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Club 21 consists of individuals or companies that support peace through conservation in the 21st century and that have contributed $1 million or more to the capital fund and work of Peace Parks Foundation. See p. 46 for details.
Peace Parks Foundation facilitates the establishment of transfrontier conservation areas (peace parks) and develops human resources, thereby supporting sustainable economic development, the conservation of biodiversity, and regional peace and stability.
The slight decrease in the number of rhino killed in South Africa in 2015 gave the first glimmer of hope since 2008, when the dramatic and exponential increase in the slaughter of rhino began. The number of poacher incursions from Mozambique into Kruger National Park also decreased and now represents less than 35% of the total. Both decreases indicate that the extensive and combined efforts on all fronts to stem the tide of rhino poaching are starting to yield positive results.

No specific reason for the change can be singled out, in the same way that there is no single solution to addressing wildlife crime.

Contributing to the reductions were the combined impact of increased investigative and anti-poaching activities, more frequent joint operations and better equipment, the deployment of the new Mozambican environmental police force and the revised Mozambican Protected Areas Act. This Act has been brought in line with existing legislation in southern Africa to impose stiffer penalties and fines on wildlife criminals.

The highlight of the year in transfrontier conservation development was when President Peter Mutharika of Malawi and President Edgar Lungu of Zambia signed the treaty launching the development of the 32 066 km² Malawi-Zambia Transfrontier Conservation Area (TFCA) on 7 July 2015. The German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, through KfW and GIZ, as implementing partners in conjunction with Peace Parks Foundation, took the bold step of making a significant grant available to develop this TFCA over the next decade. Another milestone was achieved when an agreement was signed between the Mozambican National Agency for Conservation Areas and Peace Parks Foundation to jointly develop Zinave National Park as an integral component of the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park and Conservation Area.
2015 HIGHLIGHTS

In line with the approach to ‘act now’ and protect rhino while counter-trafficking and demand-reduction efforts mature, the Rhino Protection Programme supported the following initiatives (see page 32 for details):

- improved infrastructure, communication and surveillance systems, equipment, vehicles and training in key protected areas
- Kruger National Park and Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife’s rhino orphan care, management and long-term repopulation strategies
- the development of advanced technology solutions in line with global standards, including rapid-response pilot projects, as well as the further extended testing of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) and radar detection systems
- counter-trafficking and investigative operations in Mozambique
- the commencement of a demand-reduction initiative in Vietnam, in partnership with the Wilderness Foundation Africa and Thanh Bui, a Vietnamese musician.

Other notable highlights on the TFCA front during the year under review include the following:

- The foundation has continued its efforts to improve the livelihoods of communities and has supplied fresh water to almost 11 000 people and food security to 870 households.
- Wildlife watching represents 80% of the total annual sales of trips to Africa. To encourage this, more wildlife species were reintroduced to key areas in TFCA. Almost 7 000 animals have been translocated since 2001.
- A vibrant cross-border tourism industry is developing in a number of the TFCA, bringing much-needed income to the parks and the local communities. /Ai/Ais Richtersveld now hosts the Desert Knights Mountain Bike Tour and the Desert Kayak Trails. In Greater Mapungubwe TFCA, 340 people participated in the 11th Nedbank Tour de Tuli mountain bike event.
- Contributing to both tourism industry development and conservation are the two colleges that Peace Parks Foundation supports. The SA College for Tourism trained another 89 hospitality students and 16 trackers this year. The Southern African Wildlife College trained another 50 students in the Higher and Advanced Certificate Programmes in Nature Conservation and TFCA management and a total of 2 000 students in a variety of short courses.

While these are all positive developments, we recognise that much more needs to be done to alleviate poverty while preserving nature. To this end, we are very pleased to announce the establishment of a dedicated community development section at Peace Parks Foundation. In 2008, the foundation started integrated development planning to consult members of adjacent communities and traditional structures, along with government and private-sector entities, in the development of the respective TFCA. This process resulted in the implementation of a number of socio-economic development projects, such as conservation agriculture, small-business development, the provision of alternative energy sources and the establishment of wildlife conservancies. This portfolio has expanded to such an extent that a dedicated and specialist team is now needed to support the opportunities for communities living in and adjacent to TFCA.

You will notice that all community work that was previously reported on under the various TFCA now appears in a dedicated section in this review. It is often stated, but worth reiterating, that successful conservation efforts depend on the support and involvement of and ownership by local people living in and adjacent to the peace parks. Without coexistence between people and nature, there will be no future for Africa’s wildlife – an important and valuable resource for economic development.

Thank you to all our friends, colleagues, dedicated staff and donors for your continued generosity and support.
TREATY SIGNED

1. Ai-Ais-Richtersveld TP* (Namibia/South Africa)
2. Kgalagadi TP* (Botswana/South Africa)
3. Kavango Zambezi (KAZA) TFCA* (Angola/Botswana/Namibia/Zambia/Zimbabwe)
4. Great Limpopo TP and TFCA* (Mozambique/South Africa/Zimbabwe)
5. Malawi-Zambia TFCA* (Malawi/Zambia)

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING SIGNED

6. Lubombo TFCA* (Mozambique/South Africa/Swaziland)
7. Maloti-Drakensberg TFCA* (Lesotho/South Africa)
8. Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA (Angola/Namibia)
9. Greater Mapungubwe TFCA* (Botswana/South Africa/Zimbabwe)
10. Chinimanimani TFCA (Mozambique/Zimbabwe)

TFCA IN PROCESS

11. Maiombe Forest TFCA (Angola/Congo/DRC)
12. Liwwa Plains-Musuma TFCA* (Angola/Zambia)
13. Lower Zambezi-Mana Pools TFCA* (Zambia/Zimbabwe)
14. ZIMOZA TBNRMP (Mozambique/Zambia/Zimbabwe)
15. Kagera TFCA (Rwanda/Tanzania/Uganda)
16. Niassa-Selous TFCA (Mozambique/Tanzania)
17. Mnazi Bay-Quirimbas TFCMA (Mozambique/Tanzania)
18. Western Indian Ocean TFCA (Comoros/France/Madagascar/Mauritius/Mozambique/Seychelles/Tanzania)

* Peace Parks Foundation directly involved

TP  : Transfrontier Park
TFCA : Transfrontier Conservation Area
TFCD : Transfrontier Conservation and Development Area
TFCMA : Transfrontier Conservation Marine Area
TFCRA : Transfrontier Conservation and Resource Area
TBNRMP : Transboundary Natural Resource Management Project
By 1988 the idea of ‘peace parks’ had taken root within the World Conservation Union (IUCN). Initially they identified 70 potential transfrontier conservation areas (TFCAs) in 65 countries around the world, but today the figure stands at 227 transboundary protected area complexes incorporating 3,043 protected internationally designated sites. It was in Africa, however, that the peace parks concept truly sparked into life. The brave dream of contiguous TFCAs in southern Africa began its realisation in the mid-1990s in the discussions of visionary leaders as they contemplated a new era of regional peace, democracy and development.

In the years since, it has been the political will of leaders in southern Africa, and the efforts of an organisation set up to champion the peace parks concept, that have seen the vision of peace parks taking shape on the subcontinent. Spearheaded by Dr Anton Rupert, and with Dr Nelson Mandela and HRH Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands as co-founding patrons, Peace Parks Foundation was founded on 1 February 1997 to facilitate the creation of TFCAs throughout southern Africa. Peace Parks Foundation is a non-profit, non-governmental organisation that works across nine Southern African countries.

Southern Africa’s peace parks today incorporate over half of the declared conservation estate in the region. At over a million square kilometres, they rival the combined landmass of France and Spain. These parks are as astounding in their extent as in their natural magnificence, the immense richness of their biodiversity and the importance of their cultural heritage.

**Delivering the dream**

A new generation of leadership has taken up the mantle of Peace Parks Foundation under the chairmanship of Johann Rupert. The aim is to facilitate the delivery of fully functional peace parks, managed in harmony with their surrounding communities, to create sustainable local, national and regional benefit flows. The foundation’s strategy for the next five years includes measurable steps to ensure that the 10 peace parks currently established are developed to their full potential.

Peace Parks Foundation’s interventions stand on four pillars: securing protected land, training wildlife managers, training tourism managers and improving accessibility through infrastructure and policy development. Working structures are created to advance integrated development plans, with the involvement of stakeholders from government and non-government organisations across all political boundaries.

Project areas cover a wide range – community development, geographic information systems (GIS) analyses and mapping, water and fire management, veterinary services and wildlife relocation, combating wildlife crime, and conservation business development – all supported by cutting-edge technology and the pioneering spirit that is the hallmark of the foundation’s unique approach. The foundation’s long-term support of the Southern African Wildlife College and the SA College for Tourism also serves to develop valuable management skills to staff the wildlife and tourism initiatives of the peace parks.

The foundation’s approach is founded on the principles of trust, respect and partnership, never moving beyond its supporting role as a preferred partner to the governments of southern Africa. A core objective of its work is to marshal limited resources and to ensure that 100% of donor funding flows through to the projects on the ground. The professional financial management of Peace Parks Foundation and its reputation for the highest standards of corporate governance have earned the foundation the trust and long-standing support of public and private international financial institutions and governments alike, as an advisory, facilitation, management and administrative partner.

The foundation is transparent in accounting for the flow of funds from donors to the projects they have elected to support. Its operational funding is kept to below an exemplary 20% of total income, with interest on a capital fund contributing to the organisation’s working capital requirements. The projects it undertakes are organised to become self-sufficient, with a focus on building capacity to avoid long-term donor dependency. It is worth noting that the foundation’s work strives to attain the UN Sustainable Development Goals in its various programmes, support programmes and projects.

Visit www.peaceparks.org
The accomplishments of the past year are thanks to the successful public and private partnerships that were formed to create and develop southern Africa’s peace parks. Highlights of the past year’s achievements, where Peace Parks Foundation was involved through its support of the region’s governments, include the following programmes and projects.

**PROGRAMMES & PROJECTS**

Transfrontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs) / Peace Parks

The heads of state of Namibia and South Africa signed a treaty establishing the /Ai/Ais-Richtersveld Transfrontier Park on 1 August 2003. Since then, joint management, tourism and financial protocol plans have been completed. In 2007 the pontoon at Sendelingsdrift was refurbished and immigration offices and staff housing were built on both sides of the Orange River. Joint activities between the Namibian and South African components of the park got under way in 2010, including joint patrols by park managers and the introduction of a border permit that allows officials from both countries to easily cross the border while on official duty within the boundaries of the park.

**BACKGROUND**

With cross-border operations well in hand and successful, the attention turned to increasing visitor numbers to the park. This was done by developing unique cross-border products, which led to the launch of what was to become the Desert Knights Mountain Bike Tour.

In April 2011, the /Ai/Ais-Richtersveld joint management board approved the park’s integrated development plan and joint operations strategy. The latter outlines joint operational activities, such as joint patrols for monitoring and law enforcement, joint research, managing joint assets like the pontoon at Sendelingsdrift, and identifying and implementing cross-border tourism products.

The park’s management committee, comprising park managers supported by an intersectoral management and development task group, was also established. This committee has since successfully jointly managed daily operations and is using joint management board meetings as strategic work sessions for decision making at policy level.

In an important event for visitors, the upgrade and extension of the Fish River Bridge was completed in 2012 and has since proven its worth during floods. The joint training of staff was also started and, owing to its success, was expanded in 2013 and in 2014.

The /Ai/Ais-Richtersveld Transfrontier Park has become an excellent model for joint planning, operations, training and cross-border events.
The fully guided and catered Desert Kayak Trails welcomed the first participants in June 2015. The trails allow participants to kayak along the magnificent Orange River within the boundaries of the /Ai/Ais-Richtersveld Transfrontier Park. The route covers approximately 40 km from Gomkab on the Namibian side of the park to a point near the confluence of the Orange and Fish rivers. The standard trip is four days and four nights but shorter trips, overnighting at Tatasberg Wilderness Camp, as well as full- and half-day trips, are available on request. The route does not require paddling experience and is popular with families and birdwatchers, as the lower Orange River boasts a large number of waterbirds. Local communities are doing the catering and help with camp attendant duties and river guiding. During the day’s kayaking, the resident Nama guides give participants a fresh perspective on this alluring area while keeping everyone entertained with their storytelling skills.

To prepare for the trails, the African Paddling Association was approached to help select and train river guides. Thanks to funding from the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and Peace Parks Foundation, the first training took place during February 2014. In February 2015, the park’s management committee members and river guides from local communities attended an advanced river-guide training course to prepare for their work on the trails and for their accreditation examinations. A detailed concept plan was also prepared for the Boplaas Adventure Trail Camp, which will serve as the base for the trails. The Desert Kayak Trails promise to become another popular product to further unlock tourism to the /Ai/Ais-Richtersveld Transfrontier Park.

Already regarded as one of the toughest, most scenic and unique trail-running stage-race events on the South African trail-running calendar, the 2016 Richtersveld Wildrun™ will be extended to a linear 200 km, five-day crossing from South Africa to Namibia through the heart of the /Ai/Ais-Richtersveld Transfrontier Park. The Wildrun™ was presented for the first time in 2014 and is going from strength to strength.

The demand for the Desert Knights Mountain Bike Tour has been so overwhelming that the park’s management committee, the hosts of the tour, in 2015 set two tour dates. According to Namibia Wildlife Resorts, the overall event coordinator, both the April and September tours were a resounding success and the tour is now a permanent fixture on the calendar of events for the /Ai/Ais-Richtersveld. They added: ‘We have come a long way since the inaugural tour, which took place in 2010. We have made a significant investment in equipment required for the tour, improved aspects related to the camp set-up, created a number of short-term job and training opportunities and established an innovative and sustainable way to raise funds for conservation activities in the /Ai/Ais-Richtersveld Transfrontier Park.’
BACKGROUND

Kgalagadi, Africa’s first transfrontier park, was opened on 12 May 2000 by the then heads of state of the partner countries. Since then, it has become a popular destination for tourists and off-road enthusiasts wishing to experience the Kalahari’s tranquillity. In addition to Kgalagadi’s many campsites, rest camps and wilderness camps, a fully catered luxury lodge, owned by the ‡Khomani San and Mier communities, opened its doors in 2007.

Shortly thereafter, the Mata-Mata tourist access facility between Namibia and South Africa was opened by the heads of state of Botswana, Namibia and South Africa. In a unique arrangement, the tourist access facility at Two Rivers/Twee Rivieren is jointly manned by customs and immigration officials from Botswana and South Africa. Access to Kgalagadi can thus be gained through four access facilities in three different countries: from Botswana through Two Rivers/Twee Rivieren, Mabuasehube and Kaa; from Namibia through Mata-Mata, and from South Africa through Two Rivers/Twee Rivieren. Passports are not required for entry, unless departure is planned through a different gate into another country, in which case a two-day stay in the park is compulsory.

In 2014 the park’s management committee endorsed the integrated development plan and its joint operations strategy. This strategy enables joint activities such as patrols; the management of the park’s predators; the management of the movement of people, goods and services; road maintenance; the upgrade of the boundary fence; and events such as World Ranger Day. Botswana formally established a country-level park management committee to discuss and guide all decisions that have an impact on their component of Kgalagadi.

Also in 2014, the installation of a Wi-Fi service was started to ease communications in the park.
In June, Kgalagadi was ranked ninth in the Top 50 Best Safari Parks of Africa. This survey was published by SafariBookings.com and was based on the reviews of visitors and reputable guidebook authors. Kgalagadi was the only transfrontier park on the list.

The Turner Foundation kindly supported a lion-collaring project. The knowledge gained through the research will be used to better understand the desert lions’ dietary, demographic and behavioural dynamics and how these influence the sustainable conservation of this magnificent species.

2015 DEVELOPMENTS

Early in 2015, the installation of a Wi-Fi service was completed in the Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park. The camps and gates at Two Rivers/Twee Rivieren, Mata-Mata, Nossob, Mabuasehube and Kaa now all have Wi-Fi. This has significantly improved communication between the Botswana and South African park management teams and with visitors, especially when it comes to sharing information and making reservations.

The park’s joint management committee continued with collaborative activities and monthly meetings. Throughout the year, staff from Botswana and South Africa work together to ensure that visitors adhere to park regulations. During these joint patrols, vehicles are stopped, passports and permits checked and vehicles opened to verify that no illegal goods or substances are being transported. The primary aim of these patrols is to ensure a safe environment for visitors to the park and to protect the fragile desert environment and its wildlife.

In an endeavour to make visitors’ stay more enjoyable, the park management decided to conduct a tourism induction and sensitisation course for staff to align tourism in all sectors of the park. The course was developed by the tourism subcommittee and 32 staff members attended the training. They were taken to areas of particular interest in the park so that in future they can share up-to-date information on the tourism facilities, amenities and activities on offer in all of Kgalagadi. Thanks to the positive feedback from both staff and visitors, further training sessions will be conducted.

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BACKGROUND
The Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape was proclaimed a World Heritage Site in July 2003. With the assistance of Peace Parks Foundation, De Beers, the National Parks Trust and WWF-SA, South African National Parks (SANParks) negotiated with landowners and bought up farmland to consolidate the core area of South Africa’s contribution to the proposed TFCA. Mapungubwe National Park was officially opened on 24 September 2004. A memorandum of understanding on the TFCA’s establishment was signed on 22 June 2006 and an international coordinator was appointed. On 19 June 2009, Limpopo/Shashe TFCA was renamed the Greater Mapungubwe TFCA.

In 2011, much time was spent to ensure responsible mining operations at the Vele Colliery that lies 5.7 km from the boundary of the Mapungubwe National Park and World Heritage Site. Prior to operations commencing, the South African Department of Environmental Affairs, SANParks and Coal of Africa signed a memorandum of agreement (MoA). The MoA seeks to ensure the conservation and integrity of this globally significant natural and cultural World Heritage Site and maintain and strengthen cooperation between the signatories. In 2014, the signatories signed a biodiversity offset agreement for Vele Colliery, obliging the mine to support SANParks’ conservation efforts.
In 2012, archaeological discoveries were made on the farm Klein Bolayi, east of Mapungubwe National Park, confirming that the Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape extends eastwards or downstream along the Limpopo Valley, and corroborating human habitation in the area for more than 1,500 years.

The Greater Mapungubwe TFCA resource management committee was formed to deal with cross-border challenges at an operational level. Area managers now directly attend to cross-border or international matters such as border safety, security, and veterinary concerns. By 2014, this arrangement had evolved to include joint training, events, and meetings of field staff. The management plan for the Tuli Circle Safari Area was also completed in 2014. Two community development trusts were established in Botswana and a community camp was erected in Zimbabwe to ensure that local communities benefit from tourism in the area.

2015 DEVELOPMENTS
The park rangers in the Greater Mapungubwe TFCA meet regularly to exchange information and develop strategies to overcome their particular challenges.

Peace Parks Foundation procured tracking devices for the TFCA, which the park management committee handed to the Botswana rangers, as another step in jointly gathering data on the TFCA. To assist with cross-border operations and law enforcement efforts, the foundation also donated a quad bike to the TFCA.

Another successful Nedbank Tour de Tuli event was held from 13 to 18 August 2015. This, the 11th edition of the event, saw 340 participants cycle across almost 300 km of challenging and remote terrain in Botswana, Zimbabwe, and South Africa. Participants also had the opportunity to meet some of the communities they are helping to uplift. Over the years, Tour de Tuli has hosted over 2,700 cyclists and raised more than R14 million for Children in the Wilderness (CITW). In 2015, 540 children attended a CITW camp, while 2,271 children attended CITW Eco-Clubs.

Throughout the year, joint working groups and trilateral technical committee meetings were held. As usual, the turnout was very good and proves the commitment of government and private-sector stakeholders to the development of the TFCA.

The TFCA hosted the first tri-nations camp for children. The children were selected from schools in the three partner countries that are situated in the TFCA sphere of influence. Children in the Wilderness facilitated the camp, the TFCA units in the partner countries helped with the preparations, and Peace Parks Foundation provided financial support. The camp was a resounding success and will be repeated in 2016.
BACKGROUND
The heads of state of the three partner countries signed a treaty establishing the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park and Conservation Area on 9 December 2002. In 2006, the Giriyondo tourist access facility between the Limpopo and Kruger national parks was opened. Almost 5 000 heads of game have been translocated from Kruger to Limpopo National Park. This, combined with 50 km of fencing being dropped, has encouraged more animals, including over 1 000 elephant and over 1 000 buffalo, to cross the border of their own accord.

The harmonisation and integration of various policies to improve the cooperative management of the park are under way. Processes such as introducing a joint operations protocol and developing cross-border tourism products that will optimise Great Limpopo's tourism development opportunities are far advanced. In 2013 a wilderness walking trail in the Pafuri area was launched, the first of a range of cross-border tourism products to be developed in the context of the transboundary initiative and in partnership with a variety of key stakeholders.

In a major step to market Great Limpopo, its website, Facebook page and Twitter account were launched in 2014. In April 2014, Mozambique and South Africa signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) on biodiversity conservation and management, with a view to addressing the scourge of rhino poaching in Great Limpopo. Throughout the year, senior officials from Limpopo and Kruger national parks met and focused on a number of strategic anti-poaching interventions. As a result of the transfrontier collaboration and joint operations, incursions along the border have dropped significantly.
2015 DEVELOPMENTS

On 31 March 2015, Limpopo National Park hosted a high-level meeting between Mozambique’s Minister of Land, Environment and Rural Development, Mr Celso Correia, and his South African counterpart, Mrs Edna Molewa, Minister of Environmental Affairs. The ministers discussed the implementation plan of the MoU on biodiversity conservation and management that was signed in 2014. The implementation plan aims to facilitate coordinated law enforcement operations and the management and protection of Great Limpopo and its component protected areas.

The managers of Limpopo and Kruger national parks had previously successfully collaborated on a number of strategic anti-poaching interventions, including improved cross-border collaboration and operations, joint training initiatives and the development of a joint communications system. To formalise and expand these collaborative activities, a joint park management committee for Limpopo and Kruger national parks met for the first time on 9 April 2015. The committee focuses on matters such as protection, conservation management, tourism development, community benefits, communication and fundraising. A joint wildlife-crime strategy was developed to guide collaboration, and bilateral wildlife-crime meetings between the two park managers and field rangers are held regularly. Joint operations such as Operation Capricorn have been very successful, often leading to arrests and the recovery of firearms and other poaching equipment.

On 22 September 2015, a co-management agreement was signed for Zinave National Park. In terms of this agreement, the Mozambican National Agency for Conservation Areas and Peace Parks Foundation will jointly develop and manage Zinave as an integral component of Great Limpopo. A process is also under way to integrate into Great Limpopo the concession areas adjacent to Gonarezhou National Park in the north and the Greater Lebombo Conservancy located on the south-eastern boundary of Kruger National Park. In addition, following a training needs assessment, a joint training programme is being developed for Great Limpopo.

Over the past five years, two PhD researchers have documented a large diversity of wildlife species in Limpopo National Park with the use of camera-traps. The 49 mammal species above 3 kg that were snapped include bat-eared fox, aardwolf, African wild dog, serval, lion, cheetah, giraffe, elephant, hyena, zebra, eland and roan and sable antelope. The project goal is to provide the necessary information to improve the transboundary conservation management of key predator species such as lion, cheetah and African wild dog. The research has also identified and assessed potential corridors linking Limpopo and Banhine national parks. Along with the recent realignment of the Banhine National Park borders, the Limpopo National Park management has initiated the demarcation and protection of these corridors to develop ecological interconnectivity in Great Limpopo.

Sharing the benefits of Great Limpopo with those living in the surrounding area has been an important objective from the outset and a strategy for attaining this is taking shape. In 2015, the Great Limpopo joint management board commissioned the development of an integrated livelihoods diversification strategy. An integrated strategy to address the poisoning of elephants, lions and vultures in the area is also being developed.

The third successful Pafuri Wilderness Trail and Shangane Festival cross-border tourism event involving the South African and Zimbabwean components was held in October 2015. The TFCA has identified a range of cross-border tourism products to be developed. These include transboundary wilderness trails, self-drive 4×4 trails and the development of a cross-border tourism node in the Pafuri-Sengwe area, which forms the heart of the TFCA.
BACKGROUND

Mozambique proclaimed Limpopo National Park on 27 November 2001 and requested Peace Parks Foundation’s assistance in overseeing the park’s development as a project approved by the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and funded by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) through KfW, Agence Française de Développement (AFD), the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and the World Bank. In 2001, a project implementation unit, comprising staff from Mozambique and Peace Parks Foundation, was set up to develop this million-hectare park. All known suspected landmined areas and development sites were cleared of landmines and unexploded ordnance, according to international standards. The boundary for the community development zone was realigned to ensure that the communities living along the Limpopo and Elefantes rivers would have adequate space for their resource-utilisation needs. Park headquarters, staff housing, and workshop and accommodation facilities were built.

A variety of wilderness experiences are now on offer, including game walks, a hiking trail, a backpacking and fishing experience, canoeing and 4x4 trails. The project implementation unit oversees the development of the park and focuses on six major programmes. These programmes deal with community support, voluntary resettlement, protection, tourism development, infrastructure and administration.

The park’s management plan provides for the participation of local communities in developing and managing the park, and ensures the equitable flow of benefits to those communities. In 2010, the Federal Republic of Germany, through GIZ, made funding available to investigate the feasibility of the community development zone along the Limpopo River. Based on this investigation, AFD funded agricultural projects in the community development zone that now include 18 community irrigation schemes, from which over 3 000 community members benefit. The communities belong to community associations that all benefit from food with a higher nutrient value, a sustainable source of food and the opportunity to generate an income.

In 2011, students from the Ecole d’Ingénieur Agro-Développement International teamed up with the park’s community programme officials to implement a pilot nursery that supplies trees to resettled communities and for land rehabilitation in the park. The nursery supplies saplings to each family that is relocated as part of the park’s community resettlement programme.

The construction of a field-ranger base at Mapai Gate was jointly funded by BMZ through KfW and AFD. The base functions primarily as a training base and headquarters for protection operations in the northern region. In 2013, the park contracted a theatre group from Massingir, the small town close to the park’s headquarters, to raise awareness of rhino poaching among the communities in and around the park. Following the training and equipment of a new 30-man protection unit, an intensive protection zone (an area where people are not allowed) was also put into effect along the western border of the park. The implementation of the protection zone was communicated to the leadership of the province, district and community villages, and was accepted by all. The results-based incentive scheme for field rangers continued to bear fruit, with improved anti-poaching results and a continued year-on-year increase in poachers arrested. In 2014, project implementation contracts were signed between the government of Mozambique, the Joaquim Chissano Foundation and Peace Parks Foundation to strengthen Mozambique’s efforts to combat wildlife crime in and around Limpopo National Park.

A new 56 km long fence that forms a boundary between the park’s core zone and the south-eastern buffer zone was erected. The fence supports conservation objectives in that it restricts access into the core zone of the park while acting as a primary barrier against human–wildlife conflict.

To allow wildlife access to the river, three conservation corridors were created to link the park’s core zone to the Limpopo River. These corridors will also enable animals to move to other conservation areas to the east, including Banhine National Park and Gonarezhou National Park in Zimbabwe. Signage was erected in the community development zone along the Limpopo River to remind community members of the corridor boundaries.

To ensure that the core wilderness zone is fully protected, a voluntary resettlement programme by the Mozambican government is under way. This entails relocating 1 600 households from eight villages in the park. Thus far two villages, comprising 185 families, have been resettled outside the park. Construction on a further 528 houses has been completed.
2015 DEVELOPMENTS

In April 2015, the newly appointed governor of Gaza province paid a first visit to Limpopo National Park, during which she presented a cheque for 20% of Limpopo National Park’s revenue for 2014 to the local communities. Since the official opening of the park to tourists in 2006, the shared revenue has benefited local communities in Chicualacuala in the north of the park, Mabalane in the centre and Massingir in the south. The revenue has been used to purchase roofing materials for classrooms and teachers’ houses, the construction of flour mills, the improvement of small water-supply systems, agricultural supplies, motor pumps, a ferry for crossing the Limpopo River in the rainy season and livestock development projects.

Also in April, 150 members of Mozambique’s recently created environmental protection police force started working in the region in and around the park. The unit works closely with park rangers to combat wildlife crime and enforce the new environmental protection laws. In May, 27 security personnel were trained in environmental law, professional ethics and the protection of Mozambique’s heritage.

In August, field-ranger refresher training was undertaken at the park’s Mapai field-ranger base. It followed a course designed and presented by the Southern African Wildlife College, with instructional support from in-house senior field-ranger personnel, regional police and medical technicians. In this way the best regional field-ranger training practices were combined with the local context and content. The refresher training included instruction in new anti-poaching techniques and tactics, the application of Mozambique’s new conservation law and the use of GPS and digital radios.

Thanks to Fondation Hoffmann, additional equipment was delivered to the park. This included spotlights for night operations; handcuffs, backpacks and water bottles for patrol operations; cooking equipment for livelihood improvement; and GPS units and mobile phones for data-capturing purposes. The mobile phones have a camera, basic GFS, voice recorder and cyber-tracker software. A solar charger was also delivered to allow longer patrol operations.

Following Mozambique’s decision to incorporate the Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) for measuring, evaluating and improving the effectiveness of patrols and site-based conservation activities, the tool is being tested in three of the country’s national parks, namely Limpopo, Bazaruto and Niassa. Eventually it will be rolled out in all 12 conservation areas, with a centralised database in Maputo. The first training event, sponsored by the National Administration of Conservation Areas (ANAC), took place at the park headquarters in Massingir.

Tourism figures for 2015 were 11% up on 2014, when Mozambique’s pre-election phase had an impact on visitor numbers. The park has 40 beds, plus numerous campsites.

Towards the end of the year, the park started a new environmental awareness programme to educate local inhabitants on the importance of conservation. To instil an awareness of wildlife conservation at an early age, children from local schools tour the park and learn about the importance of conserving wildlife and the environment. Children from the local communities also attend a series of environmental education film events in Massingir.
LUBOMBO
TRANSFRONTIER CONSERVATION AND RESOURCE AREA
WHICH INCLUDES FOUR DISTINCT TFCA PROJECTS

LUBOMBO CONSERVANCY-GOBA-USUTHU-TEMBE-FUTI TFCA
PONTA DO OURO-KOSI BAY TFCA
NSUBANE-PONGOLA TFCA
SONGIMVELO-MALOLOTJA TFCA

BACKGROUND
On 22 June 2000, four protocols were signed to establish the Lubombo Transfrontier Conservation and Resource Area. The inclusion of a fifth component, the Songimvelo-Malolotja TFCA and the incorporation of Swaziland into the Usuthu-Tembe-Futi TFCA were formally approved at a trilateral ministerial meeting in 2004.

In March 2014, the Lubombo Commission decided to merge the Lubombo Conservancy-Goba TFCA with the Usuthu-Tembe-Futi TFCA, linking the Lebombo Mountain ecosystem with the coastal plains. This decision, based on landscape-planning and ecosystems considerations, will streamline institutional arrangements and also benefit the communities in Swaziland. The new boundary reflects an initial consolidation phase and will focus on three core transboundary areas:

- Maputo Special Reserve-Tembe Elephant Park-Bekhula-Tsanini Community Conservation Area
- Catuane-Ndumo Game Reserve-Usuthu Gorge Community Conservation Area-Mambane Community Conservation Area
- Goba-Lubombo conservancies.
As part of developing the Lubombo Transfrontier Conservation and Resource Area, the governments of Mozambique and South Africa, with support from Peace Parks Foundation, began a wildlife translocation programme to Maputo Special Reserve in 2010. The translocations reintroduce animals that were historically found in the area to enable the fast recovery and subsequent increase of the reserve’s wildlife populations. This is essential to developing the reserve as a tourist destination.

This multi-year endeavour has been made possible thanks to Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife’s donation, capture and transportation of wildlife from reserves in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, to Maputo Special Reserve in Mozambique.

In 2014, a joint operations strategy for the Maputo Special Reserve/Tembe Elephant Park component was signed into force by the relevant authorities and approved by the Lubombo Commission. The strategy called for the formation of a park management committee, which was formally established in July 2014.

The Maputo Special Reserve/Tembe Elephant Park committee oversaw the aerial census for Maputo Special Reserve, which was conducted in collaboration with Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife staff based in Tembe Elephant Park. The census indicated that the introduced populations are steadily increasing.

2015 DEVELOPMENTS
The first phase of wildlife translocations to Mozambique’s Maputo Special Reserve was concluded in September 2015, with the introduction of 87 zebra and 119 blue wildebeest. In total, 1115 animals have been translocated since 2010, including kudu, warthog, impala, nyala, zebra, giraffe and blue wildebeest. The Maputo Special Reserve/Tembe Elephant Park management committee continued its collaboration on the implementation of the joint operations strategy and matters of mutual interest.

In August 2015, the iSimangaliso Wetland Park Authority, the management of the Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve and Peace Parks Foundation entered into an agreement to conduct a multi-sectoral study. The aim of this study, which will encompass the coastal areas of Mozambique and South Africa in the Ponta do Ouro-Kosi Bay TFCA, is to assess the impact and threats posed by large development projects in the TFCA.
BACKGROUND
In August 2008, the Mozambican government submitted the marine reserve to UNESCO for inclusion in its tentative list of properties to be considered for World Heritage Site nomination during the ensuing years. On 14 July 2009, the government declared a 678 km² marine protected area, stretching from Ponta do Ouro in the south to the Maputo River Mouth in Maputo Bay in the north. The Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve stretches three nautical miles into the Indian Ocean and includes the waters around Inhaca Island and Portuguese Island.

The marine reserve has a rich diversity of marine life and is the most important leatherback and loggerhead turtle nesting ground along the Mozambican coast. Leatherbacks are the largest sea turtles and are classified as critically endangered by the World Conservation Union (IUCN), while loggerhead turtles have been classified as endangered. To monitor and protect the turtles coming ashore to lay their eggs, a marine monitoring programme was established to augment the programme that has been in place since 1994, thanks to Pierre Lombard and his family. Since December 2007, members of the communities of Ponta do Ouro, Mabutangala, the Machangulo Peninsula, Malongane and Mamoli have been trained as turtle monitors by the Association for Coastal and Marine Research, Centro Terra Viva and the management of the marine reserve, supported by Peace Parks Foundation and its donors, notably Fondation Prince Albert II de Monaco. After the training the monitors were employed for the season. The initiative also aims to raise awareness and improve understanding within the communities in an effort to further protect the turtles.

Throughout the nesting season, stretching from October to the end of March, the reserve management and turtle monitors undertake vehicle and foot patrols of the turtle nesting sites to protect the nesting females and their eggs and monitor the number of nesting females. The monitors also collect data on the turtles, including how many of them have been tagged, the size of the animals, whether they were laying eggs or not and, if the animals were not sighted, how many tracks were there. During the hatching stage, the monitors note the number of eggs hatched. The presence of the monitors is considered vital for the protection of the turtles. The reserve’s turtle-monitoring programme links up with the one across the border, in South Africa’s iSimangaliso Wetland Park, a World Heritage Site, where turtles have been monitored since 1963.

The marine reserve headquarters were opened in 2011 and the management and community action plans were approved. With support from the Turing Foundation, two all-terrain vehicles were purchased in 2014 for beach patrols by the marine rangers. Also in 2014, 20 years of turtle monitoring and conservation in Mozambique were celebrated.

2015 DEVELOPMENTS
Signage was erected to further safeguard the delicate marine life and coral reefs in the marine reserve. The signage spells out what is allowed in the various zones, i.e. multiple-use area, restricted area or marine sanctuary, making it easy for visitors to see which activities are freely allowed, which ones need special permits and which ones are prohibited.

Marine biologists from Centro Terra Viva and Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve conducted an annual reef survey in the marine reserve. In just four dives, the biologists identified over 60 species of reef fish. These included three species of sharks, namely the grey reef shark, the zebra shark and the tawny nurse shark. Until now, the reef surveys had been concentrated in the southern section of the marine reserve, i.e. from Techobanine to Ponta do Ouro. This year the survey aimed to select new monitoring stations of the reefs in the northern sections of the marine reserve to complement the ongoing monitoring programme. Thanks to the partnership between Centro Terra Viva and the marine reserve, through the National Administration of...
Background

In 2005, the Mozambican government secured a loan from the World Bank to develop Maputo Special Reserve. These developments included infrastructure and accommodation upgrades, and the construction of headquarters and accommodation facilities. In addition, a co-financing agreement between Mozambique and Peace Parks Foundation was signed in 2006 to develop, manage and extend Maputo Special Reserve. A park management unit was appointed to oversee this process. An important component of the programme entails the implementation of a community development strategy in and around the reserve. The aim of the strategy is twofold: to bring about the sustainable economic development of and benefit-sharing by communities, and to promote consultation and participation to develop nature-based tourism and conservation enterprises. The strategy will be implemented by a community development coordinator, who was appointed by the foundation.

On 14 June 2011 – in one of the most important developments in Lubombo Transfrontier Conservation and Resource Area to date – the Mozambican government proclaimed the Futi Corridor as an extension of Maputo Special Reserve, thereby expanding the reserve by 24 000 ha. Only the international border fence between Mozambique and South Africa now separates Maputo Special Reserve from Tembe Elephant Park in South Africa.

The wildlife sanctuary in the Futi Corridor, adjacent to Tembe Elephant Park, was fenced in 2012. In 2013, a multidisciplinary team was formed to address wildlife crime and the illegal trade in meat. Their combined efforts have seen a marked increase in snare removal and a drop in the number of small wildlife being poached. Marking a milestone in the development of the reserve, its headquarters were opened in 2014. The headquarters were funded by the World Bank and include entrance gates at Futi and Gala, both with a reception office, boom gate and kiosk. The head-office complex includes 11 offices, two refurbished houses for senior staff, dormitories for field rangers, a water-supply system and a VSAT system for Internet connection. Two ranger stations were also built.

2015 developments

The elephant-restraining line along the western boundary of the reserve to prevent human–wildlife conflict was completed. An elephant-restraining line consists of electrified wires that run about two metres above ground, thus allowing community members free movement while protecting crops from elephants. Ultimately, the entire reserve will be fenced with a game fence on the outside and the elephant-restraining line on the inside. At this stage, only 5 km remains to be game-fenced.

Law enforcement continued throughout the year, with a Bantam microlight aircraft being used regularly for aerial patrols to supplement the daily foot patrols. An observation post was set up in the central plains area to combat wildlife crime, while essential equipment was supplied to the anti-poaching unit to support their work at night. This included new tyres, vehicle recovery equipment, better-quality torches with spare batteries and battery packs for spotlights and binoculars.

Conservation Areas (ANAC), an initial survey of biodiversity and the coral structures of reefs was conducted. These reefs in the northern section of the marine reserve have proven to be of priceless ecological value and well worth protecting and monitoring.

In the last quarter, the marine reserve received two motorbikes and one quad bike from ANAC, funded by the World Bank’s Mozbio project. Thanks to the Turing Foundation, the reserve also received a jet ski and trailer. In December, in partnership with Centro Terra Viva and funded by Peace Parks Foundation, two marine guards and two community members were trained as skippers. A further two marine guards and two community members were also trained as advanced divers and dive masters, respectively. The equipment and training will increase the efficacy of patrols and law enforcement.

The marine reserve manager coordinated the monitoring of the 2014/2015 turtle nesting season, which ended on 31 March 2015. Collaborators in this year’s effort were Centro Terra Viva, Pierre Lombard and family, Machangulo Group, Dolphin Encounters, White Pearl Resort, Petromoc and Toyota. During the season there were 1 997 recordings of loggerhead turtles and 67 of leatherback turtles coming ashore to lay their eggs – a turtle may return more than once. Altogether, 843 loggerhead and 42 leatherback hatchlings were recorded. The trend of data collected since 2007 indicates that the numbers for loggerhead turtles are increasing and that those for leatherback turtles are stable.

The wildlife sanctuary in the Futi Corridor, adjacent to Tembe Elephant Park, was fenced in 2012. In 2013, a multidisciplinary team was formed to address wildlife crime and the illegal trade in meat.
BACKGROUND

A memorandum of understanding (MoU) for the establishment of Africa’s biggest conservation area and the world’s largest terrestrial transfrontier conservation area, Kavango Zambezi (KAZA) TFCA, was signed in December 2006. To guide its development, the five governments commissioned a pre-feasibility study, facilitated by Peace Parks Foundation. In June 2010 the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), through KfW, committed funding for KAZA TFCA’s development. Peace Parks Foundation was appointed as implementing agent by the partner countries to provide financial management and technical and co-financing support to the KAZA Secretariat. The Netherlands Directorate-General for International Cooperation also supported various projects.

On 18 August 2011, the presidents of the republics of Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe signed a treaty that formally and legally established the TFCA. The Kavango Zambezi TFCA was officially
launched on 15 March 2012 when the ministers responsible for the environment, wildlife, natural resources, hotels and tourism of the five partner countries hosted various stakeholders in the town of Katima Mulilo, Namibia, and unveiled the KAZA TFCA treaty. In 2013, BMZ, through KfW, donated further funding for KAZA's development. In 2014, Oryx – The International Journal of Conservation published a study proving that a population of zebra undertake the longest big-mammal migration in Africa. The zebra travel along a 500 km round-trip route in an almost direct north-south axis between Namibia and Botswana in KAZA TFCA.

In 2014, Botswana’s Okavango Delta became the thousandth site inscribed on UNESCO’s World Heritage List. In the same year, the KAZA TFCA master integrated development plan (IDP) was finalised. The five separate IDPs, with the master IDP for KAZA TFCA as a whole, will promote the sustainable and equitable development, utilisation and management of the TFCA. To further enhance tourism to KAZA, the governments of Zambia and Zimbabwe launched the KAZA TFCA ‘univisa’. The visa allows visitors access to both countries for the duration of one month. It also covers access to Botswana for day trips through the Kazungula border post, allowing tourists access to three countries.

2015 DEVELOPMENTS
The KAZA TFCA master IDP was approved by the partner countries and will guide the development of the TFCA. In reviewing KAZA’s development needs, it was noted that some are geographically specific, while others are more general and relate to the TFCA as a whole. The six geographically specific areas that have been identified are referred to as wildlife dispersal areas and are located in the following areas: Kwando River, Zambezi-Chobe floodplain, Zambezi-Mosi Oa Tunya, Hwange-Kazuma-Chobe, Hwange-Makgadikgadi-Nxai and Khaudum-Ngamiland.

The wildlife dispersal areas emphasise the interconnectivity of the various protected areas. The master IDP identifies location-specific challenges and proposes a range of approaches to help address those challenges. These include land-use mapping, infrastructure development, socio-economic investments, policy harmonisation, transboundary collaboration and natural resource management support. The TFCA-wide development needs have been divided into tourism investment facilitation and community-based enterprise development. Following the adoption of the KAZA TFCA master IDP, KfW donated funding for its implementation.

The KAZA univisa was welcomed by tourism operators and put to good use by visitors, as a document that eased accessibility to the TFCA’s marvels. Altogether 50,000 visas were used during the year.
Lions have vanished from more than 80% of their historic range and estimates place the wild lion population at about 20,000 individuals. The vision of Panthera, a global wild-cat conservation organisation, is to increase the population to a minimum of 30,000 by 2030, by protecting and connecting core lion populations in key conservation areas across Africa. In KAZA, Panthera’s primary goal is to secure existing populations of lion in gazetted protected areas and to enable them to utilise key wildlife dispersal areas between these.

BACKGROUND
Situated in south-western Zambia, Sioma Ngwezi National Park is strategically positioned on the borders of Zambia with Namibia and Angola. While the park now forms part of the national conservation estate of Zambia, it was previously part of the traditional conservation estate of the Barotse Royal Establishment, reflecting the value that traditional African societies place on areas that contain significant wildlife. Wedged between the Luiana Partial Reserve in Angola and the Bwabwata National Park in Namibia, the park plays an essential ecological role in wildlife movement along the Kwando and Zambezi rivers despite it not extending all the way to the Zambezi River. The park and the surrounding area within the West Zambezi Game Management Area have therefore been earmarked for intensive wildlife recovery.

As part of their grant to KAZA TFCA, KfW allocated funding to Sioma Ngwezi National Park. Initial efforts were concentrated on field patrols, infrastructure development, the mitigation of human–wildlife conflict, participation in the Community-Centred Conservation and Development (CCCD) programme, compilation of work plans and the finalisation of the Ngonye Falls development plan. In 2010, Peace Parks Foundation, with support from The Rufford Foundation and the CCCD programme, erected an elephant-restraining line around Kabula village, which had been subjected to consistent elephant crop raids. Since the erection of the line, the elephant raids have stopped and the community members are no longer losing their food sources to elephants. An elephant-restraining line consists of electrified wires that run about two metres above ground, thus allowing community members free movement while protecting crops from elephants.

Thanks to a donation from the Cleveland Zoological Society in 2012, tents were erected at the Kwando ranger outpost, a wooden cabin was built to accommodate the technical adviser, and a boat and outdoor motor were purchased for law enforcement patrols on the Kwando River. In another development, vital to visitor numbers, the road between Sesheke and the park was tarred.
In 2013, a hangar and a microlight aircraft were sponsored by Club 21 members Mr Neville and Mrs Pamela Isdell. The microlight is used to monitor and protect the wildlife in the park. In 2014, construction was completed on the first headquarters ever to be built in the park. Funded by BMZ through KfW as part of the KAZA TFCA development, the headquarters include an office complex comprising 10 offices, a boardroom, a kitchenette and a storeroom, as well as an operations block comprising a radio control room, an armoury, two storerooms and an operations office. A separate ablution block also forms part of the complex. In addition, 20 houses for junior staff and five houses for senior staff were built. The design of a radio network covering the project area and making it possible to communicate with neighbouring countries was also finalised.

2015 DEVELOPMENTS
A VSAT system was installed at the park headquarters, giving the offices Internet connection, and a borehole was sunk to ensure a steady stream of potable water.

As part of the CCCD programme, another eight village scouts were appointed after those previously employed had been promoted to wildlife police officers.

Thanks to a grant from Mr Neville and Mrs Pamela Isdell, two additional vehicles were purchased for use in the park. This has significantly improved the ability to deploy personnel. In addition, building materials were purchased to build two pickets, which will serve as permanent deployment posts for the wildlife police officers, to improve the policing of the park. Camping equipment was also purchased to expedite deployment.

An old building previously used by the Department of Veterinary Services on the northern boundary of the park was renovated by WWF Zambia, as part of the CCCD programme, and is now used as a permanent picket by wildlife police officers to increase the Zambian Wildlife Authority (ZAWA) presence in that area.

The general management plan for the Lower West Zambezi Game Management Area, the largest in Zambia, was finalised in November 2015 and now awaits signature by the government.

The Zambia Wildlife Act was revised and promulgated this year. This Act makes provision for vastly increased fines to be imposed for poaching. In a recent case, a person was arrested for possession of ivory and received a sentence of R82 000 or two years’ imprisonment with hard labour. This should go a long way in discouraging wildlife crime. To combat wildlife crime, the park employs a light aircraft, four vehicles and two patrol boats. In addition, 190 km of tracks have been opened up for patrols, while 32 rangers and 12 wildlife scouts have been trained and equipped. Law enforcement operations are conducted jointly by Angolan, Namibian and Zambian forces. The joint operations have yielded good results: poaching arrests increased from 11 in 2014 to 84 in 2015.
A memorandum of understanding (MoU) towards the establishment of the Malawi-Zambia TFCA was signed on 13 August 2004.

The Nyika-North Luangwa component of the Malawi-Zambia TFCA comprises Malawi’s Nyika National Park, the Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve, Zambia’s North Luangwa National Park, Nyika National Park, Lundazi Forest Reserve, Mitenge Forest Reserve, Mikuti Forest Reserve and the Musalangu Game Management Area. A joint law enforcement project operated by a single unit across international borders to combat poaching was initiated in 2005. The reduction in poaching and the improvement in animal sightings allowed the start of a wildlife restocking programme for Nyika National Park and Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve in 2007. In April 2011, the World Bank’s board of executive directors approved a Global Environmental Facility (GEF) trust fund grant for the more effective cross-border management of biodiversity in the TFCA. In addition, co-financing commitments were secured from the Norwegian embassy in Malawi, Peace Parks Foundation and the governments of Malawi and Zambia.

Thanks to the funding, field activities got off the ground. With sufficient fuel, which had previously been a serious constraint, law enforcement activities could be implemented more systematically. Office furniture, vehicles, equipment and uniforms were also procured, while key project staff members were recruited and staff training got under way.

A joint radio network for Kasungu and Lukusuzi national parks was completed and is fully functional thanks to a US Fish & Wildlife Service sponsorship.

Uniforms and patrolling equipment for the 135 field rangers were also delivered. Maintenance on 60% of tourism and management roads in Nyika National Park and Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve was completed by the Nyika-Vwaza Trust in terms of the MoU with the TFCA. All the entrance gates, staff houses and offices were renovated and new staff houses were constructed.

In 2014, two housing units and an office block at Njalanyankhunda Camp and an operations room at Kaperkezi Camp were completed. The Nyika guesthouse in the Zambian component of the TFCA was upgraded, while a parking lot and a storeroom were constructed at Kazuni in Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve. Three new management roads were opened and the construction of concrete bridges to replace the wooden ones commenced in Vwaza.
A significant event in southern Africa’s TFCA development took place on 7 July 2015, when the presidents of Malawi and Zambia signed a treaty that formally establishes the Malawi-Zambia TFCA. Peace Parks Foundation was represented by its vice-chairman and former president of Mozambique, Mr Joaquim Chissano. The treaty is supported by the TFCA’s integrated management development framework, which was signed by the respective ministers on 5 July 2015. This is an extensive and comprehensive five-year plan that will guide the work of various TFCA structures.
BACKGROUND
In November 2009, South Africa’s National Lottery Distribution Trust Fund donated R4.8 million to support the development of the !Ae!Hai Kalahari Heritage Park in the Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park. The !Ae!Hai Kalahari Heritage Park is managed by a joint management board comprising representatives of the ‡Khomani San and Mier communities and South African National Parks (SANParks). The heritage park aims to maintain the cultural and traditional knowledge of the ‡Khomani San and Mier communities, while improving their opportunities to earn a livelihood. One of the key objectives of the project is to expose Bushman children, youths and adults to the traditional lifestyles of their ancestors. This is done through attendance of a traditional veld school at the Imbewu Camp in the !Ae!Hai Kalahari Heritage Park.

Following the 2002 land settlement agreement reached between the ‡Khomani San and Mier communities and the government of South Africa and SANParks, it was later agreed that, instead of donating more land, SANParks would donate and translocate game to stock the ‡Khomani San’s Erin Game Ranch. The animals were translocated in 2012.

In 2013, Peace Parks Foundation worked with the Helderberg Sunrise Rotary Club to generate donations from more than 50 Rotary clubs in Germany for the !Ae!Hai Kalahari Heritage Park project. The German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) provided matching funding. In 2014, a project-steering committee consisting of ‡Khomani San, Rotary and Peace Parks Foundation representatives was established to oversee the implementation of the project. Representatives from SANParks also attend the committee meetings.

Two ‡Khomani San and one Mier community member obtained a Higher Certificate in Nature Conservation at the Southern African Wildlife College, while one of the students completed the Advanced Certificate in Nature Conservation. Their studies were funded by the National Lottery Distribution Trust Fund. Early in 2014, a workshop was held to identify custodians of traditional culture to ensure its survival and to plan the structure and functioning of the veld school. A veld school curriculum was developed, covering subjects such as plant identification and usage, traditional healing practices, tracking and track interpretation, hunting and weapon making, and language (Nama and N/uu, the last original indigenous South African San languages).
2015 DEVELOPMENTS
In February 2015, the Bushman Council and SANParks reached an agreement about the implementation of the provisions of the 2002 land claims settlement.

On 13 May 2015, the ‡Khomani San’s tented camp on Erin Game Ranch, to the south of Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park, was opened. The tented camp was constructed and furnished thanks to funding from Rotary Deutschland Gemeindienst and BMZ, with Peace Parks Foundation acting as implementing partner. It consists of six safari tents with wooden decks, ablution blocks and a central kitchen. The game ranch has become an important source of income for the communities in the !Ae!Hai Kalahari Heritage Park, thanks to sustainable resource use. Wildlife Ranching South Africa has been instrumental in the success of the project. The organisation provided extensive training of community members at the GhoenasKraal training facility, co-funded by Rotary; donated wildlife and equipment; and closed in the cold-storage area.

During a veld assessment of Erin Game Ranch it was determined that four additional wildlife species could be introduced. In September, SANParks kindly donated and translocated 13 ostrich, 14 eland and five giraffe to the ranch. Previously, 722 animals had been translocated, including blue wildebeest, hartebeest, springbok and gemsbok, thanks to SANParks, Tswalu Game Reserve and a low-interest loan from Jamma International that allowed the community to buy game. Game counts conducted in November indicated the following adult numbers on Erin Game Ranch: 419 gemsbok, 558 springbok, 274 red hartebeest, 183 blue wildebeest, 13 ostrich, 3 camel, 5 giraffe, 48 steenbok and 25 duiker.

Veld school, the initiative to share indigenous knowledge among the ‡Khomani San community members, was held four times in 2015. Two staff members attended a tourism business management course, while four attended a first-aid / health and safety course, organised and funded by SANParks, which will enable the individuals to become registered tourism guides.

The SA College for Tourism’s Tracker Academy did on-site evaluations of 11 ‡Khomani trackers, awarding them certificates to acknowledge their level of skill. Dirk Pienaar, a ‡Khomani student, graduated from the Southern African Wildlife College with a Higher Certificate in Nature Conservation – Conservation Implementation and Leadership. He was also awarded a prize for the Most Outstanding South African Student of the year. He has furthermore been awarded, and has accepted, a scholarship to attend the college for a second year to study for an Advanced Certificate in Nature Conservation – Transfrontier Conservation Management.
BACKGROUND

In 2005, the Mozambican government appointed Peace Parks Foundation to provide assistance with its community development strategy in the Matutuine district. The goals of this strategy were to provide technical and professional training to community members, and to bring about the sustainable economic development of and benefit-sharing by communities living in and around Maputo Special Reserve. This would be done through a consultative and participatory process that would also develop nature-based tourism and conservation enterprises. The foundation subsequently appointed a community-development coordinator to implement the strategy.

In 2011, Ahi Zameni Chemucane, a community association representing 850 people from three rural Mozambican communities, signed a 25-year partnership agreement with the Bell Foundation and received an interest-free loan from African Safari Lodge Foundation to develop a luxury ecotourism lodge in the northern section of Maputo Special Reserve. This was the first time that a Mozambican community had received long-term concession rights to a prime tourism site in a major nature reserve.

In 2013, following a donation by ComON Foundation, the Community Development Facility (CDF) was launched as a joint initiative between the government of Mozambique, ComON Foundation and Peace Parks Foundation. The CDF is intended to serve as a long-term financing mechanism to unlock community enterprise and socioeconomic development opportunities in the Mozambican component of the Usuthu-Tembe-Futi TFCA. This TFCA forms part of the broader Lubombo Transfrontier Conservation and Resource Area.

One of the first projects to be completed was the provision of fresh drinking water to nine communities, comprising 10,362 people and their cattle. Pumps linked to solar panels are used to pump the water. To manage the water-supply project, a water management committee was established for every borehole. In addition, the SA College for Tourism provided hospitality training to 18 Chemucane community members to work at the community’s lodge. The Matchia community, which specialises in growing chillies, harvested 14 tonnes of chillies in 2013 and 2014. Apart from the chillies and other cash crops, food crops are also planted for their own consumption.
2015 DEVELOPMENTS
HOSPITALITY TRAINING
Community liaison forums are playing a positive role by ensuring good communication between reserve management and the communities. The 18 Chemucane community members concluded their training at the SA College for Tourism. The training covered a range of hospitality skills such as housekeeping, table attendance, front-of-house, assistant chef and English literacy. Their practical evaluation took place at a four-star guesthouse, where they prepared food for 12 people and attended tables during the event. Fourteen students are now working in key positions at Anvil Bay, the community’s lodge. On-the-job training will reinforce their skills and the lodge manager is assisting staff with further English language training.

Anvil Bay Lodge employs 31 people, of whom 28 are from three beneficiary communities. The lodge also created training opportunities for various community members, including six carpenters and two tailors, who make tents and other requisites such as linen, uniforms and tablecloths for the lodge.

CHILLI PROJECT
The Matchia community farmers were paid for their chilli harvest. The farmers continued to deliver fresh chillies to Piri-Piri Elefante Mozambique, which uses the chillies to keep elephants away from crops. The plants were meanwhile fertilised to improve fruit formation and weight. The new storage room for the chillies was completed and an additional three hectares of land were cleared to plant more chillies, bringing the total production area for the 2015/2016 season to seven hectares. Irrigation equipment was purchased for the new production area.

The larger tract of land means that 40 farmers will be involved, benefiting 200 people. With technical assistance from the Elephant Pepper Development Trust, farmers were trained to produce 27,000 chilli seedlings. They were also trained on crop rotation, eradicating pests, fertilisation, better ways to retain moisture in the soil, how to manage their money and conserving the environment.

VEGETABLE PROJECT
The Bindzu agricultural project, which benefits the Tchia community, was launched in February 2015. Greenhouses were erected in which community members can produce vegetables, using drip irrigation. Fertiliser, pesticides and seed were procured and community members were trained in better production management skills and rotating vegetable crops throughout the year. The farmers harvested and delivered 2.6 tonnes of green beans to Zimpeto Market in Maputo. The harvest of green beans, cucumbers, carrots and sweet peppers was sold in a variety of markets in Maputo and to large retailers. Training and assistance were provided in packaging the produce for the market and in networking with agricultural service providers and suppliers. The project is providing an income to 30 farmers and food security to 150 people.

CONSERVATION AGRICULTURE PROJECT
The year started with the conservation agriculture officer training 60 farmers, benefiting 300 people. Plots were demarcated for individual farmers, and the delivery of farming equipment marked the beginning of the new approach to crop production, namely sustainable farming, in the Matutuine district. A data sheet was prepared to collect information as a baseline assessment in the first year, recording the sizes of fields and the current production rate, i.e. bags per hectare. Training addressed land-use management and how to maintain productive capacity to attain the important socio-economic goals of improved food security and a better quality of life. The farmers were also trained in the application of organic fertiliser. The land was cleared to prepare the area for planting.

MASTER PLAN
A master plan for the Maputo Special Reserve-Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve-Machangulo complex was developed. It includes the expansion of existing projects and new initiatives such as the reproductive health of people.

SUSTAINABLE FISHING IN MAPUTO BAY
In November 2015, a contract was signed with Centro Terra Viva to research the extent of artisanal fishing in Maputo Bay, thanks to support from Fondation Ensemble. The project was introduced to the Machangulo Community Fishing Association, with a request to identify candidates who could monitor fishing catches. A first introductory meeting was held with community councils to explain the objectives of the project and obtain guidance on its implementation.

MOZBIO PROJECT
Also in November 2015, the consortium of Peace Parks Foundation and the Joaquim Chissano Foundation won the World Bank Mozbio bid as service provider, over the next three years, to support the development of projects to enhance the livelihoods of communities living adjacent to Maputo Special Reserve and Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve. The consortium presented a work plan that will be implemented once the contract with the National Administration of Conservation Areas (ANAC) has been signed.
The Kavango Zambezi (KAZA) TFCA has many distinguishing features of global importance, among them the largest contiguous population of African elephant on the continent, numbering approximately a quarter of a million animals. Of significant benefit to both the local communities and this huge elephant population was the establishment of the Simalaha Community Conservancy in southwestern Zambia, spanning the Kazungula and Sisheke chiefdoms. Simalaha is one of Zambia’s first community conservancies and will be an important area in KAZA TFCA to re-establish wildlife populations and their migration routes. This benefits the community by increasing wildlife numbers, promoting tourism development and enhancing livelihood options. Thanks to Stichting Energo funding, matched by mostly free labour from the community, two staff houses were built in 2011 to accommodate teachers at Mwandi School in an attempt to attract better-quality teachers. A third teacher’s house was built in 2012 and a new borehole drilled to supply water to the three new houses.

In 2012, Peace Parks Foundation received a generous donation from the Swedish Postcode Lottery to develop a wildlife sanctuary in the Simalaha Community Conservancy and improve human rights, including food security, by training community members in better farming methods. Solar panels were also installed at local schools and clinics to provide electricity for lights.
The re-establishment of wildlife on the Simalaha floodplains was initially proposed by the communities. Following extensive consultations, the communities of Senior Chief Inyambo Yeta and Chief Sekute declared that land should be dedicated to wildlife use for tourism development.

In October 2012, the Simalaha Community Conservancy was officially launched by Chief Sekute of the Sekute Chiefdom and Senior Chief Inyambo Yeta of the Sisheke Chiefdom. They also opened the conservancy offices at Mwandi Kuta. The first wildlife translocation to the Simalaha Community Conservancy took place in October 2013.

In 2014, the implementation of conservation agriculture made good progress, thanks to the support of the Swedish Postcode Lottery and Kadans Foundation, with its partners Hitachi Data Systems and Hercuton. Despite a dry spell, the average maize yield per hectare increased from 0.2 tonnes using conventional farming methods to 1.9 tonnes using conservation farming techniques. One family was able to increase their maize yield five times on approximately 90% less land, using conservation farming techniques. Altogether 878 farmers were trained, 450 of whom were also supported with donations of maize and other seeds, cassava cuttings, treadle pumps and manure.

Zebra were returned to the Simalaha floodplains for the first time in decades in September 2014. This followed the translocation of 135 wildebeest and 100 impala in 2013. Thanks to MAVA Fondation pour la Nature, 22 community members were trained as wildlife scouts. They also received uniforms, camping equipment, binoculars and hand-held radios. A new 4x4 pick-up vehicle was procured for use by the conservancy wildlife manager.

2015 DEVELOPMENTS

The conservancy wildlife manager and the community wildlife scouts carried out regular patrols to monitor the wildlife. No incidents of poaching have been recorded since the animals were introduced into the fenced sanctuary in 2013. The wildlife scouts also do fence maintenance work in the field. A wildlife police officer from Zambia Wildlife Authority (ZAWA) was seconded to the project to oversee the work of the scouts.

In August 2015, a group of eight giraffe was offloaded in the wildlife sanctuary during a festive event that was well attended by traditional leaders, senior government officials and community members. The giraffe were joined by 32 puku, 25 red lechwe, 140 impala, 25 waterbuck and 28 zebra. In all, 543 heads of game have been relocated to Simalaha since its inception. The animals have settled in well and are producing young.

Farmer selection and the training of lead farmers by the conservation agriculture coordinator continued in close cooperation with the government agricultural extension workers. Another 150 new farmers are trained in conservation farming each year. The 150 new farmers received maize, sorghum, groundnut, cow pea and millet seed. Farmers with access to surface water were supplied with treadle pumps and produce both winter and summer crops. During the 2015/2016 farming season, the 150 farmers also received extra sorghum seed as a measure against the poor rains received so far. Consultations to explore ways of improving the market value of the key crops grown by the farmers are now under way.

Thanks to support from MAVA Fondation pour la Nature, new equipment was bought for general management and, specifically, to manage roads and fire-breaks. The event to celebrate the arrival of the new tractor, trailer and rotary mower was a colourful one with the attendance of senior government officials and traditional leaders from both the Sekute and Sisheke chiefdoms. The opportunity was used to ceremoniously hand over bicycles to the lead farmers in the conservation agriculture project.
On 4 February 2014, the Dutch Postcode Lottery awarded its Dream Fund to Peace Parks Foundation and WWF Netherlands, to assist these two organisations in their efforts to save southern Africa’s rhino from extinction. The Dream Fund gives charitable organisations an opportunity to realise courageous, innovative new projects. The Swedish Postcode Lottery also donated funding to combat rhino poaching and subsequently a number of foundations and private donors have followed suit.

Because South Africa is home to 79% of Africa’s wild rhino, Peace Parks Foundation has been working closely with the South African government and its conservation management authorities, South African National Parks (SANParks) and Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife, to initiate detailed projects as part of the multifaceted Rhino Protection Programme.

A historic agreement between the government of Mozambique, the Joaquim Chissano Foundation and Peace Parks Foundation was signed on 29 October 2014. The aim of this agreement is to strengthen Mozambique’s efforts to combat wildlife crime by supporting the development of dedicated anti-poaching operations in and around Limpopo National Park, an integral component of the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park and Conservation Area. An essential element of the project entails supporting the judicial system in Mozambique to effectively implement the new Conservation Areas Act that will bring about much stiffer penalties for anyone involved in illicit wildlife-product trafficking.
2015 DEVELOPMENTS
The Rhino Protection Programme focuses on developing and implementing practical, well-considered methods to counteract wildlife-crime syndicates. This entails providing more protected-area support; stopping the trade in rhino horn through the harmonisation of policies, legislation and counter-trafficking activities; and reducing the demand through campaigns that aim to raise awareness and change behaviour.

RHINO-HORN ASSET MANAGEMENT
Investigations into the possible chemical alteration of rhino horn concluded that it was not a viable option to do so. Instead, the focus will now be on other potential devaluation options, i.e. the irradiation of rhino horn and rapid-response and tracking solutions. During the year, four rapid-response and tracking pilot projects were initiated with partner organisations. In September 2015, the first test group of rhino in reserves managed by Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife was fitted with sensors. The relevant reserves were equipped with tracking systems so that staff could better monitor the daily movement of rhino throughout these areas.

PRIORITY SUPPORT IN PROTECTED AREAS: SECURITY AND PROTECTION
Various initiatives were launched to provide front-line staff with the services, infrastructure, equipment and training they need to protect rhino, safeguard themselves and execute counter-poaching operations.

KRUGER NATIONAL PARK
In partnership with the Southern African Wildlife College, the counter-poaching skills of more than 300 field rangers and law enforcement staff were advanced. The rangers were also provided with advanced night-vision equipment, while field-patrol units were provided with all-terrain vehicles. Accommodation facilities were meanwhile erected to provide housing to security and dog-unit staff. To reduce poaching risks and stimulate increased rhino birth rates, rhino fitted with tracking devices were translocated from high-density or high-risk poaching areas to low-density areas.

EZEMVELO KZN WILDLIFE
In collaboration with the South African Police Services and local authorities, detectives and prosecutors were trained in wildlife crime-scene management and processing, while key field staff from Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife reserves attended micro-tracking and counter-insurgency tracking courses. Management and law enforcement staff in all rhino reserves were equipped with new digital two-way radios that allow for secure communication with a much-improved reach. Gate access control is being improved, while guard observation towers are being placed at strategic positions.

LIMPOPO NATIONAL PARK
The Limpopo National Park was provided with a Savannah S Light Sport aircraft, which will augment aerial counter-poaching and wildlife-monitoring activities. This followed the installation of an advanced digital communication system, which also enables cross-border communication with Kruger National Park. The Mozambique Environmental Police and park field rangers were given equipment to enhance their patrol capacity. The rangers also received computers, printers, appliances and furniture for their new living quarters and offices. More than 80 counter-poaching staff received guard and field-ranger training, in association with the Southern African Wildlife College. Park roads and access control were improved, while the base camps were upgraded.
**RHINO DNA DATABASE**

The collection and management of rhino DNA samples – specifically to trace and prosecute criminals – is an essential service provided by the Veterinary Genetics Laboratory at the Department of Veterinary Sciences of the University of Pretoria, which maintains the national rhino DNA database (RhODIS). The Rhino Protection Programme provided funding to support the development of the eRhODIS application, which is intended to simplify the collection of DNA data from the field for real-time input into RhODIS. The programme also provided funding to train veterinarians, investigation officers and members of the South African Police Force in the use of the application and device. Thanks to the Rhino Protection Programme’s support, a backlog of 2,000 DNA samples was cleared.

**COUNTER-TRAFFICKING, WILDLIFE-CRIME INVESTIGATIONS AND JUDICIARY SUPPORT**

Support was provided to the Mozambican government to build cases against perpetrators of wildlife crime in Mozambique. The Wildlife Justice Commission, an independent commission that collects evidence, prepares case evidence, and coordinates political lobbying and public pressure to stop wildlife crime, was officially launched in The Hague, Netherlands, in October 2015. This was made possible by WWF Netherlands, the co-recipient of the Dutch Postcode Lottery’s Dream Fund.

**TECHNOLOGY**

Peace Parks Foundation, SANParks and the South African Council for Scientific Research (CSIR) are working together to research and test an innovative and customised radar surveillance and detection system. Various unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) projects were also tested. Currently a UAV team is deployed in Kruger National Park, while a further UAV team is supporting Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife operations. The CSIR provided an independent analysis of UAV technology.

**COMMUNICATIONS AND ADVOCACY**

Peace Parks Foundation, Wilderness Foundation Africa and Thanh Bui, a popular Vietnamese musician, launched a demand-reduction initiative whereby 15,000 Vietnamese youth from 12 international schools in Hanoi were introduced to the crisis of rhino poaching and invited to enter the Wild Rhino Competition. Selected as the winners from more than 1,500 entries, 22 young people from Vietnam won a trip to South Africa for their first ever rhino experience, and to learn about conservation and species protection. This was followed by a workshop where the students worked on proposals of how they would counter the demand in their own country.

TRAFFIC, the wildlife-trade monitoring network, has developed a demand-reduction campaign directed at the wealthy upper-class consumer group in Vietnam. In 2015, TRAFFIC, WWF Netherlands and Peace Parks Foundation concluded an agreement for an extensive communication campaign over a wide range of media. The Chi campaign aims to reduce the demand for rhino horn in the Vietnamese business community, which consumes 90% of all poached rhino horn to demonstrate success and social status.

**VETERINARY SUPPORT AND RHINO ORPHAN CARE**

The capacity of the Kruger National Park and Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife veterinary teams to treat the rhino that survive the brutal attacks by poachers, was augmented. This enabled veterinary staff to process crime scenes to collect evidence for forensic analysis and veterinary research. New capacity and facilities were also put in place to rescue, care for, rehabilitate and release the ever-increasing number of rhino orphans from these areas. In 2015, 30 orphans were taken into care. The orphans hold the destiny of their species in their DNA and form a vital part of the strategies to manage and protect rhino populations.
Peace Parks Foundation joined forces with Panthera, a global wild-cat conservation organisation, in a new partnership to protect and revive southern Africa’s leopard populations. Supported by Cartier, Peace Parks Foundation and Panthera are working through Panthera’s Furs for Life Project to conserve the world’s most persecuted big cat – the leopard. In southern Africa, leopard skins are coveted by members of the Nazareth Baptist ‘Shembe’ Church, who wear the skins during religious celebrations and ceremonies. To reduce the hunting of leopards and the high demand for leopard skins among the Shembe community, Panthera collaborated with digital designers and clothing companies to create a high-quality, durable and realistic fabric cape, known as an amambatha.

Respecting the cultural traditions of the Shembe, Panthera and Peace Parks Foundation are collaborating with Shembe church leaders to encourage their members to use manufactured leopard-print fabric capes at religious ceremonies instead of real leopard skins. Cartier’s generous contribution has allowed a significant expansion of the project – the goal is to deliver 18 000 capes by the end of 2017. Says Lizwi Ncwane, an elder and legal adviser of the Nazareth Baptist ‘Shembe’ Church: ‘As a leader of the Shembe community, I have seen first-hand how receptive my community is to using these fabric capes. Not only do they look and feel like real leopard skins, they also last longer. We’re grateful that Panthera has worked with us to find a solution that interweaves the conservation of leopards with the customs of the Shembe.’

Other initiatives that were supported include increased enforcement of the laws that regulate the possession of and trade in leopard skins in southern Africa; training and equipping local wildlife rangers to conduct leopard-population surveys at key sites in South Africa, Mozambique and Swaziland; and establishing a conservation education programme among Shembe communities in northern KwaZulu-Natal.

2015 DEVELOPMENTS
During 2015, 5 486 fabric capes were distributed among Shembe followers, taking the total number donated since the onset of the project to 10 647. The number of dancers wearing fabric capes, opposed to skin, increased from 11% in January to an average of 45% by December. A Shembe educational film, in Zulu and in English, was completed and will be part of an educational outreach at major gatherings, where the fabric capes are distributed. A total of 650 leopard DNA samples were collected from across southern Africa for a genetic study on the illegal leopard-skin trade. Nine camera-trap surveys were also completed, including the first assessment of the status of the leopard population in Swaziland. Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, an important Zulu tribal leader, has publicly endorsed the project.
Development partners Mpumalanga Tourism and Parks Agency, the University of Pretoria (UP) and Peace Parks Foundation reopened the refurbished Hans Hoheisen Wildlife Research Station on the western border of Kruger National Park in August 2010. This wildlife research station provides a dedicated platform for local and international researchers to conduct research on animal diseases and related problems at the interface between people, livestock and wildlife.

The Hans Hoheisen Wildlife Research Station was refurbished and upgraded thanks to an investment by the Hans Hoheisen Charitable Trust, Fondation Hoffmann, Alexander Forbes, the Turner Foundation and Peace Parks Foundation.

Peace Parks Foundation, with support from the Turner Foundation, made a donation to prioritise research on veterinary problems in TFCAs. Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) was selected as the research topic to assess FMD vaccine efficacy under different vaccination regimes and improve current diagnostic techniques.

In 2014, the environmental impact study for the development of the Hans Hoheisen Wildlife Research Station was completed and permission was obtained to develop the bio- and chemical-waste disposal extensions. A Section 20 approval was also obtained from the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries to be able to conduct and process biological specimens in the laboratories.
2015 DEVELOPMENTS

A number of research projects were conducted during the year. One involved collecting rodents from nearby nature reserves, communal croplands and houses in the communities adjacent to the reserves. The study compared the makeup of the rodent populations at the different sites and collected biological samples to look at diseases carried by the animals that may pose a risk to other animals and humans.

Another exciting project was to help a local reserve conduct its census of carnivores. The study comprises biological sampling (blood, internal and external parasites, faeces and hair) as well as morphometric sampling (measuring the length and weight of a variety of parts of the body). The animals were also microchipped and photographed for identification, and vaccinated against the rabies virus, which is a threat to carnivores in the area. This valuable research will give insight into the health and population dynamics of carnivores in the reserve.

The Hans Hoheisen Wildlife Research Station had a productive year. A grant from the Hans Hoheisen Charitable Trust – managed by Nedbank Private Wealth – funded the servicing and calibration of important laboratory equipment, including centrifuges, microscopes, weights, autoclaves, and biohazard and laminar flow cabinets. The correct functioning of this equipment is vital to maintaining the accreditation status of the laboratories at the research station and ensuring that research results are accurate. The laboratories are crucial to conducting veterinary, ecological and other research on the difficulties faced by TFCAs, and gaining insight into and finding solutions to problems.

Later in the year, a Wildlife Poison workshop was held to teach delegates how to handle animals, both alive and dead, that had been poisoned. A Biodiversity Monitoring workshop, presented by the University of Cape Town’s Animal and Demography Unit, taught delegates how to monitor a variety of species.

The research station is challenged by high electricity costs, so the viability of alternative energy solutions, such as solar power, is being investigated.

A Zoonotic Research Prioritisation workshop on Peri-Urban Human–Animal–Environment Interface was conducted by the Belgium Institute in collaboration with the India Research Initiative and the University of Pretoria. Zoonoses refers to diseases that can move between animals and people. The workshop trained selected researchers to study the zoonotic research priorities for the next five years for a number of countries in Africa, Asia and South America.
**BACKGROUND**

The SA College for Tourism in Graaff-Reinet in the Eastern Cape was founded in 2001 by the late Dr Anton Rupert, then chairman of Peace Parks Foundation. Every year, the college accepts 90 economically marginalised young women from rural areas adjacent to transfrontier conservation areas (TFCAs) for a year-long training course that focuses on developing hospitality service skills combined with life skills. Upon completion of their training, graduates are placed at small and medium-sized hospitality establishments, either in internships to gain hands-on experience or in learnerships to obtain further qualifications. Thus equipped, graduates are encouraged to return home and find employment in the tourism infrastructure supported by TFCAs.

Agreements were reached with a number of hospitality establishments such as South African National Parks (SANParks), private game reserves and game lodges, to enable graduates not permanently employed to work as paid interns.

In 2012, a memorandum of understanding (MoU) between Peace Parks Foundation and the SA College for Tourism was developed. The MoU formalised the relationship between the two institutions over a wide range of college management spheres, notably internal auditing services, fundraising assistance and public relations.

In 2012, the college won both the BHP Billiton Achiever Award and the Mail&Guardian Investing in the Future Education Award. The Reinet Foundation donated significant funding in 2014 to set up an endowment fund for the college. Proceeds of the fund may be used to cover the operational costs of the college.

The Drostdy Hotel in Graaff-Reinet, donated to the college by the Rupert family, reopened its doors on 27 November 2014, following extensive renovations to the property. The hotel annually offers internships and learnerships to hospitality graduates and serves as an operational training area for the college students. Hotel profits are ploughed back into the training of hospitality students at the college.

The college also has a Tracker Academy, training students in the age-old indigenous knowledge and skill of tracking animals in the wild. Since 2010, the Tracker Academy has been training 16 trackers every year.

The Culture, Art, Tourism, Hospitality and Sport Sector Education and Training Authority of South Africa (CATHSSETA), which in 2011 accredited the Tracker Academy as a skills development training provider, extended its accreditation to include the academy’s Lead Tracker training programme with the South African Qualifications Authority (SAQA). The Tracker Academy thus became the only training provider in the country offering two fully accredited tracker-training courses, placing it at the forefront of tracker training. The Field Guides Association of Southern Africa is continuing its endorsement of the Tracker Academy Tracker Level 1–4 certificates.

The SA College for Tourism in Graaff-Reinet is a training facility for young women from rural areas adjacent to transfrontier conservation areas (TFCAs) in South Africa. Established in 2001 by the late Dr Anton Rupert, the college accepts 90 economically marginalised young women each year, offering a year-long training course that focuses on developing hospitality service skills combined with life skills. Upon completion, graduates are placed at small and medium-sized hospitality establishments, either in internships to gain hands-on experience or in learnerships to obtain further qualifications. The college has agreements with several hospitality establishments, such as South African National Parks (SANParks), private game reserves, and game lodges, to enable graduates not permanently employed to work as paid interns. In 2012, the SA College for Tourism entered into a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with Peace Parks Foundation, formalizing the relationship between the two institutions over a range of college management spheres. The college has received significant funding from the Reinet Foundation in 2014 to set up an endowment fund, which can be used to cover the operational costs of the college. The Drostdy Hotel, donated to the college by the Rupert family, was reopened on 27 November 2014 following extensive renovations and offers internships and learn-erships to hospitality graduates. The Tracker Academy, which trains students in the age-old indigenous knowledge and skill of tracking animals in the wild, has been training 16 trackers every year since 2010. The Tracker Academy was accredited by the Culture, Art, Tourism, Hospitality and Sport Sector Education and Training Authority of South Africa (CATHSSETA) and the South African Qualifications Authority (SAQA) in 2011, and its Lead Tracker training programme was extended in 2011. The Field Guides Association of Southern Africa continues to endorse the Tracker Academy’s Tracker Level 1–4 certificates.
2015 DEVELOPMENTS

The Drostdy Hotel won two awards within six months of reopening its doors. On 20 May 2015, the hotel scooped the overall Heritage Award at the South African Property Owners Association’s annual Innovative Excellence in Property Development Awards function. During the same month, the hotel also became a proud first-time recipient of TripAdvisor’s Certificate of Excellence.

On 22 May, the class of 2015 participated in their own Master Chef-style cooking competition, aptly named ‘Fab Chef’ and sponsored by Remgro. Nine teams, consisting of two students each, received a mystery basket containing seven food items with which they could create a dish of choice. Participants were allowed 10 minutes to plan and discuss their dish and collect additional ingredients. The students turned out to be amazingly adept after only six months at the college. All nine teams completed their dishes within the allotted 60 minutes’ cooking and plating time. The students were enthusiastic participants and thoroughly enjoyed the competition.

In November, the European Union became the college’s largest donor when it announced that it would support the college until May 2018. The Embassy of Finland to South Africa, Rupert Nature Foundation, Irene Staehelin, Koos and Rona Rupert Education Trust, Remgro and the Anglo American Chairman’s Fund all continued their significant support of the college.

On 20 November, the SA College for Tourism ended its 15th year on a high note when it celebrated the graduation of 89 young women and 16 young men from rural southern Africa who had attained national certificates in hospitality services and in tracking animals in the wild, respectively. This brought to an end a successful training year during which the hospitality training division achieved its highest year-end exam results ever and, like the Tracker Academy, yet another 100% pass rate.

The 19 Drostdy Hotel learnership participants, all students from the class of 2014, graduated at a function at the hotel on 15 January 2015. They have all been placed successfully with hospitality establishments. Of the 89 women who graduated in November 2014, 95% are now working in the hospitality industry.

All but one of the first tracker trainee intake of 2014, who graduated in November 2014, are permanently employed in the conservation industry. The exception has embarked on further training with the Field Guides Association of Southern Africa. Of the eight graduates who completed their tracker training at Londolozi Game Reserve at the end of June 2015, seven have found employment at various game reserves. The last of the group was recruited by a research team in Namibia, working with honey badgers. Of the 74 students trained since 2010, 68 are in full-time employment, which translates to a rate of 92%. Of the group of 11 students who completed their training in November 2015, five have already found permanent employment.

Graduation day was preceded by a dinner for graduation guests at the Drostdy Hotel. The guests were addressed by His Excellency Mr Marcus Cornaro, Head of Mission of the European Delegation to South Africa. Guests were welcomed to the graduation ceremony by Mrs Gaynor Rupert, chairperson of the college. Congratulating the college team on achieving this milestone, Mrs Rupert paid tribute to the donors, supporters and friends of the college and thanked them for making it possible for the college to go from strength to strength, year after year.

Sincere thanks go to the donors who support the college: Anglo American Chairman’s Fund; CATHSSETA; Dr Edwin de la Harpe Hertzog; DHK Architects; Dutch Postcode Lottery; Embassy of Finland; Empowers Africa; European Union; Stephen Falcke; Mr Pat M Goss; Itumeleng Community Trust; Jagersfontein Developments; Legacy Trust; Leinberger Family; Lloyds Travel of Sandton; Londolozi Game Reserve; Marsh Africa; Werner Myburgh; National Lotteries Commission; Barbara Pudel; Old Mutual Foundation; Rand Merchant Bank; Remgro; Dr Harold Riley; Rupert Nature Foundation; Koos and Rona Rupert Education Trust; Hansjürg and Francesca Saager; Samara Private Game Reserve; Shoprite Checkers; The Smythe Family; Irene Staehelin; The Thornybush Collection; Glenn van Heerden; Richard and Lyell van Rensburg; and the Van Zyl Family.
The Southern African Wildlife College, situated 10 km west of the
Open Gate of Kruger National Park, opened its doors in 1997. It is
proudly supported by WWF South Africa and Peace Parks
Foundation, who share the vision of building the capacity of staff
in wildlife areas. The programmes presented at the college cover
the full spectrum of skills needed to sustain and rehabilitate wild-
life areas. The foundation has been sponsoring student bursaries
since 1997 and, in 2004, took over from WWF South Africa the
responsibility of covering any operational shortfalls.

Following the development of a new business plan in 2010, the
college expanded its relevance and reach and created opportu-

nities to ensure its financial sustainability. It has also developed
and diversified its training products to cover a broad spectrum of
esential skills needed in the conservation sphere. The college
now presents courses that will not only develop and open up
career opportunities for conservation personnel but will also
help to transform the biodiversity economy of the region and

open up southern Africa’s existing protected area network and transfrontier
conservation areas (TFCAs).

Following its registration as a Private Further Education and Training (FET)
college, the college achieved accreditation as a Private Higher Education
and Training (HET) institution. In 2013, the college also entered into a new
agreement with Peace Parks Foundation, by which the foundation contri-
butes to the annual costs of the college’s flagship training courses, the
Higher Certificate in Nature Conservation – Conservation Implementation
and Leadership, and the Advanced Certificate in Nature Conservation –
Transfrontier Conservation Management. The foundation also assists with
fundraising for conservation projects and serves as a business partner for
training initiatives in the TFCAs.

During 2014, the college developed its 2015–2019 business plan, which
follows on from its strategy to diversify its training products, establish strategic
long-term relationships within the conservation sector and take advantage
of business opportunities in the skills development field. In June, the college
won the prestigious Mail & Guardian Greening the Future Award in the newly
established category ‘Skills for Sustainability’. The college was
also a runner-up in the 2014 Rhino Conservation Awards in the
category ‘Best Awareness, Education and Fundraising’ for rhino
protection and conservation.

2015 DEVELOPMENTS
The year 2015 has been the most successful one in the history of
the college. Its income target was surpassed and 2,000 students
were trained across different conservation disciplines.

A finance agreement between the Southern African Development
Community (SADC), KfW and the college is enabling the expan-
sion of the college’s current facilities, funded by the German
Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
(BMZ) through KfW. In anticipation of this, Peace Parks Founda-
tion signed a pre-financing agreement with the college to finance
staff housing, infrastructure, a new biomass aerobic system, a
sewerage treatment plant and a fully operational field-ranger
training camp.
As the college was appointed as the project manager and main contractor, it engaged with 11 villages under Chief Mnisi to assist with the expansion project. To fairly appoint subcontractors representing all the communities, a community committee was elected by the community members. Criteria were set to qualify for an opportunity to serve as a subcontractor and these were distributed to the communities. The community committee selected 15 contractors from the 64 applications received to do the construction work, thereby employing 154 skilled and semi-skilled labourers. Some inexperienced contractors were given a chance and received on-the-job training. They were also enrolled in a business management programme at the college and received a reference letter from the college to help them procure other contracts. In all, seven houses were completed, as were the ranger camp offices, kitchen, ablution facilities, and tented accommodation for students and instructors. The ranger camp can accommodate 200 students and seven instructors.

The college’s flagship protected area management programmes were designed to help achieve long-lasting conservation results across the region. These programmes provide training that offers practical knowledge and skills while cultivating the appropriate attitude to conservation. In order to confirm that the courses are still practical knowledge and skills while cultivating the appropriate attitude to conservation. In order to confirm that the courses are still valued, relevant and achieving results for the individuals, wildlife areas and employing organisations, qualitative and quantitative information is gathered annually during workplace site visits. Visiting the workplace of alumni and current students allows the college to witness and assess first-hand the role the college has played in their professional careers and lives. It also enables the college to determine the value of the students to their parks and employers. These surveys are an important part of the quality-management process to ensure a better product for current and future students. This marked the 18th year that the college has been offering the college’s Higher and Advanced Certificate in Nature Conservation product for current and future students.

The collaboration will provide significant funding to help train wildlife area managers and field rangers who can protect the world’s most endangered species, while also providing support to the community-based natural resource management programme. In addition, the development of field and training in the use of the Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) will be funded, with the emphasis on capacity building and best practice. This will ensure credible and transparent monitoring to determine the effectiveness of various wildlife area management practices, in particular anti-poaching efforts.

In 2015, the college continued to play a vital role in countering wildlife crime in the region by training field rangers at various levels and conducting aerial patrols through its Wildlife Guardian Programme. The college also worked closely with government and private reserves on the western border of Kruger National Park to assist with the monitoring of rhino populations and the tracking of poached animals.

As part of the Rhino Protection Programme, the college was integral to training that took place in the Kruger and Limpopo national parks throughout the year, while extensive training is on the cards in Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife reserves, including those owned by communities, in 2016. The training of patrol leaders for Kruger National Park was developed and expanded to include several special operations not previously covered. Buy-in from Kruger National Park and the operational sector allowed college staff to do a lot more hands-on training and development of the current patrol leaders deployed in the park. The inclusion of ground-to-air training, using helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft, also increased the capabilities of the field rangers. Night-vision equipment improved the operational capabilities of the rangers and increased their confidence to conduct night patrols. Kruger National Park specialists added value to the process, integrating their operational experience in the training.

Musketry training was conducted by a college trainer who travelled from section to section in the park and conducted the training for each field-ranger group stationed there. The programme has proven to be invaluable for field and section rangers alike. The adaptability of the college’s African Field Ranger Training Services Division allowed for the best possible training of the rangers in the field.
Peace Parks Foundation offers the opportunity to invest in a brighter future for Africa and in sustainable conservation solutions with global relevance. Individuals can become a Peace Parks Club member by donating $5,000, or corporations can join by donating $50,000 every 10 years.

**Peace Parks Club**

Eight new individual members joined the Peace Parks Club in 2015: Mr. Hans A. Bachmann, Mrs. Lorraine Coetzee, Mr. George L. Ohrstrom II, Mr. Frank Clifford Meaker, Mr. Paul Oliver Sauer Meaker, Miss Paula Cato Meaker, Mr. Paul Oliver Sauer Meaker, Miss Paula Cato Meaker, Mr. Timothy Nash and Mr. Stephan L. Sager. Messrs. Patrick Goss and Richard Goss renewed their 10-year membership. Four club members made further donations, namely Mr. Antoine Friling, WL Hancock Gifts Trust, The Timothy Hancock Charitable Trust and Mr. Andreas Michael la Roche.

Peace Parks Club members enjoy the opportunity to participate in exclusive experiences conducted in the TFCAs. Some club members participated in the translocation of zebra to Maputo Special Reserve, while others witnessed the translocation of giraffe to Simalaha Community Conservancy. Later in the year, club members visited the community projects of the Maputo Special Reserve as well as the nesting sites of leatherback and loggerhead turtles in Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve.

Peace Parks Foundation’s chairman, Mr. Johann Rupert, hosted a cocktail function at the picturesque L’Ormarins wine estate near Franschhoek for friends and supporters of the foundation. He shared with them the progress that was made during the course of the year and General (Ret) Johan Jooste provided the keynote address.

**Legacy Society**

The Legacy Society gives supporters the opportunity to include Peace Parks Foundation in their Will as a beneficiary of their estate. A living legacy can also be established to make annual contributions to the foundation’s operational expenses or to a specified project or programme. Legacy Society chairman, Mr. Hansjürg Saager, and his wife, Mrs. Francesca Saager, hosted a luncheon at Eikendal wine estate near Somerset West to provide feedback on the foundation’s activities to existing and potential members.

In order to optimise the foundation’s fundraising potential, structures that allow donations to be made in a tax-efficient manner exist in Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, the USA and the UK. In 2015, Dr. Jamie McCallum was appointed as director of Peace Parks Foundation UK, while Dr. Isabel Gerstenberg-Helldorff now represents the foundation in Germany.
Peace Parks Foundation deeply appreciates the many dedicated people worldwide who support its work – as friends, patrons, directors, advisers and employees. With the support of international public funders and financial institutions, listed companies, family foundations and individuals, Peace Parks Foundation is able to pursue its vision of linking ecosystems across international borders, thereby supporting sustainable economic development, the conservation of biodiversity and regional peace and stability.

The process of TFCA development is still strongly supported by KfW and the World Bank, with Peace Parks Foundation, as the implementing agent, taking responsibility for project and financial management.

Club 21 comprises individuals, families and companies who have donated $1 million or more to the foundation’s work. In addition to the Dutch and Swedish Postcode Lotteries, which continue to provide significant support, the foundation remains profoundly grateful for the ongoing support of Club 21 members Cartier, COmON Foundation, Esri, Exxaro, Mr Neville and Mrs Pamela Isdell, MAVA Fondation pour la Nature, Remgro, The Rufford Foundation, Rupert Family Foundations and the Turner Foundation.

Peace Parks Foundation would like to acknowledge the support of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and Rotary International in respect of the !Ae!Hai Kalahari Heritage Park in the Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park; USAID for the development of an integrated livelihoods diversification strategy for Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park and Conservation Area; Fondation Prince Albert II de Monaco, the Turing Foundation and Fondation Ensemble for marine conservation work; the COmON Foundation for the Community Development Facility in the Lubombo Transfrontier Conservation and Resource Area; the Swedish Postcode Lottery, MAVA Fondation pour la Nature, Kadans Foundation and COmON Foundation for the Simalaha Community Conservancy; and Mr Neville and Mrs Pamela Isdell for their support of Sioma Ngwezi National Park in the Kavango Zambezi (KAZA) TFCA.

A Sustainable, Environmental and Safe Tourism in Protected Areas (SENSA) application was piloted in Kgalagadi, thanks to support received from Siel Voyages and the Luxembourg Institute of Science and Technology.

Cartier International enabled the Furs for Life Project to lead the way in leopard conservation. Thanks to the generous support of Mr Neville and Mrs Pamela Isdell, The Lindbergh Foundation, The Rufford Foundation and TRAFFIC, the Rhino Protection Programme can continue the work begun with the Dutch and Swedish Postcode Lotteries’ donations. In addition, Mr Hansjürg Saager and Mrs Katharina Büttiker’s Animal Trust hosted a very successful Save the Rhino event in Zurich during the foundation’s annual fund development trip to Europe.

Kadans Foundation, Stonehage Fleming and Markus Freiherr and Isabel Freifrau von Jenisch also generously hosted fundraising events on behalf of the foundation in Haaren, London and Frankfurt respectively. Led by Peace Parks Foundation board members, Senior Chief Inyambo Yeta and vice-chairman Mr Joaquim Chissano, the delegation held 40 meetings in seven countries, sharing progress made as well as future needs with existing and potential supporters.

Thank you to all the donors who so generously supported the two training colleges, the SA College for Tourism – including the Tracker Academy – and the Southern African Wildlife College (listed on pages 39 and 41 respectively).

‘Our story has had many protagonists, sharing generously of their patronage, their wisdom and their skill to bring vigour to the peace parks dream. How the story continues is now up to you, and me, and Africa.’

– Johann Rupert, Chairman: Peace Parks Foundation
MORE THAN €35 MILLION THUS FAR!
As an annual beneficiary of the Dutch Postcode Lottery, Peace Parks Foundation became the fortunate recipient of €1.35 million on 26 January 2016. The Dutch Postcode Lottery has been a loyal supporter of the work of Peace Parks Foundation for over 14 years. In 2014, Peace Parks Foundation and WWF Netherlands received the ground-breaking support of €14.4 million from the Dutch Postcode Lottery’s Dream Fund for their Rhino Protection Programme, to save African rhino from extinction. The Dream Fund gives charitable organisations an opportunity to play a role in courageous and ground-breaking new projects. Thus far, Peace Parks Foundation has received over €35 million from the Dutch Postcode Lottery, which has translated into the significant and wide-ranging development of transfrontier conservation projects and the Rhino Protection Programme. Peace Parks Foundation thanks the Dutch Postcode Lottery and the lottery players for their very generous and continued support of its work.

SEK72 MILLION ALREADY RECEIVED!
Peace Parks Foundation Sweden, as a beneficiary of the Swedish Postcode Lottery, was the privileged recipient of SEK8 million on 14 March 2016. In 2014, Peace Parks Foundation received an additional SEK9 million to combat rhino poaching. This year the non-profit sector received SEK1.08 billion from the Swedish Postcode Lottery. Since 2010, Peace Parks Foundation has received SEK72 million (€7.7 million) from the Lottery. Thank you very much to the Swedish Postcode Lottery and the lottery players for this substantial contribution and their continued support of the foundation’s work.

NOVAMEDIA
The Dutch and Swedish Postcode Lotteries are part of Novamedia, the world’s third largest private charity donor. Since the start of the Dutch Postcode Lottery in 1989, Novamedia’s charity lotteries have donated €6.6 billion to 318 charities for people, nature, culture, and health and welfare. To learn more about Novamedia charity lotteries, go to www.novamedia.com.
SPONSORS
Adyen Client Management
Cartier International
COMON Foundation
Mr John Craig
Dutch Postcode Lottery
Exxaro Chairman’s Fund
Fondation Ensemble
Fondation Prince Albert II de Monaco
German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
Hans Hoheisen Charitable Trust (managed by Nedbank Private Wealth)
Helderberg Sunrise Rotary Club
Mr Neville and Mrs Pamela Isdell
Kadans Foundation
The Lindbergh Foundation
Luxembourg Institute of Science and Technology
MAVA Fondation pour la Nature
Rotary Deutschland Gemeindienst
Siel Voyages/SENSA Consortium
Swedish Postcode Lottery
The Rufford Foundation
TRAFFIC
Turing Foundation
Turner Foundation
USAID (Resilience in the Limpopo River Basin)
WWF Zambia

CAPITAL FUND
Exxaro Chairman’s Fund
Remgro Management Services Ltd

GENERAL DONATIONS
Alfred Baer-Brunschwig
Brigitta Blangey
Dee Burnett
Meta Cvikl
Dioraphte Foundation
Christa Dreyfus
Jean-Pierre Dreyfus
ExxonMobil Foundation
The Haggie Charitable Trust
Hans-Jacob Heitz
Dr Harald Jung and Dr Mariam Jung
Tessa Keers
James LaMotta
Lukas Lütjens
MAVA Fondation pour la Nature
Franziska Ostermeier
Philip Perry
Remgro
Save the Rhino donors
Dr Hans Schiller
Mr Ernst Schneider
Jürg Steinacher
Albert Zaayman

PEACE PARKS CLUB
Hans A Bachmann
Lorraine Coetzee
Antoine Friling
Pat M Goss
Richard A Goss
The Timothy Hancock Charitable Trust
WL Hancock Gifts Trust
Janine Iannarelli
Andreas Michael la Roche
Frank C Meaker
Paul Meaker
Paula C Meaker
Timothy Nash
George L Ohrstrom II
Stephan L Sager

DONATIONS IN KIND
Adept Internet
Africa Imagery
African Renaissance Productions
Animal Trust
Avanti Communications Group
AVIS
Mrs Katharine Büttiker
Øyvind Christensen and Guro Farstad
CODEX dds
Roger and Pat de la Harpe Photography
Dutch Postcode Lottery
Esi
Exemvelo KZN Wildlife
Fondation Prince Albert II de Monaco
Norton Rose Fulbright
Hewlett Packard
Internet Solutions
Kadans Foundation
Marais Muller Yekiso Attorneys at Law
Vanessa Marinos Publications
Wijnand and Harryet Pon
Remgro
Richemont
Rupert Family
Mr Hansjürg and Mrs Francesca Saager
South African National Parks
Stonehage Fleming
Swedish Postcode Lottery
Tracks4Africa
UAV and Drone Solutions
Heinrich van den Berg – HPH Publishing
Koos van der Lende Photography
Michael Vrijen Photography
Markus Freiherr and Isabel Freifrau von Jenisch
Ernst von Weyhausen
Tony Weaver
White Pearl Resorts
Wilderness Safaris
Club 21

ABOVE $40 MILLION
Dutch Postcode Lottery

$5 MILLION TO $10 MILLION
Swedish Postcode Lottery

$2 MILLION TO $5 MILLION
COmON Foundation
Remgro
Richemont
Rupert Family Foundations / Reinet Foundation
Vodafone Group Foundation
WWF Netherlands

$1 MILLION TO $2 MILLION
HRH Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands 11 December 2004
Absa Bank
Cartier
Chrysler Corporation Fund
Daimler
De Beers
Deutsche Bank
The Edmond de Rothschild Foundations
Esri
Exxaro
Mr Paul Fentener van Vlissingen 121 August 2006
Donald Gordon Foundation
Fondation Hoffmann
Dr HL Hoffmann
Mr Neville and Mrs Pamela Isdell
MAVA Fondation pour la Nature
Philips
The Rufford Foundation
Ms Pierrette Schlettwein
Swedish Postcode Foundation
Turner Foundation
Total
Peace Parks Club

ABOVE $100 000

AustraliA BHP Billiton SOUTH AFRICA Absa Bank; Anglo American Corporation of SA; Distell; FirstRand; Hans Hoheisen Charitable Trust; Nampak; Nedbank; Taeuber Management Trust; Sanlam; South African Airways; The Van Zyl Family (Boetie, Caroline, Johan and Laura) SWITZERLAND AWP Holding AG; Mr Hansjürg and Mrs Francesco Saager UNITED KINGDOM Sir Richard Branson and Virgin Unite; Mr Louis A Nielsen

$50 000 to $99 999

Austria Swarovski Optik KG ITALY Montegrappa 1912 MOZAMBIQUE Banco Internacional de Moçambique THE NETHERLANDS E-On Benelux BV; NH Hoteles; World Trade Center Amsterdam SOUTHERN AFRICA Abercrombie & Kent; The Ackerman Family; Alexander Forbes; Boë Charitable Trust; De Beers Consolidated Mines; Eskom; Iscor; Rand Water; Sabi Sabi Private Game Reserve; SA Breweries; The Standard Bank of South Africa; Vodacom Group; SWITZERLAND Vendôme Luxury Group; Volkart Foundation UNITED STATES OF AMERICA Ms MO Bryant; Tudor Investment Corporation

$10 000 to $49 999

BELGIUM Mr Antoine Friling CHINA Mr RW Miller GERMANY Mr Claas Daun; Mr Charly Gräf; Mr Ferd Gräf; Mr C Nordmann; Mr G Veller ITALY Dr F Cologni; DOTT. R. Magnoni; Mrs MJ von Mautner Markhof-Cassis Faraone MONACO Dr M Smurfit THE NETHERLANDS Mr G Bertrand; Mr Richard Currie; Mr Pat M Goss; Mr Richard A Goss; Mr Nicholas JL Hancock; Mrs Dorothy Joanna Hancock; Dr E Hertzog; Mr Dylan Lewis; Mrs E Meaker; Mr Andrew Muir; Mr Julian Ogilvie-Thompson; Mr R de I. Ominski; Mr G Ravazzotti; Mrs GM Swart; Mrs A Townsend; Mr Albert van der Merwe; Mr Francois van der Merwe; Mr Alexander P van Heeren; Prof Wouter van Hoven; Mr AJ van Rynveeld; Mr E von Weyhausen SWITZERLAND Mr JH Bemberg; Mrs B Blangey; Mrs Katharina Büttiker; Ms Elske Frost; Mr Andreas M la Roche; Mr JJ la Roche; Mrs V Michalski-Hoffmann; Ms Rosmarie Meier-Berchtold; Mrs Adrienne Oltramare; Mr Fernand Oltramare; Mr G Pictet; Dr Thomas CD Renz; Mr DF Rochat; Dr MA Rod; Dr Daniela Schleitwein-Gsell; Ms Irene M Staël; Ms Marie L Sulzer; Mr Peter G Sulzer; Dr Eberhard and Mrs Charlotte von Koerber UNITED KINGDOM Mr Christopher and Mrs Eloise Fothergill; Dr M Goudfarde; Mr LR Seelig; Mrs SG Synnott UNITED STATES OF AMERICA Mrs Dee Burnette; Mr Gutteridge; Mr LS Sweet; Mrs Annette Ziegler; Mrs Janine Zehnder; Mr Graeme Zehnder; Mr KR Zehnder; Mr JZ Zehnder

$5 000 to $9 999

BELGIUM Mr Alphons Brennkimeijer; Mr Jean Charles Ellens de Schooten; Mr GHM Maas; Mr Victor L Molenaar; Mr MJF Westheim BERMUDA Dr Allan WB Gray BAHAMAS Mr S Kerzner CHINA Mr CHC Fung; Mr Jeremy Higgs; Her Honour Judge Esther Toh GERMANY Mr Georg C Domizlaff; Mr Philipp Graf and Mrs Johanna Graf-Fothergill; Mr J Haape; Dr John W Hinneberg; Mr Wilfried Pabst; Markus Freiherr and Isabel Freifrau von Jenisch; Mr Heinrich von Rantzau ITALY Ms Giorgia Bertoldo Varese; Mr SCP Bloch Salaz; Mr Paolo Risso; DOTT. LM Nadelli MOZAMBIQUE Dr A Frey THE NETHERLANDS Mr Matthijs Karel Brans; Mr AG Faber; Mr PJ Loudon; DRS. Mr HW Loudon; Mr Ben M Pon; Barbara van der Grijp; Mr PJ van der Krabben; DRS. C van Zadelhoff; Mrs J van Zadelhoff-Hortulanus; Mr Willem Willemsen NEW ZEALAND Mr Andrew R Currie; The Hon Ruth M Richardson PAKISTAN Mrs P Ali; Dr SB Ali PORTUGAL Dr M Soares SOUTH AFRICA Mr Emil Bührmann; Mrs Lorraine Coetzee; Mr David Cruse; Mrs E de Klerk; Mr John Dewar; The John Dewar Family Trust; Mr CH Duisberg; Mr Peter H Flack; Mrs Pam Golding; Mr PL Heinamann; Ms AE Hoffman-Beels; Mrs Carol Hughes; Mr Ian WM Hurst; Mr DD Jooste; Master Joshua Lewis; Mrs Karen Lewis; Mr AC Liebenberg; Mrs E Liebenberg; Mr PJU Liebenberg; Mr DL McCoy; Mrs M McCay; Ms Tanya McKenzie; Mr Frank Clifford Meaker; Ms Paula Cato Meaker; Mr John Meyer; David Moir CBE; Mr Werner Myburgh; Mr Timothy Nash; Mrs B Neethling; Mr PJ Neethling; Mr NF Oppenheimer; Mr Andrew Poon; Mrs Sally Price; Mrs E Meaker; Mr Robert I Israel; Mr Vance G Martin, The WILD Foundation; Mr Donald C Reed; Mrs Yvonne C Reed

Text in grey: Peace Parks Club Founder Members who joined in the first 10 years of the foundation's existence
HEAD OFFICE
Directorate
: Werner Myburgh
: Merlene Engelbrecht
Programmes
: Paul Bewsher
: Heloise de Villiers
Projects
: Arrie van Wyk
: Lee-Anne Robertson
Finance
: Lize-Mari Lynch
: Louis Basson
: Annine Bern
: Michiel Claassen
: Con Cornelissen
: Lorraine Joone
: Louise Rossouw
: Allizene Swart
: JP Theart
GIS and information systems
: Craig Beech
: Marina Faber
: Nico Grundlingh
: Arlene Herbst
: Denton Joachim
: Kingsley Payne
: Brennan Walsh
IT
: Jeanine van Eyssen
Planning
: Loraine Bewsher
: Johalize Koch
Fund development and communications
: Kathy Berge
: Claire Binneman-Carretti
: Angela Bundy
: Irma Engelbrecht
: Lize-Marie Greeff-Villet
: Phumzile Makubu
: Christa Robijn
Human resources and office administration
: Dyan Lee
: Dawid Erasmus
: Salomie Erasmus
: Talla Grundlingh
: Alzet Terblanche
Combatting Wildlife Crime
: Brad Poole
: Doug Gillings
: Heather Lombaard
Botswana Country Office
: Sedia Modise
Mozambique Country Office
: Antony Alexander
: Leone Tarabusi
: Jacques Richard
Consolidated entities
SA College for Tourism
: André Kilian and 18 staff members
Southern African Wildlife College
: Theresa Sowry, André Cornelius, Sharmain Hanekom and 90 staff members
PEACE PARKS FOUNDATION / ANNUAL REVIEW 2015

TFCA STAFF SUPPORTED BY PEACE PARKS FOUNDATION

KGALAGADI TRANSFRONTIER PARK

Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park (South Africa)

Dr Julie Grant : Project Coordinator
Frederick Padmaker : Operational Manager
Malissa Henriëtte Kassie : Administrative Manager
Katrina Koper : Field Ranger
Dawid Kruiper : Field Ranger
Isak Kruiper : Field Ranger
Jeffrey Kruiper : Field Ranger
Ekop Adriaan van Rooi : Field Ranger/Gate Guard

GREAT MAPUNGUBWE TRANSFRONTIER CONSERVATION AREA

Patience Gandiwa : International Coordinator

GREAT LIMPOPO TRANSFRONTIER PARK AND CONSERVATION AREA

Limpopo National Park (Mozambique)
Piet Theron : Project Manager
Artur Fernandes Barbosa : Technical Adviser: Special Protection Unit and Wildlife Law Enforcement
Agostinho C Chambule : Resettlement Facilitator
João Ewadaba : Resettlement Operations Manager
Paul Mangochi : Financial and Administration Manager
William Marima : Accountant
Sergio Mbie : Resettlement Coordinator
Carla Selyer : Operations Manager
Billy Swanepeol : Wildlife and Protection Technical Adviser

ZINAVE NATIONAL PARK (Mozambique)

Bernard van Lente : Project Manager
Pedro Pereira : Park Warden

LUBOMBO TRANSFRONTIER CONSERVATION AND RESOURCE AREA

Maputo Special Reserve (Mozambique)

Armando Guenhna : Park Warden/Administrator
Natercio Ngoveve : Law Enforcement Coordinator
Denico Muari : Agriculture Extension Officer
Gil Gomes Muthemba : Conservation Agriculture Officer
Brian Neubert : Technical Adviser: Field Operations
Fernando Nhanala : Accountant
Tiago Nhazilo : Project Manager: Community Development Facility
Geraldo Saranga : Conservation Agriculture Officer
Leopoldo Simango : Population-Health-Environment Coordinator

Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve (Mozambique)

Miguel Gonçalves : Park Warden/Administrator

KAVANGO ZAMBEZI (KAZA) TRANSFRONTIER CONSERVATION AREA

Dr Morris Mtsambiwa : Executive Director
Frederik Dipotso : Programme Manager
Phillipa Mamhare : Financial Manager
Tichawiona Chiweshe : Administration Officer
Bernard Rego : Country Liaison Officer, Angola
Rui Lisboa : Country Liaison Officer, Botswana
Chiulele Mlazie : Country Liaison Officer, Zimbabwe
Godfrey Mtare : Country Liaison Officer, Namibia
Elvis Simba Mwilima : Country Liaison Officer, Zambia
Liwena Sitali : Translator and Interpreter
Joao Ngola : Cleaner
Ditsietsi Thagame : Cleaner

SioMa Ngwezi National Park (Zambia)

Errol Pietersen : Technical Adviser

Simalaha Community Conservancy (Zambia)

Alan Sparrow : Technical Adviser
Mwambwa Nyambe : Conservancy Manager
Chrispin Muchinhu : Conservancy Agriculture Coordinator

MALAWI-ZAMBIA TRANSFRONTIER CONSERVATION AREA

Humphrey Nzima : International Coordinator

BOTSWANA TFCA UNIT

Ingrid Otukile : TFCA Programme Manager

ZAMBIA TFCA UNIT

Prof Andrew Nambota : National TFCA Director

ZIMBABWE TFCA UNIT

Alec Dangare : Country Liaison Officer
Kudakwashe Chipunza : Programme Officer

JOAQUIM CHISSANO FOUNDATION

Joel Cossa : Programme Manager
Peace Parks Foundation is committed to the promotion of good corporate governance, integrity and ethics. The board of directors is responsible for ensuring that governance standards are met, and is assisted by management to ensure a culture of good governance and compliance.

Included in the consolidated annual financial statements are the colleges, the SA College for Tourism NPC (non-profit company) and the Southern African Wildlife College NPC, which provide training for tourism managers and trackers, and conservation managers respectively. The two colleges are managed as independent entities, each with its own autonomous board of directors. Effective corporate governance is monitored on a continuous basis by non-executive representatives on the boards of these entities.

Peace Parks Foundation also has a 50% share in the joint venture, Friends of Peace Parks (Pty) Ltd, a non-operating company administered by the foundation to ensure that its policies are carried out and its values adhered to.

Peace Parks Foundation is a registered non-profit company under the new Companies Act which came into effect in 2011, and submits annual reports to maintain its registration.

The board acknowledges the importance of keeping stakeholders informed of developments. These stakeholders consist of the foundation’s donors, sponsors, club members, patrons and business associates. Communication is based on the principles of timely, balanced, clear and transparent information that is channelled through the website, newflashes, quarterly reports and an annual review. The stakeholders choose the type of communication they would like to receive and the format in which it should be delivered to them. Further information regarding the foundation’s initiatives is also readily available on its website at www.peaceparks.org.

The third King Report on Corporate Governance for South Africa (King III) came into effect on 1 March 2010 and the board is satisfied that Peace Parks Foundation has met the principles contained in King III throughout the period under review. When a principle of King III has not been adhered to, this is explained, where relevant.

Although only a summary of the terms of reference of the board committees is disclosed in this report, the complete terms of reference document is available from the company secretary.

Peace Parks Foundation does not have an internal audit department/ function as this is not cost effective. The internal audit function is outsourced for certain projects and the foundation’s head office works closely with the audit and risk committee to ensure effective internal procedures and controls.

Integrated reporting in terms of King III requires the annual reporting of financial, sustainability and social performance. The foundation’s annual review has therefore been adjusted to provide stakeholders with the required information on its corporate governance.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Peace Parks Foundation engages in and promotes biodiversity conservation, regional stability and socio-economic development by facilitating the establishment and development of transfrontier conservation areas (TFCAs) in southern Africa.

The foundation has a fully functional board of directors. The board consists mainly of independent non-executive directors (see the inside cover for a list of the directors). These directors are selected to serve on the board for their broader knowledge and experience and are expected to contribute effectively to decision making and policy formulation.

The non-executive directors are not remunerated and the foundation accepts the generous donation of their time, knowledge and experience.

The board does not ask the directors for non-binding approval for the foundation’s remuneration policy. The rationale and basis for the group’s executive remuneration policy is carefully considered by the human resources and remuneration committee and is disclosed in the annual financial statements. The chairman of the board, Mr Johann Rupert, is a non-executive director and, given his knowledge of business and his passion for the foundation’s quest, the board deems his appointment essential to achieving the foundation’s objectives.

The directors’ performance is not evaluated individually. Independent non-executive directors are, however, evaluated individually with regard to their independence and specifically the independence of the directors serving on the board for more than nine years.

The board is satisfied that its current members possess the required collective skills and experience to carry out its responsibilities to achieve the foundation’s mission and vision. In terms of the company’s laws, rules, codes of conduct and standards.

Directors have unlimited access to the services of the company secretary, management and all company records. They are also entitled to seek independent professional advice concerning the foundation’s affairs, at the foundation’s expense, with prior notification to the CEO or the company secretary.

The board meets twice a year and has established subcommittees to carry out its responsibilities and duties. Each subcommittee has its own mandate that defines its powers and duties. Notwithstanding the delegation of functions, the board remains ultimately responsible for the proper fulfilment of these functions. The diagram on page 50 shows the structure of Peace Parks Foundation’s board of directors and its subcommittees.

AUDIT AND RISK COMMITTEE
The audit and risk committee is chaired by Mr H Wessels and consists of three independent non-executive directors, all of whom are elected by the board. The committee meets at least three times a year and the financial manager attends all the meetings. The CEO and the external auditor are invited to attend all meetings.

The main role of this committee is to help the board to fulfil its responsibilities regarding risk management, internal controls, the effectiveness of the financial manager and the finance team, external and internal audits, accounting policies, public reporting and information technology systems, and to monitor compliance with laws, rules, codes of conduct and standards.

Since King III came into effect, audit and risk committee meetings have been held regularly to evaluate the foundation’s performance with regard to the King III principles, identify weaknesses, and adapt procedures and policies to ensure good corporate governance.

Risk analysis is done annually and all significant risks are summarised into a risk analysis document itemising each applicable risk, the level of risk, the mitigating action and procedures required, the person responsible for the action/procedure and how regularly this action/procedure should be carried out.

Via the audit and risk committee, the board has considered the documented policies and procedures and is satisfied that the internal control and risk management process is effective.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
The executive committee consists of 10 members, of whom nine are non-executive directors and one is an executive director.

The chairman of the board is also the chairman of the executive committee. The committee meets four times a year. All issues that can impact on the reputation of Peace Parks Foundation or that are of a material or strategic nature are discussed in detail at these meetings. Actions are then recommended to the board, where necessary.

HUMAN RESOURCES AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE
The human resources and remuneration committee consists of three independent non-executive directors and one executive director. It is chaired by Mr JJM van Zyl, an independent non-executive director.

The committee meets at least once a year to discuss remuneration principles and policies.

Further to this, the committee also reviews project staff salaries and consultancy expenditure, and approves all head office annual salary increases, incentive bonuses and new appointments and positions within the company.

FUNDRAISING COMMITTEE
The fundraising committee consists of three members, of whom two are non-executive directors and one is an executive director.

The committee meets twice a year and the CEO is the acting chairperson at these meetings.

The main role of this committee is to provide constructive input into fundraising/development plans and initiatives through the review and approval of the fund development strategic document.
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DIRECTORS’ RESPONSIBILITIES AND APPROVAL : 53
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Directors’ responsibilities and approval

The directors are required by the Companies Act of South Africa to maintain adequate accounting records and are responsible for the content and integrity of the financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is their responsibility to ensure that the financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the group as at the end of the financial year and the results of its operations and cash flows for the period then ended, in conformity with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the financial statements.

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and are based on appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

The directors acknowledge that they are ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the group and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the directors to meet these responsibilities, the board sets standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risk of error or loss in a cost-effective manner. The standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures, and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. These controls are monitored throughout the group and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards to ensure that the group’s business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the group is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the group. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the group endeavours to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

Based on the information and explanations given by the Peace Parks Foundation NPC management, the directors are of the opinion that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation of the financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The directors have reviewed the group’s cash flow forecast for the year to 31 December 2016 and, in the light of this review and the group’s current financial position, are satisfied that the group has or has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The external auditors are responsible for independently reviewing and reporting on the group’s financial statements. The financial statements have been examined by the group’s external auditors and their report is presented on page 54.

The financial statements set out on pages 54 to 60 which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the board on 22 June 2016 and were signed on its behalf by:

Mr JP Rupert (CHAIRMAN)                Mr W Myburgh (CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER)

Mrs LM Lynch

STATEMENT FROM THE COMPANY SECRETARY
In my capacity as company secretary, I hereby confirm, in terms of the Companies Act, that for the year ended 31 December 2015, the company has lodged with the Registrar of Companies all such returns as are required of a public company in terms of this Act and that all such returns are true, correct and up to date.
## Independent auditors’ report

TO THE MEMBERS OF PEACE PARKS FOUNDATION NPC (REGISTRATION NUMBER 1997/004896/08)

The summary consolidated financial statements of Peace Parks Foundation NPC, contained in the accompanying abridged report, which comprise the summary consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2015, the summary consolidated income statement and the summary consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and related notes, are derived from the audited consolidated financial statements of Peace Parks Foundation NPC for the year ended 31 December 2015. We expressed an unmodified audit opinion on those consolidated financial statements in our report dated 22 June 2016. Our auditor’s report on the audited consolidated financial statements contained an Other Matter paragraph: “Other Reports Required by the Companies Act” (refer below).

The summary consolidated financial statements do not contain all the disclosures required by International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa as applicable to annual financial statements. Reading the summary consolidated financial statements, therefore, is not a substitute for reading the audited consolidated financial statements of Peace Parks Foundation NPC.

### DIRECTORS’ RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE SUMMARISED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
The directors are responsible for the preparation of the summary consolidated financial statements in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa as applicable to summary financial statements, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of summary consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

### AUDITOR’S RESPONSIBILITY
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the summary consolidated financial statements based on our procedures, which were conducted in accordance with International Standard on Auditing (ISA) 810, Engagement to Report on Summary Financial Statements.

### OPINION
In our opinion, the summary consolidated financial statements derived from the audited consolidated financial statements of Peace Parks Foundation NPC for the year ended 31 December 2015 are consistent, in all material respects, with those consolidated financial statements, in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa as applicable to summary financial statements.

### OTHER REPORTS REQUIRED BY THE COMPANIES ACT
The “Other Reports Required by the Companies Act” paragraph in our audit report dated 22 June 2016 states that as part of our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015, we have read the Directors’ Report and the Company Secretary’s Certificate for the purpose of identifying whether there are material inconsistencies between these reports and the audited consolidated financial statements. These reports are the responsibility of the respective preparers. The paragraph also states that, based on reading these reports, we have not identified material inconsistencies between these reports and the audited consolidated financial statements. The paragraph furthermore states that we have not audited these reports and accordingly do not express an opinion on these reports. The paragraph does not have an effect on the summarised consolidated financial statements or our opinion thereon.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc.

PRICewaterhouseCOOPers INC.  DIRECTOR: D Adriaans  REGISTERED AUDITOR: STELLENBOSCH  22 JUNE 2016

## Directors’ report

The directors submit their report for the year ended 31 December 2015.

### 1. REVIEW OF ACTIVITIES

#### MAIN BUSINESS AND OPERATIONS
The company was incorporated on 4 April 1997 to engage in and promote biodiversity conservation, regional stability and job creation by facilitating the establishment and development of transfrontier conservation areas (TFCAs) or peace parks. The group’s business also includes the support of training for conservation and tourism managers and trackers. On certain projects the company does not perform a facilitating role and only administers the finances, earning management fees from this role.

The operating results and state of affairs of the company are fully set out in the attached consolidated annual financial statements and do not in our opinion require any further comment.

### 2. GOING CONCERN
The consolidated annual financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and the settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business.

The ability of the company to continue as a going concern is dependent on a number of factors. The most significant of these is that the directors continue to procure funding for the ongoing operations of the company.

### 3. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD
The directors are not aware of any matter or circumstance arising since the end of the financial year and the reporting date that could have materially affected the company’s financial standing.

### 4. AUTHORISED AND ISSUED SHARE CAPITAL
The company has no share capital.

### 5. SECRETARY
The secretary of the company is Mrs LM Lynch.

### 6. AUDITORS
PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc. will continue in office as auditors in accordance with section 90 of the Companies Act of South Africa.

### 7. SPECIAL PURPOSE ENTITIES AND JOINT VENTURES
The directors are of the opinion that the company controls the following companies:
- SA College for Tourism NPC
- Southern African Wildlife College NPC.

The financial information of the abovementioned companies is subsequently consolidated as follows:
- SA College for Tourism NPC from its inception (12 January 2001)

The company has a 50% interest in a joint venture, Friends of Peace Parks (Pty) Ltd. This interest is accounted for at cost less accumulated impairment.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

54
## Statement of financial position

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASSETS</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GROUP</td>
<td>COMPANY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventories</td>
<td>1,736,104</td>
<td>1,565,678</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade and other receivables</td>
<td>27,326,106</td>
<td>22,091,739</td>
<td>22,971,624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest in joint venture</td>
<td>6,230,581</td>
<td>6,229,877</td>
<td>6,230,581</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>2,551,977,075</td>
<td>403,881,549</td>
<td>534,264,857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>587,269,866</td>
<td>433,768,843</td>
<td>563,467,062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-current assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property, plant and equipment</td>
<td>170,923,915</td>
<td>163,370,777</td>
<td>11,880,073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodwill</td>
<td>1,659,798</td>
<td>1,878,675</td>
<td>–</td>
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<tr>
<td>Intangible assets</td>
<td>1,213,333</td>
<td>1,373,333</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial assets at fair value</td>
<td>39,516,351</td>
<td>14,723,673</td>
<td>24,376,022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project property assets</td>
<td>2,460,872</td>
<td>2,460,872</td>
<td>2,460,872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>215,774,269</td>
<td>183,807,330</td>
<td>38,716,967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total assets</td>
<td>803,044,135</td>
<td>617,576,173</td>
<td>602,184,029</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## FUNDS AND LIABILITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Liabilities</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GROUP</td>
<td>COMPANY</td>
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<td>2015</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borrowings</td>
<td>1,236,418</td>
<td>1,514,718</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade and other payables</td>
<td>11,595,059</td>
<td>13,612,833</td>
<td>7,786,531</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deferred income</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>300,199,440</td>
<td>168,669,886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>313,030,917</td>
<td>183,797,437</td>
<td>290,625,429</td>
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<tr>
<td>Non-current liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borrowings</td>
<td>112,956</td>
<td>1,920,896</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total liabilities</td>
<td>313,143,873</td>
<td>185,718,333</td>
<td>290,625,429</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funds</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GROUP</td>
<td>COMPANY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated funds</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>489,900,262</td>
<td>431,857,840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total equity and liabilities</td>
<td>803,044,135</td>
<td>617,576,173</td>
<td>602,184,029</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Financial Statements

### Peace Parks Foundation NPC

**Registration Number 1997/004896/08**

**Statement of Financial Performance**

**For the Year Ended 31 December 2015**

### General Notes

1. Revenue comprises income from investments and financial activities.
2. Other income includes amounts from government, international agencies and donations.
3. Finance income includes income from loans and foreign exchange gains and losses.
4. Expenditure includes operating costs, fundraising costs, and foreign exchange losses.
5. Operating surplus includes surplus after taxation.
6. Taxation includes income and capital gains tax.

### Group Financial Statements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Earmarked</td>
<td>Unearmarked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Income</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>111,337,648</td>
<td>102,621,721</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other income</td>
<td>2,790,614</td>
<td>5,855,463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance income</td>
<td>5,070,649</td>
<td>5,513,511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expenditure</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Projects</td>
<td>119,094,427</td>
<td>10,329,725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fundraising activities</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>6,944,865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating activities</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>68,278,725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operating surplus</strong></td>
<td>104,484</td>
<td>28,437,380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance cost</td>
<td>(12,527)</td>
<td>(128,435)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign exchange (loss)/gain – realised</td>
<td>868,803</td>
<td>17,471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign exchange (loss)/gain – unrealised</td>
<td>6,578,322</td>
<td>22,176,923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net surplus before taxation</strong></td>
<td>7,539,082</td>
<td>50,503,339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxation</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net surplus for the year</strong></td>
<td>7,539,082</td>
<td>50,503,339</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Company Financial Statements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Earmarked</td>
<td>Unearmarked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Income</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>88,244,819</td>
<td>22,546,102</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other income</td>
<td>14,594</td>
<td>3,183,715</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance income</td>
<td>4,889,796</td>
<td>5,513,511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expenditure</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Projects</td>
<td>90,891,678</td>
<td>10,329,725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fundraising activities</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>6,944,865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating activities</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>5,688,446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operating surplus/(deficit)</strong></td>
<td>2,257,531</td>
<td>8,280,292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance cost</td>
<td>(34)</td>
<td>(230)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign exchange (loss)/gain – realised</td>
<td>868,803</td>
<td>17,471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign exchange (loss)/gain – unrealised</td>
<td>6,578,322</td>
<td>22,176,923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net surplus/(deficit) before taxation</strong></td>
<td>9,704,622</td>
<td>30,474,456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxation</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net surplus/(deficit) for the year</strong></td>
<td>9,704,622</td>
<td>30,474,456</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Statement of Changes in Funds

For the year ended 31 December 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ACCUMULATED FUNDS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Project Property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Investment Fund R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Group</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 1 January</td>
<td>124 729 013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net surplus for the</td>
<td>(3 311 536)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earmarked funds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unearmarked funds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer to Projects</td>
<td>3 023 388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer to Capital</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer to General</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 31 December</td>
<td>124 440 865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 1 January</td>
<td>47 523 299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net surplus for the</td>
<td>91 599 379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earmarked funds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unearmarked funds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer to Projects</td>
<td>500 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer to Capital</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer to General</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 31 December</td>
<td>124 729 013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Company</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 1 January</td>
<td>8 731 366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net surplus for the</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earmarked funds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unearmarked funds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer to Projects</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer to Capital</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer to General</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 31 December</td>
<td>8 731 366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 1 January</td>
<td>8 731 366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net surplus for the</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earmarked funds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unearmarked funds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer to Projects</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer to Capital</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer to General</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 31 December</td>
<td>8 731 366</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Statement of cash flows

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>GROUP</th>
<th>COMPANY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CASH FLOWS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash receipts from donors, sponsors, club members and fees</td>
<td>340 254 555</td>
<td>462 238 960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash paid to suppliers and employees</td>
<td>(190 314 509)</td>
<td>(126 216 711)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash generated from operations</td>
<td>149 940 046</td>
<td>336 022 249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest income</td>
<td>10 540 363</td>
<td>6 939 783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividends received</td>
<td>43 797</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance costs</td>
<td>(140 962)</td>
<td>(191 128)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net cash from operating activities</strong></td>
<td>160 383 244</td>
<td>342 770 904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CASH FLOWS</strong></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additions to property, plant and equipment</td>
<td>(17 916 914)</td>
<td>(103 753 044)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of property, plant and equipment</td>
<td>186 161</td>
<td>18 054</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net purchase of financial assets</td>
<td>(21 225 266)</td>
<td>(14 600 812)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decrease in loan to joint venture</td>
<td>(704)</td>
<td>(150 326)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net cash from investing activities</strong></td>
<td>(38 956 723)</td>
<td>(118 486 128)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CASH FLOWS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proceeds from borrowings</td>
<td>115 323</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proceeds/(repayments) from/(of) borrowings</td>
<td>(2 201 563)</td>
<td>(7 770 746)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net cash from financing activities</strong></td>
<td>(2 086 240)</td>
<td>(7 770 746)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents for the year</td>
<td>119 340 281</td>
<td>216 514 030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year</td>
<td>403 881 549</td>
<td>189 935 526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effect of exchange rate movement on cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>28 755 245</td>
<td>(2 568 007)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year</strong></td>
<td>2 551 977 075</td>
<td>403 881 549</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Accounting Policies

1.1 Basis of presentation
The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the Companies Act of South Africa. The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis and incorporate the principal accounting policies set out below. The statements are presented in South African rand. These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period.

1.2 Project assets
Project assets comprising fixed property and investments, the use of which has been made available to independent conservation entities for incorporation into transfrontier conservation areas (TFCAs), are stated at cost and are not depreciated. Other project assets are written off as project expenses when incurred or received by way of donation.

1.3 Fund accounting
Earmarked income is revenue that is received from sources that have restricted or specified the use of the funds by the group. General/unearmarked income is revenue that is received with no restrictions or specified use. General/unearmarked funds that have been approved for projects by the board of directors are transferred to earmarked funds.

In cases where the company is only mandated to handle the finances of a project and therefore earns a management fee for its activities in the project, only the administration fees earned are recognised as income. The balance of these funds and bank accounts at year-end is shown in Appendix A.

2. Cash and Cash Equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash on hand</td>
<td>34 383</td>
<td>44 836</td>
<td>17 460</td>
<td>16 565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank balances and deposits</td>
<td>551 942.692</td>
<td>403 836.713</td>
<td>534 247.387</td>
<td>399 373.303</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Included in the cash and cash equivalents above are bank balances denominated in the following currencies:


The exchange rates used for the translation of the foreign bank balances were as follows:

- Swedish kronor: R1,84 (2015) R1,49 (2014)

3. Property, Plant and Equipment
Land and buildings with carrying value of R115 709 500 were acquired and renovated to enhance the training facilities of the subsidiary. Funds were specifically donated for that purpose and with the condition that, in the event of cessation of the present operations by the subsidiary, the fixed property will revert to the donor for no consideration.

4. Deferred Income
Deferred income is recognised in respect of funds received from donors. These funds are to be utilised for specific projects or courses. Additional restricted funds on company level were received for the development of the Zinave National Park in Mozambique.

5. Funds
The Project Property Investment Fund consists of fixed properties, which form part of the TFCAs, as well as the training facilities that have been purchased with the funds earmarked and/or approved for this purpose.

The Projects Fund consists of funds earmarked and/or approved for projects, but that have not yet been paid out.

The Capital Fund consists of funds available as a reserve to support future sustainability.

The General Fund consists of funds available for new projects and operations.
6. REVENUE
Revenue consists of the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Earmarked funds</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sponsors and donations</td>
<td>105 134 723</td>
<td>212 213 580</td>
<td>82 041 894</td>
<td>94 147 902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memberships</td>
<td>52 558</td>
<td>92 375</td>
<td>52 558</td>
<td>92 375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fees and services</td>
<td>6 150 367</td>
<td>6 895 802</td>
<td>6 150 367</td>
<td>6 895 802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>111 337 648</td>
<td>219 201 757</td>
<td>88 244 819</td>
<td>101 136 079</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Revenue from earmarked funds includes the following:

- National Lottery Fund (South Africa) - 1 349 659 - 1 349 659
- Hans Hoheisen Charitable Trust - 300 000 - 300 000
- Turing Foundation - 747 349 | 741 586 | 747 349 | 741 586
- Zinave donation - 1 167 330 | - | 1 167 330 | -
- Dutch Postcode Lottery (Rhino Dream Fund) - 39 408 245 | 16 410 715 | 39 408 245 | 16 410 715

41 622 924 | 18 501 960 | 41 622 924 | 18 501 960

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unearmarked funds</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sponsors and donations</td>
<td>98 002 458</td>
<td>70 068 546</td>
<td>18 023 459</td>
<td>24 961 200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memberships</td>
<td>2 291 019</td>
<td>2 254 399</td>
<td>2 291 019</td>
<td>2 254 399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fees and services</td>
<td>2 247 674</td>
<td>1 795 926</td>
<td>2 231 624</td>
<td>1 775 606</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales</td>
<td>80 570</td>
<td>66 989</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>102 621 721</td>
<td>74 185 860</td>
<td>22 546 102</td>
<td>28 991 205</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD
The directors are not aware of any matter or circumstance arising since the end of the financial year and the reporting date that could have materially affected the company’s financial standing.

Appendix A

1. FUNDS UNDER ADMINISTRATION
The company is the custodian of funds donated by the German Government through the KfW Entwicklungsbank to the Southern African Development Community (SADC). The funds are channelled to the Republic of Mozambique (project sponsor) to be used in the establishment of the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park, and to the KAZA Secretariat (countries’ representative) to be used in the establishment of the KAZA TFCA. The funds and finance function of the aforementioned are managed by the company.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GROUP</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash and bank balances</td>
<td>31 466 958</td>
<td>6 660 511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Represented by</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opening balance</td>
<td>(2 708 262)</td>
<td>(24 214 329)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income</td>
<td>(92 304 227)</td>
<td>(27 369 378)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses</td>
<td>68 059 681</td>
<td>48 875 445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus in funds at year-end funded by KfW Entwicklungsbank</td>
<td>(26 952 808)</td>
<td>(2 708 262)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts receivable</td>
<td>100 329</td>
<td>95 352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts payable</td>
<td>(4 614 479)</td>
<td>(4 047 601)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>(31 466 958)</td>
<td>(6 660 511)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
BUSINESS ADDRESS AND REGISTERED OFFICE: Peace Parks Foundation 11 Termo Road Techno Park Stellenbosch 7600 South Africa

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Peace Parks Foundation facilitates the establishment of transfrontier conservation areas (peace parks) and develops human resources, thereby supporting sustainable economic development, the conservation of biodiversity, and regional peace and stability.