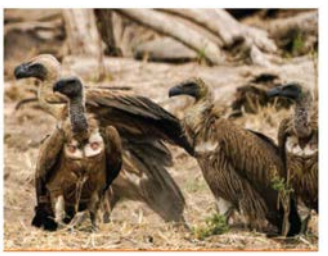
5

Problem elephants collared in Victoria Falls urban area were immobilized in conflict situations and collared to monitor elephant movements in urban environment and prevent further human-wildlife conflict



225
19

Wildlife Disease and Forensics Laboratory cases resulting in 1373 tissue, blood and hair samples testing for a range of zoonotic diseases, including 19 forensic cases through the African Wildlife Forensics Network



257

Vulture nest breeding sites surveyed that revealed a 15 % decline in an endangered white-backed vulture colony and identified elephant as a significant threat to nesting trees

Rhino Conservation

Once widely distributed over most of sub-Sarahan Africa, the majority of wild African rhinos are now restricted to four countries: Zimbabwe, South Africa, Namibia and Kenya. Although they've inhabited the earth for millions of years, their populations plummeted to alarming numbers in the 1970's due to poaching for ornamental and traditional, medicinal reasons. Zimbabwe responded to the decimation of our rhinos by implementing a rhino conservation plan that would ultimately stabilize the white rhino population and successfully grow the black rhino population. Zimbabwe hit a new target with rhino in 2021 with 1,000 rhino and counting. This is great news and Victoria Falls Wildlife Trust is committed to ensuring this iconic species thrives!

To this end, Zimbabwe celebrated another milestone for rhino conservation in 2021. Black rhinos were re-introduced into Gonarezhou National Park (GNP) for the first time since 1994 when poachers killed the last one. GNP lies in the southeastern Lowveld of Zimbabwe and is 5,000 square kilometers or just over 1.2 million acres. In recent years, Gonarezhou has been managed by the Frankfurt Zoological Society, which has implemented significant security mechanisms for wildlife and robust community benefits to ensure rhino reintroduction was successful in the long term.

VFWT's senior veterinarian Dr. Chris Foggin moved the ten black rhinos from Milalangwe, a privately-owned game reserve in the lowveld, to Gonarezhou and an additional nineteen were brought in by other NGOs from other Zimbabwe conservancies. This should help develop a good founder population of black rhinos for the Park and over time provide enough genetic diversity to be sustainable.

Our VFWT veterinary team immobilized 66 black and white rhinos for annual ear notching of new calves, and de-horning in certain rhino management areas, such as IPZs or Intensive Protection Zones. Ear notching helps anti-poaching teams on the ground by providing a unique identification number for each rhino that can be seen with binoculars from a safe distance to facilitate monitoring and security of all animals in a way that is not too invasive. De-horning is a deterrent to poaching. Despite a slow and steady increase in numbers over the last few decades in Zimbabwe, periods of poaching activity do occur and the more preventive and proactive management we can do, the better.

Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation

We recorded one of our highest years of snare removals in 2021. The economic effects of the pandemic delivered high unemployment for many people dependent on a disappearing tourism industry. Ultimately, they had no choice but to resort to poaching for income and food. We rescued more than 33 animals from wire snares including elephants, warthogs, lions, hyaenas, buffalos, impalas, kudus, and waterbucks. Many more animals were undoubtedly snared; these are just the animals we were able to get to. Our Conservation and Wildlife Manager Roger Parry spent several days on horseback unsuccessfully trying to locate nine Cape buffalos ensnared from a line of nooses in a herd of more than 1,000. The combination of logistics, herd size, and landscape that this herd was covering was too much for the antipoaching team to manage. On a positive note, we rescued and saved a variety of animals from elephants to carnivores, and will continue to assist on every call possible.

In February, we were alerted to a young, adult male elephant that had a severe snare around its trunk. The trunk is important because elephants use their trunk to breathe as well as for drinking. The two "fingers" on the tip of the trunk are sensitively dexterous and are used to selectively browse, pick up pods, and feel or communicate with other elephants. The snare was embedded and had penetrated layers of skin and muscle about a third of the way up the trunk. Water would travel up the trunk and exit through the snare wound's proud flesh every time it tried to drink. Because of all these issues, we were concerned that this animal was highly compromised.

The anti-poaching units finally caught up with the elephant in Zambezi National Park and our team moved in to dart the elephant. He was part of a bachelor herd that included at least 5 other animals so we had to keep an eye on his buddies too and all went smoothly with the immobilization. We discovered the snare had not cut all the way through the trunk so, thankfully, it still had a lot of mobility, and he was in good condition. The veterinarian and ground team removed the snare, cleaned and dressed the wound, and left the elephant to heal on his own over time. After he was mobile again, he joined up with his friends the next day and was seen drinking and using the trunk quite normally.

The lifting of COVID movement restrictions was bittersweet; it meant borders were opened and people could travel. It also meant that illegal wildlife trafficking resumed. Almost immediately, The Trust was involved in two pangolin trafficking cases.

The first pangolin was an adult 13kg male confiscated from a local community anti-poaching unit on patrol in an adjacent wildlife area. The second was an adult 10kg female that was handed over to National Parks directly by a rural community member. Both of these were rehabilitated by us and successfully released back into the wild away from human settlement. We also escorted a very young individual to Harare to a facility that specializes in neonatal diets for pangolins. The successful apprehension and prosecution by National Parks and Zimbabwe Police of the individuals involved in the adult male pangolin case resulted in a 9-year prison sentence.

Wildlife Crime

To date, Victoria Falls Wildlife Trust has trained more than 250 wildlife crime first responders throughout the Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia, Angola and Namibia). In 2021, The Trust trained 25 first responding rangers based at Chizarira National Park and surrounding stations on wildlife diseases, poisonings, and wildlife crime scene investigations. The training included a three-day course that demonstrated how to differentiate between natural diseases found in wildlife and malicious poisoning. Rangers were also trained on how to secure a wildlife crime scene for investigators. This will allow field staff to better conserve their wildlife and effectively respond to crime scenes, secure robust evidence, and improve wildlife criminal case outcomes.

Our lab analysed 19 cases of confiscated bushmeat in 2021 to help wildlife investigators determine if a suspect in possession of meat has taken that meat from a wildlife species without a permit to do so. Using DNA and genetic sequencing, we can determine what species a piece of meat originates from. That determination is then used to press charges if it is a wildlife species, ensure the case goes to court, and decide the penalties. In Zimbabwe species designation dictates the financial penalties and jail time with specially protected species such as rhino or lion having higher penalties than other species.

Our forensics team also tested 48 soil, water, and meat samples for cyanide, which is, unfortunately, being used to poison baits, salt licks, and waterholes primarily to target elephants as a means of poaching without a firearm. Suspects from one case in 2021 were apprehended with a toxin that we confirmed as cyanide. The suspects were prosecuted and fined for both possession of cyanide and trespassing in this case. No wildlife carcasses were found so they could not be charged with any wildlife poisoning or poaching.

Victoria Falls Wildlife Trust has been compiling a catalog of genetic sequences for elephants based on the geographic areas in Zimbabwe in an effort to be able to establish where confiscated elephant ivory originates from. Wildlife crime syndicates move ivory across countries and continents so when ivory is confiscated, it may have originated from a totally different area or country. This capability allows us to connect the dots when determining where an animal was poached and linking individuals involved within the larger crime network.

Human-Wildlife Conflict

Human-Wildlife Conflict is one of the main contributing factors to the decline of many species throughout Africa. In Zimbabwe, elephants and lions in particular face ever-growing challenges, putting pressure on human communities that live at the interface with wildlife. Conflict has been on the rise both in the urban and rural areas as human populations expand and fragment protected areas and migration routes. Lions attack livestock and harass people, and elephants raid crops and gardens. Seventy-two people were killed by elephants in Zimbabwe in 2021. Victoria Falls Wildlife Trust works within the city of Victoria Falls and six wards within two rural communities to alleviate human-wildlife conflict.

Our efforts at collaring elephants and lions help provide early warning systems to communities and citizens to bring pets inside, move livestock into predator-proof enclosures or bomas, or for our Community Guardians to chase and haze the elephants to safety. Our partners are looking at spatial data collected to identify movement corridors to help in urban planning and sprawl.

Elephants' extreme sensitivity to chili powder is used successfully throughout Africa to discourage them from fields and homesteads. Our team of Community Guardians continues to train rural villagers on using chili bricks, powder, and string as means to reduce encounters with elephants.

Elephant Research

We had a fruitful year with our elephant research in 2021. We located and picked up a few collars that had fallen off of elephants and changed others that had failed. We also deployed new satellite collars on five bull elephants that generally move around the Victoria Falls area quite a bit and had wandered into urban areas. All five elephants were darted in a conflict situation at night.

One was a young bull that decided to dine on the police station's vegetable garden. He brought a friend that was by chance another young bull we had collared a few days before near some shops in town. Elephants are very sensitive to chili, and it is successfully used to deter them from conflict. So, once collared, the elephants were blasted with chili powder to reinforce to these bulls that they're in an area where they are not welcome. Not one of these five has returned to within a kilometer of where they were darted and aggravated with chili.

COVID's impact on tourism rendered the airport runways somewhat derelict with no grounds maintenance for more than two years. In March of 2021, the Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority requested our assistance with a mature bull elephant that was breaking through a perimeter fence into the Victoria Falls airport at night to eat wild melons growing adjacent to the runways.

Deemed a security risk by the Civil Aviation Authority, the elephant risked being eliminated without a permanent solution. We agreed to collar the elephant to be able to track and discourage him from coming back. We fitted a satellite collar on the big bull and sprayed him with a strong dose of chili just before reversing the sedatives. As he came to, the chili pepper engulfed him, he hurriedly headed off back through the fence and has not since returned.

Lion Research

The lion population in northwest Zimbabwe has been relatively stable over the last five years but in 2021 we saw some changes in pride structure and stability. Two of three members in a male coalition were killed by snares, while the remaining male was unable to defend the territory and so was pushed to the edge of the park. At the end of 2021, this dominant male is managing to hold his core territory in Zambezi National Park, but other males from adjacent safari areas are pushing in on the fringes. An additional nine adult lions from the core population in Zambezi National Park were also lost due to snaring or vehicle collisions.

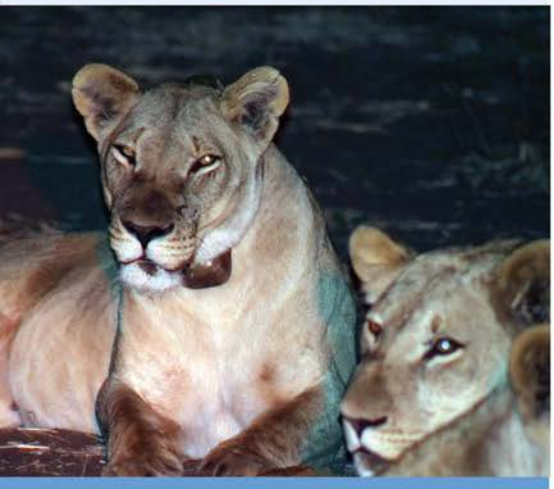
Lionesses and their prides depend on males to keep territories secure and maintain reproductive and genetic health. Fatalities to this degree can affect the hunting success of the pride and inspire cub infanticide by new males that fill the holes and will notoriously kill cubs, inevitably decreasing the long-term stability of the population.

The Trust uses satellite collars on lions identified as potential "conflict animals" due to their age, gender, and geographic territory - individuals that pose a higher than average risk of leaving protected areas for rural communities to raid livestock and endanger human settlements. In 2021, we collared two lions that were identified as potential problem lions likely to cause human-wildlife conflict with new satellite collars and switched out four failed collars on existing females and males in the pride to continue to monitor the pride movements.

New technology available on satellite collars allows us to establish a "geo-fence" online - a virtual boundary to watch these potential conflict animals. When the lion crosses a virtual boundary, a text message is pinged to the ground team, which allows our Community Guardians to warn anyone who is grazing livestock in the area to move them to the predator-proof bomas, if they have one. The Community Guardians then try to chase the lions back into the protected areas using tools such as the vuvuzela horns.

In September, a pride of 17 lions that had been residing on the edge of Zambezi National Park moved into a resettled area nearby and began killing livestock. A pride this large would have been a major threat to the security of the settlement, its people, livestock, and pets so Bongani Dlodlo, our Community Conservation Representative, and The Trust's Community Guardians worked together with the resettlement residents to show them how to better protect their cattle. Over the course of the next 3 weeks, they assisted the resettlement residents in chasing the pride back into the National Park. To date, the pride remains intact and is still in the National Park.

Seventy-six adult lions, 3 years of age and older, are identified in a whisker and spot matching database, which was used to identify individual lions and monitor prides for the entire project area.



2021 Human-Wildlife Conflict Impacts

91%

Increase in cropping yields on plots with mobile predator proof bomas compared to those without

100%

Success in mitigating cropping losses due to elephant in areas that used active and passive mitigation methods including chili to protect crops

0

Number of livestock lost that were kept and managed in the mobile predator proof bomas for the fourth year in a row

0

Lions lost or euthanized due to problem animal control measures from raiding livestock when mobile predator-proof bomas were used

2430

Direct beneficiaries of human-wildlife conflict alleviation and improved cropping yields

Wildlife Disease and Forensics Laboratory

Victoria Falls Wildlife Trust collaborates each year with Veterinarians for Animal Welfare Zimbabwe (VAWZ) to vaccinate pets throughout the rural communities and stop the spread of zoonotic diseases, specifically to prevent the spread of rabies and distemper into wildlife areas. In 2021, we extended the geographic area of vaccination from the wards adjacent to Victoria Falls to Lupande in Lusaka, Zambia. More than 1750 dogs were vaccinated against rabies in 2021 compared to just over 1,000 vaccinated in 2020.

In 2021, more than 500 dogs were tested for immunity against rabies and then vaccinated, and all pet owners completed an oral survey. We discovered that only 45% of previously vaccinated dogs had protective titers (LaPenna, R., in prep). This highlighted the need to continue the vaccinations and to educate the pet owners on how important the annual boosters are. Fortunately, we have not had any reported rabies cases in this area since the start of the campaign in 2014. This is important because more than 65% of respondents had witnessed their dog have an interaction with wildlife (LaPenna, R., in prep.).

Our lab continued to investigate all elephant mortalities that came in 2021, analyzing tissue and blood samples from neighboring countries and on individuals that died locally and on which we conducted the post-mortems. In 2020 there were two major elephant mortality events, one in Botswana resulting in 300+ deaths reported to be from a toxic algal bloom and a separate event later in the year in North West Zimbabwe in which 37 elephants were found dead. The mortality event in Zimbabwe was the result of a bacterial disease that caused hemorrhagic septicemia. It is suspected that a severe drought was the catalyst for these significant events. Rainfall in 2021 was much greater and more consistent than in 2020, and no algal blooms and pathological episodes occurred.

Our Wildlife Disease and Forensics Laboratory has been working on establishing reliable molecular tests for the suspected causes of the toxic algal disease as well as the bacterial disease in Zimbabwe. These test diagnostics help wildlife and management authorities receive timely diagnosis of diseases, which can then be used to put preventative measures in place to contain a possible outbreak, educate people if the disease is zoonotic, and communicate to other partners to help them also try and prevent the disease.

Rural Livelihoods

Our Livelihood Programs is stewarding long-term resource sustainability and economically stability in rural communities. Conservation efforts will permanently succeed only if they benefit those with the most at stake — the rural people of Africa living on the front lines with wildlife. That's why Victoria Falls Wildlife Trust works to empower rural communities through healthy herds, crop production, rocket stoves, and mentoring Zimbabwe's future conservationists as a means of creating meaningful change in the relationship between people and wildlife.

At the end of 2021 we deployed five new predator-proof mobile bomas (kraals) made from solid sheets of canvas to help local small-scale livestock owners prevent carnivore conflict. Carnivores hunt by sight and even if they can hear and smell livestock, they won't risk entering the boma if they can't see inside it. To date, we have erected 11 bomas in total and have had 100% success in preventing predation on livestock. When the bomas are moved, the land left behind is more fertile because of the copious amounts of cattle dung. These plots are then planted with seed maize and other crops and have a significantly higher crop yield, which in turn helps sustain the community that often suffer from malnutrition.

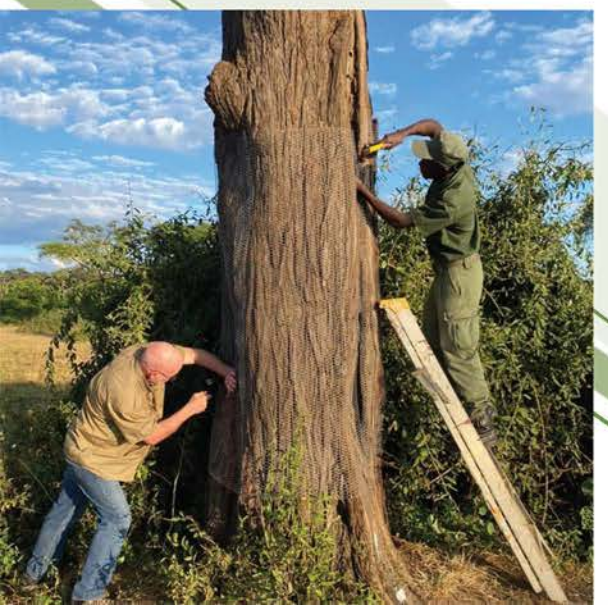
Thus the mobile bomas address two-fold challenges: they protect livestock from wild carnivores and then provide higher crop yields for people and livestock through increased soil fertility, ensuring that people can grow better crops safely and more sustainably; it's a win-win for wildlife, people and cattle.

As incentives to the community to participate in the predator-proof boma program, we provided vaccines to 1973 head of livestock for common diseases such as anthrax, botulism, black quarter disease, brucellosis, and lumpy skin disease, as well as dip and de-wormer to protect against parasites.

Stories of Change

Residents in neighboring wards lost their small incomes selling tomatoes and sadza (maize-based food staple) along the highway to travelers when the country went into COVID lockdown and were at high risk of starvation without an income. Some participated in our food security pilot project and planted enough maize and millet to feed their families for eight months. The millet produced was purchased by a local microbrewery to make beer that later donated the used millet and fermented grains back to the community to dry and feed to livestock during the dry season when forage is difficult to find.

In total, 4,160 kg of millet was harvested in our pilot livelihood program. Opportunities from this Livelihood Program provide food security for rural communities and improve the health of livestock. Creating hope for a better future, the program is a meaningful step in alleviating the need to poach for sustenance or revenue.



Vulture Research

Throughout the pandemic, there were fewer poisoning cases of elephants throughout the Matetsi area, and Kazuma and Zambezi National Parks, so we had hope that the vulture population would accordingly recover. While we had only three recorded cases of vulture mortalities in 2021, 56% of the white-backed vulture nests in our main colony were empty of eggs or chicks in August during the aerial surveillance. This is of significant concern but vultures don't always produce an egg every year, so the colony will be re-surveyed in 2022 to determine if the birds are nesting and reproducing in alternate years. Another less likely reason could be that the chicks would have already fledged if for some reason the breeding season was unusually early. Due to budgetary constraints in 2021, we were only able to conduct aerial surveillance once during August. In 2022 we have additional funding to improve surveillance.

The vulture population in the Matetsi areas just south of Victoria Falls is also of grave concern after the mass poisoning of vultures in Botswana in 2019. Aerial surveillance here in 2021 also shows a 15% decline across the area. This will require additional data analysis to determine trends. However, on a positive note, 5 lappet-faced vulture nests were identified in Kazuma National Park during the 2021 survey, which is a great outcome having not found any nests in prior surveys.

One of the threats to the large colony of white-backed vultures in Lesoma Valley is the impact elephants are having on nesting trees. To enhance wildlife viewing and tourism, safari camps and lodges on the Botswana side of the border put in water holes for wildlife viewing and tourism and, which have in turn attracted unnaturally large numbers of elephants year-round. The impact these elephants are having on the nesting trees is a major threat to this vulture colony. In 2022, we plan to try and increase aerial surveillance of the Lesoma Valley colony in Matetsi over the course of the breeding season to get more accurate numbers of breeding pairs, eggs, and chicks to have a better idea of trends in this population.

An assessment was carried out to quantify the impact of Elephant Damage to the nesting trees in the Lesoma Colony and to identify a strategy to mitigate this impact. The results: 66% of trees surveyed had some degree of damage due to elephants, and of these, 39% had sufficient damage to cause mortality. The total number of nests was 15% fewer than in 2020, which clearly demonstrates that tree mortality results mainly from the bark stripping by elephants.

Evidence of secondary causes of mortality, due to the bark being stripped, was seen in the elevated occurrence of disease, fungal growth, and insect activity. Elephant-induced tree mortality will be the largest imminent threat to this vulture colony and requires careful and urgent mitigation. In an effort to address this threat, VFWT has secured funding in 2022 to place wire mesh around the base of identified trees that have vulture nests established in the colony area to try and protect both the tree and the nest. The Trust will work with the Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority on this project and will monitor the results over the course of a year to assess effectiveness.

2021 Revenue

Grants	$ 290,562
Events	$ 47,035
Individual Donations	$ 327,943
Endowment Fund	$ 110,145
Other	$ 42,318
Total Income	$ 818,003

Beyond 2022

We are excited to meet the growing sense of optimism that's happening worldwide as borders open up and we all learn to live in post-pandemic world. Victoria Falls Wildlife Trust is enthusiastic about new projects like our Rocket Stoves for high-density suburbs, restarting our Education and Eco-Club projects that were put on hold during the pandemic, and of course, scaling up our Rural Livelihood program.

In the first quarter of 2022, we will undertake a project to tackle the rapidly escalating illegal timber harvesting around Victoria Falls. The Trust will distribute more than 4400 rocket stoves to marginalized households in the high-density urban areas around Victoria Falls that don't have access to electricity.

The goal is to decrease the two tons of timber being cut down and collected each day around Victoria Falls by providing a highly efficient rocket stove that uses 71% less wood than traditional cooking methods, primarily dry grass, twigs, and kindling.

This will also benefit women who traditionally bear the highest burden of collecting and using firewood and thus have higher rates of respiratory diseases and premature death due to the wood smoke. This project will reduce smoke emissions by 81% helping to improve the health of those who benefit from receiving a rocket stove.

Our Mission

To actively advance and promote environmental conservation and the sustainable use of indigenous resources in Southern Africa.

Our Vision

Local and international communities across Southern Africa working together through effective management, to ensure natural ecosystems are sustained to the benefit of all.

Our Approach

reflects the realities of living on the front lines with African wildlife. Wildlife conservation, rescue and rehabilitation, zoonotic diseases, education, livelihoods, and combating wildlife crime are at the heart of protecting nature and empowering communities. One is dependent on the other and both are necessary if we are to protect our majestic wildlife.

Photo Captions and Credits

COVER: ***Hinesh Patel*** (giraffe): Inside Cover, P2: ***Mike Heramb*** (impala jumping); PAGE 3: ***VFWT*** (snared zebra, rhino, immobilized lion, ranger forensic training, collaring conflict elephant, lab samples); ***Roger McDonald*** (white-backed vultures): PAGE 4: ***VFWT*** (rhino capture and relocation); PAGE 5***: VFWT*** (immobilized elephant calf, injured barn owl, snared zebra, snared wild dog, orphaned bushbuck antelope, pangolin confiscated from illegal wildlife traffickers); PAGE 6: ***VFWT*** (training rangers in forensics, crime scene investigations, and ivory genetic sequencing equipment); PAGE 7: ***Roger McDonald*** (baboon)***;*** PAGE 8: ***VFWT*** (collaring a conflict elephant, chili gun, injecting a chili ball with chili oil); PAGE 9: ***VFWT*** (collared lioness, using a vuvuzela horn to chase lions from a village, immobilizing and collaring a problem coalition male); PAGE 10: ***VFWT*** (sorghum in rural fields, elephant bull, cow, community farmers), ***Roger McDonald*** (lion)***;*** PAGE 11: ***VFWT*** (poisoned elephant calf, rural dog vaccination program, Dr. Chris Foggin, PCR machine / Wildlife and Forensics Laboratory); PAGE 12: ***VFWT*** (predator-proof mobile bomas, livestock vaccination and dipping, pilot agriculture livelihood program); PAGE 13: ***VFWT*** (poisoned vultures, injured vulture in High Care Rehabilitation Centre, elephant damage to vulture nesting site, reinforcing vulture nesting trees with steel wire mesh to stop ring barking and destruction); PAGE 14: ***Roger McDonald*** (zebra)***;*** PAGE 15: ***Trevor Kleyn Photography*** (elephant calf); ***Roger McDonald*** (elephant in Hwange National Park); PAGE 16: ***Zies Van Zyl*** (fish eagle).

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