

Safari Experience

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hand. The local people of East Africa are much more involved in the tourism industry. Opportunities to witness Maasai or Samburu tribal living are more common. In Southern Africa it is very difficult to witness Bushmen and Himba people living traditionally.

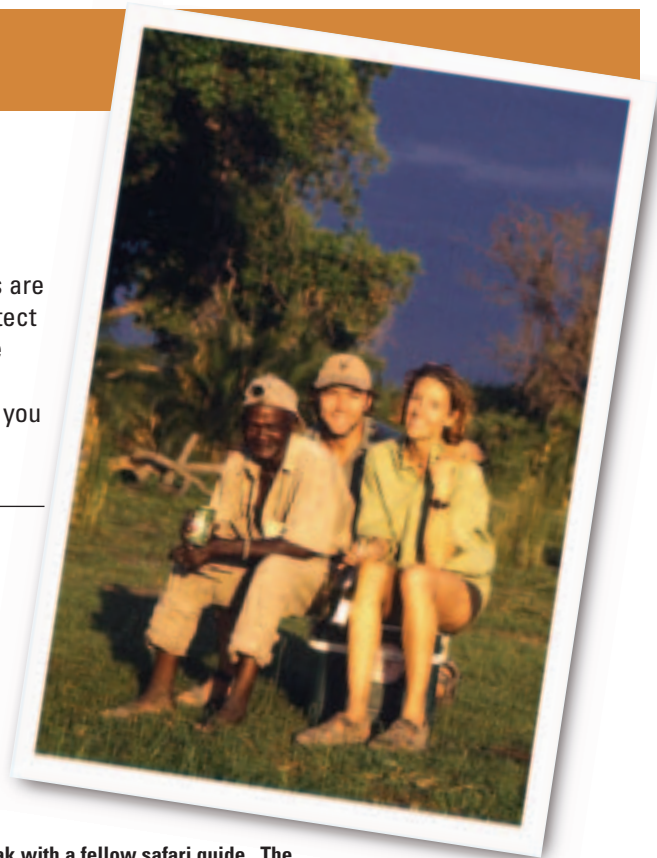
Both regions have a lot to offer.

Although the safari industry began in East Africa and expanded to Southern Africa, today both regions are learning from each other's successes. They are fine-tuning the overall wilderness experience and offering travelers unique opportunities to witness the beauty of the African continent and wildlife.

One final note – as wilderness areas are slowly being destroyed, it will only become more difficult to take advantage of what Africa has to offer. Thankfully,

AWF and other organizations are working to preserve and protect these precious lands and the animals that call them home. The support of members like you makes this critical work possible. ■

If you're considering a safari, please contact Craig Sholley at csholley@awf.org or visit AWF's Safari Planner at www.awf.org/safari. Our next safari is August 28 – September 8, 2004 in Southern Africa.



Cardo and Britt Kleberg take a break with a fellow safari guide. The Klebergs spent over 10 years managing photographic safari lodges and guiding travelers in the Okavango Delta, Botswana. Currently, Cardo serves as an ambassador for AWF.

AWF Protecting Rhinos for Nearly 20 Years

Black Rhino Looks Tough, but is Powerless at the Hands of Man

The African Wildlife Foundation has been committed to rhino conservation for nearly 20 years. A large portion of funding has gone to support black rhino protection and conservation at Ngulia Rhino Sanctuary in Tsavo East National Park, Kenya.

The most recent support to help protect this highly endangered species included communication equipment and \$15,000. AWF President and CEO Patrick Bergin presented these gifts to the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) in January.

The black rhino population in the Tsavo ecosystem in Kenya was estimated at 6,000-8,000 in the 1970s. By 1989, there were no more than 20 remaining. Man is the rhino's primary predator and poaching for horns decimated the population in Kenya and throughout Africa.

This dramatic decline led to the creation of Ngulia Rhino Sanctuary in

1985. The sanctuary started with just three rhinos in an area of less than one square mile. Today, Ngulia is over 38 square miles and has 57 rhinos. More than half were born there.

Today black rhinos are protected primarily in fenced sanctuaries like Ngulia. These small populations hold the future of the species. Only in these areas can they reproduce in relative safety from poachers. Tragically, last May, two KWS rangers were killed in a valiant effort to protect rhinos from poachers.

AWF's continued support helps in several areas, from expanding the sanctuary to accommodate the growing population to providing tools and equipment to help the rangers in their work. AWF also encourages more collaborative efforts among the KWS, local communities, and other



A black rhinoceros mother and her calf.

organizations working in the area. All of these efforts will increase protection for the black rhino, other endangered wildlife, and those who work hard to safeguard them. ■

As an AWF member, your support helps protect the black rhino and other endangered animals in the African Heartlands. Thank you for your continued partnership!