



# INDEX OF OUR WORK



AWF works for Africa's people and wildlife through partnerships and integrated strategies designed to link conservation and development.

## Meeting Global Targets

Many of our programs directly contribute to meeting Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) targets and specific Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). They are identified by number in this index.



The **Global Biodiversity Framework** is a set of recommendations and goals finalized in Montreal, Canada in 2022 during the 15th meeting of the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP15). It was signed by 196 countries and is guiding much of the world's global investments in conservation.

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|--|---|
| 1. Plan and Manage All Areas to Reduce Biodiversity Loss   | 14. Integrate Biodiversity in Decision-Making at Every Level  |
| 2. Restore 30% of All Degraded Ecosystems  | 15. Businesses Assess, Disclose, and Reduce Biodiversity-Related Risks and Negative Impacts                                 |
| 3. Conserve 30% of Land, Waters, and Seas  | 16. Enable Sustainable Consumption Choices to Reduce Waste and Overconsumption  |
| 4. Halt Species Extinction, Protect Genetic Diversity, and Manage Human-Wildlife Conflicts       | 17. Strengthen Biosafety and Distribute the Benefits of Biotechnology   |
| 5. Ensure Sustainable, Safe, and Legal Harvesting and Trade of Wild Species                      | 18. Reduce Harmful Incentives by at Least \$500 Billion Per Year, and Scale Up Positive Incentives for Biodiversity         |
| 6. Reduce the Introduction of Invasive Alien Species by 50% and Minimize Their Impact            | 19. Mobilize \$200 Billion Per Year for Biodiversity From All Sources, Including \$30 Billion Through International Finance |
| 7. Reduce Pollution to Levels That Are Not Harmful to Biodiversity                               | 20. Strengthen Capacity-Building, Technology Transfer, and Scientific and Technical Cooperation for Biodiversity            |
| 8. Minimize the Impacts of Climate Change on Biodiversity and Build Resilience                   | 21. Ensure That Knowledge Is Available and Accessible to Guide Biodiversity Action  |
| 9. Manage Wild Species Sustainably to Benefit People   | 22. Ensure Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice and Information Related to Biodiversity for All           |
| 10. Enhance Biodiversity and Sustainability in Agriculture, Aquaculture, Fisheries, and Forestry | 23. Ensure Gender Equality and a Gender-Responsive Approach for Biodiversity Action   |

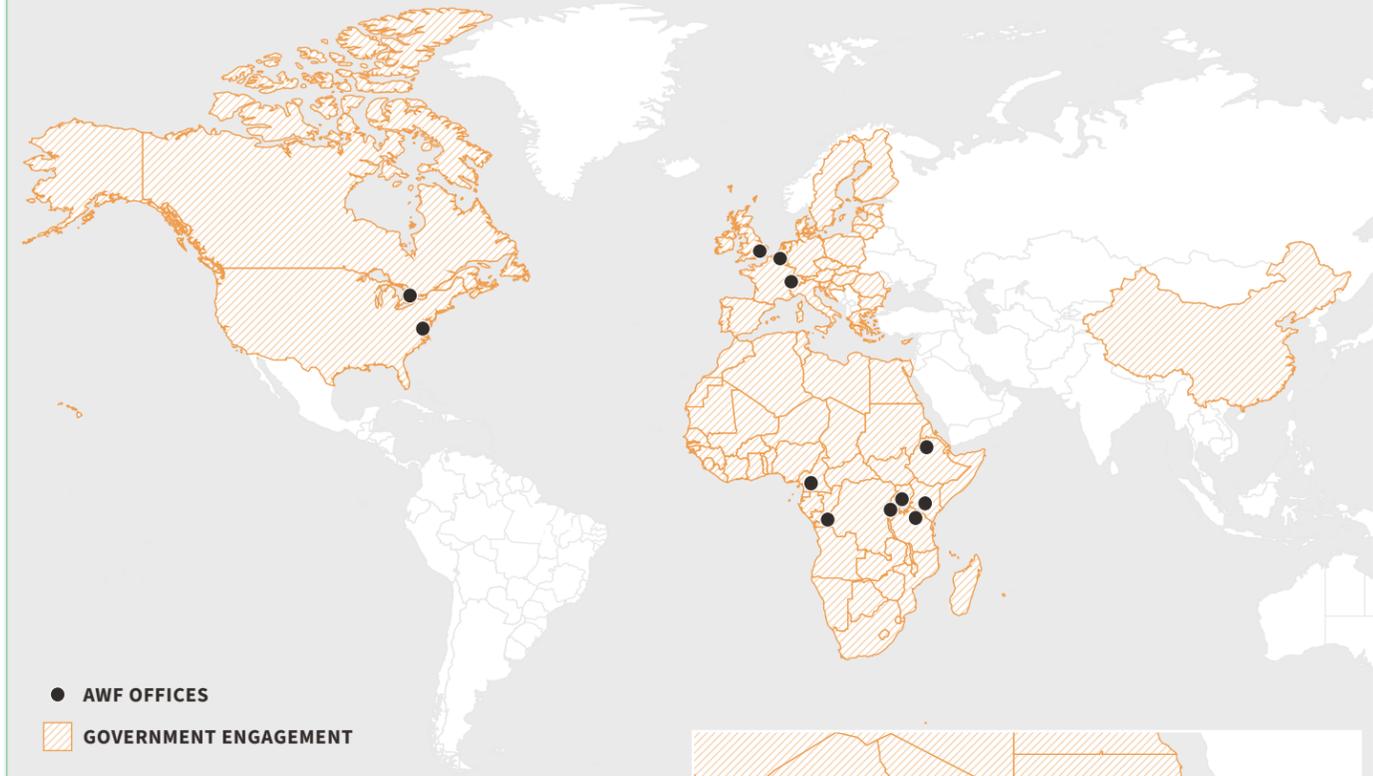


The **United Nations' 17 Sustainable Development Goals, or SDGs**, are part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and illustrate the connections between environmental, social, and economic aspects of sustainable development.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. No Poverty                               | 10. Reduced Inequalities                    |
| 2. Zero Hunger                              | 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities      |
| 3. Good Health and Well-Being               | 12. Responsible Consumption and Production  |
| 4. Quality Education                        | 13. Climate Action                          |
| 5. Gender Equality                          | 14. Life Below Water                        |
| 6. Clean Water and Sanitation               | 15. Life on Land                            |
| 7. Affordable and Clean Energy              | 16. Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions |
| 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth          | 17. Partnerships for the Goals              |
| 9. Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure |   |

## Where We Work

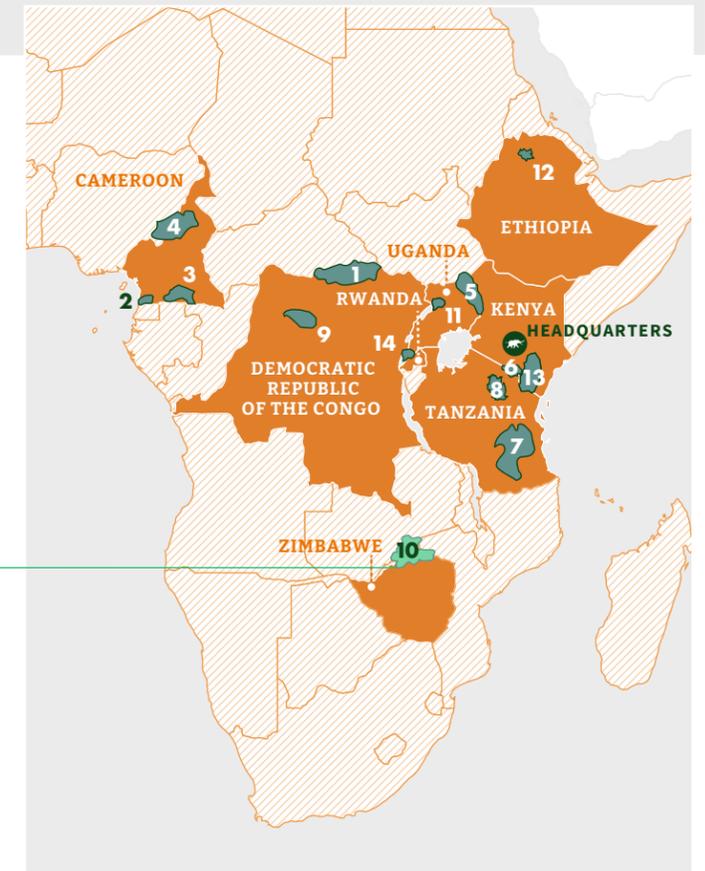
Fiscal Year 2025



- AWF OFFICES
- ▨ GOVERNMENT ENGAGEMENT

### Landscapes with Field Programs

- |               |                        |
|---------------|------------------------|
| 1 BILI-UÉLÉ   | 8 MAASAI STEPPE        |
| 2 CAMPO-MA'AN | 9 MARINGA-LOPORI-WAMBA |
| 3 DJA         | 10 MID-ZAMBEZI VALLEY  |
| 4 FARO        | 11 MURCHISON FALLS     |
| 5 KIDEPO      | 12 SIMIEN MOUNTAINS    |
| 6 KILIMANJARO | 13 TSAVO-MKOMAZI       |
| 7 KILOMBERO   | 14 VIRUNGAS            |



With the conclusion of our co-management agreement in Mana Pools National Park in March 2025, AWF transitioned away from on-the-ground work in Zimbabwe's Mid-Zambezi Valley. Our work with Zimbabwe's government and local partners on strategies to integrate growth and conservation regionally and at pan-African levels continues.

# Biodiversity Economies

AWF helps local communities and governments unlock value and benefits from wildlife and habitat conservation. We support countries in the recovery of nature-based tourism and landscape restoration, in diversification of sustainable livelihoods, in private-sector engagement for building sustainable economies that include wildlife, and in the national valuation of biodiversity as a sector contributing to GDP. In addition, we provide entrepreneurial and business development training for nature-based businesses and livelihoods across many of our landscape programs.

**GBF:** 1, 5, 7, 9, 10, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20

**SDG:** 1, 7, 8, 10, 12, 15

## Climate-Smart Agriculture

We support smallholder farmers to improve yields, access markets, and reduce post-harvest losses in ways that protect and restore forest, wetland, and grassland systems as part of an integrated landscape approach that delivers for people and wildlife.

**Locations:** Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Zimbabwe

## Microenterprise Incubation

We support budding entrepreneurs with the skills they need to develop and invest in new business ideas that link sustainable resource management to economic development opportunities. This work is particularly impactful for remote rural communities, which are often hard to reach through traditional business incubation programs.

**Locations:** Cameroon, Rwanda

## Investment Blueprints

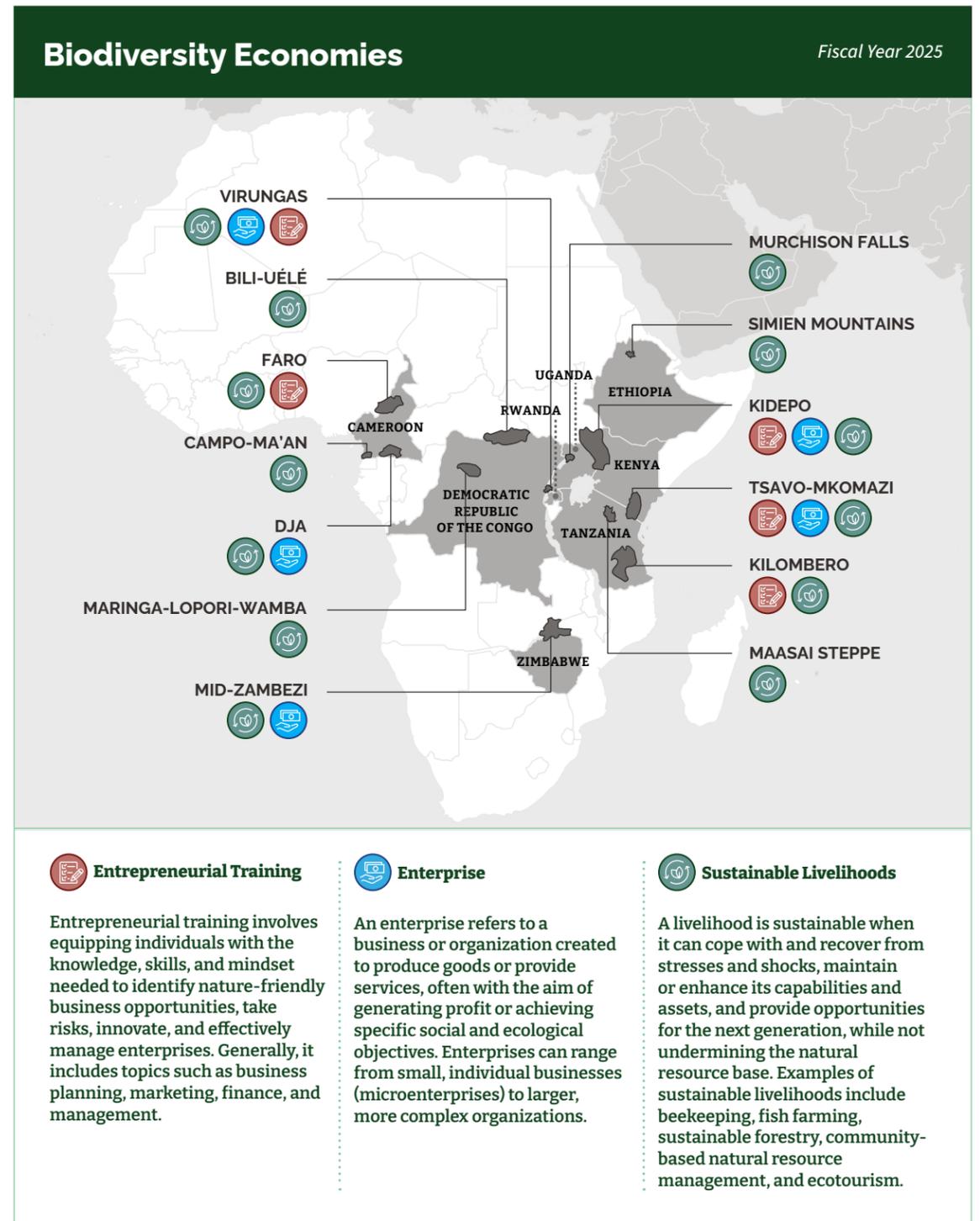
As part of our signature landscape approach, we produce investment blueprints that shape opportunities for enterprise solutions to deliver on conservation and development outcomes. These blueprints help local leaders engage business partners and leverage private finance to deliver jobs and economic growth while protecting and restoring natural resources.

**Locations:** Kenya, Rwanda, Zimbabwe

## Business Engagement

We partner with businesses committed to contributing to conservation outcomes. Their business acumen helps us to innovate and scale ways of harnessing markets to sustain ecosystems and biodiversity, incentivize the protection and restoration of wildlife habitat, and reduce threats to biodiversity from human activities. Naturally, this work is often tied to Investment Blueprints.

**Locations:** Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, Zimbabwe



# Leadership

AWF defines a leader as a decision-maker at any level of society who has the power to influence choices that benefit the long-term conservation of wildlife. We support African conservation leadership through a variety of strategies targeted to build individual and institutional capacity to drive positive and durable conservation action.

**GBF:** 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23

**SDG:** 1, 4, 5, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17

## African Conservation Voices

The African Conservation Voices program invests in thought leadership through fellowships and training for African filmmakers and journalists. The goal is to increase conservation stories in media that increase awareness of the connections between conservation, sustainable development, and African cultural values. This year, AWF provided environmental reporting training to 18 journalists.

## Charlotte Fellows

This program has funded almost 100 fellows from 19 countries since its inception, focusing on offering financial support to qualified staff and students in attaining post-graduate training at the Master's or Ph.D. degree level. Currently, we support two Charlotte fellows—one from Kenya focusing on lion conservation and one from Ethiopia focusing on Walia ibex.

## Conservation Geography

Conservation Geography applies geospatial analysis to support planning, monitoring, and learning across priority landscapes and empowers partners to use geospatial tools. Tools developed by AWF and applied for conservation management include the Degradation Dashboard, which leverages deforestation alerts and near real-time high-resolution satellite imagery to quickly identify ecosystem risks and plot solutions, and TRACTS Sites, which integrates near real-time data streams from field and remote sources to monitor protected areas.

## Global Policy and Governance

We bring Africa together to advocate for biodiversity conservation as an essential priority through partnerships with civil society organizations, youth networks, Africa protected area agencies, and national focal points of African governments to influence policy decisions at local, national, regional, pan-African, and global levels. As part of this effort, we support African networks such as the Africa Protected Area Directors, the African CSOs Biodiversity Alliance, and the African Group of Negotiators for the Convention on Biological Diversity and Wildlife. We facilitate stakeholder engagement and foster connections with international conservation organizations to address conservation challenges. Additionally, we support the convening of conferences, workshops, and meetings with stakeholders to drive dialogue and build consensus for action.

## Counter Wildlife Trafficking

The Counter Wildlife Trafficking program directly supports national wildlife authorities, prosecutors, judges, and rangers with training and resources to deter, detect, investigate, and prosecute wildlife crime.

### Wildlife Investigation and Emerging Crimes

This program is targeted to police officers, prosecutors, customs officers, and investigators to help them identify, investigate, and gather evidence of wildlife crime. This year, AWF trained investigators from Ethiopia and Kenya and supported special investigations in the DRC, Kenya, and Tanzania. In addition, AWF supported the Kenya Wildlife Service to establish a digital forensic laboratory.

### Wildlife Judicial and Prosecutorial Assistance

This program is targeted to community scouts, field rangers, investigators, prosecutors, and judicial officers to ensure the proper application of the law in enforcement and prosecution of wildlife crime. This year, AWF delivered trainings in Angola, the DRC, Ethiopia, and Kenya.

### Canine Detection Units

Operational support for canine detection teams was provided to units in Cameroon, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, Tanzania, and Uganda. This involves training detection dogs, overseeing their welfare, and training dog handlers within wildlife authorities.

## Youth Leadership

### AWF-Wall Fellowships

AWF offers two nine-month fellowships specifically targeting African professionals under age 35: the **AWF-Wall Leadership and Management Fellowship Program** and the **AWF-Wall Policy Fellowship Program**, both supported by the Wall Family Foundation. Each enrolls 15 fellows annually, building their leadership skills through training, networking, and hands-on professional experience. The community of current and past fellows stands at 108, representing 31 African countries. The leadership fellowship focuses on self-leadership, leading purpose-driven teams, and organizational leadership. The policy fellowship focuses on international biodiversity governance, specifically on building skills, knowledge and networks to engage in multilateral environmental agreements such as the Convention on Biological Diversity.

### Young Conservation Heroes

This after-school program introduces conservation to primary and secondary school children. This year, with the support of Bob and Emmy King, a national partnership with the Wildlife Clubs of Kenya was launched in the Tsavo landscape, with plans to scale the partnership to wildlife clubs in other countries. We are also providing conservation education to elementary school students as part of conservation agreements with communities in certain landscapes. Schools included Adsigne Primary School (Ethiopia), Ilima Primary School (DRC), Kidepo Primary School (Uganda), and Manyara Ranch Primary School (Tanzania).

# Landscape-level Programs

Parks and other conservation areas play important roles as anchors for healthy wildlife populations, but by themselves they can't conserve full ecosystems. A mosaic of lands—public, private, and community-owned—together make up larger conservation “landscapes.” Wildlife corridors and dispersal areas across these landscapes are vital to conserving species such as elephants, lions, and rhinos. They are where our strategies come together.



## Bili-Uélé, DRC

Our work in this extremely remote, transboundary landscape in northern DRC is primarily funded by the EU-NaturAfrica program. On the northern edge of the Congo Basin rainforest, Bili-Uélé is a critical transition zone between forest and savanna habitats. The landscape is a patchwork of protected areas, hunting reserves, and community land abutting some of the world's most dangerous conflict zones. Access to electricity and internet is rare, and the nearest city is an arduous two-day trip away. The people are some of the poorest in the world, but the value of their natural resources is immense.

Through a co-management agreement with the DRC's wildlife authority, AWF is partnering to improve management and governance of the landscape's primary protected area, the Bili-Uélé Protected Area Complex.

This year, we made significant strides in strengthening protection, governance, and community engagement in a core area of the complex, the Bili-Mbomu Central Zone. Patrol teams expanded surveillance and consolidated control over key areas, improving rapid response capacity and reducing pressures on sensitive habitats. Law enforcement efforts led to the recovery of illegal weapons, the dismantling of traps, and the safe rescue of trafficked wildlife, reinforcing the landscape's protection systems.

Ecological monitoring included camera traps deployed across priority habitats, with early signs indicating increased wildlife presence and natural regeneration following reduced livestock pressure in sensitive zones. A temporary research camp currently supports ongoing monitoring and data collection to guide conservation decisions.

Community governance and rights-based approaches have strengthened local ownership. Eco-guards received training in rights-based conservation and legal procedures. Complaint management structures are helping to resolve tensions and build trust between communities and conservation authorities by providing a means to hold authorities accountable.

Infrastructure improvements are enhancing both conservation and community well-being. Repaired bridges along key transport routes have improved mobility for thousands of people, facilitating access to health services, trade, and markets. Livelihood diversification initiatives, including goat and poultry rearing and small-scale vegetable production, are providing sustainable economic opportunities, while analyses of honey and peanut oil value chains are laying the groundwork for future income generation.

**GBF:** 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23

**SDG:** 5, 8, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17



## Campo Ma'an, Cameroon

This southwestern Cameroon landscape is named after Campo Ma'an National Park located near the Kribi Deepwater Port, a massive Chinese-built megaproject designed to be finished in 2040 as a trade hub for all of Central Africa. Pressures in the region include dams and road development as well as palm oil and rubber plantations.

AWF is supporting sustainable smallholder cocoa, plantain, and rubber farming, along with training farmers on how to monitor rubber plantations for unsustainable practices. We have also contributed to creating a platform for conservation and development stakeholders around the park to share perspectives and voice concerns. This collaborative effort includes the Kribi Port and associated private companies, logging operators, mining companies, and agro-industries. The long-term goal is to raise

awareness of these companies' impacts on biodiversity through awareness campaigns and the development of a basket fund to finance conservation and sustainable local development.

As part of providing technical assistance to Cameroon's wildlife authority, we are improving management of Campo Ma'an National Park by strengthening anti-poaching measures and monitoring wildlife. Because park management tools were outdated, AWF has created a task force to review and update the management plan. Our rights-based work established a process for Indigenous peoples and local communities to voice concerns and participate in park management.

**GBF:** 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23

**SDG:** 1, 4, 5, 7, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17



**Dja, Cameroon**

This Congo Basin landscape in south-central Cameroon is part of TRIDOM, a vast protected area complex covering parts of Cameroon, Gabon, and the Republic of Congo. Here, AWF is working to strengthen the conservation leadership of Indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society organizations, and traditional authorities. This year, women’s groups received support to advance sustainable farming and forest-based livelihoods, while an environmental education campaign—delivered with the Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife and local partners—helped inspire young people to care for their environment through hands-on tree planting and nursery activities. These efforts are nurturing a new generation of conservation stewards across the landscape.

To reinforce ecosystem protection and expand livelihood opportunities, AWF facilitated a multi-stakeholder forum that brought together government agencies, international partners, and community representatives. The gathering helped align priorities around reducing poaching, tackling deforestation, and strengthening local governance. Follow-up sessions have built on this momentum, ensuring coordinated action among partners. AWF continues to work with villages across

the landscape to identify livelihood needs and provide targeted support to farmers, community enterprises, and local producer groups so they can pursue more sustainable and reliable sources of income.

A rights-based approach is central to AWF’s work. Local committees were established to help communities raise concerns and resolve conflicts, and rangers and officials received training to ensure that law enforcement and conservation activities uphold community rights and promote trust.

Protection of the Dja Reserve itself was strengthened through continued support to patrol teams, improved monitoring tools, and upgraded field equipment. Training in wildlife monitoring and judicial procedures enhanced the capacity of rangers to protect the landscape safely and effectively, while new digital tools are helping conservation staff track trends and respond quickly to threats.

**GBF:** 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23

**SDG:** 1, 8, 10, 12, 13



**Faro, Cameroon**

Straddling the border between Cameroon and Nigeria, Faro National Park forms part of a vast protected areas complex. AWF is building on activities initiated under a five-year ECOFAC-6 program to reduce poaching and strengthen the management of Cameroon’s Faro National Park. With greater security in and around the park, as well as alternative livelihood opportunities for people, wildlife populations of chimpanzees, elephants, and gorillas are remaining stable despite external pressures.

Our strategies include promoting income-generating activities and women’s empowerment using a value chain approach. We support the peaceful management of transhumance with our rights-based TANGO program and invest in continuous capacity building for local stakeholders and institutions, including encouraging collaboration between different groups through various platforms.

As part of an MOU with wildlife authorities, AWF is engaged in a wide range of activities in Faro National Park, including developing the Faro National Park Development and Business Plan and the Eland Derby Faro Landscape Plan, ecological monitoring within the park and surrounding conservation zones, supporting anti-poaching operations, and maintaining trails and infrastructure.

**GBF:** 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23

**SDG:** 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17



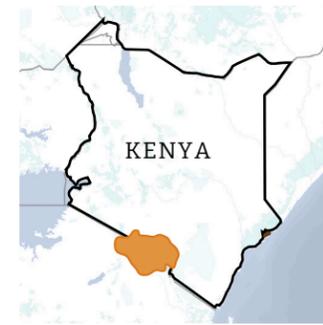
**Kidepo, Uganda**

Located in northern Uganda and crossing into Kenya and South Sudan, the Kidepo landscape includes more than 30 protected and conserved areas. AWF is deepening its impact here through coordinated interventions to improve human-wildlife coexistence, advance sustainable agriculture to strengthen the integrity of the landscape within and adjacent to wildlife corridors, enhance wildlife monitoring and ranger capacity, and improve accountability between authorities and local communities. This included training in AWF’s rights-based approach and establishing community-level grievance committees.

A program supported by the Regenerative Fund for Nature, established by Conservation International, the global luxury group Kering, and Inditex, is engaging more than 2,000 farmers from communities bordering Kidepo National Park to develop a sustainable, inclusive, and biodiversity-compatible value chain for cotton farming. To improve ecological resilience and human-wildlife coexistence in the area, we continued work in rehabilitating water sources by desilting a dam in Kidepo Valley National Park so it is now a reliable dry-season source of water.

**GBF:** 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23

**SDG:** 1, 4, 6, 7, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17



**Kilimanjaro (Amboseli), Kenya**

Managing the greater Amboseli ecosystem is essential for the long-term well-being of one of Kenya’s most iconic protected areas, Amboseli National Park. Home to the country’s largest population of “tuskers” (mature male elephants with large tusks), the park lies within one of Kenya’s fastest growing counties, Kajiado County.

Following a presidential directive to transfer management of Amboseli National Park from the Kenya Wildlife Service to Kajiado County, AWF is partnering with the county’s Governor on the development of the Amboseli Ecosystem Integrated Master Plan. The plan responds to long-standing community aspirations to regain stewardship over Amboseli National Park (land historically held by the Maasai people) and provides a framework for balancing conservation with economic opportunity.



**Kilombero Valley, Tanzania**

The Kilombero Valley landscape in southern Tanzania is part of the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor, which produces much of the country’s food. It faces significant ecological challenges due to climate change and unsustainable land use. This year, AWF strengthened our partnership with the Tanzania Agricultural Research Institute through a new agreement focusing on improving farmer access to research and market opportunities in sustainable cocoa production. We also worked with local authorities to advance community land use planning and develop shared natural resource agreements that guide how forests, grazing areas, and water sources are managed. These efforts are helping to reduce conflict, clarify roles among community institutions, and improve long-term stewardship of more than 70,000 hectares of land.

the landscape. Four community-based organizations received seed funding to advance locally led conservation enterprises, demonstrating how nature-positive business ideas can strengthen both livelihoods and environmental management. Thousands of farmers participated in training on sustainable agriculture, beekeeping, and fish farming, helping households diversify income while reducing pressure on sensitive ecosystems.

To broaden awareness, AWF is collaborating with local and national media to share stories of community innovation and best practices in sustainable resource management with a wide public audience.

**GBF:** 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23

**SDG:** 1, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17

Community leadership remains central to progress. AWF supports local natural resource committees and has expanded a network of conservation champions across



**Maasai Steppe (Manyara Ranch), Tanzania**

This landscape in northeastern Tanzania spans over 22,000 square kilometers and includes Tarangire and Lake Manyara National Parks. Manyara Ranch, located in one of the most important wildlife corridors between the parks, is a working cattle ranch and conservation area restored by AWF. Last year marked the successful handover by AWF of day-to-day management of the ranch to the community-led Manyara Ranch Management Trust (MRMT). As part of a sustainable transition plan, AWF has continued to invest in the new leadership and provide technical guidance to the management team. The goal is to develop sustainable conservation financing that will enable Manyara Ranch to become self-sustaining within

the next two to three years. Local leadership roles are crucial in empowering local expertise and strengthening the capacity of the MRMT to lead its conservation, tourism, and livestock enterprises, as well as its community development initiatives. AWF is ensuring that the management of the ranch reflects a sustainable, locally-driven approach to conservation, which is central to AWF’s goal of nurturing African leadership in the sector.

**GBF:** 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23

**SDG:** 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17



### Maringa-Lopori-Wamba, DRC

This landscape in northwestern DRC is part of the Congo Basin rainforest and includes the Lomako-Yokokala Faunal Reserve and the Lyondji Community Bonobo Reserve. Together, these areas form a critical stronghold for biodiversity and community-managed conservation.

This year, AWF renovated a local public school, the Ilima school, as part of a forest management and conservation agreement with the local community. It has become a central hub for environmental education, engaging young people in stewardship and awareness of their surrounding forests. Also ongoing are rights-based conservation awareness campaigns for local communities along with training for local authorities. Through the community grievance mechanism created as part of this work, five major conflicts were successfully resolved.

AWF has also advanced opportunities for women and youth through the development of business incubation centers in Lomako and Bongandanga. The Lomako center is now complete, offering space for skills development and small enterprise support, while planning for the Bongandanga center is underway.

Partnerships with wildlife authorities remain a priority, particularly for monitoring and protecting wildlife, as well as combating trafficking around the reserves.

**GBF:** 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23

**SDG:** 1, 3, 4, 5, 15, 17



### Marsabit, Kenya

AWF began work in Marsabit, an arid landscape in northern Kenya, where we engaged communities through education, livelihoods, and ecosystem restoration initiatives. Part of an extinct volcano ecosystem, Marsabit's hill forests and lakes provide an essential oasis for wildlife and support people living in surrounding drylands.

In schools across the region, wildlife and environmental clubs provide a platform for children to develop conservation knowledge and life skills through the Young Conservation Heroes program. Students participated in hands-on activities, such as kitchen gardening, poultry keeping, and local conservation tours, building a sense of stewardship for their environment.

Women's groups received support to develop nature-based livelihoods, and community climate awareness was strengthened through outreach sessions that promoted strategies for resilience, including clean energy, sustainable land and water use, alternative livelihoods, and ecological restoration. Tree nurseries established in Hurri Hills, Laisamis, and Arapal are preparing seedlings for planting, supporting both agroforestry and indigenous forest restoration.

Forest conservation also advanced with the establishment of a Community Forest Association in Hurri Hills. Awareness has reached households across multiple villages and user groups are being formed to lead governance. Efforts are underway to build leadership capacity, draft a constitution, and complete registration, paving the way for a comprehensive forest management plan.



### Mid-Zambezi Valley, Zimbabwe

In March 2025, AWF's co-management partnership with ZimParks concluded, and AWF closed operations in the landscape. AWF leaves a durable legacy behind, particularly in and around Mana Pools National Park, part of a UNESCO World Heritage protected area and home to a critical elephant population. Starting in 2016, AWF provided direct technical and financial support to ZimParks to manage the park. In recent years, we significantly upgraded infrastructure in the park, improved access to fresh water for rangers and surrounding communities, and supported livelihood and entrepreneurial trainings in communities surrounding the park.

As a result of our collaborative work, elephant poaching in Mana Pools dropped dramatically, from 100 in 2014 to zero by 2020; the first ever Zimbabwe-Zambia joint hippo survey took place along the Zambezi River, and a vision of a collaborative landscape-level conservation approach between Mozambique, Zambia, and Zimbabwe was formalized in 2024.

**GBF:** 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23

**SDG:** 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17



### Murchison Falls, Uganda

This landscape, located at the northern end of the Albertine Rift Valley, includes Uganda's largest and oldest conservation area. Interventions here include strengthening ranger and community capacity, improving ecological monitoring, improving human-wildlife coexistence, and addressing threats from illegal wildlife trafficking and poaching through our Counter Wildlife Trafficking programs.

As part of our species work to conserve giraffes and rhinos, we created space for dialogue between local communities and park authorities to better address human-wildlife conflict and participants' understanding of legal policies and penalties regarding wildlife crime. We are also building the capacity of rangers and community scouts to support a planned relocation of rhinos to Ajai Wildlife Reserve.

**GBF:** 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23

**SDG:** 1, 4, 7, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17



### Simien Mountains, Ethiopia

Work in this landscape in northern Ethiopia continues to be disrupted by civil unrest. Despite this, as part of AWF's co-management agreement with wildlife authorities, rangers in Simien Mountains National Park continue to receive patrol support and logistics to enable them to actively monitor the wildlife and natural habitats. Wildlife monitoring data revealed concerning trends in the Walia ibex population, prompting the creation of a Wildlife Ambassadors engagement strategy. Ambassadors drawn from local communities help sensitize peers and collect valuable citizen science data from areas outside the park. Separately, a study on bird diversity in Simien Mountains National Park was completed, revealing 154 bird species recorded during the dry season, including 15 species classified as very rare.

As part of a conservation agreement with the local community, AWF's support to the Adsig School has progressed with the installation of a greenhouse and kitchen garden to enhance the school meals program, along with improved access to clean water for students and nearby residents. Through school conservation

clubs and activities, AWF continues to inspire future custodians of Ethiopia's natural heritage. The school is also benefiting from a new solar system and computer equipment.

Community based restoration efforts to strengthen ecosystem resilience and reduce land degradation are ongoing, focusing on forest regeneration, land rehabilitation, and soil erosion control. In partnership with PeaceNexus, the landscape advanced peace and conflict sensitivity through AWF's rights-based approach, embedding principles of equity, participation, and conflict-aware conservation across field operations. Under this initiative, AWF facilitated dialogue between local church leaders and park management to address illegal construction at holy water sites within the park.

**GBF:** 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23

**SDG:** 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17



### Tsavo-Mkomazi, Kenya & Tanzania

The Tsavo-Mkomazi landscape straddles the boundary between Kenya (Tsavo) and Tanzania (Mkomazi). It is one of the world's largest protected areas. Tsavo is home to over a third of Kenya's elephants and nearly a fifth of its black rhinos.

AWF continues to support communities, conservancies, and wildlife across the landscape by improving water access, restoring rangelands, and strengthening sustainable livelihoods. Water infrastructure projects, including the rehabilitation of water pans and the installation of solar-powered borehole pumps, provide reliable water sources for both people and wildlife, ensuring that communities can focus on productive activities while wildlife has safe access to critical resources. Rooftop rainwater harvesting and fishpond initiatives further strengthen local food security and reduce pressure on natural water sources.

management plans, and promoting sustainable non-timber value chains. Communities along key rivers are adopting agroforestry and soil conservation practices, while clean energy interventions—including solar systems, biogas, and improved cookstoves—reduce reliance on firewood and help protect forested areas.

Rangeland restoration initiatives, including the use of Farmer-Managed Natural Regeneration, are supporting healthier grazing systems, while livestock management plans and feedlot training improve production and efficiency. Livelihoods continue to diversify through drip irrigation and poultry, pig, and greenhouse farming, giving communities more sustainable sources of income and food.

**GBF:** 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23

**SDG:** 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17

Forest conservation efforts have focused on strengthening governance through Community Forest Associations, reviewing and developing forest



### Virungas, Rwanda

As part of our pilot project to improve people's lives and increase habitat for wildlife in Volcanoes National Park, a community land valuation and compensation plan was approved by the Musanze District Council (community leaders of the communities closest to the park). The process included intense socialization of the plan with local communities, applying best practices of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent.

We are contributing to economic growth strategies identified in the master plan through a program encouraging the formation of nature-based community businesses. We are also mobilizing resources for climate-resilient agriculture projects, including one focusing on empowering women. Finally, we are supporting the government in developing terms of reference for smart green villages to improve the standard of living for people affected by the park's expansion.

**GBF:** 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23

**SDG:** 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17