



## SAVING SENEGAL'S LAST LIONS

To the right: A male lion photographed at night in Niokolo-Koba National Park,
Senegal.

he West African group of northern lions is Critically Endangered, with just four populations remaining in the region. One of these scarce populations is found in Senegal's Niokolo-Koba National Park. Unfortunately, the park was under-managed and wildlife, including lions, had become highly susceptible to poaching In the late 2000s. Panthera completed a survey of the carnivores in Senegal and found that the lion population had been reduced to just 10-15 individuals in Niokolo-Koba, meaning the species was on the very brink of extinction in the country.

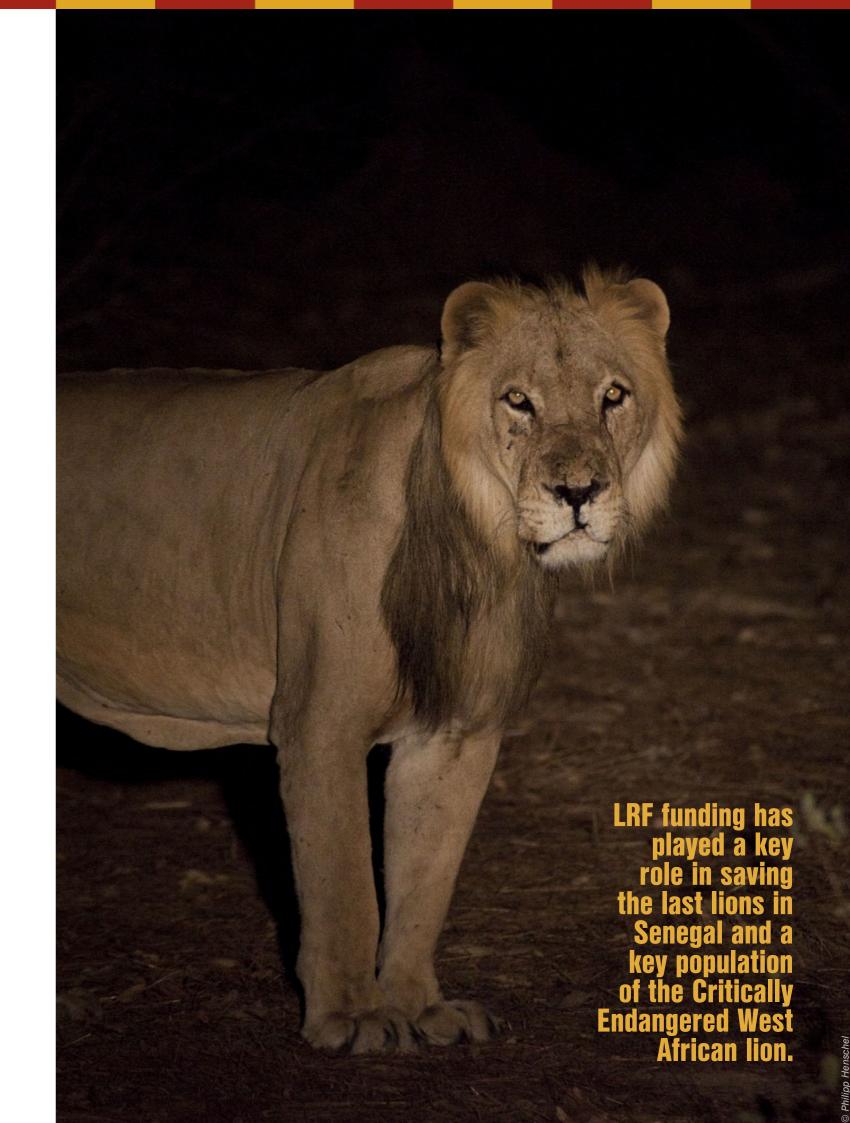
Given that the lion is featured in Senegal's coat of arms and the esteemed national football team is called the Lions of Teranga, this is a very serious issue with cultural signif-

icance. After noting the perilous status of lions in the park during their survey, Panthera had the vision and expertise to help turn things around in Niokolo-Koba, so they approached the Senegalese government with a proposal to support the management of the park. The first LRF grant ever issued was in support of this project in 2017, and now five years later, the project is beginning to bear fruit.

By developing three well-trained and equipped mobile anti-poaching teams tackling poaching in the park, lion numbers have grown to 30-40 individuals. During this reporting period, the LRF provided an additional grant that will enable Panthera to deploy two additional teams. This will go a long way toward securing Senegal's last lions. As ever, land-scape level conservation

efforts do not just benefit lions. The park also includes a variety of other key species, including the Critically Endangered West African Lord Derby eland, western hartebeest, western crocodile, chimpanzees, West Africa's only population of wild dogs (and the only population of wild dogs for at least 1,800 miles), and West Africa's largest population of leopards.

Niokolo-Koba is West Africa's second largest protected area and its wide range of habitats—from wetlands to dry savanna woodlands—can be a place where wildlife can thrive. The LRF has seen exceptional promise over our five years investing in Panthera's park management and we will continue our support to create a stronghold for West Africa's lions.





### LONG TERM INVESTMENTS, GREATER IMPACTS

To have the biggest impact for conservation, the LRF provides ongoing funding to many of our grantees. Issuing multiple grants over time ensures effective projects can continue uninterrupted and that grantees can focus more on saving lions than on fundraising.



**\$26M**GRANTED



23 COUNTRIES



**200** PROJECTS

### Promoting Coexistence Between People and Lions in Tanzania's Ngorongoro Conservation Area

Tanzania's Ngorongoro Conservation Area (NCA) is a critical site for lion conservation. However, as a multi-use protected area, the NCA is also home to almost 100,000 people, most of whom are traditional pastoralists who rely almost exclusively on livestock for their livelihood. As a result of human-lion conflict and associated retaliatory killing of lions, lions have disappeared from much of their historical range within the NCA. Since 2011, KopeLion has worked to mitigate Ngorongoro's human-lion conflict. With LRF support, **KopeLion** is complementing their existing work by establishing a lion conservation incentive payment program. The LRF has also provided funding to strengthen their management team to help increase their capacity to raise funds and effectively implement field conservation. KopeLion's work has resulted in more lions settling in areas where there are people and livestock, and a subsequent LRF grant will co-fund efforts to strengthen human-lion coexistence—keeping people and livestock safer, and therefore

lions safer.

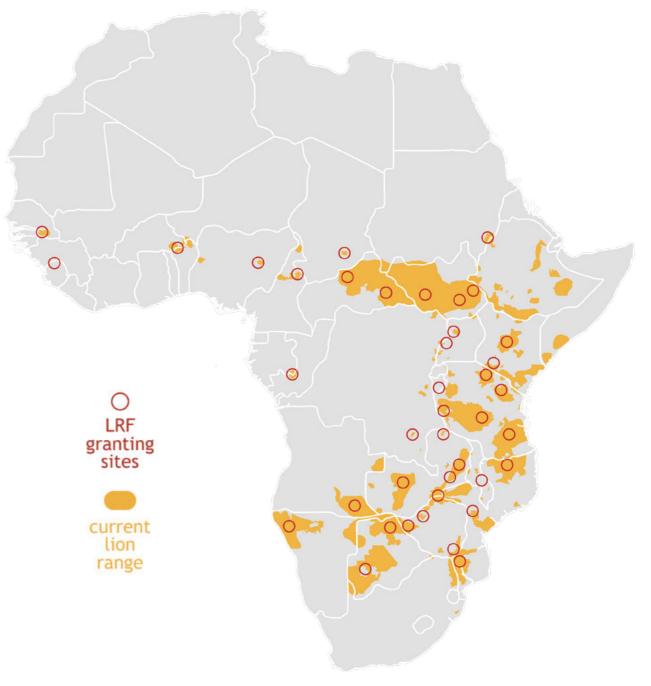
### Securing the Most Vulnerable of Africa's Protected Areas Through a Record Sized Grant

In previous reports, we have emphasized the threat posed by the under-funding and under-management of a high proportion of Africa's massive protected area estate. This is especially true in the vast landscapes that were set aside as hunting blocks, totalling in approximately 540,500 sq. miles of land—an area about twice the size of Texas. However, as the hunting industry has started to recede, a growing number of these blocks are falling vacant, rendering them vulnerable to human pressures such as poaching and encroachment. The LRF issued a record grant of \$1 million to the emergent NGO **Conserve Global** to engage in partnerships with African governments to start bringing hunting blocks under conservation management. If Conserve is able to scale rapidly, it can secure large portions of Africa's most vulnerable protected areas for lion conservation and avoid catastrophic further losses in lion range and numbers.

Though lions are our focus, the LRF is really about protecting entire savanna landscapes.

To the right: Rangers help Conserve Global protect hunting blocks for lions and other wildlife in places like Tondwa Game Management Area,





The LRF recently issued its 200th grant to Honey Guide for supporting community-based conservation in Tanzania's Wildlife Management Areas.

### Restoring Lions to Zambia's Far North

There is a large complex of protected areas in northern Zambia alongside the spectacular Lake Tanganyika. Over the years, lack of funding has rendered these protected areas vulnerable to human pressures, including intense bushmeat poaching. Lions are very sensitive to both reductions in prey densities and also to being caught in bushmeat snares. These pressures took their toll, and lions disappeared sometime in the 2010s. One of the LRF's first investments was to support efforts by The **Frankfurt Zoological Society** in partnership with the Zambian Wildlife Authority, to strengthen management of Zambia's Nsumbu National Park. Five years on, poaching in Nsumbu is firmly under control and wildlife is recovering rapidly. The LRF gave further funding to support the reintroduction of key prey species, including buffaloes and zebras, and

recently issued an additional grant to develop a plan for reintroducing lions into the park over the next three years. This is an exciting project with enormous lion recovery potential, and it also demonstrates how investing in lion conservation can benefit landscapes and all of the species that live within them.

### Protecting Lions in Southeast Zimbabwe

A key focus of LRF investments is supporting the management of conservation lands. This often involves supporting an array of activities that are not directly lion focused, but that end up benefiting lions by protecting them, their prey, and their habitats. Sometimes, however, lion-specific interventions are needed to effectively protect the species when lions are being directly targeted. In southeast Zimbabwe, the Gonarezhou Conservation Trust (GCT), a part-



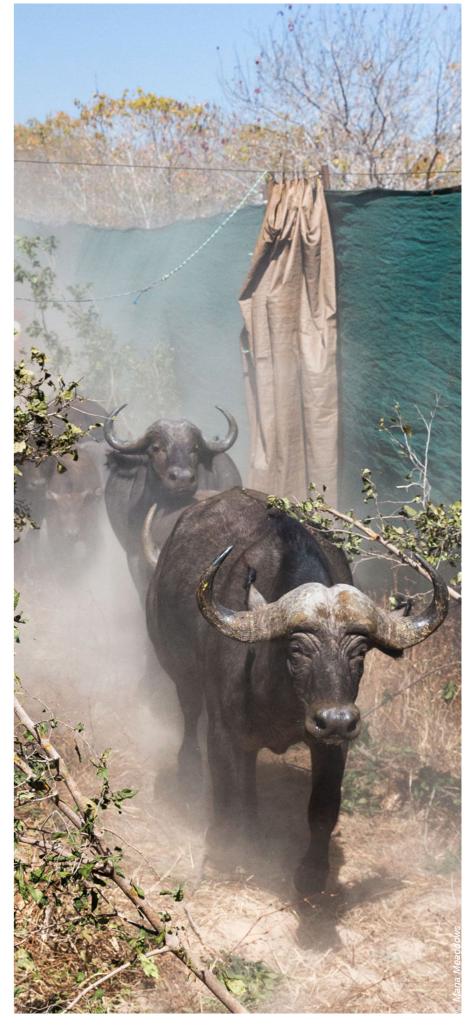
nership between the **Frankfurt Zoological Society** and the Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority, has brought about an incredible recovery in wildlife populations. However, lion numbers remain stubbornly low, possibly due to targeted poaching of lions for their body parts. The LRF supported GCT to closely monitor the lions in the park and use lion locations to guide anti-poaching patrols. These efforts will significantly help prevent the poaching of lions and help their population recover.

### **Securing Mozambique's Largest Lion Population**

Mozambique is home to a number of important lion populations, with the largest population in the Niassa Special Reserve (NSR). The LRF has been supporting the Niassa Carnivore Project to help strengthen the management units (areas of land leased to private companies or NGOs) that occur within the 16,000 sq. mile NSR. Building upon previous grants for NSR, the LRF recently invested an additional \$145,000 to support the management of the 2,300 sq. mile community-owned Chipanje Chetu block, which is directly adjacent to Niassa. This vast stretch of land, if properly secured, has potential to contribute significantly to lion conservation in Mozambique and is another example of the LRF helping to bolster management in under-funded and neglected landscapes before we lose them.



Buffaloes being reintroduced to Nsumbu National Park, Zambia, in an effort to restock key lion prey species.



# THANK YOU FOR YOUR CONTINUED SUPPORT

grantmaking and our careful due diligence, plus our 100% model—where every dollar donated goes directly to the field—makes the LRF one of the most impactful avenues for helping secure the future of lions, their landscapes, and all the biodiversity contained therein.

The achievements the LRF has made over these past five years, including our most recent accomplishments outlined in this report, are only possible thanks to your generous support. Thank you for being our partner in protecting Africa's lions, we are truly grateful.

100% of funds donated to the LRF are channeled to the best projects for conserving prey, and their landscapes lionrecoveryfund.org Lion WCN Recovery **Fund** Wildlife Conservation Network

o far, 2022 has been a busy year for the LRF, and we are only just getting started. Invariably, granting picks up pace as the end of the year approaches, and we have some major investments to look forward to. Now in our fifth year of operation, we continue to find ways to advance lion conservation and improve our efforts. This year we implemented more flexible funding and easier grant applications to make LRF funding more impactful dollar-for-dollar. Feedback from grantees has already shown these improvements make LRF funding worth several times that of typical multi- or bilateral institutional funding. Our innovative