

ESTABLISHED TFCAs

- 1 /Ai/Ais-Richtersveld TP* (Namibia/South Africa)
- 2 Kgalagadi TP* (Botswana/South Africa)
- 3 Kavango Zambesi (KAZA) TFCAs* (Angola/Botswana/Namibia/Zambia/Zimbabwe)
- 4 Great Limpopo TP and TFCAs* (Mozambique/South Africa/Zimbabwe)
- 5 Limpopo TFCAs* (Mozambique/South Africa/The Kingdom of Lesotho)
- 6 Malawi-Zambia TFCAs* (Malawi/Zambia)
- 7 Maloti Drakensberg TFCAs* (Lesotho/South Africa)
- 8 Inia Skeeter Coast TP (Angola/Namibia)

EMERGING TFCAs

- 9 Greater Mapungubue TFCAs* (Botswana/South Africa/Zimbabwe)
- 10 Chimanetsi TFCAs (Mozambique/Zimbabwe)
- 11 Mayembe Forest TPA (Angola/Congo/DRC)
- 12 Niassa-Selous TFCAs (Mozambique/Tanzania)

CONCEPTUAL TFCAs

- 13 Luwa Plains-Mussumba TFCAs* (Angola/Zambia)
- 14 Lower Zambezi-Mana Pools TFCAs* (Zambia/Zimbabwe)
- 15 ZIMCOA TFCAs (Mozambique/Zambia/Zimbabwe)
- 16 Kagera TFCAs (Rwanda/Tanzania/Uganda)
- 17 Minto Bay-Culimbas TFCAs (Mozambique/Tanzania)
- 18 Western Indian Ocean TMP (Comoros/France/Madagascar/Mauritius/Mozambique/Seychelles/Tanzania)

Legend:

- TFCAs Transboundary Conservation Areas
- TFCAs Transboundary Conservation and Development Areas
- TFCAs Transboundary Conservation and Research Areas
- TFCAs Transboundary Conservation Marine Area
- TP Transboundary Park
- TP Transboundary Protected Area

*Peace Parks Foundation involved

Inhoudsopgave

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Bijlage 3: Extra Projectaanvraag 2019

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Bijlage 5: Progress Report Rhino Protection #17

Bijlage 6: Progress Report Rhino Protection # 18



1. Bestuursverslag

1.1 Doelstellingen, beleid en activiteiten:

Introductie

De Peace Parks Foundation Nederland (PPF-NL) heeft tot doel om de Peace Parks Foundation gevestigd in Zuid Afrika te ondersteunen in al haar doelstellingen, werkzaamheden en activiteiten, welke onder meer omvatten het initiëren, bevorderen en ondersteunen van grensoverschrijdende natuurbeschermings- en werkgelegenheidsprojecten met name in zuidelijk Afrika en alles wat daartoe bevorderlijk kan zijn, alles in de meest ruime zin.

PPF-NL is geen actieve fondsenwervende instelling

PPF-NL is geen actieve fondsenwervende organisatie. Dat wil zeggen dat PPF-NL zich niet actief in de markt zal bewegen om fondsen en sponsorgelden te zoeken. PPF-NL houdt zich derhalve aan Richtlijn voor de Jaarverslaggeving 640: Organisaties-zonder-winststreven. Deze richtlijn betekent dat PPF-NL geen continue actieve marketing kosten zal maken om donateurs, fondsen of sponsors te werven. De Stichting heeft derhalve ook geen personeel in dienst en de bestuursleden ontvangen geen bezoldiging. Gemeld dient te worden dat het jaarverslag om de hier omschreven redenen ook volgens de eisen van het Centraal Bureau Fondsenwerving (CBF) niet aan Richtlijn 650 Fondsenwervende instellingen behoeft te voldoen.

Een belangrijk uitgangspunt voor het bestaan van PPF-NL is het feit dat de Nationale Postcode Loterij ons aanmerkt als één van de inmiddels ruim 120 beneficiënten. Dat houdt in dat wij sinds 2005 jaarlijks een substantieel bedrag ontvangen bestemd voor nader te bepalen projecten van de Peace Parks Foundation in Zuid Afrika. PPF-NL wordt aldus aangemerkt als Kansspelbegunstigde. Sinds 2011 heeft de Nationale Postcode Loterij ons in een nieuwe, hogere donatie-categorie geplaatst. Per jaar ontvangen wij € 1.500.000,-, echter 10% hiervan is bestemd voor het Droomfonds van de Nationale Postcode Loterij. De loterij wil met het Droomfonds nieuwe, moedige en baanbrekende initiatieven mogelijk maken en ruimte creëren om groots en oplossingsgericht te denken. De meerjarige beneficiënten die jaarlijks een miljoen euro of meer ontvangen, zoals PPF-NL, dragen derhalve 10% van hun donatie af aan het Droomfonds. Effectief ontvangt PPF-NL dus jaarlijks €1.350.000,-. Het contract met de Nationale Postcode Loterij loopt van 01-01-2017 tot 31-12-2021. Op basis van dit contract weet PPF-NL zich ook dit jaar weer verzekerd van een geweldige donatie van € 1.350.000,-.

Projectaanvragen Peace Parks Foundation

Onze belangrijkste taak is derhalve het zorgdragen voor het feit dat de loterijgelden goed worden besteed. PPF-Zuid Afrika (PPF-ZA) zal jaarlijks projectaanvragen moeten indienen en ter goedkeuring voorleggen aan ons Bestuur (zie bijlage 2 voor de algemene projectaanvraag 2019).

PPF-ZA heeft in 2019 een extra project aanvraag ingediend van € 3 miljoen bij de Postcodeloterij voor de voorbereidingen van de ontwikkeling een corridor tussen Chobe National Park in Botswana en Kafue National



Park in Zambia. Deze corridor is noodzakelijk om recht te doen aan de lokale wens grensoverschrijdende parken te ontwikkelen waarbij parken in verschillende landen ook echt aan elkaar worden verbonden. De noodzakelijke voorbereidingen voor zo'n verbodingsgebied tussen Chobe in Botswana en Kafue in Zambia bestaan uit het uitbreiden van duurzame landbouw praktijken in de Caprivi Strip van Namibië, die aansluiten bij de Conservation Farming initiatieven in Simalaha, het realiseren van een 'community-owned' Tentet camp voor toeristen in de Simalaha Conservancy, en het realiseren van behuizing voor personeel van het management van dit unieke gebied. Dit alles zal eco-toerisme en *wildlife economy* in de Simalaha Community Conservancy binnen het KAZA park bevorderen.

Deze aanvraag is tijdens het Goed Geld Gala 2019 gehonoreerd en daarmee zijn wij de Nationale Postcode Loterij zeer erkentelijk. PPF-ZA heeft vervolgens hiervoor een projectaanvraag ingediend bij het bestuur (bijlage 3).

Wij zullen er op toezien dat de projectaanvragen vallen binnen de doelstellingen van de Peace Parks Foundation. Nadat aanvragen zijn getoetst aan de criteria en goedgekeurd zal het Bestuur pas overgaan tot uitbetaling. In de verantwoordingsverklaring die door het bestuur is afgegeven en integraal is opgenomen in dit jaarverslag treft u de genoemde criteria aan. Het bestuur zal er op toezien dat er 2 maal per jaar 'Progress Reports' worden overlegd (zie bijlagen 4 t/m 6) voor elk project waaruit valt af te leiden of de gelden conform de projectaanvraag worden besteed en/of de werkzaamheden van het project, binnen een marge van acceptabele wijzigingen, conform plan worden uitgevoerd. Ook in 2020 verwachten wij vanuit de reguliere bijdrage het genoemde bedrag van circa € 1.350.000,- te besteden aan het werk van de Peace Parks Foundation, op basis van het huidige contract met de Nationale Postcode Loterij.

Overige inzet Bestuursleden

Als bestuur zullen wij onze netwerken ter beschikking stellen om de Peace Parks Foundation te ondersteunen in de meest ruime zin. Dit zal zijn op basis van vrijwilligheid en ad-hoc, op verzoek van de Peace Parks Foundation in Zuid Afrika. Vermeld dient te worden dat geen van de bestuursleden nevenfuncties vervult die mogelijk zouden kunnen leiden tot enige belangenverstrengeling. Ultimo 2019 bestaat het bestuur uit de volgende personen met bijbehorend rooster van aftreden:

W.O. Russell (voorzitter), advocaat, 5 juni 2023

J.J.N. Rost Onnes (Penningmeester), voormalig bankier, 5 juni 2023

R.M.M. Boelen (secretaris), voormalig directeur Deloitte, 29 september 2024

M.K. Brans (lid), voormalig adviseur KPMG, 29 september 2024

J.H.W. Loudon, Executive Director COMON Foundation, 1 oktober 2022

Bezoldigingsbeleid

Alle statutaire betrokkenen bij PPF Nederland, zijnde het Bestuur, zijn vrijwilliger. Niemand ontvangt een salaris of onkostenvergoeding. In de Verantwoordingsverklaring, opgenomen in dit jaarverslag, wordt verder uitgelegd hoe PPF Nederland haar werkzaamheden uitvoert.



2. CBF Keurmerk

In 2005 heeft PPF NL een CBF keurmerk ontvangen. In 2019 heeft er een hertoetsing plaatsgevonden die ertoe heeft geleid dat PPF NL opnieuw in aanmerking is gekomen voor erkenning als Keurmerkhouders (opvraagbaar bij www.cbf.nl).

3. Toelichting op de cijfers

Het financiële jaarverslag vindt u aansluitend aan onze toelichting. Onderstaand treft u enkele verklaringen.

3.1 Begroting 2019

Verwachte gegarandeerde inkomsten :

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Postcodeloterij: | € 1.350.000,- |
| Postcodeloterij, extra project aanvraag | € 3.000.000,- |
| Overige inkomsten of reserves | € 5.000,- |

Verwachte uitgaven

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|
| Websiteonderhoud en abonnement; | 2.000 |
| Accountant en administratie kantoor: | 7.850 |
| Jaarlijkse fee CBF | 1.800 |
| Kamer van Koophandel | 200 |
| Bankkosten | 250 |
| Representatie Bestuur | 1.000 |
| Onvoorzien | 900 |
| Totale verwachte jaarlijkse kosten | 15.000 |

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| Maximale PPF SA donatie | € 4.340.000- | |
| Toevoegen aan Continuïteitsreserve | 0 | |
| | € 4.355.000,- | € 4.355.000 |

De afwijking op de begroting 2019 zoals deze van origine werd vervaardigd, werd veroorzaakt door de honorering van het ingediende Extra Project bij de Nationale Postcode Loterij met het bedrag van €3 miljoen.

3.2 Vrij besteedbaar vermogen

Eventueel vrij besteedbaar vermogen zal worden aangemerkt als continuïteitsreserve. Wij streven er jaarlijks naar dat de continuïteitsreserve maximaal 1,5 maal de kosten betreft van de werkorganisatie, conform het Reglement CBF Keur.



3.3 Begroting 2020

Verwachte gegarandeerde inkomsten :

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| Postcodeloterij: | € 1.350.000,- |
| Overige inkomsten of reserves | € 5.000,- |

Verwachte uitgaven

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|
| Websiteonderhoud en abonnement; | 2.000 |
| Accountant en administratie kantoor: | 7.850 |
| Jaarlijkse fee CBF | 2.800 |
| Kamer van Koophandel | 200 |
| Bankkosten | 250 |
| Representatie Bestuur | 1.000 |
| Onvoorzien | 900 |
| Totale verwachte jaarlijkse kosten | 15.000 |

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Maximale PPF SA donatie | € 1.340.000,- | |
| Toevoegen aan Continuïteitsreserve | 0 | |
| | € 1.355.000,- | € 1.355.000,- |

3.4 Toelichting inzake beleggingsbeleid

Het bestuur van Peace Parks Foundation Nederland hanteert geen beleggingsbeleid, simpelweg omdat niet belegd wordt.

4. Peace Parks Foundation Zuid Afrika

PPF ZA vervaardigde voor 2019 een basis applicatie voor € 1.423.050,00 welke PPF volledig heeft gehonoreerd (zie bijlage 2). Tevens vervaardigde PPF ZA een applicatie (zie bijlage 3) voor de toekenning van het extra project bedrag van € 3.000.000,00 ten behoeve van het versterken van de wildlife corridor tussen het Chobe National Park in Botswana en Kafue National Park in Zambia, waardoor een ecologische koppeling gerealiseerd wordt en zich een uitgestrekte nieuwe habitat voor de dieren ontwikkelt. De gelden worden met name praktisch besteed aan de bouw van een regionaal PPF kantoorgebouw in Simalaha in Zamba, de creatie van een 'tented camp' om de eerste toeristen te verwelkomen in dit gebied en ten slotte om lokale boeren in zuid west Zambia en de Caprivi Strip in Namibië te assisteren bij hun nieuwe 'conservation farming' technieken.

PPF NL ontving dit jaar ook weer twee maal zogenaamde Progress Reports die het Bestuur van PPF NL in staat heeft gesteld te controleren of de toegekende middelen ook daadwerkelijk zijn uitgegeven aan het aangevraagde doel (bijlage 4 t/m 6). Het Bestuur heeft de rapporten gelezen, enkele wijzigingen geconstateerd en goedgekeurd en is van mening dat de gelden op een effectieve en efficiënte wijze zijn besteed. Alle rapporten zijn als bijlage aan dit jaarverslag toegevoegd. PPF ZA levert geen directe diensten aan PPF NL of visa versa.



De jaarstukken van PPF-ZA zijn bij PPF-NL opvraagbaar. In bijlage 1 een kopie van de tekst van de goedkeurende accountantsverklaring verstrekt door PWC, Zuid-Afrika d.d. 25 mei 2020 inzake de cijfers betreffende 2019.

5. Klachtenprocedure

PPF NL beschikt over een klachtenprocedure. Deze is opvraagbaar.

6. Verantwoordingsverklaring

Het CBF heeft de eisen voor de houders van zijn keurmerk uitgebreid en aangepast. Aanleiding hiervoor is de vervlechting van de Code Goed Bestuur voor Goede Doelen (Code Wijffels) en het CBF-Keur in 2007. Met ingang van 1 juli 2008 is er de verplichting om naast de jaarstukken ook een verantwoordingsverklaring op te stellen. In de verantwoordingsverklaring legt, in het onderhavige geval, het bestuur verantwoording af over hoe drie principes voor goed bestuur invulling hebben gekregen. De principes zijn:

- Duidelijke scheiding tussen toezicht houden, besturen en uitvoeren
- Optimalisatie van besteding van middelen, zodat effectief en efficiënt gewerkt kan worden aan het realiseren van de doelstelling(en)
- Streven naar optimale relaties met belanghebbenden

De 5 Bestuursleden van de Peace Parks Foundation Nederland hebben allen de principes formeel onderschreven. De individuele schriftelijke verantwoordingsverklaringen zijn opvraagbaar bij de Stichting. Onderstaand treft u aan de volledige tekst van de verantwoordingsverklaring.

VERANTWOORDINGSVERKLARING PEACE PARKS FOUNDATION NEDERLAND OVER DE PRINCIPES VAN GOED BESTUUR

In onderstaande verantwoordingsverklaring legt het bestuur van de Peace Parks Foundation Nederland (PPF NL) verantwoording af over drie principes:

1. Onderscheid de functies toezicht houden, besturen en uitvoeren.

Uit 2019 bestaat het bestuur van PPF NL uit de volgende personen:

W.O. Russell (voorzitter), advocaat
J.J.N. Rost Onnes (Penningmeester), voormalig bankier
R.M.M. Boelen (secretaris), voormalig directeur Deloitte
M.K. Brans (lid), voormalig adviseur KPMG
J.H.W. Loudon (lid), Executive Director COMON Foundation

Het dagelijks bestuur van PPF NL is in handen van de heer John Loudon. De voorzitter, penningmeester en secretaris en overige bestuurslid hebben hierbij een toezichthoudende functie. PPF NL heeft geen aparte Raad van Toezicht.

Het bestuur komt minimaal twee keer per jaar bijeen voor een bestuursvergadering. Tussentijds vindt, indien noodzakelijk, onderling contact plaats via e-mail of telefoon. De bestuursleden zijn aangezocht vanwege hun grote belangstelling voor het Afrikaanse continent, hun staat van dienst en hun netwerk.



Eens in de drie jaar vindt een zelfevaluatie plaats van het bestuur. Indien mogelijk wordt deze zelfevaluatie gecombineerd met de reguliere aanpassing van het Rooster van Aftreden.

Uitvoerende werkzaamheden voor PPF NL worden verricht door de heer John Loudon, tevens Internationaal Bestuurslid van de Peace Parks Foundation, gevestigd in Stellenbosch, Zuid Afrika. In opdracht van het Bestuur van PPF NL ondersteunt hij de voorzitter, secretaris en penningmeester bij hun bestuurswerkzaamheden en bereidt hij de bestuursvergaderingen voor. Tevens fungeert hij als contactpersoon voor de Peace Parks Foundation, de Nationale Postcode Loterij, het Centraal Bureau Fondsenwerving en overige partijen. Hij is ook verantwoordelijk voor de financiële administratie en de samenstelling van het jaarverslag, waarvan de cijfers worden opgesteld door Administratiekantoor Cobert te Soest en gecontroleerd door Kaap Hoorn in Hoorn en vervolgens goedgekeurd, eerst door de Penningmeester en vervolgens door het voltallige bestuur. Tot slot is John Loudon verantwoordelijk voor het up-to-date houden van de website www.peaceparks.nl.

2. Optimaliseer de effectiviteit en efficiency van bestedingen.

De facto fungeert PPF NL tot nu toe voornamelijk als doorgeefluik naar Peace Parks Foundation van de in Nederland ontvangen donaties van de Nationale Postcode Loterij. Peace Parks Foundation financiert en coördineert vele projecten in heel zuidelijk Afrika.

De bestuursleden noch de heer John Loudon ontvangen enige bezoldiging vanuit PPF NL, noch PPF ZA.

De gespecificeerde jaarrekeningen van PPF NL (incl. goedkeurende accountantsverklaring) zijn verkrijgbaar via de website. Hierin is ook de besteding van de jaarlijkse subsidie aan PPF NL door Peace Parks Foundation opgenomen. Bij het secretariaat van PPF NL kan bovendien de jaarrekening van PPF NL (incl. goedkeurende accountantsverklaring) worden opgevraagd.

In de statuten van PPF NL is als doelstelling vastgelegd:

"het ondersteunen van alle doelstellingen en activiteiten van de Peace Parks organisatie, welke onder meer omvatten het initiëren, bevorderen en ondersteunen van grensoverschrijdende natuurbeschermings- en werkgelegenheidsprojecten met name in Zuidelijk Afrika en alles wat daartoe bevorderlijk kan zijn, alles in de meest ruime zin."

Het bestuur van PPF NL toets aanvragen/projecten van Peace Parks Foundation aan de missie en doelstellingen van Peace Parks Foundation M.a.w.:

Draagt het project op enigerlei wijze (direct of indirect) bij aan de totstandkoming van één of meerdere grensoverschrijdende natuurgebieden met de volgende potentie:

- economische ontwikkeling in de regio
- betere bescherming biodiversiteit
- vrede tussen mensen op de grensgebieden en tussen mens en natuur

Tot slot vertrouwt PPF NL tevens op de accountantsverklaring van KPMG, die bij de jaarcijfers van Peace Parks Foundation wordt afgegeven en waaruit blijkt dat gelden zijn besteed conform doelbestemming.



3. Optimaliseer de omgang met belanghebbenden.

De belangrijkste belanghebbenden van PPF NL tot nu toe zijn Peace Parks Foundation en de Nationale Postcode Loterij.

Een soepele en zorgvuldige afstemming met, en controle van de bestedingen via, Peace Parks Foundation wordt op een aantal manieren gewaarborgd. Ten eerste doordat de heer John Loudon verantwoordelijk is voor de uitvoerende werkzaamheden en hij tevens zitting heeft in het internationale bestuur en de Executive Committee (dagelijks bestuur) van Peace Parks Foundation. Daarnaast wordt de heer Frits Strietman ook altijd uitgenodigd voor de bestuursvergaderingen en ook hij heeft zitting in het internationale bestuur en de Executive Committee van Peace Parks Foundation. Beide heren rapporteren uitgebreid over de bijgewoonde bestuursvergaderingen in Zuid Afrika gedurende het jaar, de activiteiten en de plannen van Peace Parks Foundation. Tussendoor vindt regelmatig overleg plaats met de heren Loudon en Strietman via de e-mail en telefoon.

7. Ontwikkelingen 2020

Tussen balansdatum en opmaak van dit jaarverslag zijn twee opmerkelijke gebeurtenissen noemenswaardig.

- Het Wereld Natuur Fonds (WNF), African Parks en Peace Parks Foundation ontvingen dit jaar tijdens het Goed Geld Gala op 4 maart 2020 in Theater Caré samen een schenking van 16,9 miljoen euro uit het Droomfonds van de Postcode Loterij voor het project *Onbegrensd door Afrika*. Door klimaatverandering en menselijk handelen dreigt het unieke natuurgebied Kavango Zambezi in zuidelijk Afrika voorgoed verloren te gaan, met desastreuze gevolgen voor mens en dier. African Parks, Peace Parks Foundation en het Wereld Natuur Fonds zijn daarom met een reddingsplan gekomen om te voorkomen dat dit iconische natuurgebied verdwijnt. In nauwe samenwerking met lokale partners gaan zij de zoetwatervoorziening in het gebied beschermen en natuurparken met elkaar verbinden, zodat een rijk landschap ontstaat voor kwetsbare diersoorten, waaronder de iconische Afrikaanse olifant. Dit creëert bovendien volop kansen voor economische ontwikkeling voor de bewoners van het gebied, die vaak in armoedige omstandigheden leven. WNF is de penvoerder van het project.
- In de week na 4 maart 2020 werd het duidelijk dat COVID-19 toesloeg in de wereld, zo ook in Nederland. Wij werden hier geconfronteerd met een intelligente lock-down en ten tijde van dit schrijven zijn de regels inmiddels iets versoepeld. In de Afrikaanse landen waar PPF operationeel is, is de lock-down nog gaande. Het goede nieuws is, dat de internationale handel in *wildlife* en dus ook in Neushoorn-hoorn volledig tot stilstand is gekomen. Het slechte nieuws is, dat verschillende Afrikaanse gemeenschappen massaal zijn gaan stropen in de grensoverschrijdende parken om aan eten te komen voor hun gezinnen. PPF staat nu de zuidelijk Afrikaanse landen extra bij in hun doelstelling om alle bewoners, vooral ook rondom natuur-parken zo goed mogelijk te informeren over het Corona-virus opdat gemeenschappen zich beter kunnen beschermen tegen een grote Corona- *outbreak*.



W.O. Russell

Amsterdam, 11 juni 2020

Stichting Peace Parks Foundation Nederland
Mr W.O. Russell
Voorzitter PPF NL



Handwritten notes and a small drawing of a sailboat.

**STICHTING PEACE PARKS
FOUNDATION NEDERLAND**

Koningslaan 42
1075 AE AMSTERDAM

FINANCIEEL VERSLAG 2019

INHOUDSOPGAVE

SAMENSTELRAPPORT

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Jaarrekening

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Het bestuur van
Stichting Peace Parks Foundation Nederland
Koningslaan 42
1075 AE AMSTERDAM

11 juni 2020

Geachte heren,

Algemeen

Blijkens de akte van oprichting d.d. 5 juni 1998, verleden voor notaris Brummelhuis, is de stichting Friends of the Peace Parks per genoemde datum opgericht.

Op 13 juni 2005, verleden voor notaris Brummelhuis, is de naam van de stichting gewijzigd in Stichting Peace Parks Foundation Nederland.

De stichting stelt zich ten doel: om de Peace Parks Foundation gevestigd in Zuid Afrika te ondersteunen in al haar doelstellingen, werkzaamheden en activiteiten, welke onder meer omvatten het initiëren, bevorderen en ondersteunen van grensoverschrijdende natuurbeschermings- en werkgelegenheids projecten met name in Zuidelijk Afrika en alles wat daartoe bevordelijk kan zijn, alles in de meest ruime zin.

Aan bestuursleden en toezichhouders worden geen leningen en dergelijke verstrekt. Ook worden bestuursleden en toezichhouders niet bezoldigd.

Resultaat

Het overzicht van inkomsten en uitgaven over het boekjaar 2019 kan als volgt worden samengevat:

| | 2019 | | 2018 | |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | x € 1.000 | % | x € 1.000 | % |
| Inkomsten: | 4.456,94 | 100 | 1.447,25 | 100 |
| Voorlichtingskosten | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 |
| Uitgaven doel stichting | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 |
| Uitgaven Zuid-Afrika | 4.449,91 | 99,84 | 1.436,75 | 99,27 |
| Uitgaven: | | | | |
| Algemene kosten | 11,70 | 0,26 | 12,27 | 0,85 |
| Schenkingsrechten | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 |
| Bankkosten | 0,37 | 0,01 | 0,33 | 0,02 |
| Financiële baten | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,00 |
| Saldo baten/lasten | -5,05 | -0,11 | -2,10 | -0,15 |

Financiële positie

Ter verkrijging van een financieel inzicht in de financiële positie van de stichting verstrekken wij u de navolgende overzichten. Deze zijn gebaseerd op de gegevens uit de jaarrekening. Wij geven hierna een opstelling van de balans per 31 december 2019 in verkorte vorm.

Financiële structuur

| | 2019 | | 2018 | |
|----------------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------------|-----|
| | x € 1.000 | % x € 1.000 | | % |
| Activa | | | | |
| Vorderingen | 0,09 | 1 | 0,11 | 1 |
| Liquide middelen | <u>8,99</u> | 99 | <u>14,31</u> | 99 |
| | <u><u>9,08</u></u> | 100 | <u><u>14,43</u></u> | 100 |
| Passiva | | | | |
| Stichtingskapitaal | 0,90 | 10 | 5,94 | 41 |
| Kortlopende schulden | <u>8,18</u> | 90 | <u>8,48</u> | 59 |
| | <u><u>9,08</u></u> | 100 | <u><u>14,43</u></u> | 100 |

JAARREKENING

Balans per 31 december 2019 (na resultaatbestemming)

Pagina 17

| <u>PASSIVA</u> | <u>2019</u> | <u>€</u> | <u>2018</u> | <u>€</u> |
|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| <u>Eigen Vermogen</u> | | | | |
| Vrij besteedbaar vermogen | <u>899</u> | | <u>5.944</u> | |
| | | 899 | | 5.944 |
| <u>Kortlopende schulden</u> | | | | |
| Nog te betalen kosten | 7.518 | | 7.819 | |
| Crediteuren | 30 | | 30 | |
| PPF Zuid Afrika | <u>634</u> | | <u>634</u> | |
| | | <u>8.182</u> | | <u>8.483</u> |
| | | <u>9.081</u> | | <u>14.427</u> |

STICHTING PEACE PARKS FOUNDATION NEDERLAND

Staat van baten en lasten over 2019

| | <u>Werkelijk 2019</u> | <u>Begroot 2019</u> | <u>Werkelijk 2018</u> |
|---|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| | € | € | € |
| <u>Baten</u> | | | |
| Donaties, giften | 81.935 | 5.000 | 97.250 |
| <u>Baten acties derden</u> | | | |
| Nationale Postcode Loterij (reguliere bijdr.) | 4.350.000 | 1.350.000 | 1.350.000 |
| Nationale Postcode Loterij (Rhino Project) | 25.000 | 0 | 0 |
| | <u>4.456.935</u> | <u>1.355.000</u> | <u>1.447.250</u> |
| <u>Lasten doelstelling</u> | | | |
| Voorlichtingskosten | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Southern Wildlife College | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nationale Postcode Loterij (beloofbrengsten) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Donatie PPF SA | <u>4.449.910</u> | <u>1.345.000</u> | <u>1.436.750</u> |
| Netto baten | 7.025 | 10.000 | 10.500 |
| <u>Overige lasten</u> | | | |
| Kamer v. Koophandel | 0 | 200 | 0 |
| Internet | 360 | 2.000 | 222 |
| Automatisering | 0 | 900 | 0 |
| Representatiekosten | 33 | 1.000 | 0 |
| CBF (incl hertoetsing) | 4.214 | 1.800 | 4.728 |
| Wervingskosten | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Administratiekantoor | 513 | 1.300 | 648 |
| Accountantskosten | 6.584 | 2.550 | 6.676 |
| Bankkosten | 367 | 250 | 330 |
| Schenkingsrechten | <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> |
| | <u>12.071</u> | <u>10.000</u> | <u>12.604</u> |
| | (5.046) | 0 | (2.104) |
| Financiele baten | <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> |
| Overschot/tekort | <u>(5.046)</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>(2.104)</u> |

Overschot/(tekort) is toegevoegd/(onttrokken) aan het vrij besteedbaar vermogen.

Kasstroomoverzicht volgens de indirecte methode

| | 2019 | 2018 |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| | € 1 | € 1 |
| <i>Kasstroom uit donaties</i> | | |
| Saldo baten/lasten | -5.046 | -2.104 |
| <i>Verandering in werkkapitaal</i> | | |
| Kortlopende vorderingen vorig boekjaar | 114 | 8 |
| Kortlopende vorderingen | 89 | 114 |
| | 25 | -106 |
| Kortlopende schulden vorig boekjaar | 8.483 | 8.188 |
| Kortlopende schulden | 8.183 | 8.483 |
| | <u>-300</u> | <u>295</u> |
| Toename geldmiddelen | <u><u>-5.321</u></u> | <u><u>-1.915</u></u> |
| Het verloop van de geldmiddelen was als volgt: | | |
| Stand per 1 januari | 14.313 | 16.228 |
| Mutatie boekjaar | <u>-5.321</u> | <u>-1.915</u> |
| Stand per 31 december | <u><u>8.992</u></u> | <u><u>14.313</u></u> |

Algemene toelichting op de balans en staat van baten en lasten

Algemeen

Statutaire vestigingsplaats

De stichting is statutair gevestigd te Amsterdam en draagt de naam Stichting Peace Parks Foundation Nederland.

Activiteiten

De stichting stelt zich ten doel: om de Peace Parks Foundation gevestigd in Zuid Afrika te ondersteunen in al haar doelstellingen, werkzaamheden en activiteiten, welke onder meer omvatten het initiëren, bevorderen en ondersteunen van grensoverschrijdende natuurbeschermings- en werkgelegenheids projecten met name in Zuidelijk Afrika en alles wat daartoe bevordelijk kan zijn, alles in de meest ruime zin.

Financiële instrumenten

Onder financiële instrumenten worden zowel primaire financiële instrumenten (zoals vorderingen en schulden), als afgeleide financiële instrumenten (derivaten) verstaan.

Voor de grondslagen van primaire financiële instrumenten wordt verwezen naar de behandeling per balanspost van de 'Grondslagen voor de waardering van activa en passiva'. De stichting maakt geen gebruik van afgeleide financiële instrumenten.

Grondslagen voor de waardering van activa en passiva

Algemeen

De jaarrekening is opgesteld volgens de bepalingen van de Richtlijn voor de Jaarverslaggeving 640: Organisatie - zonder - winststreven. De jaarrekening is opgesteld in euro's.

De waardering van de activa en passiva en de bepaling van het resultaat vinden plaats op basis van historische kosten. Tenzij bij de desbetreffende grondslag voor de specifieke balanspost anders wordt vermeld, worden de activa en passiva gewaardeerd volgens het kostprijsmodel. Baten en lasten worden toegerekend aan het jaar waarop ze betrekking hebben. Baten worden slechts opgenomen voor zover zij op balansdatum zijn gerealiseerd. Verplichtingen en mogelijke verliezen die hun oorsprong vinden voor het einde van het verslagjaar, worden in acht genomen indien zij voor het opmaken van de jaarrekening bekend zijn geworden.

Transacties in vreemde valuta's gedurende de verslagperiode worden in de jaarrekening verwerkt tegen de koers die geldt op de datum van de transactie.

Grondslag voor de waardering van vorderingen

De vorderingen worden bij eerste verwerking opgenomen tegen de reële waarde en vervolgens gewaardeerd tegen de geamortiseerde kostprijs. De reële waarde en de kostprijs zijn gelijk aan de nominale waarde. Noodzakelijk geachte voorzieningen voor het risico van oninbaarheid worden in mindering gebracht. Deze voorzieningen worden bepaald op basis van individuele beoordeling van de vorderingen.

Grondslag voor de kortlopende schulden

De kortlopende schulden worden opgenomen tegen nominale waarde, tenzij anders vermeld. Het betreffen de nog te betalen kosten welke betrekking hebben op het huidige boekjaar.

Bepaling saldo baten/lasten

Algemeen

Het saldo baten/lasten wordt bepaald als het verschil tussen de inkomstenwaarde van de donaties, en de daaraan gerelateerde kosten en uitgaven en andere lasten over het jaar. De resultaten op transacties worden verantwoord in het jaar waarin zij zijn gerealiseerd; verliezen/uitgaven reeds zodra zij voorzienbaar zijn.

Baten

Onder baten wordt verstaan de door derden gestorte gelden en donaties.

Grondslagen van het kasstroomoverzicht

Het kasstroomoverzicht is opgesteld volgens de indirecte methode. De geldmiddelen in het kasstroomoverzicht bestaan uit de liquide middelen

STICHTING PEACE PARKS FOUNDATION NEDERLAND

Toelichting op de balans per 31 december 2019

| | 2019 | 2018 |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Vorderingen | | |
| Vooruitbetaald KPN Internet | 89 | 114 |
| Nog te ontvangen rente | 0 | 0 |
| | <u>89</u> | <u>114</u> |
| Liquide middelen | | |
| ABN-Amro Bestuurrekening 51.42.87.179 | 8.989 | 14.310 |
| ABN-Amro Zakelijk flexibel depo 62.40.11.402 | 3 | 3 |
| ABN-Amro Ondernemersdeposito 57.29.92.386 | 0 | 0 |
| | <u>8.992</u> | <u>14.313</u> |
| De liquide middelen staan vrij ter beschikking aan de stichting. | | |
| Vrij besteedbaar vermogen | | |
| Saldo per 1 januari | 5.945 | 8.048 |
| Saldo baten/lasten | <u>-5.046</u> | <u>-2.104</u> |
| Saldo per 31 december | <u>899</u> | <u>5.944</u> |
| Kortlopende schulden | | |
| <i>Nog te betalen kosten</i> | | |
| Administratiekosten | 900 | 1.250 |
| Accountantskosten | 6.600 | 6.551 |
| Nog te betalen bankkosten | 18 | 18 |
| | <u>7.518</u> | <u>7.819</u> |
| <i>PPF Zuid Afrika</i> | | |
| Betaald door PPF Zuid Afrika | <u>634</u> | <u>634</u> |

Toelichting op de staat van baten en lasten over 2019

| | 2019 | € | 2018 | € |
|---|------|------------------|------|------------------|
| <u>Baten</u> | | | | |
| Donaties/giften: | | | | |
| Donatie algemeen | | 81.935 | | 97.250 |
| Loterijen: | | | | |
| Reguliere bijdrage NPL | | 1.350.000 | | 1.350.000 |
| Extra bijdragen NPL | | 3.025.000 | | 0 |
| | | <u>4.456.935</u> | | <u>1.447.250</u> |
| <u>Overige lasten</u> | | | | |
| Internet | | 360 | | 222 |
| CBF | | 4.214 | | 4.728 |
| Representatiekosten | | 33 | | 0 |
| Administratiekantoor | | 513 | | 648 |
| Accountantskosten | | 6.584 | | 6.676 |
| Bankkosten | | 367 | | 330 |
| Schenkingsrechten | | 0 | | 0 |
| | | <u>12.071</u> | | <u>12.604</u> |
| <u>Saldo financiële baten en lasten</u> | | | | |
| Financiële baten | | <u>0</u> | | <u>0</u> |

STICHTING PEACE PARKS FOUNDATION NEDERLAND

Bestuur

Het bestuur der stichting is als volgt samengesteld:

| Naam: | Functie: |
|-------------------|----------------|
| Mr. W.O. Russel | Voorzitter |
| J.J.N. Rost Onnes | Penningmeester |
| R.M.M. Boelen | Secretaris |
| M.K. Brans | Lid |
| B. Kardol | Lid |

Bestuurders worden benoemd voor bepaalde tijd. Voor het verloop is een rooster van aftreden opgesteld, zie ook de notulen van de vergadering van 13 november 2013. Bestuurders worden niet bezoldigd, de bezoldiging over het boekjaar was nihil.

Bestemming van het resultaat

De bestemming van het resultaat geschiedt conform het besluit van het bestuur. Vooruitlopend op dit besluit is het saldo toegevoegd aan het vrij besteedbaar vermogen.

Ondertekening en datering

De jaarrekening is opgesteld onder verantwoordelijkheid van het bestuur van de stichting.

Amsterdam, 11 juni 2019

| | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| W.O. Russell | J.J.N. Rost Onnes |
| Voorzitter | Penningmeester |

Deskundigenonderzoek

Voor het deskundigenonderzoek verwijzen wij naar de volgende pagina's, waar controleverklaring van de onafhankelijke accountant is opgenomen.

CONTROLEVERKLARING VAN DE ONAFHANKELIJKE ACCOUNTANT

Aan: het bestuur van Stichting Peace Parks Foundation Nederland

A. Verklaring over de in het jaarverslag opgenomen jaarrekening 2019

Ons oordeel

Wij hebben de jaarrekening 2019 van Stichting Peace Parks Foundation Nederland te Amsterdam gecontroleerd.

Naar ons oordeel geeft de in dit jaarverslag opgenomen jaarrekening een getrouw beeld van de grootte en de samenstelling van het vermogen van Stichting Peace Parks Foundation Nederland per 31 december 2019 en van het resultaat over 2019 in overeenstemming met de in Nederland geldende RJ-Richtlijn 640 Organisaties zonder winststreven.

De jaarrekening bestaat uit:

1. de balans per 31 december 2019;
2. de staat van baten en lasten over 2019; en
3. de toelichting met een overzicht van de gehanteerde grondslagen voor financiële verslaggeving en andere toelichtingen.

De basis voor ons oordeel

Wij hebben onze controle uitgevoerd volgens het Nederlands recht, waaronder ook de Nederlandse controlestandaarden vallen. Onze verantwoordelijkheden op grond hiervan zijn beschreven in de sectie 'Onze verantwoordelijkheden voor de controle van de jaarrekening'.

Wij zijn onafhankelijk van Stichting Peace Parks Foundation Nederland zoals vereist in de Verordening inzake de onafhankelijkheid van accountants bij assurance-opdrachten (ViO) en andere voor de opdracht relevante onafhankelijkheidsregels in Nederland. Verder hebben wij voldaan aan de Verordening gedrags- en beroepsregels accountants (VGBA).

Wij vinden dat de door ons verkregen controle-informatie voldoende en geschikt is als basis voor ons oordeel.

B. Verklaring over de in het jaarverslag opgenomen andere informatie

Naast de jaarrekening en onze controleverklaring daarbij, omvat het jaarverslag andere informatie, die bestaat uit:

- bestuursverslag;
- uiteenzetting van het CBF Keurmerk;
- toelichting op de cijfers;
- toelichting op Peace Parks Foundation Zuid Afrika;
- klachtenprocedure;
- verantwoordingsverklaring;
- toelichting op ontwikkelingen 2020; en
- overige gegevens

Op grond van onderstaande werkzaamheden zijn wij van mening dat de andere informatie met de jaarrekening verenigbaar is en geen materiële afwijkingen bevat.

Wij hebben de andere informatie gelezen en hebben op basis van onze kennis en ons begrip, verkregen vanuit de jaarrekeningcontrole of anderszins, overwogen of de andere informatie materiële afwijkingen bevat.

Met onze werkzaamheden hebben wij voldaan aan de vereisten in de Nederlandse Standaard 720. Deze werkzaamheden hebben niet dezelfde diepgang als onze controlewerkzaamheden bij de jaarrekening.

Het bestuur is verantwoordelijk voor het opstellen van de andere informatie, waaronder het bestuursverslag en de overige gegevens in overeenstemming met RJ-Richtlijn 640 Organisaties zonder winststreven.

C. Beschrijving van verantwoordelijkheden met betrekking tot de jaarrekening

Verantwoordelijkheden van het bestuur voor de jaarrekening

Het bestuur is verantwoordelijk voor het opmaken en getrouw weergeven van de jaarrekening in overeenstemming met de in Nederland geldende RJ-Richtlijn 640 Organisaties zonder winststreven. In dit kader is het bestuur verantwoordelijk voor een zodanige interne beheersing die het bestuur noodzakelijk acht om het opmaken van de jaarrekening mogelijk te maken zonder afwijkingen van materieel belang als gevolg van fouten of fraude.

Bij het opmaken van de jaarrekening moet het bestuur afwegen of de entiteit in staat is om haar werkzaamheden in continuïteit voort te zetten. Op grond van genoemd verslaggevingsstelsel moet het bestuur de jaarrekening opmaken op basis van de continuïteitsveronderstelling, tenzij het bestuur het voornemen heeft om de stichting te liquideren of de bedrijfsactiviteiten te beëindigen of als beëindiging het enige realistische alternatief is.

Het bestuur moet gebeurtenissen en omstandigheden waardoor gerede twijfel zou kunnen bestaan of de onderneming haar bedrijfsactiviteiten in continuïteit kan voortzetten, toelichten in de jaarrekening.

Onze verantwoordelijkheden voor de controle van de jaarrekening

Onze verantwoordelijkheid is het zodanig plannen en uitvoeren van een controleopdracht dat wij daarmee voldoende en geschikte controle-informatie verkrijgen voor het door ons af te geven oordeel.

Onze controle is uitgevoerd met een hoge mate maar geen absolute mate van zekerheid waardoor het mogelijk is dat wij tijdens onze controle niet alle materiële fouten en fraude ontdekken.

Afwijkingen kunnen ontstaan als gevolg van fraude of fouten en zijn materieel indien redelijkerwijs kan worden verwacht dat deze, afzonderlijk of gezamenlijk, van invloed kunnen zijn op de economische beslissingen die gebruikers op basis van deze jaarrekening nemen. De materialiteit beïnvloedt de aard, timing en omvang van onze controlewerkzaamheden en de evaluatie van het effect van onderkende afwijkingen op ons oordeel.

Wij hebben deze accountantscontrole professioneel kritisch uitgevoerd en hebben waar relevant professionele oordeelsvorming toegepast in overeenstemming met de Nederlandse controlestandaarden, ethische voorschriften en de onafhankelijkheidseisen. Onze controle bestond onder andere uit:

- het identificeren en inschatten van de risico's dat de jaarrekening afwijkingen van materieel belang bevat als gevolg van fouten of fraude, het in reactie op deze risico's bepalen en uitvoeren van controlewerkzaamheden en het verkrijgen van controle-informatie die voldoende en geschikt is als basis voor ons oordeel. Bij fraude is het risico dat een afwijking van materieel belang niet ontdekt wordt groter dan bij fouten. Bij fraude kan sprake zijn van samenspanning, valsheid in geschrifte, het opzettelijk nalaten transacties vast te leggen, het opzettelijk verkeerd voorstellen van zaken of het doorbreken van de interne beheersing;
- het verkrijgen van inzicht in de interne beheersing die relevant is voor de controle met als doel controlewerkzaamheden te selecteren die passend zijn in de omstandigheden. Deze werkzaamheden hebben niet als doel om een oordeel uit te spreken over de effectiviteit van de interne beheersing van de entiteit;
- het evalueren van de geschiktheid van de gebruikte grondslagen voor financiële verslaggeving en het evalueren van de redelijkheid van schattingen door het bestuur en de toelichtingen die daarover in de jaarrekening staan;
- het vaststellen dat de door het bestuur gehanteerde continuïteitsveronderstelling aanvaardbaar is. Tevens het op basis van de verkregen controle-informatie vaststellen of er gebeurtenissen en omstandigheden zijn waardoor gerede twijfel zou kunnen bestaan of de onderneming haar bedrijfsactiviteiten in continuïteit kan voortzetten. Als wij concluderen dat er een onzekerheid van materieel belang bestaat, zijn wij verplicht om aandacht in onze controleverklaring te vestigen op de relevante gerelateerde toelichtingen in de jaarrekening. Als de toelichtingen inadequaat zijn, moeten wij onze verklaring aanpassen. Onze conclusies zijn gebaseerd op de controle-informatie die verkregen is tot de datum van onze controleverklaring. Toekomstige

gebeurtenissen of omstandigheden kunnen er echter toe leiden dat een onderneming haar continuïteit niet langer kan handhaven;

- het evalueren van de presentatie, structuur en inhoud van de jaarrekening en de daarin opgenomen toelichtingen; en
- het evalueren of de jaarrekening een getrouw beeld geeft van de onderliggende transacties en gebeurtenissen.

Wij communiceren met het bestuur onder andere over de geplande reikwijdte en timing van de controle en over de significante bevindingen die uit onze controle naar voren zijn gekomen, waaronder eventuele significante tekortkomingen in de interne beheersing.

Hoorn, 11 juni 2020

Kaap Hoorn Audit & Assurance B.V.

Was getekend,
B. Veenhof RA



Independent auditor's report

To the Members of Peace Parks Foundation NPC

Our opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated and separate financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated and separate financial position of Peace Parks Foundation NPC (the Company) and its subsidiaries (together the Group) as at 31 December 2019, and its consolidated and separate financial performance and its consolidated and separate cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.

What we have audited

Peace Park Foundation NPC's consolidated and separate financial statements set out on pages 9 to 39 comprise:

- the consolidated and separate statements of financial position as at 31 December 2019;
- the consolidated and separate statements of financial performance for the year then ended;
- the consolidated and separate statements of changes in funds for the year then ended;
- the consolidated and separate statements of cash flows for the year then ended;
- the accounting policies; and
- the notes to the consolidated and separate annual financial statements.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements* section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the sections 290 and 291 of the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors' Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors (Revised January 2018), parts 1 and 3 of the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors' Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors (Revised November 2018) (together the IRBA Codes) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in South Africa. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities, as applicable, in accordance with the IRBA Codes and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in South Africa. The IRBA Codes are consistent with the corresponding sections of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) respectively.

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Chief Executive Officer: L S Machaba
The Company's principal place of business is at 4 Lisbon Lane, Waterfall City, Jukskei View, where a list of directors' names is available for inspection.
Reg. no. 1998/012055/21, VAT reg.no. 4950174682.



Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information obtained at the date of this auditor's report comprises the information included in the document titled "Peace Parks Foundation NPC Consolidated and Separate Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019", which includes the Directors' Report as required by the Companies Act of South Africa. The other information does not include the consolidated or the separate financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated and separate financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated and separate financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the directors for the consolidated and separate financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated and separate financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated and separate financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated and separate financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Group and the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Group and/or the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated and separate financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated and separate financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's and the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.



- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's and the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated and separate financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group and/or Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated and separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated and separate financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc.
Director: RM Labuschaigne
Registered Auditor
Stellenbosch
25 May 2020

Funding Proposal for Operational Support in 2019

Submitted to:



Submitted by:



APRIL 2019



Honorary Patrons:

President Hage Geingob (Namibia), His Majesty King Letsie III (Lesotho), President João Lourenço (Angola), His Majesty King Mswati III (Swaziland), President Peter Mutharika (Malawi), President Filipe Nyusi (Mozambique)

Founding Patrons:

HRH Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, Dr Nelson Mandela and Dr Anton Rupert

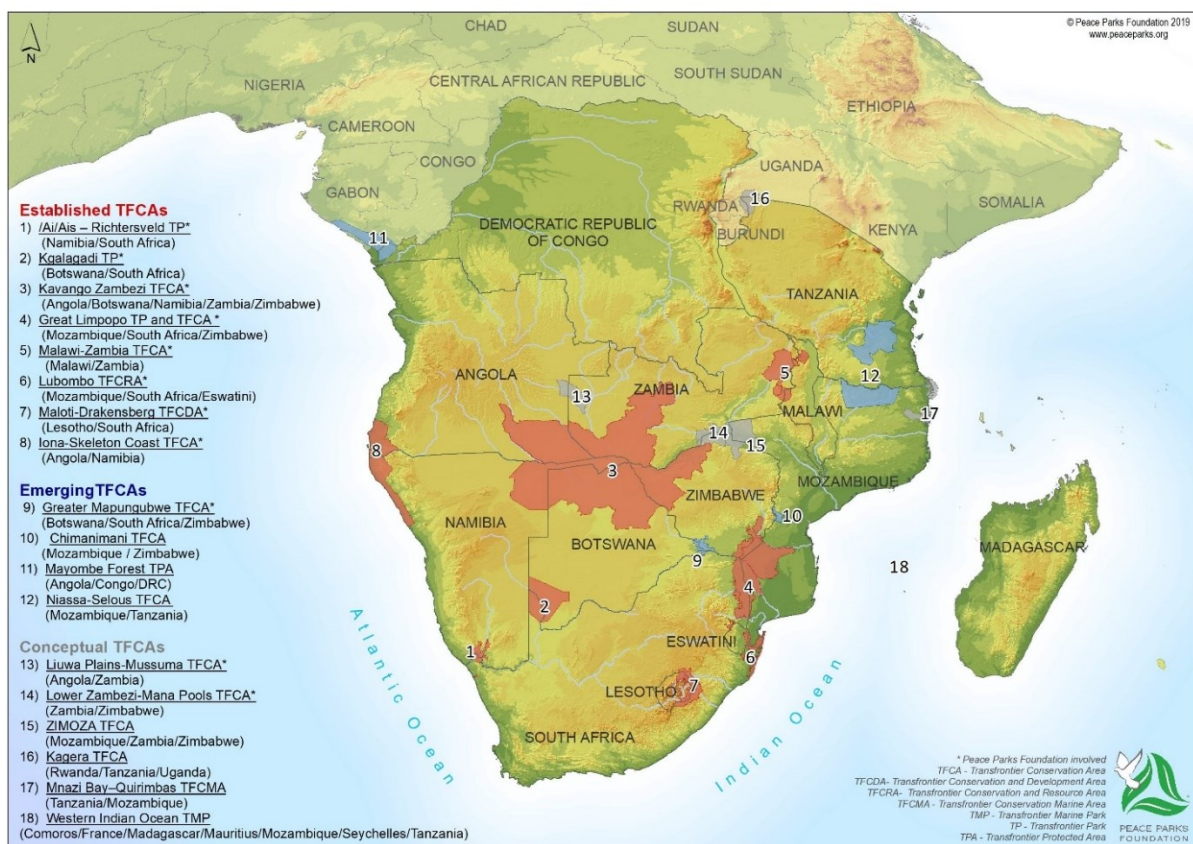
Directors:

Mr JP Rupert (Chairman), Mr JA Chissano (Vice Chairman) (Mozambique), Mr W Myburgh (Chief Executive Officer), Mr TA Boardman, Mr NN de Villiers (member only), Mr A Hoffmann (Switzerland), Mr EN Isdell, Prof. A Leiman, Drs JHW Loudon (The Netherlands), Ms LM Lynch, Mr M Msimang, Mr HL Pohamba (Namibia), Dr FE Raimondo, Ms CC Rupert, Mr DF Strietman (The Netherlands), Mr JG Swiegers, Mr P van der Poel, Mr H Wessels, Senior Chief Inyambo Yeta (Zambia).

Registration number: 97/004896/08

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Acronyms

| | |
|--------|---|
| GLTP | Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park |
| GLTFCA | Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area |
| GMPs | Game Management Plans |
| IMDF | Integrated Management and Development Framework |
| JMB | Joint Management Board |
| JOS | Joint Operational Strategy |
| LZMP | Lower Zambezi-Mana Pools |
| MoU | Memorandum of Understanding |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organisation |
| PPF | Peace Parks Foundation |
| SACT | SA College for Tourism |
| SADC | Southern African Development Community |
| TFCA | Transfrontier Conservation Area |

Introduction and Background

Since 1997 Peace Parks Foundation (PPF) has been facilitating the establishment of transfrontier conservation areas (peace parks) and developing human resources, thereby supporting sustainable economic development, the conservation of biodiversity and regional peace and stability.

Seven key factors distinguish PPF from other NGOs and are deemed to be the reason for securing the relevancy of its activities:

- **Political support** - As a result of redressing injustices of the past (colonial era boundary delineation irrespective of traditional leadership structures and ecosystems), political support was widely obtained at the highest level.
- **Landscape level conservation approach at scale across international boundaries** - The principle of conserving and developing core areas, corridors and keystone species (irrespective of political boundaries) is now widely regarded by scientists as one of the most important approaches to secure biodiversity conservation, which in turn is the most important foundation to ensure maintained, healthy and functional ecosystems.
- **Good name and reputation** - Throughout the region and globally, PPF is well respected and highly regarded as a serious non-profit organisation which leads TFCA development and exerts considerable influence in the conservation and development agenda in southern Africa through the broad political support received and the ability to manage large scale projects on behalf of development partners.
- **Governments and its conservation agencies as primary client** - The fact that PPF does not actively oppose governments but rather uses an approach of working with governments behind the scenes to support informed decision-making based on facts and science has made PPF a unique and preferred partner throughout the region.
- **Pioneer, facilitator, adaptable and indispensable** - The flexibility of PPF to support any kind of project, provided that it advances the peace park it is working in directly, has made PPF unique and the “go to” partner for governments, conservation agencies and traditional leadership structures.
- **Project and financial management support role to conservation agencies** - PPF has developed a strong financial and project management skill set in conservation development in partnership with the recipient countries. PPF has been appointed by the Governments of Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe as implementing agent to manage donor funding from large development partners.
- **Geographic Information Systems and Planning Support** - PPF is well known throughout the region as the leader in conservation development planning. The New Technologies Programme expands on the ability for PPF to further enhance and improve this function.

This proposal outlines the key operational requirements which PPF, via PPF Netherlands, is requesting support for in 2019. Support from the Dutch Postcode Lottery (NPL) will enable PPF to provide delivery of programmes and projects for two TFCAs as well as ongoing research and development; training via the SA College for Tourism; and support for operations and key staff. Further information on PPF’s requirements and focus areas is provided in sections which follow.

Measuring Success

PPF uses the following Key Performance Areas (KPA's) to measure the success of its overall goals:

- **Joint Planning** relates to the compilation of Integrated Development Plans which guide cross-border development and management and provide direction and context for the development and governance of the TFCA and are based on the needs and expectations of relevant stakeholders.
- **Legal Status and Institutional Arrangements** comprise Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) and International Treaties. These MoUs and Treaties form the legal basis or agreement between the partner countries for the establishment of the TFCAs. Institutional arrangements relate to the entities established to carry out or oversee the joint operations for the development of the TFCAs, such as Joint Management Board (JMB), Park Management Committees (PMCs) and Specialist Working Groups.
- **Sustainable Financing** relates to the development of strategies to find sustainable financing sources and mechanisms for the transfrontier structures such as the Secretariat, JMB, and PMCs. The objectives of sustainable financing are to augment financial resources provided by governments and International Cooperating Partners, to create systems to ensure a portion of the revenues are retained and invested in TFCAs, to demonstrate commitment of parties towards TFCAs, to create a common pool of resources for development of TFCAs and to empower parties and stakeholders to lead and drive TFCA processes.
- **Policy Harmonisation** relates to the harmonisation of tourist entrance times, gate fees, standardisation of fines for similar offences across the borders and management of shared resources, such as rivers. This enables partner countries of a TFCA to operate under the same rules and regulations so as to prevent confusion amongst tourists.
- **Sustaining and Restoring Landscape Dynamics** is an important component as it comprises game translocations, removal of encumbrances such as fences, and the establishment of wildlife corridors.
- **Integrated Management** addresses aspects such as the preparation of Joint Operational Strategies (JOS) which guide the relationship between various protected areas regarding collaborative management efforts. For example, a JOS must be in place to ensure that field rangers can follow poachers across the border into another country in order to apprehend the poachers without having to go through a formal border gate which may result in the poachers getting away.
- **Integrated Development** addresses regional development, especially aspects such as cross-border tourism products, tourism access facilities and gates. This KPA will ensure that all the parks making up a TFCA are developed at the same time.
- **Benefit Flow Management** addresses aspects such as community benefits, income generation for the parks, research and related benefits. If communities do not receive benefits from the TFCAs the success thereof could be in jeopardy.

1. Programmes and Projects supporting the development of TFCAs: € 553,838

The process of TFCA development is complex and far-reaching, involving many stakeholders. The typical process involves distinct phases of activity, which can take many years to achieve. PPF facilitates each of the development phases, which includes engendering political support, promoting joint planning and management structures, boosting good governance and capacity building, optimising the delivery pipeline to ensure that 100 percent of donor funding finds its way to projects on the ground, and supporting the development of a favourable environment for public/private partnerships.

Project areas cover a wide range: community development, Geographic Information System (GIS) analyses and mapping, land use planning, tourism development, water and fire management, veterinary services and wildlife relocation, all supported by cutting-edge technology and the pioneering spirit that is the hallmark of PPF's unique approach. PPF's support programmes, the Southern African Wildlife College (SAWC) and the SA College for Tourism (SACT), develop valuable management skills to staff the wildlife and tourism initiatives of the peace parks, while the TFCA Veterinary Wildlife Programme at the Hans Hoheisen Research Station is promoting the One Health concept, which is a collaborative effort of multiple disciplines - working locally, nationally, and globally – to attain optimal health for people, animals, and the environment.

Currently, PPF is focusing on four TFCAs throughout the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region. PPF representatives provide technical, administrative and logistical support to international TFCA coordinators, TFCA programme managers and to national government agencies. PPF Programme and Project Managers ensure that sufficient funding is available for the operational components of TFCA development. Support from NPL for the following two TFCAs is requested for 2019:

- **Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park** – Mozambique/South Africa/Zimbabwe
- **Lower Zambezi-Mana Pools** – Zambia/Zimbabwe

A brief overview of each of the supported TFCAs and support programmes follows:

1.1 Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park

Recognising the importance of Limpopo National Park's (LNP) contribution to ecosystem and biodiversity conservation as well as ecotourism and local economic development as an integral part of the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park (GLTP) and Conservation Area (GLTFCA) and working alongside its partners, Peace Parks has committed to supporting its development.

However, a major barrier to the park realising its potential is an explosion of wildlife crime, owing to a sharp increase in demand from Asia and exacerbated by socio-political and economic challenges in Mozambique that are perpetuating the problem. The result is a devastating increase in poaching and trafficking in the park. Rhino have been completely extirpated in the region, with the last remaining animal killed by poachers in 2014. In the last decade, thousands of other species, including elephants, pangolins and lions have succumbed to poaching for the local and international illegal wildlife trade.

Furthermore, Kruger National Park (KNP), the South African component of the GLTP, shares 186 kilometres of its south eastern boundary with LNP and as a result, large-scale trafficking of wildlife is occurring through LNP – including more recently elephant as, despite the recent ban in China, elephant poaching statistics are indicative of a burgeoning trade in ivory in southern Africa.

Over the years LNP has developed and evolved a comprehensive response to wildlife crime through their protection unit – with considerable successes achieved. This has included adopting a zonation strategy where resources are concentrated geographically within the vast 10,000km² park to key wildlife zones. In 2018, this strategy was boosted with the addition of ranger and coordination capacity to the Intensive Protection Zone (IPZ) but a deficiency in the aerial anti-poaching support remained a key weakness in the overall strategy. Mobilising extraordinary support from multiple donations for this important work in LNP has enabled PPF to address this crucial weakness and procure two high-powered Robinson R44 helicopters for deployment in the park. Boasting top speeds of over 200 kph and the agility to land anywhere, park management report that the machines are working as powerful “eyes in the sky” and giving LNP an unprecedented command of their airspace. The impact of the new helicopters has been significant. Poaching has declined almost 20% and arrests have increased by an incredible 131%. Recently, found in possession of four rhino horns and a high calibre hunting rifle, two poachers were arrested in the IPZ on return from KNP. This success was linked directly to improved tactics and collaborative operations between KNP and LNP, made possible by the integration of aerial support.

Until LNP can demonstrate a stabilisation of crime activity, tourism investors remain wary. Thus, unlocking LNP’s potential through this additional support to combat wildlife crime will be critical to its long-term success and sustainability. At the same time, livelihoods are being enhanced and human-wildlife crime mitigated through a [Herding 4 Health](#) programme being rolled out in communities in the LNP buffer zone with support from the Swedish Postcode Lottery.

NPL funding supports the salary of the GLTFCA International Coordinator, responsible for facilitating processes between the member states at a Joint Park Management level.

1.2 Lower Zambezi-Mana Pools TFCA

Although this TFCA is currently still in a conceptual phase, Peace Parks played a key role in drawing up all supporting documentation, preparatory work and a draft MoU that have been finalised and presented to the governments of Zimbabwe and Zambia to formalise the TFCA. It is understood from the partner countries that the MoU is to be signed in 2019.

NPL’s support will be utilised in 2019 for internal operational funds and strategic business planning for Mana Pools in order to determine the scope of further involvement in this TFCA.

1.3 Research and Development

Research and Development (R&D) funds are necessary to stimulate new ideas, to test theories in practice and to provide effective support for projects and programmes. In 2019, R&D support is required for the **New Technologies Programme** which is being developed by PPF, the annual Advisory Committee Meeting and a business refresh process, which will culminate in the integration of an **Enterprise Resource Planning** system.

Without the necessary planning and implementation of strategic interventions, the concept of peace parks cannot expect to succeed. In developing peace parks, PPF focuses on four key focal areas, namely **Commitment** by the governments of the various TFCA partner countries to the conservation, community development and business opportunities within the TFCA. This can be measured against the political will shown through the signing of Memoranda of Understanding, treaties, protocols etc., as well as financial commitments and support to the conservation programmes as a properly planned, comprehensive whole, with a supportive policy environment to enable this to happen; **Conservation at Scale** – of large, conservation worthy landscapes that transcend international boundaries of two or more countries, as well as, aspects such as high biodiversity value species that require a transboundary approach to achieve conservation success, **Commercial Development** – of livelihood opportunities, mainly based on a wildlife economy inclusive of natural environments and ecosystem services that enable the provision of revenue and concomitant benefits to communities that host these natural and cultural resources and **Community Development** – through the establishment of governance and management structures involving local communities, aimed at ensuring that these communities realise the asset value of the natural and cultural assets that they have, rather than being a liability to their livelihoods.

Land Use Planning is inherently spatial as it indicates what use will take place where, graphically represented on various scales – be it at a regional scale where the land use categories will be broad, e.g. protected area, urban area and urban expansion area, agricultural area, etc. or at a local scale where land use categorisation is more specific such as zones for tourism, community resource harvesting and game sanctuaries.

The use of the **Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART)** is being piloted in Mozambique, whereby the SMART software and database are being used for the management and tracking of assets within a protected area. As PPF has further procured aircraft for law enforcement and conservation management, SMART is being used to tracklog and report on all flight times, flight observations and flight efforts through the reporting component of the software. The sync function of remotely accessing these data through SMART Connect back to the PPF Office Servers was successfully tested.

The management of protected areas and forests is being professionalised and monetised so as to stand a chance of being viable and sustainable over the next 30 years, considering the many external pressures that will be increasingly exerted on these resources. A business case and detailed feasibility study is being developed for each of the protected areas within and adjacent to the TFCAs, to understand what is required to make them financially viable.

The Community Development Programme is developing operating procedures and performance monitoring for overall community programme management, irrigation, conservation agriculture (inclusive of a **Future Farmer App** developed by PPF's New Technologies Programme), governance and natural resource management. The Programme continues to work hard to strengthen relationships and strategies to unlock these macro-constraints, especially to ensure that food security is enhanced by communities in partner countries with the biggest need for this intervention.

PPF also relies on the advice and guidance from senior officials in the conservation field from all over the SADC region on how to develop functional TFCAs. Annual PPF **Advisory Committee** meetings are held with countries from the SADC region attending, at which support for PPF's various initiatives is obtained, especially the crucial role that the strengthening of local governance structures and the establishment of viable alternative livelihoods will play in the development of the TFCAs.

2. Training: € 212,500

The **SA College for Tourism** has set the following objectives for itself in 2019:

Accept, train and graduate a minimum of 90 unskilled and unemployed southern Africa youth from rural family units, with a combined annual income below the assessed income limitation level and living in or adjacent to the transfrontier conservation areas (TFCAs) of southern Africa, in accredited hospitality service skills and deploy graduates of the training programme as new entrants to the hospitality sector of the tourism industry of the sub-continent

Accept, train and graduate 24 unskilled and unemployed southern Africa youth from rural family units, with a combined annual income below the assessed income limitation level and living in, or adjacent to, the TFCAs of southern Africa, in the age-old indigenous knowledge and accredited skills of tracking animals in the wild and deploying graduates of the training programme as new entrants to the nature-based tourism industry in the sub-continent.

Accept and train 22 graduates of the 2018 hospitality service skills development training programme, in the Learnership Training Project of SACT, offered in liaison with Drostdy Hotel, a wholly owned subsidiary of the college, towards two full hospitality management qualifications and deploying graduates of the learnership project to mid-management positions in hospitality establishments.

Provide one year internships for all other graduates in order to provide valuable in-house experience and ensure a smooth transition from classroom learning to permanent employment.

3. Supporting PPF Operations and Key Staff: € 571,662

PPF is in the process of decentralising operationally as much as possible and is increasing its staff at implementation level. This ties in strongly with the approach to create local independent or semi-independent entities and structures that will be able to sustain themselves, build local capacity, ensure local ownership and continue without financial and technical input from PPF and other external parties in the future. However, financial management, communications, fundraising, GIS, New Technologies, Information Systems, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation and TFCA Facilitation remain centralised functions driven from PPF head office.

Commercial business cases with clear milestones and timelines in all the projects and parks are being developed. Specialists in park management operations and business development are being sourced to help bolster standardisation, impact and capacity.

PPF's staff will support and capacitate local, regional and international combatting wildlife crime strategies and assist with the implementation of best practices within the TFCA landscape to ensure that the threats posed by the wildlife crime activities within the TFCA landscape are sufficiently managed and mitigated.

Funding of € 12,000 will also be required for the support of the operational costs of **PPF Netherlands**.

4. Risk Assessment

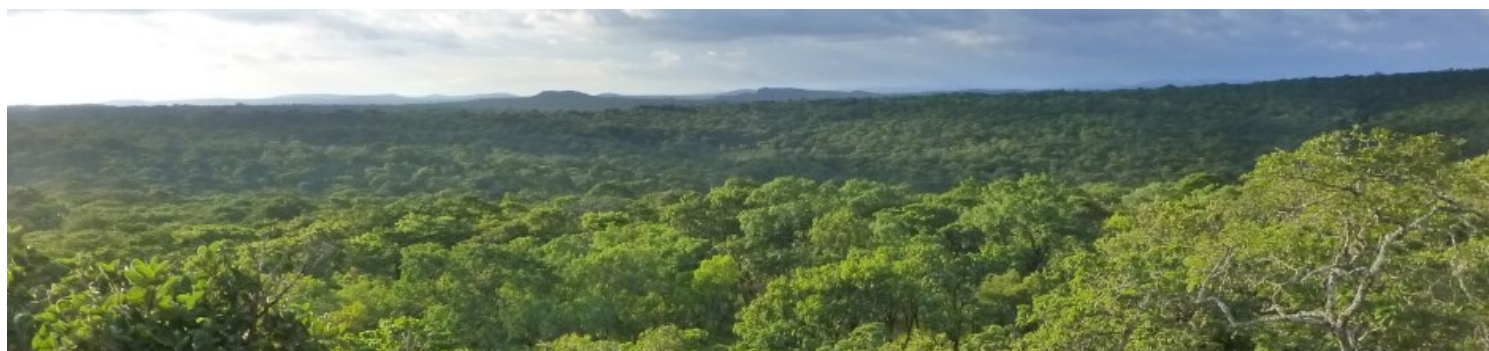
Key challenges for transfrontier conservation development are:

- Unrelenting wildlife crime related activities, including rhino and elephant poaching as well as wildlife poisoning;
- Development of the tourism product through an effective wildlife translocation programme;
- Developing tourism as a means of fostering regional socio-economic development;
- Ability of TFCAs to realise the potential of regional conservation-based development initiatives through the development of more effective and appropriate socio-economic benefit sharing mechanisms;
- Development and implementation of policies, strategies and plans relating to both the development of the TFCA; and
- Development of effective institutional models and approaches, that respond to all levels of collaboration and co-operation between key stakeholders involved in the initiative.

Unless these are satisfactorily addressed, the risk exists that populist, inward-looking sentiments will view TFCAs as a threat to rather than a building block of regional peace and stability.

5. Budget

| DESCRIPTION | | EUR |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| | | |
| 1 | DEVELOPMENT OF TFCAs | 553,838 |
| 2 | TRAINING | 212,500 |
| 3 | SUPPORT FOR KEY STAFF MEMBERS | 571,662 |
| 3.1 | PPF NETHERLANDS | 12,000 |
| TOTAL | | 1,350,000 |



EXTRA PROJECT

IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF GIANTS -

Inspired Ecological Connectivity

Submitted to:



Submitted by:



In partnership with:



AUGUST 2018



Honorary Patrons:

President Hage Geingob (Namibia), His Majesty King Letsie III (Lesotho), President João Lourenço (Angola)
His Majesty King Mswati III (Swaziland), President Peter Mutharika (Malawi), President Filipe Nyusi (Mozambique)

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

For the past decade, Peace Parks Foundation (PPF) has worked tirelessly to develop the world's largest terrestrial transfrontier conservation area (TFCA), spanning five countries in southern Africa. The Kavango Zambezi (KAZA) TFCA was formally established by the presidents of Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe in 2011. It measures over 500,000 km² and connects over 40 different parks and nature reserves across the international borders of these countries.

Key to the success of KAZA will be to retain and protect corridors for wildlife to move between these protected areas. In many instances this movement by wildlife, such as elephant and lion, takes place across land owned by local communities. This can either be an incredible source of revenue and wealth for them and future generations, or it can become a frustration as a result of competition for water and food. The key to the former outcome is that communities benefit directly from wildlife and that they conserve a healthy ecosystem as opposed to continuing with unsustainable subsistence agriculture and rapid permanent deforestation. Fortunately, many communities are beginning to understand these benefits, thus the challenge becomes how to work together to transition to this desired state.

In KAZA there are six such wildlife migration corridors. The most important corridor to re-establish and also the most difficult one because of the scale (over 35,000 km² over three countries), is the Chobe – Zambezi corridor. This corridor has the potential to link the 60,000 km² Kafue National Park with its surrounding Game Management Areas and community land in Zambia (larger than the size of the Netherlands) with the 20,000 km² Chobe National Park in Botswana. In the middle, between these two massive parks, lies community owned land.

When PPF started engaging with the communities in the wildlife corridor in 2008, they quickly grasped the significant potential to provide more space for wildlife, including the world's largest elephant population (now over 250,000 elephants in Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe). By providing a link from Chobe in Botswana, through the Namibian floodplains, across the Zambezi into Zambia, and up to Kafue National Park, it would allow the dispersal of the elephants to the Kafue system, which currently only has about 3,000 elephants. As such, the communities on the Zambian side of the Zambezi, led by two chiefs, decided to establish the 18,000 square kilometre Simalaha Community Conservancy, as a haven for wildlife. The aim was for the Conservancy to become the first building block to re-establish the corridor to Kafue.

However, to improve the lives of an estimated 43,000 people in the wildlife corridor for the better, further activities outside the realm of ecological conservation were required. PPF thus embarked on a programme to secure alternative livelihoods in harmony with the environment in the Simalaha Community Conservancy. Already, approximately 1,100 farmers have been trained in conservation agriculture / climate smart agriculture through this programme (benefitting 6,600 people directly) and the objective is to train at least 10,000 farmers in total. Additionally, the rewilding of Simalaha has resulted in a wildlife population of approximately 1,600 animals and the opportunity exists to build the first community owned tented lodge for tourists. These various layers of opportunity allow for robustness of income to the communities.

At present, over €4.0m has been secured from various donors to further the current community development work and to build the wildlife economy over the next five years in line with the Strategic Business Plan for the Conservancy. To this end, the Dutch Postcode Lottery through this Extra Project is requested to donate €3.0m to support this journey through the creation of alternative income streams, with a specific focus on tourism through improved wildlife management and the building of the first tented lodge for visitors, as well as to continue to expand the climate smart / conservation agriculture programme in other areas of the wildlife corridor. The Simalaha Community Conservancy is the first community owned conservancy in Zambia and if successful, has the ability to transform the entire country in terms of empowering local people to own their own natural resources. We invite our courageous partner, the Dutch Postcode Lottery, to share in this dream and help build a sustainable future for all.

2. BACKGROUND

2.1 Peace Parks Foundation and the Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area

PPF was established in 1997 to create a future for man in harmony with nature by reconnecting Africa's wild spaces. Since then PPF has gained 21 years of pioneering experience, working with ten countries in the southern African region. The Foundation, as a facilitator and implementer, enjoys good relations with stakeholders at all levels, and has a realistic understanding of core socio-economic and conservation challenges. PPF has an excellent record of good governance and the financial resources mobilised for TFCA have been the largest and most significant source of conservation finance in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) over the past decade.

TFCA development in southern Africa reached a milestone with the establishment of the KAZA TFCA. This TFCA includes some major landmarks such as Kafue National Park, Chobe National Park, Hwange National Park, the Okavango Delta and the Victoria Falls (a World Heritage Site and one of the Seven Natural Wonders of the World). Inclusively, the KAZA TFCA comprises more than 40 protected areas including national parks, numerous game and forest reserves, game and wildlife management areas, numerous community conservancies, and three World Heritage Sites. It is also home to the largest elephant, lion and wild dog populations in the world. Notably, the estimated elephant population of 250,000 animals comprises over 50% of all African elephant left in the whole of the continent.

PPF has been supporting the development of this TFCA since 2004, first through the conducting of a pre-feasibility study, then assisting with the signing of a memorandum of understanding in 2006 and the Treaty, at a Heads of State level, in 2011. PPF has been involved in a number of successful development initiatives in KAZA and is supporting the KAZA TFCA Secretariat as the implementing agent and financial manager of funding from the German Government through KfW¹ on behalf of the five partner countries.

The key objective of the KAZA TFCA is to join fragmented wildlife habitats to form an interconnected mosaic of protected areas and transboundary wildlife corridors in order to re-establish and / or conserve large-scale ecological processes that extend beyond the international boundaries of sovereign nations. To achieve this objective, six wildlife corridors within the KAZA TFCA have been identified, the Zambezi-Chobe wildlife corridor being one of these. It is also anticipated to become the world's largest elephant migration corridor.



Figure 1: Elephant in Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area

¹ The German Development Bank (KfW), is a government-owned bank that finances and supports programmes and projects that mainly involve public sector players in developing countries and emerging economies. Read more about KfW here > <https://www.kfw.de/KfW-Group/>.

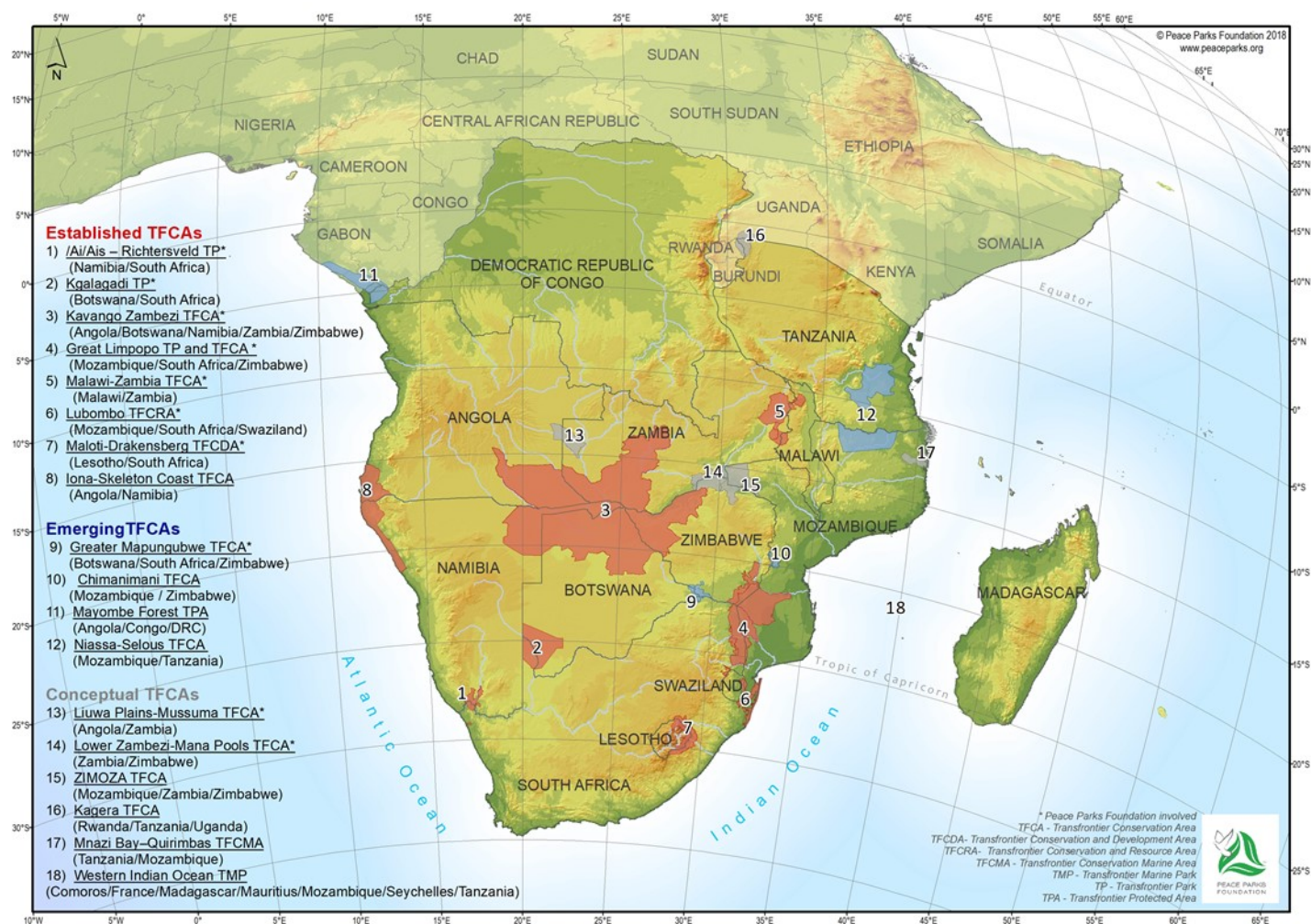


Figure 2: Transfrontier Conservation Areas in southern Africa

2.2 Zambezi-Chobe Wildlife Corridor

The Master Integrated Development Plan for KAZA identified wildlife corridors as the key factor which will ensure the success of the KAZA TFCA. Wildlife corridors offer critical ecological and, in particular, wildlife movement linkages between protected areas across the KAZA TFCA landscape. Six wildlife corridors² have been identified in this landscape of which three³ have been prioritised by the partner countries. Securing connectivity in these corridors is thus essential to maintaining the integrity of the broader landscape.

The core of the Zambezi-Chobe wildlife corridor consists of the northern section of Chobe National Park in Botswana, several community conservancies in Namibia⁴ (surrounded by land of various uses), the Simalaha Community Conservancy, the newly formed Inyasemu Community Conservancy in Zambia, and the Game Management Areas just outside Kafue National Park, Zambia. Together these areas form a crucial ecological link between Chobe National Park and Kafue National Park. Without this linkage, Kafue National Park will be separated from the vast contiguous landscape that

² The six wildlife corridors include the Zambezi-Chobe, the Kwando River, the Hwange-Kazuma-Chobe, the Hwange-Makgadikgadi-Nxai, the Zambezi-Mosi-oa-Tunya, and the Khaudum-Ngamiland.

³ The three wildlife corridors include the Zambezi-Chobe, the Kwando River and the Hwange-Kazuma-Chobe.

⁴ These are split into two complexes, the Zambezi East Floodplain Complex, consisting of, Impalila; Kasika and Kabulabula conservancies, and the Zambezi West Floodplain Complex, consisting of Lusese; Nakabolelwa; Salambala and Sikunga conservancies (and the Simalaha Community Conservancy in Zambia).

forms the heart of this TFCA, which would negatively affect the connectivity and movement of wildlife (including elephant and buffalo) between these national parks.



Figure 3: Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area featuring the Zambezi-Chobe wildlife corridor and the Simalaha Community Conservancy

3. SIMALAHA COMMUNITY CONSERVANCY

3.1 History and Future Objectives

Centrally placed within the wildlife corridor is the Simalaha Community Conservancy⁵. In Lozi (the local language), the word ‘Simalaha’ means ‘to come together’, an apt description for this venture which was initiated between two traditional authorities, with support from PPF, in 2012. Senior Chief Inyambo Yeta of the Sisheke Chiefdom, and Chief Sekute of the Kazungula Chiefdom⁶, recognised the importance of the restoration of wildlife, which would not only allow for the conservation of the area, but also promote income generation through the development of a wildlife economy and, in the long-run, tourism opportunities. Such income generating opportunities are vital in the region, which largely relies on subsistence farming, herding, and fisheries, leaving up to half of all households’ food vulnerable for several months a year.

⁵ Please follow this [link](#) to view a video on the establishment of the Simalaha Community Conservancy and its importance to the local community.

⁶ Currently Chief Sekute’s daughter has taken over his governance responsibilities and is referred to as Deputy Chief Sekute.



Figure 4: Senior Chief Inyambo Yeta (left) and Chief Sekute (right) at the official opening of the Simalaha Community Conservancy in 2012

Wildlife in this area was systematically decimated as a result of the surrounding civil wars of the 1970's and 1980's. The natural vegetation, however, remains largely intact and, aside from limited slash and burn agriculture and charcoal making, the terrestrial system still holds significant production potential. The necessary rewilding started four years ago with the reintroduction of various game species that had all become locally extinct. A seed population of animals was relocated from Namibia and other parks in Zambia and released into a purposefully built 24,000ha fenced sanctuary which now houses approximately 1,600 animals. The ultimate objective is to increase the number of animals to approximately 17,000 (excluding migratory species such as elephant that have started to move back into the area sporadically) to form the basis of a sustainable wildlife economy for photographic tourism, hunting, venison production and live game sales.⁷

This process was given a significant boost in the beginning of 2018, with a grant of €3m received from the MAVA Foundation. With this funding the sanctuary will be expanded to 50,000ha and an additional 3,000 animals introduced over the next five years. Part of the Dutch Postcode Lottery's Extra Project funding would be used to create the necessary infrastructure to support the management of the conservancy, introduce high value species which will ensure income generation, and build a tourist facility to accommodate visitors to the area, which will be of critical importance in starting to generate income to sustain the operations of the Conservancy.

The Conservancy seeks not only to conserve wildlife, but also to improve the social, economic and environmental circumstances of the host communities. In the past, important milestones included the training and employment of 22 community wildlife scouts, known as Village Scouts, to protect wildlife in the Conservancy, the implementation of a

⁷ In the long-term all the sanctuary fences will be removed (corridor fences will remain), and the natural movement patterns of animals will be restored.

successful Conservation agriculture programme for approximately 1,100 families, provision of solar lighting to key communal facilities, and the construction of houses for teachers at a local school.

The Conservancy further plans to sustainably utilise natural resources (wildlife, fish and forestry products) through the creation and development of alternative livelihoods and supporting business structures as replacements to destructive and unsustainable practices. This will be achieved by employing compatible land use practices and investing in strong management.

3.2 Current and Future Governance and Institutional Arrangements

Many community projects fail to persist over time due to poor governance and inappropriate institutional arrangements. To address this risk, the Simalaha Community Conservancy has brought the two chiefdoms together to form a trust (currently in the final stages of registration) through which 'ownership' of all the assets are shared equally between them. The governance of the Trust provides for participation by the 'shareholders' from the traditional leadership through to the Village Action Groups made up of representatives of the local communities.

There will be a separate operating entity (Simalaha Community Conservancy Pty Ltd) with an independent Board of Directors qualified in relevant fields, whose duty it will be to appoint professional management⁸. A future 'Chief Executive Officer' (CEO) has been recruited. This CEO will be central to the smooth running of the company on the ground and will have a direct impact on the development and implementation of alternative livelihoods in the Conservancy. This structure, which will be finalised within the next 12 months, will ensure performance and a business-like approach to dealing with the assets. It will also ensure sustainability after the withdrawal of non-governmental and donor support.

Currently, until the management entity is finalised, the Conservancy implements institutional arrangements to coordinate its activities in partnership with PPF. These include the creation of community representative structures such as Village Action Groups; a Working Group to coordinate planning and implementation; and a decision-making structure, the Simalaha Steering Committee, which includes the traditional leaders. The newly recruited CEO of the Pty Ltd will therefore act as the interim Project Manager until the company is established.

3.3 Financial Sustainability

In order to ensure the momentum and sustainability of the development of the Conservancy, the Trust, and the Simalaha Community Conservancy Pty Ltd, a robust Strategic Business Plan was created which outlines a business approach in partnership with private sector for the growth of the wildlife and tourism economy, as well as alternative livelihoods for local people. To support such a large administrative and management structure, the Conservancy Trust requires sufficient revenue to absorb these overheads and remain 'profitable' for the shareholders. This will require an initial capital injection to invest in assets and some bridging operating capital.

In addition to funding to develop the wildlife economy (as discussed under point 3.1 above), €1m has been received from the COMON Foundation to establish a Community Development Facility, to ensure food security and provide for the creation of alternative livelihoods. This has been augmented by funding received from a number of smaller foundations and high net worth individuals. This proposal to the Dutch Postcode Lottery will help build on the momentum achieved to date by delivering on very concrete actions that can help secure the future of the Conservancy.

⁸ Once the Trust deed is finalised, the Trust will pass a resolution to create this entity.

3.4 Development of Management Infrastructure

Although solid progress has been made over the years regarding the development of the Simalaha Community Conservancy and its management structure, basic infrastructure has yet to be developed due to a lack of funds. A number of buildings and services are required to ensure the effective management of the Conservancy. These include:

- A basic office complex where the management team would be based and from where they can operate;
- A workshop and storeroom where vehicles could be maintained and serviced, equipment stored, and meat processed;
- A base station for the Village Scouts with an operations and radio room;
- Two guard houses / control rooms where the national road enters and exits the wildlife sanctuary; and
- Services for such infrastructure, i.e. electricity, water and sewage.

These facilities are central to the development of the Conservancy and thus the forward movement of the project itself.

3.5 Envisaged Tourism Facilities

A portion of the Conservancy is located on the Simalaha Floodplain that links to the Zambezi River. The Zambezi offers excellent sport fishing opportunities and attracts fishermen from all over the world. The placid wildebeest and zebra congregate in large herds in the open flood plains and already provide excellent game viewing opportunities. These opportunities, along with the increase in wildlife numbers, will further improve the tourism product and the ability to draw visitors to the area.

To fast track income from tourism, it is proposed that a two-star tented lodge of initially eight units (16 beds) be constructed with support from the Dutch Postcode Lottery. At least 12 permanent jobs will be created in the form of skippers, camp attendants, chefs and waiters. The camp will be 100% community-owned, and, through an agreement with a private sector operator, will be privately run. The selected operator will either pay a percentage of annual turnover or a fixed bed levy per visitor to the Conservancy. This will ensure that the Conservancy receives fair income from the very beginning while the operator still remains profitable.

The lodge operator, who will be contracted to run the lodge, will provide most of the movable assets such as beds and furniture, game viewing vehicles and boats, as well as ensure the maintenance thereof.

Initially the camp could serve fisherman and hunters through the engagement of external tourism operators who would book bed nights for their clients. Such tourism operators would be offered use of the lodge operator's vehicles and boats for a fee. If beds are available, the camp could also accommodate tourists travelling through the area and would be accessed via road.

Another exciting possibility to fill the lodge beds is the opportunity for cross border tourism, which will allow tourists uninterrupted access, without the constraints of formal immigration and customs procedures, to all three countries bordering the Zambezi River in this area (Zambia, Namibia and Botswana). PPF would facilitate the process to establish an agreement between a tourism operator and the relevant government departments of Zambia, Namibia and Botswana, such as the Department of National Parks and Wildlife, Zambia, the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Namibia and the Department of Wildlife and National Parks, Botswana. The Victoria Falls, a mere 100km from the Conservancy, already receives more than 500,000 visitors per annum. The idea is to appoint an operator that is already linked into this well-established tourism base.



Figure 5: Al fresco dining in the wild at the site where the tented lodge will be built overlooking the vast Simalaha plains



Simalaha Community Conservancy, from left to right - Figure 6: Walk in Conservancy; **Figure 7:** Matthew Silumes, Senior Village Scout; **Figure 8:** Burchell's Zebra; **Figure 9:** Village Scouts spotting wildlife

3.6 Current and Future Wildlife Translocations and Anti-Poaching

So far, eight species have been translocated to the Conservancy. These species include buffalo, giraffe, puku, red lechwe, impala, waterbuck, wildebeest, and zebra, and (including resulting births) total approximately 1,600 animals. The Business Plan for the Conservancy identifies high value species such as buffalo, sable and roan as the species which will be the main drivers of the wildlife economy. Further funding is therefore required to restock these species in sufficient numbers to allow for rapid growth for sustainable harvesting and tourism purposes. As part of this project PPF estimates that 200 – 300 high value animals could be translocated. It is estimated that there will be an annual 10% increase in wildlife numbers as a result of births.

The Conservancy currently employs 22 village scouts to patrol the 24,000ha wildlife sanctuary. Two fly camps are stationed at each side of the sanctuary and are manned by two patrol teams of four officers who actively patrol out in the field for approximately 15 days of the month. Shorter patrols are also carried out. These include day patrols and patrols of the Upper Zambezi River to police illegal fishing. The fact that no incidents of poaching have been recorded since the establishment of the wildlife sanctuary is testament to the communities' sense of ownership.

4. STRENGTHENING ECOLOGICAL LINKAGES

4.1 Namibian Land Use Plan

At 1,800km² the Simalaha Community Conservancy is only the first step in the establishment of the wildlife corridor to link the 11,700km² Chobe National Park in Botswana with the 60,000km² Kafue National Park and surrounding game management areas in Zambia. Further work must be done to build on the successes achieved so far and to support the realisation of an ecologically unified wildlife corridor. To this end, the project will partner with a local non-governmental organisation, [Integrated Rural Development and Nature Conservation](#) (IRDNC)⁹, who has a long-standing track record in supporting communities and conservancies in the Zambezi region of Namibia, to engage communities and traditional leadership of the Namibian Communal Conservancies and the communal grazing area on the banks of the Zambezi to develop a land use plan for this part of the corridor.

The Namibian communities use the land that links the Simalaha Community Conservancy across the Namibia component of the floodplain with Chobe as their winter¹⁰ grazing. When the water has dried up after the rainy season¹¹ the area is often burnt to produce a green flush which is then grazed by cattle. This same area is also used by wildlife but does not have any conservation status at the moment. A unified land use plan between the individual community conservancies and this communal area will enable the free movement of not only wildlife, but also tourists in this section of Namibia across the Zambezi into Zambia.

Senior Chief Inyambo Yeta has already met with his counterpart on the Namibian side, Chief Liswani, to discuss cross border collaboration. On a high level there is agreement for the area on the Namibian side to also be managed for conservation to secure the corridor to Chobe National Park. Meetings and exchange visits will need to be arranged to ensure farmers understand the benefits of wildlife and cattle cohabitation¹² and to formalise the arrangement that this communal land will fall within the wildlife corridor. Funding will be needed for IRDNC to arrange for stakeholder engagement meetings with local farmers situated within the communal grazing area, and to collaborate with communities and conservancies in creating awareness and positive support towards the establishment and management of the wildlife corridor. This land use plan will also assist with the sustainable management of the Upper Zambezi River fishery utilised on either side by Namibia and Zambia.

4.2 Development of Inyasemu Community Conservancy

To the north of the Simalaha Community Conservancy, on the Zambian side of the corridor, Senior Chief Inyambo Yeta and Chiefs Sekute, Nyawa and Musokotwane, have recently agreed to set portions of their own land aside to jointly create the Inyasemu Community Conservancy. This area will secure the link to the Game Management Areas around Kafue

⁹ IRDNC has been working in community-based wildlife conservation in Namibia since the 1980s and is well placed to assist PPF in the development of this imperative land use plan.

¹⁰ Dry season falls between mid-April to late October with winter falling from June to September.

¹¹ November through to March

¹² See this link for further information on co-habitation of wildlife and cattle > https://www.up.ac.za/media/shared/1/ZP_Files/hfh-factsheet.final.zp129392.pdf

National Park and, in so doing, add the final piece of land which will complete the link between Chobe and Kafue. As such, funding is required in order to cement the establishment and governance structure of the area.

4.3 Conservation Agriculture

It is critically important to demonstrate development and ensure communities benefit in the early stages of the project or risk them losing interest and considering other land use options. In the Simalaha Community Conservancy, food security through conservation agriculture has been proven as the quickest and most effective intervention that brings meaningful benefits to people in a short space of time with a high impact. As such, PPF envisages that this practice be replicated in the Namibian component of the wildlife corridor and the Inyasemu Community Conservancy.

Conservation agriculture is a way of farming that concentrates on enriching the soil with manure or compost, mulching to maintain soil moisture, and the use of the right seeds to improve yields. In comparison to traditional farming techniques it has proven to improve crop yields tenfold thereby improving food security, as well as long-term environmental and financial sustainability. Importantly, participating farmers will enter into an agreement with PPF and its agricultural partners which ensures that the farmers will 'pay-back' a percentage of the project input after harvesting their crops by handing over a portion of their produce to the project for resale. This 'revolving fund' will ensure that, once the number of farmers involved increases and the farming methods are optimally honed, the project will become financially sustainable.



Figure 10: Representation of wildlife corridor

5. COMMUNICATION

PPF follows an integrated communications approach that utilises a variety of traditional and digital products and channels to disseminate news to donors, partners, media representatives and members of the public. News on project milestones reached will be disseminated to local and international media; carried on the PPF web site - on which the Dutch Postcode Lottery already has a [dedicated page](#); pushed through to followers on PPF Facebook, Twitter and Instagram sites; as well as shared in the PPF e-newsletters and the PPF Annual Report. Additionally, a well-known external travel blogger will be contracted to write about and promote the project to their networks. PPF will promote the blog and the project piece on their own social media networks.

Two short video clips about the development and impact the project will have on the contiguous elephant population and the local community will be produced for release online and to the media. One clip will be approximately four minutes long and will include a personal interview with Senior Chief Inyambo Yeta and employees of the tented lodge. The other clip will be approximately one minute long and will give a more overarching view of what the project entails. Both clips will include footage of elephant migration and the finalised tourism product, as well as a posthumous message from PPF co-founder, Mr Nelson Mandela. PPF can provide these videos, stories / press releases and photographs for the Dutch Postcode Lottery website and mailing lists as well as the Good Causes Gala.

It is envisaged that a public launch take place on the opening of the tented camp. Guests will include traditional authorities, local government, PPF and partner representatives, as well as members of the press. Representatives from the Dutch Postcode Lottery will also be invited. Many guests will have to travel to attend this opening. Priority guests will be given the opportunity of staying at the tented lodge itself, while other guests might stay in Livingstone. Importantly, recognition will be given to the Dutch Postcode Lottery on signage erected on the road to, and at, the tented lodge.

Further, PPF proposes three suggestions that could be pursued to improve public knowledge of the project, the first being that PPF's Communications Coordinator, along with PPF's Dutch board member Drs John H W Loudon, approach *Koffietijd* breakfast show for an interview with Senior Chief Inyambo Yeta on the importance of the project to his community. At such an interview, the Senior Chief could be dressed in full traditional regalia to emphasise his standing in the local community. The Senior Chief is exceptionally well-spoken and passionate about the cause. Please follow this [link](#) to a past interview conducted with him.

Secondly, PPF and Drs Loudon could approach [Endemol](#) about the show, *1 tegen 100*, to include a question about the project and the one-minute video in their quiz, or to produce an episode on Zambia in *De Bestemming* in which an ambassador of the Lottery visits the Simalaha Community Conservancy. (PPF is currently working with *De Bestemming* to produce an episode on the conservation of the rhino in South Africa which will be filmed in September this year.)

Thirdly, PPF suggests that the Dutch Postcode Lottery award a prize to lottery winners of a trip to one of the Seven Natural Wonders of the World (Victoria Falls) with an additional trip to visit one of Dutch Postcode Lottery's sponsored projects - the Simalaha Community Conservancy in Zambia.

6. CONCLUSION

PPF hugely appreciates the interest of the Dutch Postcode Lottery in this auspicious project to reestablish the wildlife corridor between Chobe National Park in Botswana and Kafue National Park in Zambia, to repopulate part of this corridor with high value wildlife, and to assist in the socio-economic development of the communities in this area in various ways, including the development of eco-tourism facilities. By securing €3 million from the Dutch Postcode Lottery, these far-reaching environmental and social objectives will enable long-term benefits in Africa's, and the world's, largest terrestrial TFCA.

7. OBJECTIVES, RESULTS AND IMPACTS

| PROJECT SUMMARY | MEASURABLE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION |
|---|---|---|
| Impact: The strengthening of the wildlife corridor between Chobe National Park, Botswana, and Kafue National Park, Zambia, ensures an ecological linkage thereby opening up a vast, new habitat for wildlife. | | |
| Objective: | | |
| Local Zambian and Namibian communities are economically empowered as a result of eco-tourism and alternative livelihood development, running in parallel to the improved biodiversity of the newly-formed wildlife corridor | 1. Concession fees are paid to the Simalaha Community Conservancy Trust | 1. Concession agreement; bank statement |
| | 2. Food security and personal income from Conservation Agriculture in Namibian community areas and the Inyasemu Community Conservancy | 2. Monitoring by contact farmers |
| | 3. Land use plan for Namibian communities | 3. Land use document |
| | 4. Annual 10% increase of wildlife through births in the Simalaha Community Conservancy | 4. Wildlife census |
| Results: | | |
| 1. Community-owned tented lodge established and run by an operator in the Simalaha Community Conservancy for the benefit of the Simalaha community | 1. Lodge constructed | 1. Project report, photographs and receipts |
| | 2. Operator secured | 2. Operational contract |
| | 3. Tented lodge is 100% community-owned | 3. Agreement / similar |
| | 4. Employment of +-12 community members at the lodge | 4. Employment contracts |
| 2. Wildlife corridor secured and transboundary movement enabled | 1. Agreement between local chief / authorities to align individual conservancies and communal grazing land to allow free movement of tourists and wildlife | 1. MoU between local authorities |
| | 2. The Department of National Parks and Wildlife, Zambia, the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Namibia, and the Department of Wildlife and National Parks, Botswana, working together to allow transboundary movement of tourists | 2. MoU / similar |
| 3. Additional wildlife introduced and protected | 1. Translocation of 200 - 300 high value species, with additional translocations through complementary projects | 1. Wildlife census |
| | 2. Anti-poaching patrols and activities carried out in Simalaha Community Conservancy (covered by other funding) | 2. Patrol reports |

8. BUDGET

| IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF GIANTS | | | | |
|----------------------------|---|------|---------|------------------|
| Ref | Description and Allocation | Unit | Cost | Total |
| EURO | | | | |
| 1 | Stakeholder Engagement and Pilot Projects in Namibia | | | |
| 1.1 | Stakeholder engagement and Land Use Plan | 1 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 1.2 | Conservation Agriculture | 1 | 200,000 | 200,000 |
| | Sub total | | | 300,000 |
| 2 | Stakeholder Engagement and Pilot Projects in Zambia / Inyasemu | | | |
| 2.1 | Stakeholder engagement | 1 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 2.2 | Conservation Agriculture | 1 | 200,000 | 200,000 |
| | Sub total | | | 300,000 |
| 3 | Establishment of Tented Lodge in Simalaha Community Conservancy | | | |
| 3.1 | Tents on site | 8 | 25,000 | 200,000 |
| 3.2 | Main building | 1 | 75,000 | 75,000 |
| 3.3 | Staff accommodation | 5 | 15,000 | 75,000 |
| 3.4 | Services | 1 | 150,000 | 150,000 |
| 3.5 | Movable assets | 1 | 130,000 | 130,000 |
| | Sub total | | | 630,000 |
| 4 | Wildlife Translocations | | | |
| 4.1 | Purchase high value species | 200 | 1,500 | 300,000 |
| 4.2 | Capture and transport | 200 | 400 | 80,000 |
| | Sub total | | | 380,000 |
| 5 | Infrastructure Development in Simalaha Community Conservancy | | | |
| 5.1 | On-site office complex (square meters) | 150 | 1,000 | 150,000 |
| 5.2 | Workshop (square meters) | 150 | 600 | 90,000 |
| 5.3 | Senior staff accommodation (square meters) | 300 | 800 | 240,000 |
| 5.4 | Base station for Village Scouts (square meters) | 250 | 800 | 200,000 |
| 5.5 | Entrance gate control | 2 | 20,000 | 40,000 |
| | Sub total | | | 720,000 |
| 6 | Operations | | | |
| 6.1 | Operational costs to run the project in-field | 1 | 170,000 | 170,000 |
| | Sub total | | | 170,000 |
| 7 | Communications | | | |
| 7.1 | Production and editing of both video clips, photography and edits (includes three collection trips) | 1 | 35,000 | 35,000 |
| 7.2 | Signage for the camp in Simalaha Community Conservancy | 1 | 9,000 | 9,000 |
| 7.3 | Public launch of camp in Simalaha Community Conservancy | 1 | 27,000 | 27,000 |
| 7.4 | External blogger (includes collection trip and public relations) | 1 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| 7.5 | Implementation of concepts as suggested in proposal or other | 1 | 35,000 | 35,000 |
| | Sub total | | | 111,000 |
| 8 | Administration Costs | | | |
| 8.1 | Peace Parks Foundation's administration costs for project | 1 | 300,000 | 300,000 |
| | Sub total | | | 300,000 |
| 9 | Contingency | 1 | 89,000 | 89,000 |
| | TOTAL COST OF PROGRAMME | | | 3,000,000 |



Figure 11: Photograph of Senior Chief Inyambo Yeta's 40th Coronation Anniversary



Figure 12: Elephant of the Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area



Figure 13: Nelson Mandela. Photograph by Roy Beusker Fotografie, courtesy of Dutch Postcode Lottery

"I know of no political movement, no philosophy, no ideology, which does not agree with the peace parks concept as we see it going into fruition today. It is a concept that can be embraced by all. In a world beset by conflicts and division, peace is one of the cornerstones of the future. Peace parks are a building block in this process, not only in our region, but potentially in the entire world."

Nelson Mandela, Founding Patron of Peace Parks Foundation

SUPPORT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSFRONTIER CONSERVATION AREAS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

PROGRESS REPORT JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2019

Submitted to:



Submitted by:



January 2020

Honorary Patrons:

President Hage Geingob (Namibia), His Majesty King Letsie III (Lesotho), President João Lourenço (Angola), His Majesty King Mswati III (Swaziland), President Peter Mutharika (Malawi), President Filipe Nyusi (Mozambique).

Founding Patrons:

HRH Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, Dr Nelson Mandela and Dr Anton Rupert.

Directors:

Mr JP Rupert (Chairman), Mr JA Chissano (Vice Chairman) (Mozambique), Mr W Myburgh (Chief Executive Officer), Mr TA Boardman, Mr NN de Villiers (member only), Mr A Hoffmann (Switzerland), Mr EN Isdell, Prof. A Leiman, Drs JHW Loudon (The Netherlands), Ms LM Lynch, Mr M Msimang, Mr HL Pohamba (Namibia), Dr FE Raimondo, Ms CC Rupert, Mr DF Strietman (The Netherlands), Mr JG Swiegers, Mr P van der Poel, Mr H Wessels, Senior Chief Inyambo Yeta (Zambia).

Registration number: 97/004896/08

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

| | |
|-----------|--|
| ANAC | Administration for National Conservation Areas |
| COO | Chief Operations Officer |
| CSA | Conservation South Africa |
| DNPW | Department of National Parks and Wildlife |
| GIS | Geographic Information Systems |
| GLTP | Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park |
| GLTFCA | Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area |
| GMTFCA | Greater Mapungubwe Transfrontier Conservation Area |
| H4H | Herding for Health |
| IMDF | Integrated Management Development Framework |
| IoT | Internet of Things |
| IS | Information Systems |
| KAZA TFCA | Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area |
| KNP | Kruger National Park |
| LNP | Limpopo National Park |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| MSR | Maputo Special Reserve |
| NTP | New Technologies Programme |
| PPF | Peace Parks Foundation |
| PPMR | Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve |
| SACT | SA College for Tourism |
| SANParks | South African National Parks |
| SENSA | Sustainable, Environmental and Safe Tourism in Protected Areas |
| SMART | Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool |
| TFCA | Transfrontier Conservation Area |



Dutch Postcode Lottery PROGRESS REPORT

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Project Title | Support for the Development of Transfrontier Conservation Areas in Southern Africa |
| Reporting Period | 1 January to 31 December 2019 |

INTRODUCTION

This progress report reflects the activities of Peace Parks Foundation (PPF) for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 which took place with the support received from the Dutch Postcode Lottery. The aim of all projects undertaken by PPF is to facilitate the development and establishment of transfrontier conservation areas (TFCAs) in southern Africa in order to ensure functional ecosystems in which humans and wildlife live in harmony. See **Annexure A** for a map of the 18 TFCAs in southern Africa, with an asterisk indicating the ten TFCAs in which PPF has been engaged. Peace Parks has now prioritised involvement in four of these, namely Great Limpopo, Kavango Zambezi, Lubombo and Malawi-Zambia TFCAs.

The structure of this report provides insight into the specific roles of the various components of PPF endeavouring to attain the objectives regarding TFCA development, followed by a summary of the programmatic and project interventions within the TFCAs in which PPF is actively involved, as well as a summary of the support programmes that contribute towards the realisation of the TFCA objective thanks to support of NPL. Lastly, a summary of the constraints within TFCAs hampering the process of establishment and operationalisation of key TFCA development processes is provided.

PPF MANAGEMENT

To develop TFCAs, PPF focuses on providing key interventions aimed at ensuring support, planning the various interventions and placing these in a systematic programme, mobilisation of adequate resources, and effective project management. Critical to ensuring that this process is effective and efficient, support from Fund Development, Information Systems, Communication and Financial Management as well as from its Support Programmes is required. PPF is also focussing on socio-economic development activities as well as pro-active measures to counter organised wildlife crime.

Chief Executive Officer's Report

As usual, the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) had a very busy schedule in 2019 with meetings and fundraising trips, working tirelessly to fulfil PPF's vision of reconnecting Africa's wild spaces to create a future for man in harmony with nature. As he said in his year-end speech:

"We believe that that life as we know it will not survive the consequences of the unsustainable and irresponsible use of natural resources and it is this certainty that drives the Peace Parks Foundation team. Every decision, every action and every intervention is strategically taken with the end goal in mind: creating a harmonious future in which humans co-exist with nature. If we do not do this, our planet, and especially our beloved Africa, will not stand."

Fund Development and Communications

PPF conducted two major fundraising trips, the first from 18–31 March, visiting 34 supporters/potential supporters in four countries, and the second from 16 September – 10 October, visiting 54 supporters/potential supporters in nine countries. Highlights include a fundraising dinner at the home of Liza Pulitzer in Palm Beach, Florida which brought in over \$230,000 for law enforcement in Limpopo National Park; a meeting in New York with Breezy Wynn, producer for [Bear Grylls](#), who is interested in doing a full length feature film on PPF's rewilding efforts in the Great Limpopo TFCA; a meeting with the Nordic Development Fund in Helsinki, which supports initiatives that address climate change and economic development and is extremely interested in learning more about PPF's [Herding 4 Health](#) programme being rolled out in partnership with Conservation International; and a meeting with the German Postcode Lottery in Düsseldorf, where PPF gave a presentation for their staff. The German Postcode Lottery has invited PPF to submit a proposal for project financing in 2020.

PPF had a successful fundraising year, with 28 or the 78 funding requests submitted being approved.

The largest awards received in 2019 were:

1. Private donor (Limpopo National Park) - \$7,344,257
2. MAVA Foundation (Southern African Wildlife College Endowment Fund) - €3,017,400
3. COMON Foundation (Community Development Facility for Simalaha) - €3,000,000
4. NPL (Extra Project for Simalaha Community Conservancy) - €3,000,000
5. NPL (Operational Support) - €1,350,000

New donors obtained during 2019:

1. Pussycat Foundation (SA College for Tourism) - \$150,000
2. Vitol Foundation (Herding 4 Health in the Simalaha Community Conservancy) - \$100,000
3. Private Donor (Herding 4 Health feasibility in the Greater Mapungubwe TFCA) - \$55,000

PPF invested a lot of time in the USAID-funded VukaNow and Resilient Waters programmes and is slowly learning how to unlock funding through their various mechanisms.

New opportunities to communicate PPF's work to a wider audience are emerging – for example Hitachi Vantara donating computers to two schools in Simalaha, building two classrooms for computer lessons, producing a video on this and then flying Senior Chief Inyambo Yeta and Professor Andrew Nambota to Las Vegas for their annual convention to describe the significance of this support.

Partnerships were formed this year with Duke Gin and Cape Island, whereby not only will a percentage of sales be donated to PPF, but which also introduces PPF to contacts on their databases.

Perhaps the most valuable partnership development has been with Microsoft, whose [DECODED Show](#) beautifully depicts the significance of the work which is being done together with PPF, and which can no doubt be expanded upon in future. Microsoft also organised a viewing party for the video's release and set up Friends of Peace Parks Inc in the USA as a donation target for Microsoft matching.

MAVA is so impressed with PPF's relationship management approach to fundraising that they contracted [Acumen](#) to do a case study on PPF for the fundraising course they are developing. Ongoing funding from the likes of Fondation Ensemble, Fondation Prince Albert, Turing Foundation and Nedbank Private Wealth/Nedbank Eyethu, not to mention the loyal and highly valued support from the Dutch and Swedish Postcode Lotteries, attests to the success of this approach.

Communications:

- The [2018 Annual Review](#) was produced and distributed.

- 48 stories were written and published on www.peaceparks.org, social media channels and sent to media.
- 23 videos were produced – most of them for use in the public domain, some for internal functions or donor requirements.
- Five e-newsletters were produced and distributed
 - [Newsletter #2](#)
 - [Newsletter#3](#)
 - [2018 annual review newsletter](#)
 - [Newsletter #4](#)
 - [CEO's end-of-year message](#)
- The first two staff newsletters were produced and distributed, [Staff News Bulletin #1](#) and [The Pigeon Post #2](#)
- The new visual identity was pulled through to the production of new corporate letterheads, business cards, PowerPoint templates and head office signage.
- Social media:
 - **Facebook** followers: from 3663 to 5 804 – 58% increase
 - **Twitter** followers: from 1051 to 1230 - 17% increase
 - **Instagram** followers: from 961 to 1804 – 87% increase
 - **YouTube** followers: from 245 to 327 - 33% increase
 - **LinkedIn** followers: from 0 in March 2019 to 314 in Jan 2020

Financial Management, Corporate Governance and Operations

In addition to ongoing financial management, details of which are outlined below, Peace Parks has embarked upon an Organisational Development & Change process in order to increase operational efficiencies and ensure the organisation is future fit to deliver on its objectives. This includes addressing people (a team design process to ensure role clarity and alignment), processes (streamlining where possible) and systems (with a decision to move to Microsoft Dynamix during 2020):

- Developed accounting and control systems which ensure accurate accounting records;
- Maintained the accounting and control systems;
- Completed and submitted reliable financial reports (for the PPF Board of Directors, donors, etc.);
- Ensured compliance with company and tax laws;
- Ensured the registering and protection of PPF assets;
- Provided efficient management of funds, including payments and receipts;
- Delivered financial administrative support to PPF field staff;
- Supported the Mozambique office in ensuring compliance with tax legislation and financial reporting;
- Managed the €10 million, €5 million, €7 million and €10 million KfW grants for the development of the LNP (at the request of the Mozambican Government and KfW);
- Supported management of the €8 million, €12 million and €15.5 million KfW grants for the development of KAZA TFCA (at the request of the Ministerial Committee consisting of representatives of the Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe Governments and KfW);
- Maintained and updated budget/donor reports for all projects, as well as PPF's operational costs;
- Supported the SA College for Tourism (SACT) in their compliance with accounting regulations and tax laws;
- Managed PPF's investments and cash flows;
- Updated Risk policies and Company Risk registers through management processes;
- Prepared for and concluded year-end external audits as well as separate agreement audits as per donor requirements; and
- Maintained an Ethics hotline.

New Technologies/Geographic Information Systems

Esri Middle East and Africa User Conference

- By invitation from Mr Jack Dangermond (President of Esri) PPF was invited to participate in and offer a plenary address regarding their use of technology for conservation at the Middle East and Africa User Conference (MEA UC) 2018, held in Dubai 11 and 12 December 2019. Craig Beech offered the plenary presentation speaking of the use of, and successes achieved, in supporting PPF's work using Geographic Information Systems (GIS).
- During the conference, Esri announced the imminent launch of the ArcGIS Solution for Protected Area Management (PAM). PPF assisted Esri during 2019 in defining the specifications and needs for the development of the platform.

IS Support

- In November 2018, a group of business, conservation and government leaders from across the globe gathered at Buckingham Palace where His Royal Highness, The Duke of Cambridge, hosted a Conservation Thought Leadership Gathering coordinated by Milton Group, Tusk and the Royal African Society.
- As a follow-up to this gathering, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and PPF have proposed to contribute towards creating an index of African areas already gazetted as national parks and conservation areas or areas in need of conservation and to draft common land use guidelines to address the reality of urbanization and land use change on the African continent.

Regional Tourism Feasibility Study

- During 2018 and 2019 PPF collaborated with SANParks in an attempt to drive toward the development of and modernising of the SANParks online booking platform, with the possibility of this becoming a regional tourism booking platform.
- PPF has altered the approach and will now tailor the business case to engage AirBnB and booking.com to explore their interest in developing a 'platform within a platform'.
- IA regional feasibility study would be a first step in demonstrating the potential offering to AirBnB and/or booking.com.

Connected Conservation

- A presentation was offered to the Director of the Administration for National Conservation Areas (ANAC) in Mozambique, Mr Matheus Mutemba, on the use and functionality of a Private GSM 4G (LTE) network. What this entails is the erection and management of one's own 4G mobile mast and network. A protected area, or a network of protected areas operating on this communication network would address and mitigate many of the current challenges which are being faced in Protected Area management.
- Similarly, NTP supported Combatting Wildlife Crimes on a field trip, which was attended by Cisco Chief Technology Officer) Mr David Ward to Hluhluwe iMfolozo Park (HiP). During this visit network connectivity under GSM, WiFi and Internet of Things was discussed and considered for comprehensive Park coverage.

Geo-Blockchain

- PPF is investigating the possibility of developing a permissioned blockchain which will support the work of the Foundation in matching donor support from a corporate level down to individuals. Crowd supported funds go directly to projects on the ground. A permissioned blockchain allows for PPF to control access to and the mechanics of the bespoke blockchain.
- Blockchain enforces trust, transparency and security and mitigates, or minimises, the role of brokerages and lengthy validation processes, leaving more funds available for the projects/communities.
- Geo-blockchain quantifies and qualifies land parcels and land tenure, defining land use practices and rights, ownership, agreed management practices, and secure transparent permissions.

Wildlife Tracker App

- The primary objective of this project is to leverage the power of modern machine learning to support nature conservation efforts. The intention is to build a rich dataset of animal tracks to be used to train a custom machine learning model that can be used by specialists in their work and by the public to raise awareness and cultivate a spirit of curiosity about the natural world around us.
- Phase I is complete, with the initial focus of this phase on the machine learning model and how to automate the training and deployment process. Initial baseline models were trained, and the results were positive; there was definite potential in the data, though it became clear from the onset that it would be difficult to achieve the accuracy desired with the small dataset available.
- The tracker web application has been designed to allow for a mobile experience, enabling rapid implementation and the ability to upload a photo (either from a photo library or by taking a photo from a mobile device) and placing this into the workflow to receive a response from the machine learning model. Thus, the user contributes to the model without first having to download an additional application.
- The tracker web application now boasts an updated dashboard, the dashboard reflects images loaded to the library, as well as the accuracy with which the machine is interpreting the incoming photo and offering of a predictive result of a species.

Vehicle Trackers

- NTP was requested to support projects in both Zambia and Mozambique to assist with vehicle tracking monitoring and management. Vehicle trackers have been tested which not only track vehicle location and map details of each vehicle's use, but have also been developed to measure and collect data on aspects such as:
 - Revolutions per Minute (RPM);
 - Harsh acceleration;
 - Harsh braking;
 - Fuel levels; and
 - Speed.
- The trackers are installed into the vehicle's On-Board Diagnostics (OBD) port, which allows for reporting on metrics.
- Geo-Fencing (entering and/or exiting a pre-defined mapped area), speeding and other alerts are also available for improved management of vehicles.

Future Farming App

- The Conservation Farming App – “Future Farmer” - was released into a pilot project within the Simalaha Community Conservancy (SCC) during the first week of November 2018.
- PPF aims to develop and maintain a dependable robust conservation farming app and solution for all rural farmers to drive toward climate smart and conservation practices. In understanding these processes and role players, PPF seeks to adopt and align the Future Farmer App to find a wider market and distribution platform for the App, thus working toward it becoming self-sustainable and profitable.
- NTP has received interest from two conservation organisations which wish to make use of the Future Farmer. These relationships are currently being rolled out and discussions leading to implementation or their own pilots are imminent. One of these potential partners is The Gorongosa Foundation.
- The Simalaha project team is currently re-working the Conservation Farmer project and its support, which will include how the Future Farmer App supports the project's ongoing training, capacity building and reporting.

Information Systems Management

Administration

The Geographic Information System (GIS) software has been updated to the latest software releases with inclusion of new tools and bug fixes allowing for improved performance.

There has been ongoing improvement to in-house spatial data integrity and quality control of visuals. Further to this, various public-facing platforms (e.g. Google Maps, OpenStreetMaps, Esri basemaps) have been informed of protected area boundary errors.

Blackview smart phones and solar panels were tested, ordered and sent to the various projects. Blackviews will allow for faster, standardised data collection and the solar panels will assist in keeping ranger devices charged whilst out on patrol.

KAZA Monitoring and Evaluation

Routine maintenance continued throughout the year for the Kavango Zambezi (KAZA) Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Online Tool, hosted on the KAZA website. This ensures the tool is functioning and that bugs are detected and corrected as soon as they appear. Version 2 of the tool has been created with potential release in early 2020.

Cartographic assistance was provided for the State of KAZA (SoK) report. In total, 28 maps were produced.

SMART Partnership

PPF, through Denton Joachim (GIS Technician – SMART lead), is still chair of the User Council of the SMART Partnership. This allows for a hands-on approach regarding the development of SMART including the integration of external sensors e.g. LoRa tracking devices and digital radios.

Capacity Building: GIS & SMART

SMART training was conducted for Maputo Special Reserve (MSR), Simalaha Community Conservancy and the Cape Leopard Trust. Further to this, support was offered to all the SMART implementation sites throughout the year.



SMART training

There was ongoing support to the Advanced Certificate in Nature Conservation: Transfrontier Conservation Management at the Southern Wildlife College (SAWC) with the team preparing manuals, tests, exams and class exercises for the module in February 2019. All 26 students passed successfully

with a class average of 79%. PPF and the SAWC continue to work together to showcase the use of SMART in combination with many other emerging conservation tools, such as PAM.

The annual SMART Steering Committee meeting was held in Akyaka, Turkey. The meeting included a detailed strategic review of the SMART Partnership and the future development, support and management of SMART.

Maps & Spatial Analysis

Based on maps logged via the Map Request Form, approximately 171 maps have been produced to support TFCA Programmes and Projects. The purposes have ranged from fund development through to anti-poaching planning. This excludes online interactive maps and apps that too have been created in support of transfrontier conservation.

FACILITATING TFCA DEVELOPMENT – PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

To guide TFCA development, PPF utilises a TFCA Performance Audit and Management System, based on Key Performance Areas, and thus the Strategic Business Plan developed for PPF has been guided by the audit process, aimed at prioritising activities in support of TFCA development. Work plans and priorities of the International Coordinators are aligned according to the business plan and, following the successful introduction of the PPF Measurement Tool in several of the TFCAs, project and protected area managers are managing the development of the various TFCAs effectively with clear objectives.

TFCA Tourism Development

Aerial and Land Access: Business Cases for easier aerial and land access for tourists within and between TFCAs have been developed. Each business case study seeks to develop a 5-10 year business plan, with role players and responsibilities identified and committed and comprises three phases: Phase 1 consisted of a detailed situation assessment; Phase 2 a working session with PPF staff to formulate and finalise likely/priority business cases and Phase 3 the development of the priority business cases. Business cases have been developed for the Nyika Tourism Development Node in Malawi, the Limpopo Crossing (“Stongpoint”) between South Africa and Zimbabwe as well as Ponta do Ouro International Airport.

Birding Routes: PPF contracted a consultant to undertake a feasibility study investigating the potential economic and socio-economic benefits of developing birding tourism at three TFCAs in southern Africa namely the Kavango Zambezi, Lubombo and the Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park, specifically the Khomani San Heritage Park and properties. After submission of the inception report it was decided that the geographic scope of the study should be extended to include the Greater Mapungubwe TFCA. The purpose of the feasibility study is to identify the viability as well as strengths and weaknesses in terms of birdwatching potential of the four TFCAs in southern Africa and to determine the factors that will make the business opportunity that was presented in the initial project proposal presented to PPF a success. The outcome of the feasibility study will be a roadmap to the development of key niche tourism products at the four TFCAs, which not only provide economic and socioeconomic benefits, but also will contribute to increasing tourism in the respective regions.

The conclusion of the study was that significant opportunities exist for birding tourism development in two of the four TFCAs, namely the Kavango Zambezi TFCA (Angola, Namibia, Botswana and Zambia, Zimbabwe) and the Lubombo TFCA (Mozambique, Eswatini and South Africa). Lesser opportunities exist for the Kgalagadi TFCA and the Mapungubwe TFCA, primarily due to their location rather than avifaunal assets, with significantly different strategies required to promote these sites

Greater Mapungubwe TFCA (Botswana, South Africa, Zimbabwe)

Herding for Health (H4H) is a community development activity that promotes conservation outcomes while supporting people living in rural areas to find their way out of extreme poverty. It is a model which was designed in 2017 with the purpose of unlocking the livestock value chain in support of communities and conservation. Following a feasibility study, a workshop on the feasibility of implementing the H4H Programme in Greater Mapungubwe TFCA (GMTFCA) was held, the purpose being to share key findings and recommendations on the implementation of the programme in the GMTFCA and get views from the stakeholders. Recommendations emanating from the meeting were that the TFCA together with the Department of Veterinary Services should develop strategies which will ensure that the livestock is protected as they move from one country to another; that the governments of the three partner countries should be made fully cognisant of the benefits that will be derived if the Programme was to be implemented in GMTFCA; and finally, that the Government and local communities do away with fences and trust the Eco-Herders to control grazing when the project is implemented. A proposal for implantation of a pilot project in the Zimbabwe component of the TFCA has been prepared for consideration by donors.

The Zimbabwe TFCA Unit played a facilitation role in ensuring that the inaugural Defender Trophy 2019 event held from 24-28 September was a success. The event was an educational tour for the participants on what the Greater Mapungubwe TFCA is about in terms of tourism, conservation and community involvement.

A very successful Tour de Tuli cycling tour was held during the period 23 to 28 July 2019. A total of 428 cyclists and support staff participated in the event, with the objective being to raise funds for conservation education of vulnerable rural children living adjacent to protected areas across the SADC region as well as generate business and publicity of tourism hubs in the GMTFCA.

Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia, Zimbabwe)

The KAZA TFCA successfully hosted the inaugural Landrover expedition from 7 to 10 November 2019, the objectives of which were to strengthen collaboration between KAZA Partner States and their respective parks and tourism authorities; increase awareness of biodiversity and socio-economic activities as well as opportunities for international development and private sector investment and raise awareness on transboundary destinations and products in the region.

The Zimbabwe TFCA Team took part in the KAZA Golf Classic which is an annual event held in three KAZA Partner States namely: Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe, the main objective being to promote wildlife conservation through sport.

Peace Parks was the grateful recipient of an Extra Project to develop the Simalaha Community Conservancy as a key component of the Chobe-Zambezi Wildlife Dispersal Area (but which will be reported on separately).

Peace Parks, in partnership with WWF and African Parks, submitted a proposal to the Dreamfund entitled 'In the Footsteps of Giants – Securing the Future of 50% of Africa's Elephants'. The proposal was shortlisted and the consortium was invited to make a pitch to NPL on 27 November. The outcome of the proposal will be announced at the Goed Geld Gala on 4 March 2020. The funds will enable to partners to assist the KAZA partner states to protect the region's globally significant wildlife populations, counter the potential effects of climate change, safeguard and sustainably harness shared resources across borders, and greatly enhance the well-being of local communities.

Sioma Ngwezi National Park

Through the Wildlife Crime Prevention Project, a crime scene training course was held at the Sioma head office for the Investigation and Information Units from the southern and western provinces.

The CITES Monitoring of the Illegal Killing of Elephants (MIKE) programme has identified the Kwando Wildlife Dispersal Area as a potential area for providing support to – this includes the Sioma Ngwezi National Park in Zambia, Luengue Luiana National Park in Angola and the Zambezi region in Namibia. All these areas are already MIKE monitoring sites. To prepare for this project, a law enforcement planning exercise for Protected Area Law Enforcement was held in Namibia.

A herd of more than 200 elephants (of which eight have been collared) continue to move to the Mutemwa and Luso areas along the Zambezi River south east of the park. Sesheke and Sioma Department of National Parks and Wildlife sent teams of Wildlife Protection Officers to monitor the elephants as well as to sensitise the community about the proximity of the elephants.

Lower Zambezi-Mana Pools Conservation Area (Zambia, Zimbabwe)

The proposed Lower Zambezi-Mana Pools Transfrontier Conservation Area (TFCA) lies within the Zambezi Valley between Zambia and Zimbabwe. It is a focal point of ecotourism for both Zambia and Zimbabwe. The 17,745km² Mana Pools National Park component is a World Heritage Site based on its wilderness and beauty and is home to a wide range of mammals and over 350 bird species. It is also one of the protected areas that make up the mosaic of Lower Zambezi protected areas. As part of a larger strategy to support the governments of Zambia and Zimbabwe with effective joint law enforcement in the Lower Zambezi-Mana Pools TFCA, PPF assisted The Tashinga Initiative with funding to complete the construction of a brand new anti-poaching operations and communications centre in the Mana Pools National Park. PPF is now in the process of developing a Strategic Business Plan for Mana Pools National Park, which will inform PPF on the way forward regarding facilitating the further development of such TFCA.

Kgalagadi Transfrontier Conservation Area (Botswana, South Africa)

Kalahari Heritage Park

A German film crew from a well-known magazine “Wild und Hund” was hosted to document the cultural and traditional hunting methods of the Khomani San community at Erin Game Ranch. The aim of the film was to bring exposure to the uniqueness and challenges facing the Khomani San community to the outside world in a bid to encourage further investment in the community. A three-day Khomani San community workshop was held at Erin Game to recommit the leadership of the community on the importance of continuing to maintain the fragile culture and language of the community.

PPF SUPPORT PROGRAMMES

A number of support programmes have been developed to attain the TFCA vision, including the TFCA Veterinary Wildlife Programme, the Southern African Wildlife College and the SA College for Tourism. Following is a summary of activities of the programmes supported by NPL during the period under review. The activities of the Combatting Wildlife Crime programme are detailed in a separate report (NPL Dream Fund Rhino Protection Programme).

SA College for Tourism

Herding Academy

All ten herding students, who graduated with national skills development certificates conferred by CATHSSETA in November 2018, were successfully deployed between January and end of March as trainers in a number of rangeland restoration projects initiated by Conservation South Africa. One of the graduates was selected by the African Centre for Holistic Management based in Zimbabwe to participate in a training project of the centre. Six of the graduates obtained permanent employment in December. By year-end the Academy had made contact with PPF and Conservation SA to arrange job interviews for the rest of the Class of 2019 at H4H Project sites.

Staff members who visited 2018 graduates in Mpumalanga were delighted to see the changes graduates have made in their personal lives and in the lives of their community members. Among those visited were two graduates, who had facilitated in their own right, one-month short courses on holistic grazing to communal herders from Botswana.



Herding Trainees

Hospitality Training Division

The 85 females and 7 males comprising the Class of 2019 emanate from all over the SADC region, namely: from all nine South African provinces as well as Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Zambia and Zimbabwe.



Hospitality Trainees

Five 2018 graduates have been placed with Thornybush Collection as interns while five have joined the hospitality staff complement of the SAWC. At Drostdy Hotel a further 10 internship positions and 22 learnership placements were offered to SACT for 2019 while Coldstream Restaurant made five internships available. In terms of a new five-year long Memorandum of Understanding negotiated with South African National Parks (SANParks), 25 intern positions were advertised among graduates for placement by the organisation in national parks across South Africa.

The 2017 top students, who had completed their learnerships at the Drostdy Hotel at the end of May, departed for Portofino, Italy on 16 June, taking up their prizes, namely a three-month work experience visit to a 5-star guesthouse belonging to a friend of SACT.

Students worked shadow shifts at both Drostdy Hotel and Coldstream Restaurant over weekends in October and participated in food preparation and service at five public events attended by close to a thousand guests. Desk top evaluation of the applications by foreign candidate students for the 2020 training year was completed and a short list of 30 was drawn up for final selection by management by mid-October.

Thirty-five graduates of the Class of 2019 commenced their 12 months working experience training at Drostdy Hotel on 1 December 2019. The programme, Yes4Youth, is a fully funded project of the national government and is run in addition to the College's normal intern – and learnership programmes.



Yes4Youth Training

Tracker Academy

The Tracker Academy continues to produce trackers that are rapidly taken up by industry in a number of different roles. Of the 24 students who graduated in 2018, five were placed in permanent jobs in December 2018, namely with Botswana Walking Safaris (2), EcoTraining Botswana (1), Bergplaas, Spirit of the Wild (1) and the Leopard Project of Wilderness Safaris in Rwanda (2), where two more employment opportunities were offered to Academy graduates in March. This followed in the wake of the success achieved by the first two tracker graduates. In less than three weeks they managed to successfully track and identify eight different leopards.



Tracker Trainees

In January, Bergplaas employed another member of the Class of 2018 as an intern, while Samara Private Game Reserve accepted two. In the same month, funding was secured to enroll two of the graduates in the Advanced Field Ranger (anti-poaching) programme of the SAWC.

In July, 2019 graduates, Shaun Frieslaar and Zukisani Khabalaza returned to South Africa from Rwanda having added six newly identified leopards to their list at Magashi. They left behind their alma mater who joined them at the reserve earlier.

Graduation

On 15 November, 86 hospitality, 24 tracker and 12 herder students graduated at the main campus of SACT at a ceremony hosted by the Chairperson of SACT, Mrs Gaynor Rupert, for 98 VIP guests and 60 family members of the graduates. Graduates were handed their certificates by His Majesty, Letsie III, King of Lesotho, who was the keynote speaker at the pre-graduation dinner on Thursday evening, 14 November, at which the 10th Anniversary of the founding of Tracker Academy was celebrated. Graduates were capped by the CEO of SANParks, Mr F Mketeni.



SACT Graduation

CONSTRAINTS WHICH HAVE AFFECTED PROGRESS

General constraints affecting progress during the reporting period include:

- Availability of funding for projects;
- Habitat fragmentation;
- Changing roles within TFCA structures over the development life cycle of TFCAs;
- Development threats and incompatible land use proposals;
- Bureaucratic and decision-making processes; and
- Stakeholder expectations.

Detail regarding constraints pertaining to specific TFCAs supported this year is provided below:

Greater Mapungubwe Transfrontier Conservation Area

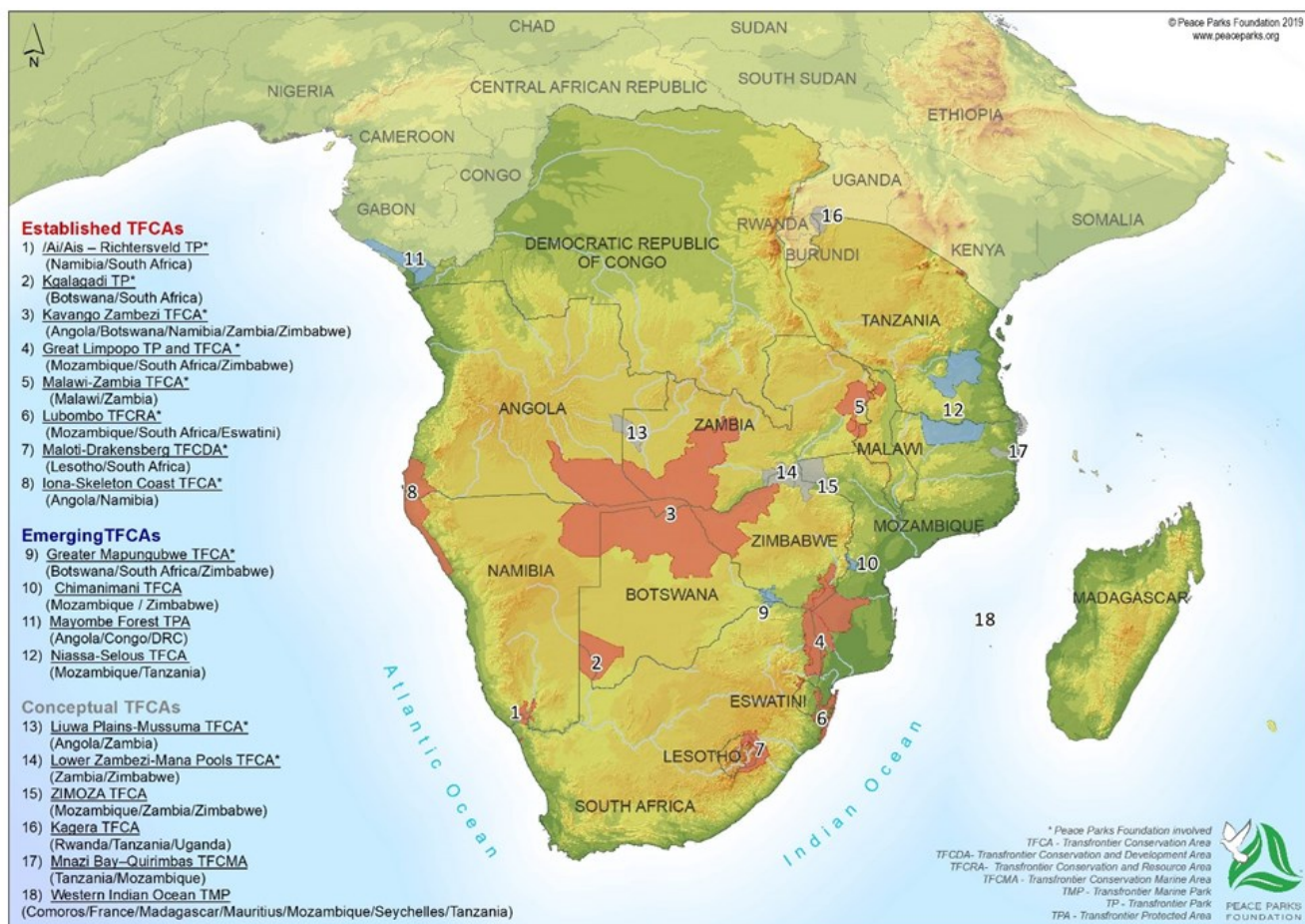
- The numbers of stray cattle moving into the area;
- Mining threats in the area;
- Unsettled land claims and land restitution; and
- Clarity regarding the core area and the process for consolidation.

Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area

- Alignment of planning frameworks (strategic direction vs project implementation); and
- The challenge of attaining consensus by five member states at varying stages of development, with widely divergent capacity and with differing priorities.

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Report completed by: | Héloïse de Villiers, Programme Administrator |
| Chief Development Officer | Kathy Bergs |
| Organisation: | PPF |

MAP OF TFCAS IN THE SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY REGION



ANNEXURE B: FINANCIAL REPORT

| PPF NL FINANCIAL REPORT : DUTCH POSTCODE LOTTERY GRANT 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2019 | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|----------|------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-----------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| DESCRIPTION | EURO | | | | | ZAR | | | | |
| | Surplus - 01/01/2019 | Income | Transfers | Expenditure | Surplus - 31/12/2019 | Surplus - 01/01/2019 | Income | Transfers | Expenditure | Surplus - 31/12/2019 |
| Support for key staff members | 452,354 | - | (51,290) | (446,122) | (45,058) | 2,350,907 | 6,134,838 | 21,071 | (6,133,483) | 2,373,333 |
| PPF Programmes and Projects | 676,494 | - | (73,202) | (307,794) | 295,498 | 5,926,906 | 4,508,113 | 47,776 | (4,057,828) | 6,424,967 |
| Training | 130,357 | - | - | (78,858) | 51,499 | 752,297 | 3,400,000 | - | (4,000,000) | 152,297 |
| PPF Operational | - | - | 125,074 | (311,261) | (186,187) | - | 7,668,240 | (68,847) | (7,599,393) | - |
| PPF Netherlands Operational | 6,000 | - | - | (6,000) | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| PPF TOTAL | 1,265,205 | - | 582 | (1,150,035) | 115,752 | 9,030,110 | 21,711,191 | 0 | (21,790,704) | 8,950,597 |
| | - | - | 0 | -6,000 | 645,375 | - | - | -0 | - | -0 |
| PPF Netherlands Ops | -6,000 | - | 0 | - | 645,375 | - | - | -0 | - | -0 |

RHINO PROTECTION PROGRAMME
PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT NO 17
January - March 2019

Submitted to:



Submitted by:



JULY 2019

Honorary Patrons:

President Hage Geingob (Namibia), His Majesty King Letsie III (Lesotho), President João Lourenço (Angola), His Majesty King Mswati III (Swaziland), President Peter Mutharika (Malawi), President Filipe Nyusi (Mozambique).

Founding Patrons:

HRH Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, Dr Nelson Mandela and Dr Anton Rupert.

Directors:

Mr JP Rupert (Chairman), Mr JA Chissano (Vice Chairman) (Mozambique), Mr W Myburgh (Chief Executive Officer), Mr TA Boardman, Mr NN de Villiers (member only), Mr A Hoffmann (Switzerland), Mr EN Isdell (Ireland), Prof. A Leiman, Drs JHW Loudon (The Netherlands), Ms LM Lynch, Mr M Msimang, Mr HL Pohamba (Namibia), Dr FE Raimondo, Ms CC Rupert, Mr DF Strietman (The Netherlands), Mr JG Swiegers, Mr P van der Poel, Senior Chief Inyambo Yeta (Zambia).

Registration number: 97/004896/08

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document provides feedback on progress made for the Rhino Protection Programme (RPP) over the period January – March 2019. The RPP continues to pursue its strategy, which now includes a wide range of partners, both from the state, non-governmental and private sector, in a complex undertaking with projects targeting illicit activities in supply, transit, export and end-use countries.

Securing two of South Africa's most important rhino populations the RPP continues implementing intensive efforts within both the Hluhluwe-iMfolozi Park (HiP) and Kruger National Park (KNP). Within these protected areas, force-multiplying technology solutions that integrate with existing law enforcement systems and compensate for resource shortages are being pursued. This includes several interventions that advance pre-emptive action, critical for disrupting and preventing poaching. During the quarter, the low frequency – long range, low power (LoRa) rhino sensor solution, reached another milestone. Months of planning resulted in the successful implanting of newly developed sensors on 10 adult white rhinos in HiP. Using the solution, six of these rhinos are now being monitored on a 24-hour basis. The Postcode Meerkat Wide Area Surveillance System in KNP continues to safeguard rhinos in a 35,000-hectare area within the KNP Intensive Protection Zone (IPZ). The system detects almost 100% of attempts to enter its mission area and most of the people that are detected are arrested.

While disincentive-focused law enforcement forms an important part of the combatting wildlife crime strategy, it is acknowledged that it addresses only the symptoms of the problem. The South African National Parks (SANParks) Wildlife Crime Combatting Centre using their specialist team of analysts and investigators are targeting syndicate members that are driving rhino poaching in the country. During the quarter two Level Three and one Level Four trafficker were arrested. Recognising that for successful and sustained disruption of crime networks in South Africa, collaboration between protected areas is key, the WCCC continues to build on an already extensive network. During the review period a cooperative agreement was finalised with the private Welgevondon Nature Reserve which conserves an important population of rhino in South Africa's Limpopo Province.

Demand reduction interventions targeting consumers of rhino horn in both Vietnam and China have both made considerable progress during the review period. While work continues with the commercialisation of the final 2018 bookmark concept, a new cycle of students from the Tongji University in Shanghai, China are already working on new concepts. Provided with a more focused brief this year, the multi-disciplined design students were tasked with exploring "Wenwan" and developing solutions to combat it. Wenwan is the hobby of collecting and has been described as the underlying subculture driving the demand for multiple commodities, manufactured from endangered wildlife from across the globe.

The Wild Rhino Campaign has selected senior winners of the competition who, after their visit to South Africa, will serve as the next Vietnamese Rhino Ambassadors. One of the senior winners of the competition, Lieu Ngoc Bao Thanh, said, "...we will use our experiences and strengths to raise awareness in our community and aim to make a change in the citizens' mindsets, activities and responsibilities in protecting the rhinos and the wild with which we have been gifted".

During the quarter poaching has increased in KwaZulu-Natal (KZN). Experiencing enormous pressure, a total of 41 rhino were poached compared to 32 in the same period last year. While this is a considerable increase, it remains below the 50 rhino which were poached in that period in 2017. Similarly, poacher arrests in KZN have also increased. The total number of arrests secured in and around KNP has declined, but higher-level arrests of traffickers have increased. Poaching in the participating private and provincial reserves in the Greater Kruger Environmental Protection Foundation (GKEPF) on KNP's western boundary has remained stable and arrests have declined.

1. RHINO HORN ASSET MANAGEMENT

1.1. Rhino Rapid Response and Tracking Programme

The RPP continues to pursue research and development of technologies that integrate with and leverage existing rhino protection and conservation operations to maximise the effect of protection efforts. New innovative solutions are expected to enable a rapid response to poaching threats resulting in the prevention of incidents.

1.2.1. Low Frequency – Long Range, Low Power (LoRa) rhino sensor solution

Upgraded LoRa sensors received from Clickey Solutions in the Netherlands in the previous quarter were subjected to final testing before the next pilot test on adult wild rhino in HiP. Connectivity with the LoRa Wide Area Network (LoRaWAN), which is now being managed and maintained by Ezemvelo, was verified.

Some concerns were identified with the triangulation feature, but final test results confirm that coverage agrees with the forecast and triangulation accuracy is satisfactory to achieve location monitoring.



After the complications with the implantation of auxiliary sensors in previous trials, Ezemvelo veterinarians concluded a new trial to assess the feasibility of insertion of the sensor at a new site on the rhino's body. Carried out on captive orphaned white rhino, to date all sutures are intact and the implant has maintained its position and orientation.

With the necessary approvals and sensor preparation complete, Ezemvelo's Game Capture Unit and veterinary team assisted with locating, darting and fitting 10 adult animals with both primary and auxiliary sensors. A foot collar was also fitted on each rhino as a back-up in the event of sensor failure.

An infection has been observed on one of the rhinos at the sensor insertion site and the animal is being closely monitored. Three sets of sensors are not connecting correctly, and troubleshooting is ongoing. One unit has a low battery due to the GPS tracking mode that was tested as part of the exercise.

The remaining six units are being tracked via triangulation using the LoRaWAN towers. Testing and monitoring are ongoing with interesting results on the movement of these rhinos available. Recapture of the animals is planned in May so that vets can examine the incision wounds.

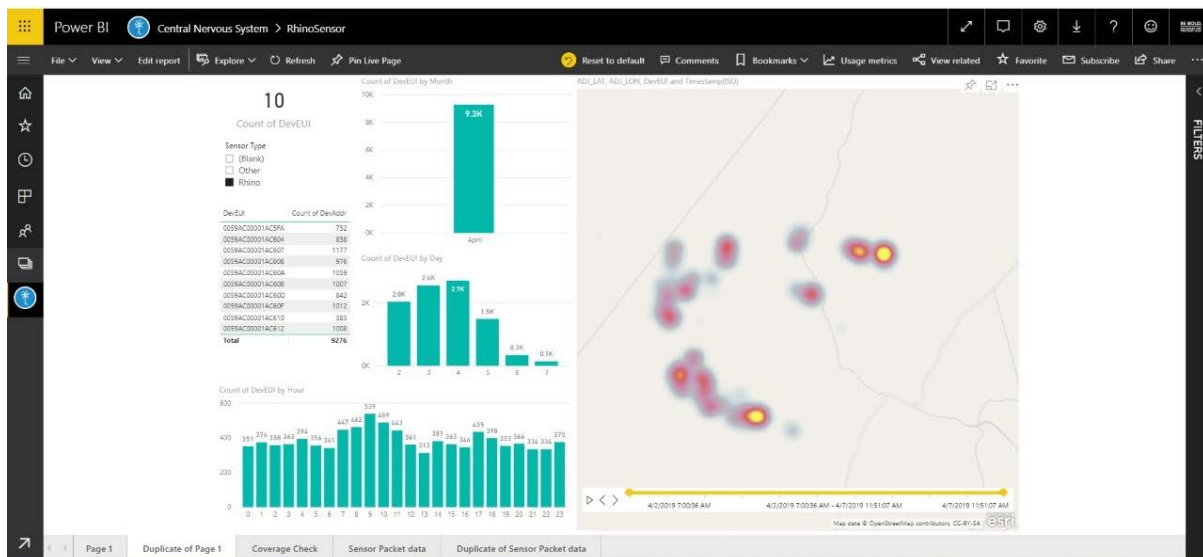


Figure 2: Location tracking of rhino in HiP using the LoRa sensor solution

Figure 2 shows the visualisation of location data provided by sensors using the Business Intelligence tool Microsoft PowerBI. The heat map on the right of the figure shows areas where the rhino traverse and concentrate their location. This information is increasingly useful to management personnel. As well as knowing the whereabouts of the rhino at all times, as the data can be filtered by day or night and used to strategically plan law enforcement deployments.

1.2. Kruger National Park – Biological Monitoring and Management of Rhino

The Black Rhino Guardian programme, which seeks to secure black rhino in KNP through intensive monitoring and gaining an improved understanding of spatio-temporal relationships, is now active at 25 sites.



Figure 3: White rhino cow and calf – image captured by camera trap.

Seven rhino rangers have almost completed two full months of training. To enhance monitoring in the Black Rhino Guardian Zone, ear notching for identifying animals is complemented by an extensive grid of camera traps.

A focus area of the White Rhino programme is the diversion of poaching pressure away from breeding females. This activity is

important to minimise the compound effect associated with losing rhino cows. When breeding cows are poached it often leads to the death of dependent calves and it guarantees the loss of future calves. To achieve this, sub-adult and young males were translocated to northern KNP, away from dense concentrations of breeding hotspots in the south of the park. In addition, several breeding cows were dehorned. The approach is achieving success with evidence of some poaching being diverted to the north of the park away from breeding hotspots. Evaluation of the translocated rhinos is ongoing.

Aerial surveys on white rhinos are being conducted on a weekly basis by the dedicated researcher. Results are being used for assessing favoured habitat for niche modelling and prediction of distribution. The analyses and peer-review of the black and white rhino survey undertaken to determining the latest rhino population estimates within KNP are complete. Revisions are underway and results will be made public via South Africa's Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries (DEFF).

2. PRIORITY PROTECTED AREA SUPPORT - RHINO SECURITY AND PROTECTION

Protected area support involves various initiatives that provide personnel at the frontlines with the services, infrastructure, equipment and training they need to protect the rhino, safeguard themselves and execute successful anti-poaching operations on the ground.

2.1. Ezemvelo KwaZulu-Natal Wildlife

2.1.1. HiP IPZ Strategy - Operational planning and information co-ordination



Figure 4: Delivery of modular structure for new office space at the HiP Nerve

Pursuing the IPZ strategy to lock down rhino populations that are considered important for the long-term survival of the African rhino, work continues to establish and optimise the anti-poaching command and control centres at both HiP and uMkhuze Game Reserve (uMkhuze).

The new modular structure that will provide additional office space was delivered and services including water and electricity were connected. The procurement of furniture and appliances in the next quarter will make the new office fully operational.



Figure 5: Fully refurbished and rebuilt uMkhuze Command and Control Centre.

The uMkhuze Command and Control Centre and forensic evidence storage room reconstruction is complete, and furniture and equipment deliveries are pending. The facility will be fully operational, providing centralised coordination of anti-poaching for the uMkhuze Game Reserve by the next quarter.

2.1.2. Integrity Testing

South Africa's State Security Agency has indicated that they will support Ezemvelo in carrying out the integrity testing of personnel. A total of 50 personnel from HiP have committed to undergoing voluntary testing in the interim whilst the formal, full scale exercise is formalised within the organisation.

2.2. Kruger National Park

2.2.1. Access gate security control

Engagement with the lowest bidder for the second phase KNP gate upgrade was concluded with a price review and technical system demonstration. SANParks has indicated that the level of technical functionality is acceptable, and the costing now falls within the available budget. The service provider has thus been appointed and a service level agreement is being finalised to govern the project rollout.

The KNP gate upgrade is driven by several internet-dependent access security technologies. To track and monitor the entry and exit of people through gates, an essential function of the system is ensuring the flow of information from the gates to the Mission Area Joint Operations Control (MAJOC) centre. Securing a robust and reliable park area network is thus paramount to the success of this project. A proposal was received and Datacentrix has been appointed. Work will begin in the next quarter after a funds-reallocation approval from the funder is received (US Department of State).

2.2.2. Joint Protection Zone/Greater Kruger Environmental Protection Foundation/Manyeleti Security Strategy

The collaborative efforts of the GKEPF are securing rhinos and other wildlife under threat within the consortium of reserves, which includes the entire KNP Joint Protection Zone. In addition, the heightened, cooperative security establishes a buffer that fortifies KNP's western boundary. The RPP continues to support the central coordination of law enforcement within this initiative.

Eleven rhinos were poached during this first quarter of 2019 in the GKEPF participating reserves. While this remains largely consistent with the 2018 number, it is a 35% decline compared to 2017. During the quarter, three suspected poachers were arrested in the GKEPF reserves.

2.3. Limpopo National Park

Boosting anti-poaching in the park, additional resources have been deployed in the form of a specialist anti-poaching team to the park's IPZ alongside KNP's boundary, aerial support, a tracker dog and 29 additional fully trained rangers.

Compared to the first quarter in 2018, aerial, foot and boat patrols have increased by 88%. The impact of this can be found in the improved recovery of snares, gin traps, firearms and arrests as well as poacher convictions. Snares recovered from the field have increased by 257%, firearms seized by 33% and arrests and poacher convictions by 50%.

Despite ongoing removal of snares and gin traps from the park, with 274 recovered during the review period alone (950 recovered during 2018), this method of poaching in Limpopo National Park (LNP) for both subsistence and commercial bush meat remains a very serious concern.



Figure 6: Seized rhino horns and high calibre hunting rifle.

In April this year three African wild dogs were inadvertently trapped in a snare. The animals were most likely attracted to the distress calls of waterbuck that had already been ensnared. These losses are devastating, as there are only about 3,000 to 5,000 wild dogs remaining in Africa.

Notwithstanding the additional anti-poaching effort, poaching figures have increased from 11 animals in the first quarter of 2018 to 20 in the current period. This however is likely attributed, not to an actual increase in poachers, but rather to the increased patrol effort (foot, aerial and boat) allowing unprecedented coverage of the reserve and considerably improved detection of incidents and carcasses. In addition, focused operations (including extended clandestine patrols, observation posts, night operations etc.) are carried out in poaching hotspots in the park, significantly improving the arrest and seizure success rates. This increased presence in the park is expected to have a deterrent effect, but this

will likely be seen only in the medium term.

Due to LNP's proximity to KNP in the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park and the 186-kilometre shared boundary between the two protected areas, substantial effort is aimed at stopping incursions via LNP into KNP. The deployment of the anti-poaching team, operating from a newly established base within the LNP IPZ, supported by the additional resources mentioned above, is now making an impact. Figure 7 shows the correlation between the deployment of the additional resources, and incursions from LNP to KNP. During January the number of illegal entries from LNP dropped to zero in most areas, causing a slight displacement of effort to sections in the north of the park, outside the IPZ (Pafuri). Increasingly poachers' efforts are being thwarted in LNP, before they reach KNP. This pre-emptive action not only prevents criminal activity and the associated violence but also the loss of wildlife.

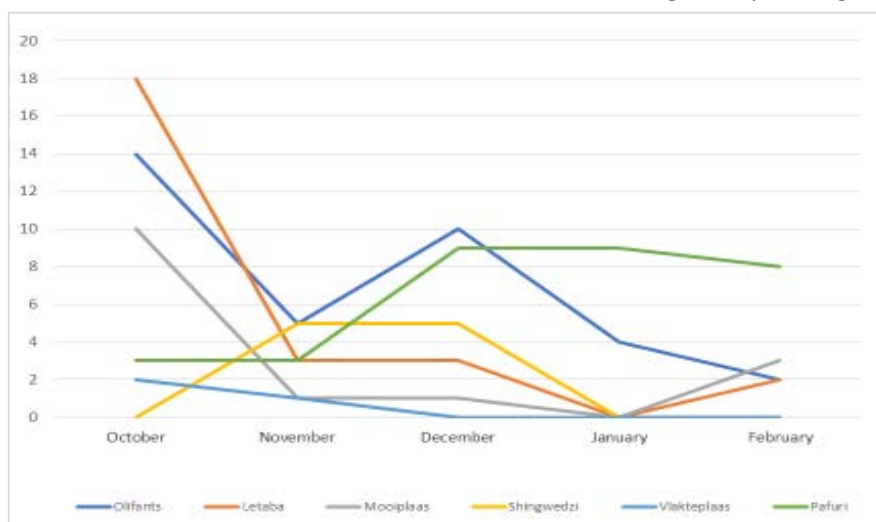


Figure 7: KNP, LNP cross-border incursions.

3. TECHNOLOGY

3.1. Postcode Meerkat: Wide Area Surveillance System (WASS)

The two WASS systems deployed in KNP continue to secure 35,000 hectares of the KNP IPZ – an area in which rhino are most concentrated in the park. The February deployment of the WASS experienced the most activity since its first deployment to the area in September 2017.

During the review period, nine poaching groups were detected (approximately 27 poachers), four of these groups were arrested, three disrupted and three rifles were seized (one rifle dropped/lost). Regrettably, two rhinos were poached – bringing the total number of rhinos killed in the deployment area in the last 17 months to three.

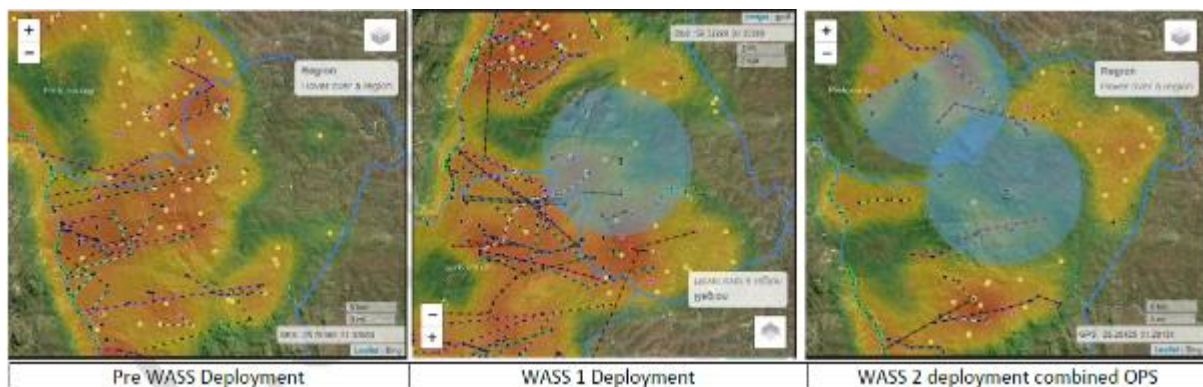


Figure 8: Heat maps provide a visual comparison of poaching activity before the WASS deployment and following first and second system deployments 2017 - 2019.

Detection of incursions, arrest and poacher disruption statistics for the WASS remain exemplary and there is no doubt of the effectivity of this system in protecting rhinos and deterring poaching. Figure 8 above illustrates the dramatic reduction in poaching activity after the first and second system deployments to the KNP IPZ. The maps show a dramatic decline in poaching activity, with the blue shaded circles representing zero poaching activity.

3.2. New Technologies Programme (NTP)

The NTP continues to explore technology solutions to accelerate and magnify the impact of PPF's core business areas – including those that are linked to wildlife crime.

3.2.1. Future Farmer Application

The development of the Future Farmer Application (App) remains a focus area for the NTP. The App is designed to support rural farmers in communities living alongside protected areas in climate-smart farming. It helps to achieve improved productivity and profitability while improving soil health and the environment and reducing the unsustainable harvesting of natural resources (flora and fauna) within TFCAs.

The App was piloted with farmers from the Simalaha Community Conservancy located in the Chobe Zambezi Wildlife Dispersal Area. This critical area reaches from Chobe National Park in Botswana to Kafue National Park in Zambia. The project manager and the development company (Polymorph) visited the community in February to gather user feedback.

Interviewing farmers that have been using the App, its usability was evaluated against Efficiency; Memorability; Errors and Satisfaction. This enabled the gathering of invaluable information for the refinement of the App. As this initial pilot is now almost complete, the last user research and testing report-back was presented to a wider stakeholder group.

The approach to Conservation Agriculture amongst farmers in the Simalaha Community Conservancy is currently under review. This review and decisions taken will be pertinent to the finalisation of the App. Thus, its finetuning is on hold until this review is complete.

3.2.2. Image-recognition Camera Traps

The AI model powering the camera trap solution and the backend infrastructure was overhauled during a hackathon with the Microsoft Commercial Software Engineering team in March. The team included data scientists and system architects from Microsoft's head office in Redmond, Washington. The intensive five-day workshop was held to overhaul the existing AI solution into a state of the art, highly scalable, serverless solution with a bespoke Machine Learning (ML) model.

This activity has allowed for improved reliability, detection accuracy and scalability of the current AI model and will enable the solution to be offered to all the RPP partner organisations to combat poaching displacement and minimise cost.



Figure 9: Microsoft data scientists and system architects at PPF CWC Hackathon.

Limited progress was made with the scaling up of camera traps in HiP. An agreement with the supplier to provide 100 camera traps is on hold pending the approval from the project funder (US Department of State) to proceed with this single-source procurement. In the interim investigation into re-chargeable battery packs and solar panel units is underway and devices have been procured for field testing.

During March, all camera traps already deployed in HiP received vital maintenance. This included software updates, battery replacement and repairs – all traps have been redeployed to the park.

4. COUNTER-TRAFFICKING, INTELLIGENCE AND JUDICIARY SUPPORT

4.1. SANParks Special Projects and Risk Management Unit

The WCCC supported the arrest of 77 poaching suspects during the quarter. Of these, 64 were Level One poachers and 13 were Level Two to Four traffickers. The total number of arrests made in the quarter compared to 2018 has declined, however the number of Level Three arrests has increased. For sustained disruption of trafficking, the WCCC focuses on these higher-level, specialist syndicate members. Investigations that typically span long periods of time are informed by data driven analysis of networks and profiling of suspects.

During March two Level Three and a Level Four trafficker were arrested in a joint operation with the South African Police Service and other agencies. Traffickers operating at a Level Four are exporters who move rhino horns through airports or harbours to destinations in Asia whilst Level Three operators are local middlemen who often oversee several poaching teams and transporters. The Level Four syndicate member is a Chinese citizen and was in possession of a collection of endangered wildlife products, comprising five rhino horns as well as marine species including abalone, sea horses and sea cucumbers. Securing these arrests will have a major impact on disrupting rhino poaching in the area.

Further expanding the national network of South African rhino reserves cooperating in rhino crime investigations and anti-trafficking, a cooperative agreement was finalised between SANParks, the Waterberg Biosphere Reserve and the Welgevonden Nature Reserve.

The lead wildlife crime analyst employed by the WCCC was recruited by the Wildlife Justice Commission. In February a new analyst was appointed to fill this pivotal position within the unit.

4.2. Mozambique Detection Dog Unit

Through a partnership with the African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) and as part of urgent action to secure exit points and shut down major wildlife trafficking routes in Mozambique, four detection dogs and their handlers are now conducting routine searches at the international departures section at the Maputo International Airport.



Figure 10: Casey, one of the detection dogs deployed at Maputo Airport.

While all dogs and their handlers are performing exceptionally well and are all in good health, one of the dogs, a Belgian Malinois named Casey fell very ill. Due to the unavailability of veterinarians that could perform the operation required, she was transported by road to the Bryanston Veterinary Hospital in Johannesburg.

Casey's operation was successful and after spending a few nights under the expert care of specialist veterinarians, she was returned to Maputo to resume her duties at the airport.

5. COMMUNICATIONS, MARKETING AND ADVOCACY

5.1. Demand Management and Awareness

5.1.1. Wild Rhino – A Vietnamese Youth Rhino Awareness Campaign

Confirmed by several studies in 2018, Vietnam remains one of the world's largest consumers of rhino horn – according to one study¹, the most prevalent use is for hangover treatment and for projecting success in business. Thus, the RPP continues to prioritise the activities in the country that are working to influence behaviour amongst Vietnamese consumers.

In the previous quarter the Wild Rhino team concluded 14 visits to schools around Ho Chi Minh City and for the first time in Hanoi to promote the next phase of the Wild Rhino competition. The competition engages senior and junior students with younger children submitting rhino conservation themed poems and artworks whilst the older children submit essays. Senior students are then educated and offered first-hand exposure to the rhino poaching crisis in South Africa. Readied with these new insights they act as influencers in their communities, promoting the message to reject the use of rhino horn.

Overall an excellent response to the competition was received and the project overshot its target by 104 entries, collecting a total of 704! A selection process in January yielded 29 junior and 14 senior winners. All winners have been confirmed, verified and notified with acceptance letters. Plans for the South African visit to HiP for senior students are underway.

Prizes for the junior winners, which included a Wild Rhino hamper (comprising branded Wild Rhino apparel: backpack, reusable water bottle, cap, T-shirt, badge etc.) were handed out. Not missing an opportunity to promote the project and deliver its messaging, the Superhero Rhino Ranger attended all the prize giving ceremonies. Apart from the award ceremonies Rhino Ranger was also invited to appear at two big events during the quarter: The America School (TAS)'s International Day, 29 January and Australian International School Global Issues Network Service Fair, 24 February.



Figure 11: Junior winning entry

The appearance at the TAS International Day was short but very successful. The International Day allows students and teachers to celebrate cultural diversity and provided an opportunity for direct engagement with teachers and students. Campaign materials were also distributed, and pledge posters signed. Committing to not use rhino horn, during the quarter a total of 112 people signed the pledge.

¹ Hoai Nam Dang Vu & Martin Reinhardt Nielsen (2018) Understanding utilitarian and hedonic values determining the demand for rhino horn in Vietnam, *Human Dimensions of Wildlife*, 23:5, 417-432, DOI: 10.1080/10871209.2018.1449038

Recognising that the ‘keratin statement’, i.e. rhino horn is comprised of the same material as hair and fingernails, has little impact on consumers, a new approach, in the same vein, has been developed. Parasite flyers which outline the potential health risks to those consuming rhino horns have been produced.

The flyer provides detailed information regarding the potential of rhino horn to carry dangerous pathogens and diseases – fatal for humans if consumed. Images of parasites found on rhino, which include ticks that carry Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever, are shown. The flyer explains how rhino are a host for protozoan parasites and that in addition they are often carriers of dangerous bacteria including Staphylococcus, Streptococcus, Anthrax bacilli, Salmonella or Brucella organisms. It has been received with a lot of interest - a visitor at the event requested 100 copies in each language to distribute at schools and in her community.

Crucial to magnifying the campaign’s message in Vietnam, in addition to the Soul Music Academy, two new partnerships have been established with likeminded local non-governmental organisations. These organisations include Wildhand and the Asian Music and Performing Arts (AMPA) Education organisation. The collaboration with AMPA brings a creative and fun element to interaction with children and youth as they introduce their dance programme at campaign events. A seminar for university students comprising three events will be hosted alongside Wildhand in the next quarter. This will include a conservation workshop for high school students, a photo exhibition and a wildlife veterinary and conservation seminar with guest speakers.

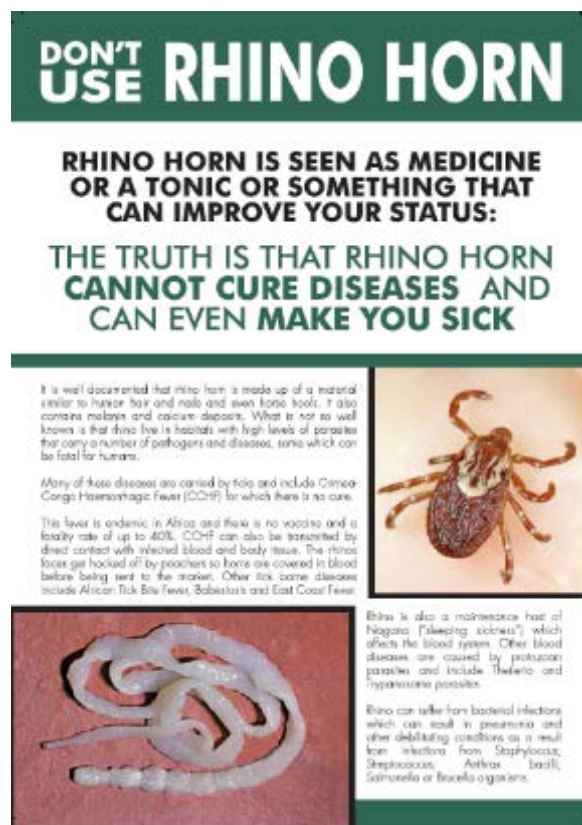


Figure 12: New flyer warning rhino horn consumers of potential health risks.

5.1.2. Tongji and Tsinghua Universities – Chinese Consumer Behaviour and Demand Management

In the third cycle of the partnership and associated project with the Chinese Tongji University, a slightly different approach was adopted. Instead of the much broader brief in the past - which was for students to develop design-oriented solutions addressing the demand for wildlife in China, the brief focuses on a specific behaviour that is strongly associated with demand. This is “Wenwan”, which directly translated means “toys of culture/sophistication” and is described as “the Chinese subculture underlying the trade and collection of wildlife parts and products”².

The multiple products that are collected in China, which include artworks, carvings, decorations, jewellery and trinkets that are manufactured using the parts of endangered wildlife can all be pulled under the central theme of Wenwan. This provides the “much needed cultural connect to demand and a cohesive narrative from a consumer perspective to explain the connections between the different products and species traded”. Students are currently exploring and understanding Wenwan and, within this context, are developing concepts and solutions that will address the demand for rhino horn

² <http://www.illegalwildlifetrade.net/2018/07/27/understanding-wenwan-the-chinese-subculture-underlying-the-trading-and-collecting-in-wildlife-parts-and-products/>

and other wildlife. They will deliver their presentations for adjudication in the following quarter. A report of the findings will also be provided to PPF.

5.2. General Communication

The following press releases and associated media articles were distributed in 2019. In all instances, this included publication across various social media platforms such as Facebook, Twitter and Instagram.

- Vietnamese youth: “It’s not too late”, April 2019
<https://www.peaceparks.org/wildrhino2019/>
- Choosing Life, April 2019
<https://www.peaceparks.org/choosing-life/>

6. THE TOURISM CONSERVATION FUND

The Tourism Conservation Fund (TCF) is gaining momentum with activities that create sustainable economic opportunities within the wildlife-tourism economy – ultimately aimed at alleviating the enormous pressure on natural resources from communities around protected areas. Several areas of work are now in progress. These include the Inclusive Business Linkage Fund (IBLF). The IBLF will enable, replicate and scale commercial linkages between established companies and statutory entities operating in and around South Africa’s wildlife-tourism economies. Applications for funding were invited from businesses operating in and around KNP, although there was a disappointing response. Another opportunity window has been opened.

The Community Home Stay and Experience is another mechanism that is being driven in support of the objectives of the TCF. This mechanism will help cultivate products that attend to the growing demand from tourists to meet local people and experience their ways of life. Innovative lodge and tour operators are developing a variety of products and the TCF has invited potential partners to look at opportunities that might previously not have been considered feasible due to the uncertainties and costs associated with them.

Furthermore, investigation into the development of a youth internship programme in partnership with the lodge economy on KNP’s western boundary is in progress. A demand/supply diagnostic assessment will be completed in the first week of April, of which the final design of a programme is being developed with Harambee will be based. More information about the project above and the TCF is available on their website <https://tourismconservationfund.org/>.

7. FINANCIAL SUMMARY

An overview of the financial status of the RPP is presented in Tables 1 and 2 below. Table 1 provides information on the donation received from the NPL whilst Table 2 provides information on the value of all donations, commitments and expenditure relating to the broader RPP that have grown around the programme.

Shown in Table 1, the total current NPL budget of €15,295,349 includes an adjustment of the €53,869 interest reallocation. Current commitments against the budget amount to €3,314,545 whilst actual expenditure for project activities implemented amounts to €10,196,647. As at 31 March 2019, 67% of the total adjusted budget has been expended.

| NPL RHINO PROTECTION PROGRAMME - SUMMARY BUDGET as at 31 March 2019 | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-------------------|--|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| NR | DESCRIPTION | Original Budget | Approved budget (from last report submitted) | Proposed Adjustments to Budget | Proposed Budget | NPL BUDGET | | |
| | | | | | | EUR | | |
| | | | | | | Actuals | Committed | Balance available |
| 1 | RHINO HORN ASSET MANAGEMENT AND RESEARCH | | | | | | | |
| 1.1 | Research and Development | 214 286 | 115 228 | - | 115 228 | 114 199 | 1 030 | - |
| 1.1.1 | EnviroEng - Chemical Alteration | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1.1.2 | NECSA - Irradiation | - | 72 657 | - | 72 657 | 71 040 | 1 618 | - |
| 1.2 | EKZNW | 855 535 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1.2.1 | Rhino tagging process at Weenen Game Reserve | - | 40 270 | - | 40 270 | 40 270 | - | - |
| 1.2.2 | HIP Smart Park - Rhino Monitoring and Tracking | - | 400 249 | - | 400 249 | 116 873 | 276 153 | 7 223 |
| 1.3 | SANParks | 2 245 980 | 6 336 | - | 6 336 | - | - | 6 336 |
| 1.3.1 | KNP: relocation and monitoring of Rhino | - | 39 553 | - | 39 553 | 36 604 | 2 949 | - |
| 1.4 | Africa States / other areas in SA | 951 562 | 430 535 | - | 430 535 | - | - | 430 535 |
| 1.4.1 | Botswana Rhino Monitoring programme | - | 210 015 | - | 210 015 | 62 895 | - | 147 120 |
| 1.5 | Greater Kruger | 160 305 | 6 221 | - | 6 221 | - | - | 6 221 |
| 1.5.1 | Balule Game Reserve | - | 98 007 | - | 98 007 | 68 626 | 29 381 | - |
| 1.6 | Project Manager | - | 409 049 | - | 409 049 | 255 492 | 153 557 | - |
| 1.7 | Rhino Rapid Response Technology (to be distributed amongst future projects with EKZNW, GRU, KNP, etc) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1.8 | SANParks Rhino Monitoring programme | - | 201 194 | - | 201 194 | 67 136 | 134 058 | - |
| | Sub Total | 4 427 668 | 2 029 315 | - | 2 029 315 | 833 134 | 598 745 | 597 435 |
| 2 | RHINO & PROTECTED AREA SUPPORT | | | | | | | |
| 2.1 | Kruger National Park | 1 907 143 | 396 | - | 396 | 305 | - | 91 |
| 2.1.1 | KNP: Law Enforcement training | - | 170 978 | - | 170 978 | 138 145 | - | 32 833 |
| 2.1.2 | KNP: Law Enforcement accommodation & equipment | - | 334 975 | - | 334 975 | 334 975 | - | - |
| 2.1.3 | KNP: UAV Project | 214 286 | 281 283 | - | 281 283 | 281 283 | - | - |
| 2.1.3.1 | KNP: UAV Project - extended contract | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2.1.4 | Mozambique Environmental Police Project | - | 104 094 | - | 104 094 | 104 094 | - | - |
| 2.1.5 | KNP: Entrance gate security upgrades | - | 411 949 | - | 411 949 | 350 559 | 61 391 | - |
| 2.1.6 | KNP: Surveillance (application of new technologies) | - | 234 861 | - | 234 861 | 234 861 | - | - |
| 2.1.7 | KNP: All terrain vehicles | - | 90 223 | - | 90 223 | 90 223 | - | - |
| 2.1.8 | SANParks - Special project and Risk Management Unit | - | 740 478 | - | 740 478 | 613 049 | 127 429 | - |
| 2.1.9 | KNP: Integrity Testing | - | 35 002 | - | 35 002 | 11 527 | - | 23 476 |
| 2.1.10 | Joint Protection Zone: Manyeleti Game Reserve | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2.1.11 | KNP/Wide Area Surveillance System (WASS) | - | 1 799 751 | - | 1 799 751 | 938 689 | 845 076 | 15 986 |
| 2.2 | Limpopo National Park | 1 580 533 | 1 941 926 | - | 1 941 926 | 1 629 567 | 312 359 | - |
| 2.3 | Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife Rhino Reserves | 750 000 | 833 419 | - | 833 419 | 770 332 | 63 087 | - |
| 2.3.1 | Ezemvelo UAV - extended contract | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Sub Total | 4 451 962 | 6 979 336 | - | 6 979 336 | 5 497 609 | 1 409 342 | 72 386 |
| 3 | VETERINARY SUPPORT | | | | | | | |
| 3.1 | University of Pretoria (RHODIS) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3.2 | Kruger National Park (Injured and Orphaned Rhino) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3.3 | Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife (Injured and Orphaned Rhino) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Sub Total | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4 | COUNTER TRAFFICKING | | | | | | | |
| 4.1 | GMU - TraCCC | 142 857 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4.2 | Mozambique Cooperation (ICF / ANAC) | 107 143 | 387 102 | - | 387 102 | 120 561 | 215 391 | 51 149 |
| | Sub Total | 250 000 | 387 102 | - | 387 102 | 120 561 | 215 391 | 51 149 |
| 5 | WILDLIFE JUSTICE COMMISSION (WWF NL) | 1 000 000 | 1 000 000 | - | 1 000 000 | 1 000 000 | - | - |
| | Sub Total | 1 000 000 | 1 000 000 | - | 1 000 000 | 1 000 000 | - | - |
| 6 | MARKETING, COMMUNICATIONS, ADVOCACY & AWARENESS | 1 534 302 | | | | | | |
| 6.1 | Local / International Communications Campaign & Community awareness | - | 142 719 | -81 277 | 61 443 | 26 824 | - | 34 619 |
| 6.2 | Communication Manager | - | 211 902 | - | 211 902 | 148 257 | 63 644 | - |
| 6.3 | General Communications Management | - | 256 312 | - | 256 312 | 145 375 | 56 481 | 54 456 |
| 6.4 | WLF/Youth Vietnam - Wilderness Foundation | - | 33 048 | - | 33 048 | 33 048 | - | - |
| 6.5 | Vietnam Youth Demand Reduction Campaign | - | 236 080 | 81 277 | 317 357 | 190 123 | 127 234 | - |
| 6.6 | Rhino Information System | - | 43 617 | - | 43 617 | 43 617 | - | - |
| 6.7 | Mozambique GLTFA Youth Project (Laureus) | - | 53 804 | - | 53 804 | 53 804 | - | - |
| 6.8 | China consumer behaviour and demand management | - | 17 501 | - | 17 501 | - | - | 17 501 |
| 6.9 | Dutch Lottery Broadcast Programmes | 250 000 | 245 017 | - | 245 017 | 152 893 | - | 92 124 |
| 6.10 | WWF/TRAFFIC/PPF - Demand Reduction Campaign | - | 500 000 | - | 500 000 | 500 000 | - | - |
| 6.11 | Table Mountain Rhino Park | - | 3 500 | - | 3 500 | 3 500 | - | - |
| 6.12 | Mozambique GLC Community Livelihoods Baseline Study | - | 47 006 | - | 47 006 | 47 006 | - | - |
| 6.13 | SA GLC Livelihoods Baseline Study | - | 26 576 | - | 26 576 | 8 218 | 2 992 | 15 365 |
| 6.14 | Review National Strategy - Safety & Security of Rhino | - | 11 026 | - | 11 026 | 11 026 | - | - |
| 6.15 | New Technologies | - | 171 429 | - | 171 429 | 144 780 | 26 649 | - |
| | Sub Total | 1 784 302 | 1 999 538 | - | 1 999 538 | 1 508 472 | 277 001 | 214 065 |
| 7 | PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION UNIT / TOURISM CONSERVATION FUND | | | | | | | |
| 7.1 | South Africa | 987 324 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7.2 | Tourism Conservation Fund | - | 582 091 | - | 582 091 | 309 903 | 272 188 | - |
| | Sub Total | 987 324 | 582 091 | - | 582 091 | 309 903 | 272 188 | - |
| 8 | CONTINGENCY | | | | | | | |
| Interest received | | - | 193 520 | - | 193 520 | - | - | 193 520 |
| | | - | 601 732 | 53 869 | 655 601 | - | - | 655 601 |
| | Sub Total | - | 795 252 | 53 869 | 849 121 | - | - | 849 121 |
| 9 | PPF PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT | 1 496 539 | 1 468 846 | - | 1 468 846 | 926 968 | 541 878 | - |
| | Sub Total | 1 496 539 | 1 468 846 | - | 1 468 846 | 926 968 | 541 878 | - |
| 10 | Reserved funds for future allocation | | | | | | | |
| | Sub Total | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 14 397 795 | 15 241 480 | 53 869 | 15 295 349 | 10 196 647 | 3 314 545 | 1 784 156 |

Table 1: Project contractual commitments and expenditure.

| NPL RHINO PROTECTION PROGRAMME - SUMMARY BUDGET as at 31 March 2019 | | | | | |
|---|---|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| NR | DESCRIPTION | Budget | Actuals | Committed | Balance available |
| | | EUR | | | |
| 1 | RHINO HORN ASSET MANAGEMENT AND RESEARCH | | | | |
| 1.1 | Research and Development | 115 228 | 114 199 | 1 030 | - |
| | EnviroEng - Chemical Alteration | 139 547 | 139 547 | - | - |
| | NECSA - Irradiation | 72 657 | 71 040 | 1 618 | - |
| 1.2 | EKZNW | - | - | - | - |
| | Rhino tagging process at Weenen Game Reserve | 40 270 | 40 270 | - | - |
| | HIP Smart Park - Rhino Monitoring and Tracking | 979 128 | 512 779 | 459 695 | 6 653 |
| 1.3 | SANParks | 6 336 | - | - | 6 336 |
| | KNP: relocation and monitoring of Rhino | 39 553 | 36 604 | 2 949 | - |
| 1.4 | Africa States / other areas in SA | 430 535 | - | - | 430 535 |
| | Botswana Rhino Monitoring programme | 210 015 | 62 895 | - | 147 120 |
| 1.5 | Greater Kruger | 6 221 | - | - | 6 221 |
| | Balule Game Reserve | 161 224 | 119 044 | 42 179 | - |
| 1.6 | Project Manager | 409 049 | 255 492 | 153 557 | - |
| 1.7 | Rhino Rapid Response Technology (to be distributed amongst future projects with EKZNW, GRU, KNP, etc) | 355 530 | 3 673 | - | 351 857 |
| 1.8 | SANParks Rhino Monitoring programme | 201 194 | 67 136 | 134 058 | - |
| | Sub Total | 3 166 488 | 1 422 679 | 795 085 | 948 722 |
| 2 | RHINO & PROTECTED AREA SUPPORT | | | | |
| 2.1 | Kruger National Park | 396 | 305 | - | 91 |
| 2.1.1 | KNP: Law Enforcement training | 189 587 | 156 754 | - | 32 833 |
| 2.1.2 | KNP: Law Enforcement accommodation & equipment | 334 975 | 334 975 | - | - |
| 2.1.3 | KNP: UAV Project | 591 610 | 591 610 | - | - |
| 2.1.3.1 | KNP: UAV Project - extended contract | - | - | - | - |
| 2.1.4 | Mozambique Environmental Police Project | 104 094 | 104 094 | - | - |
| 2.1.5 | KNP: Entrance gate security upgrades | 846 029 | 401 432 | 444 596 | - |
| 2.1.6 | KNP: Surveillance (application of new technologies) | 261 254 | 261 254 | - | - |
| 2.1.7 | KNP: All terrain vehicles | 90 223 | 90 223 | - | - |
| 2.1.8 | SANParks - Special project and Risk Management Unit | 1 377 606 | 933 338 | 324 491 | 119 777 |
| 2.1.9 | KNP: Integrity Testing | 35 002 | 11 527 | - | 23 476 |
| 2.1.10 | Joint Protection Zone: Manyeleti Game Reserve | 342 072 | 256 635 | 17 362 | 68 075 |
| 2.1.11 | KNP/Wide Area Surveillance System (WASS) | 2 475 069 | 1 569 406 | 889 677 | 15 986 |
| 2.2 | Limpopo National Park | 2 303 194 | 1 956 758 | 346 435 | - |
| 2.2.1 | Limpopo National Park - Great Limpopo TFCA: Anti poaching | 1 924 631 | 572 515 | 1 131 153 | 220 963 |
| 2.3 | Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife Rhino Reserves | 1 961 022 | 1 027 749 | 933 272 | - |
| 2.3.1 | Ezemvelo UAV - extended contract | 171 064 | 171 064 | - | - |
| | Sub Total | 13 007 826 | 8 439 639 | 4 086 987 | 481 201 |
| 3 | VETERINARY SUPPORT | | | | |
| 3.1 | University of Pretoria (RHODIS) | 65 983 | 65 983 | - | - |
| 3.2 | Kruger National Park (Injured and Orphaned Rhino) | 207 163 | 207 066 | 4 | 92 |
| 3.3 | Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife (Injured and Orphaned Rhino) | 111 945 | 110 594 | 1 351 | - |
| | Sub Total | 385 091 | 383 644 | 1 355 | 92 |
| 4 | COUNTER TRAFFICKING | | | | |
| 4.1 | GMU - TraCCC / other | - | - | - | - |
| 4.2 | Mozambique Cooperation (JCF / ANAC) | 951 301 | 488 138 | 435 077 | 28 086 |
| 4.3 | iBase Rhino Investigation System | 75 556 | 31 212 | - | 44 344 |
| | Sub Total | 1 026 857 | 519 350 | 435 077 | 72 430 |
| 5 | WILDLIFE JUSTICE COMMISSION (WWF NL) | 1 000 000 | 1 000 000 | - | - |
| | Sub Total | 1 000 000 | 1 000 000 | - | - |
| 6 | MARKETING, COMMUNICATIONS, ADVOCACY & AWARENESS | | | | |
| 6.1 | Local / International Communications Campaign & Community awareness | 78 163 | 26 824 | - | 51 339 |
| 6.2 | Communication Manager | 211 902 | 148 257 | 63 644 | - |
| 6.3 | General Communications Management | 256 312 | 145 375 | 56 481 | 54 456 |
| 6.4 | WLF/Youth Vietnam - Wilderness Foundation | 33 048 | 33 048 | - | - |
| 6.5 | Vietnam Youth Demand Reduction Campaign | 399 611 | 270 454 | 129 157 | - |
| 6.6 | Rhino Information System | 43 617 | 43 617 | - | - |
| 6.7 | Mozambique GLTFCA Youth Project (Laureus project) | 86 796 | 86 796 | - | - |
| 6.8 | China consumer behaviour and demand management | 90 709 | 53 896 | 2 815 | 33 997 |
| 6.9 | Dutch Lottery Broadcast Programmes | 245 017 | 152 893 | - | 92 124 |
| 6.10 | WWF/TRAFFIC/PPF - Demand Reduction Campaign | 500 000 | 500 000 | - | - |
| 6.11 | Table Mountain Rhino Park | 3 500 | 3 500 | - | - |
| 6.12 | Mozambique GLC Community Livelihoods Baseline Study | 47 006 | 47 006 | - | - |
| 6.13 | SA GLC Livelihoods Baseline Study | 48 714 | 14 825 | 2 820 | 31 069 |
| 6.14 | Review National Strategy - Safety & Security of Rhino | 11 026 | 11 026 | - | - |
| 6.15 | New Technologies | 171 429 | 144 780 | 26 649 | - |
| | Sub Total | 2 226 850 | 1 682 297 | 281 567 | 262 985 |
| 7 | PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION UNIT | | | | |
| 7.1 | Tourism Conservation Fund | 582 091 | 309 903 | 272 188 | - |
| | Sub Total | 582 091 | 309 903 | 272 188 | - |
| 8 | CONTINGENCY | 205 962 | - | - | 205 962 |
| | Interest received | 1 059 560 | - | - | 1 059 560 |
| | Sub Total | 1 265 522 | - | - | 1 265 522 |
| 9 | PPF PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT | 2 093 675 | 1 315 578 | 594 461 | 183 635 |
| | Sub Total | 2 093 675 | 1 315 578 | 594 461 | 183 635 |
| 10 | Reserved funds for future allocation | - | - | - | - |
| | Sub Total | - | - | - | - |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 24 754 401 | 15 073 091 | 6 466 721 | 3 214 587 |

Table 2: Financial report – all donations and expenditure for the Rhino Protection Programme.

8. CONCLUSION

Pressure on rhino populations from wildlife crime syndicates operating in South Africa remains high. However, working towards the three main objectives of the RPP which tackle this problem holistically, progress is being made in not only holding back the threat in protected areas, but also, through continued disruption of crime syndicates, driving it out.

Solutions that secure key populations and boost disincentives to poaching using technology are now advancing rapidly and are yielding results. The LoRa sensor solution is now providing 24-hour on-demand locational tracking of these animals, and a strong final proof of concept before the full roll out. Furthermore, a major leap in the development of PPF's AI for enhancing detection solutions that will multiply effort and impact has been taken.

Anti-trafficking initiatives that employ intelligence-driven enforcement continue to refine their methods. Utilising sophisticated data-driven analysis and continually increasing cooperation in South Africa, they are targeting and securing the arrests of high-level syndicate members. Ensuring a sustained impact in wildlife crime reduction during the quarter, several arrests of specialist syndicate members, difficult to replace, were secured.

Concluding the next round of the Wild Rhino competition within schools in Ho Chi Minh City and now also Hanoi, the Vietnamese demand reduction initiative has reached another milestone. In addition, the campaign is exploring a new approach, which through a detailed information brochure, alerts consumers to the very serious health risks of consuming wild rhino horn.

The RPP, with its multiple partners continues working to stop the illegal wildlife trade in southern Africa – with major advances in its focus area made in this quarter. Looking forward, the programme is increasing collaboration with South Africa's DEFF in an initiative that will consolidate various interventions in the country. This will leverage solutions developed and lessons learnt to deliver protection to all important rhino populations in the country, combatting the displacement of poaching throughout and shrinking opportunity for crime syndicates.

There is little doubt that without the support of the RPP, poaching would have already sealed the fate of the last remaining rhino in South Africa. Once again PPF extends its sincerest gratitude to the Dutch Postcode Lottery for its support.

| | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| Report compiled by | Gillian Rhodes |
| Programme Manager | Doug Gillings |
| Organisation | Peace Parks Foundation |

RHINO PROTECTION PROGRAMME
PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT NO 18
April – September 2019

Submitted to:



Submitted by:



October 2019

Honorary Patrons:

President Hage Geingob (Namibia), His Majesty King Letsie III (Lesotho), President João Lourenço (Angola), His Majesty King Mswati III (Swaziland), President Peter Mutharika (Malawi), President Filipe Nyusi (Mozambique).

Founding Patrons:

HRH Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, Dr Nelson Mandela and Dr Anton Rupert.

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Registration number: 97/004896/08

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document provides feedback on progress made for the Rhino Protection Programme (RPP) for the period April to September 2019. The RPP continues to pursue its strategy, which now includes a wide range of partners, both from the state, non-governmental and private sector, in a complex undertaking with projects targeting illicit activities in supply, transit, export and end-use countries.

While implementing critical counter-trafficking and demand management initiatives, the focus of the RPP remains on disrupting crime networks operating in South Africa and limiting the supply of rhino horn by locking down key populations in Hluhluwe-iMfolozi Park (HiP) and Kruger National Park (KNP). South Africa's Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries (DEFF) released official poaching statistics in July. Compared to January to July 2018, rhino poaching in South Africa has declined by 21%. In KNP the number fell from 259 to 190, close to a 30% decline. Peace Parks Foundation (Peace Parks) was acknowledged in the public report for the support in establishing Intensive Protection Zones (IPZs) for key populations.

Successful interventions including several supported by the RPP that are contributing to these healthy declines, are as follows. The Rhino Guardian initiative in KNP, built around biological management, includes intensive monitoring of both black and white rhinos. Data gathered is used to inform focused solutions to prevent and/or divert poaching. This has included strategic dehorning as well as the relocation of rhinos to lower risk areas. Cooperation with KNP boosted by additional anti-poaching resources in Mozambique's Limpopo National Park (LNP) and the success of the collaborative efforts of the Greater Kruger Environmental Protection Foundation (GKEPF) are increasingly forming a buffer to poaching on KNP's high-risk western and north eastern boundaries. Detecting 100% of attempts by poachers to gain access to the high densities of rhino in KNP's IPZ, the Postcode Meerkat Wide Area Surveillance System (WASS), integrated with KNP's field reaction teams, continues to deliver superior protection to rhinos in this area. The intelligence-led activities of the South African National Park Wildlife Crime Combatting Centre (WCCC) have secured arrests of more Level Four syndicate members in 2019 than ever before. Level Four traffickers perform a specialist role in exporting or transporting rhino horns through border points, off African shores to destinations in Asia. Removing them disrupts and disables networks, preventing poaching. Finally, increased success with prosecutions in South Africa as well as in Mozambique is believed to be another factor contributing to these declines.

Both initiatives in Vietnam and China aimed at understanding the utilisation of rhino horn and influencing consumer choice have reached milestones in the review period. The Wild Rhino Campaign concluded arrangements for the next round of students to visit South Africa, meeting parents and teacher chaperones in Vietnam. Several events held in Vietnam attracting well over 1,000 people were hosted in collaboration with the Campaign's new partner, Vietnamese conservation organisation Wildhand.

Multi-disciplinary student teams from the Tongji University of Design in Shanghai have completed their research to understand and develop initiatives that will reduce demand for rhino horn in the context of "Wenwan". Wenwan is described as "the Chinese subculture underlying the trade and collection of wildlife parts and products". The research has provided important insights which were used to inform the development of concepts. Students presented well-researched, interesting and innovative concepts that ranged from initiatives to increase awareness of fake horn in the Chinese market to the replacement and modernisation of Wenwan collectables. Concepts are currently being reviewed for their potential impact and commercialisation. The student research will ultimately be synthesised into a research paper and made publicly available.

1. RHINO HORN ASSET MANAGEMENT

1.1. Rhino Rapid Response and Tracking Programme

The RPP continues to pursue research and development of technologies that integrate with and leverage existing rhino protection and conservation operations to maximise the effect of protection efforts. New innovative solutions are expected to enable a rapid response to poaching threats resulting in the prevention of incidents.

1.2.1. Low Frequency – Long Range, Low Power (LoRa) rhino sensor solution

The field trial involving the implantation of both primary and auxiliary sensors on 14 wild rhinos at HiP is underway. A total of 14 primary sensors, and four auxiliary sensors are fully functional, sending data to law enforcement personnel as per the expected functionality. The exercise which has subjected sensors to harsh, real-world conditions in HiP has, as expected, identified several issues that will now require attention. All primary sensors remain in position and intact, and where the auxiliary sensor has performed, they remain fully functional.

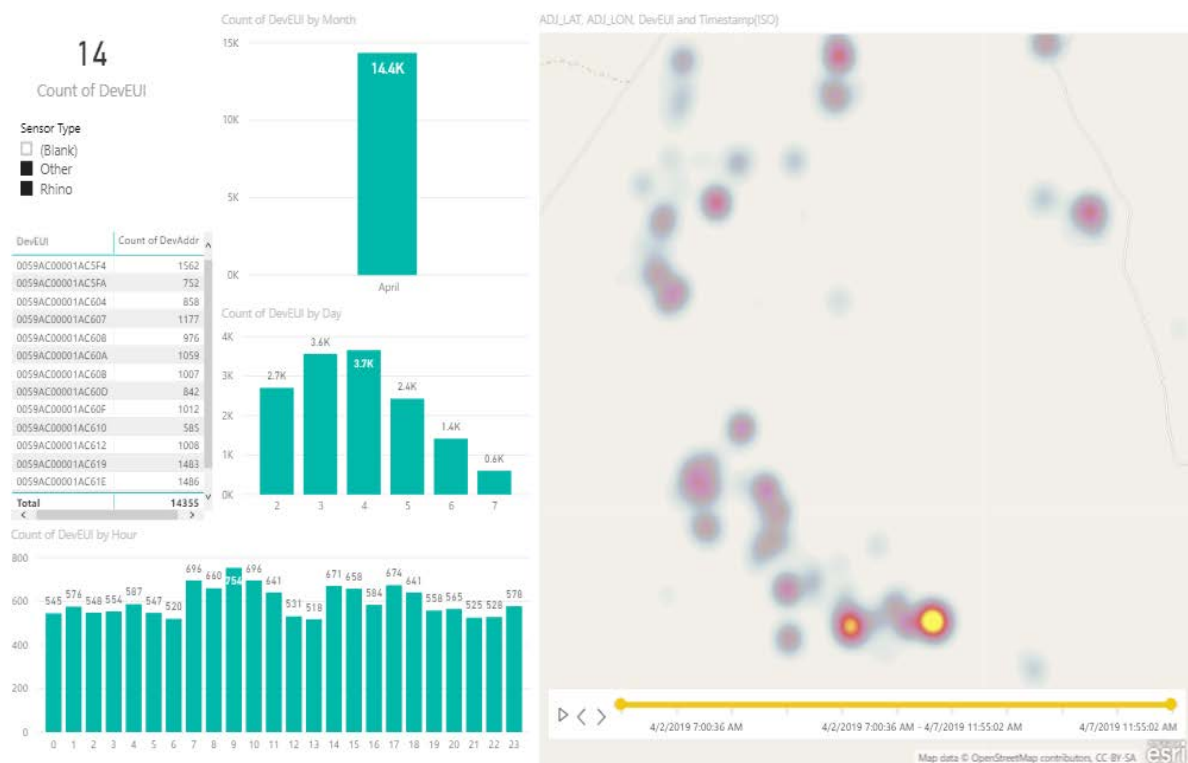


Figure 1: Locational data provided by sensors visualised using Microsoft PowerBI.

Auxiliary sensors did not remain in position for two reasons. First, while proving highly successful in a captive environment, the new implantation methodology developed by Ezemvelo veterinarians requires further revision, as some sutures failed, and sensors fell out. Second, in several instances, the sensor was rejected and expelled by the rhino's body, causing the solution to fail, possibly attributed to sensors requiring more thorough sterilisation. Thus, further trials will be carried out by veterinarians to develop an improved methodology for the subcutaneous insertion of the sensor. Attending to the rejection of the sensor, Peace Parks will be attending a workshop with Clickety in October. Here, they will discuss improvements, modifying the form factor of the device so that it is less intrusive and less likely to fall out or be rejected.

Sensors and the data provided are now integrated into Ezemvelo's anti-poaching operations and standard operating procedures, to guide enforcement responses to alerts, are being developed for this purpose. The heat map on the right of the figure above shows areas in which rhino are concentrating. Analysed by anti-poaching personnel, the data continues to be valuable, informing the deployment of enforcement operations and helping to improve proactive protection to rhinos. Despite heightened poaching activity, none of the rhinos implanted with sensors have been poached.

In addition to the development of bespoke sensors for the project, Peace Parks is collaborating with Smart Parks and the [Open Collar](#) project aimed at making technology available to all, and at a low cost. Leveraging our respective strengths in LoRaWAN network and sensor deployment, refinement and deployment of solutions to increase anti-poaching effectiveness can be significantly fast tracked. Projects currently underway include camera trap management sensors, animal tracking sensors and field ranger monitoring sensors. Recently, the organisation featured the collaborative work on sensors being done at the [HiP Smart Park](#) as a news item on their website.

Peace Parks will extend its partnership with the Southern African Wildlife College (SAWC) which conserves an area alongside Kruger National Park to roll out the Smart Park concept. This will allow the suite of technology solutions that comprise the concept to be showcased and demonstrated to students and conservationists. This roll out will form a component of the planned Innovation Hub initiative at the College. Addressing the fragmented approach to conservation amongst southern African state and non-state actors and the urgent need to bank knowledge built through the RPP, the Hub will provide a knowledge storage and sharing platform. It will serve as a centre for conservation excellence, fostering best practice and improving and accelerating our response to rapidly evolving threats.

Information, up to date tools and solutions relating to anti-poaching and conservation management, supported by real-world case studies will be made available. Integrated within SAWC's new Applied Learning Unit, information will not only be offered to practicing conservationists but will form a component of ranger training courses, exposing new recruits to the newest innovation in the sector.

1.2. Kruger National Park – Biological Monitoring and Management of Rhino

Assisted by dedicated rhino monitors employed by the project, the intense monitoring of rhinos through camera traps, aerial surveillance and special ranger deployment continue in safe-haven areas as part of the guardian approach.

Activities during the review period concentrated on implementing the Black Rhino Guardian Zone initiative, contributing to the ongoing analysis of black rhino population structure. This will enable the comparison of populations before and during poaching as well as investigation into alternative monitoring technologies to fit to rhino horns, ears or feet in collaboration with the State Veterinarians and the Max Planck Institute.

Several new initiatives have been launched. This included projects that involve the sampling of rhino dung as well as behavioural experiments that will help understand poaching stress on rhinos as well as human-rhino fear. The study will assist with predicting rhino distribution as part of the ongoing habitat prediction modelling. In addition, a programme to individually ear-notch black rhino in southern Kruger prior to the aerial rhino census was initiated. This will assist with robust population estimates.



Figure 2: Three adult black rhinos observed during census by rhino monitors in KNP.

The team of scientists and monitors have concluded the evaluation of five years of rhino data. The result of this is the identification of important ecological traps and safe-haven areas for rhino within KNP. Often these are suitable habitats but have a high poaching risk. As part of efforts to divert poachers away from breeding cows, these important insights have triggered the initiation of a strategic dehorning initiative focused in ecological trap areas. Aimed at reducing the risk of poaching the initiative, targeting black rhino males and females as well as white rhino females, was launched. Thus far, 100 animals have been dehorned.



Figure 3: Dehorning of adult black rhino.

2. PRIORITY PROTECTED AREA SUPPORT - RHINO SECURITY AND PROTECTION

Protected area support involves various initiatives that provide personnel at the frontlines with the services, infrastructure, equipment and training they need to protect the rhino, safeguard themselves and execute successful anti-poaching operations on the ground.

2.1. Ezemvelo KwaZulu-Natal Wildlife

2.1.1. HiP IPZ Strategy - Operational planning and information co-ordination

Building on the extensive work already completed to establish and optimise the anti-poaching command and control centres at both HiP and uMkhuze Game Reserve (uMkhuze) as part of the Intensive Protection Zone initiative, considerable progress was made during the review period. An additional modular structure funded by the US Dept of State that will serve as a forensic evidence storage unit was delivered and operationalised. The uMkhuze Command and Control Centre and forensic evidence storage room reconstruction is complete, and part of the furniture and equipment has been delivered with the facility now partly functional. A recruitment process for a forensic evidence manager, whose role will be to catalogue, store, provision and arrange for the transportation of critical evidence from rhino crimes in the region has been initiated.

Peace Parks conducted a site visit to the IPZ Command and Control Centres during September. It was clear that the HiP Nerve Centre has become the nucleus of anti-poaching operations in the region. A landing pad servicing a rapid response helicopter, readied for deployment, has been established as

OPS ROOM

MONTHLY ACTIVITIES BOARD

MONTH: SEPTEMBER

MOON: FULL 14/09/2019
NEW 24/09/2019
50% 06/09/2019

NUMBER OF DAYS SINCE LAST CARCASS 0

HI P LEM THIR SWART

INCIDENTS:

CARCASSES 2

GUNSHOTS 5

ARRESTS 1

FIREARM RECOVERY 1

LAST INCIDENT DATE 09/09/2019

DEBRIEF COMPLETE 1

SECTIONS INCIDENTS:

INCURSIONS 3

CONTACTS 1

REACTIONS 7

TRACKS FOUND 2

MANZIBOMVU 1

NOUMENI 4

R618 / R23 1

MASINDA 1

MBHUZANA 2

MAKHAMISA 1

Figure 4: Monthly statistics board from the Nerve Centre Operations room.

well as kennels to house the new K9 unit.

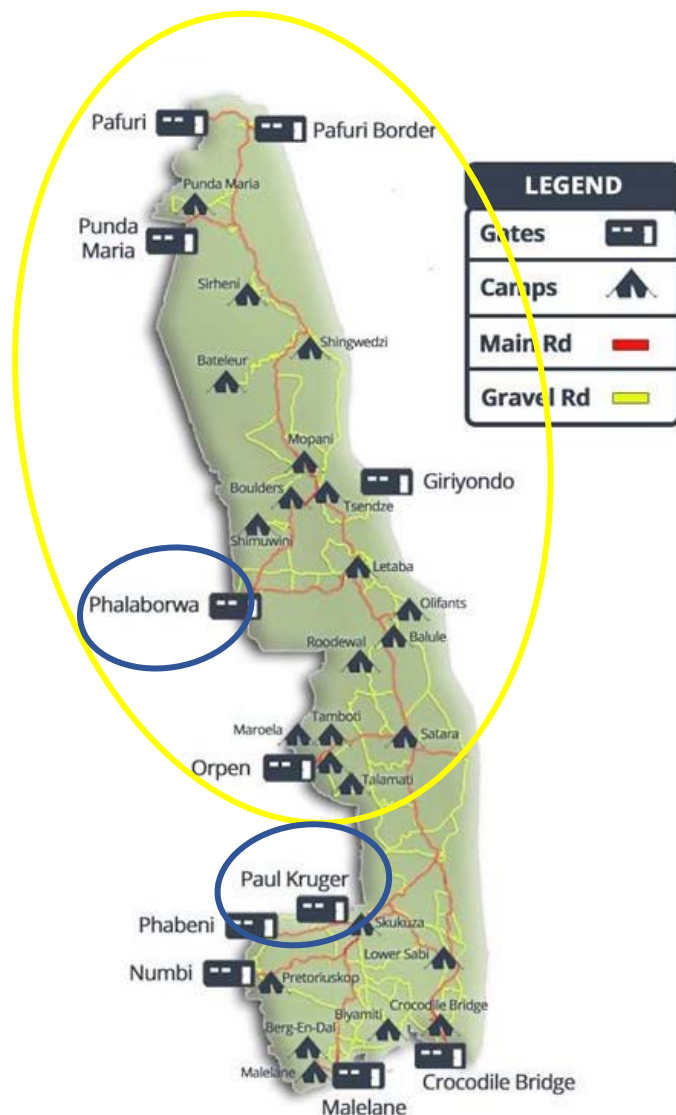
Poaching pressure in HiP has been intense and although no increase is recorded when compared to this same period last year, an unsettling 63 animals were still killed. A

total of thirty-five arrests were secured and in a single event five rhino poachers were arrested. This arrest was the result of successful forensic and ballistic evidence analysis by Ezemvelo's Risk and Threat Management Unit that linked suspects to two rhino crimes. Two rifles were seized during the arrests.

2.2. Kruger National Park

2.2.1. Access gate security control

The agreement between Peace Parks and the gate upgrade contractor, Electra, was concluded and work has finally commenced on phase two of the KNP access gate security upgrade.



Building on the first phase, the sub-project has been initiated with a pilot project that is testing the full end-to-end gate access security solution. This has included the upgrade of equipment and establishment of connectivity at the Paul Kruger and Phalaborwa Gates (circled in blue in Figure 6) as well the Mission Area Joint Operations Centre (MAJOC). All data collected at gates will be streamed to the MAJOC and visualised on large-format screens. Using this data, responses will be initiated and coordinated from the MAJOC. Systems will be commissioned early in October.

Standard Operating Procedures have been compiled to guide operations at gates and these have been integrated into existing KNP gate access procedures. A training programme for personnel working at gates is being developed. First a train-the-trainer will be conducted followed by training of MAJOC and all gate personnel.

The upgrade of the northern gates (circled in yellow in Figure 6) will commence after acceptance of the pilot gates project and is planned for completion by year end.

Figure 5: KNP access gates, showing the location of the two gates involved in the pilot phase and the full second phase upgrade.

concluded with a provider for the upgrade of the KNP network, critical to support the entrance gate systems post deployment.

Funded by the US Department of State as well as SANParks, an agreement was

2.2.2. Joint Protection Zone/Greater Kruger Environmental Protection Foundation/Manyeleti Security Strategy

The GKEPF has catalysed extensive cooperation between reserves in the KNP Joint Protection Zone (JPZ). Giving these areas the edge over syndicates, there is on-going liaison that includes joint anti-poaching operations and information sharing between the Greater Kruger private and provincial reserves, KNP as well as reserves in the Mozambican Greater Libombos Conservancy.

Testament to the success of the GKEPF model, compared to 2017, poaching in the private and provincial Greater Kruger reserves participating in the GKEPF has declined by 44%. In 2017 a total of 44 rhinos were poached for the period January to September, while this year 29 have been poached. The RPP continues to support key personnel responsible for the central coordination of law enforcement within the GKEPF.

2.3. Limpopo National Park

Together the savannah aircraft and the R44 helicopter flew over 100 hours during the review period, carrying out patrols and responses to incidents in the park. Despite the additional rangers and other anti-poaching resources which include the helicopter, a new forward operating base in the IPZ and the dog unit, poaching increased significantly compared to the same period in 2018. Unfortunately, the statistics include a male elephant, found poached between the Machamba and Chimangue in the central region of LNP. This is the first confirmed poaching of an elephant for the year.

As reported previously, the increase in the number of animals poached may be on account of the increased patrol effort and coverage of the park which is detecting more poaching than ever before.



Figure 6: Rhino horn, firearm and axe seized in an arrest of a poacher returning from Kruger National Park.

Year to date, 19 poacher arrests have been secured. One of these included the capture of a poacher and the seizure of poison as well as 42 wire snares. The poison is unlike anything seen in LNP and has been sent for testing in South Africa. Despite immediate onsite first aid and a helicopter flight to Massingir hospital, a poacher succumbed to his wounds after an exchange of fire with LNP rangers. The poacher was found in possession of a .458 rifle and ammunition, two rhino horns and equipment. A second poacher evaded capture.

Collaboration between KNP and LNP continues to yield results. Using information shared with the park, two poachers returning from KNP were arrested and a firearm seized. It was confirmed that



Figure 7: Location of the Mavodze Village in Limpopo National Park.

poachers are using fishing boats, crossing the Massingir Dam (and on to the Sabie River) to evade the Mavodze-KNP corridor where there is strong LNP ranger presence. Facilitating and improving the KNP-LNP cooperation, the park has assisted ten field rangers in obtaining their passports. This will allow them to participate in KNP/LNP joint anti-poaching operations and easily attend meetings across the border. Additionally, evidence provided by LNP rangers has contributed to the arrest of a syndicate Kingpin in Massingir, Mozambique. This is a significant development as it was the result of shared intelligence between South African and Mozambican rangers.

The poisoning of wildlife continues to increase in the park. In a recent event, a warthog, a jackal, two vultures and three eagles were found dead. Dr Annette Hübschle from the University of Cape Town has recently concluded a study investigating the motivations behind wildlife poisoning in the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park.

The findings confirm that the majority of poisonings are connected to human wildlife conflict (HWC). Several communities, yet to be relocated as part of the German Development Bank funded resettlement programme, continue to reside in areas of the park zoned for wildlife and HWC thus remains a serious challenge. A recent incident in the Mavodze village in southern LNP resulted in six lions killing 42 cattle over two nights. Regrettably the community responded by poisoning four lions a few days after the incident. This event will take heavy toll on the small lion population in the park. In addition to lions killing cattle, hyena have also been implicated in several



Figure 8: As part of human-wildlife conflict mitigation, buffalos are driven across the Elefantes River to a capture boma to be relocated from Limpopo National Park.

incidents in both the Mavodze and Bingo Villages and elephants and buffalos are destroying subsistence gardens.

Several ongoing interventions to prevent and mitigate the effects of HWC are ongoing. A formal compensation agreement has been presented to the Mavodze community and Peace Parks secured funding from a local tourism operator to fund the recent compensation for the 42 cattle. In addition, villages are provided training on prevention strategies, including corralling cattle and other livestock at night. The park has also instituted efforts to capture and relocate hyenas and buffalos from community areas.

The subsistence and commercial bush-meat trade persists as a serious threat to LNP's wildlife. During the reporting period, 1,137 snares and 17 gin traps were recovered. Two lions were snared close to the Makandazulo village inside the park and their body parts (claws and faces), probably destined for the local traditional medicine trade, were removed.

The park has instituted a successful incentives scheme for park rangers, rewarding them for the recovery of poaching equipment, securing arrests and information. Flexibility within the scheme addresses emerging and current concerns such as the lion snaring incident. The incentive made available for the arrest and successful prosecution of the perpetrators has been doubled to €1,331.

3. TECHNOLOGY

3.1. Postcode Meerkat: Wide Area Surveillance System (WASS)

The WASS systems are maintaining their performance, protecting the high densities of rhinos found in the KNP IPZ. During the review period, the systems detected 100% of illegal entries to the mission area. On average 25% of these detections resulted in arrests with the remaining groups being actively disrupted. The decline in the number of arrests is attributed poachers adapting and exercising caution when attempting to gain entry to the mission area. While they are being detected, they are successfully evading arrest. This results in more passive disruptions and ultimately fewer arrests. The WASS team is aggressively pursuing solutions to improve the correlation between field and WASS intelligence to outmanoeuvre poachers attempting to gain access to the mission area, ensuring they are arrested.

No rhinos were poached during the six-month review period, keeping the total number of animals killed during WASS deployment periods since October 2017 to three.

3.2. New Technologies Programme (NTP)

The NTP continues to explore technology solutions to accelerate and magnify the impact of the Foundation's core business areas – including those that are linked to wildlife crime.

3.2.1. Future Farmer Application

While the Simalaha project team review their approach to conservation farming, the development of the Future Farmer Application (App), designed to support rural farmers in communities living alongside protected areas in climate-smart farming has been temporarily put on hold.

3.2.2. Image-recognition Camera Traps

Approval was received to proceed with the purchase of 100 camera traps for the KZN IPZ. Seventy of the 100 devices that were procured are now deployed to known poaching hotspots and vulnerable areas in the IPZ. The remaining devices are being used to collect photos for the purpose of training the Machine Learning Model used for poacher detection.

Various field trials on supporting equipment are being undertaken to improve the overall performance of camera traps. Several solar panel models, that power the devices, are deployed in the field and their performance is being monitored. Silicone camouflage skins to improve camera concealment are also being tested and trials to select the best performing battery are complete. Six-volt re-chargeable battery packs have proven most effective with none having to be re-charged in the last three months of deployment.



Figure 9: Duty Rangers deployed on a 24-hour basis to the Nerve Centre Operations Room, reviewing photo alerts sent from camera traps.

Camera trap photos are streamed to the Nerve Centre Operations Room where they are reviewed by the Duty Ranger and actioned if necessary. An additional 180 camera traps are in the process of being purchased to expand the deployment footprint of the solution. The development of the camera trap solution at HiP has been supported by Microsoft and recently a short [video](#) was released.

While successfully monitoring the movement of people and vehicles within HiP, the solution has been successful in detecting bush-meat poachers in the uMkhuze Game Reserve.

4. COUNTER-TRAFFICKING, INTELLIGENCE AND JUDICIARY SUPPORT

4.1. SANParks Special Projects and Risk Management Unit

To date in 2019 the intelligence-led investigations of the SANParks WCCC have supported the arrest of 155 poachers and traffickers. As shown in the graph in Figure 7, 137 of these were Level One poachers, 11 were Level Two Couriers, three were Level Three Kingpins and four were Level Four Exporters.

Successfully disrupting supply chains requires the sustained removal of Level Three and Level Four

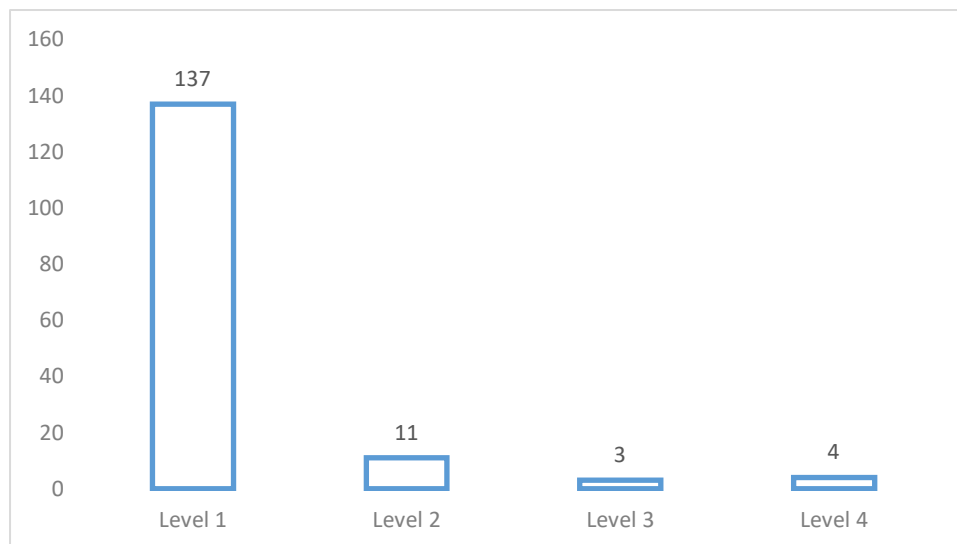


Figure 10: Level One to Four poacher and trafficker arrests supported by the WCCC in 2019.

traffickers who, unlike Level One and Level Two actors, are specialists and difficult to replace.

Through intensive, lengthy, integrated investigations in 2019, the WCCC has increased the number of Level Four Exporter arrests significantly. Since

2016 there has been only one Level Four syndicate member arrest. In 2019, four arrests have been made so far. There is little doubt that these arrests will impact national networks and reduce rhino poaching.

In August, three Level Four suspects, described in the media as the masterminds behind an active rhino horn syndicate, were arrested. Along with the arrests, two rhino horns, two vehicles and over €4,253 were seized during the operation. The operation involved extraordinary levels of cooperation from South Africa's security agencies including the Financial Intelligence Centre and Asset Forfeiture Unit.

South Africa's DEFF released [official statistics](#) relating to their Integrated Strategic Management of Rhinoceros initiative for the

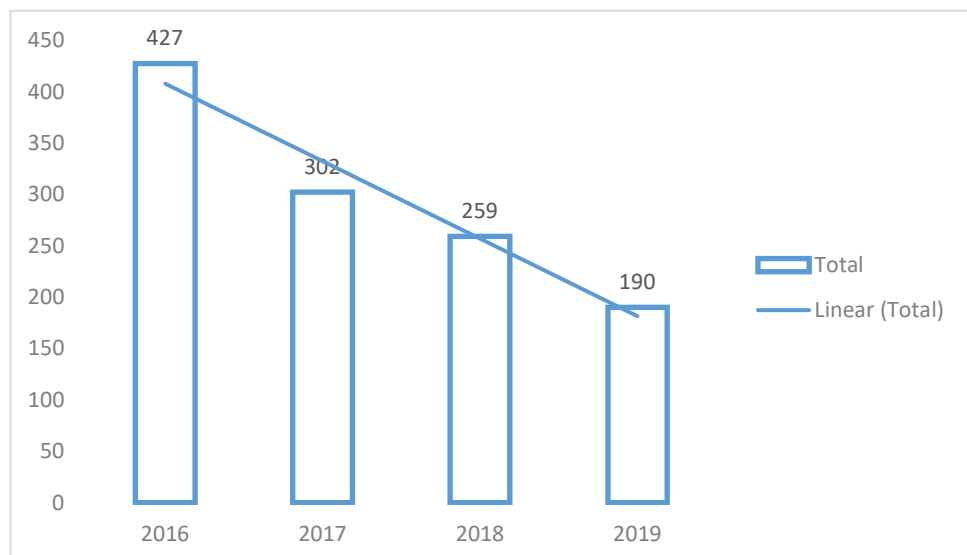


Figure 11: Number of rhinos poached in Kruger National Park 2016 to 2019

first two quarters of the year. Shown in Figure 8, poaching continues to follow a strong downward trend in KNP with 190 animals killed from January to July 2019 compared to 259 last year.

4.2. Mozambique Detection Dog Unit

In partnership with the African Wildlife Foundation (AWF), the RPP continues to support efforts to stop the trafficking of rhino horn and other wildlife products through Mozambique's porous borders. Four fully trained detection dogs and their handlers are permanently deployed to the Maputo International Airport – a known trafficking route. The Detection Dog Unit conducts daily inspections at the International Departures Terminal which is proving to be successful in deterring smuggling through the airport.

A necklace found in possession of a Taiwanese diplomat was suspected by authorities to be made of ivory. A dog was deployed and confirmed that it was ivory. Appropriate action was taken.

The export process to deploy a Toyota Quantam minibus, required for transporting detection dogs and their handlers to the cargo terminal, is complete. This has been a lengthy process but the vehicle has now been branded and will be transferred to ANAC to begin operations in October. This will involve deploying dogs not only to the passenger terminal but also to the cargo terminal to inspect outgoing shipments.

One of the handlers from the unit was selected to attend a training on identification of suspicious luggage on air cargo provided by World Customs Organization and United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

5. COMMUNICATIONS, MARKETING AND ADVOCACY

5.1. Demand Management and Awareness

5.1.1. Wild Rhino – A Vietnamese Youth Rhino Awareness Campaign

The Campaign, aimed at raising awareness and influencing consumer choice in Vietnam, where demand for rhino horn, particularly from wild rhinos persists, has made considerable progress in this phase.

5.1.1.1 Rhino Ambassadors

With the Wild Rhino Competition concluded and winners selected, the next phase of brining the youth winners to South Africa to educate and shape them into ambassadors has been initiated. This requires intensive planning that includes consultation with teacher chaperones and parents in both Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City (HCMC) in Vietnam.

The 2017 Rhino Ambassadors continue with their work, spreading the message of the Campaign. Cho Haryoung from Singapore International School, participated in the [TedxYouth@Hanoi Talk](#), an annual event providing a platform for the youth to discuss focused global issues and share their vision for future generations. The event was attended by about 100 guests from different international schools and non-governmental organisation and opened with Cho's talk. She shared her experience in South Africa and how it fostered and cemented her understanding and connection to the rhino poaching issue. Her talk emphasised that poaching is not only an environmental problem but also a human one.

She shared a personal experience, that helped her appreciate the impact of irresponsible healthcare practitioners who peddle rhino horns (often fake) as medicine, giving people false hope. The story involved the unsuccessful treatment of cancer using rhino horn.

5.1.1.2 Awareness Events: Rhino Ranger Mascot and Campaign Material Distribution

During May, the Rhino Ranger appeared at two events in Hanoi - the Exhibition and Seminar organised by Wildhand - and two in HCMC at a Kids Fun Day at Saigon Outcast and a Rhino talk session at the Australian International School. Each appearance in Hanoi and HCMC allowed for exposure to about 100 people.

At all events, meetings and Ranger appearances the signatures are gathered on Pledge Posters. During the second quarter April to June, 165 people pledged not to use rhino horn. Campaign materials were also distributed at a Green Living Fair and Recycling Fair. Over 150 packs of the Rhino Ranger materials were shared with the public.

5.1.1.3 Awareness Events: Various events to educate and raise awareness

Several other events were held during the quarter. These included an awareness event in partnership with the YEAH Camp, a newly founded private educational company seeking to promote their summer camp package to the public. YEAH Camp organised a promotional event at Saigon Outcast, a popular weekend family event venue. The Wild Rhino team shared a table with them and provided various



Figure 12: Kids Fun Day with YEAH Camp at Saigon Outcast where Campaign awareness material was distributed.

awareness raising activities which included rhino origami, rhino colouring, a photo opportunity with Rhino Ranger and the Rhino Ranger Instagram frame. The team played rhino trivia games with the public and made the pledge poster

available for signing. The Campaign generated a lot of interest with the families, with some of the parents staying behind to learn more. Brochures and parasite flyers were also taken by the parents to distribute in their communities.

The Wild Rhino team participated in a workshop at Cao Ba Quat High School in Hanoi, where 800 students from grade 10 and 11 and their teachers attended to learn about rhino poaching. The event formed part of the Rhino Week Series organised by Wildhand in collaboration with and supported by Wilderness Foundation Africa. Apart from the direct reach, almost 600 additional people watched the event online through Wildhand's live streaming on their Facebook page. CEO of the Wilderness Foundation Africa, Matthew Norval, and Wildlife Veterinarian and Wild Rhino Ambassador, Dr William

Fowlds, were invited as guest speakers. They shared with students the impact of wildlife crime, especially rhino poaching on animals and people. Students participated actively in the Q&A session and campaign material was distributed.

On the same day as the above workshop, another big event, the inaugural “Born with Horns”



Figure 13: Poached white rhino cow and very young calf, with sedative dart - about to be rescued.

exhibition took place at the Vietnam National University of Agriculture (VNUA) in Hanoi. This event which attracted about 500 people was held to showcase the beauty of rhinos, visually tell the inspiring stories of those that have survived poaching incidents and contrasting this, the countless stories of animals who have died horrific deaths. Figure 13 is one of the photos exhibited.

The exhibition included a Virtual Reality (VR) experience with rhinos (courtesy of Dr Fowlds), mini games with prizes, a short movie showcase, and a photo opportunity with Rhino Ranger. Both Mr Norval and Dr Fowlds spoke at the event about the changes that are needed, especially on behalf of future wildlife vets, to stop wildlife crime.

In addition to the above, the University also hosted a Wildlife Vet and Conservation Seminar organised by Wildhand. Almost 150 students attended, and an additional 550 people watched the seminar through Wildhand’s live streaming on their Facebook page. As guest speakers, Mr

Norval and Dr Fowlds offered in-depth insights into the impact of wildlife crime in South Africa. Once again, the Q&A provided an opportunity to further engage with students and they were encouraged to take action either by choosing a career as a wildlife vet or just spreading the message.

The team was invited by a student from Australian International School (AIS), Anio Nykanen, to present during the year to over 100 six-year students. As requested by the school, the talk focused on the entrenched beliefs associated with the medicinal properties of rhino horn as well as the risks of using it. Anio and fellow student team have been working on an end-of-year exhibition about rhinos and other endangered species, through which they have raised a small amount of funding for the Wild Rhino Campaign. Parasite flyers that contain information about potential parasites and diseases that could be transmitted to a person using rhino horn were distributed at the event. At the end of the session the students took photos with the Rhino Ranger, and they signed a pledge poster.

5.1.1.4 Business Chamber Activities

The British Business Group Vietnam (BBGV) was introduced to the Campaign team by the Soul Music Academy. The BBGV is recognised for their support to non-governmental organisations and the Campaign has joined the Group to expand the reach of the campaign. The Wild Rhino team attended the BBGV’s networking evening where they introduced the Campaign and shared material with 80 attending members, with 30 people giving their pledge. Specific interest was shown in the parasite flyers.

5.1.1.4 Media Exposure

The reach of the Campaign continues to be extended broadly using several media platforms. The table below provides a summary of the success of these. Nearly 6,500 Vietnamese follow the Facebook page and 720,000 people were reached through posts in the second quarter.

| Platform | # Likes/Users/Followers | Reach/Engagement |
|------------------|---|---|
| Facebook | Quarter 1: 7,182 (increase of 0.04% from January 2019) Quarter 2: 7,883 (increase of 9.8% from January 2019) | Quarter 1: 1,279,328 people reached and 1,435 972 post engagements Quarter 2: 727,171 people reached and 85,272 post engagements |
| Instagram | Quarter 1: 1,055 (31.55%) Quarter 2: 1,123 (40% increase from January 2019) | Quarter 1: 2,293 image likes in this quarter Quarter 2: 6,470 people reached; 1,039 image likes |
| Website | Quarter 1: 1,324 users Quarter 2: 677 users | Quarter 1: 1,226 (82%) were new users, 77.43% were users from Vietnam, total of 4,345 page views Quarter 2: 654 (96%) were new users, 50% were users from Vietnam, total of 1,439 page views |

Figure 14: Media platform performance results

5.1.2. Tongji and Tsinghua Universities – Chinese Consumer Behaviour and Demand Management

Student groups have concluded their research on Wenwan which has allowed them to acquire an understanding of the role of rhino horn in it. In June they presented their design-oriented solutions that, based on their research, are designed to impact the demand for rhino horn in Wenwan. During their research phase, the students' uncovered insights, some already known, about Wenwan and rhino horn. Some of these are listed below:

- The bulk of the trade in rhino horn is online, and to avoid detection code words are used to describe rhino horn.
- Exploring the history of Wenwan, students revealed that an object's value was traditionally owed to its embodiment of the noble spirit of the animal from which the material was derived. However, in current times most of the value of the Wenwan comes with the rareness of the material and craftsmanship, which is then pushed by a marketing operation.
- The rhino horn market has two areas: black zone, totally illegal and grey zone, which is the second-hand trade in rhino horn artefacts. The grey zone is half open and lawless since the dealers believe they are trading the "antique" horn (legal before 1993 in China).
- There are large quantities of fake rhino horn on the market in China.

Students presented their proposed concepts which varied widely. Responding to the research findings,



Figure 15: Symbolic handmade soap concept inspired by the practice of “pan”.

one group proposed an initiative to raise awareness of the large quantity of fake horn in the market, others built concepts around educating the public on the illegality of buying rhino horn while others proposed artwork to replace collectable items.

One of the teams developed a symbolic product inspired by the practice of “pan”, which is associated with Wenwan. Pan is the handling or playing with a beloved object, massaging the hands and changing the objects condition with the heat and oil secreted by the hands. The team designed a rhino figurine or carving (manufactured from wood, ox horn or other sustainable product) enclosed in a piece of soap.

Using the soap symbolises a “penance” as users wash away the wrongdoings of rhino poaching, and their clean hands represent the future of protecting the species. After two months of use, the rhino figurine is revealed and can be used as sustainable Wenwan. A call to action is made with the inclusion of a “find out more” QR code on the rhino figurine. The group demonstrated potential to create a range of soaps for all endangered/trafficked animals.

Peace Parks has been invited to give a keynote speech on rhino poaching and the Wenwan initiative to the Asia - Africa design summit being hosted by Tongji University themed around artificial and cultural intelligence being held in October 2019.

5.2. General Communication

The following press releases and associated media articles were distributed in the reporting period. In all instances, this included publication across various social media platforms such as Facebook, Twitter and Instagram.

- [Honouring our bravest on World Ranger Day](#) – July
- [Enabling extended anti-poaching field operations](#) – July
- [Limpopo National Park welcomes new canine unit](#) – July
- [One dog looking out for another](#) – August
- [Rhino poachers sentenced to lengthy imprisonment](#) – September
- [Wilderness awakens the hearts and minds of young Vietnamese rhino ambassadors](#) – September

6. THE TOURISM CONSERVATION FUND

The Tourism Conservation Fund (TCF) is working intensively to develop sustainable economic initiatives through tourism, to alleviate the pressure on South Africa's natural resources, targeting communities in and around protected areas. One of the first initiatives, which provided funding for Community Homestay and related Cultural Experiences from the Inclusive Business Linkage Fund (IBLF), is underway. A portfolio of ten businesses which were included in WOW-Zulu's application to the Community Homestay and related Cultural Experiences funding window were visited, all in the iSimangaliso area of northern KwaZulu-Natal (KZN). WOW-Zulu is a market development facilitator which specialises in the development of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) rooted in cultural and craft experiences in KZN. It is estimated at least six of the SME initiatives proposed have prospects of commercial sustainability. Once these are confirmed, TCF will move to the contracting stage with WOW-Zulu and the SMEs involved. The IBLF has now closed after concluding three funding windows.

The facility will be replaced by the Jobs Fund revolving loan fund, pending co-funding approval by the Tourism Business Council South Africa's Collaborative Fund. The experience of the IBLF directly informed the design of the Jobs Fund programme, which will focus on providing funding and business development support to SMEs directly.

Another initiative for which an MoU with a specialist facilitator has been concluded is the Youth Training for Employment Facility. The facilitator, Harambee, will guide the youth work experience partnership in the Association of Private Nature Reserves (APNR) area of the Greater Kruger National Park.

7. FINANCIAL SUMMARY

An overview of the financial status of the RPP is presented in Tables 1 and 2 below.

Table 1 provides information on the donation received from the NPL whilst Table 2 provides information on the value of all donations (NPL and other funders), commitments and expenditure relating to the broader RPP.

Shown in Table 1, the total current NPL budget of €15,443,297 includes an adjustment of the €144,498 interest reallocation. Current commitments against the budget amount to €2,854,810, the majority of which is allocated to the HiP Smart Park, the WASS, Limpopo National Park, the Tourism Conservation Fund and Management Fees. Actual expenditure for project activities implemented amounts to €10,781,647. As at 30 September 2019, 70% of the total adjusted budget has been expended.

The original Dream Fund donation for the RPP has catalysed the broader RPP. Table 2 gives a breakdown of the total budget which now stands at €24,963,239. At the end of September 2019, €16,261,426 has been expended.

| NPL RHINO PROTECTION PROGRAMME - SUMMARY BUDGET as at 30 September 2019 | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-------------------|--|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| NR | DESCRIPTION | Original Budget | Approved budget (from last report submitted) | Proposed Adjustments to Budget | Proposed Budget | NPL BUDGET | | |
| | | | | | | EUR | | |
| | | | | | | Actuals | Committed | Balance available |
| 1 | RHINO HORN ASSET MANAGEMENT AND RESEARCH | | | | | | | |
| 1.1 | Research and Development | 214 286 | 115 228 | - | 115 228 | 114 199 | 1 030 | - |
| 1.1.1 | EnviroEng - Chemical Alteration | | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1.1.2 | NECSA - Irradiation | | 72 657 | - | 72 657 | 71 040 | 1 618 | - |
| 1.2 | EKZNW | 855 535 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1.2.1 | Rhino tagging process at Weenen Game Reserve | | 40 270 | - | 40 270 | 40 270 | - | - |
| 1.2.2 | HIP Smart Park - Rhino Monitoring and Tracking | | 400 249 | - | 400 249 | 111 125 | 281 579 | 7 545 |
| 1.3 | SANParks | 2 245 980 | 6 336 | - | 6 336 | - | - | 6 336 |
| 1.3.1 | KNP: relocation and monitoring of Rhino | | 39 553 | - | 39 553 | 36 604 | 2 949 | - |
| 1.4 | Africa States / other areas in SA | 951 562 | 430 535 | - | 430 535 | - | - | 430 535 |
| 1.4.1 | Botswana Rhino Monitoring programme | | 210 015 | - | 210 015 | 62 895 | - | 147 120 |
| 1.5 | Greater Kruger | 160 305 | 6 221 | - | 6 221 | - | - | 6 221 |
| 1.5.1 | Balule Game Reserve | | 98 007 | - | 98 007 | 72 233 | 25 774 | - |
| 1.6 | Project Manager | | 409 049 | - | 409 049 | 310 504 | 98 545 | - |
| 1.7 | Rhino Rapid Response Technology (to be distributed amongst future projects with EKZNW, GRU, KNP, etc) | | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1.8 | SANParks Rhino Monitoring programme | | 201 194 | - | 201 194 | 97 312 | 103 882 | - |
| | Sub Total | 4 427 668 | 2 029 315 | - | 2 029 315 | 916 181 | 515 376 | 597 757 |
| 2 | RHINO & PROTECTED AREA SUPPORT | | | | | | | |
| 2.1 | Kruger National Park | 1 907 143 | 396 | - | 396 | 306 | - | 90 |
| 2.1.1 | KNP: Law Enforcement training | | 170 978 | - | 170 978 | 138 377 | - | 32 601 |
| 2.1.2 | KNP: Law Enforcement accommodation & equipment | | 334 975 | - | 334 975 | 334 975 | - | - |
| 2.1.3 | KNP: UAV Project | 214 286 | 281 283 | - | 281 283 | 281 283 | - | - |
| 2.1.3.1 | KNP: UAV Project - extended contract | | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2.1.4 | Mozambique Environmental Police Project | | 104 094 | - | 104 094 | 104 094 | - | - |
| 2.1.5 | KNP: Entrance gate security upgrades | | 411 949 | - | 411 949 | 351 149 | 60 801 | - |
| 2.1.6 | KNP: Surveillance (application of new technologies) | | 234 861 | - | 234 861 | - | - | - |
| 2.1.7 | KNP: All terrain vehicles | | 90 223 | - | 90 223 | 90 223 | - | - |
| 2.1.8 | SANParks - Special project and Risk Management Unit | | 740 478 | - | 740 478 | 664 438 | 76 040 | - |
| 2.1.9 | KNP: Integrity Testing | | 35 002 | - | 35 002 | 12 741 | - | 22 262 |
| 2.1.10 | Joint Protection Zone: Manyeleti Game Reserve | | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2.1.11 | KNP/Wide Area Surveillance System (WASS) | | 1 799 751 | 3 450 | 1 803 201 | 973 666 | 810 099 | 19 436 |
| 2.2 | Limpopo National Park | 1 580 533 | 1 941 926 | - | 1 941 926 | 1 815 794 | 126 132 | - |
| 2.3 | Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife Rhino Reserves | 750 000 | 833 419 | - | 833 419 | 781 930 | 51 488 | - |
| 2.3.1 | Ezemvelo UAV - extended contract | | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Sub Total | 4 451 962 | 6 979 336 | 3 450 | 6 982 786 | 5 783 837 | 1 124 561 | 74 389 |
| 3 | VETERINARY SUPPORT | | | | | | | |
| 3.1 | University of Pretoria (RHODIS) | | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3.2 | Kruger National Park (Injured and Orphaned Rhino) | | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3.3 | Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife (Injured and Orphaned Rhino) | | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Sub Total | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4 | COUNTER TRAFFICKING | | | | | | | |
| 4.1 | GMU - TraCCC | 142 857 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4.2 | Mozambique Cooperation (ICF / ANAC) | 107 143 | 387 102 | - | 387 102 | 120 561 | 215 392 | 51 149 |
| | Sub Total | 250 000 | 387 102 | - | 387 102 | 120 561 | 215 392 | 51 149 |
| 5 | WILDLIFE JUSTICE COMMISSION (WWF NL) | 1 000 000 | 1 000 000 | - | 1 000 000 | 1 000 000 | - | - |
| | Sub Total | 1 000 000 | 1 000 000 | - | 1 000 000 | 1 000 000 | - | - |
| 6 | MARKETING, COMMUNICATIONS, ADVOCACY & AWARENESS | 1 534 302 | | | | | | |
| 6.1 | Local / International Communications Campaign & Community awareness | | 61 443 | - | 61 443 | 46 647 | - | 14 796 |
| 6.2 | Communication Manager | | 211 902 | - | 211 902 | 183 000 | 28 901 | - |
| 6.3 | General Communications Management | | 256 312 | - | 256 312 | 148 121 | 56 481 | 51 711 |
| 6.4 | WLF/Youth Vietnam - Wilderness Foundation | | 33 048 | - | 33 048 | 33 048 | - | - |
| 6.5 | Vietnam Youth Demand Reduction Campaign | | 317 357 | - | 317 357 | 259 258 | 58 099 | - |
| 6.6 | Rhino Information System | | 43 617 | - | 43 617 | 43 617 | - | - |
| 6.7 | Mozambique GLTFCA Youth Project (Laureus) | | 53 804 | - | 53 804 | 53 804 | - | - |
| 6.8 | China consumer behaviour and demand management | | 17 501 | - | 17 501 | 9 447 | - | 8 054 |
| 6.9 | Dutch Lottery Broadcast Programmes | 250 000 | 245 017 | - | 245 017 | 152 893 | 92 124 | - |
| 6.10 | WWF/TRAFFIC/PPF - Demand Reduction Campaign | | 500 000 | - | 500 000 | 500 000 | - | - |
| 6.11 | Table Mountain Rhino Park | | 3 500 | - | 3 500 | 3 500 | - | - |
| 6.12 | Mozambique GLC Community Livelihoods Baseline Study | | 47 006 | - | 47 006 | - | - | - |
| 6.13 | SA GLC Livelihoods Baseline Study | | 26 576 | - | 26 576 | 8 218 | 2 992 | 15 365 |
| 6.14 | Review National Strategy - Safety & Security of Rhino | | 11 026 | - | 11 026 | 11 026 | - | - |
| 6.15 | New Technologies | | 171 429 | - | 171 429 | 171 429 | - | - |
| | Sub Total | 1 784 302 | 1 999 538 | - | 1 999 538 | 1 671 014 | 238 597 | 89 926 |
| 7 | PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION UNIT / TOURISM CONSERVATION FUND | | | | | | | |
| 7.1 | South Africa | 987 324 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7.2 | Tourism Conservation Fund | | 582 091 | - | 582 091 | 309 903 | 272 188 | - |
| | Sub Total | 987 324 | 582 091 | - | 582 091 | 309 903 | 272 188 | - |
| 8 | CONTINGENCY | | 193 520 | - | 193 520 | - | - | 193 520 |
| | Interest received | | 655 601 | 144 498 | 800 099 | - | - | 800 099 |
| | Sub Total | - | 849 121 | 144 498 | 993 619 | - | - | 993 619 |
| 9 | PPF PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT | 1 496 539 | 1 468 846 | - | 1 468 846 | 980 150 | 488 697 | - |
| | Sub Total | 1 496 539 | 1 468 846 | - | 1 468 846 | 980 150 | 488 697 | - |
| 10 | Reserved funds for future allocation | | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Sub Total | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 14 397 795 | 15 295 349 | 147 948 | 15 443 297 | 10 781 647 | 2 854 810 | 1 806 840 |

Table 1: Project contractual commitments and expenditure.

| NPL RHINO PROTECTION PROGRAMME - SUMMARY BUDGET as at 30 September 2019 | | | | | |
|---|---|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| NR | DESCRIPTION | Budget | Actuals | Committed | Balance available |
| | | EUR | | | |
| 1 RHINO HORN ASSET MANAGEMENT AND RESEARCH | | | | | |
| 1.1 | Research and Development | 115 228 | 114 199 | 1 030 | - |
| | EnviroEng - Chemical Alteration | 138 615 | 138 615 | - | - |
| | NECSA - Irradiation | 72 657 | 71 040 | 1 618 | - |
| 1.2 | EKZNW | - | - | - | - |
| | Rhino tagging process at Weenen Game Reserve | 40 270 | 40 270 | - | - |
| | HiP Smart Park - Rhino Monitoring and Tracking | 975 260 | 568 976 | 399 304 | 6 979 |
| 1.3 | SANParks | 6 336 | - | - | 6 336 |
| | KNP: relocation and monitoring of Rhino | 39 553 | 36 604 | 2 949 | - |
| 1.4 | Africa States / other areas in SA | 430 535 | - | - | 430 535 |
| | Botswana Rhino Monitoring programme | 210 015 | 62 895 | - | 147 120 |
| 1.5 | Greater Kruger | 6 221 | - | - | 6 221 |
| | Balule Game Reserve | 160 801 | 132 801 | 28 000 | - |
| 1.6 | Project Manager | 409 049 | 310 504 | 98 545 | - |
| 1.7 | Rhino Rapid Response Technology (to be distributed amongst future projects with EKZNW, GRU, KNP, etc) | 353 155 | 3 649 | - | 349 507 |
| 1.8 | SANParks Rhino Monitoring programme | 201 194 | 97 312 | 103 882 | - |
| | Sub Total | 3 158 890 | 1 576 864 | 635 327 | 946 698 |
| 2 RHINO & PROTECTED AREA SUPPORT | | | | | |
| 2.1 | Kruger National Park | 396 | 306 | - | 90 |
| 2.1.1 | KNP: Law Enforcement training | 189 463 | 156 862 | - | 32 601 |
| 2.1.2 | KNP: Law Enforcement accommodation & equipment | 334 975 | 334 975 | - | - |
| 2.1.3 | KNP: UAV Project | 589 537 | 589 537 | - | - |
| 2.1.3.1 | KNP: UAV Project - extended contract | - | - | - | - |
| 2.1.4 | Mozambique Environmental Police Project | 104 094 | 104 094 | - | - |
| 2.1.5 | KNP: Entrance gate security upgrades | 843 128 | 423 314 | 419 814 | - |
| 2.1.6 | KNP: Surveillance (application of new technologies) | 261 077 | 261 077 | - | - |
| 2.1.7 | KNP: All terrain vehicles | 90 223 | 90 223 | - | - |
| 2.1.8 | SANParks - Special project and Risk Management Unit | 1 425 966 | 1 068 277 | 186 095 | 171 593 |
| 2.1.9 | KNP: Integrity Testing | 35 002 | 12 741 | - | 22 262 |
| 2.1.10 | Joint Protection Zone: Manyeleti Game Reserve | 339 786 | 265 568 | 6 598 | 67 620 |
| 2.1.11 | KNP/Wide Area Surveillance System (WASS) | 2 474 006 | 1 612 239 | 842 332 | 19 436 |
| 2.2 | Limpopo National Park | 2 300 780 | 2 164 438 | 136 342 | - |
| 2.2.1 | Limpopo National Park - Great Limpopo TFCA: Anti poaching | 1 924 880 | 727 949 | 1 012 097 | 184 834 |
| 2.3 | Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife Rhino Reserves | 1 953 488 | 1 165 109 | 788 379 | - |
| 2.3.1 | Ezemvelo UAV - extended contract | 169 921 | 169 921 | - | - |
| | Sub Total | 13 036 723 | 9 146 630 | 3 391 657 | 498 436 |
| 3 VETERINARY SUPPORT | | | | | |
| 3.1 | University of Pretoria (RHODIS) | 65 542 | 65 542 | - | - |
| 3.2 | Kruger National Park (Injured and Orphaned Rhino) | 205 779 | 205 683 | 4 | 92 |
| 3.3 | Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife (Injured and Orphaned Rhino) | 111 197 | 110 010 | 1 187 | - |
| | Sub Total | 382 518 | 381 235 | 1 191 | 92 |
| 4 COUNTER TRAFFICKING | | | | | |
| 4.1 | GMU - TraCCC / other | - | - | - | - |
| 4.2 | Mozambique Cooperation (ICF / ANAC) | 966 455 | 537 347 | 359 560 | 69 549 |
| 4.3 | iBase Rhino Investigation System | 75 051 | 49 266 | - | 25 785 |
| | Sub Total | 1 041 507 | 586 613 | 359 560 | 95 334 |
| 5 WILDLIFE JUSTICE COMMISSION (WWF NL) | | | | | |
| | | 1 000 000 | 1 000 000 | - | - |
| | Sub Total | 1 000 000 | 1 000 000 | - | - |
| 6 MARKETING, COMMUNICATIONS, ADVOCACY & AWARENESS | | | | | |
| 6.1 | Local / International Communications Campaign & Community awareness | 78 051 | 46 647 | - | 31 405 |
| 6.2 | Communication Manager | 211 902 | 183 000 | 28 901 | - |
| 6.3 | General Communications Management | 256 312 | 148 121 | 56 481 | 51 711 |
| 6.4 | WLF/Youth Vietnam - Wilderness Foundation | 33 048 | 33 048 | - | - |
| 6.5 | Vietnam Youth Demand Reduction Campaign | 399 062 | 339 053 | 60 009 | - |
| 6.6 | Rhino Information System | 43 617 | 43 617 | - | - |
| 6.7 | Mozambique GLTFCA Youth Project (Laureus project) | 86 576 | 86 576 | - | - |
| 6.8 | China consumer behaviour and demand management | 90 220 | 67 193 | - | 23 027 |
| 6.9 | Dutch Lottery Broadcast Programmes | 245 017 | 152 893 | 92 124 | - |
| 6.10 | WWF/TRAFFIC/PPF - Demand Reduction Campaign | 500 000 | 500 000 | - | - |
| 6.11 | Table Mountain Rhino Park | 3 500 | 3 500 | - | - |
| 6.12 | Mozambique GLC Community Livelihoods Baseline Study | 47 006 | 47 006 | - | - |
| 6.13 | SA GLC Livelihoods Baseline Study | 48 566 | 14 781 | 2 822 | 30 964 |
| 6.14 | Review National Strategy - Safety & Security of Rhino | 11 026 | 11 026 | - | - |
| 6.15 | New Technologies | 171 429 | 171 429 | - | - |
| | Sub Total | 2 225 331 | 1 847 888 | 240 337 | 137 107 |
| 7 PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION UNIT | | | | | |
| 7.1 | Tourism Conservation Fund | 582 091 | 309 903 | 272 188 | - |
| | Sub Total | 582 091 | 309 903 | 272 188 | - |
| 8 CONTINGENCY | | | | | |
| | Interest received | 205 879 | - | - | 205 879 |
| | | 1 240 526 | - | - | 1 240 526 |
| | Sub Total | 1 446 405 | - | - | 1 446 405 |
| 9 PPF PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT | | | | | |
| | | 2 089 774 | 1 412 292 | 540 929 | 136 553 |
| | Sub Total | 2 089 774 | 1 412 292 | 540 929 | 136 553 |
| 10 Reserved funds for future allocation | | | | | |
| | | - | - | - | - |
| | Sub Total | - | - | - | - |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 24 963 239 | 16 261 426 | 5 441 189 | 3 260 625 |

Table 2: Financial report of all donations and expenditure for the Rhino Protection Programme.

8. CONCLUSION

Organised wildlife crime is one of the greatest threats to South Africa's biodiversity and with an enduring demand for wildlife products in Asian countries, the pressure on high-value species such as rhinos continues. Despite poaching declines, the species remains at risk of extinction and poaching continues to negatively affect people – especially rangers working at the frontlines and communities living in and around rhino reserves.

However, the RPP, alongside its extensive multi-sectoral network of contributing partners, has helped catapult numerous solutions and interventions ensuring that the effects of wildlife crime are mitigated. Testament to this success is the reversal of the sharp upward trend in rhinos killed from 2008 to 2014. Since 2014, poaching in South Africa's largest and most important rhino population in KNP has declined by an enormous 60%.

The ongoing support of the Dutch Postcode Lottery has been invaluable in this programme. Rhinos have become a flagship species, serving as a representative for the wildlife crime crisis faced in the southern Africa and globally. While they have been on the receiving end of intensive focus over the past decade, interventions developed are not species-specific and, in most instances, are affording increased protection to other southern African wildlife under threat from the illegal trade, such as elephants, lions and pangolins. An example of this is in KNP where existing mechanisms already introduced to combat rhino poaching have helped keep at bay a rapidly emerging threat to the park's elephant population.

Peace Parks extends their sincerest thanks to Lottery for making possible this important endeavour that is addressing some of the most challenging environmental and social concerns in the region.

| | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| Report compiled by | Gillian Rhodes |
| Programme Manager | Doug Gillings |
| Organisation | Peace Parks Foundation |