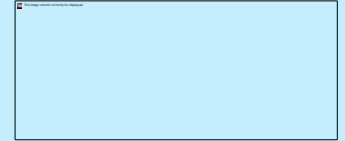


A photograph of a herd of elephants in a lush green savanna. The elephants are standing in a grassy clearing, surrounded by dense, tall trees with vibrant green foliage. The scene is captured from a slightly elevated angle, showing the elephants' heads and backs. The text "THE MAGICAL KENYA TEMBO NAMING FESTIVAL" is overlaid on the left side of the image in a bold, white, sans-serif font, underlined.

THE MAGICAL KENYA TEMBO NAMING FESTIVAL

BACKGROUND



Why the Elephant

The African elephant is the world's largest land mammal.

An “emotional & intelligent” species with feelings, compassion and self-awareness.

Elephants present tremendous challenges for their successful conservation (Large size, feeding behavior and mobility)

An “umbrella” species, whose protection provides collateral security for overall biodiversity & tourism industry.

A “conflict” species.

An “engineer” species, capable of modifying habitats to the benefit or detriment of different plant and animal species on a local or wider scale.



BACKGROUND (Continuation)



Kenya hosts estimated 10% of the worlds elephant population (in the Year 2020 elephant population in Kenya 34,125 individuals

Elephant poaching has also reduced from a high of 384 cases in 2012 when poaching was its peak to a record low of 11 in 2020, the lowest ever in Kenyan history.

Amboseli hosts estimated 1695 elephants and 162 new births in 2020 and 21 in the 2021

Amboseli ecosystem is composed of 58 families and includes close to 300 independent adult males. Families can consist of up to 70 individuals.



THREATS TO ELEPHANT CONSERVATION

The main threats to elephants:

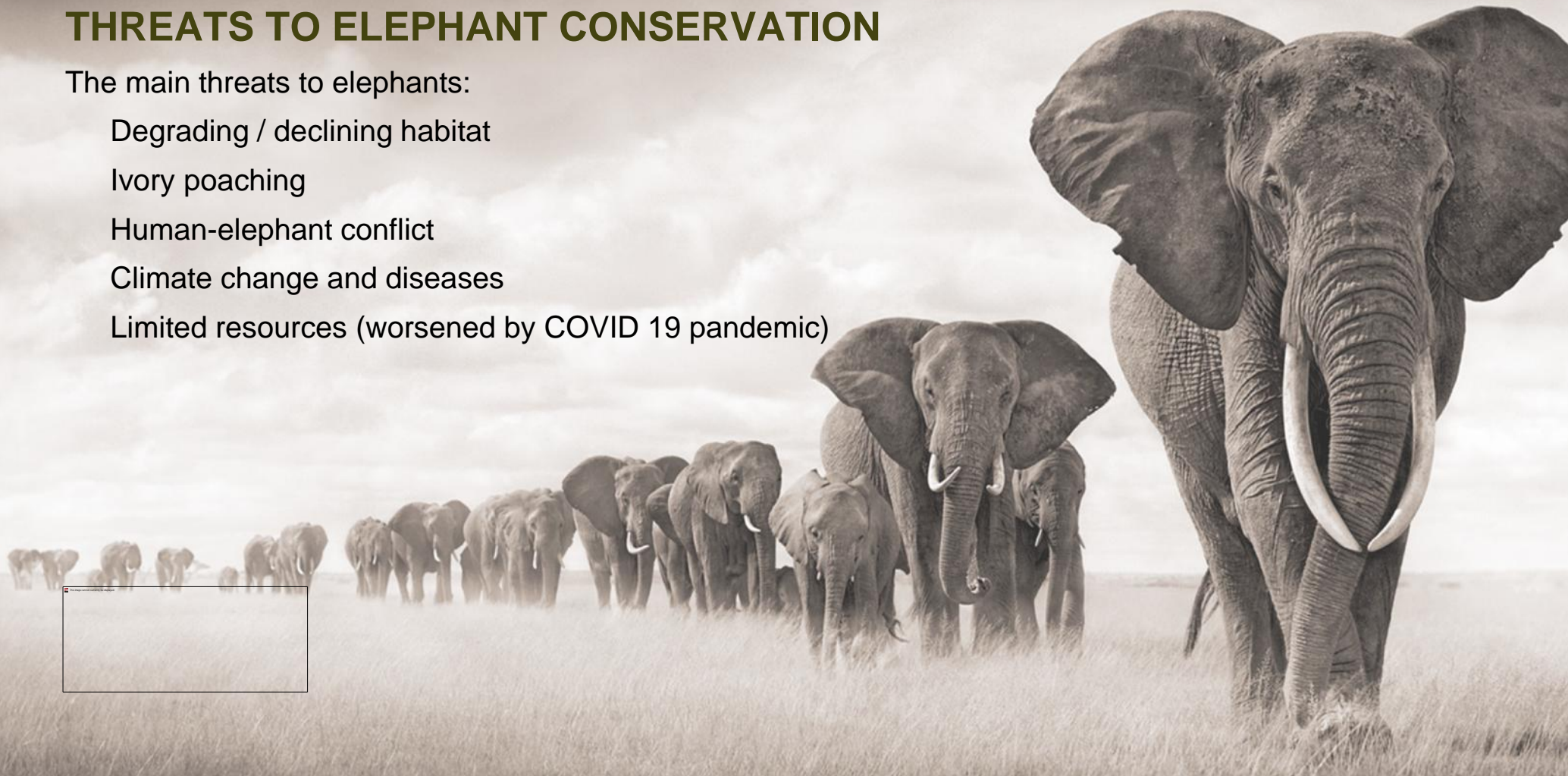
- Degrading / declining habitat

- Ivory poaching

- Human-elephant conflict

- Climate change and diseases

- Limited resources (worsened by COVID 19 pandemic)





GOAL

A secure future for elephants and their habitats in peaceful co-existence with humans while providing benefits and for posterity



INTERVENTIONS & WHERE SUPPORT IS NEEDED

- Conservation education and community engagement
- Securing connectivity in critical habitats
- Employing new technology including Collaring to provide data and information on habitat use and infrastructure development
- Over the years, there has been a gradual change in elephant death from poaching to death due to human elephant conflict, natural and unknown causes
- Construction of Electric fences and other mitigation measures
- Innovative and Light-based deterrents
- Early detection and warning
- Annually there is a conservation deficit of Kshs. 1billion and this gets worse in situation when we have pandemics





CALL TO ACTION

- Connecting conservation and people
- Elephant naming ceremony
- Opportunity for naming and adoption

NAMING CATEGORIES

THE YEAR 2021 BIRTHS

1. 21 babies born in 2021
2. Twins (Two sets from 2018)
3. Legendary Tuskers (Craig and Troiloy)



PROPOSED ELEPHANT NAMING CATEGORIES



CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION
New-Borns	Calves born in the year 2020 and 2021
Legendary Tuskers	Big tuskers (usually males) in bachelor herds or lone bulls
Shield: The Twins	Elephant twins are rare. The last time a twin birth was recorded was in 1980.

ELEPHANT NAMING ADOPTION LEVELS



NAMING	ANIMAL CATEGORY	NO.TO BE NAMED	ADOPTION / NAMING FEE		TOTAL
			US\$	KES	
Level 1	New-borns	21	5,000	500,000	10,500,000
Level 4	Legendary tuskers	2	5,000	500,000	1,000,000
Level 5	The twins	2 Sets = 4 Calves Each pair@500,000	5,000	500,000	2,000,000
Total					13,500,000

BENEFITS

SUPPORT	BENEFIT
New-borns /Twins /Legendary	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Attend naming ceremony and give a name• Elephant naming certificate signed by CS• Fact sheet on the named elephant• Merchandize• One year free visit to the respective park• Name in the board of fame as an adopting parent• Recognition on KWS social media and website• Participate in conservation education programs/days (e.g. World Wildlife Day, World Elephant Day)
Any other support	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Opportunity to participate during elephant naming ceremony• Naming elephant certificate• Fact sheet on the elephant• Merchandize



YOU CAN ALSO BE PART OF THIS WONDERFUL EVENT!

- **As an individual** for as little as 1000 Kenyan shillings, or \$10
- **As a corporate** for a minimum of 50,000 Kenyan shillings
- Other ways of support include unrestricted donations or purchase of branded merchandise



CATEGORY 1

Twins



BACKGROUND HISTORY

There have only ever been three sets of recorded elephant twin births in Amboseli National Park:

- The first set of elephant twins – a male and a female – were born to Estella in 1980;
- Another set of male twins suspected to be identical was born to the female nicknamed Angelina in 2018
- Another set was born to Pazia last year. Of the third set of twins, one passed away

Elephant mothers are some of the most tolerant and patient mothers among mammals, remaining close to their calves to attend to their needs. They lead their families in a peaceful and loving way, applying years of accumulated experience and wisdom to shepherd their families successfully into the future.



PAZIA'S TWINS

Profile:

Female elephants have the longest gestation period of all mammals - which last for up to 23 months - with only one percent (1%) of elephants births resulting into twins.

Calves weigh approximately 120 kgs at birth. Twins tend to be lighter but would nevertheless need a great deal of milk from their mother.

Calves are normally able to stand and walk after only a couple of days.

The mortality rate for twins is high, as they compete for food from one source

This set of twins-two boys, are the sons of Pazia of the PA1 family. She is from one of the families that spends most of their time outside the Park.

These sets of twins will be reaching their first birthday in April 2021.



ANGELINA'S TWINS

Profile:

An elephant birthing twins is a rare occurrence, although few incidences have been recorded in the Amboseli National Park. In 2020, Ms. Angelina delivered a set of twins; a male and a female.

It was touch and go for them their first year because it is difficult for a female to produce enough milk for two calves. The twin-boy would try to drink all of mama's milk, so the girl would coax him to play until he got exhausted, then she'd run and suckle as he slept.

The newborns became emaciated and it was doubtful that they would survive beyond six months.

Fortunately, elephant calves are weaned with vegetation at between 3 & 4 months. By 7-8 months they tend to be really good feeders, supplementing their mother's milk.

These twins reached their first birthday in February 2021 and are brimming with health. Their chances of survival are excellent.



CATEGORY 2
New-Borns



NEWBORNS

Profile:

2020 saw a massive increase in Amboseli's elephant population, with the birth of 236 calves in total.

Eight newborns, however did not survive.

The population continues to be closely monitored and more births are expected this year because Elsa is gestating.



CATEGORY 3

Legendary Tuskers



Code Name: **M221 (Craig)**
Family: **CB**
Age: **49**

If this were a Mr. Universe competition, this magnificent bull would be a serious contender for the title of Mr. Amboseli Elephant.

Born in 1972 to mother Cassandra from the CB family, he was first sighted when he was less than a year old. Interestingly enough, there were always two calves of the same age trooping after Cassandra. The second calf is believed to have been his twin, a female named Cerise, who is the matriarch of the CB family today.

Craig became independent in 1988, when he was 16 years old. At some point after independence, each bull chooses one of the "bull areas" in the ecosystem. Craig chose an area to the east, with the center in the Kimana Sanctuary.

At 49 years old, Craig is an Alpha male in his prime, which makes him extremely successful with opposite sex.



TOLSTOY

Profile:

This is Amboseli's Tolstoy - one of Africa's few remaining big tuskers. He is named after Leo Tolstoy, a famous Russian author.

Tolstoy belongs to the 'T' family, which means he is related to Tim, another one of Amboseli's well-known massive bulls. Tolstoy's older sister Trista is Tim's mother. Technically, this makes Tolstoy Tim's uncle - even though Tim is about two years older than Tolstoy.

Tim and Tolstoy, both inherited superior genes which ensure their place at the apex of the male elephant hierarchy in Amboseli.

Massive tusks are the hallmark of Tim and Tolstoy's family tree. Unfortunately, this makes such elephants targets for greedy poachers. But with extensive monitoring (such as collaring and micro chipping) these beauties can live out their natural lives in peace, just like Tim was able to do





THANK YOU!