



ANNUAL REPORT

AUGUST 2004 – MARCH 2006



CHEETAH CONSERVATION BOTSWANA

www.cheetahbotswana.com



Evolving over 4 million years ago and able to employ breathtaking acceleration to attain speeds of around 110 km/h, the oldest of the African 'big cats' and the fastest land mammal on Earth is today engaged in a race against extinction. Having suffered a recent population crash which has reduced their number from around 100,000 to just +10,000 individuals, and often relentlessly harassed and antagonized by the big cats and scavengers of Africa's many national parks and reserves, the cheetah is now being outpaced by the runaway human expansion and persecution largely responsible for the loss of approximately 90% of the former global cheetah population in just one century.

COVER PHOTOGRAPH:

Mokolodi Nature Reserve resident, Duma. (Hilton Izzett)

CHEETAH CONSERVATION BOTSWANA is working to preserve the nation's wild cheetah population through monitoring and scientific research, by positive engagement with and active support for rural communities, and through grass-roots education programmes which promote the cheetah as a flagship species for Botswana representing the very spirit of the Kalahari. CCB aims to enable human/predator coexistence by fostering and developing more enlightened attitudes towards predators in young and old alike, with the goal of securing the long-term survival of the cheetah as part of the rich biodiversity of Botswana.



PHOTOGRAPH:
Mokolodi Nature Reserve resident, Duma. (Brian Jones)

CONTENTS



A Reason to Exist	4
Executive Summary	5
Project Status	7
Board of Directors & Project Structure	10
Project Review	14
Financial Reports	30
Supporters & Acknowledgements.....	45





A Reason to Exist

A 1998 estimate of the cheetah population in Botswana put their number at +/-2000 individuals, representing 20% of the total global population and identifying the country as one of the last strongholds for the species. The cheetah's distinctive physiology limits its ability to compete with healthy populations of more powerful predators in reserves and national parks. While inter-predator conflict suppresses cheetah numbers in these protected areas, their otherwise successful occupation of marginal land, with fewer competing predators, is jeopardized by growing conflict with farming communities. Conservation success now hinges upon human attitudes towards predators and long-term survival is, therefore, almost entirely dependant upon the adoption of appropriate conservation practices within rural communities. Cheetah Conservation Botswana (CCB) was established in 2003 to address these issues.

The project is currently based at Mokolodi Nature Reserve, with satellite research camps at Jwana Game Park at Jwaneng and in the Ghanzi farmlands - the satellite locations being chosen due to locally high incidences of predator/livestock conflict. The districts of Botswana have a range of land uses, including commercial farms, tribal lands with cattle-posts and wildlife management areas. Rural communities are reliant upon livestock farming for their livelihoods and the common perception that predators have a negative impact upon community welfare can lead to indiscriminate retaliatory killings. Both cheetah and wild dog are targeted as particular problem animals and the growth of commercial farming is matched by an increase in livestock/predator conflict. The challenge is to improve community perceptions and ensure that retaliatory killings do not jeopardize already threatened

predator populations while, at the same time, protecting rural community welfare. CCB is striving to develop positive working relationships with rural communities. It is important to note that although we encounter perceptions of predators which are very negative, farmers also realize that wildlife is a valuable national resource and they remain interested in discussions relating to policies which will enable coexistence with predators to become more than just a possibility. The Department of Wildlife & National Parks (DWNP) is also exploring ways to improve the present situation and has been encouraging towards the project and its activities. By demonstrating the nature and extent of human/predator conflict in Botswana across government departments, CCB is fostering an integrated approach and aiding in the potential development of new initiatives as part of the DWNP's National Predator Management Strategy.

The long-term fate of the cheetah is, however, likely to be decided by the next generation of farmers, community leaders, department officials or government ministers. To meet the need to generate awareness amongst communities, our education programme now encompasses training workshops for teachers and our locally employed educators and community staff aim to highlight the plight of the cheetah amongst children. CCB is encouraging youngsters to see the cheetah as an important national resource of which they can be proud and in so doing, is elevating its status to that of a flagship species for Botswana.

Cheetah Conservation Botswana has embarked upon the process of generating a necessarily urgent response. Only by engaging constructively with communities who live side-by-side with predators, with initiatives tailored to meet their needs, can we ever hope to foster the attitudes of coexistence that will see cheetahs remain as an essential component in the rich biodiversity of Botswana.

PHOTOGRAPH :

Courtesy of Howard G. Buffet & Thomas D. Mangelsen.

Executive Summary

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mr. Sedia C. Modise



AS CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, I am delighted to present this first Annual Report on the activities and status of Cheetah Conservation Botswana.

The accomplishments presented within this document have been achieved in only a relatively short period of time and are a testament to the hard work of skilled, talented and extremely dedicated colleagues, project staff and volunteers. These individuals share in my belief that cheetahs and other predators are an essential component of this ecologically rich and diverse region of the African continent. I am, therefore, proud to be part of the Cheetah Conservation Botswana team.

In Botswana, we are fortunate in that sufficient habitat remains to sustain, what is currently, the second largest cheetah population of any country in Africa. However, the species is experiencing a continent-wide decline and we are now faced with localized effects and significant challenges as we tackle the difficult issue of human/predator conflict. This is an issue, as we have already witnessed elsewhere in Africa and indeed other regions of the world, which has had a profound and negative impact upon predators and other wildlife.

In support of formal government legislation to protect the cheetah from exploitation and persecution in Botswana, CCB has developed a good working relationship with the Department of Wildlife & National Parks. Because no project of this kind can operate in isolation, we are also proud of the many local and international collaborations we have nurtured. Collaborative working not only provides a Botswana perspective in the important global effort to conserve the wider cheetah population, but it also effectively reinforces our own efforts to conserve the species and other predators here in Botswana.

On behalf of everyone at Cheetah Conservation Botswana, I wish to thank the many organizations and individuals, both locally and internationally, for your outstanding encouragement and support during the period under review in this Annual Report. Special thanks are also due to Mokolodi Nature Reserve, for their assistance in initiating the project and for their ongoing support as CCB continues to grow, develop and achieve successes in the conservation of the unique cheetah.



Sedia C. Modise

Executive Summary

MANAGING DIRECTOR

Rebecca Klein



THIS HAS BEEN AN INCREDIBLE JOURNEY. During the transformation from ideas on paper into something real, we have experienced challenges, excitement and significant progress and it is with great happiness that I now present this Summary for our very first Annual Report.

Cheetah Conservation Botswana is fortunate to benefit from the enthusiastic support of many contributors and donors, who share our vision and who have helped and encouraged us during these formative years. Thanks to you, CCB is now a full participant in the regional and international cheetah conservation effort. We are also grateful of the wide respect that CCB is now earning, both nationally and internationally, as the momentum of our efforts to conserve predators here in Botswana continues to build.

Of course, our constant inspiration is Africa's most threatened large cat – the flagship species for the Kalahari ecosystem. Though the cheetah is now engaged in a race against extinction, it is a race that we believe it can still win. Home to one of the largest remaining populations of free ranging cheetahs, Botswana has a clear focus on wildlife. With a healthy economy, a stable democratic government and a small human population, the country is widely considered to hold one of the keys to the preservation of this species into the long-term future.

Our research activities, which provide a greater understanding of cheetah population status, distribution, spatial and ecological needs, inform the grass-roots community conservation and education programmes at the very heart of our being. Though still a young project, CCB has quickly tried to focus upon conservation activities which can have the most significant impact in stemming predator losses. To achieve this, it is vitally important that we are effective in fostering changes in perception and in attitude towards the predators with which many rural communities share their land. We can only do that if we also examine the problem of human/predator conflict from the viewpoint of different communities and from that of individuals to whom livestock represents much more than a means to secure a livelihood. By presenting practical solutions, coexistence with predators can become a reality.

With your encouragement we have, as you will see in this review of our work so far, quickly begun to make progress. With your continued support, we can now open up a way to the future for the fastest cat on earth.



Rebecca Klein

Project Status

Letter from the Permanent Secretary to the President of Botswana

TELEGRAMS: PULA
TELEPHONE: 3950800
TELEX: 2655 BD



REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
PRIVATE BAG 001
GABORONE

OP 56/1 IX (83)

4 August 2004

Project Coordinator
Cheetah Conservation Botswana
Mokolodi Wildlife Foundation
P O Box 0457
Gaborone

Attention: Rebecca Klein

Dear Madam

CHEETAH CONSERVATION BOTSWANA

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of your project summary and wish to express our sincere appreciation for the conservation project you have endeavoured to do, as with your efforts, the future survival of this species is guaranteed.

Kindly liaise with the Department of Wildlife and National Parks on this issue and please feel free to revert to us for assistance if the need arises.

Thank you and best regards.

Yours faithfully



S.Q. Madisa

FOR/PERMANENT SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT

Project Status
Company Certificate of Incorporation



REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA

FORM 3

CO. 2004/6104

COMPANIES ACT (CHAPTER 42:01)

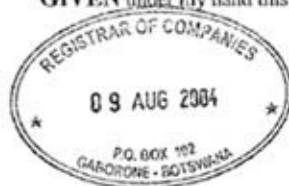
CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION

Pursuant to Section 22(1)

I HEREBY CERTIFY that CHEETAH CONSERVATION BOTSWANA

is this day incorporated under the Companies Act, Chapter 42:01, and the liability of the members is limited.

GIVEN under my hand this 9TH day of AUGUST 2004 at GABORONE.



Registrar of Companies
P.O BOX 102
GABORONE


Acting Registrar of Companies
S.B.T. LESETEDI-KEOTHEPILE



*Board of Directors 2006
& Project Structure*

Board of Directors 2006



Mr. SEDIA C. MODISE
Chairman of the Board of Directors

Sedia Modise is a Wildlife Biologist by training and has held a number of public service positions in a career spanning some thirty years, most notably as Director of Botswana's Department of Wildlife and National Parks. Besides providing leadership in matters relating to the conservation and management of the country's wildlife resources, Sedia has made a significant contribution to the development of environmental education programmes aimed at promoting conservation and awareness of the natural environment. Retiring from public service in

March 2000, Sedia joined the Peace Parks Foundation where his primary responsibility is now to facilitate the establishment and development of Trans Frontier Conservation Areas in the southern African sub region; advocating harmonization of policies, strategies and practices for managing shared natural resources along international boundaries.

Conservation remains an abiding passion for Sedia and it is for this reason that he is not only the Chairperson of Cheetah Conservation Botswana, but also the Patron of Birdlife Botswana and an active board member of both Mokolodi Wildlife Foundation and the Kalahari Conservation Society.



REBECCA KLEIN
Managing Director

Rebecca Klein began her career in wildlife conservation in 1995, following the completion of her zoology degree studies. After volunteering with the British Trust of Conservation Volunteers and taking part in the 1997 Raleigh International expedition to Malaysia, Rebecca became a coordinator at Phang Nga Bay in Thailand, developing fund-raising and environmental education initiatives for their gibbon rehabilitation programme. Following her move to

Botswana and after volunteering her services as a wildlife biologist at Mokolodi Nature Reserve, Rebecca had, by 2003, become the primary organizing and motivating force in the creation of Cheetah Conservation Botswana. An accomplished administrator and fund-raiser, Rebecca is also a central figure in the creation and implementation of the project's community outreach and education initiatives.

Board of Directors 2006



Dr. KYLE GOOD
Organizational Development &
Director of Veterinary Medicine

Kyle Good began her veterinary career in the United States working as a licensed Veterinary Technician and laboratory specialist, before qualifying as a Doctor of Veterinary Medicine. Kyle first arrived in Africa in 1991, studying black rhino at Matopos National Park in Zimbabwe prior to becoming a clinician in Bulawayo and eventually in Victoria Falls. Moving to Botswana in 1999, Kyle volunteered her services to Mokolodi Nature Reserve. A founding director of

Cheetah Conservation Botswana, Kyle not only applies her veterinary experience and expertise to the project's cheetah research activities, but, as an accomplished administrator, has also been instrumental in developing a sound operating framework for the project.



ANN MARIE HOUSER
Director of Field Research & Volunteer Coordinator

Ann Marie Houser came to wildlife conservation following a career as a police officer in the United States'. Obtaining her BSc degree in Wildlife Biology in 1991, Ann Marie has since accumulated considerable experience in the management and conservation of land and marine wildlife and has been actively involved in studies of dolphins in Hawaii, elephants in southern India and wildlife management in Kenya. After working as a Cheetah Care

Technician with the Cheetah Conservation Fund in Namibia and completing training in game capture and as a Field Guide in South Africa, Ann Marie became the Wildlife Rehabilitation Coordinator for Mokolodi Nature Reserve in 2002 before becoming a founding Director of Cheetah Conservation Botswana in 2003. Based at Jwaneng, Ann Marie has achieved considerable success in the project's cheetah monitoring and research activities and also in the operation of the international volunteer programme.

Governing Board of Members 2006



FELIX MONGGAE

Board Member

Felix is the CEO of the Kalahari Conservation Society.



JEANETTA SELIER

Board Member

Jeanetta is an Ecologist at the Mashatu Game Reserve.



HAROLD HESTER

Board Member

Harlod is a retired businessman and the Chairman of Birdlife Botswana.



BRIGID TAYLOR

Board Member

Brigid is an Accountant, with a keen interest in cheetah conservation.



NEIL WHITSON

Board Member

Neil is the current Park Manager of Mokolodi Nature Reserve.



MIKE OLIVIER

Board Member

Mike is a local businessman and the former Park Manager of Mokolodi Nature Reserve.



Dr. GABOTSEWE B. SEKGOROROANE

Board Member

Gabotsewe is a Lecturer in the Biological Sciences faculty of the University of Botswana.

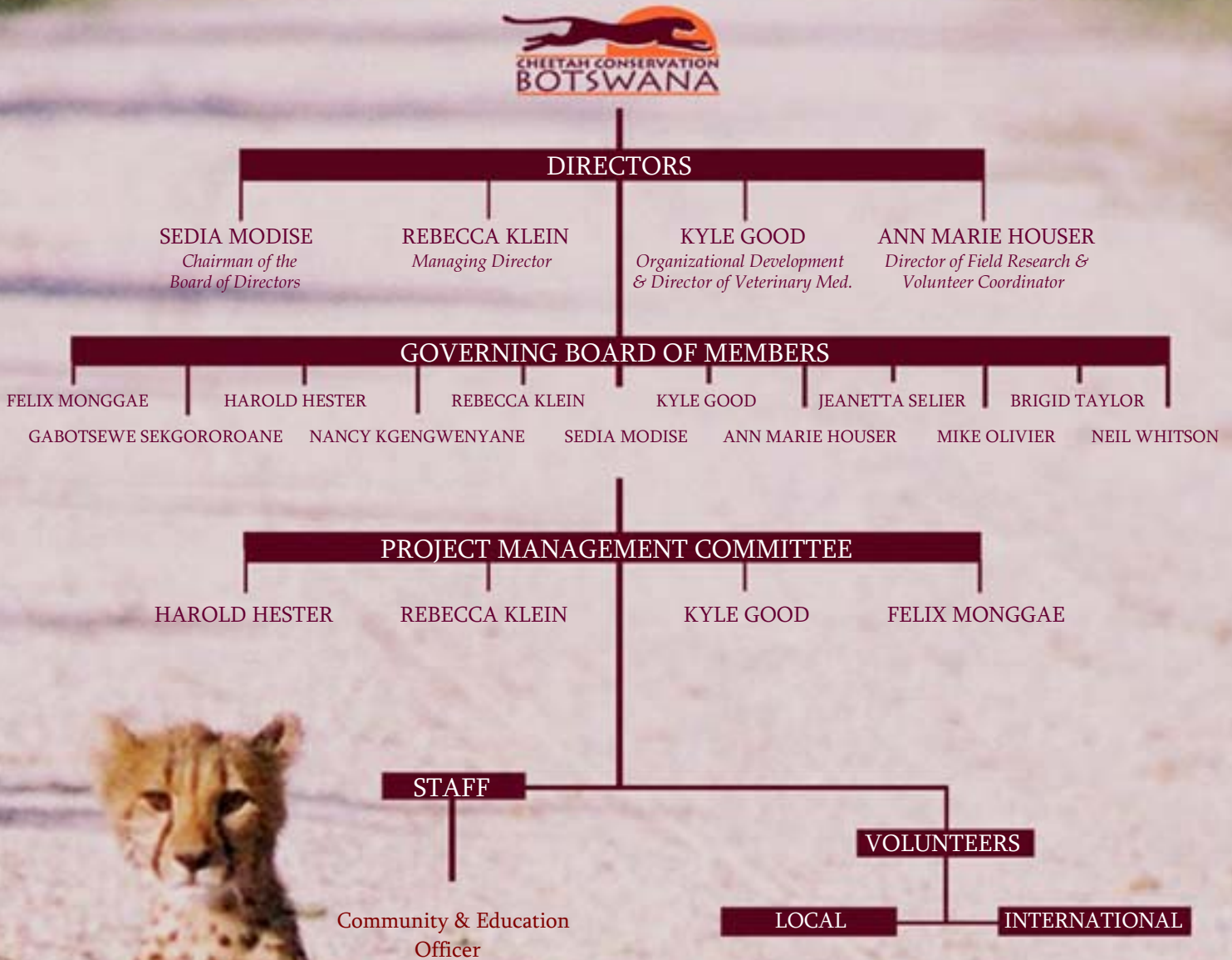


NANCY KGENGWENYANE

Board Member

Nancy is an Environmental Lawyer and the newest member of the Board, joining us in March 2006.

Project Structure 2006





Project Review

PHOTOGRAPH:
Courtesy of Duncan Yearly.

ANNUAL REPORT August 2004 – March 2006



Monitoring & Research

PHOTOGRAPH:
Fitting of a cell phone collar to Nala
at Juwaneng, October 2005.

Monitoring & Research



Following its inception in October of 2003, Cheetah Conservation Botswana embarked upon a status and distribution assessment of the cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*) in Botswana so as to identify the highest priority areas in which to focus measures that would address the issue of livestock/predator conflict. Having established a facility at the Jwana Game Park in Jwaneng, CCB has been conducting a programme of sampling and monitoring of the local cheetah population to gather data on ecology, home ranges, behaviour, disease and genetic status.

This important area of the project's work is, for example, enabling the development of a national cheetah census and will contribute valuable scientific data to the wider international cheetah conservation effort, as well as informing the project's community outreach programmes.

With invaluable support from Debswana, CCB was able to commence a monitoring and research programme as early as October 2003 and quickly achieved consistent success in the capture of local cheetah. Following the capture of a single female with five cubs in October, just one day after setting the trap, what was thought to be a coalition of three females was also caught in November. After sampling, individuals within both groups were fitted with radio collars prior to release, to enable us to begin to build up a picture of cheetah home ranges. By the end of April 2004 it had been established that up to thirty individual cheetahs were utilizing Jwana Game Park, in a transit cycle that suggests the park forms part of much larger territories. As of April 2006, CCB has successfully caught, sampled, tagged and then released a total of 28 cheetahs in the Jwaneng park.

Captured cheetah spend only a very brief time in captivity, usually lasting no more than two days. Traps set in the park are checked regularly each day and once caught, cats are transported relatively short distances to the holding facility. To reduce stress, human activity and noise are kept to a minimum around captive cats, with the necessary direction of operations and communication

during short study periods and their transportation being conducted in hushed tones. Thorough physical examinations, or 'work-ups', normally take place in the morning following the cat's first night at the holding facility. They are conducted at a pace which enables us to gather all the necessary data and samples, and allows for the fitting of a collar if required, but which does not require the cheetah to be anaesthetized for a prolonged period of time.



After the work-up, cats recover within the confines of the same large carrying box (or 'squeeze box') in which they were anaesthetized and first moved to the examination area, before being released into the holding enclosure. Following an

PHOTOGRAPHS: Top; *Cheetah teeth examination, Jwaneng October 2005.* Below Right; *Ann Marie, Rebecca and Kyle, cheetah work-up Jwaneng 2004.*

Monitoring & Research



assessment of their condition, they are then released back into the park that evening or the following morning.

The traditional method of ground radio tracking collared wildlife still provides valuable information but also has its inherent limitations. The wide-ranging nature of cheetahs means that it can be difficult for the project to maintain contact with individual cats wearing radio-collars beyond park boundaries. In an effort to overcome this, and with generous support from The Howard G. Buffet Foundation, the project obtained an ultralight aircraft in September 2004 from Rainbow Aircraft in South Africa. Piloted by Ann Marie, the aircraft provides the capability to track collared cheetah across significantly larger areas than was previously possible. As a technological advancement to VHF radio collars and in addition to the ultralight, CCB also began utilizing 'cell phone' collars in 2005. Cell phone technology offers extremely accurate location data, transmitted at prescribed times of the day as GPS coordinates, by SMS messages to designated mobile phones. These collars are also capable of storing data in the event of failed transmission, should, for example, the cat wander out of cell phone range. The most recent recipient of a cell' collar was a pregnant female cheetah, caught by Ann Marie and her team of volunteers at Jwaneng in October and known to the project as Nala. The collar has been consistent in supplying up-to-date

information about her ranging behaviour, allowing us to 'see' her return to the park in December where, given the GPS data received, it is presumed she gave birth. The first visual sighting of Nala came well into this year – accompanied by three cubs!



The ability of all these resources to deliver valuable information and positive results is, however, equally matched by their effectiveness in delivering the less positive and in demonstrating the cheetah's plight here. In May 2005, using the ultralight aircraft, we were able to locate signals from two collars worn by our second female, with five cubs, and by one member of a male coalition of three cats. Sadly, the collars were eventually found cut from the cats and discarded in the bush. The sinking realisation that the cats had been killed by persons unknown acted as a stark and sobering reminder as to the many challenges we are striving to meet with our efforts, in Monitoring & Research, Community Outreach and also via our Education Programme.

PHOTOGRAPHS: Top Left; *Ann Marie cheetah release, Jwaneng 2004.* Top Right; *group of 7 cheetah, Jwaneng 2004.* Below Right; *project aircraft, Jwaneng 2004.*

Monitoring & Research



During February 2005, three orphaned cheetah cubs were rescued in the Ghanzi farmlands. The male cub was approximately 6 months old when collected by CCB from the local Department of Wildlife & National Parks (DWNP) office, after he was first discovered in illegal captivity and chained by the neck. The two females, 3 months younger than the male, lost their mother after she had been run-down by a vehicle and were brought to Ghanzi in January 2005, prior to a serious deterioration in

their condition and their subsequent transfer to Jwaneng. CCB and the cubs, Decu, Gracie and Alice, are now one year into a rehabilitation process which will, we hope and for the first time in Botswana, bring them up to a level of self-sufficiency that will enable their release back into their natural environment.

Upon his transfer into the care of CCB, Decu was taken to Mokolodi Nature Reserve to undergo a thorough examination and to recuperate from the effects of stress. The two sibling females, Gracie and Alice, had succumbed to an unknown disease and required intensive treatment at Jwaneng. Though tests were able to confirm that neither was suffering from any of the more common fatal feline viruses, such as feline panleukopenia or coronavirus, the combined effects of vomiting, diarrhoea and stress seemed a serious threat to their survival.

Thankfully, by June 2005, all three cubs had gained some weight and condition. With an eye on their future, given their ages and that these particular individuals may, together, stand a better chance during the rehabilitation process, Decu was moved to Jwaneng and a decision was made to attempt to bond him with the females to form a sibling group – which has proved successful. Housed in a 40m x 20m holding pen, the cubs have continued to make steady progress since their initial ordeal. They have retained their instinctive



PHOTOGRAPHS: Top: *Decu, Gracie and Alice at Jwaneng January 2006 (Anna Mills).* Above Right: *Gracie and Alice April 2005.* Below Right: *Decu at Mokolodi, May 2005.*

Monitoring & Research



fear of humans and though they are habituated, they are not approachable. Debswana personnel and members of the local community have been permitted to visit in very limited numbers on a once or twice weekly basis (usually during feeding time). By allowing occasional visits, the project has been able to improve local knowledge and perceptions about predators and has benefited from local donations to purchase food for the cubs.

As we publish our first Annual Report, the cubs are about to embark upon the next stage in their development with a planned move to the Tuli Block, in the eastern part of Botswana. Currently, there is no reason to believe that they will not do well as they, first, learn to catch game for the first time, before consideration is given to their eventual release into a 9000 hectare reserve.



PHOTOGRAPHS: Top & Above Right; Alice and Gracie October 2005(Stephen Roth). Below Right; Cubs in March 2006 (Jutta Wellmann).





Decu, Alice & Gracie
March 2006



ANNUAL REPORT August 2004 – March 2006

PHOTOGRAPHS: Philippe Monnier.



Community Outreach & Education

Community Outreach & Education



We could not hope to achieve success in our efforts to foster the conservation of the cheetah (and indeed other predators in Botswana) without positive and constructive engagement with local communities. Agricultural and livestock farming interests continue to consume wildlife habitat across Africa and predator attacks on livestock, or their perceived threat, have resulted in conflict on a scale which now identifies human persecution as the primary extinction threat to the cheetah. While loud enough to generate wide-ranging concern and to mobilise international

conservation efforts, the extinction warning remains barely audible, is little understood or is sometimes completely ignored by many of the local communities where the cheetah's fate will eventually be decided. As a result, CCB's primary focus is in the continuing development of contacts and working relationships with people in the very communities that currently regard predators as pests, of no value and which are seen as a direct threat to their livelihoods.

Though the government of Botswana has responded to the cheetah's current status and its appearance in Appendix 1 of the Convention for International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), by prohibiting the killing of cheetah for any reason, the legislation is proving almost impossible to enforce. If Botswana is to remain a stronghold for the species, then our challenge is to effectively promote the wide scale introduction of alternative predator control methods - particularly measures that can temper the will or remove the need for the use of lethal force against predators.

To fully understand the direct effects that predators can have upon rural farming communities, CCB soon initiated a programme of community visits, surveys and discussions with individual farmers and farming groups. Through these discussions with a cross section of traditional communal and modern commercial farm communities, CCB has discovered a whole range of perceptions and predator conflict issues. By developing an understanding of the problem from their differing viewpoints,

CCB has been tailoring its responses around the communities' levels of predator understanding, the control measures they currently have in place and what additional measures and level of assistance might be required to meet their individual priorities and circumstances.

The project has, so far, been focusing upon the communities of the Southern District and Southern Wildlife Management areas of Botswana, areas which, from both DWNP reports and the results of CCB surveys, appear to experience locally elevated levels of complaint and conflict relating to both cheetah and wild dog. During the period under review in this Annual Report and in conjunction with the gathering of baseline information from individual farmers and communities, CCB has attended a number of organised events to raise awareness and to foster good working relationships between ourselves and the community. These have included regular attendance at farm association meetings and livestock auctions in the Southern District, and events such as the

PHOTOGRAPH:: *Employed goat herders, Jwaneng 2004.*

Community Outreach & Education



Kalahari Game Festival in the Ghanzi farmlands and the Kgale Agricultural show, in Gaborone.

The project's first community workshop was held in Jwaneng in February 2005. Of the 55 attendees, which included officials from the DWNP and Animal Health & Production, 40 were local livestock farmers. Sponsored by Debswana, the workshop thoroughly explored the predator/livestock conflict issue and potential solutions, and featured presentations by representatives from the Cheetah Conservation Fund in Namibia, Khutse based Leopard Ecology & Conservation, the Makgadikgadi Pans Brown Hyena Project and by the President of the Botswana Veterinary Association. In March 2006, the success of our Jwaneng event was followed by that of another workshop in Francistown, presented jointly by CCB and Leopard Ecology & Conservation for the benefit of officers from the DWNP. Workshops such as these are key events for CCB, as are our mobile community workshops, which take education into communities throughout the Southern District. Having begun to stage these activities in collaboration with the DWNP, positive associations and good working relationships with those directly affected by predator/livestock conflict and also with those fellow conservation projects equally determined to highlight and address the issue, have followed.



PHOTOGRAPHS: Top Left; *cattle auction*. Top Right; *grazing cattle, communal farm*. Above Right; *CCB stand at Jwaneng farmers meeting, November 2005 (Rebecca Klein)*. Below Right; *Farmers workshop, Jwaneng March 2005 (Rebecca Klein)*.

Community Outreach & Education



Surveys and the increased distribution of predator information have started the process of communication and confidence building between CCB and rural communities. The majority have requested further information and expressed interest in conducting community trials of specific methods of non-lethal predator control that will effectively protect their livestock. These measures are often as simple as basic livestock management, such as effective boma or kraal construction; how to install swing gates in fence lines – which dissuade warthogs from digging holes that often also allow predators to gain access to otherwise securely fenced properties – or the potential use of guard animals such as dogs or donkeys. In addition, CCB has now also begun the process of establishing a ‘demonstration farm’, which will enable the project to test the suitability of specific livestock protection techniques and provide the opportunity for community representatives to see these methods (particularly the use of livestock guarding dogs) being put into practice for themselves. CCB also believes that economic incentives are an important aspect of improving

tolerance. As the future of wide-ranging predators such as cheetah and wild dog may well be decided by the farming community, we see the pursuit and development of these initiatives as an essential component of our broad conservation programme. To that end and together with the Khutse Leopard Trust, the project has initiated discussions with the Botswana Cattle Producers Association to develop ‘Predator Friendly Beef’, an initiative to provide a market-driven incentive that would see certified and monitored practitioners of non-lethal predator control being paid a premium for their meat. Looking ahead to the longer-term, we have also recently begun to explore the development of new initiatives within our community programme. These include exploring the promotion of local crafts and sustainable, eco-friendly, veld products that could be produced on Botswana farmlands and endorsed as ‘Predator Friendly’.

PHOTOGRAPHS: Top; CCB staff discuss predator issues with farmers in Jwaneng and Ghanzi. Right; protective enclosure for goats at a community in the Southern District.



Community Outreach & Education



In 2005, CCB also established a collaborative project with a well known local traditional dance and theatre company, Lobone Creations, to develop a musical theatre production and DVD highlighting the consequences of human/predator conflict. The staging of this new theatre and media production, entitled *'The Spirit of the Kalahari – sharing the land with predators'*, is designed to reach into and unite communities across the country, with distinctive and memorable performances of traditional dance and music. The collaboration with Lobone Creations is an exciting development for Cheetah Conservation Botswana and we believe that, given the particular abilities of artistic performances to engage with the human soul, *'Spirit of the Kalahari'* will soon play an important and mutually beneficial role in both

our community outreach and education programmes.

It is, of course, important to underpin our grass-roots programmes by nurturing collaborative working and international associations with fellow cheetah conservation NGO's and by raising awareness about the plight of the cheetah beyond the borders of Botswana. During the period under review in this Annual Report, CCB has increasingly become part of the wider effort to explore the threat to the cheetah and to develop responses which can be applied locally. As a participating member of the Global Cheetah Forum, CCB representatives have attended events held in South Africa, Tanzania and most recently, at the facilities of the Cheetah Conservation Fund in Namibia.

PHOTOGRAPHS : Top; *Livestock guarding animals, such as these dogs, play a vital role in deterring predator attacks. Right; Rebecca conducting a survey with a communal farmer in the Southern District of Botswana.*



Community Outreach & Education



In concert with our farming community initiatives, Cheetah Conservation Botswana has reinforced its efforts to stem cheetah losses and achieve a sustainable recovery by establishing a comprehensive education programme for children of all age groups. The very future of the cheetah hangs upon the projects ability to foster more enlightened attitudes towards the cheetah and other predators, and our ability to achieve success in addressing age old, often deeply held, misconceptions passed down through many generations to future farmers and decision makers. Developing awareness about the animals' plight in schools and clubs, upwards from the earliest age groups, CCB has continued to develop a range of interactive presentations to highlight the cheetah's role and its importance to the local ecosystem. While placing the species in context with other predators, the programme aims to instil a sense of worth and pride in the cheetah as well as in Botswana's other wildlife resources.

The development of educational materials and resources suitable for use in Botswana has continued, aided by CCF, Cheetah Outreach, The DeWildt Cheetah & Wildlife Trust and most recently, The Angel Fund. Predator



PHOTOGRAPHS: Top; *Local Community & Education Officer, Thabo Mokokonyane, with a class and (Top Right) with Mokolodi cheetah, Letoatse.*

Above Right : *Local volunteer, Modiegi Bakane, inspiring local children as part of CCB's education programme.*

Community Outreach & Education



talks have proved extremely popular with Schools and in partnership with Mokolodi Nature Reserve, a Predator Playground has been established at the reserve's Education Centre - which hosts visits by some 12,000 school children from across Botswana every year. By the start of 2006, CCB educators had visited over 20 schools in Gaborone and Jwaneng, and by March the project had staged the first in a new programme of Teacher Training Workshops, held at Mokolodi Nature Reserve. Unless cheetah losses are immediately stemmed across the country, then there is every reason to assume that the decisions made by the children of today upon reaching adulthood, will have an even greater bearing upon predator numbers than the decisions currently being made by their parents - be they farmers, community leaders, department officials or government ministers.



PHOTOGRAPHS: Top Left; Teachers participating at the Training Workshop held at Mokolodi during March 2006 and (Right) posing with CCB and Cheetah Outreach organizers.

Centre Right; Participants at the meeting of the Global Cheetah Forum, held at the facilities of CCF in Namibia, in December 2005, including Rebecca, Kyle and Ann Marie.

Right; Performers from Lobone Creations, with whom the project is collaborating in the production of 'Spirit of the Kalahari', an educational DVD illustrating the benefits of co-existence with predators. (Courtesy of Lobone Creations)







Financial Reports

PHOTOGRAPH: Decu. (Philippe Monnier)

ANNUAL REPORT August 2004 – March 2006

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for

the Twenty Month Period
Ended 31 March 2006

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Company Information	31
Directors Report	32
Auditors' Report	33
Income Statement	34
Balance Sheet	35
Cash Flow Statement	36
Statement of Changes in Equity	36
Accounting Policies	37-39
Notes to the Annual Financial Statements	40-42
 <i>The following schedule does not form part of the audited financial statement and is presented solely for the information of members:</i>	
Detailed Income & Expenditure Statement	43



Company Information
for the Twenty Month Period Ended 31 March 2006

Country of Incorporation & Domicile:	Botswana
Company Registration Number:	CO 2004/6104
Date of Incorporation:	09 August 2004
Nature of Business:	To conserve Botswana's cheetah population and other related predators
Board of Directors:	Mr. Sedia Modise <i>Chairman & Non-executive Director</i> Dr. Kyle Good <i>Executive Director</i> Ms. Rebecca Klein <i>Executive Director</i> Ms. Ann Marie Houser <i>Executive Director</i>
Board of Members	Mr. Harold Hester Dr. Gabotsewe B. Sekgororoane Ms. Brigid Taylor Mr. Neil Whitson Mr. Felix Monggae Ms. Jeanetta Selier Mr. Mike Olivier Ms. Nancy Kgengwenyane
Address:	Mokolodi Nature Reserve Private Bag 0457 Gaborone Botswana
Registered Office:	Plot 213 Independence Avenue & Moremi Road Gaborone Botswana
Bankers:	First National Bank of Botswana Limited Gaborone Botswana
Company Secretary:	Accord Business Developments (Pty) Limited Private Bag 00352 Gaborone Botswana
Independent Auditors:	IAMS Dayani SriDaran & Co Certified Public Accountants Plot 766, Ikageng Way P.O. Box 1874 Gaborone Botswana

Directors' Report For the Twenty Month Period Ended 31 March 2006

The Board of Directors take pleasure in submitting the report and accounts for the twenty month period ended 31 March 2006.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements & Annual Report

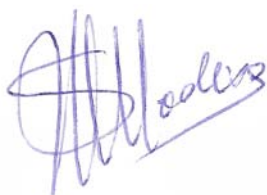
In preparing the accompanying financial statements, International Financial Reporting Standards have been used and applied consistently, and reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates have been made. The financial statements also comply with the requirements of the Botswana Companies Act. The financial statements incorporate full and responsible disclosure in line with the stated philosophy of the organization.

These financial statements are prepared on the basis that the company will be a going concern for the foreseeable future. In light of the current financial position, the directors are satisfied that Cheetah Conservation Botswana (Limited by Guarantee) is a going concern and have adopted the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements. The company's external auditors, IAMS Dayani SriDaran & Company, have audited the financial statements and their report appears on page 33. The directors of Cheetah Conservation Botswana believe that all representations made to the independent auditors, during the audit, are valid and appropriate.

The Board recognizes and acknowledges its responsibility for the company's systems of internal financial controls. Cheetah Conservation Botswana's policies on business conduct, which cover ethical behaviour, compliance with legislation and sound accounting practice, underpin the company's internal financial control process.

Approval of Financial Statements

The annual financial statements of the company, which appear on pages 34 to 42, were approved by the Board of Directors and are signed on its behalf by:



Sedia C. Modise
Director
26 July 2006



Dr. Kyle Good
Director
26 July 2006



IAMS Dayani SriDaran & Co

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

766, TATI ROAD
OFF IKENENG WAY
P.O.Box 1874
GABORONE
BOTSWANA

**Report of the Independent Auditors
to the Members of Cheetah Conservation Botswana (Limited by Guarantee)**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Cheetah Conservation Botswana (Limited by Guarantee), as set out on pages 35 to 42 for the twenty month period ended 31 March 2006. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's directors. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Botswana Companies Act (CAP 42:01) and International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates by the management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We have examined the books, accounts and vouchers of the Company to the extent we considered necessary and have obtained all the information and explanations, which we required. We have satisfied ourselves as to the existence of the securities. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In common with similar organizations it is not feasible for the Company to institute accounting controls over cash collection from donations prior to the initial entry of the collection in the accounting records. Accordingly, it was impractical for us to extend our examinations beyond the receipts actually recorded and the estimates in kind valuations provided.

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting practices applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that support will be available from donors. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent on the necessary support being made available to the Company through donations.

Qualified audit opinion

In our opinion:

- the Company has kept proper books of account with which the financial statements are in agreement; and,
- except for the effects on the financial statements, if any, of the matters referred to in the preceding paragraph, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as of 31 March 2006, and of the results of its operations and its cash flows for the twenty month period then ended, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the manner required by the Companies Act (CAP 42:01).

Non-compliance with the Companies Act

This financial statement is prepared for a twenty month period since incorporation. The Botswana Companies Act (CAP 42:01) requires that, the first set of financial statements be prepared for eighteen months since incorporation. To this extent, the Company has not complied with the provisions relating to the Companies Act.

Gaborone
26 July 2006

Certified Public Accountants

Partners

K. R. SriDaran FCPA, ACA – D. SriDaran FCPA, FCCA

Income Statement
for the twenty month period ended 31 March 2006

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2006</u> (Pula)
Income	1	1,632,893
Other income		148,806
Administrative expenses		<u>(920,150)</u>
Surplus before taxation	2	861,549
Taxation	3	<u>(730)</u>
Net surplus after taxation for the period		<u>860,819</u>

Balance Sheet
as at 31 March 2006

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2006</u> (Pula)
<u>ASSETS</u>		
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Plant and equipment	4	<u>528,643</u>
Total non-current assets		<u>528,643</u>
CURRENT ASSETS		
Trade and other receivables	5	22,854
Cash and cash equivalents	7.b	<u>949,331</u>
Total current assets		<u>972,185</u>
Total assets		<u>1,500,828</u>
 <u>EQUITY & LIABILITIES</u>		
EQUITY		
Capital grants		307,381
Accumulated funds		<u>1,143,021</u>
Total equity		<u>1,450,402</u>
 CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Trade and other payables	6	49,696
Taxation payable		<u>730</u>
Total current liabilities		<u>50,426</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>1,500,828</u>

Cash Flow Statement
for the twenty month period ended 31 March 2006

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2006</u> (Pula)
CASH FLOW GENERATED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES		941,365
Net cash generated by operations	7.a	922,772
Interest received	2	18,593
CASH FLOW UTILISED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(598,549)
Acquisition of plant and equipment		(598,549)
CASH FLOW GENERATED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES		606,516
Capital grant received		341,326
Surplus funds received from Mokolodi Nature Reserve		265,190
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD	7.b	<u>949,331</u>

Statement of Changes in Equity
for the twenty month period ended 31 March 2006

	Note	Accumulated funds (Pula)	Capital grants (Pula)	TOTAL
Changes in equity				
Surplus for the period ended 31 March 2006		860,819	-	860,819
Grant received during period		-	341,326	341,326
Amortisation of grant		-	(33,945)	(33,945)
Surplus fund from Mokolodi Nature Reserve	10	282,202	-	282,202
Balance at 31 March 2006		<u>1,143,021</u>	<u>307,381</u>	<u>1,450,402</u>

Accounting Policies
for the twenty month period ended 31 March 2006

Presentation of financial statements

These financial statements are presented in Pula, the currency of Botswana.

The annual financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis, using the historical cost convention as modified by the re-statement of certain financial instruments of fair value, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards, and incorporate the following principle accounting policies.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards, requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based upon managements' best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may ultimately differ from the estimates.

The principle accounting policies adopted are set out below:

Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises of campaign income, grant funding, donations and volunteers contributions.

Grants from funding partners and donations are recognised in the income statement in the period in which they are receivable, but taking into account uncertainties in collection of these incomes.

Interest income is accrued on a timely basis by reference to the principal outstanding and the interest rate applicable.

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are included at cost. Cost includes all costs directly attributable to bringing the assets up to working condition for their current intended use.

Depreciation is recorded by a charge to income, computed on a straight line basis, to write off the cost of the assets over their expected useful lives. The expected useful lives are as follows:

Aircraft	500 hours
Motor vehicles	4 years
Office and other equipment	6 - 7 years

Plant and equipment are periodically reviewed for impairment.

The gain or loss arising from the disposal or retirement of an asset is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the income statement.

Repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred. The cost of major renovations is included in the carrying amount of the asset, when it is probable the future economic benefit in excess of the originally assessed standard of performance of the existing asset, will flow to the Company. Major renovations are depreciated over the remaining useful life of the related asset.

(continued on Page 38)

Impairment

Plant, equipment and other non-current assets, are reviewed for impairment losses whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of an asset's net selling price and the value in use. For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest level for which there are separately identifiable cash flows.

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and deposits held at banks, net of banking overdrafts. In the balance sheet, bank overdrafts are included under current liabilities.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in currencies other than Botswana Pula are initially recorded at rates of exchange ruling on the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in such currencies are translated into Pula at the rates approximating those at the balance sheet date.

Profits and losses arising on exchange are dealt with in the income statement.

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are carried at their original amount less an estimate made for specific doubtful receivables, based upon a review of all outstanding amounts at the year end. Bad debts are written off during the year in which they are identified. Other receivables arise in the normal course of activities and are stated at lower of cost and net realisable value.

Current taxation

In terms of the Income Tax Act (Chapter 52:01) and subsequent amendments, the Company will be subject to income tax.

Taxation is provided in the financial statements using the gross method of taxation. Current taxation is charged on the net income of the year, after taking into account income and expenditure that is not subject to taxation, and capital allowances on plant and equipment.

Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer, substantially, all the risk and rewards of ownership to the lease holder. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to income on a straight line basis, over the term of the relevant lease.

Retirement benefits

The Company has no pension fund arrangements for its employees.

(continued on Page 39)

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, or a reliable estimate of the amount of obligation can be made.

Share capital

The Company is limited by members guarantee, and as such there is no share capital (see Note 13).

Financial instruments

Financial instruments carried in the balance sheet consist of trade and other receivables, cash, bank balances, investments, trade and other payables or financial liabilities resulting from normal business transactions.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized in the balance sheet when the company has become a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial instruments are initially measured at cost and re-measured at subsequent reporting dates, as set out below:

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are carried at original amounts less provisions made for impairment of these receivables. A provision for impairment is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will be unable to collect amounts due, according to the original terms of the receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount, being the present value of expected cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest for similar borrowers.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are measured at fair value, based upon the relevant exchange rates at the balance sheet date.

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are stated at their nominal values.

Impairment of financial assets

At each balance sheet date, an assessment is made of whether there is any objective evidence of impairment of financial assets. If there is any evidence, then the recoverable amount is estimated and an impairment loss (referred to as fair value adjustment) is then recognised in accordance with International Accounting Standard No.36.

Gains and losses on subsequent measurements

Gains and losses from a change in fair value of the financial instruments, which are not part of the hedging relationship, are included in net profit or loss in the period in which the changes arise.

Related party transaction

Related parties comprise of directors of the Company and companies with a common ownership and/or directors. Transactions with related parties are in the normal course of business and on an arms length basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the twenty month period ended 31 March 2006

	<u>2006</u>
	(Pula)
1. INCOME	
Income comprises of campaign income, promotional sales, international volunteers programme, grant funding and donor income	<u>1,632,893</u>
2. SURPLUS BEFORE TAXATION	
Surplus before taxation is arrived at after taking into account the following:	
Other income	
Exchange gain on translation of foreign currencies	130,213
Interest received on call deposits	<u>18,593</u>
	<u>148,806</u>
Administrative expenses	
Depreciation	69,906
Executive directors remuneration	298,879
Expensed equipment	39,073
Fuel expenses	105,283
Insurance	72,034
Repairs and maintenance	54,648
Research expenses	25,376
Subsistence and other staff costs	49,677
Supplies	31,179
Telephone, fax and postage	41,191
Travel and entertainment	32,761
Wages	71,905
Other administrative expenses	<u>28,273</u>
	<u>920,150</u>
3. TAXATION	
Taxation charges for the period	
Basic rate tax @ 15%	438
Additional taxation @ 10%	<u>292</u>
Taxation expenses charged for the period	<u>730</u>
The tax on income differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the basic tax rate of 25% as follows:	
Tax Reconciliation	
Surplus before taxation for the period	<u>861,549</u>
Tax calculated @ 25%	215,387
Expenses not deducted for tax purposes	230,037
Income not subject to tax	<u>(44,694)</u>
Taxation expense for the period	<u>730</u>

(continued on Page 41)

4. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Period ended 31 March 2006

	<u>Aircraft</u>	<u>Motor vehicles</u>	<u>Office and other equip.</u>	<u>2006 Total Pula</u>
Cost	251,220	227,909	119,420	598,549
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(18,763)</u>	<u>(28,361)</u>	<u>(22,782)</u>	<u>(69,906)</u>
Net carrying value	<u>232,457</u>	<u>199,548</u>	<u>96,638</u>	<u>528,643</u>

Reconciled as follows:

Additions	251,220	227,909	119,420	598,549
Depreciation charge	<u>(18,763)</u>	<u>(28,361)</u>	<u>(22,782)</u>	<u>(69,906)</u>
Net carrying value; period end	<u>232,457</u>	<u>199,548</u>	<u>96,638</u>	<u>528,643</u>

5. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Trade receivables (see Note 10)	17,012
Other receivables and prepayments	<u>5,842</u>
Trade and other receivables at end of period	<u>22,854</u>

Trade receivables attract interest of 8% per annum.

6. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Trade payables	30,174
Other payables	<u>19,522</u>
Trade and other payables at end of period	<u>49,696</u>

7. NOTES TO THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT

7.a Reconciliation of net surplus before tax to cash generated by operations

Surplus for the period before taxation	861,549
---	----------------

Adjustment for:

Depreciation	69,906
Amortisation of capital grant	(33,945)
Interest received	<u>(18,593)</u>
	<u>17,368</u>

Operating surplus before working capital changes	878,918
---	----------------

Increase in trade and other receivables	(5,842)
---	---------

Increase in trade and other payables	<u>49,696</u>
--------------------------------------	---------------

Net cash generated by operations	<u>922,772</u>
---	-----------------------

7.b Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents

Bank and cash balances	<u>949,331</u>
------------------------	----------------

Cash and cash equivalent per cash flow statement	<u>949,331</u>
---	-----------------------

8. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Exposure to interest rate, currency and credit risk arises in the normal course of the Company's business.

(continued on Page 42)

Currency risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk (US Dollar : Pula and South African Rand : Pula) through the US Dollar and South African Rand call accounts it maintains. As at the 31st March 2006, the balance on the US Dollar and South African Rand call accounts amounted to P932,824 and P1,962 respectively.

Interest rate risk

Financial instruments that are sensitive to interest rate risk are cash and cash equivalents. Interest rates applicable to these instruments fluctuate with movements in the prime interest rate and are comparable with rates currently available in the market.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that donors might not be able to donate further funding. To manage this risk the Company periodically assesses its financial viability and alternative methods of fund-raising.

Fair value risk

The carrying value of financial instruments reported in the financial statements approximate their values due to their short maturity periods. These financial instruments are held in the ordinary course of activities.

9. SEGMENTAL REPORTING

The company's activities are concentrated in the segment of conserving the cheetah population and other related predators within the geographical region of Botswana. Segmental information is not, therefore, considered necessary.

10. OPERATIONS PRIOR TO INCORPORATION

The company (limited by guarantee) was incorporated on the 9 August 2004. This is the first set of financial statements covering the period from August 2004 to March 2006; hence there are no comparative figures. Prior to incorporation, the functions of Cheetah Conservation Botswana were carried out in collaboration with Mokolodi Nature Reserve (since November 2002). Accumulated surplus funds from the operations prior to the date of incorporation amounted to P282,202 and are being transferred to the Company by Mokolodi Nature Reserve in tranches.

At the balance sheet date of 31 March 2006, the amount due from Mokolodi Nature Reserve amounted to P21,896, comprising of the principle amount of P17,012 and interest accrued of P4,884. As of 1 December 2004, the outstanding balance attracts interest at the rate of 8% per annum.

11. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

Other than facts and developments in these financial statements, there have been no material changes in the affairs or financial position of the Company between the period end and the date of approval of these financial statements.

12. COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

As a Company Limited by Guarantee, the liabilities of its members are limited. Every member of the association undertakes to contribute to the assets of the association in the event of the same being wound up while he/she is a member, or within one year after he/she ceases to be a member, for payment of debts and liabilities of the association contracted before he/she ceases to be a member, for charges and expenses of winding up and for the adjustment of the right of contributories amongst themselves, up to sum of Pula 100.

If, upon the winding up or dissolution of the association, any remaining assets after the satisfaction of all its debts and liabilities, shall be given or transferred to some other institution or institutions having objects similar to the objects of the association, to be determined by the members.

Detailed Income Statement
for the twenty month period ended 31 March 2006

	<u>2006</u> (Pula)
INCOME	1,632,893
Campaign income	927,792
Promotional sales	6,045
Restricted grant income	293,937
Donations	177,643
International volunteers programmes	227,477
OTHER INCOME	148,806
Currency exchange gain	130,213
Interest received	18,593
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	(920,150)
Bank charges	6,936
Books and publications	840
Consumables	12,287
Depreciation	69,906
Less: amortisation of capital grants	(33,945)
Executive directors remuneration	298,879
Electricity and water	100
Expensed equipment	39,073
Fuel expenses	105,283
Insurance	72,034
Licenses and permits	3,334
Printing and stationary	7,730
Professional fees	5,273
Programme expenses	25,683
Repairs and maintenance	54,648
Research expenses	25,376
Subsistence and other staff costs	49,677
Supplies	31,179
Telephone, fax and postal expenses	41,191
Travel and entertainment	32,761
Wages	71,905
NET SURPLUS BEFORE TAXATION	<u>861,549</u>

The Detailed Income Statement does not form part of the financial statements
covered by the audit opinion on Page 33



Supporters & Acknowledgments

PHOTOGRAPH: (Philippe Monnier).

Our efforts to conserve the cheetah and to support other predators in Botswana could not possibly succeed without the help and contributions from our many donors, supporters and volunteers. We therefore wish to extend our sincere appreciation and warmest thanks to everyone, both here in Botswana and around the world, who has provided invaluable guidance, practical assistance and financial support to the project.

Our heartfelt thanks go to;

DONOR/SUPPORTER ORGANIZATIONS

The Howard G. Buffet Foundation

Wildlife Conservation Network (WCN)
 UNDP Global Environment Facility
 Mokolodi Nature Reserve
 The American Zoological Association
 The Cheetah Conservation Fund
 Cheetah Outreach
 The DeWilt Cheetah & Wildlife Trust
 The WILD Foundation
 Idea Wild
 Tusk Trust
 Peoples Trust for Endangered Species
 Banham Zoo & Suffolk Wildlife Park
 Columbus Zoo
 Toledo Zoo
 Tulsa Zoo
 The Khutse Leopard Trust

WSPA

Wild Cat Education & Conservation Fund
 The Angel Fund, Cincinnati Zoo
 Animal Ark
 Taronga Foundation
 Rufford Foundation
 Sierra Endangered Cat Haven
 Sophie Danforth Conservation Fund
 Fauna & Flora International
 The Kalahari Conservation Society
 Department of Wildlife & National Parks
 The Sierra Club
 NSW Zoological Society
 Brevard Zoo
 The Gib & Susan Myers Fund
 The CGMK Foundation

COMPANIES & BUSINESSES

Debswana, Jwaneng Mine
 Barloworld
 Lobone Creations
 IAMS Dayani SriDaran & Co
 Working Abroad
 Inktec Ltd
 National Endoscopy Services Inc.
 E-quip Services
 Lobatse Canvas
 First National Bank of Botswana
 Nata Timber
 GabzFM
 Environmental Research Institute Inc.
 (ESRI)
 Farming Magazine
 Okavango Wilderness Safaris
 Mowana Educational Camp
 Masson Safaris
 Silver Wings Pub
 PNR Motors
 FFM Botswana
 Signet Services
 Okavango Electronics



Charlie Knowles, head of the U.S. based Wildlife Conservation Network (WCN), getting to know Mokolodi resident Letoatse during an official visit to CCB in November 2005.

INDIVIDUAL DONORS & SUPPORTERS

Gelita Kapata
Chris & Grys Kitchings
Dave & Elsibeth Derman
Bill & Pat Miller
Sarah Banks
Marsha Mitchell
Denny L. Lewis
Doreen McColough
Antonia De~Matto
Lydia G. Moate
Rebecca Wells
Max & Sue Karen
Stephen J. Roth
Sandra Ramansuer
Mike & Judith Matson
Jeff Clark
Ann Dayton
Mike Smith
Harold & Geraldine Hester
Vic Richardson
Terry Rycroft
Dr. Michelle Schroeder
Stephen Gold
Lynn Befera
Frederick Welk
Ramona Ambrozic
Jeffrey Bensingier
Peter Dow
Dianne Brondel
Paul Czameki
Dr. Mark Bing
Jane Freeman
Gail Buchanan

Rachel Berzin
Penny Wright
Leslie Bookbinder
Christian De Graaff
Patrice Aubry
Annette Daly
Mr & Mrs Sizer
Barney O Hara
William & Virginia Good
Bonnie & Mandy Schumann
Dr. G. 'Mike' Sento
Glyn Maude
Andrea Stepinwall
Jeff Bookbinder
Cheryl Kendal & Glenn Nash
Lise Buyer
Jon Vannini
Marty Varon
David Mahon
Kennon & Bob Hudson
John Tyler
Bernard McDonough
Beverley & Brian Greenhalgh
Peter Scott
Elizabeth & Mark Charnley
Courtland Nichols
Lynn Foster
Maggie & Herman Rowland
Linda & Leonard Perham
Linda Thomson
Ellyn Peabody
Pedro & Patricia Sanjuan
Olive Makris
Cliff Kernohan
Kevin Botha

Wayne & Mark Dubovoy
Bruce Gelvin
Robert & Arlyne London Kessler
Linda Taylor Beck
Eman Jabali
Floyd Denison
Gloria & Kent Marshall
Virginia Holmes
Linda Harden
Brooke Doverspike
Brian & Rene Hollins
Paul Paulochick
India Sanjuan
Theresa Grieve
Brad Blumenthal
Kristen Carter
Mary & Richard Olsen Boardman
Jerry Brown
Glen Switzer
Ingeborg Ggroerer
Ann Gail Ellis
Chrissie Klinkowski
Laura & Michael Gleeson
Patty & Jim Beers
Jennifer Moore
Rick & Sabine Stevens
Linda Harden
Steve Flaherty
R. Subramanian
Mary Pominville
Diane Roe
Steve Bircher
Duncan Yearly
Channing Hughes

LOCAL VOLUNTEERS

Modiegi Bakane
Thabo Mokokonyane
Moscow Oboletse
Edward Stegling
Tirelo Leisi
Gakepina Rammusi
Kokole Morulaganye

INTERNATIONAL LONG-TERM VOLUNTEERS

Jen & Jay Zerbel
Jennifer Johnson
Elizabeth Travers
Brian Jones
Tom Johnson
Mark Lundgren
Louise Egerton

INTERNATIONAL SHORT-TERM VOLUNTEERS

Lorraine Liwinski
Nancy Vandermey
Emmanuel Esther
Jen Cousins
Dana Strickland
Jon Turley
Ann Claverie
Alessandra Colzani
Ross McNaight
Janet Locker
Barbara Sullivan
Zoe Laphorn
Rachael Handley
David Mills
Ditman Huckehlog
D.J. Worland
Caroline Magner
Sam Buxton
Belinda Haxley
Tina Briaset
Carole Joigensen

Jorge White
Tim Frewer
Mariska Snellman
Duncan Yearley
Eskil Kristeinsen
Shaun Kell
Marianne Eilsoe
Edwin Jongmans
Alex Switzer
Reider Diesieland
Elizabeth Tough
David Rawlings
Tom Beveridge
Geoff Power
Cristelle Huet
Stephen Roth
Sandra Ramsauer
Zoe Matusiak
Mike Greenwood
Richard Aitken

Patrice Aubry
Phillip Stoller
Cliff Kernohan
Jutta Wellmann
Channing Hughes
Edwin Jongmans
Eric Barkalow
Linda Harden
Lynn Bonner
Marisa Gatt
Katrin Meyer
Katrine Matlok Maes
Liesel McCord
Suzie Nott
Helen Oliver
Anna Mills
Rebecca Tao
Philippe Monnier
Julianna Mullen
Craig Milne



Local volunteer Modiegi Bakane and long-term international volunteer, Elizabeth Travers, assist Kyle & Ann Marie during a cheetah work-up in October 2005.



Spirit of the Kalahari



ANNUAL REPORT
August 2004 - March 2006



Designed and compiled by Brian Jones, Cheetah Conservation Botswana 2006,
with warm thanks to all of the project supporters and volunteers (identified where known) who supplied photographs.
This Annual Report may be freely stored electronically, reproduced or distributed without formal permission from Cheetah Conservation Botswana.



CHEETAH CONSERVATION BOTSWANA

Private Bag 0457

Mokolodi Nature Reserve

Gaborone

BOTSWANA

Tel : +(267) 350 0613

e-mail : info@cheetahbotswana.com

