SLCS ANNUAL REPORT 2012
To the Luangwa Conservation Community Fund (LCCF)
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A. Background and objectives

In 2010, the Luangwa Conservation Community Fund (LCCF) was set up by photographic tour operators in South Luangwa. LCCF funds long term conservation projects in Mfuwe to ensure their sustainability and the protection of the natural resources on which their very businesses survive. A fee of $10 on rates over $300, $5 on rates under $299, $2 for room only and $1 for camping has been implemented by the following operators;

- Mfuwe Lodge and The bush Camp Company
- Flatdogs Camp
- Shenton Safaris
- Croc Valley camp
- Kafunta River Lodge
- Robin Pope Safaris
- Remote Africa Safaris

These operators believe that their guests will be satisfied to know that they have contributed directly to ensuring the survival of Luangwa’s wildlife as well as supporting the community. LCCF is currently funding over one third of the SLCS budget and with this support has enabled us to increase our area of operations and capacity to conserve.

SLCS collaborates with ZAWA under a memorandum of understanding, which provides the mandate for the society to support ZAWA’s law enforcement and conservation activities by working with and providing support to SLAMU and the Community Resource Boards (CRB’s). In 2012 SLCS has increased this support from Kakumbi and extended its operations to Malama CRB. Our work in 2012 has included;

- Streamlining and enhancing anti-poaching operations by extending our support to Malama CRB and through the purchase of a joint aircraft for conservation and research work
- Funding and coordinating wet season fly camps for the sixth year in remote areas of the park for the duration of the rains
- Providing scout equipment, operational advice, patrol rations, patrol deployments, bonuses, incentives and salaries for 46 Kakumbi village scouts and 10 Malama village scouts
- Maintaining, expanding and developing our human wildlife conflict mitigation program
- Maintaining our chilli farming program as an income generating project
- Providing wildlife rescue and treatment to snared animals
- Ongoing capacity building and staff training within SLCS
- Collaborating with the Fisheries and Forestry Department to ensure bans were implemented

SLCS was established to achieve five specific objectives:

1. To support the law enforcement activities of ZAWA, who manages the wildlife estate for the benefit of the people, and the Government of the Republic of Zambia.
2. To assist the Community Resource Boards (CRBs) in South Luangwa who have a co-management responsibility for wildlife in the GMAs.
3. To support ZAWA in mitigating human animal conflicts
4. To assist local communities with livelihood improvement through strengthened and diversified income generating activities and
5. To support ZAWA in the rehabilitation of wounded and snared animals
B. Activities undertaken in 2012

1.0 Law enforcement support to village scouts

In order to continue our support of the Zambia Wildlife Authorities (ZAWA) law enforcement efforts in protecting the natural resources of South Luangwa, SLCS maintains its ongoing support and joint management of the Kakumbi Community Resource Board (CRB) village scouts and more recently Malama village scouts. SLCS is now supporting forty six village scouts under Kakumbi CRB. These are entirely supported by SLCS including salaries, benefits and all government taxes. SLCS provides all of the patrol rations, deployments via vehicle, boat, motorbike and provides all fuel, scout equipment, refresher training courses, GPS’s, binoculars, bonuses, incentives and accommodation. SLCS is also responsible for maintaining and entering all of the law enforcement data in the SLCS database and ensures that it reaches the relevant stakeholders in the form of monthly management reports. Monthly reports are sent to SLAMU, the SLCS Board of Trustees, the Kakumbi CRB and a final end of year report is sent to ZAWA, all donors and project partners.

In accordance with the project objectives, the support to village scouts has been achieved and the following SLCS sponsored patrols have been conducted during the period from January 2012 to December 2012.

Table 1: SLCS supported scout patrol results January – December 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>LP</th>
<th>SP</th>
<th>DP</th>
<th>Snares</th>
<th>Suspects</th>
<th>Firearms</th>
<th>Ammunition</th>
<th>DR</th>
<th>Elephant mortalities</th>
<th>Ivory</th>
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</table>

Source: SLCS 2012

LP-Long patrol, SP-Short patrol, DP-Day patrol, DR- Drying rack
### Table 2: Number of effective patrol man days from January 2012 – December 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Long patrol</th>
<th>Short patrol</th>
<th>Day patrol</th>
<th>Night/day operations</th>
<th>Investigations</th>
<th>Ambushes</th>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td><strong>745</strong></td>
<td><strong>155</strong></td>
<td><strong>77</strong></td>
<td><strong>90</strong></td>
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</tbody>
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**Total man days**: 5068

*Source: SLCS 2012*

### Table 3: Effective man days 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Long patrol</th>
<th>Short patrol</th>
<th>Day patrol</th>
<th>Night/day operations</th>
<th>investigations</th>
<th>Ambushes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>19</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>March</td>
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<td>June</td>
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<td>70</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nov</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>54</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dec</td>
<td>200</td>
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<td>71</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3545</strong></td>
<td><strong>456</strong></td>
<td><strong>745</strong></td>
<td><strong>155</strong></td>
<td><strong>77</strong></td>
<td><strong>90</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Effective man days achieved 2012**

- **Long patrol**: 528, 484, 432, 288, 480, 244, 335, 156, 192, 80, 126, 200
- **Short patrol**: 18, 0, 56, 43, 18, 15, 15, 88, 63, 78, 54, 8
- **Day patrol**: 33, 41, 35, 49, 79, 41, 64, 97, 95, 70, 70, 71
- **Night/day operations**: 6, 11, 11, 10, 0, 1, 72, 24, 9, 5, 0, 6
- **Investigations**: 19, 8, 12, 10, 4, 0, 0, 6, 3, 0, 12, 3
- **Ambushes**: 5, 0, 17, 0, 18, 8, 13, 3, 4, 16, 0, 6
Provision of patrol equipment to Malama CRB scouts

Fig 1: Handing over new scout equipment to Malama CRB

Fig 2: SLCS supported scout Godfrey Mwanza

In order to expand our CRB support, we have provided fifteen Malama village scouts with new patrol equipment and uniforms and have engaged ten scouts whom we will be paying salaries, patrol rations and incentives. This is in addition to the 46 Kakumbi village scouts already being supported by SLCS.

1.1 Aerial support

Given the vast areas that need to be covered on patrol, it became apparent to re-evaluate the effectiveness of current anti-poaching strategies that rely on ground-based patrols and responses only. During the course of the dry season SLCS and ZAWA are able to dispatch ground-based anti-poaching patrols through vehicle deployments for approximately eight months of the year. During this time, relatively large areas of remote ground can be covered on foot but in comparison to the potential areas covered by air, ground surveillance remains moderately insignificant. Wet season anti-poaching fly camps and standard patrols are even more challenging given that rivers are in full flood, a large percentage of road networks are inaccessible and deployments and observations take much longer and are limited to areas that are only accessible by boat or vehicles.

After years of attempting to purchase a plane for conservation work in Luangwa, SLCS and the Zambia Carnivore Program received a joint grant from Mfuwe Lodge and the Bush Camp Company in Luangwa in December 2011 to purchase a Cessna 180. The aircraft arrived in Mfuwe towards the end of 2012. An experienced pilot has been employed for this work and flying commenced in earnest in December 2012. In addition to this, in conjunction with ZAWA, SLCS and ZCP have renovated the old Kakumbi airstrip within the national park, located ten minutes from the SLCS Base and SLAMU in order to streamline operations. It is anticipated that with aerial support, anti-poaching operations will be enhanced and illegal activities inside the park will be curtailed further. All flight surveillances are approved by the office of the Area Warden and accompanied by a ZAWA WPO. Detailed surveillance data sheets are kept and fed in to a monitoring system to allow for adaptive management.
With support from WWF Netherlands and SLAMU, the rehabilitation of Kakumi airstrip is complete and has been approved by DCA. Progress was made very quickly with the use of SLAMU roads and infrastructure equipment. Aerial surveillance work from the old Kakumi airstrip is due to commence in early January 2013.

1.2 Anti-snaring efforts

In order to make our anti-snaring patrols more efficient, valuable GIS data is provided by our partner, the Zambian Carnivore Program who has collared lions and wild dogs in their study area, depicting pack and pride locations and movements and thus allowing us to plan our patrols strategically. The spin off effect from these patrols also reduces the risk of other species picking up snares. The successful collaboration between these organizations working with ZAWA emphasizes how effective collaborations can be.

Fig 5: Maps of wild dog movements and where the SLCS anti-snaring teams would be deployed
1.3 Intelligence led operations

A number of routine and standard patrols are conducted on a monthly basis, in addition to this emergency patrols, ambushes and intelligence led operations with the Investigations and Intelligence Unit (IIU) take place frequently. Supporting these activities is fundamental to the conservation of natural resources and wildlife. In November SLCS funded an operation involving ZAWA investigations personnel from Chilanga, Chipata, Lundazi and Petauke resulting in six suspects involved in ivory poaching to be apprehended. In addition SLCS works closely with SLAMU investigations personnel and provides financial and material support through the Honorary Wildlife Police Officer Unit in Mfuwe, of which the SLCS CEO is the Honorary Principal Ranger. This allows for close cooperation between ZAWA and the HWPO Unit in Mfuwe.

1.4 Wet season fly camps

2011 – 2012 Wet season anti-poaching fly camps
Since 2005, SLCS in conjunction with ZAWA, has funded, coordinated and supervised wet season anti-poaching fly camps strategically situated within the national park. Due to the park’s inaccessibility during the rains and the fact that safari bush camps close down for this period, there is an increase in poaching in remote areas within the national park. ZAWA and SLCS often rely on tour operators to report any signs of poaching, and their presence also acts as a deterrent to poachers. When the camps close, the area is left vacant. The fly camps consist of a temporary base camp, fully equipped with solar and radio communications. Eight scouts are deployed at a time and operate on a rotational twenty day patrol period to ensure that the areas are well covered for the duration of the wet season. From the base camps, long patrols, short patrols and day patrols are conducted routinely and the scouts are available for rapid action responses. A hardship allowance is provided to each scout after each fly camp due to the extended period spent in the field.

Three fly camps were established over the 2011 - 2012 wet season in the Luamfwa, Kapamba and Mwamba areas. The fly camps are deployed in December for the duration of approximately four to five months depending on river and road access.

![Fig 6: Wet season fly camp patrol](image1)
![Fig 7: Wet season deployments using the SLCS boat](image2)
Mwamba fly camp
The Mwamba fly camp has proved to be successful over the past few years with increasingly fewer illegal activities encountered. A total of eleven long patrols equating to 660 man days were deployed in the area during the 2011-2012 period.

Kapamba fly camp
The fly camp was based at Kapamba and Zungulila and long field patrols and day patrols were conducted from there. A relatively high level of illegal activity still occurs in the Kapamba area during the wet season and this is still of concern. Six fly camps were established over the 2011-2012 wet season. The fly camps were deployed at the end of December 2011 through to the end of April 2012 for the duration of four months. The Kapamba fly camp produced clear results including the following:

- 960 man days achieved
- 3 suspects apprehended
- 3 muzzle loading guns confiscated
- 65 pellets confiscated
- 5 gun shots heard
- 2 overnight camps observed
- Four sets of footprints observed
- Animals poached – 1 buffalo, 1 impala, 1 duiker

Luamfwa fly camp in the southern section of the park and Lower Lupande
The fly camp based at Luamfwa conducted long field patrols and day patrols. A high level of illegal activity still occurs in the Luamfwa area during the wet season and during the dry season. Eight fly camps were established over the 2011-2012 wet season. The fly camps were deployed at the end of November 2011 through to the end of April 2012 for the duration of five months and a total of 1280 man days were achieved. The Luamfwa fly camp produced visible results this season including the following:

- 10 suspects apprehended
- 37 snares removed
- 9 muzzle loading guns confiscated
- 2 meat drying racks discovered and destroyed
- 2 overnight camps discovered
- Foot prints of ten people seen but no people observed
- 109 pellets for muzzle loading guns confiscated
- Bottle of gun powder confiscated
- Animals poached – 2 buffalo, 2 hippo, 2 grysbok, 2 puku, 1 impala and 1 elephant
In November SLCS CEO, Operations Manager and staff co-authored a scientific paper in the journal Biological Conservation entitled “Evaluating snaring trends and the impacts of by-catch on elephants and large carnivores.” The paper was a collaborative effort with researchers from the Zambian Carnivore Programme (ZCP) to determine whether snaring was on the increase and also evaluate the impact of snaring on three iconic species critical to wildlife-based tourism, the elephant, lion and African wild dog. Not surprisingly analysis of SLCS anti-poaching data for the last 6 years showed no evidence of a decrease in snaring and good evidence of an increase. In addition all three species were significantly impacted by snares. The ability of SLCS and ZCP to dart and treat snared animals substantially lessoned the mortality from snaring with elephants and carnivores but nevertheless it is clear that snaring remains a key threat to the persistence of these species in the Luangwa. SLCS is currently using the results of this study to advocate for increasing attention to the snaring and bush meat crisis and is working with ZCP to continually refine evaluations of anti-poaching work and poaching trends.
3.0 Veterinary support

Darting and treatment of snared animals
The SLCS darting and rehabilitation program assists ZAWA with immobilizing and treating snared and injured animals in the national park and surrounding game management areas. To date the countless number of animals that have been rescued from snares and other man inflicted injuries has contributed significantly to their welfare. SLCS receives regular call outs and conducts all rescue and darting operations with a ZAWA scout and staff member from the research department. The number of snared animals reported to SLCS and ZAWA is steadily increasing every year possibly indicating that snaring in general is rising.

SLCS continues to regularly immobilize and treat animals with man inflicted injuries. During the wet season snaring tends to decrease due to the dispersal of wildlife and the difficulty in which to set snares and so rescue and treatment of wildlife was fairly minimal in the first few months of the year. However, during the dry season snaring increased and this year we immobilized elephants, lion, hyena, buffalo and one leopard. In addition five elephants were humanely euthanized for gunshot wounds. In 2012 SLCS worked closely with the Mambwe District Veterinarian.

Due to new legislation from the Zambia Veterinary Council, SLCS and ZCP will be employing a joint full time veterinarian in 2013 to assist with wildlife research and rescue and who will oversee all of the veterinary work. This position will be available for Zambian vets and we will endeavor to train and pass on skills we have acquired in the area of wildlife immobilizations and handling. In addition to capacity building this will also ensure that there is always someone available and on call to attend to snared and injured wildlife in Luangwa.

SLCS is also funding ZAWA’s veterinarian Dr. Harvey Kamboyi to attend the highly recommended chemical immobilization drugs course in Zimbabwe in February 2013.

Refresher chemical immobilization course, Zimbabwe

The CEO attended a refresher wildlife chemical immobilization course in February 2012 held at Malilangwe in Zimbabwe, in order to keep up to date with the latest drugs, drug combinations and immobilizing techniques.
De-Snaring of Lions

Following a year in which the incidences of snared lions were the highest in recent memory we are happy to report only one snared lion this year to date, which was darted and the snare removed. Snared lions continue to comprise a substantial portion of the lion population, making immobilizations of snared lions of critical importance.

Lion anti-snaring team
SLCS and ZCP have made significant progress toward the overall objective of reducing lion snaring mortality from snaring by-catch in the Luangwa Valley, Zambia. The lion anti-snaring team, comprised of SLCS supported Kakumbi village scouts is responsible for conducting anti-snaring patrols in areas of high risk for lions, as well as for conducting the intensive scientific study on snaring patterns and trends with which to inform anti-snaring efforts, determine trends, and evaluate the success of community anti-poaching and conservation programs. Actual darting and removal of snares from lions dropped precipitously from 2011-2012 to only one animal despite no indications that snaring intensity had declined. While detection of snared lions is problematic, hopefully this is a positive indicator of anti-snaring efforts’ success.
Fig 9: Clockwise from top right; taking blood samples from immobilized snared lioness, treating an immobilized snared elephant, snared elephant just before darting, snared buffalo, elephant mud rescue, elephant cow immobilized, snared hyaena, snared lioness.
4.0 Anti-Snaring Educational Efforts

“Wire Kills Wildlife” Campaign

Given that wire availability can drive snaring, we have also embarked on a “Wire Kills Wildlife” Outreach Campaign in an effort to help lodge operators and employees treat wire with the same security and accounting as ammunition, considering that it has similar, if not heavier impacts on wildlife. Posters are now displayed in lodge workshops and warehouses throughout the Luangwa. In addition to this our annual mini marathon also brings attention to the negative effects of snaring.
In March 2012, SLCS hosted a week’s capacity building, Interpol intelligence led wildlife crime training program in Mfuwe and involved officers and scouts of ZAWA and SLCS. The course was conducted by an officer from the Environmental Crime Programme of ICPO-INTERPOL, and aimed to increase awareness and understanding of methods of intelligence-led enforcement to combat wildlife crime in and around the South Luangwa National Park. The course was intended to ‘dovetail’ into a pre-planned INTERPOL operation (Operation WORTHY) which aimed to bring together the activities of a number of countries across Africa, to combat illegal trade in elephant and rhinoceros products. During the operation, investigations by ZAWA/SLCS led to the arrest of at least three individuals for offences of wildlife trafficking including ivory. One suspect had a criminal history back to at least 2003. The course successfully raised awareness of the need to use intelligence-led methods of investigating wildlife crime, highlighted gaps and needs in capacity, and led to the development and active investigation of a number of cases involving significant wildlife criminals.

GIS Training – Southern African Wildlife College South Africa

The Operations Manager SLCS attended a week long introductory course to GIS in South Africa in February 2012. During this course he learnt basic mapping principles in order for us to map elephant mortalities and utilize other valuable SLCS law enforcement data collected over the years.

Fig 11: Benson Kanyembo attends GIS training in South Africa.

Accounts Training

SLCS Book Keeper, Amon Banda and its CEO attended a MANGO accounts training course in Lusaka, covering financial sustainability essentials on how to build a financial strategy and ensure SLCS remains a sustainable NGO. Course content included reserves policies, ethical policies, income policies, stakeholder action plans, risk assessments, financing strategies, stakeholder analysis and risk mapping.
Adaptive Management of Natural Resources Training, Ghana.

SLCS Operations Manager and SLAMU Ranger Operations attended a three week natural resources management training course in Ghana. The course was held at the College of Agriculture and Natural Resources (CANR) of Kwame Nkrumah University of Science & Technology (KNUST) in Kumasi.

Fig 12: Benson Kanyembo, SLCS Operations Manager (left) and Bovax Kachali SLAMU Ranger Operations (right) in Ghana

Kakumbi Village scout houses renovated at the SLCS Base

22 Village scout houses at SLCS Base were renovated in 2012 and electrification of houses was paid for and will be undertaken in 2013.

Fig 13: Newly renovated scout houses
6.0 Human wildlife conflict mitigation program

Human elephant conflict in Lupande Game Management Area continues to escalate in concert with increased human population expansion. Such conflict leads to economic losses and even human fatalities, which in turn both result in increased elephant mortalities. Rural inhabitants of elephant ranges incur huge direct and indirect costs while sharing the same environment with the elephants. Elephants are responsible for most of the human wildlife conflicts known in Luangwa. These conflicts may increase resistance to conservation activities as killing elephants in defense of life and livelihoods is viewed as appropriate by many farmers despite many laws making such activities illegal. Elephant conflict is exacerbated by increasing human competition for agricultural land in fertile alluvial areas and by increased poverty levels. Together these factors have pushed communities closer to the elephant travel routes and forage areas, resulting in an increasing frequency of human/animal interactions and crop depredation.

In order to mitigate these conflicts SLCS works with ZAWA, the CRB’s and local communities in a three pronged approach namely;

1. Chilli mitigation methods – chilli blasting, burning and fencing
2. Construction of elephant safe grain storage facilities
3. Chilli farming

SLCS supports five ‘Red Caps’ and two volunteers (members of staff supported by our partner and donor Awely dedicated to human wildlife conflict mitigation) who work tirelessly within the communities by monitoring, evaluating and recording crop and property damage assessments. In addition to this the Red Caps also conduct training workshops on mitigation measures, provide materials and coordinate the SLCS chilli farming program. In 2012 the SLCS HWC department in conjunction with ZAWA, Kakumbi, Malama and Mkanya CRB’s have conducted the following activities;

- 4 training workshops conducted including 1 in Lower Zambezi
- 10 x Community meetings
- 1 x 5 day chilli bomber workshop for 20 people
- 1,588 kg of dried chilli was harvested and sold to Rivonia
- 4 human wildlife injuries assessed
- 95 conflicts assessed
- 170 farmers have signed contracts for 2013 chilli farming season and chilli will be purchased at K9000 per kg
- Constructed and funded 46 elephant safe grain stores including 20 in Mkanya, 21 in Kakumbi and 5 in Malama Chiefdom
- Monitored and paid allowances for 20 chilli blaster for 5 months during peak conflict season
New Mphiri-piri bomber training

In December 2012, SLCS hosted a mitigation training course with Mike La Grange from Zimbabwe. The method involves a mphiri-piri bomber gun.

In an attempt to eradicate the use of muzzle loading guns from Kakumbi due to the associated disadvantages of this system, we are using the new bombers as a way of deterring elephants. Much more effective than chilli blasting using MLG’s, the bomber has a much further range, is capable of striking the target and cannot be misused for illegal activities.

7.0 SLCS Strategic Plan 2014-2018

SLCS engaged Abner Bright International Zambia Limited (ABI) to review the 2009-2013 strategic plan, which is due to expire on 31st December 2013, and facilitate the preparation of the 2014-2018 strategic plan. The objective was to support SLCS’s analysis of the prevailing and future environment and to make recommendations for mitigating the threats and weaknesses; and, leveraging the strengths and opportunities facing the society by reviewing lessons learned from its previous strategic plan and other sources.
C. Community Activities

7.0 Mini marathon 2012 and anti-snaring campaign

Fig 17: SLCS mini marathon runners 2012    Fig 18: A great community event enjoyed by all

In 2012 the South Luangwa Conservation Society hosted its fourth annual 10km mini marathon and sports day, attracting over 3000 people during the day. The aim of the mini marathon is to bring together all members of the community in Mambwe District for a day of sports events and entertainment with a conservation theme including anti-snaring. The development and tourism industry in Luangwa depends on its wildlife and natural resources and protecting these resources is of paramount importance. Involving communities in conservation events helps us to spread our message.

The event was spiced up with players from the Zambia National Soccer Team including Kalililo Kakonje, Davies Phiri and technical director for FAZ Honour Janza. Kalililo and Davies took part in relays and madalas football matches and also acted as referees. In his opening speech, Kalililo pledged support to wildlife conservation in Luangwa.

7.1 Stakeholder Participation

SLCS works closely with ZAWA and the Kakumbi, Mkhanya and Malama Community Resource Boards through the signed MoU’s with these parties. All the village scouts supported by SLCS have signed contracts with their respective CRB’s. Any patrol undertaken by village scouts is accompanied by a ZAWA officer and all programs are coordinated by both organizations. The village scouts are mandated by ZAWA to uphold the Wildlife Act and have powers of arrest vested in them.

SLCS has partnered with other stakeholders in the area including The Forestry and Fisheries Department, Department of Livestock and Veterinary Services, the Zambia Carnivore Program and Chipembele Wildlife Education Trust. SLCS CEO is also a board member of the Civil Society Organization Forum in Mambwe.
## D. SLCS Income and Expenditure 2012

**SOUTH LUANGWA CONSERVATION SOCIETY**  
**INCOME AND EXPENDITURE REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DEC, 31 2012**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ZMK</th>
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<tr>
<td>Balance available at the start</td>
<td>547,446,505.00</td>
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<td>of the first Quarter</td>
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### INCOME RECEIVED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income Source</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tr>
<td>Donor Grants and donations</td>
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<td>Local Donations from Lodges</td>
<td>38,891,250.00</td>
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<td><strong>LCCF Contributions</strong></td>
<td>593,204,649.00</td>
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<td>Chilli Donations</td>
<td>12,915,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bank Interest</td>
<td>1,932,063.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boat Hire</td>
<td>778,500.00</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL INCOME FOR THE YEAR</strong></td>
<td>2,894,806,970.00</td>
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### EXPENDITURE BUDGET LINE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenditure Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fly camps : Rations &amp; allowances</td>
<td>16,160,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bonuses</td>
<td>19,738,300.00</td>
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<td>Fuel</td>
<td>195,065,096.00</td>
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<td>Investigations</td>
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<td>Rations</td>
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<td>Law Enforcement</td>
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<td>Equipment</td>
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<td>Administration</td>
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<td>Darting (wildlife rescue)</td>
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<td>Vehicle spares and maintenance</td>
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<td>CSEF SLCS support projects</td>
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<td>Awely project</td>
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<td>Building &amp; Maintenance</td>
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<td>Uyoba Community School</td>
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<td>Napsa Contributions 5% Share</td>
<td>33,627,673.00</td>
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<td>Rentals and electricity bills</td>
<td>32,391,199.00</td>
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<td>Electricity bills for office</td>
<td>2,956,953.00</td>
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<td>Wages for SLCS scouts and staff</td>
<td>649,240,560.00</td>
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<td>Staff loans</td>
<td>4,500,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bank charges</td>
<td>10,743,131.00</td>
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<td><strong>Total Expenditure</strong></td>
<td>2,052,963,106.00</td>
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<td><strong>Surplus for the year</strong></td>
<td>841,843,864.00</td>
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SLCS Mission Statement

To offer high quality support services to the Zambia Wildlife Authority and to the South Luangwa community resources boards targeted at supporting the realization of excellence in wildlife management and law enforcement in the South Luangwa National Park and optimization in the utilization of natural resources in the surrounding GMA’s.

In order to maintain and improve the current levels of law enforcement, wildlife protection, scout effectiveness and community development in South Luangwa, the following SLCS activities and goals need continued support and development, specifically:

- Supporting CRB programs and village scouts
- Ensuring communities benefit from wildlife
- Refresher scout training courses
- Expanding park and GMA coverage with the help of aerial support
- Supporting community activities that will strengthen support for wildlife conservation objectives (either through education and awareness program or/and food security and livelihoods interventions)
- Darting, rehabilitation and veterinary support program
- Mitigation of human elephant conflicts
- Livelihood improvement programs through strengthened and diversified income generating activities.
SLCS Board of Trustees
Chairman – Jake Da Motta, Lusaka, Zambia
Treasurer – David Wilson, Managing Director, Norman Carr Safaris, Mfuwe, Zambia
Secretary – Anna Tolan, Chipembele Wildlife Education Trust, Mfuwe, Zambia
Board Member - Kalongo Chitenge, Self Help Africa, Lusaka, Zambia
Board Member – Carol Van Bruggen, Africa Hope Fund, California, USA
Board Member – Dr. Francis Mulenga, Veterinarian, Dept. Livestock and Fisheries, Lusaka, Zambia
Board Member – Nick Aslin, Lusaka, Zambia
Board Member – Adrian Carr, Mfuwe, Zambia
Board Member – Derek Shenton, Lusaka, Zambia

SLCS Management Team
CEO – Rachel McRobb
Operations Manager – Benson Kanyembo
Book keeper – Amon Banda
HWC manager – Billy Banda
Conservation Pilot – Jerome Hugonot

www.slcszambia.org

2012 Major Donors (in alphabetical order)

- Africa Hope Fund
- Awely
- Born Free and Humane Society International
- CCG Trust
- Civil Society Environment Fund (CSEF)
- Columbus Zoo
- Dazzle Africa
- Elephant Charge, Zambia
- Giraffe Conservation Foundation
- Luangwa Conservation Community Fund (Mfuwe Lodge, Flatdogs Camp, Croc Valley Camp, Kafunta River Lodge, Remote Africa Safaris, Robin Pope Safaris, Shenton Safaris)
- Mfuwe Lodge and the Bush Camp Company
- Mulberry Mongoose
- Murray Katz
- National Geographic Big Cats Initiative
- Norman Carr Safaris, Lion Camp, Track & Trails River Camp
- Painted Dog Inc / Perth Zoo
- Sea World Busch Gardens
- Tusk Trust
- Taronga Foundation
- United States Fish and Wildlife Services
- USFWS Endangered Species Fund
- Wilderness Trust
- WWF Netherlands / Zambia

Report prepared by Rachel McRobb, CEO SLCS