

SAVE WILDLIFE CONSERVATIONANNUAL REPORT 2024





Dear employees, project partners, Sponsors and donors of SAVE Wildlife Conservation Fund Germany,

On behalf of our organization, I would like to thank you all from the bottom of my heart for your extraordinary commitment and generous support in 2024. Thanks to your commitment, we have been able to make significant progress in our education, environmental and species conservation projects and make an important contribution to the protection of endangered species and their habitats.

Our projects aim to combat species extinction and secure livelihoods through sustainable development work and education. With our "Education for Conservation (E4C)" approach, we promote community development and environmental awareness in order to achieve sustainable change in the way endangered species are managed. Our work fulfils 15 of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and is based on a holistic approach that starts with the people in the wildlife areas and extends to the species. Regular reporting and on-site visits ensure transparency and insight into our projects.

Your contribution makes the difference

Your support allows us to take a holistic approach that combines environmental education and rural development with effective species conservation. By working closely with local communities, we create sustainable solutions to human-wildlife conflicts and promote harmonious coexistence.

Each and every one of you - whether employees, volunteers, project partners, sponsors or donors - contributes to the fact that we can realize our vision of a world in which people and nature live in harmony step by step. Your trust in our work, your cooperation and your financial support are the basis for everything we achieve.

A special thank you goes to our local employees, whose traditional knowledge and network are invaluable for our work. Together, we have made significant progress that would not have been possible without your support. We look forward to working with you again in the coming year to protect endangered species and their habitats. Your generosity and commitment inspire us every day.

Thank you again for your valuable contribution to species conservation!

With grateful greetings,

Lars Gorschlüter

Manager



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SAVE Wildlife Conservation Fund

OUR PHILOSOPHY

Helping together

Species protection Living together. Through our work, we not only want to protect endangered species, but also raise awareness of species conservation. Because only if we understand how important each individual species is for our ecosystem can we find long-term solutions.

our Vision

We habitat of threatened species want toto protect the uniqueness of nature and people for a sustainable management of natural resources, raise awareness in order to ensure a peaceful coexistence of humans and wildlife

our Projects

With a focus on Environmental education for the Species conservation committed SAVE for people andAnimal on site with projects,help for self-help, networking, education and Research.

our approach

We train local employees and as part of our "Education for Conservation" in children's, wildlife and development projects with them to ensure that nature and species conservation become a natural part of children's lives. We enable income-generating measures where they are needed.





SAVE Wildlife Conservation Fund



SAVE is a non-profit foundation that is based in Botswana, among other places, and specializes in nature conservation at the Okavango Delta.

The foundation was founded in 2010 by Lars Gorschlüter with the aim of enabling people and wild animals in the affected areas to coexist peacefully and to ensure the preservation of biodiversity in the long term.

The SAVE team consists of experienced and exclusively local employees with a wide range of qualifications, all of whom are passionately dedicated to the topic of species conservation. Together, you achieve great things every day and inspire colleagues and partner organisations alike.

"Our vision is a world in which all living beings on earth live in peaceful co-existence and lead a healthy, dignified life in harmony with nature."

Background of our work

The extinction of species worldwide is progressing in rapid steps - part of a catastrophic environmental balance of humanity living today.

The drastic decline and extinction of species and wild areas that are part of a diverse and complex ecosystem have serious consequences for all living beings. Our ecosystems and thus our livelihoods are perishing as a

SAVE wants to stop this alarming development.

Wild animals are particularly important for their habitats and in their function. If we protect these species, many other animals and plants living there, even entire ecosystems, will also be effectively preserved or restored. The Corona pandemic draws our attention to how human influence on species-rich areas and habitats of wild animals is linked to the spread of infectious diseases. Human intervention in natural habitats, the decline in biodiversity and the disruption of ecosystems make it much more likely that viruses can spread and - as we are now experiencing - become pandemics in a highly interconnected world.

For thousands of years, the indigenous peoples have lived in harmony with nature. Today, in the course of globalization and the constantly growing needs of the industrialized nations, international companies and investors often act extremely irresponsibly in many poor countries. Nature and humans are exploited equally. Low levels of education and social imbalances leave ordinary people in these countries with no choice but to work with international investors and cause lasting damage to their own habitats. That's where we start. With education and community development, species conservation is given a chance, because it only becomes a priority when people benefit from the richness of biodiversity.



Educational projects in Botswana & Congo



km of elephants/ wildlife corridor revived



50.000 Reaching people with development

projects



368 Hippos rescue



Wildebeest and eland antelopes relocated to national parks



Research **Projects**



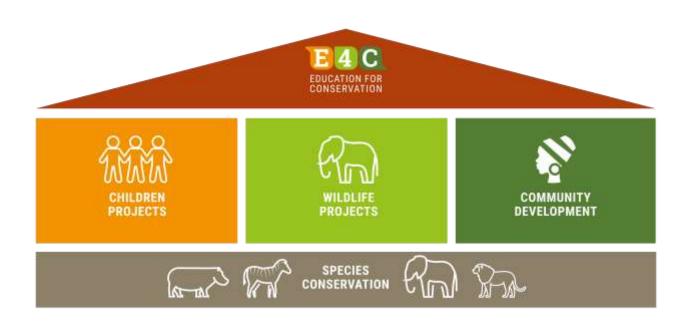


Our holistic approach

Education 4 Conservation

Grasrooth-Development:

We mobilize the communities in and around wildlife contact areas and enable incomegenerating measures where they are needed. With our educational projects, we build bridges to future generations – so that nature and species conservation become a natural part of life again.



To build new capacities that enable people to take action themselves, we have developed the Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) programme.







SAVE - Education for Conservation

PROJECT AREAS

Children's Projects

In our environmental education projects, we teach children in Botswana in and around wildlife areas the joy of the wilderness at an early age, especially the largely endangered wild animals. So that they learn to know and love at a young age what they will later preserve.

Development cooperation

Coexistence with wild animals can only succeed if the basic needs of humans are secured. Village communities are therefore given the opportunity to drive their development forward in accordance with the ecological characteristics of their land. We support them in this with help for self-help, e.g. in the self-administration of the community camp sites, in the Women Empowerment Project or in the Climate Smart Agriculture projects.

Emergency response

Despite all the focus on sustainability – sometimes it just has to be done quickly. For example, as <200 hippos in a dried-up waterhole in Botswana.

A solar-powered water pump and Hay from South Africa helps them survive until the Okavango brings water back into the lagoons

Wildlife conservation projects

Humans and wild animals are in sometimes life-threatening competition for water and food. Through our work, we not only want to protect endangered species, but also raising awareness of species conservation. Because only if we understand how important each individual species is for our ecosystem can we find long-term solutions.

Environmental projects

For example, SAVE was able to contribute to the fact that 70,000 hectares of rainforest in Cameroon were not cut down for the construction of new palm oil plantations. With the ZeroPalm Oil campaignwe want to sensitize consumers, companies and politicians to this issue and call for the protection of the remaining rainforests.





Since 2010, the SAVE Wildlife Conservation Fund has been committed to 14 of the world's 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

With education and species conservation as its central approach, SAVE focuses on an integrated implementation of selected SDGs:































Botswana ANNUAL REPORT 2024



BOTSWANA

SAVE Wildlife Conservation Botswana takes a holistic approach to improving the livelihoods of communities through Education for Conservation (E4C), the organization's benchmark. SAVE works directly with communities adjacent to and/or located within the wildlife contact areas of Ngamiland, Shakawe, Boteti and Chobe, and works to reach out to other areas in the country where there is wildlife contact and conflict.

The main goal of the programs is to strengthen and develop communities where resources and government support are limited in order to build resilient and sound decision-makers in resource management. Through these programs, communities are empowered to improve their livelihoods through capacity building, training workshops, mentoring, community-led conservation solutions, and mitigation strategies to address conservation issues such as natural resource management and human-wildlife conflicts, thus promoting coexistence between humans and wildlife, especially problem animals.

SAVE follows participatory engagement by enabling communities to take ownership of all initiatives led by the SAVE community. The participation of communities in the projects conveys a sense of pride, togetherness and togetherness. All SAVE programs are implemented in collaboration with local stakeholders (communities) who are the complete custodians of the community-based projects. Government stakeholders are tapped to provide technical expertise and advice to the projects, while private organizations and companies offer holistic partnerships to ensure the sustainability of the project through various aids in the form of monetary or material support.



Main facts

53 running projects



118
Teacher
(incl. private schools)
110
entire team



41 Children's Projects



SAVE PROJECTS

IMPLEMENTED IN CONTACT AREAS WITH WILDLIFE

wildlife projects

Community development

Education projects



lion conservation



CLIMATE SMART AGRICULTURE



EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT



elephant conservation



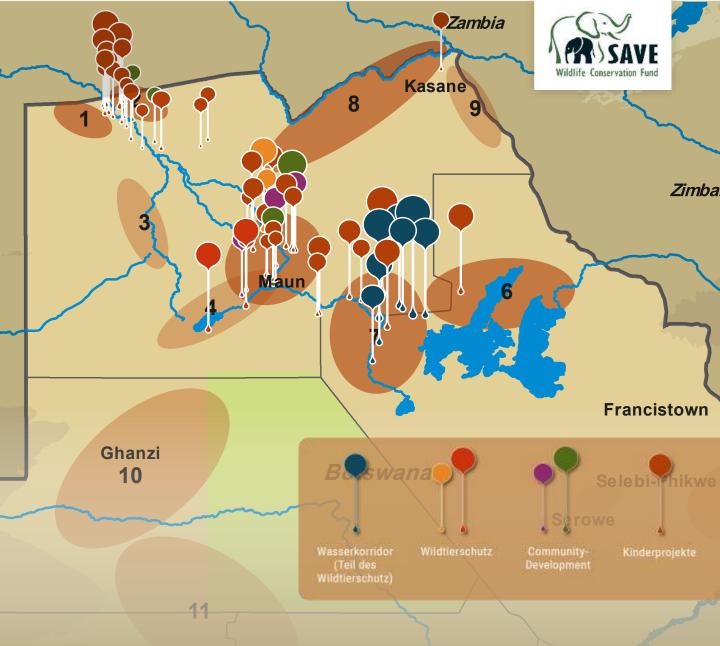
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT



ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION



hippo conservation



Map of SAVE locations in the project area

BOTSWANA

Active Projects

41 Educational projects

Elephants/
Wildlife Corridor
Projects

Community Development Projects 200
Providing hippos
with water and
feed

Lion Conservation Project **78**Women
Empowerment



local Team >110





EDUCATION 4 CONSERVATION (E4C)

Our E4C includes community-based projects that are strongly committed to strengthening rural local communities in wildlife management areas. Key projects include:





Overview of SAVE projects

area	project	progamm	total
Ngamiland	Wildlife	Lion	2
		Hippo	2
	community development	Okavango Farming	2
		woman empowerment	2
	education	playgroups	18
Shawake	education	playgroups	18
Boteti	Wildlife	Elephant Corridor	8
	education	playgroups	3
Tutmune	education	playgroups	1
Kasane	education	playgroups	1
		total projects	53



Elephants at the Chobe River





14 years of SAVE Botswana







Wildebeest – Eland antelopes relocated to the CKGR National Park





120 Km of Elephant Wiltier Corridor revived



363 rescued Hippos

Community Farming Projects



> 18.700

Children reached with the education 4 conservation program



>50.000

Reaching people with development projects

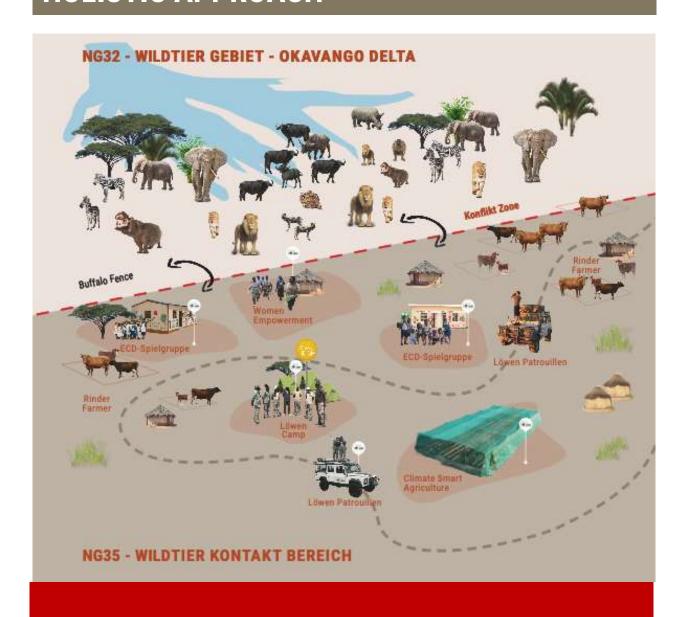


41 preschool projects





OUR CONCEPT: HOLISTIC APPROACH







Connections between the Projects (Legend)

Conflict zone

The lions kill the farmers' cattle in the contact zones of the wild animals. To protect their livestock, the farmers kill the lions. As a result, the lion population decreases.

Educational offers for children and young people

The possibility of a peaceful coexistence between humans and the animal world must be conveyed to the new generation as well as the value of nature.

Mothers can leave their children in SAVE playgroups during the day so they can go about their work - Early Childhood Development (ECD)

Development Work & CBNRM

Farmers need an alternative source of income to livestock farming.

Residents grow vegetables on farms that they can use themselves or sell - Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA).

We supported women in starting their own businesses, such as vegetable growing or basket weaving, and thus creating an alternative source of income.

To build new capacities that enable people to take action themselves, we have developed the Community based Natural Recourse Management program.

Wildlife and species conservation projects

At the same time, effective measures such as mobile and predator-proof fences are to be implemented to protect herds and lions.

These should be high and strong enough to prevent cattle from escaping or lions jumping in. In order to be able to provide help quickly in emergency situations, a temporary SAVE base has been set up in the village for the Lion Rangers, who support the local farmers and provide emergency aid in an emergency. Rangers advise the affected farmers and monitor the movement patterns of the big cats by tracking them.

















AGRICULTURAL BACKGROUND

The Okavango Agriculture Project is a community development initiative of SAVE to improve food security and provide an alternative livelihood for NG 32/35 communities, which are predominantly influenced by tourism.

The main objective of the initiative was to support rural communities to increase agricultural productivity and strengthen resilience to the risks of climate change in smallholder and pastoral communities by expanding climate-smart agricultural practices.

The project experienced exponential growth by providing different types of vegetables and feeding local communities.

Currently, the focus of the Okavango Agriculture Project is to provide capacity to local farmers by providing technical agricultural skills in horticultural production and supporting them with the necessary resources to maintain their backyard gardens on their homesteads.





Main facts

2,150 Bundle of vegetables donated



12 local farmers rolled out

2

Farmers, materials equipped



140 Children cared for with vegetables





Project description

SAVE Wildlife Conservation Botswana launched a pilot project for community agriculture in 2021 in the NG 32/35 area, which is affected by human wildlife conflict. NG 32/35 is a government-assigned community concession for the Okavango Kopano Mokoro Community Trust (OKMCT), which includes various villages.

Farming was difficult here due to the proximity to wildlife, as the local population relies on agriculture for their self-sufficiency. SAVE worked with OKMCT to set up a large-scale horticulture project in Quqao to help communities increase agricultural productivity and promote climate-friendly practices.

The project resulted in a harvest of tons of vegetables such as spinach, carrots and onions, which were donated to groups in need. In addition, jobs were created for five young people. The project has shown that the region is suitable for sustainable agriculture and offers an alternative source of income.



more facts

21,200

seedlings

donated to congregations in NG 32



6 Farmers employed



8+
stakeholders involved
-----Oak Foundation, Dept of crops,
Agri Business, Spar, Hydrocon,
OKMCT





OKAVANGO FARMING

Mentoring program in which community members are taught transferable skills in basic horticultural production.

The Okavango farm has also supported the local farmers with important resources such as storage tanks, water drip pipes, water pipes and a variety of seeds.

Attached is one of the beneficiaries who was supported by Okavango Farm. The farmer is currently active and produces vegetables for sale and family consumption.



Useful farmer in Morutsha village

The project continues to produce vegetables from the community farm, which are then donated to the local communities.

Communities from Quqao, Morutsha, Ditshiping, Katamaga and Daunara have all benefited from the free supply of fresh vegetables to supplement their diets, promote sustainable agriculture and help improve socio-economic livelihoods.



Hand over of vegetables to villages

Capacity building and empowerment of women's groups in NG 32 is an important achievement of Okavango Farming.

Farmers from the SAVE group and women participated in a training course conducted by the Department of Crops. Transfer of vegetables to villages

Farmers have been taught how to control or eradicate anthills to pave the way for production and minimize pests.



Farmers training at SAVE camp



OKAVANGO FARMING

SAVE supported the playgroup in Quqao, which received vegetables from the Okavango cultivation project.

The project is committed to providing playgroups with fresh vegetables that contribute to the healthy growth of the little ones.

The project also supervises playgroups to create small gardens where children can learn how to grow vegetables and provides vegetables for the playgroup kitchen.





One of the local farmers, the one from the Okavango Farm.

The project continues to ensure that farmers can harvest their produce without destroying pests in the region.

The farmers they serve are able to acquire not only the skills of growing vegetables, but also the resources and tools needed to promote conservation agriculture and produce food.

Materials purchased by the project to support local farmers.

Pictured is a SAVE vehicle with agricultural materials to be installed at local farmers.

The project initiative is supported by the generous support of Steffens, a SAVE partner in Germany.







SUMMARY OF INDICATORS

ACTIVITY	ACHIEVEMENT
Employment	6employed farmers
Capacity development	6 Farmers took part in first aid training 6 farmers took part in a termite and anthill check
Mentoring in agriculture	12 12 local farmers were cared for in Quqao and Morutsha
Mentoring in playgroups	1 Playgroup supports the care and production of vegetables
Donations for playgroups	Quqao, Morutsha and Daunara received vegetables from the project. 140 children reached by Jan-Dez
Seedling transplanting	21,200 seedlings were transplanted and donated to local communities
Vegetable donations to municipalities	2.150 Packages were donated to the communities of Quqao/Morutsha, Ditshiping, Daunara
Providing resources to local farmers	3 Farmers were equipped with essential equipment and materials to start vegetable production





Background

Botswana's integrated early childhood development programs are offered in formal preschools and are often aimed only at paying parents. In rural settlements, especially those located in wildlife management areas, children spend most of their time in their villages, playing with friends, where wild animals roam freely.

In 2010, Lars Gorschlüter visited Kasane, where he found children playing and wild animals running around freely in the same environment. He learned that there was a project called Bana Ba Ditlou (Orphans and Vulnerable Children) that gave him the idea of turning the previous child nutrition center into a project that would provide more than just basic care for the children and include psychosocial care and education to prepare them for school readiness and help children with nature conservation.

Below is summary information about playgroups that SAVE has worked with communities to support children's education:



Main facts

1.615 Children



118 Teachers

110 On-site team



41
Preschools

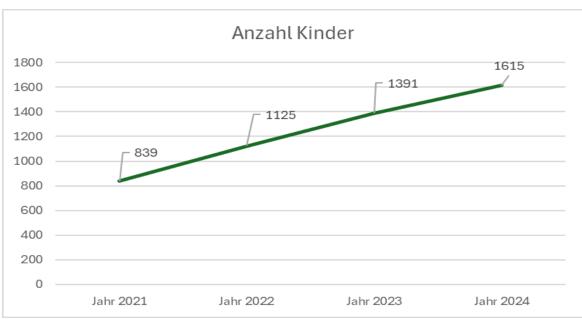


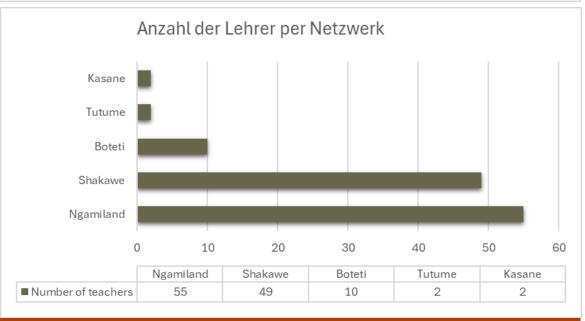




SUMMARY OF INDICATORS

Key figures for the project



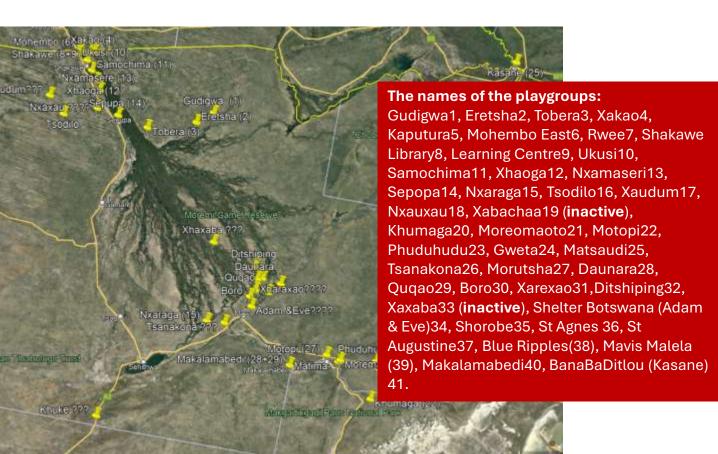






Why children's projects?

- Access to early childhood education: Children are taught according to the SAVE curriculum, which educates them on conservation and prepares them for primary school to give them a good start in education.
- **Socio-economic development**: While children go to school, parents have time to engage in other socio-economic activities that improve their lives
- Mitigating conflicts between children and wildlife: Children are protected from interacting with roaming nearby wildlife that can threaten life, injure or even lead to loss of life.
- **Mitigating juvenile delinquency:** Teens who are out of school are vulnerable to teenage pregnancy, alcohol and drug abuse, poaching, and involvement in gangsterism, which can lead to injury or even loss of life.
- Alternative practical curriculum activities: By setting up these facilities, we protect the youth through sports activities, debates, music and quizzes, while also giving them a place to turn to during their free time.





Main facts: ECD

879Children have graduated



8
Playgroups
2
Building renovated



Teacher Training
Workshops





more facts:

Environmental education

150

people collecting garbage

13+ Stakeholders involved



2 Career fairs attended

136 Children reached



66 Children, with oral health reached

75
Parents with oral health reached







Status 2024

> 41 Children's playgroups / kindergartens with more than 1,830 children



2024 Graduation of the Shakawe playgroup



Graduation 2024 Playgroup Matsaudi



Graduation 2024 Playgroup Qaqao



Conclusion 2024 Tsakona





Status 2024

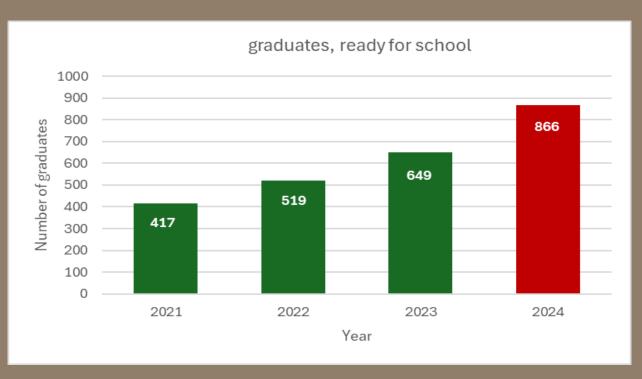
> 41 Children's playgroups / kindergartens with more than 1,830 children



2024 Graduation of the Shakawe playgroup



Graduation 2024 Playgroup Matsaudi







Activities for Early Childhood Learners

These are the main activities that take place in the playgroups supported by Futura using the SAVE curriculum: this is the guiding document for the teacher and the workbooks for the children in which they present their work.

Free play



Figure 1: Children in Boro practicing their small motor skills

Here, every child who has signed up for the program has Play with different toys at different play stations. It promotes the child's creativity, imagination and interaction with others. Children also do outdoor activities such as running, jumping, playing with balls, as this promotes physical development. Puzzle & Games promotes the problem-solving skills of children at the grassroots level.

Story time



Figure 2 Children in Daunara listen to a story

During the story time, the children learn new words, build self-confidence, some can even tell the story as the teacher has taught them. The children also learn logical thinking, participation in the group, listening skills and imagination. Here, children courageously show their skills.

Circle time



Figure 3 Children show what they have learned in their books

During circle time, children learn facts about nature, participate in group discussions, answer skills, share skills and social skills.





Objectives of the SAVE ECD project:

> The main objective of SAVE ECD is:

- ➤ Helping children develop the necessary school-ready skills to prepare them for success in the Botswana education system.
- To integrate recognized playgroup themes with an environmental and conservation perspective to create awareness among children of their natural environment.
- Creating jobs through community development.
- > To help communities understand why conservation is important to their lives.
- ➤ Preparing children from remote villages for primary school, reaching school readiness and avoiding disadvantage for children from more urban areas
- ➤ We reach > 85% of the children in the contact areas with wild animals.
- Creating awareness of the benefits of conservation in WCAs and its benefits
- > Providing new jobs and education for locals (teachers, wildlife managers...)
- Providing people with basic services (food, clothing, prevention, etc.)
- Creating a link between children's aid and nature conservation
- The long-term goal is the nationwide expansion of the SAVE Education4Conservation project as part of a roll-out program





EDUCATIONAL PROJECT

As part of an initiative to improve early childhood education in remote areas, SAVE, in partnership with Connect Trust, hosted a transformative four-day workshop on Early Childhood Development (ECD).

Teachers of the SAVE playgroups participated to explore different teaching methods.



SAVE, Boela Conservation Trust and Wild Bird Trust have joined forces to launch a joint clean-up campaign. The campaign aimed to address the increasing problem of littering and pollution of natural habitats.

This initiative reflects a shared commitment to improving the health of our ecosystems and promoting a sustainable future for both the environment and marine life.



SAVE hosted a series of community meetings in the SAVE ECD program.

The aim of the meeting was to promote strategic partnership with local government structures in the areas of project sustainability and close monitoring of projects.







SUMMARY OF INDICATORS

Key figures for the project

ACTIVITY	Results
Children registered in 2024	1624
Children graduated in 2024	879
Teacher workshop training carried out	3
Operationally launched playgroups (Shorobe, Makalamabedi, Tsodilo)	3
Dental Health Campaign	3
Career fairs attended	2
Lectures on environmental education	150 Children reached
Maintenance and renovation of playgroups by VDC and Council	8
Waste - Unity Campaign	1 Event reached
Creation of new jobs	10 new employees (2024)
New playgroups opened	2



LION PROJECT

Quqao, Northwest Botswana



Löwen in Botswana

Gesamt schätzen Expertenliegt der Löwenbestand bei rund **20,000** in ganz Afrika





Lion conservation project at the Okavango Delta

In order to avoid conflict and preserve the world's fascinating and enormously species-rich ecosystem, Botswana's government provides compensation payments for damage caused by lions and other wildlife. Unfortunately, the remoteness of the villages means that the affected communities make little use of it. Instead, they kill the lions to protect their livestock. This approach threatens not only the lions, but the entire ecosystem.

The project area is located southeast in the Okavango Delta. The NG32/35 concessions are separated by the Buffalo fence and are home to 9 communities (NG32: Ditshiping, Xaxaba, NG35: Quqao, Shorobe, Xharaxhao, Boro, Dau-nara, Morutsha, Matsaudi) with a population of about 4210. The inhabitants have always worked at camping sites, lodges or hotels and offer canoe and boat tours as well as game drives, but the main source of income is livestock.

"Through better protection of livestock, species conservation education and the creation of alternative sources of income, we want to enable the peaceful coexistence of humans and lions."

- Kabelo Dintwa, Head Lion Ranger







Lion Conservation Project

Background of the Lion Project:

The human-lion conflict in the NG32/35 concession, especially in Ditshiping, Quqao, Morutsha and Daunara, was a major challenge. The farmers who raise cattle suffered from lion attacks on their livestock and in turn killed lions in response. To solve this problem, SAVE Wildlife for Next Generation Lion set up a camp in Quqao in 2021 to raise awareness among the local community about lion conservation. By understanding the local context and the behavior of the lions, sustainable solutions for conflict mitigation were developed. The Next Generation Lion Project relied on strategies to reduce the number of lion killings and promote coexistence between humans and animals. The increasing population in the affected areas influenced wildlife management and reduced the habitat for animals.



Projektgebiet südliches Okavango Delta-





Lion Conservation Project

The Lion Project aims to promote community development through multiple goals. These include promoting economic growth, promoting social cohesion, implementing sustainable environmental practices, providing educational opportunities, and harnessing technological advancements.

By achieving these goals, the Lion Project aims to improve overall well-being, empower residents, and have a lasting positive impact on the community. The project aims to protect lions and livestock for the next generation by improving the coexistence of humans and lions:

- (1) Raising awareness of nature conservation and the coexistence of humans and lions.
- (2) Identifying lion movement patterns.
- (3) Training and delivery of capacity training/building.



Projektgebiet südliches Okavango Delta-



Main facts

4281 Recorded livestock

Capture: House-to-Door Campaign



114 Active Kraals Identifyed



11 Lions killed by farmers in 2024





Main facts

4
Predator-proof
kraals built



farmers
with solar lights and
installed







more facts

8 rangers employs 4 men, 4 women



Capacity Training on Human-Wildlife Conflict & Coexistence



Training in First Aid of SAVE employees





LION PROJECT

In Quqao, two capacity training workshops were held for rangers and farmers.

The first training course dealt with conflict and coexistence between humans and wildlife and was conducted by the Department of Wildlife and National Parks.

A total of 8 rangers were trained in the subjects of (1) animal behavior, (2) predator killing patterns, (3) scar identification and aging, (4) control methods, (5) evaluation form, (6) PAC guidelines, and (7) wildlife law and compensation.

From 18 to 19 October 2024, a two-day first aid course was successfully conducted by TK_Institutions (OHS) in Quqao.

The training aimed to improve the safety and readiness of employees in multiple departments by equipping them with basic first aid skills.

Employees from: The Lion Project, Agriculture, Headquarters from Maun

One of the solar lights,

2 farmers were supported with solar lights. 7 solar lights have been successfully installed in 2 locations:

The goal of the solar lights is to mitigate the conflict between human lions in the region.

The lamps are strategically placed in kraals, where there have been many incidents with predators.









LION PROJECT

The farmers were identified through Kgotla meetings to identify beneficiaries who will later be supported with predator-proof kraals and solar panels to contain the predators.

A total of 6 farmers were identified after vigorous evaluations that should be supported with material.



The Lion Project continues to work with key stakeholders for project monitoring, patrol, and community engagement.

The picture shows a Botswana government official attending a lion burial with SAVE rangers in NG 32. In 2024, a total of 11 lions were killed by farmers.



Through door-to-door assessments, it was found that in Quqao, Morutsha and Katamaga during the door-to-door campaign, 114 active kraals were identified in three areas.

The team also recorded a total of 4281 farm animals from June.





Human-predator conflict

The Lion Project continues to work with key stakeholders for project monitoring, patrol, and community engagement.

The picture shows a Botswana government official attending a lion burial with SAVE rangers in NG 32. In 2024, a total of 11 lions were killed by farmers.

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SUMMARY

AKTIVITÄT	LEISTUNG
House-to-door campaign	114 Active kraals identified
Capacity building training	2 Trainings conducted (Human Wildlife Conflict and Coexistence, First Aid)
Livestock data	4281 farm animals were recorded during the data collection
PAC Reports	188 incidents with problem animal control reports were achieved in collaboration with the Department of Wildlife
Risk mitigation approaches	2 farmers were supported with solar lights on their farms.2 farmers were supported with predatorproof kraals.
Renovation of the campsite	The lion camp has been renovated with solar energy to ensure a habitable space for the officers
Meeting with stakeholders	9+ Meeting with local stakeholders



annual hippo report 2024





Background

The hippopotamus project is a SAVE Wildlife-supported project in the village of Nxaraga, carried out in collaboration with the Department of Wildlife & National Parks, the community of Nxaraga and international donors.

The initiative arose as a result of the drying up of the Xaudum River, which feeds both Nxaraga and Hippo lagoons in the region.

The hippos were trapped in the mud, which has led to a high mortality rate of hippos, as no water flowed into the hippos' lagoons due to drastic climate change and drought.

This project started in 2019. Since then, the river has not flowed regularly. SAVE and local stakeholders have joined forces through DWNP to protect and conserve the surviving species. A borehole has been set up nearby to supply the lagoon with water.

Feeding was also agreed and both stakeholders agreed to take turns caring for the hippos. They had to be fed with alfalfa every day, as there were no viewing pastures because it was not raining. The project is ongoing.



The hippo feeding at Nxaraga lagune, year 2024



Main facts

200 Hippos



Z employees

24 hours



200 bales per month







Nxaraga lagune











Objectives of the Hippo Project:

The main goal is to provide the stranded hippopotamus with water and food

SAVE Wildlife Conservation Botswana has partnered with stakeholders to solve the problem of hunger and thirst for the stranded hippos. The borehole was equipped in such a way that the dried-up lagoon could be supplied with water and fed: alfalfa in particular was bought in large quantities to feed the hippos, as the pastures had died due to the lack of rain.

Since its inception, the Hippo Project has employed eight (8) people from the community on a rotating basis. These hippo guides remain in a camp next to the hippo lagoon to monitor it closely. They are responsible for managing the water level in the lagoon, counting hippos to record mortality and hippos that have migrated, and most importantly, feeding the hippos daily when there is no natural grazing land.

The caregivers receive a monthly salary and a food ration for one month.



Hippos at the waterhole





After consultations and stakeholder involvement, an extension was made to reduce the congestion and accumulation of mud from the existing lagoon.

The current state of the lagoon is in a stable state, as it has reduced the pressure on the old lagoon by creating space and a habitable environment for the hippos.

Despite the developments, the lagoon still needs to be expanded and have a large volume of water. The pond is currently home to hippos that have been relocated from the ancient lagoon.



Media coverage at the project site for documentation of the project



Engaging stakeholders in the local community

"When drought pours out the rivers and tears the earth apart, the fate of hippos hangs in the balance. Saving them means protecting the heartbeat of the wilderness and ensuring that life flows where there is no more water."



Wabotlhe Letubo, SAVE Country Project Director





PLANNED MILESTONES FOR THE HIPPO PROJECT

Meilensteine	STATUS	Bemerkung
Expansion of the existing water basin	executed	DWNP and other stakeholders expanded the existing lagoon to make room for the hippos and relieve the accumulated mud in the existing lagoon.
Media coverage on national television		Botswana Television reported on the progress of the project and provided information on the work of SAVE and the stakeholders.
Stakeholder involvement	executed	Village Chief (Kgosi), DWNP, the private sector and SAVE have made a huge contribution to the project, including the media (newspapers, national television and private media consultants), council members and district commissioners participated in the site visit to appreciate the progress that SAVE has made in relation to the hippopotamus project.
Periodic feeding Luzerne (food)	executed	SAVE and DWNP, in collaboration with other local stakeholders (Chris), continue to feed the hippos by taking turns per stakeholder in accordance with DWNP's recommendations.
Development of the campsite		A campsite has been set up near the lagoon and local members are being hired as volunteers to support and monitor the site.





ACTUAL SITUATION

From October to December 2024, the world experienced the heat waves that had a drastic impact on the Hippo Lagoon and resulted in a high mor<u>tality rate.</u>

When we experienced that the rain began to fall and the ground was covered with the green mantle, the grass came out. The little water that was in the lagoon covered the larger area and forced some hippos to move to other waterways.

Currently, the number of hippos is 85, indicating that some died due to the heat wave, about twenty plus (20+), after the heavy rains, about fifty plus (50+) hippos moved to other filled lagoons, reducing conflicts in one lagoon.



Dead hippos pulled out of the waterhole

Watering hole during the heat



THE HIPPO PROJECT

The Nxarag Lagoon is home to about 200 hippos, but due to climate change, drought and lack of sufficient rainfall, the river has dried up for a very long time.

This predicament has led to a decrease in the number of hippos in the lagoon, mainly due to deaths

SAVE and other actors managed to equip a borehole to pump the water into the lagoon and save the hippos in Nxaraga



Nxaraga, Hippo lagune

A camp has been set up near the lagoon for close monitoring.

2 locals have been hired as hippo guides to take care of the place and to regularly monitor and update the condition of the lagoon and the population of hippos.

DWNP (Department of Wildlife & National Parks) is part of the project's support and has assigned officers who are part of the monitoring team at the lagoon.



Solar pumping station at the borehole 600 meters from the lagoon

SAVE, DWNP and other stakeholders are involved in the purchase of alfalfa to feed the hippos as there is no feed due to a lack of rainfall.

The hippopotamus relies on alfalfa to survive.

About 200 bales feed the hippos for a month



Feeding the hippos outside the pool



Stakeholder involvement

In July 2024, the district councils of Ngamiland visited the project to assess the condition of the lagoon as well as the progress of the project. SAVE with the Department of Wildlife, Kgosi / Chief of Nxaraga and other stakeholders were present.

The former president, **Dr. Masisi**, also visited the hippopotamus project and praised SAVE and its partners for the good work that is being done.



RECOMMENDATIONS

The Department of Wildlife and National Parks plans to relocate some of the hippos to Moremi National Park, where there is an abundance of water.

The process of relocating the hippos to the national park is not yet complete, as the DWNP has not yet carried out thorough consultations and mobilized resources. The activity is to reduce stress on the hippos and minimize injuries caused by overloading.











Background

In the project area in the west of Ngamiland, **Kalahari operates Wildlands Trust (KWT**)2 of only 4 boreholes and wildlife watering holes that provide 3 million hectares of wildlife habitat. **Kalahari Wildlands Trust's** work is critical on several levels:

(1) **Preventing species extinction** and rebuilding wildlife populations by providing water for migratory wildlife, which is restricting access to the historic drylands along the western edges of the Okavango Delta due to population growth, which is now also exacerbated by severe drought conditions.

KWT's presence keeps poaching syndicates and trophy hunters away, and the boreholes are critical to defusing conflicts between elephants and humans by providing water in remote areas away from the farming areas' cattle posts.

(2) **Patrol work** is an economic lifeline for the San communities we support, and the project helps them protect their traditional land from "land grabbing" while generating valuable data to understand this ecosystem and pass on endangered traditional knowledge to younger generations.



Elephants wait for water during work



Main facts

Z Waterholes



3 million hectares of land



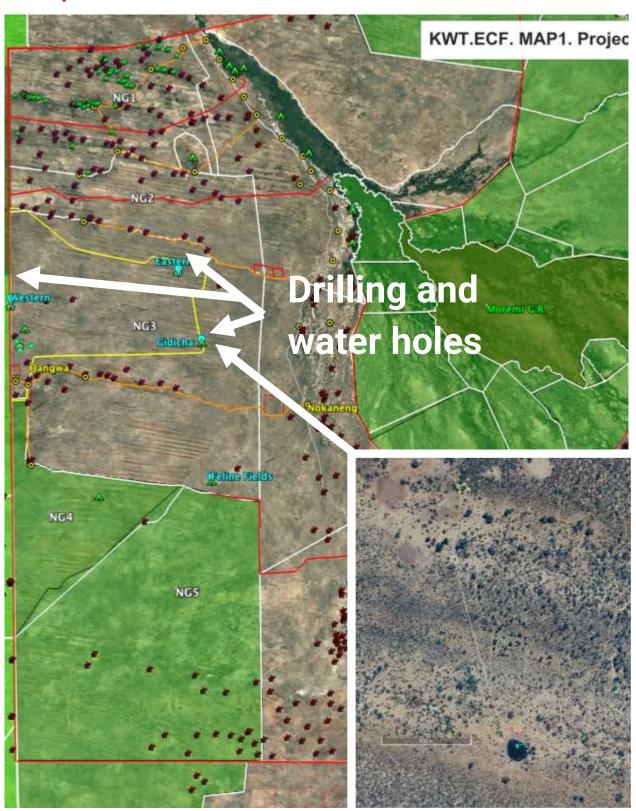
3 Organisationen







Map, northwestern Botswana







Summary

For some time there have been problems with the shutdown of the pump, which leads to dangerously low water levels. With the support of **SAVE** and **Elephant Crises Fund, KWT** has managed to locate and repair some electrical faults, lay new water pipes and install pumps.

The water level in the waterhole was replenished and the wild animals were able to drink again.

This will help to increase the availability of fresh water and further improve access for elephant herds. Especially the breeding herds, which usually only visit at night, and other wildlife such as zebras, elephants, kudus, and predators such as wild dogs and leopards, to name a few.

Morama waterhole is incredibly important to the wildlife corridor and it is absolutely essential to keep it operating and properly monitored.



Solar system for the borehole pumps



Water- Reservoir



KWT team during the work



Elephants waiting for water



DR- Kongo Annual report 2024





Background

During 2023, SAVE officially opened an office in Goma, Democratic Republic of Congo, following an agreement with government agencies in 2021.

SAVE Wildlife Conservation Fund pursues the following objectives:

In the Congo, too, we pursue the promotion of sustainable development and education in nature reserves. The main objective is to promote the protection of species, environmental protection, nature and species, as well as the education and well-being of young people. In the same perspective, we enhance the unique biological diversity, especially with regard to endangered animal species, through educational projects among the population and thus support the future for humans and wildlife.

Our Vision

To preserve endangered species, to protect nature and to encourage people to use natural resources sustainably and to ensure a peaceful coexistence of humans and wildlife.

In 2024, we demonstrated this experience in various areas by working with local communities, such as education and farming projects, to provide sustainable support to the local communities migrating around Virunga National Park.

Problem

The east of the Democratic Republic of Congo, in the province of North Kivu, has experienced many dramas of wars that have led to population movements, which has had a negative impact on the Virunga National Park: many people live near Virunga.





Background

In addition, wildlife is the most vulnerable, as it has been difficult for the ICCN (Congolese Institute for Nature Conservation) to ensure complete control over the Virunga National Park, even in the southern sector, where the mountain gorillas graze in these areas and which has a negative impact on the families of the mountain gorillas that live in this sector. During the war, an electric fence was damaged in this sector, as wildlife crosses the boundaries of the park and damages the crops of the local population, leading to a conflict between humans and animals.

Currently, there are many refugee camps around Virunga, which lead people to engage in illegal activities that lead to the destruction of habitats. Illegal farming, collecting firewood, poaching wildlife for bushmeat in Virunga. These displaced people need help, they need firewood, trees that can help them build their tents, and they need to meet their basic needs while waiting for emergency aid from organizations.

Currently, more than ever, the Virunga National Park needs to be protected and supported. We have recognized that it is important to involve the host communities, displaced persons and war returnees who live in the surroundings of Virunga in the conservation of the ecosystem and to carry out environmental education and community development projects on the ground that can help these people to be self-reliant.

In this 2024 Annual Report, we have once again focused on the projects that our organization has implemented in the Democratic Republic of Congo in 2024.



Main facts

305 Children in the playgroups



15 team members



3500 People reached







Activities

Early Childhood Education Program

Since opening in the Democratic Republic of Congo, we have focused the most on environmental education projects in its "Education For Conservation" program, and the year 2024 has been a wonderful year for the organization, as it has gained different insights in environmental education for preschool children.

On August 24, 2024, we celebrate the day of the graduation ceremony of our children of the Kanyabayonga playgroup, 47 children have graduated. During the ceremony, various environmental awareness activities were carried out by children, supported by their teachers.



Conclusion Kanyaboyonga Playgroup

Theatre or scene.

The children were divided into two groups to present two different scenes in front of the parents and all visitors, the first group talked about the fight against the poaching of gorillas and the second group of children talked about the fight against the poaching of elephants.

It was one of the first moments of the day, 5 children made a different environmental awareness and each one has its own theme for the animal that protects it the most and the last children talked about a topic called "I am a tree" in which he silenced the awareness of how to fight against climate change by showing the importance of trees for communities. He sensitized the parents.



Handing over the trees planted in 2023 to donate to the municipality, they gave passion fruit and avocado trees to the municipality, now in 2024, during this ceremony, children handed over 575 eucalyptus trees to the local authorities and to parents so that they can be planted at an intersection to avoid landslides, and 180 trees from Séné Siemea were distributed to shade the road.

In his speech, the mayor of the small town of Kanyabayonga thanked the SAVE, the children and teachers for this wonderful project. He was grateful to see what the children are learning in our playgroup and he said that he will do his best to protect these trees produced by children.







Activities

PROJECT KICK-OFF OF THE NEW PLAYGROUPS

Kanyabayonga-Playgroup

On September 1, 2024, we kicked off a new campaign at Kanyabayonga, this time with us 55 children in Kanyabayonga who were accepted into our playgroup.

Many parents were motivated to bring their children to our playgroup after watching our playgroup positively impact the community, to this day teachers still have parents who want to bring their children.



Kabaya & Rumangabo Playgroups and Mountain Gorillas

Since the mountain gorillas living in the southern sector of the Virunga National Park have been going through a difficult time since the beginning of the war in this sector in 2021, seven families of mountain gorillas are not fully under the control of the rangers, as this part is still under the control of the M23 rebel group.

Since the electric fence has been destroyed, illegal activities are carried out uncontrollably and wild animals have become a real danger to the local population, it is difficult to ensure peaceful coexistence in this conflict between humans and wildlife, especially in this sector of gorillas.



To curb illegal activities in this part, the SAVE Wildlife Conservation Fund has decided to open new playgroups in the southern sector so that children know how to walk peacefully with mountain gorillas.

We are convinced that this project will have a profound impact on the conservation of these precious wildlife.

In November 2024, all playgroups have started working in 3 different locations, RUMANGABO, a village where the Park Heard district is located, the village of KABAYA and the village of VITSHUMBI in the central sector near Lake Edward, which is home to hippos, Nile crocodiles, Nile tilapia, catfish and many other species.





Community development

We launched sustainable development projects, for example 20 hectares of sustainable, resilient agriculture. This project will help communities to use a sustainable agricultural system. In this project, we have created with the name "Community-based Organization", each of which has at least twenty members. In these groups, there are primarily parents of children from our playgroups.

Overview of activities and achievements

Village	Project	Program	total	Children	ha land	CBO*	people
Vanyahayanga	Community development	Farming	1		1	4	80
Kanyabayonga		Playgroup	1	55			
Kabaya		Farming	1		4	16	335
		Playgroup	1	67			
Vitshumbi		Playgroup	1	57			
Rumangabo		Farming	1		1	2	42
		Playgroup	1	79			
Kishishe		Farming	1		7	28	600
Kibumba/Bambo		Farming	1		4	16	352
Goma/Mugunga		Farming	1		2	8	170
Nyiragongo/Mudja		Farming	1		1	4	80
		total	11	258	20	78	1659

^{*}Community-based organizations with 20-40 people each



Outlook on the projects in DRC in 2025

In 2025, we plan to do more again so that the organization can continue to grow and intervene in various projects.

The following are some activities and projects that we want to focus on in the course of 2025:

Opening of 4 new playgroupsin 4 villages in areas around the southern sector (Mountain Gorillas sector)

Reach at least 400 children from the environment of mountain gorillas in our early childhood education program

- Involve more people who have formed in community-based organizations and local associations.
- Lunch, as well as environmental awareness and education projects in primary and secondary schools, as well as for the local communities living near the Virunga National Park.
- Supporting some community-based organizations living in the Virunga area



Annual Report 2024





SCIENCE AND CONSERVATION

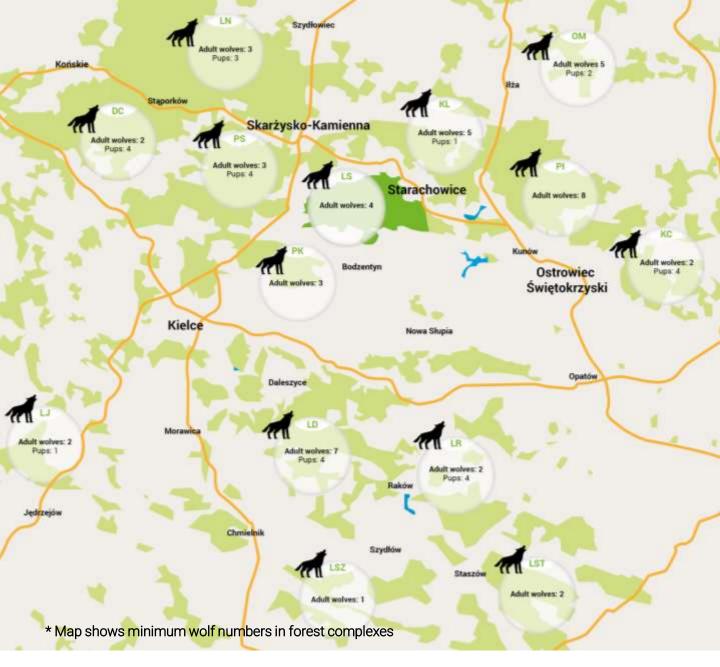
Erstellung des Berichts: Roman Gula und Joanna Toczydłowska Material: Roman Gula | Artur Milanowski | Jacek Major | Tomasz Bracik | Łukasz Tomasik | Mariusz Wlazło | Petr Mückstein | Piotr Portnicki | Ewa and Andrzej Nizioł | Joanna Toczydłowska

New projects, new opportunities

In 2024, we completed our ongoing research on the diet of wolves over the past 2 years and started new and exciting projects. We have started a collaboration with the University of South Florida regarding the use of artificial intelligence in the analysis of the data we collect, and we have continued cooperation with the Czech Nature Conservation Agency. Since 2011, we have continued our continuous observation of wolves and started an educational project with comic stories about the life of wolves, "Not the Bad Wolf".

As every year, we conducted courses for children and adults on the subject of wolves and ecology as well as workshops and trainings on the coexistence of humans and wolves. We have launched new volunteer programs for nature lovers from home and abroad, which combine work in the wildest corners of the Świetokrzyska Forest with the acquisition of practical knowledge about wolves and methods of studying them.

We invite you to find out about the details of our work in 2024!



Monitored area

In 2024, the SAVE team monitored 14 wolf families in the forests of the Heiligkreuz region. This is about 6,000 square kilometers and is located in the Świętokrzyskie and South Masovian voivodeships.

The monitoring covered 14 forest complexes:

- Czarna Konecka Valley
- Niekłańskie Forests
- Świętokrzyska Forest
- Siekierzyński Forests
- Lipie Complex
- Iłżecka Forest
- Klonowskie Range
- The Cmielów complex
- Małomierzyce District
- Daleszycki Forests
- Rakowski Forests
- Szydłowskie forests
- Jędrzejów forests
- Staszów forests



Wolves in Poland

Poland's wolf population is slowly recovering, but it still faces numerous human threats.





Surveillance

WOLF MONITORING

9 researchers, 140 days in the field

Nine people took part in the monitoring and spent a total of 140 days on site. As every year, our team patrolled forest paths in search of tracks, droppings and other signs of the presence of wolves. We also collected information from foresters, hunters, naturalists and other local residents.

We set up camera traps in places that are frequently visited by wolves. We managed to register wolves several times, of which the largest group included 8 individuals. In the period from the beginning of July to the end of October, we also used the nocturnal stimulation of howling to confirm reproduction and estimate the number of young animals.

We were able to confirm the presence of wolves in all monitored forest complexes. We confirmed reproduction in 8 of the 14 wolf families studied. The total number of puppies we observed was 27, with a range of 1 to 4 puppies per family.





Main facts 2024

9

Persons involved



140

Days in the field



6000 km²

monitored forests





Monitoring

TELEMETRY

We continued telemetric monitoring of wolves in 2024.

The wolf Gagat, which was caught in the Świetokrzyska Forest in 2022 and equipped with a telemetry transmitter, was still living in the Zdziarska Mountains in Central Bohemia in 2024, where it had emigrated the year before.

Data provided to us by the cooperating Czech Agency for Nature Conservation (AOŚ) showed that he was in a family group consisting of a female partner and at least one puppy from the previous year. Unfortunately, in the winter of 2023/24, the entire family fell ill with scabies. Helen, Gagat's partner, was in great condition, her fur thinning only in the middle part of her body. Gagat and the puppy were almost bald. Although Gagat lost almost all of his fur, he survived the winter and was seen in good shape in the months that followed. The fate of the puppy is unknown.

In January 2024, Gagat's GPS collar came off as planned. Within 30 minutes, she was found by EIA staff standing by nearby and then sent to Poland.

In 2024, we tried to catch more wolves in the Świetokrzyska Forest. We set up live traps in accordance with the conditions of the permit issued by the Regional Directorate for Environmental Protection in Kielce. Unfortunately, we didn't manage to catch a wolf.



Umwelt

NATURSCHUTZ

Aktivitäten zum Schutz wildlebender Arten und ihrer Umwelt

Sicherung des Damms der Schnellstraße S7

Die S7 weist seit ihrem Bau vor einigen Jahren eine gravierende Sicherheitslücke auf. In der Nähe von Łączna, an einer steilen Böschung, fehlte ein Netz, um die Fahrbahn vor eindringenden Tieren zu schützen.

Im Jahr 2022 wurde an dieser Stelle eine junge Wölfin getötet. Wir haben uns mehrfach mit den zuständigen Institutionen in Verbindung gesetzt, um die Schutzmaßnahmen zu vervollständigen, und im Jahr 2024 haben unsere Bemühungen endlich Früchte getragen. Auf einem Abschnitt der S7, der für Tiere tödlich und für Autofahrer gefährlich ist, wurde ein Sicherheitsnetz installiert, von dem wir hoffen, dass es weitere unnötige Tiertodesfälle verhindert und die Fahrer vor tragischen Unfällen schützt.



Better protection of wolf breeding grounds

In 2024, we held a meeting with the Regional Directorate of State Forests in Radom, among others, to develop the best way to protect wolf breeding sites during the period when pups are born. We proposed the introduction of a permanent rule to exclude forest divisions that lie near known areas of the forest used by wolves for breeding.

The directorate of the RDSF accepted our proposal very positively and soon sent a relevant letter to its subordinate forest districts.

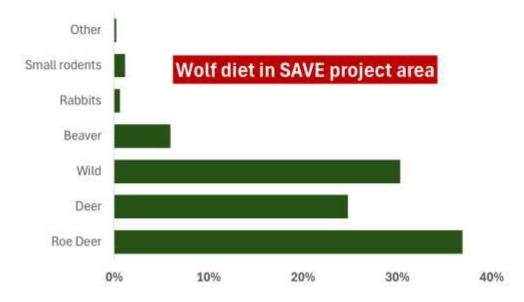


Science

RESEARCH

Effects of restoration on the diet of wolves

In 2024, we continued our research project on the effects of restoration on the diet of wolves. We have completed the collection of data on the prey density of wolves in the forests we monitor and the analysis of faecal samples for their composition. The results indicate that wolves in the Heiligkreuz region feed mainly on large ungulates. In first place of their preferred prey is the roe deer, in second place the wild boar and in third place the game. Beavers also make up a relatively large part of the wolf's diet, which is not surprising given the numerous floodplains in the surrounding forests.



Use of AI in data analysis

In 2024, we began working with the University of South Florida to analyze photos and footage of camera traps using artificial intelligence. We hope that the algorithms that are being developed for us will help biologists around the world to better study wildlife.

Effects of noise on wolves

In 2024, we collected data on the effects of noise on the space use of wolves for a research project. The project, which is being carried out in cooperation with the University of Agriculture in Krakow, will help us to better understand the impact of human infrastructure on the behaviour and spatial distribution of wolves.



SAVE

CONFERENCES

Participation in conferences on human-wildlife conflicts

"EARTHHES2024" - Krakau, Polen

The EARTHES2024 conference was held under the motto "The Earth as a Human-Environment System: Challenges and Dynamics". It was organized on the campus of the Jagiellonian University in Krakow by the Institute of Geography and Spatial Management.

In the thematic session "Dynamic Land Use Change: Opportunity for Rewilding", Roman Gula, head of our wolf monitoring project, gave a talk entitled "Dynamic Land Use Change: Opportunity for Rewilding". Renaturation and Habitat of Wolves" (co-authors: Katarzyna Bojarska, Dominik Kaim, Jacek Kozak, Mahsa Shahbandeh, Joanna Toczydłowska).





PROJEKT "NOT BAD WOLF"

Start of a comic book educational series about the life of the wolf Wiciu

At the beginning of 2024, we released the first episode of NotBadWolf, a comic book story about the world from the point of view of a young wolf named Wiciu. "NotBadWolf" is a joint project of three wildlife organizations: SAVE Wildlife Conservation Fund, Jelenie wterenie and Praca Przyrodnika.

His main goal is to show wolves as they really are. With the help of amusing and at the same time true stories from the life of a wolf family, we want to reverse the recently increased trend of publishing hypocritical, harmful information about wolves. The bad image of wolves is mostly due to ignorance about them, so by educating them using the method of "learning through play", we hope to warm up their image and tame people through their constant presence in our forests.

We released consecutive episodes of NotBadWolf every 3-4 weeks in 2024. Each story depicted a different aspect of a young wolf's life and showed how the main character slowly grows up and learns what it's like to be a wolf. Together with him and us, we learned to see the world from the perspective of a wolf and to walk wolf paths.

The comic was drawn by the graphic artist Wiktor Tabak.



EDUCATIONAL MEETINGS

Education for children and adults

In 2024, the SAVE team conducted numerous educational events. We organized courses and lectures for children and adults, as well as special training for employees of institutions that have direct contact with wolves.

Lessons, lectures and meetings

- Educational event about the wolves of the Świętokrzyskie forests at the Senior Citizens' Club in Kielce
- Meeting organized by a candidate for the post of mayor of Szydłów, for local residents concerned about the presence of wolves in the nearby forests
- Lecture on the biology and ecology of the wolf for the audience of the University "Completely Different Nature" in Grodno, an educational program for the inhabitants of Międzyzdroje and its surroundings
- Two lessons about wolves and how to behave in encounters with them, for pupils of the primary school of the educational association "Education" in Łódź
- 5. A lesson about the wolf at the XV Ecological Festival "The Lost World of Our Earth", organized this year under the motto "Our Neighbor, the Wolf" by the Museum of Nature and Technology "EKOMUZEUM" in Starachowice
- A lesson about wolves for older children at the Tannenhof in Huta Szklana at the invitation of Artolingua
- 7. A 4-hour training course for RDEF staff, foresters and hunters is eligible. "Biology, ecology, behaviour of the wolf and its relationship to humans" in Kielce









WOLF PATH

Wolf Route during the XXV Skarżysko Bicycle Rally

In June 2024, we once again co-organized the "Wolf Tracks" route as part of the annual Skarżysko Bicycle Rally.

As in 2023, we have taken over the patronage of a route that passes through the forest, which is the territory of the wolf family that we have been monitoring since 2011. We hoped that the "Wolf Route" under our auspices would help us to make our educational and research activities and the local wolves known to the local residents and participants of the rally, who came to the rally from all over Poland.

Those who chose our route received a unique map that not only represented the route, but also introduced the participants to the world of the Holy Cross wolves and described the places associated with them.

Anyone who was willing could win an additional voucher for a raffle during the event, which ended the rally, by answering one of the questions about wolves correctly.





VOLUNTEERING IN EDUCATION

Wild Areas Network

In 2024, we expanded our volunteer program in the education sector. We have partnered with the Wild Areas Network, which organizes volunteer training trips for biologists and others with a scientific background.

We had the pleasure of hosting volunteers from different European countries who not only helped us with the fieldwork during their 10-day stays, but also gained practical experience from wolf researchers in daily lectures and trainings.



This year, we also joined the Benevity Employee Volunteer Program. During no less than three volunteer events, we were able to welcome a total of a dozen great volunteers who enthusiastically helped us complete the field part of our research on time. Thank you very much!









SAVE OUR TEAM

Meet our team

The SAVE team is made up of a group of enthusiasts who are fascinated by wildlife and wolves in particular. Our staff consists of scientists, qualified employees of the Polish Academy of Sciences, but also other naturalists.



Prof. Dr. Roman Gula

Head of theWolf Project

Professor of Natural Science



Joanna Toczydłowska Wolf Project coordinator Biologist



Artur Milanowski
Project Member
Förster



Ewa Nizioł Volunteer



Andrzej Nizioł Volunteer



SAVE Wildlife Conservation Fund

OUR WOLF SUPPORTERS

Thank you very much!

We would like to thank the Forest Districts of Suchedniów, Zagnańsk, Stąporków, Przysucha, Barycz, Starachowice, Skarżysko-Kamienna, Marcule, Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski, Daleszyce, Łagów, Jędrzejów, Kielce and Chmielnik for issuing permits for entering forest roads and for their support in monitoring. We would like to thank the RDOŚ in Kielce for issuing permits for fishing and supporting monitoring, RDLP Radom and forest districts for their continued support of our research.

We would like to thank our long-standing supporter, the GOTEC Group, its employees and collaborators for the long-term financing of our wolf project. We also thank Parkiet Styl and Marcin Mandziak (eMwet Veterinary Clinic) and a whole host of unwavering volunteers for their invaluable support.





Museum und Institut für Zoologie der Polnischen Akademie der Wissenschaften

Our wolf project is a joint cooperation between SAVE and MIZ PAS. The head of our project, Professor Roman Gula, is also head of the Department of Behavioural Ecology at the MIZ.

Cooperation with the Nature Agency Nature conservation of the Czech Republic

In 2024, we continued cooperation with the Nature Conservation Agency of the Czech Republic in connection with the Gamgat wolf that immigrated to the Czech Republic. Our Czech colleagues constantly monitored Gagat in their country and sent us information and photo documentation about him.



We would especially like to thank Petr Mückstein for persistently tracking down Gagat and documenting his fate.







Foundation Development

FINANCES 2024

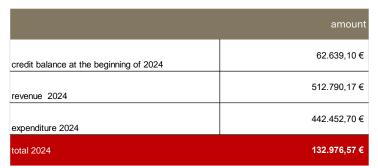
Our financial review

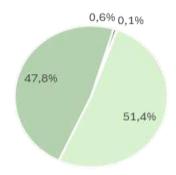
Revenue 2024

source of income	amount	%
project related donati#ons	245.328,49 €	47,8%
annual fee/ memberships/ patronage	3.224,00 €	0,6%
other revenue	726,21 €	0,1%
project independet donations	263.511,47 €	51,4%
total revenue 2024	512.790,17 €	100,0%

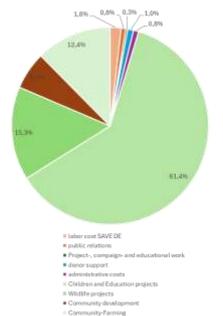
Expenditure 2024

	expenses	amount	%
Save Germany	labor cost SAVE DE	7.931,46	1,8%
	public relations	3.469,45	0,8%
	Project-, compaign- and educational work	1.359,58	0,3%
	donor support	4.248,52	1,0%
	administrative costs	3.736,58	0,8%
Projects	Children and Education projects	271.625,96 €	61,4%
	Wildlife projects	67.907,99 €	15,3%
	Community development	27.315,11 €	6,2%
	Community-Farming	54.858,06 €	12,4%
	total expenditures 2025	442.452,70 €	100,0%





- m project related donati#ons
- annual fee/ memberships/ patronage
- other revenue
- m project independet donations









Outlook for 2025

For 2025, we have planned several wildlife conservation initiatives in our project countries, focusing on community engagement, species conservation, development, and conservation education.

All programs are based on the "Education 4 Conservation" (E4C) approach, which integrates education as a central component. The main projects include farming, education, and lion and wolf conservation, which aim to both protect wildlife and improve the quality of life of local communities.

In the field of education, stakeholder engagement is encouraged through workshops and meetings, and playgroups and extracurricular environmental associations are established. Teachers are trained to improve their skills and prepare children for formal education.

The farming projects provide training and mentoring for local farmers, provide free vegetables and support the livelihoods of the communities.

In the area of lion conservation, new patrols are being set up to monitor lion movements, predator-proof kraals are being built and training on ecology and human-wildlife conflicts is being offered. The project aims to identify problematic lions and equip them with GPS collars.

With the hippos, thanks to good rainfall in Angola, we assume that the Okavango River will bring enough water into the Nxaraga lagoon and the hippos can thus start their natural migrations to other lagoons, until then we continue to take care of the survival of the animals.

In the area of wolf protection, we will continue our educational work and our monitoring.





SAVE Wildlife Conservation Fund THANKSGIVING

The successful implementation of our projects could only take place thanks to the valuable support of our partner organisations, the loyal project patrons, private donors, the generous company contributions and the funding contributions of ministries, governments and embassies.

We would like to highlight the support and cooperation of the following:

Project partners and organisations:

Botswana:

- Bana Ba Ditlou
- Botshelo Trust
- Qugao Trust & VDC
- Nxaraga Community Organisation
- Department of Wildlife National Parks (DWNP)
- Ministry of Education
- · Ministry of Food and agriculture
- SAVE Wildlife Conservation Botswana
- OKMCT Okavango Kopano Community Trust
- Department of Social and Community Development
- · Ministry of Youth Sports and Culture

Germany and the Netherlands:

- · Stichting Painted Dog Conservation NL
- ProWildlife München
- · Technische Universität München
- Löwenbräu München
- · Share for Smile
- · Die Zeitschrift "Freiheit für Tiere"

Democratic Republic of the Congo:

Government OrganizationsNational

Institute for Conservation of Nature (ICCN)

Virunga foundation (ICCN)

Non-governmental organizations:

Children voice African Refugee Council SAD International

Universities:Université Libre du Kivu (ULKI)

Poland:

Forestry districts

Suchedniów, Zagnańsk, Stąporków, Przysucha, Barycz, Starachowice, Skarżysko-Kamienna, Marcule, Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski, Daleszyce, Łagów, Jędrzejów, Kielce und Chmielnik

University:

Museum und Institut für Zoologie der Polnischen Akademie der Wissenschaften

Czechia:

Naturagentur Naturschutz

Wir hoffen, Sie auch im kommenden Jahr von unserer Arbeit und dem unschätzbaren Wert der Natur überzeugen zu können!

Herzliche Grüße,

Lars Gorschlüter und SAVE Team





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We would like to highlight the support and cooperation of the following:

Für die großzügige finanzielle Unterstützung möchten wir uns besonders bedanken bei:

Project partners and organisations:

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- Uta Lucetta Seiler
- Dr. Wolfgang Hermann Ferdinand
- · Matthias Dehm

We hope to be able to convince you of our work and the inestimable value of nature in the coming year!

Best wishes

Lars Gorschlüter and SAVE Team



Team SAVE Botswana

The basis of our success

The personal connection to the projects and the work in Botswana is enormously important to us. We, the founding family, are regularly on site and in constant exchange with the project managers. The vast majority (> 95%) of the donations flow directly into the projects, many costs are borne by us personally: i.e. every donation has an effect. We know (or get to know) the people in the local village communities and work with them personally on an equal footing especially with the women, who play an important role in strengthening the community and in the acceptance of the idea of nature conservation. If urgent measures are required, we can act immediately and unbureaucratically thanks to our lean structures. We are open to new projects, individual skills and financial support!

Join us! We look forward to seeing you!



Lars & Maike Gorschlüter





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Donation account

SAVE Wildlife Conservation Fund Stiftung

Stadtsparkasse Wuppertal

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IBAN: DE02 3305 0000 0000 5095 88

BIC: WUPSDE33

"The personal connection to the projects is just as important to us as the cooperation with people and organizations not only in the project countries, but also in Germany. Because only together – with the good ideas and skills of many – will we be able to find innovative solutions. We are open to new projects, individual skills, joyful cooperation and financial support!"





SAVE Wildlife Conservation Fund

Dieselstraße 70 42489 Wülfrath info@save-wildlife.org save-wildlife.org

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