

IMPACT REPORT 2025-2026



OUR VISION

NATURE IN MALAWI IS SECURE
AND THRIVING FOR CURRENT
AND FUTURE GENERATIONS

OUR MISSION

TO SAVE WILDLIFE, DETER NATURE
CRIME, AND SECURE HEALTHY
LANDSCAPES FOR PEOPLE AND
WILDLIFE IN MALAWI



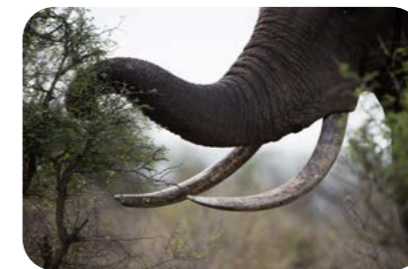
CONTENTS



03 A MESSAGE
FROM THE CEO



05 THE YEAR
AT A GLANCE



07 UPHOLDING JUSTICE FOR
NATURE CRIME



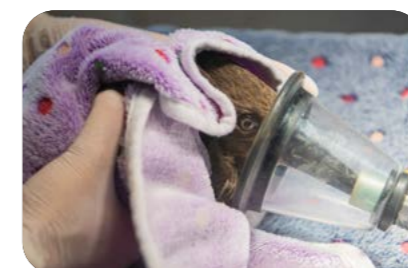
09 SECURING HEALTHY
LANDSCAPES



11 PROTECTING
PANGOLINS



13 CONSERVING URBAN
NATURE



15 OTHER
HIGHLIGHTS



21 FINANCIAL
SUMMARY

A MESSAGE FROM THE CEO

Nowhere is the impact of environmental degradation more evident than a country like Malawi, where over 80% of the population are dependent on agriculture for their livelihoods. Widespread deforestation, soil erosion, and pollution are threatening food security. The country has also endured a chain of climate-related natural disasters in recent years, resulting in devastating loss to lives and livelihoods. Communities in southern Malawi are still reeling from the most recent floods in March 2026. The Government estimates that around four million people - approximately 22% of the population - now face acute food insecurity.

This is why we launched a new programme area, 'securing healthy landscapes for people and wildlife'. Our focal area for this work is the Southern Region, which is home to some of the country's most vulnerable but most biodiverse landscapes, including unique mountain ecosystems, endemic forests, and Ramsar-designated wetlands. We will focus, in particular, on the South East Africa Montane Archipelago, a newly identified ecoregion which features a series of ancient mountains that host globally significant biodiversity. Our new project - which is still under development - aims to enhance climate resilience, protect biodiversity, build food security, and improve livelihoods for rural communities.

High demand for our nature crime and saving wildlife programmes across the year also reflected continued threats to nature from illegal trade, human-wildlife conflict, and habitat loss. Our sanctuary registered the highest number of intakes in three years, with pangolins making up 15% of rescues. Meanwhile, our emergency response unit undertook 26 operations to provide crisis support for animals in distress across Malawi. In addition to field-level interventions, we also continued to deliver high-level support for the criminal justice sector to ensure that nature crimes are answered with appropriate, deterrent sentences. This year Malawi achieved a conviction rate of 95% for serious wildlife offences - the highest since 2017 - and a 93% conviction rate for forestry cases.

We were thrilled that our urban nature reserve, Lilongwe Wildlife Centre, made the 2025 Wanderlust Magazine Travel Green List, an annual celebration of sustainable travel destinations. New biodiversity mapping initiatives, visitor attractions, and community engagement events continued to highlight the special appeal of this unique site, which is one of very few remaining green spaces in a rapidly developing capital city. Our on-site forest education centre engaged around 9,000 children, while our education content also reached a wider national audience through the continued roll out of the Wildlife and Environmental Education Sourcebook to 170 additional primary schools. Encouragingly, the book is already being widely used in the Government's ongoing update of the national curriculum.

As we look back on the year's achievements, I am grateful for the support of our many donors and partners who share our commitment to protecting nature in Malawi. With your continued partnership we look forward to expanding our impact again in the years to come.

Jonny Vaughan, MBE
CEO



THE YEAR AT A GLANCE

APRIL 2025 - MARCH 2026



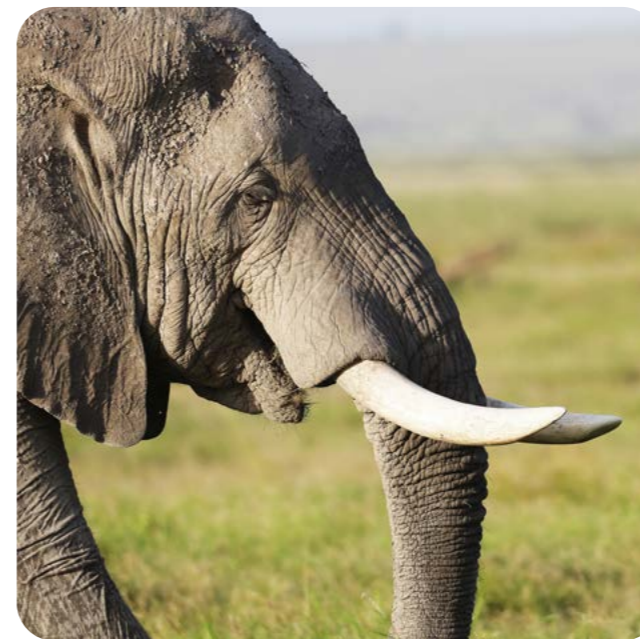
SAVING WILDLIFE

121 animals rescued

77 animals released back into the wild

280 animals cared for at Lilongwe Wildlife Centre

279 animals (all threatened species) monitored per month in protected areas



DETERRING NATURE CRIME

95% conviction rate for offences against Listed Species (elephants, pangolins, rhinos) with 97% of convictions resulting in a custodial sentence

Average custodial sentence of 6.5 years and maximum sentence of 21 years (for offences against Listed Species)

93% conviction rate for forestry cases

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION AND CAMPAIGNING

8,909 children and **231 schools** participated in our education programmes

171 primary schools received copies of the Wildlife and Environmental Education Sourcebook and **347 teachers** were trained on its use

165 press, TV, and radio articles secured on wildlife and forest crime





UPHOLDING JUSTICE

FOR NATURE CRIME

Last year highlighted the continued challenges of pursuing justice for perpetrators of high-level nature crime. In mid-2025, notorious wildlife trafficker Lin Yunhua, kingpin of the 'Lin Zhang' network, received a controversial presidential pardon for his 2021 conviction for rhino horn trafficking and money laundering. Lin had served just six years of his 14-year sentence. The decision attracted concern both within Malawi and internationally, with experts warning that it would set a dangerous precedent. Lin remains in custody as he is now facing additional charges of corruption after allegedly attempting to bribe court and prison officials. The outcome of this case will be a critical reflection of Malawi's ability to uphold justice for serious offenders.



Meanwhile, our ongoing court monitoring has revealed **positive trends for wildlife crime court cases** in recent years. An analysis of case outcomes between 2017-2025, covering 821 cases and 1,547 defendants, shows that conviction rates for cases involving Listed Species (i.e. those with the highest levels of protection, such as elephants, pangolins, and rhinos) have exceeded 90% since 2023, reaching a peak of 94.5% in 2025. There was a concerning increase in elephant cases between 2024-2025, driven largely by a rise in small scale ivory trafficking along the Zambian border. In comparison, pangolin cases have fallen consistently since 2021, with an 80% reduction between 2021-2025. However, it is worth noting that **pangolin trafficking remains a serious threat** to species conservation, especially given that many of the pangolins that are confiscated from illegal trade are too injured or sick to survive.

Throughout the year we continued to **work closely with justice sector partners to build capacity** and sustain strong criminal justice outcomes. We hosted an annual judiciary meeting, attended by the Chief Justice and facilitated by a High Court judge, which brought together 35 magistrates and investigators to discuss progress on improving consistency in sentencing for wildlife crimes and challenges experienced in prosecutions. We also supported the Government to achieve an important legal precedent in a case where a magistrate unlawfully imposed fines for ivory possession – an offence punishable only by imprisonment. The High Court replaced the fines with 48-month custodial sentences, setting a clear precedent for future cases.

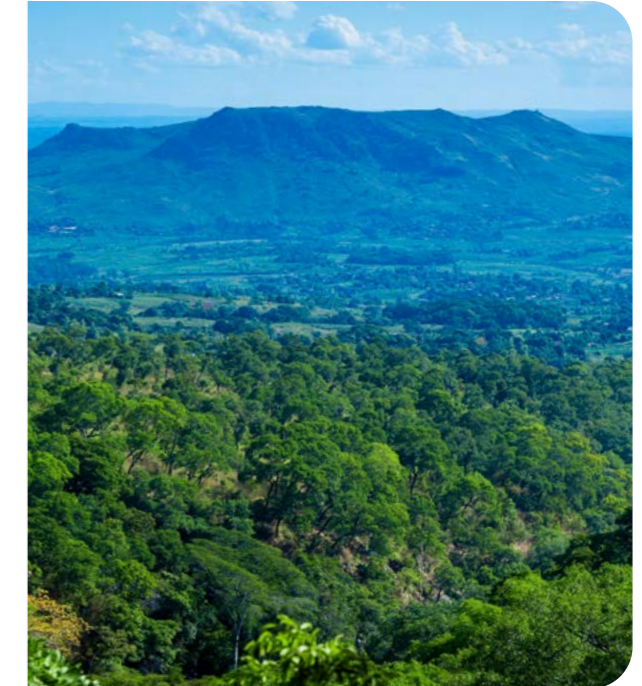
Working closely with our partners in Zimbabwe (the Tikki Hywood Foundation) and Tanzania (PAMS Foundation), we are continuing to implement a **regional strategy to combat transboundary wildlife crime**, ensuring that data is shared and analysed to identify trends across years and jurisdictions. We also took part in regional workshops and trainings with prosecutors in Zambia and Tanzania.

In addition to strengthening prosecution efforts, we also seek to **support fair sentencing**. So, for the first time, we worked with defence lawyers from Legal Aid and the Women's Law Association to sensitise them on wildlife and forestry laws so they can better represent their often vulnerable wildlife crime defendants.



STRENGTHENING LANDSCAPES & LIVELIHOODS

The future of Malawi's ecosystems and its people are deeply connected, with over 80% of the population dependent on rain-fed agriculture for their livelihoods. This is why we have introduced a new programme aimed at securing healthy landscapes for people and wildlife. Through this programme, we will work in carefully targeted areas to make positive change - at scale - for the environment, people, and wildlife.



The stakes for this work could not be higher. It is estimated that over 85% of land in Malawi is affected by some form of degradation, while deforestation results in the loss of 33,000 hectares of forest each year. Malawi is one of the most climate-vulnerable countries in the world, and in recent years droughts and floods, exacerbated by deforestation, have caused **devastating loss of life and damage to livelihoods**. Millions of people face acute food insecurity.

This year, we began to set the foundations for our new 'healthy landscapes' programme. Working closely with the Government's Environmental Affairs Department, and drawing on international research on integrated landscape development, we carried out an **analysis of the specific areas and approaches** that would enable us to best support Malawi's transition towards healthy landscapes. Building on this research, we are now developing a project focused on some of the most biodiverse, and most threatened, habitats in southern Malawi.

Our focal areas include the South East Africa Montane Archipelago, a newly identified ecoregion straddling the border of Malawi and Mozambique which features a series of ancient granite mountains that are home to unique flora and fauna. These mountains - known as "islands in the sky" - include Mount Mulanje, which was designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2025. The region also includes the Lake Chilwa Basin, another biodiversity hotspot and home to a Ramsar wetland, and Liwonde National Park, which hosts growing populations of iconic wildlife species. Collectively, **these landscapes are of critical importance to biodiversity** and millions of people who depend on their resources for their survival. As rapid and widespread degradation continues to threaten these areas, our aim is to protect biodiversity, enhance resilience to climate shocks, build food security, and improve livelihoods for communities. We are continuing to refine the project concept, build partnerships with key stakeholders, and explore funding avenues with private and multilateral donors.

Pangolin intakes to our wildlife sanctuary have stayed relatively consistent over the last two years, making up around 15% of total intakes each year. Many of these rescued pangolins arrive with serious injuries as a result of being kept in very poor conditions during their time in illegal captivity.



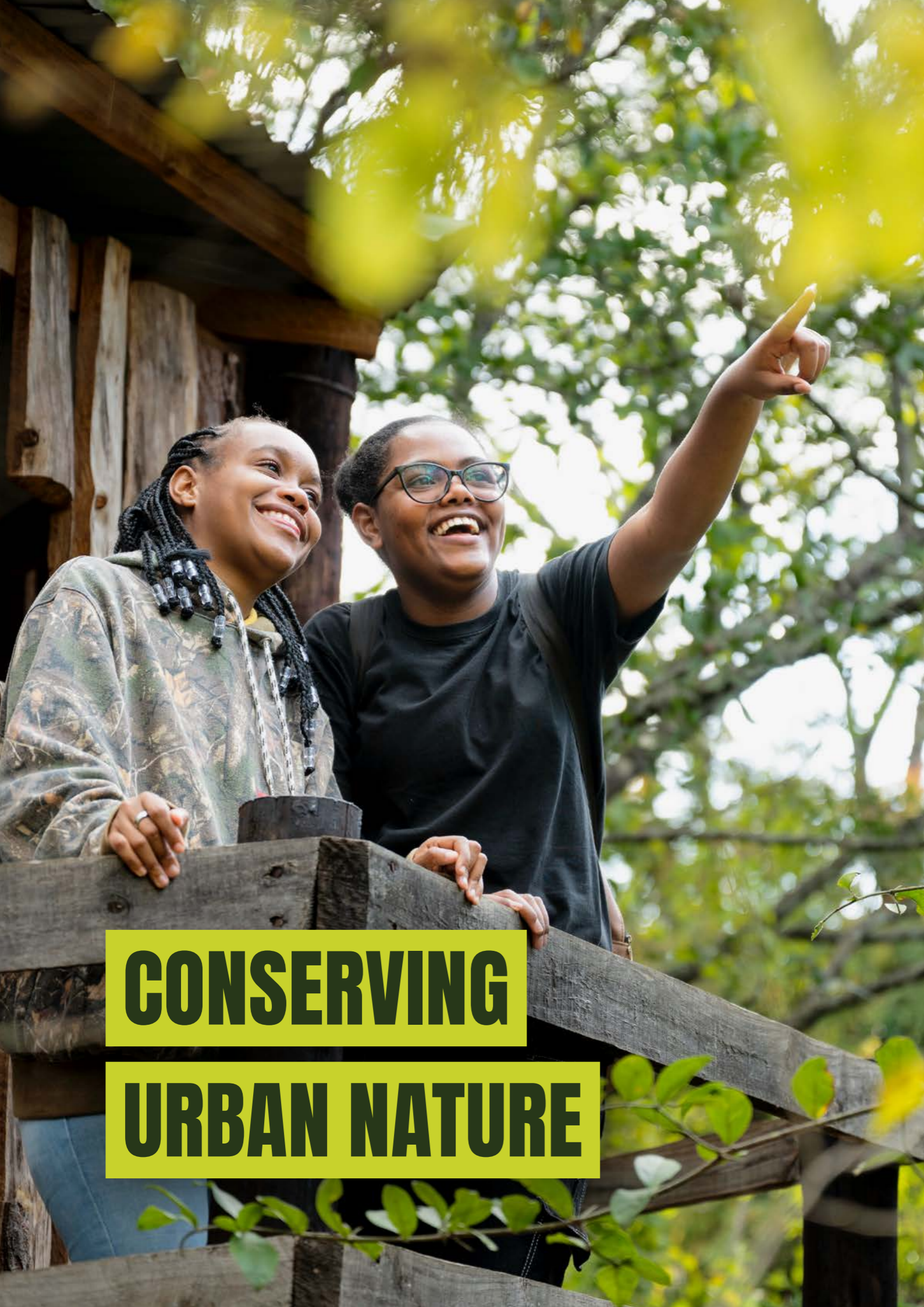
One of these pangolins, an adult female named Nthambi, is **one of the most medically challenging cases** our veterinary team has ever treated. Nthambi was rescued by police officers in the south of Malawi after they intercepted an attempted sale. She was missing part of a leg, likely lost in a snare trap. After undergoing an emergency amputation at a nearby veterinary clinic, she was transferred into our care where she spent several months receiving intensive treatment. Fortunately, pangolins are still able to walk even with an amputated limb, using their tail for balance. Nthambi adapted well to her disability and, once she has completely healed, we will prepare a release plan so that she can live freely in the wild again.

Over the course of the year we conducted **post-release monitoring for nine pangolins**, including two very special pangolins, Puck and Wanjala, that had spent more than 12 months in our care before being released. During our tracking we noticed that another pangolin, Dzuwa, had moved just over the border into neighbouring Zambia, with the satellite alert showing she was just 10 metres from a village. As Dzuwa had been released less than a month previously she was still under close monitoring and was due for a check-in. So our team travelled quickly to the site and, with support from Malawian and Zambian rangers, were able to locate her. Fortunately she was in good health. We managed to move her safely back within our monitoring range in the park.

This year our research team undertook training with the Rwanda Wildlife Conservation Association and the Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources on **eDNA sampling**. This involves testing samples such as soil for DNA, which can then be analysed to identify which species have been present. We are interested to explore whether eDNA could be used as a more accurate and cost-effective methodology in our ongoing pangolin population assessments in Malawi, which currently use camera traps. The training, which tested a range of samples, demonstrated proof-of-concept for the eDNA technique, but further testing will be required to refine the procedure for practical application. We were also excited to publish **two new research papers**, including an investigation into the treatment of hyperkalaemia and an analysis of how pangolins develop home ranges after release.

PROTECTING

PANGOLINS



CONSERVING URBAN NATURE

Lilongwe Wildlife Centre is both an eco-tourism destination and the main site for our wildlife rescue, environmental education, and community engagement programmes. As a protected nature reserve, it is also an important haven for diverse wildlife species.

This year, in efforts to better understand this biodiversity, we **conducted a mammal survey**, using camera traps to document which species are present in the forest. Members of the public were also invited to take part in “Bioblitz” days to record wildlife sightings. Excitingly, the survey captured images of two species previously unrecorded at the site: servals and African clawless otters. Next year we will expand our research by conducting habitat surveys and river monitoring, and developing a conservation plan for the indigenous Acacia/Combretum forest, which is one of the last remaining stands of this type of forest in Malawi’s Central Region.



Building positive community relations is critical to protecting the site. Across the year we **worked closely with communities surrounding the site to develop a joint engagement plan**. The plan will build shared responsibility and encourage practical collaboration so that local communities become active partners in protecting the reserve. As part of this work we held a series of open days and workshops for communities, schools and youth groups, which included our annual clean up of the riverbanks and forest trails. We also hosted a



high-level briefing event for policy-makers and other stakeholders involved in urban nature management, including the Vice Mayor, representatives from Lilongwe City Council, members of the Natural Resources Management Committee, and civil society groups. We will continue to advocate for policy and planning decisions that protect urban nature.

Improving the eco-tourism appeal of the site is key to boosting visitor numbers and building long-term financial resilience. As such, we were thrilled that Lilongwe Wildlife Centre was featured on the 2025 Wanderlust Magazine Travel Green List, an annual recognition of destinations that prioritise sustainable and responsible travel. Throughout the year, we finalised a new business plan which aligns the site’s operations with our new organisational strategy and identifies new funding strategies.



We also unveiled a new entrance gateway, made from bamboo to showcase sustainable building methods, and we worked with architecture students to design new trail shelters also made from bamboo.

We continued to promote the site through high-visibility billboards and social media partnerships, in addition to launching new attractions. This included our inaugural **Lilongwe Nature Festival**, a one-day celebration of urban nature featuring guided walks, arts and crafts activities, musical performances, and stalls showcasing green businesses.

OTHER HIGHLIGHTS

FROM THE YEAR



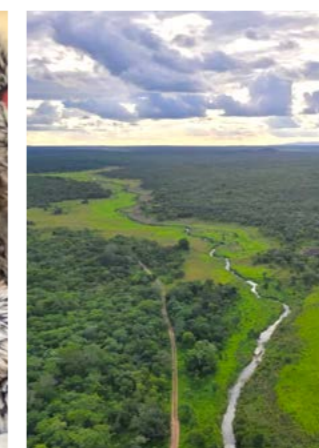
A LIFELINE FOR WILDLIFE IN NEED

This year saw the highest number of intakes at our wildlife sanctuary in the last three years, reflecting continued demand for our specialist rescue and rehabilitation work. We experienced a busy orphan season, caring for diverse species including primates, servals, birds, bushbabies, and hedgehogs. We also rescued a young hyena who is now in the process of being integrated with our other four hyenas. During the year we collaborated with Tusk Trust's Pan African Conservation Education programme to develop a new booklet, *Wildlife in Our Neighbourhoods*. This resource aims to help school groups and communities better understand and appreciate wildlife species that are commonly found in urban areas, while challenging myths that can lead to fear or cruelty towards animals.



A SECOND CHANCE FOR VERVET TROOP

Our most significant release operation involved a troop of vervet monkeys. After passing final health checks, the monkeys spent two weeks in a special pre-release enclosure in a national park, acclimatising to their new environment before being released. We tracked the troop after the release, during which they were observed to be exploring, feeding, and interacting well with their new habitat. Of the 17 individuals, 13 remained together while four males dispersed, which is natural behaviour for adult males. Many of the individuals in the troop had been rescued as orphans - their mothers likely killed for bushmeat or in human-wildlife conflict - and had undergone complex integrations over the course of several years to ensure they formed a cohesive troop, which is essential for their survival post-release. We are thrilled they now have a second chance at life in the wild.





EMERGENCY SUPPORT FOR WILDLIFE IN CRISIS

Our Wildlife Emergency Response Unit continued to provide life-saving support for wild animals in distress across the country. The Unit carried out 26 field operations, with 59% of interventions addressing snaring and poaching incidents, 15% related to human-wildlife conflict, 15% to illegal pet trade, and 11% to other injuries and incidents. The most complex intervention took place in Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve, where the team successfully removed a snare from a severely injured elephant after tracking it through difficult terrain both from the air and on foot, with the help of a drone. They also responded to a call about a snared zebra whilst teaching a veterinary training course for international and Malawian students, turning the rescue into a unique hands-on learning experience.



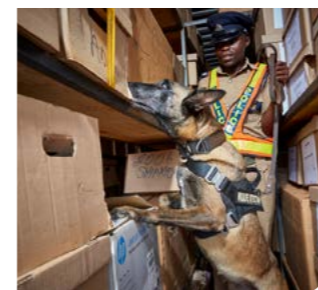
MOOT WILDLIFE CRIME TRIAL

Looking to inspire the next generation of lawyers, we established a new “moot trial” competition with law students as an innovative way of giving them real-world experience of prosecuting environmental crime cases in a simulated court with High Court judges. In total, 28 students from the University of Malawi Law School, through the Environmental Justice and Sustainability Clinic, took part, with four finalists taking on a mock case involving alleged trafficking of pangolins and elephant ivory. The students showed strong research skills, exceptional written and oral advocacy, and an impressive depth of legal analysis as they navigated complex questions on evidentiary burdens and the protection of human rights in the context of criminal investigations. We plan to repeat the exercise with further cohorts of students next year.



WILDLIFE DETECTION DOG UNIT CLOSES

The Wildlife Detection Dog Unit closed its operations towards the end of 2025 after the three working dogs reached retirement age. Established in 2018, the unit played a critical role in detecting and deterring illegal wildlife trade through key transit points, including Malawi’s two international airports. Over its seven years of operation the unit conducted thousands of deployments, raised significant public awareness of Malawi’s strong stance on illegal wildlife crime, and played a key role in locating illegal products that led to the arrest of serious wildlife criminal, Lin Yunhua. No international seizures of ivory or rhino horn originating from Malawi were made throughout the lifespan of the unit – a powerful reflection of its success in preventing illegal wildlife products from being taken out of the country. Law enforcement agencies are continuing to deploy deterrent efforts at airports and roadblocks and we are pleased to report that all dogs have been rehomed locally and are thoroughly enjoying their well-earned rest. We will continue to monitor their wellbeing throughout their retirement.



GROWING VOLUNTEER NUMBERS

Over the year our volunteer numbers grew by around 70% from the previous year, as we hosted 148 volunteers from 29 countries across our veterinary medicine, sanctuary and biodiversity research placements. Citizen scientists from Biosphere Expeditions embarked on another annual expedition to support our long-term biodiversity monitoring in one of Malawi’s least-studied protected areas: Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve. The expedition recorded 109 species, counted 396 elephants over 45 sightings, completed six hippo transects, four bird transects, and five nocturnal transects. Highlights included evidence, from a fresh footprint, of a lion – rarely seen in the reserve – as well as camera trap images of a serval, a spotted hyena and a leopard. Overall, the data reflects rich biodiversity, including stable elephant populations, continued predator activity, and strong avian diversity.



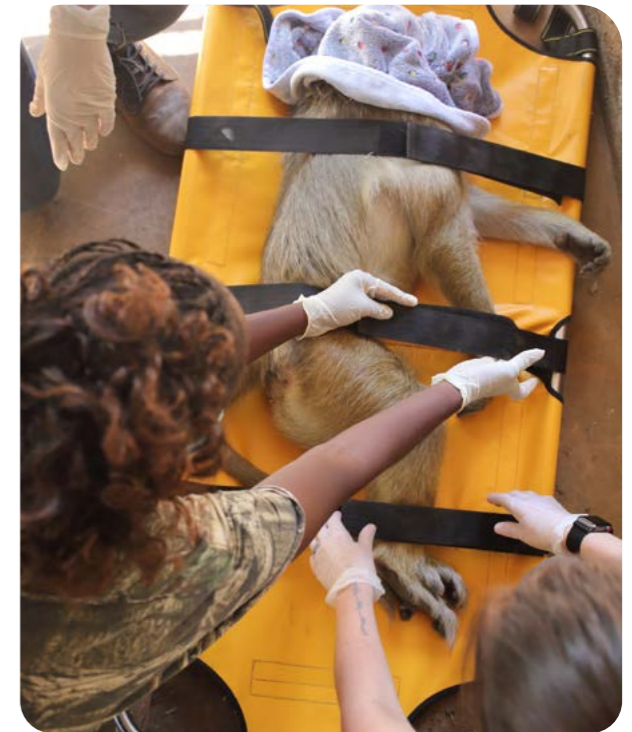


STRENGTHENING THE NATIONAL CURRICULUM

Over the year we distributed the Wildlife and Environmental Education Sourcebook to 171 primary schools across Malawi and trained over 300 teachers on its use. We began translating the book into Chichewa and Tumbuka and we developed radio and TV programmes to ensure the content reaches wider communities as well as schools. The book has already been widely used by syllabus drafters as part of the Government's ongoing exercise to update the national curriculum, which is encouraging. We have provided further recommendations to ensure the new curriculum reflects Malawi's most pressing conservation issues and has a stronger focus on practical skills and experiential learning. Over the next year we will continue to work closely with the Government on the curriculum review process, and will ensure the content of the book reaches even more schools and communities across the country.

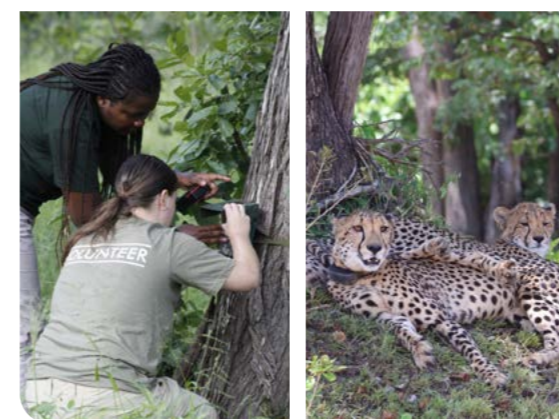
BUILDING VETERINARY CAPACITY

During the year our veterinary team taught wildlife veterinary medicine modules to fifth year veterinary students at the Lilongwe University for Agriculture and Natural Resources. This is the only academic institution in Malawi that offers veterinary medicine training, so is a critical partner for strengthening the country's veterinary capacity. They gave lectures on wildlife medicine, husbandry, and nutrition, and led a two-day practical at Lilongwe Wildlife Centre involving primate health checks, laboratory skills, and a session on darting to immobilise animals for treatment in the field. We also delivered two veterinary courses for international and Malawian veterinary students, one of which was a new collaboration in partnership with the Lilongwe Society for the Protection and Care of Animals, covering both wildlife and small animal veterinary medicine.



EXPANDING ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

Across the year we delivered environmental education initiatives to almost 9,000 children from our forest-based education site at Lilongwe Wildlife Centre. In addition to delivering lessons on our eight core modules, each of which covers a different environmental topic, we also held a series of wilderness camps, essay-writing and art competitions, and our annual careers fair, which engaged 50 university students. Practical conservation action was supported through our 'micro-projects' programme, with five schools selected to implement initiatives such as waste management, upcycling, permaculture, and tree planting. We also took 120 students on educational visits to national parks. Most of these children had never visited a protected area, so the trips gave them the chance to experience Malawi's incredible wildlife first-hand and learn more about conservation in action.



BIODIVERSITY RESEARCH & MONITORING

As part of our ongoing biodiversity monitoring in Liwonde National Park, run in partnership with African Parks, we monitor 'species of special concern', including lions, cheetahs, wild dogs, elephants and vultures. Increasing snaring incidents in the park in recent years makes this monitoring work even more important, so that injured animals can be identified and located quickly. Highlights from last year include supporting park management with several lion operations, including health checks and collar removals. We also undertook a survey of the park's baobab trees, which are vital for soil health and are used by elephants as a source of moisture and food. The survey helped to identify trees most at risk of damage from elephants, which will inform protection measures such as fencing. Through the year our research team also attended and presented at a number of courses and conferences, including the Tropical Biology Association's Ecology Masterclass in Kenya and the Women Conserving Southern Africa conference in Botswana.

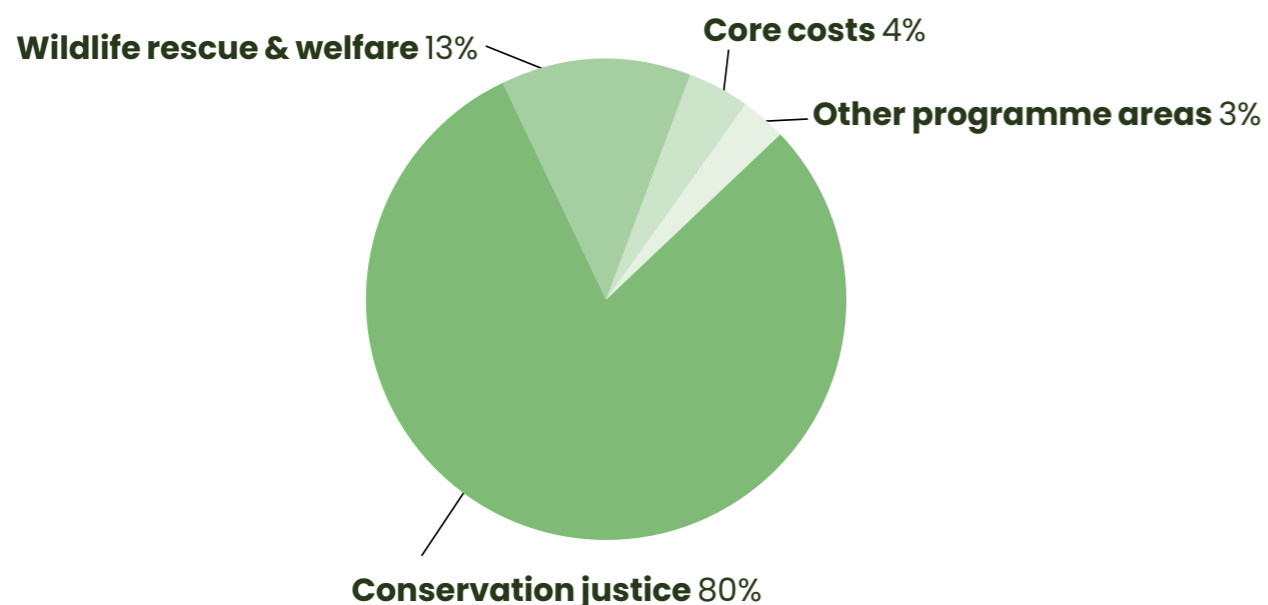
FINANCIAL SUMMARY

In the 2025–2026 financial year, **\$4,831,600** was raised for Malawi-based conservation initiatives, thanks to the support and generosity of our donors and partners.

Direct project costs accounted for **96%** of our spend with **4%** on administration/core costs.

For full audited accounts please contact trust@lilongwewildlife.org

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN



OUR NETWORK AND TEAM

DONORS & PARTNERS

Donors: Animal Welfare Institute, Born Free Foundation, Elephant Crisis Fund, Emergency Wildlife Rescue, Ernest Kleinwort Charitable Trust, Explorers Against Extinction, Fondation Brigitte Bardot, Fondation Segré, Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme implemented by the United Nations Development Programme, High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People thanks to the financial support of the Earthshot Prize, Total Land Care (sub-awardee on SADC/IUCN grant), Jean Sainsbury Animal Welfare Trust, Marchig Animal Welfare Trust, Nyika Vwaza Trust, Olsen Animal Trust, Ozone, Pangolin Crisis Fund, 'Partnership against Wildlife Crime in Africa and Asia', implemented by GIZ on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (BMUV), Stichting Amfortas, The Thomas Family Charitable Trust, Tusk Trust, UK Government through Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund, US Department of State INL, Wildcat Foundation, The Woodtiger Fund.

Major donors: Carole Alexander-Robertson, Peter Bechstein, Ian Campbell, Jim Chapman, Edward Denny, Edward Ellis, Derek Fahy, Sallyann Garner, Karima Grant and House of Basse'iah, Christine Hake, Jo Hill, Marie-Claire Hughes, Tom Kennard, Roger Lloyd-Williams, Millie Makhecha, Tim Mead, Christoph Parsch, Anne Ripley, Gary Sambol, Ralph Spencer, Nona Valiunas, Mike Varndell, Liz and Jeremy Venable, Dan Vetter, Charlotte Walford, Andy Wallace.

Partners: African Parks, Association of Environmental Journalists in Malawi, Biosphere Expeditions, C4ADS, Cluny Aviation Services, Conservation South Luangwa, Conservation Synergies, Development Technical Assistance Services, Elephants for Africa, Emerald Network, Environmental Investigation Agency, Forestry Accountability Journalism Initiative in Malawi, Global Law Alliance for Animals and the Environment, Kuti Wildlife Reserve, Land & Lake Safaris, Lilongwe City Council, Lilongwe Society for the Protection and Care of Animals, Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Malawi University of Business and Applied Sciences, Malawi University of Science and Technology, Movement for Environmental Action, North Luangwa Conservation Programme, Nyika-Vwaza Co-Management Trust, PAMS Foundation, Platform for Investigative Journalism Malawi, Rwanda Wildlife Conservation Association, Tikki Hywood Foundation, University of Malawi – Environmental Justice and Sustainability Clinic, US Homeland Security Investigations, Wildlife Action Group.

Government partners: Anti-Corruption Bureau, Department of Animal Health and Livestock Development, Department of Forestry, Department of National Parks and Wildlife, Directorate of Public Prosecutions, Directorate of Quality Assurance Services, Environmental Affairs Department, Forestry Research Institute of Malawi, Malawi Police Service, Malawi Prisons Service, Malawi Institute of Education, Ministry of Education, Office of President & Cabinet.

ACCREDITATIONS & MEMBERSHIPS

LWT is a member of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, the Nature Crime Alliance, the Malawi representative for the Species Survival Network and the Secretariat for the Malawi Parliamentary Conservation Caucus. Lilongwe Wildlife Centre holds full accreditations from the Global Federation of Animal Sanctuaries, Pan African Sanctuary Alliance and Born Free Foundation's PAW initiative. LWT is a member of Malawi's Inter Agency Committee for Combatting Wildlife Crime and Malawi's CITES Expert Advisory Group (acting Scientific Authority). The Wildlife Detection Dog Unit – a partnership between the Department of National Parks and Wildlife, the Malawi Police Service and LWT – is accredited through the American Society of Canine Trainers International and locally for animal welfare standards through the Department of Animal Health and Livestock Development and the Lilongwe Society for the Protection and Care of Animals.

PATRONS

HRH Prince Richard, Duke of Gloucester
Dame Virginia McKenna, DBE

TRUSTEES AND GOVERNANCE

Rod Hagger (Chair), Anton Evans, Gerard Grant, Brighton Kumchedwa, Maggie Munthali, PhD, Rob Royle, Julie Saunders, Mark Sprong, Bev Trataris, Laurie Webb, Jonny Vaughan, MBE (CEO), Arthur Nyirenda (Secretary)

Lilongwe Wildlife Trust is a Malawian not-for-profit trust, registered under the Trustee Incorporation Act of Malawi since 2008 (No. TRNR 3Z3TZ6) and has been a Council of Non-Governmental Organizations of Malawi member since 2009 (No. C466). LWT is also represented in the UK by Lilongwe Wildlife Trust UK which is registered with the UK Charity Commission (No. 1176185).

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Lilongwe Wildlife Trust was established in 2008 when we opened the doors to Malawi's first wildlife sanctuary, Lilongwe Wildlife Centre. Since then we have grown to become one of the country's leading conservation NGOs.

Our mission is to save wildlife, deter nature crime, and secure healthy landscapes for people and wildlife in Malawi. Working in collaboration with local and international partners, we respond to urgent conservation challenges as well as drive long-term social and institutional change.

Visit www.lilongwewildlife.org for more information.

