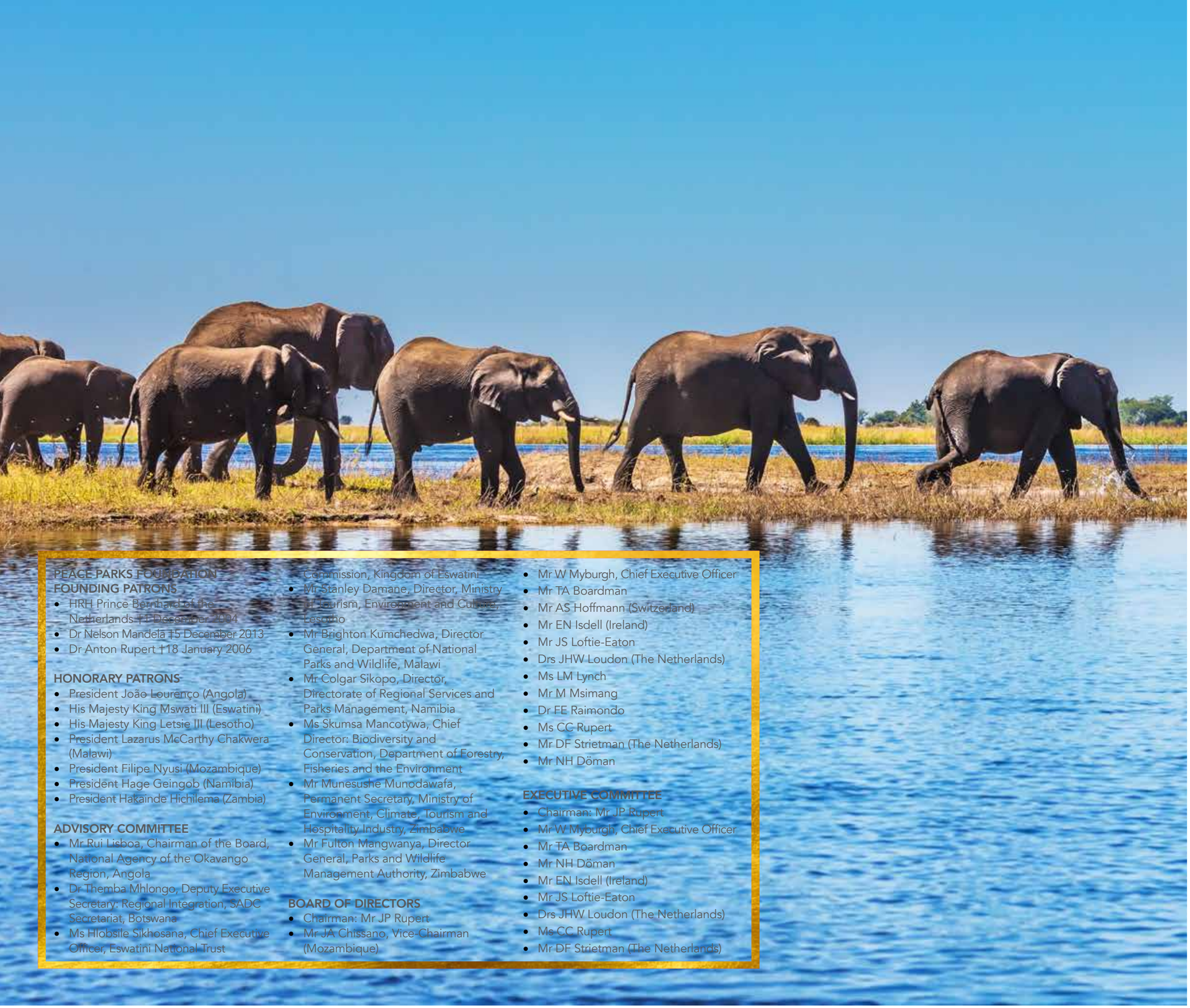
# 2022 ANNUAL REVIEW

**25TH ANNIVERSARY EDITION**



PEACE PARKS™ FOUNDATION

#NatureWithoutBorders




**PEACE PARKS FOUNDATION FOUNDING PATRONS**

- HRH Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands † 1 December 2004
- Dr Nelson Mandela † 5 December 2013
- Dr Anton Rupert † 18 January 2006

**HONORARY PATRONS**

- President João Lourenço (Angola)
- His Majesty King Mswati III (Eswatini)
- His Majesty King Letsie III (Lesotho)
- President Lazarus McCarthy Chakwera (Malawi)
- President Filipe Nyusi (Mozambique)
- President Hage Geingob (Namibia)
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- Dr Themba Mhlongo, Deputy Executive Secretary: Regional Integration, SADC Secretariat, Botswana
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- Commission, Kingdom of Eswatini
- Mr Stanley Damane, Director, Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Culture, Lesotho
- Mr Brighton Kumchedwa, Director General, Department of National Parks and Wildlife, Malawi
- Mr Colgar Sikopo, Director, Directorate of Regional Services and Parks Management, Namibia
- Ms Skumsa Mancotywa, Chief Director: Biodiversity and Conservation, Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
- Mr Munesushe Munodawafa, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry, Zimbabwe
- Mr Fulton Mangwanya, Director General, Parks and Wildlife Management Authority, Zimbabwe

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**Strategy 2030:** to secure five functional transboundary landscapes, 10 key protected areas through integrated co-management and seven key wildlife corridors.
**Vision 2050:** to secure 980,000 square kilometres of functional transboundary landscapes.



# MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN & CEO

## *25 Years of Impact*

In 1997, Peace Parks Foundation was established by Nelson Mandela, Dr Anton Rupert, and HRH Prince Bernhard of The Netherlands, igniting a new era of transboundary landscape conservation in southern Africa. Through the shared vision of our Founders, Peace Parks has pioneered an ecosystem-based conservation model spanning international borders.

Now, 25 years on, we stand proud and grateful for the far-reaching impact we have achieved. In formally establishing 10 transboundary landscape areas spanning 10 countries, with many more at a conceptual phase, we have fulfilled our commitment to protect biodiversity and have successfully implemented a rewilding strategy.

This bold endeavour, whilst contributing to climate change mitigation through carbon sinks, has greatly safeguarded biodiversity, ensuring the stability and productivity of the natural systems upon which all life depends. Crucially, this ecosystem-based approach is helping to protect communities by building resilience and adaptability to change.

Our fundamental values of conservation at scale, community development, and innovative finance, rest on solid strategies, positively impacting lives and landscapes. Over the past decade, Peace Parks has deepened its grassroots involvement, emphasizing an inclusive approach to protected area management, and fostering relationships of trust and mutual respect.

We have mobilised expert teams and conservation technology to curb wildlife crime and human-wildlife conflict, to improve health and sustainable livelihoods and to boost food and water security.

We have further explored innovative financing mechanisms – new, creative and sustainable approaches to fund conservation. Within this realm of great opportunity, establishing payment structures that recognise the benefits natural areas have for communities – such as carbon and biodiversity credits – is a particularly exciting prospect for the future.

We have rewilded on an unprecedented scale and this has, unquestionably, revived biodiversity. To date, we have brought about one of the largest wildlife relocation efforts ever undertaken in Africa – 17,806 game animals have been re-introduced to protected areas under restoration with the result that the animals present have now grown to more than 92,400.

Within the landscapes where we work, we are championing the role that healthy populations of wild animals, both terrestrial and marine, can play in boosting the functionality of ecosystems and their ability to store carbon. We saw this embodied in the most heartening highlight with the successful reintroduction of the first black and white rhino to Zinave National Park in Mozambique in 2022. Not only are these keystone species now able to re-establish healthy, restorative founder populations in their former native range, but their return, after more than four decades of absence, bestows upon Zinave the honour of Mozambique's first "Big Five" national park. The birth of a perfect little calf (named Princesa by President Filipe Nyusi of Mozambique) within two weeks of their landing on new home turf, is the pinnacle of a rewilding story of hope and one which gives us immense pride.

Looking forward to the next 25 years, our vision is to secure 18 fully functional transboundary landscapes. In addition to the two areas already having achieved that status, we are focussing on a further five by 2030. With an area spanning 980,000 square kilometres and encompassing 10 key protected areas co-managed by Peace Parks, this would make it one of the largest land conservation initiatives in the world.

A deep debt of gratitude is owed to our dedicated partners, donors, and staff. Their commitment drives our strategy's success as we navigate the path from the present to 2050, and beyond. Without their unwavering support, Peace Parks would not have become what it is today and promises to be in the future. This is both a reminder and a reassurance that, by restoring and rewilding our ecosystems on land and at sea, we can bring the wonder and certainty of a nature-filled future back into our lives.

25 YEARS OF CONSERVATION SUCCESS

# TIMELINE

## 1997

President Nelson Mandela, Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands and Dr Anton Rupert establish Peace Parks Foundation on 1 February.

The Southern African Wildlife College becomes operational.



## 1999

Botswana and South Africa sign bilateral agreement recognising newly named Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park – first formally recognised transfrontier park in Africa.

## 2000

Mozambique, South Africa and Swaziland sign Lubombo Transfrontier Trilateral Protocol at the World Economic Forum.

Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe sign Memorandum of Understanding to jointly develop the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park.

President Mbeki and President Mogae officially open the Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park between Botswana and South Africa.

## 2001

SA College for Tourism established by Dr Anton Rupert under the auspices of Peace Parks Foundation.

Lesotho and South Africa sign Memorandum of Understanding regarding Maloti-Drakensberg Transfrontier Conservation Area.

Limpopo National Park, spanning 10,000 km², proclaimed by the Mozambique Government, previously a hunting area called Coutada 16.

Namibia and South Africa sign Memorandum of Understanding to develop the !Ai-!Ais/Richtersveld Transfrontier Conservation Area.

Peace Parks kicks-off multi-year project that translocates wildlife from South Africa to Limpopo National Park Mozambique. The first 25 elephants are translocated from Kruger National Park to Limpopo National Park. President Nelson Mandela and Dr Anton Rupert preside over the event.

## 2002



Angola proclaims Mussuma National Park.

The three Heads of State of Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe sign a treaty establishing the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park.

## 2003

Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape in South Africa approved as World Heritage Site.

Namibia and South Africa Heads of State sign treaty to formally establish the !Ai-!Ais/Richtersveld Transfrontier Park.

Angola and Namibia sign Memorandum of Understanding on Iona-Skeleton Coast Transfrontier Park.

## 2004

Mapungubwe National Park proclaimed by South Africa.

Malawi-Zambia Transfrontier Conservation Area Memorandum of Understanding signed.



## 2005

President Thabo Mbeki receives the UNEP Champion of the Earth Award for "spearheading the groundbreaking sponsorship of the peace parks concept to support cross-border conservation of critically important wild habitats".



## 2006

Botswana, South Africa and Zimbabwe sign Memorandum of Understanding to develop Greater Mapungubwe Transfrontier Conservation Area.

Mozambique and Peace Parks sign co-financing agreement to develop Maputo Special Reserve.

Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe sign Memorandum of Understanding to jointly develop the Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area – the largest terrestrial transboundary conservation area in the world.

## 2007

Richtersveld Cultural and Botanical Landscape becomes World Heritage Site.

Rewilding of Nyika National Park and Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve begins thanks to successful anti-poaching efforts.

## 2008

Proclamation of the 20,000 km² Sperrgebiet National Park, thus protecting Namibia's entire coastline and linking to the !Ai-!Ais/Richtersveld Transfrontier Park.

Mozambique declares Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve to establish Africa's first transboundary Marine Protected Area with South Africa's iSimangaliso Wetland Park.

## 2011

Futi Corridor is proclaimed a Protected Area to link Mozambique's Maputo Special Reserve with South Africa's Tembe Elephant Park.

Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area partner countries' Heads of State sign treaty to formally establish the largest transboundary landscape in the world (see 2006).

Angola and Zambia sign Memorandum of Understanding to develop the Liuwa Plains-Mussuma Transfrontier Conservation Area.

Proclamation of the 21,963 km² Luengue-Luiana National Park and 36,656 km² Mavinga National Park in Angola as integral components of the Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area.

## 2012

Chief Sekute and Senior Chief Inyambo Yeta establish the Simalaha Community Conservancy, spanning Sekute and Sisheke chiefdoms. The first Community Conservancy in Zambia.

## 2013

Lesotho's Sehlabathebe National Park is inscribed as an extension to uKhahlamba Drakensberg World Heritage Site in South Africa to form World Heritage Maloti-Drakensberg Park.

## 2014

Botswana's Okavango Delta becomes 1,000th site inscribed on UNESCO's World Heritage List and forming an integral component of the Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area.

South Africa and Mozambique sign agreement to improve joint cross-border anti-poaching efforts between Kruger National Park and Limpopo National Park.

## 2015

Malawian and Zambian Heads of State sign treaty to establish Malawi-Zambia Transfrontier Conservation Area.

Mozambique enters into co-management agreement with Peace Parks to jointly manage and develop Zinave National Park.

## 2016

‡Khomani Cultural Landscape in Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park recognised as 9th South African World Heritage Site.





## 2017





## 2018

Government of Mozambique and Peace Parks Foundation sign co-management agreement to jointly develop Maputo Special Reserve and Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve.

Peace Parks and Mozambique's ANAC sign Co-management Agreement to jointly develop and manage Banhine National Park.

## 2021

Maputo National Park proclaimed.

## 2022

Peace Parks Foundation celebrates 25 years of Conservation at Scale. By reconnecting wild spaces we create healthy landscapes and resilient communities.

Black and white rhino reintroduced to Zinave National Park, four decades after going extinct, by landmark road translocation. To date, 17,806 animals have been rewilded which has grown into a population of 92,400.

## 2023 onwards

*Adventure awaits!*

| | |
|---|---|
| ANAC | Mozambique's National Administration for Conservation Areas |
| SADC | Southern African Development Community |
| SANParks | South African National Parks |
| UNEP | United Nations Environment Programme |
| UNESCO | United Nations Environmental, Scientific and Cultural Organisation |

PEACE PARKS FOUNDATION

# STRATEGY 2030

## *The Challenge*

Degradation of nature leads to climate change, loss of security, lack of access to materials for a good life, illness and disease, and breakdown in social relations. Peace Parks believe that Conservation at Scale creates healthy landscapes and resilient communities, able to adapt to change.

## *Our Focus*

**CONSERVATION AT SCALE**
Functional transboundary landscapes
Connectivity
Key protected areas
Restored nature

**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**
Inclusive governance
Safety and security
Resilience
Socio-economic opportunities

**INNOVATIVE CONSERVATION FINANCE**
Investment readiness
Sustainable funding
Increased investment

## *What we achieve*

- Biodiversity Protection and Restoration
- Climate Change Adaption and Mitigation
- Improved Water Quality and Security
- Sustainable Livelihoods
- Reduce Fragility, Conflict and Violence
- Gender Equity
- Employment
- Financial Sustainability

Our Strategy 2030 provides us with a medium-term roadmap and key milestones to achieve our Vision 2050. Our Strategy relies on three pillars to drive positive change across eight impact areas. Together, they guide our interventions and define the impact of our work. They are also crucial to the long-term sustainability of our planet.

## *Strategy 2030*

**5 Priority Transboundary Landscapes | 10 Key Protected Areas | 7 Key Ecological Linkages**

## *2050 VISION*

**CONSERVATION AT SCALE:**

980,000 km² of functioning Transboundary Landscapes

PEACE PARKS FOUNDATION

# STRATEGY 2030

By 2030, Peace Parks aims to enhance the sustainability and functioning of five transboundary landscapes, encompassing 675,000 km². This will be achieved through the protection and professional management of 10 key areas, as well as the restoration of seven ecological linkages connecting them.

## PEOPLE AND NATURE COEXIST IN HARMONY

As we experience unparalleled global transformation and volatility, our world suffers unprecedented nature degradation. A changing climate, fast-growing populations, urbanisation and infrastructure, migration and conflict are no longer environmental concerns only but profound threats to humanity's economic, social and cultural fabric.

Africa has an important role to play in countering this looming global devastation as it holds some of the world's largest, most unique and valuable ecosystems and is home to around a quarter of the planet's biodiversity. It is here, amid the expansive wild spaces, that we still have the chance to preserve vast, inter-connected and thriving ecosystems crucial for our survival, development and prosperity.

Business as usual is not an option. Conventional methods are no longer fit-for-purpose. To combat climate change, biodiversity loss, and uncontrolled land use change, we must usher in imaginative, integrated and systems-oriented solutions. Transformative change and impact at scale are what we strive towards. We work towards a vision at a scale that matches the magnitude of the challenge. We ignite transformative change to reconnect Africa's wild spaces where people live in harmony with nature.

By 2050, we envision that Peace Parks Foundation (Peace Parks) will have secured 980,000 km² of well-functioning transboundary landscapes in southern Africa: an area equivalent to the combined size of France and Germany. This aspiration translates into clear strategic goals for 2030.

# THE THREE PILLARS OF OUR 2030 STRATEGY

**CONSERVATION AT SCALE: Restoring and conserving Africa's wild spaces in transboundary landscapes**

Conservation sees us revitalise biodiversity by deploying science-based solutions to protect, restore and reconnect key terrestrial and marine ecosystems and ensure that the ever-decreasing stock of natural resources are replenished. Working across country borders enhances our impact and brings our efforts to scale.

**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT: Strengthening the resilience of communities living in transboundary landscapes**

We empower and equip local people to benefit from the abundant ecosystem services that transboundary landscapes provide. When community governance is put in place to steer and sustain socio-economic opportunities through a conservation-enabled economy, we offer a better quality of life and aspirations for all its members. As a result, we create nurturing, healthy and resilient societies.

**INNOVATIVE CONSERVATION FINANCE: Enabling the financial sustainability of protected areas and transboundary landscapes**

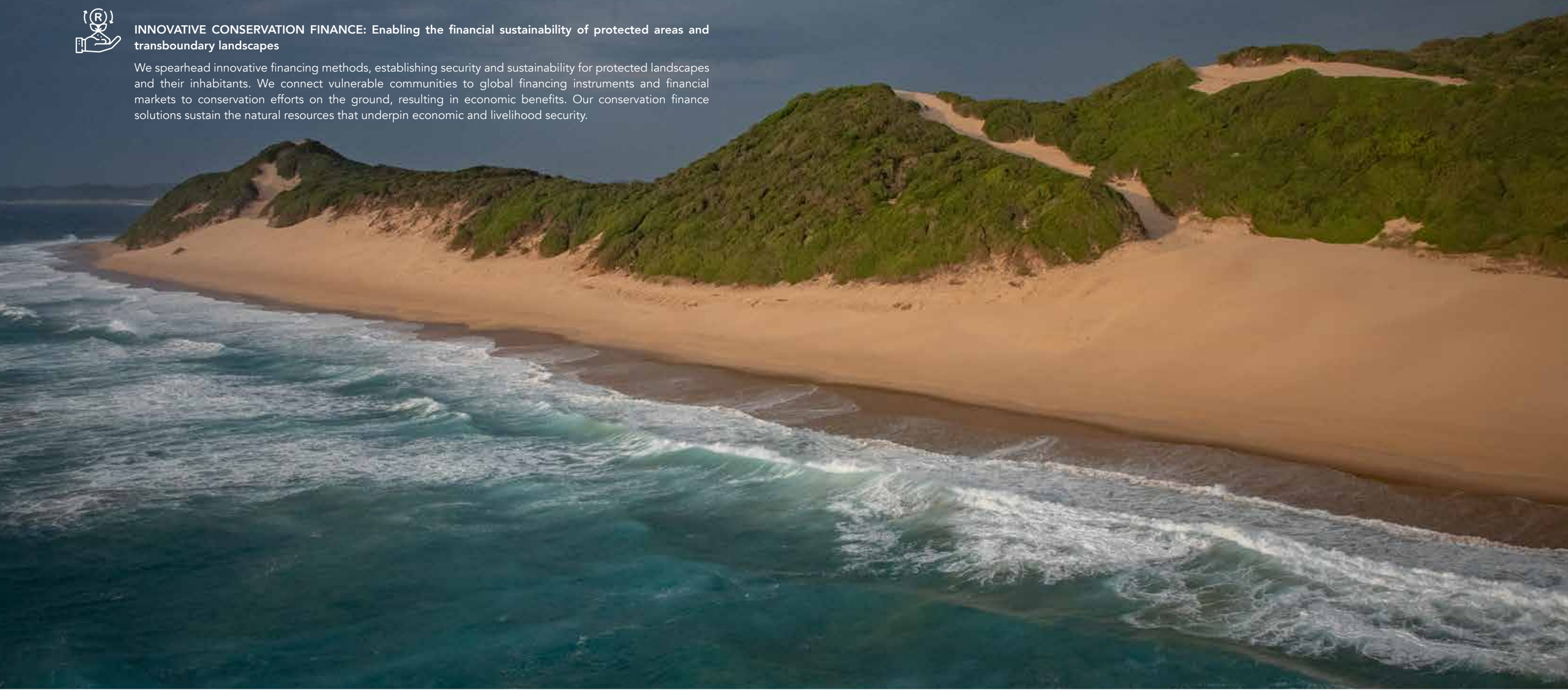
We spearhead innovative financing methods, establishing security and sustainability for protected landscapes and their inhabitants. We connect vulnerable communities to global financing instruments and financial markets to conservation efforts on the ground, resulting in economic benefits. Our conservation finance solutions sustain the natural resources that underpin economic and livelihood security.

# PEACE PARKS IS ALL ABOUT CONSERVATION AT SCALE

We are on a mission to reconnect Africa's wild spaces, championing a vision that harmonises people and nature through transboundary ecosystems-based approaches. Our goal, informed by scientific principles and extensive field experience, is to contribute to a continent-wide ecological infrastructure, counteracting some of the region's most pressing challenges.

Advocating for the preservation of large, intact areas we believe large-scale conservation fosters resilient communities and healthy, well-functioning landscapes. With 25 years of experience, we connect protected areas across borders, restore species to their natural habitat, and expand ecological linkages, highlighting the efficacy of nature-based solutions. In doing so, Peace Parks exemplifies how nature can be leveraged to adapt to climate change, enhance wellbeing, reduce conflict, and enable biodiversity to thrive.

Presently, we focus on the development of five transboundary landscapes, namely Great Limpopo, Lubombo, Kavango Zambezi, Malawi-Zambia, and Lower Zambezi – Mana Pools, each in different developmental stages.





# WHAT MAKES US STAND OUT

## TRANSBOUNDARY CONSERVATION

Conservation at Scale is in Peace Parks' DNA and one of the reasons our founding fathers established Peace Parks Foundation 25 years ago. We focus on nature without borders. Our goal remains as ambitious as ever – to secure and enrich 980,000 km² of vibrant, well-functioning transboundary landscapes across southern Africa by 2050.

## THE POWER OF CO-MANAGEMENT

Peace Parks firmly believes in the power of inclusion. Our co-management model – engaging government, communities, and private sector partners in all decision-making – underpins our operations. This collaborative approach not only fosters ownership, it increases sustainability of project investments and enhances capacity at a grassroots level.

## LONG-TERM COMMITMENT

Peace Parks stands for long-term commitment, not convenience. Unlike many organisations, we do not chase project finance or jump between regions. We make a pact to co-manage areas for at least 20 to 25 years, ensuring a lasting, transformative impact on the landscapes we cherish.

## PROUDLY AFRICAN

Founded in South Africa, Peace Parks has since expanded its influence to 9 southern African nations, with 96% of our staff hailing from these local regions. This empowers us to design and execute projects with a deep understanding of the social, cultural, and historical nuances of each landscape.

## ON-THE-GROUND PRESENCE

Our exceptional on-the-ground capacity in these remote areas is a beacon that governments and partners count on and often the only available resource to catalyse change. Our operations support over 1,100 jobs across southern Africa.

## ENGAGING HIGH-LEVEL ALLIES

High-level advocacy is critical to accelerate impact and facilitate efficient implementation on the ground. Peace Parks holds meaningful dialogue with decision-makers, engaging at the presidential and ministerial levels in all countries where we work. We are proud to count presidents of Angola, Malawi, Namibia, Mozambique, Zambia, and two reigning African monarchs among our esteemed honorary patrons.

## UPHOLDING GLOBAL STANDARDS

At Peace Parks, we take immense pride in our high project implementation standards. As we continuously work on improving our systems, policies and processes, we consult with key organisations to design them so that they keep pace with global benchmarks and best practice.

# 01

# WHERE WE WORK

# GREAT LIMPOPO

The Great Limpopo transboundary landscape, a 94,616 km$^2$ conservation area in southern Africa, integrates the Limpopo, Kruger, Gonarezhou, Banhine, and Zinave National Parks and is home to over 2,850 species of wildlife and plants. Peace Parks Foundation, in partnership with the Government of Mozambique, aims to restore historic wildlife migration routes, conserve the region's diverse natural and cultural assets, and promote sustainable livelihoods through strategic tourism development. The co-management agreements for Banhine, Limpopo and Zinave National Parks reflect a shared commitment to safeguarding ecosystems and promoting environmental respect. This collaborative effort is propelling a new era of environmental conservation in southern Africa.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Partner States** | Mozambique<br>South Africa<br>Zimbabwe |
| **Treaty Signed** | 2002 |
| **Size** | 94,616 km$^2$ |
| **Peace Parks Operational Footprint** | Banhine National Park<br>Limpopo National Park<br>Zinave National Park |
| **Technical and Financial Support** | Kruger National Park, South Africa<br>Greater Kruger Environmental Protection Foundation, South Africa<br>Anti-Poaching Co-ordination and Operations Centre (APCOC), Mozambique |
| **2022 Highlights** | • Reintroduction of wildlife to Zinave National Park:<br>– Black and white rhino<br>– First 73 eland (16th species introduced since 2018)<br>– First two leopard<br>• 32 new rangers appointed in Zinave National Park to guard the rhino released into the sanctuary<br>• REDD+ feasibility study undertaken in partnership with Biocarbon Partners for the Mozambique component of the Great Limpopo landscape<br>• 225 houses handed over to the Bingo community that previously lived in Limpopo National Park<br>• First recording of a black-back jackal in Zinave National Park since the commencement of the co-management agreement in 2015<br>• Peace Parks purchased its first R44 helicopter to be deployed in Limpopo National Park |





# LUBOMBO

In a groundbreaking alliance, Peace Parks and Mozambique's National Administration for Conservation Areas merged the formally known Maputo Special Reserve and the Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve to form the Maputo National Park. This new 11,236 km² IUCN Category II protected area shields a diverse and endangered ecosystem, and after a series of restoration initiatives by Peace Parks since 2006, wildlife numbers have swelled naturally from the 5,386 animals introduced to an estimated 12,000. Complementing ecological restoration, local communities have benefitted from skills training and sustainable resource use programmes. The focus now shifts to developing tourism infrastructure to spur economic growth and self-sustainability. As a prime attraction, Maputo National Park, with its breathtaking biodiversity stretching from coral reefs to the Lubombo Mountain Range, promises significant contributions to southern Mozambique's economy and conservation efforts, while also incorporating four transboundary landscapes and several Ramsar sites.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Partner States** | Kingdom of eSwatini<br>Mozambique<br>South Africa |
| **Treaty Signed** | 2000 |
| **Size** | 11,236 km² |
| **Peace Parks Operational Footprint** | Former: Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve<br>Maputo Special Reserve<br>Current: Maputo National Park |
| **2022 Highlights** | • Completion of 72-bed Membene Lodge in Maputo National Park<br>• 62 rangers received training in human rights<br>• Introduction of cheetah to Maputo National Park<br>• Further 22 elephants translocated in country within Mozambique to Zinave National Park, bringing the total number of elephant relocated to Zinave National Park to 223<br>• 26 eland introduced to Maputo National Park, reaching the milestone of 5,000 animals introduced since 2010 |

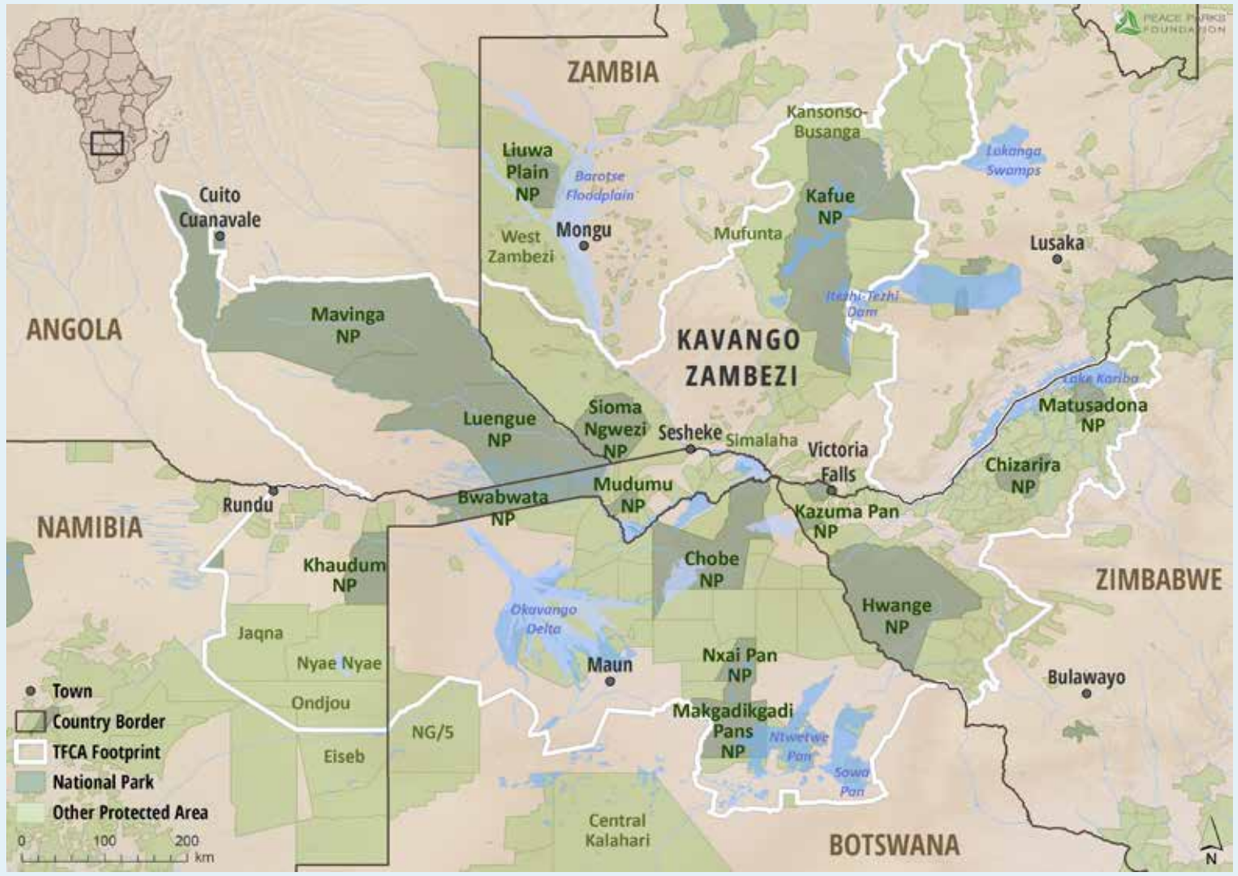




# KAVANGO ZAMBEZI

Encapsulating two of Africa's major attractions, Victoria Falls and the Okavango Delta, the Kavango Zambezi (KAZA) transboundary landscape serves as a crossroads where the borders of Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe converge. Spanning 516,406 km$^2$, KAZA encompasses 36 protected areas within its boundaries. More than a haven for wildlife, KAZA is rooted in a mission to uplift the socio-economic conditions of the two million people who call this region home. By implementing cutting-edge conservation models, harmonising policies, and promoting sustainable tourism, the initiative aims to protect expansive ecosystems, safeguard wildlife, and bolster the wellbeing of local communities. Spearheaded by Peace Parks since 2004, KAZA has evolved from a conceptual study to an official treaty signed in 2011. Its vision is championed by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, a major funder through the German Development Bank (KfW). Peace Parks, as the implementing agent, supports the KAZA Secretariat in project fund management, technical assistance, and active involvement in diverse working groups. Underpinning this grand endeavour is the belief that nature-based activities like ecotourism can power economic growth while ensuring the sustainability of these vital conservation efforts.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Partner States** | Angola<br>Botswana<br>Namibia<br>Zambia<br>Zimbabwe |
| **Treaty Signed** | 2011 |
| **Size** | 516,406 km$^2$ |
| **Peace Parks Operational Footprint** | Sioma Ngwezi National Park, Zambia<br>Simalaha Community Conservancy, Zambia |
| **2022 Highlights** | • Simalaha Community Conservancy headquarters constructed<br>• First 1,150 beehives distributed in the Simalaha Community Conservancy to 215 community members who were trained in apiculture in 2021.<br>• Simalaha Community Conservancy cookstoves project distributes 9,940 stoves and is awarded awarded the Gold Standard for certification of carbon credits<br>• 400 more game animals reintroduced to the Simalaha Community Conservancy |



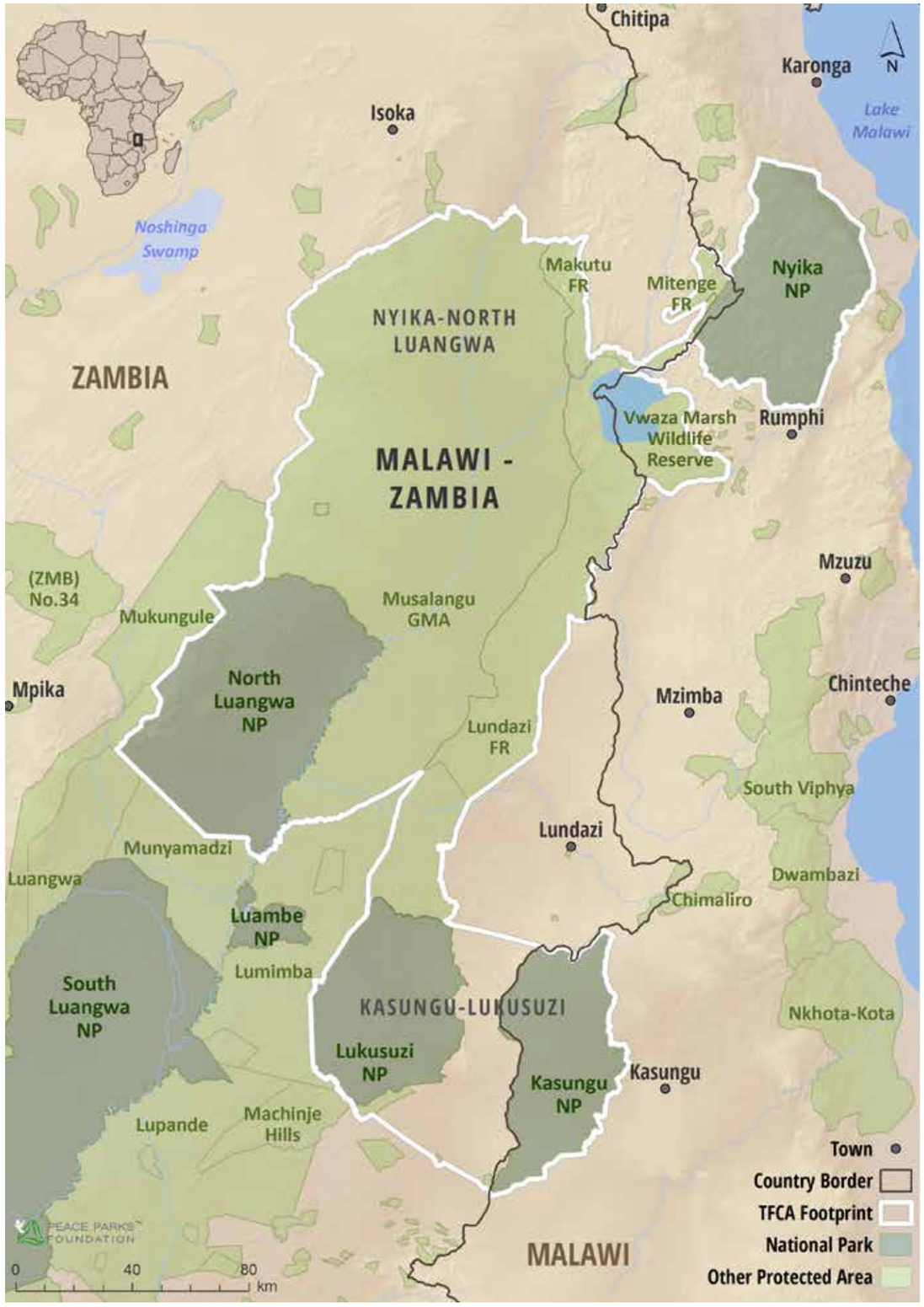



# MALAWI-ZAMBIA

Since 2003, Peace Parks, partnering with the Department of National Parks and Wildlife, has championed the development of the Malawi-Zambia transboundary landscape, with the biodiversity-rich Nyika National Park and Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve at its core. Of particular note, Nyika National Park, a significant water catchment, safeguards the diverse Nyika Plateau and supplies roughly 10% of the water to Lake Malawi, the world's ninth-largest and third-deepest freshwater lake. The conservation area consists of two components: the Nyika-North Luangwa section, with a high-lying grassland plateau contrasting the bushveld and wetlands of Vwaza Marsh, and the biodiversity-critical Kasungu-Lukusuzi section to the south. As the implementing agent for funding from the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development through KfW, Peace Parks steers the Management Unit in charge of planning and executing projects. These projects aim to prevent habitat fragmentation and maintain ecological connectivity, and comprise a gamut of activities from conservation management, infrastructure development and leveraging the full potential of nature-based economies, to community development initiatives focused on sustainable natural resource management.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Partner States** | Malawi<br>Zambia |
| **Treaty Signed** | 2015 |
| **Size** | 35,215 km² |
| **Peace Parks Operational Footprint** | Nyika National Park, Malawi<br>Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve, Malawi<br>Kasungu-Lukusuzi component, Malawi and Zambia<br>Chama Block, part of Musalangu Game Management Area, Zambia |
| **2022 Highlights** | • 88 rangers and ten officers received training in Human Rights in Nyika National Park and Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve<br>• First four canine handlers appointed and three dogs deployed to the Rapid Response Unit in Nyika National Park<br>• 160 staff houses refurbished and upgraded in Nyika and Vwaza, significantly improving the living conditions of staff in the parks<br>• 12,000 people supported through the community livelihoods programme in Malawi and Zambia with a focus on agriculture (irrigation, conservation agriculture, high value crops), livestock, reforestation and beekeeping<br>• 70 km elephant proof fence erected on the boundary of Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve reducing human-wildlife conflict by over 90% |





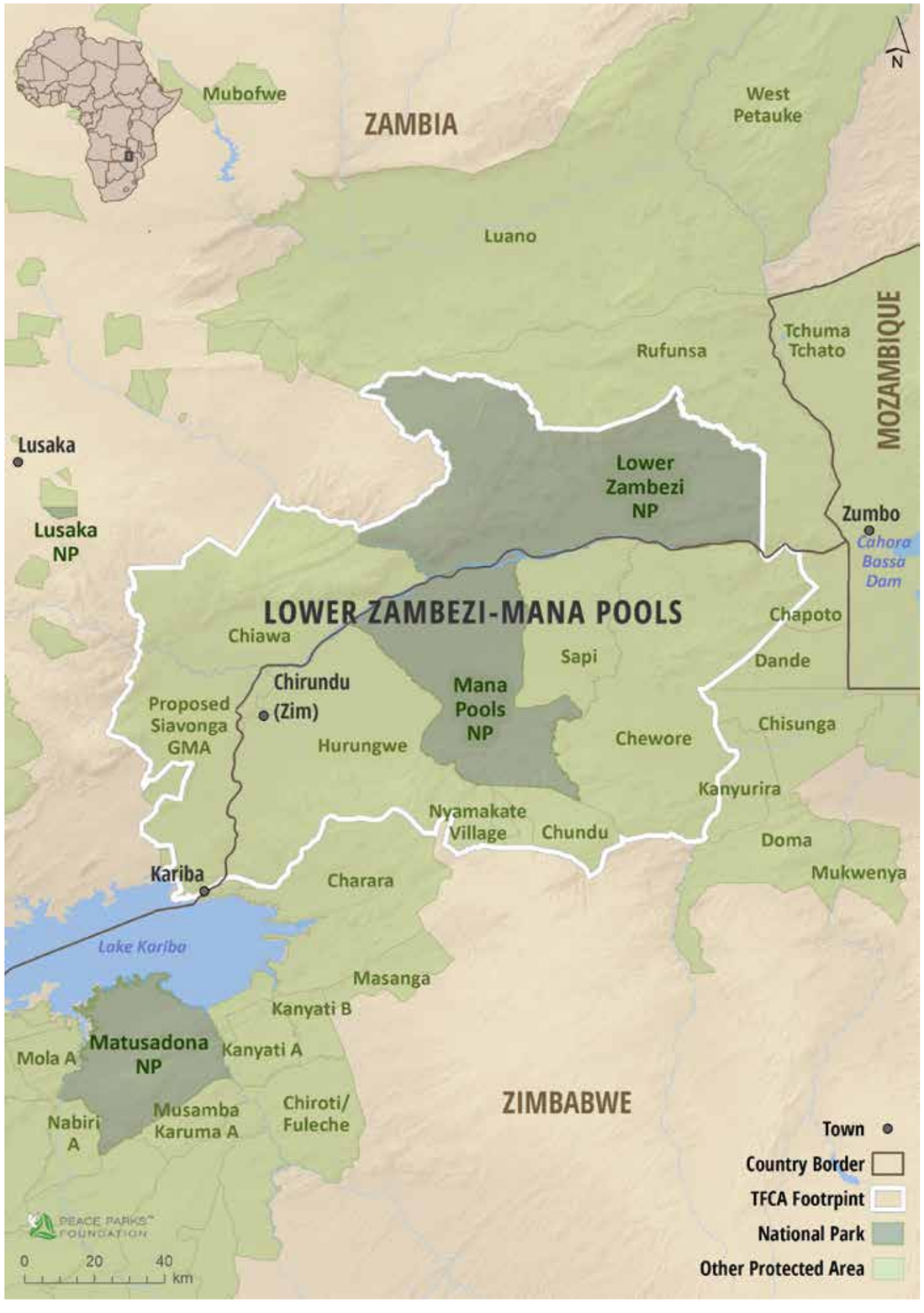
# LOWER ZAMBEZI-MANA POOLS

Mana Pools, a World Heritage Site lauded for its wild beauty and diversity of large mammals, birds, and aquatic wildlife, is situated inland from the Zambezi River. The area is home to a remarkable concentration of wild animals, including elephants, buffalo, leopards and cheetahs. An important concentration of Nile crocodiles is also found in the area, and was designated a Ramsar Wetland site in 2013. The area, named 'Mana', or 'four' in Shona, alludes to the four large, ancient ox-bow lakes carved by the Zambezi River.

Located in the Zambezi Valley, this conservation area, used as an ecological linkage, spans the Zambezi River and encompasses the Lower Zambezi National Park in Zambia and the Mana Pools National Park in northern Zimbabwe. Peace Parks Foundation has been instrumental in advancing the conceptual transboundary landscape. Efforts are culminating in the signing of a draft Memorandum of Understanding formally establishing the Lower Zambezi-Mana Pools transboundary landscape, which will be concluded in 2023. The agreement embodies a powerful commitment to enhanced cross-border protection, demonstrating international cooperation and synergy in the face of ongoing global environmental challenges. Peace Parks' involvement in Lower Zambezi-Mana Pools constitutes our most recent endeavour and, as such, progress is nascent.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Partner States** | Zambia<br>Zimbabwe |
| **Size** | 18,515 km$^2$ |
| **Memorandum of Understanding** | Signing planned for 2023 |





# 02

# FOCUS ON IMPACT

# FOCUS ON IMPACT

In the 25-year journey of Peace Parks Foundation, we have worked with an unwavering commitment to conservation at scale, promoting harmony within landscapes and among nations, and leaving an indelible mark on the world we share. With passion and determination, our impact stories speak to our triumphs and joys, as well as to the many lessons we have learned while facing adversity in the realm of conservation. We are proud of our accomplishments and the profound positive change we have made, and reflective about how to accelerate these impacts in light of the challenges we face.

At the heart of our achievements lies the powerful notion of unity. By bringing together nations, governments, communities, and conservationists, we have forged bonds that transcend borders. We have established cross-border conservation areas that serve as beacons of hope for a brighter, more harmonious future. We have bridged divides and fostered collaboration, transforming vulnerable and conflicted regions into more peaceful areas where inclusive governance prevails. Our resolve has laid the foundations for mutual understanding, cooperation, and sustainable development across great landscapes.

Over the past two and a half decades, we have taken powerful steps to safeguard five transboundary landscapes, jointly the size of 675,000 km$^2$, shaped by three key themes of intervention: conservation at scale which centres on restoring and conserving Africa's wild spaces; inclusive community development to strengthen the resilience of communities; and accelerating conservation finance which enables the financial sustainability of the areas we care about. As specific as these priorities are, they are both visionary and scalable.

Through our work, we also support the achievement of global environment and development goals. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development calls for an urgent and rigorous global effort. Our attention is focused on Africa, a continent identified by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's sixth assessment report (IPCC AR6) as being disproportionately susceptible to the negative impacts of climate change. These vulnerabilities pose profound threats to the continent's food security, water accessibility, public health, ecosystems and peace. This situation is further intensified by Africa's forecasted significant population growth by 2100, consequently increasing competition for natural resources between humans and wildlife. The Global Biodiversity Framework highlights an ambitious target to protect at least 30% of land and ocean by 2030, offering a lifeline to biodiversity and ecosystems. These not only form a critical part of the global agendas but also have direct implications for human prosperity, security and resilience, underlining the pressing need for swift and effective interventions.

Peace Parks has defined eight distinct impact areas that match the global priorities of the Sustainable Development Goals, the Global Biodiversity Framework and the Climate Change agenda.

Peace Parks sees its work on conservation at scale as a vital contribution to global challenges. Being at the front line of implementing global solutions, we are now relying on better science than ever before. The impact areas identified in our Strategy 2030 guide our work in ensuring that we are laser-focused on globally relevant issues. Our strategic framework maps all activities' key performance indicators to outcomes and impacts, while simultaneously linking activities to inputs. Developing this comprehensive system has been a multi-year process and while it keeps on evolving, it is finally bearing fruit.


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# IMPACT AREA 1

## BIODIVERSITY PROTECTION AND RESTORATION

# REVIVING NATURE'S TAPESTRY

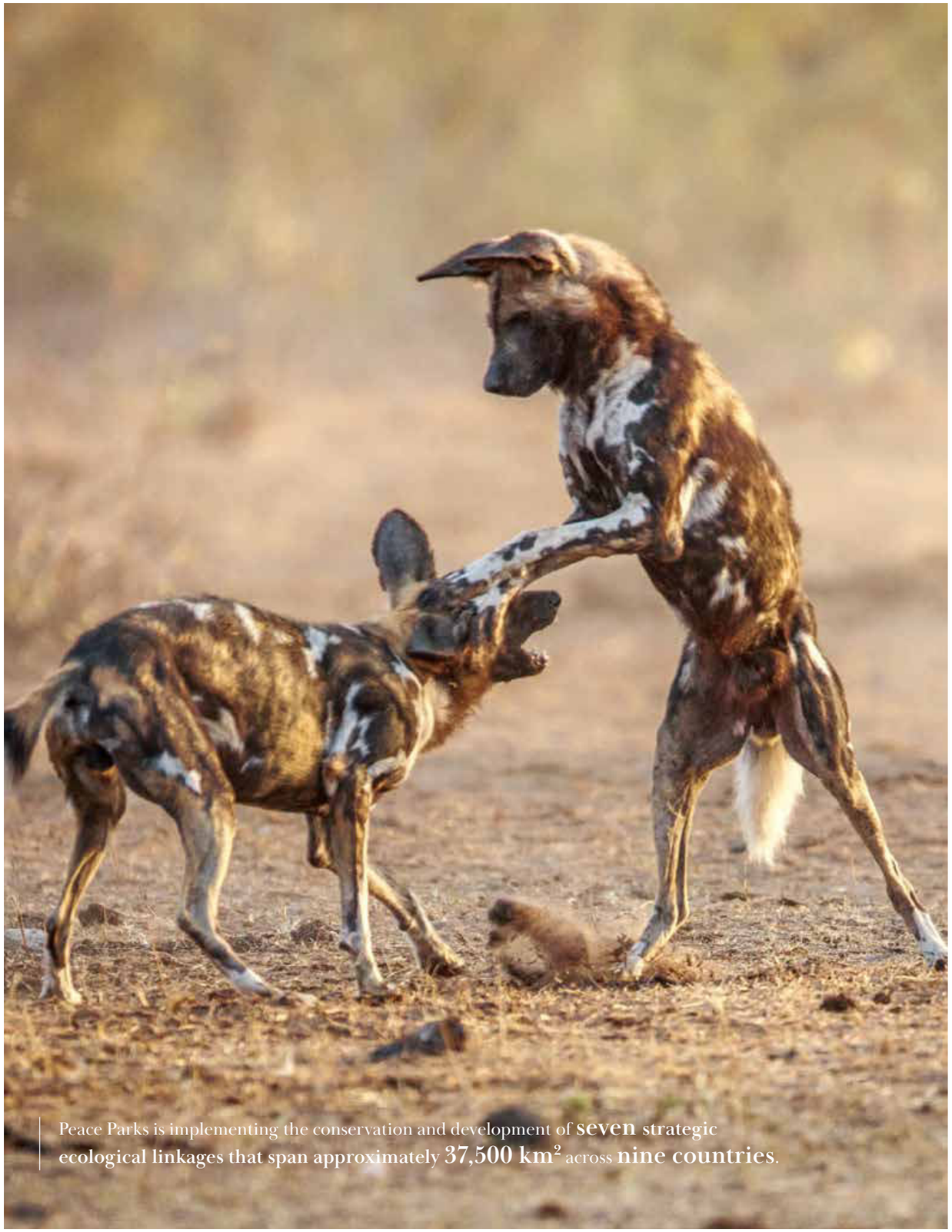
**675,000 km²**

Area of transboundary landscapes facilitated by Peace Parks since 1997, resulting in the significant growth of southern Africa's protected area estate.

**113,500 km²**

Area of land that has been given formal protection status. This includes newly established and expanded protected areas, community conservancies and areas with improved management.





Peace Parks is implementing the conservation and development of **seven** strategic **ecological linkages that span approximately 37,500 km²** across **nine countries**.

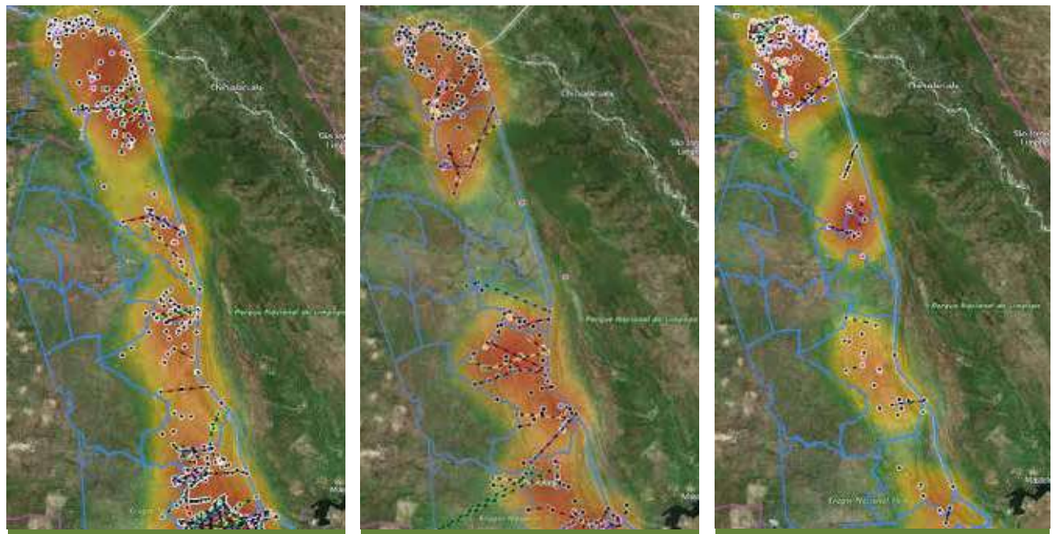
In 2022, after four years of negotiations and consultations, a historic new Global Biodiversity Framework was signed by 188 countries across the globe as part of the 15th Conference of Parties to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity. An integral component of the framework is the ambitious '30x30' conservation objective, a rallying cry for the preservation of 30% of the earth's terrestrial and marine spaces through the creation of protected areas and the implementation of other area-based conservation strategies. This initiative stands bolder than its precursor, the Aichi Target 11, which set its sights on securing 17% of land and 10% of coastal and marine areas. Despite achieving measurable success in terms of size, Aichi Target 11 faced criticisms for lack of quality, primarily due to issues such as disjointed protected areas, inadequate safeguarding of critical biodiversity hotspots, and questionable management efficacy and fairness.

**At the heart of this global conservation mission, Peace Parks actively supports the framework's 30x30 target. It does so by facilitating the formation of large transboundary landscapes, the expert management of protected areas, and the enhancement of ecological linkages therein. In many areas where wildlife has been depleted over the years, Peace Parks carefully rebuilds populations by restocking and translocating wildlife from areas where there is an abundance. These efforts also extend to the protection and restoration of the species, habitats, ecosystems, and genetic diversity that fall within these regions.**

Peace Parks is currently responsible for the co-management of over 46,000 km² in eight protected areas within the larger transboundary landscapes. Since its development in 2002 by the World Bank / WWF Alliance for Forest Conservation and Sustainable Use, the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT), developed to reflect the IUCN WCPA Framework for protected area management effectiveness (PAME), has facilitated a 7.3% average increase in management effectiveness in the eight protected areas since 2014, when evaluations commenced.

Ecological linkages facilitate the movement of wildlife between anchor protected areas; that the KAZA landscape is home to more than 50% of the world's remaining African savanna elephant population stands as a testament to these efforts.

We continue to invest in the development of formal transboundary landscapes by putting in place essential governance structures and landscape networks that support conservation; building capacity for better governance; providing technical support and actively encouraging partners to engage in transboundary landscapes. We are committed to supporting cross-border tourism; conducting joint law enforcement operations; conducting research and development of new technologies; and investing in processes and partnerships that advance our mission. Illegal activities such as poaching are internationally driven and can thrive when cross-border collaboration between authorities is lacking. It is exactly for that reason that the impacts of transboundary collaboration are so obvious and impressive. For example, within only four years, the number of incursions into Kruger National Park from Mozambique reduced by 88% as a result of strong cross-border collaboration and increased law enforcement capacity on the Mozambican side.




88% decrease in incursions into Kruger National Park from Mozambique

**17,806**
Animals relocated by Peace Parks

**27**
Unique species relocated to restored protected areas

**92,400**
Estimate of current wildlife populations based on population growth models and benchmarked by aerial surveys

**POPULATION INCREASE**
in Limpopo National Park, Mozambique

**~Fivefold**
Buffalo population increase over the last decade

**~Doubled**
Population of blue wildebeest in Simalaha, Zambia since 2013

With some rewilding initiatives, Peace Parks is re-writing history in bringing back black and white rhino to native habitats in Zinave National Park in Mozambique, 40 years after their disappearance from the landscape.



## FOLLOWING THE FOOTSTEPS OF GIANTS

The Wildlife Free to Roam programme was established in March 2022, with the aim of providing scientific support to guide conservation management for improving ecological linkages between protected area habitats. In many instances, defining and monitoring successful conservation strategies is key to achieving impact – whether through academic research or by deploying technological hardware and software. Peace Parks, in collaboration with researchers, are investigating the current movements of elephants and other wildlife to inform a connectivity strategy to establish ecological linkages at landscape scale within the Great Limpopo and Kavango Zambezi transboundary landscapes.

The programme swiftly started to generate results. By providing crucial insight into wildlife movement patterns, it is equipping teams with key data that allow them to identify ecological linkages and access important habitat information that influences development planning. Wildlife Free to Roam provided research positions to 9 female and three African postgraduates. Together, they have secured 15 satellite collars on elephants in Limpopo National Park. The remainder will be fitted to elephants navigating the key strategic ecological linkage between Kafue and Sioma Ngwezi National Parks in Zambia in 2023. Tracking data from wide-ranging species, particularly those coming into contact with communities, provide vital information relating to risks posed to communities and how wildlife perceive risk across diverse land uses.

## MANAGING TOGETHER FOR THE FUTURE

As we celebrated Maputo National Park's first year of existence, its first Protected Area Management Plan was formally approved. This plan, a product of internal collaboration and drawing heavily on external consultation among key stakeholders and partners, is a testament to our mutual dedication with ANAC, local communities, and a host of institutions and experts. Over the next decade, this blueprint will intertwine conservation, tourism, and the economic development of the local communities living both in and near the park. Notably, the plan will protect the exceptional natural attributes that make the park a contender for World Heritage Site status. ANAC, the park's current management, shoulders responsibility for implementing this plan at a time of great opportunity for this uniquely complex and diverse marine and terrestrial protected area.



## THE RETURN OF THE RHINO

More than four decades ago, the African rhinoceros, an emblem of local leadership, disappeared from Mozambique due to the impacts of a civil war lasting 16 years. Zinave National Park, once teeming with wildlife, fell silent as most species became extinct after a collapse of park management. However, once Peace Parks and Mozambique's National Administration for Conservation Areas (ANAC) started their restoration efforts in 2015, the park's fauna started to revive. By 2022, over 2,300 mammals representing 16 species were reintroduced, including a mega-herd of eland, and the park saw the natural return of its first lion. After seven dedicated years, Zinave was finally ready to reintroduce another keystone species, the African rhinoceros, solidifying its recovery.

A significant highlight was the successful reintroduction of both black and white rhinos in 2022, marking their return to Mozambique. The translocation of 27 rhinos, initiated and donated by Exxaro Resources from Manketti Game Reserve in South Africa, was a massive operation that involved meticulous planning and a pre-emptive 'genetic exchange' to strengthen the founder herds. In Zinave, extensive training of the Quick Response Force team and technological upgrades ensured the park was prepared to welcome and protect the newcomers, allowing for the re-establishment of healthy populations in their original habitat.

The natural movement of species also played a role in Zinave's revival. The first sighting of a lion in 2021, captured by a camera trap, was followed by the arrival of three more lions in 2022. This spontaneous rewilding by natural migration helped establish Mozambique's first Big 5 national park, putting Zinave on the map as one of Africa's emerging wildlife destinations.

In June 2022, a further symbol of rewilding hope was born – a rhino calf named Princesa. A testament to the concerted efforts invested in the park, Princesa is the first of the new generation following on the heels of the healthy, reproducing founder herds. These initial milestone translocations in collaboration with Exxaro Resources, the Governments of Mozambique and South Africa, and supported by the German Postcode Lottery and MAVA Foundation, underscore the ongoing dedication to wildlife restoration in the region.

# IMPACT AREA 2

## CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION

# RESHAPING TOMORROW'S CLIMATE NARRATIVE





TYPES OF LAND COVER UNDER IMPROVED MANAGEMENT

Our inclusive governance models currently affect 3,325,200 km² of land providing essential ecosystem services that people depend on. We facilitated the improved management and/or protection of 3,700 ha of mangrove, 797 km² of herbaceous wetland, 823 km² of permanent water bodies, 4,279 km² of grassland, 17,247 km² of shrubland, and 10,071 km² of tree cover.

Southern Africa is among the most climate vulnerable regions in the world. Climate-related impacts such as droughts, floods and tropical cyclones undermine development and reduce the availability of natural resources, affecting the majority of the region's population.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's Sixth Assessment Report (AR6; IPCC 2021) describes how climate change is predicted to have increasingly dramatic and widespread impacts on Africa's ecology, human societies, and local peoples' interactions with their natural environment. These impacts are already being experienced, not only in terms of overall increasing temperatures lowering crop yields and reducing availability of freshwater, but also extreme weather events such as the cyclones in Mozambique, and ongoing droughts in East Africa. Both these immediate extreme events and the slower, longer-term impacts, may force mass migration of people as they lose their livelihoods, and drive heightening competition over land and water resources.

These social upheavals result in conflict, protected area invasion, illegal resource harvesting and wildlife crime, and lead to rising tensions between vulnerable communities and conservation authorities, making positive, proactive engagement vital. This promotes the adaptability and resilience of local people, anchored in ecosystem restoration and good stewardship practices.

Climate-related impacts are likely to exacerbate the tensions and dynamics of ongoing conflicts, as well as affecting peace efforts in the region. Peace Parks addresses the climate emergency by protecting, connecting and restoring the very ecosystem services that vulnerable communities depend on. This also increases the robustness of ecosystems and their resilience to climate shocks, ensuring that the areas can continue to provide the essential water, food and wildlife-based economies which, in turn, provide local jobs. We deploy inclusive governance models – or co-management – of these areas to address decision-making on land-use planning, including climate adaptation considerations and the people who, in some cases, have been largely excluded.

Peace Parks' rewilding efforts are also contributing considerably to natural carbon capture and storage, also known as 'animating the carbon cycle'. While research on the quantification of increased carbon storage as a result of rewilding is still nascent, it has been found that rewilded ecosystems may capture up to 19 times the amount of carbon compared to degraded ecosystems.

Peace Parks promotes and implements nature-based solutions because it is the optimal approach to solving the compounding challenges of biodiversity loss and climate change. Nature-based solutions are biodiversity-positive, climate- and people-positive in providing solutions with multiple benefits simultaneously. We enable communities to be stewards of their forests, connecting them to the global climate finance market by facilitating the certification of emissions reductions at scale.

> ~ 69,000 people
>
> Benefitting from initiatives supported by Peace Parks with a focus on climate adaptation or prevention of negative impacts such as water access initiatives, climate smart agriculture and disaster response training.

Around Maputo National Park alone, Peace Parks plans to create 1,030 indirect and direct jobs, allowing communities to make a living in a variety of ways that are resilient to the effects of climate change, through the Blue Action Fund initiative in 2022. Of these community members, 163 have been capacitated to respond to local climate disasters, should they occur. The interventions form part of the overall restoration and protection of 37 km² of mangroves, which protect coastal communities from the impacts of severe weather events and sea level rise, and stabilise shorelines, preventing erosion and protecting the land. These areas also provide essential breeding grounds and habitats for numerous species which contribute the main protein source for the majority of the 27,000 inhabitants.

> A total of 313,800,000 tonnes of manageable carbon are currently under improved management. Our present initiatives aim to directly protect 392,500,000 tonnes of carbon by 2030.

Peace Parks currently has 221,800,000 tonnes of 'manageable carbon'* under co-management. This is carbon that can be influenced by direct and local human action. Approximately 27,400,000 tonnes of 'irrecoverable carbon' are under improved management. Irrecoverable carbon refers to the vast stores of carbon in nature that are vulnerable to release from human activity and, if lost, could not be restored by 2050 – when the world must reach net-zero emissions to avoid the worst impacts of climate change. When put together, these protected areas have a net carbon sink of 965,460 $tCO_2e$/year. Our REDD+ initiatives have the potential to span up to 35,000 km² which will avoid the release of 3,500,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide per year.

**Irrecoverable carbon data from Noon et al. 2021 (Conservation International)*

# HERDING FOR HEALTH

Rangelands, representing 43% of Africa's land – approximately 13,000,000 km$^2$ – and 53 million pastoralists, compete daily with each other, with wildlife and the natural elements for survival. Resilience in Africa is therefore dependent on simple breakthrough solutions to enable community-driven rangeland restoration and wildlife protection. The Herding for Health programme is one such solution.

The Herding for Health model that was developed and is implemented in partnership with Conservation International, aims to allow Africa's rangelands to thrive for the benefit of people and nature. The model is informed by scientific research, indigenous knowledge, and global best practice in rangeland, pastoral and conservation landscapes.

The model enables stewards of rangelands to overcome the complex suite of challenges at the wildlife-livestock interface and turn them into opportunities. Although the challenges are complex, the solution is delivered through a simple, practical, and traditionally acceptable strategy that is scientifically sound: rotational grazing and kraaling by skilled herders.

Herding for Health regenerates Africa's rangeland ecosystems, enables wildlife-livestock coexistence, and enhances climate change resilience of the communities dependent on these landscapes. The Herding for Health model focuses on improving health, productivity, and wellbeing throughout communal livestock farming systems. The health and sustainability of rangelands, wild and domestic animals, local lives and livelihoods and governance supporting the rangeland economy, are all supported by this holistic approach. Herding for Health has grown exponentially since its inception only five years ago, growing from one site in South Africa to being implemented in over **20** sites across **seven** African countries.

Herding for Health now has the first national level implementation commitment in Botswana where the government itself has committed over **$50 million** of a **$97 million** project funded by the Green Climate Fund through Conservation International, for implementation of Herding for Health in three districts of the country.

Since this success of securing investment and support at a national level, more countries in the region have already indicated their interest to implement Herding for Health.

The use of mobile kraals or bomas has proven to be a simple and highly effective measure to keep predators such as hyena and lion away from the cattle herds. The cloth enclosures that are made out of canvas, can hold up to 600 cattle each, and can be erected in two hours. The results are striking. For example, where in previous years cattle owners around Limpopo National Park would lose approximately 50 cattle to predators per year, farmers participating in the Herding for Health scheme have not had any more cattle losses due to predation.

**800** **Jobs created**

**15,000** **Farmers positively impacted**

**25,000 km$^2$** **Area under improved management through Herding for Health by the end of 2022**

The programme plans to restore 85,000 km$^2$ over the next eight years, including the training and employment of over 6,500 ecorangers, or skilled herders, and restoration workers.



Wildlife plays a pivotal role in shaping ecosystems at all levels, affecting vital processes like nutrient cycling and water evaporation. These impacts on vegetation and soil, combined with their place in the food chain, show that animals are integral to maintaining the balance of the carbon cycle. A notable example is the resurgence of wildebeest in the Serengeti during the 1950s. Following a breakthrough vaccine for the rinderpest virus, their return had profound positive effects on carbon storage. By grazing, they converted potential wildfire fuel into dung, transforming the savanna from a carbon emitter to a carbon storehouse and rejuvenating the landscape.

## ANIMATING THE CARBON CYCLE

Peace Parks Foundation is implementing a strategy to address the pressing challenges of biodiversity loss and climate change. Animating the carbon cycle (ACC) champions the role that healthy populations of wild animals can play in boosting the ability of ecosystems to store carbon, helping the planet stay within 1.5°C of temperature rise over pre-industrial levels.

Recognised as one of the most efficient and cost-effective nature-based solutions, rewilding, restoring, and conserving the role of species could magnify carbon uptake by 1.5 to 12.5 times or more across the world's terrestrial, freshwater, and marine ecosystems, according to research presented at CoP26. For ACC to be fully effective, we need to preserve and protect intact nature, and rewild to help rebalance the functions of natural systems underpinning transboundary landscapes.

By looking at the bigger picture of animal-plant-ecosystem relationships, Peace Parks believes that effective rewilding initiatives and impacts, at scale, are more crucial now than ever, to help animals fulfill their vital roles in the carbon cycle. We are helping degraded ecosystems recover their full health, and in doing so, enhancing their contribution to climate change mitigation. This process involves the introduction of key wildlife species such as African buffalo, wildebeest, zebra, white rhino, and many more.

We have achieved remarkable rewilding progress, exemplified by the successful introduction of a notable 17,806 animals, resulting in a wildlife population of more than 90,000 individuals. In 2022, the translocation of 601 animals was facilitated, representing 11 unique species. These efforts were targeted towards three protected areas: Simalaha Community Conservancy, Maputo National Park and Zinave National Park.

This approach aligns with the goals set in the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, the agreement adopted by the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity in December 2022. Peace Parks' rewilding efforts target the core of ecosystem functionality and offer a systemic solution to interconnected global challenges, thus supporting several key goals of the agreement.

By fostering a paradigm shift in how we leverage nature for climate and societal benefit, our ACC strategy is helping to strengthen ecosystem services, mitigate biodiversity loss and the vulnerability of communities, and fulfil international commitments related to climate change and biodiversity conservation. Through this holistic approach, we are nurturing spaces where nature and humanity can harmoniously, and adaptably, coexist, affirming that in safeguarding nature, we secure our own future.



## BLUE ACTION FUND

In 2022, marine and coastal protection within the Maputo Environmental Protection Area in southern Mozambique saw a significant boost with a € 5.9m grant awarded to Peace Parks Foundation and ADRA Germany as sub-grantee, by Blue Action Fund through funding from the Green Climate Fund.

Together with Mozambique's National Administration for Conservation Areas (ANAC), Peace Parks took on an overall management and conservation role, joining a consortium of partners implementing diverse community initiatives. The programme has set about preserving and restoring, across 420,000 ha, carbon-capturing mangrove forests, seagrass meadows, coral reefs and dune systems, and strengthening people's ability to adapt to the hazards of climate change.

This five-year ecosystem-based adaptation programme focusing on the sensitive marine component of Maputo National Park signifies an ambitious leap in the scope and scale of Peace Parks' approaches to conserving vitally diverse protected areas and empowering local people.

IN CONVERSATION WITH

# MIGUEL GONÇALVES

## Building a natural paradise based on community trust



Maputo National Park, spanning 1,795 km$^2$, evolved from the Maputo Special Reserve and Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve. Inaugurated in December 2021, this region is among the Earth's most endangered biodiversity hotspots, harbouring rare, endemic and endangered species in a mosaic of remarkable coastal habitats. It now offers protection to, among numerous species, unique corals, elephants, leatherback turtles and dugongs. Only 14 years ago, however, this area looked significantly different.

When Peace Parks became involved in the park in 2006, just a small remnant population of elephant was left, hiding in the forest and traumatised from 16 years of civil war, landmines and rampant poaching. The park was almost void of wildlife and suffering from overgrazing by thousands of goats. Diligently and persistently, Peace Parks engaged with communities, built the capacity of government institutions and rebuilt the ecosystem. Over 5,000 animals were returned to their native habitat.

Miguel Goncalves, Park Warden since 2009 and native to Mozambique, recalls, "The biggest challenge right at the beginning was putting order into place. There was a lot of poaching and no regulations. Both tourists and locals were exploiting the region unchecked." With the arrival of Natércio Samuel Ngovene, the park's Law Enforcement Co-ordinator, and the wardens working alongside, the park made tremendous strides in preventing poaching, and set the foundation for rewilding the protected area and building community relations.

Miguel's drive to transform the park stems from a deep-rooted connection to nature and his father's influence. "Growing up, nature was a significant part of our lives, courtesy of my father's passion for wildlife and his role in small-scale fisheries. I spent my youth mostly outdoors and in nature, and I just knew that I wanted to stay close to this deep-rooted passion."

Miguel attributes Maputo National Park's success to "the people that we employ here and the commitment and sacrifice that they're making, particularly being away from their families". Partnerships also play a vital role, he says, "not just financially but through the technical expertise that comes with it. I always say that I have a much bigger staff than just here in the park. I've got a GIS mapping team and fundraisers at Peace Parks headquarters, too."

Yet, community trust remains paramount, especially in areas where resource conflicts arise. Miguel notes, "We've been establishing trust with local communities through honest dialogue, support programmes, and initiatives that change lives," and, reflecting on the decade-long relationship-building, "We are now at a point where the communities even see the potential and value of having their own conservancy in the future."

The park, now home to over 12,300 animals and 11 reintroduced species, is a testament to ecological management success. Community programmes focused on resilience and wellbeing are further cementing park-community trust. With greater attention to developing more ecotourism facilities, the journey towards full functionality and self-sustainability is well underway. Miguel's commitment to leading this transformation for more than 15 years earned him the Tusk Award for Conservation in Africa in 2022, presented by William, Prince of Wales. Using the £75,000 prize for a park awareness centre, Miguel emphasised, "Our goal is to foster awareness and expose future generations to conservation and the park's significance."

Without the dedication of Miguel and his team, partners, funders, and local communities, the fortunes of this pristine paradise might not have looked as promising as they do today. The evolution of Maputo National Park is incredible; as Miguel says, "The whole approach – this is the project I'm most proud of. The way things have happened in the last decade, it's pretty amazing."





# IMPACT AREA 3

## IMPROVED WATER QUALITY AND SECURITY

# GUARDING LIFE'S PUREST ESSENCE



Water security is a critical concern in southern Africa, affecting people, livestock, nature and wildlife. The region already experiences the consequences of land degradation and climate change, including more frequent droughts and heightened flood risks from severe weather events. According to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC AR6), unregulated land cover change, such as habitat loss and over-exploitation, has been the primary driver of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation. The IPBES Africa Regional Assessment (IPBES 2018) identifies ecosystem degradation as likely to be the dominant driver of change in the future, given Africa's extreme vulnerability to the impacts of climate change. This is particularly in relation to freshwater resources, which are already severely over-exploited and a source of conflict across arid regions on the continent. Of Africa's largest reservoirs, 40 out of 50 receive their water partly from conservation areas, and 14% of the continent's total freshwater volume originates from conservation areas.

At Peace Parks Foundation, we recognise the urgency of addressing water security through a comprehensive approach tailored to each unique area where we operate. Our strategies include both safeguarding water resources and ensuring water supply. From protecting mountainous areas that serve as a water tower for Lake Malawi, which is instrumental for 90% of Malawi's energy production, to protecting freshwater bodies, such as parts of the Zambezi River rich in fish – the primary protein source for local communities. From providing equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all in our sphere of influence, to conservation agriculture schemes focused on maintaining soil water content.

To date, Peace Parks has implemented over 60 water infrastructure projects, including boreholes, pans, wells, and the distribution of treadle pumps for agricultural purposes, benefiting nearly 50,000 individuals. We actively deploy rainwater storage and water-saving technologies to combat groundwater depletion and ensure sustainable water management practices.

In the Simalaha region of Zambia, the establishment of Fisheries Management Committees inspires and structures the participation of close to 2,000 fishermen and women, with the aim of significantly improving fish stocks and deploying sustainable fishing schemes.

These committees protect approximately 80 kilometres of the Zambezi River, which holds great importance for local communities. Through our efforts, we have successfully removed over 80 kilometres of illegal nets, often constructed from repurposed mosquito nets. These nets pose a threat to the ecosystem as they inadvertently catch larvae, fish eggs, and other wildlife, leading to unnecessary harm and fatalities. Moreover, they create ingestion hazards for animals such as hippos as they are less durable than legal nets and frequently discarded in rivers. The nets then continue to drift in the water, catching and needlessly killing fish and other animals, such as birds and snakes. Efforts of the Fisheries Management Committees are already showing impacts. With a similar level of effort, fishermen and -women now catch roughly nine times more fish than before the establishment of the committees, while using a model that ensures a growing fish stock.

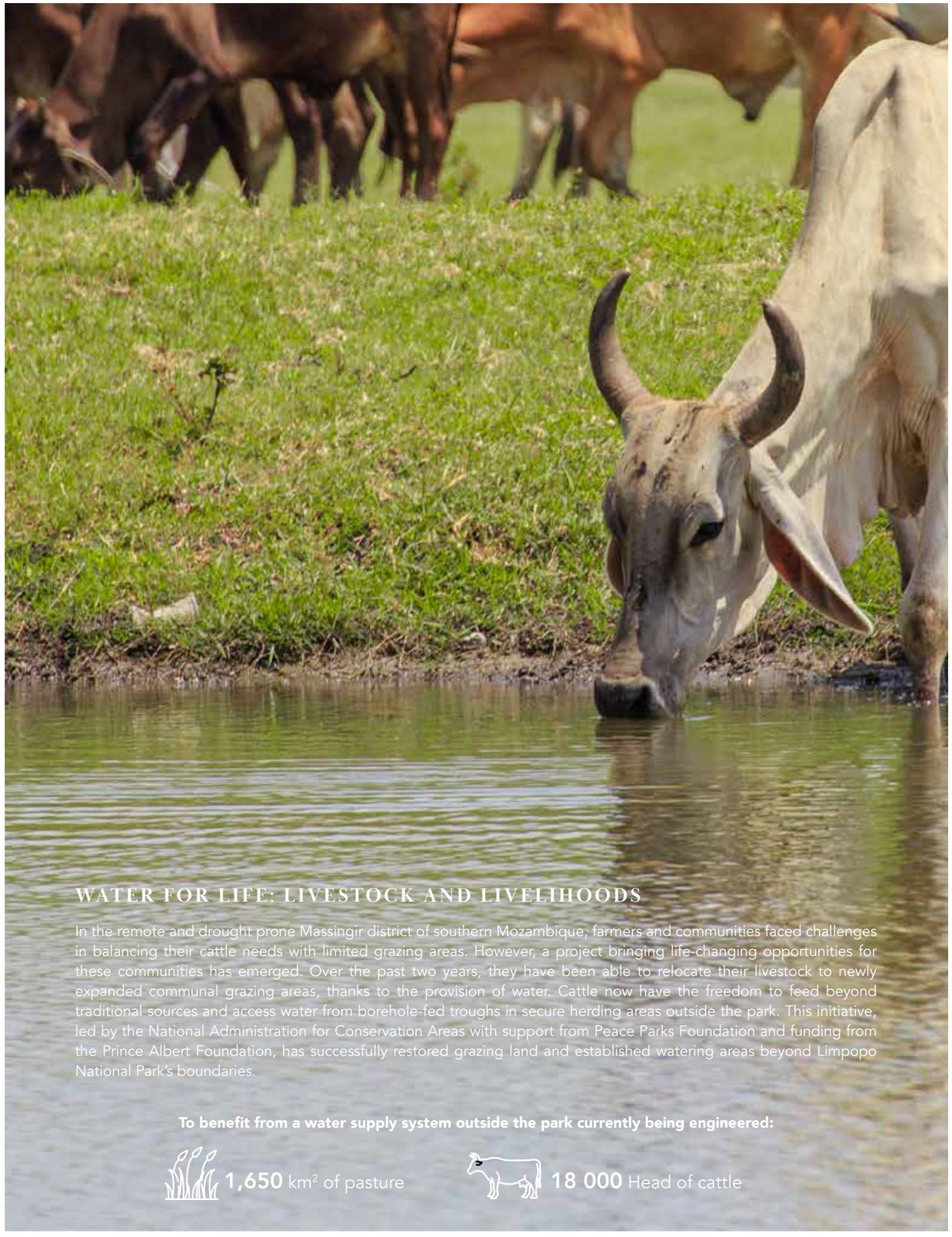
Our involvement in these committees allows us to empower local people and build resilience by ensuring the inclusion and representation of diverse voices, including youth, women, local authorities, indigenous peoples and marginalised communities, in all aspects of water leadership within transboundary landscapes.

### PANNING FOR LIQUID GOLD

In the Simalaha Community Conservancy, a pilot programme to deepen 30 existing natural water pans is aiming to greatly improve long-term water sustainability for farmers. The pans are now filled and retaining water, significantly enhancing water security for farmers, livestock, and local communities. As a result, other neighbouring communities have expressed interest in having similar water pans established in their respective areas. Moreover, the water supply system, which channels water from the Kasaya River to the Kasaya Dam and the Buffalo Sanctuary Dam, has performed exceptionally well throughout the year. In addition to this, 45 farmers whose productivity was previously compromised by water shortages, have taken advantage of the natural pans to cultivate various crops such as vegetables, tomatoes, and rape, further benefiting from the alleviation of ongoing water stress.

### WATER FROM ABOVE AND BELOW

In Limpopo National Park, a life-changing project introduced over the past two years is taking shape. The restoration of grazing land and building of livestock watering areas beyond Limpopo National Park's limits is an initiative of the National Administration for Conservation Areas, with the support of Peace Parks Foundation, funded by the Prince Albert Foundation. The project is offering communities residing inside the park, in an area where human-wildlife conflict is prevalent, the opportunity to move their livestock to newly expanded communal grazing areas through the provision of water. The partnership is putting in place a water supply system outside of the park with the capacity to feed about 18,000 head of cattle in areas safe from internal threats posed to them and to herders by wildlife. The joint water security and herding initiative sets a strong example: a holistic model achieving health, resilience and coexistence benefits for communities, ecosystems and economies.



### WATER FOR LIFE: LIVESTOCK AND LIVELIHOODS

In the remote and drought prone Massingir district of southern Mozambique, farmers and communities faced challenges in balancing their cattle needs with limited grazing areas. However, a project bringing life-changing opportunities for these communities has emerged. Over the past two years, they have been able to relocate their livestock to newly expanded communal grazing areas, thanks to the provision of water. Cattle now have the freedom to feed beyond traditional sources and access water from borehole-fed troughs in secure herding areas outside the park. This initiative, led by the National Administration for Conservation Areas with support from Peace Parks Foundation and funding from the Prince Albert Foundation, has successfully restored grazing land and established watering areas beyond Limpopo National Park's boundaries.

**To benefit from a water supply system outside the park currently being engineered:**

**1,650** km² of pasture

**18 000** Head of cattle

# IMPACT AREA 4

SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS

## SHAPING FUTURES



In the context of sub-Saharan Africa, where agriculture serves as the primary source of income for 90% of the rural population and over 95% of farming solely relies on rainfall, communities grapple with a myriad of complex challenges. These include unpredictable rainfall; rising temperatures; extreme drought; pervasive poverty; limited access to essential services; gender inequalities; as well as governance challenges. It is within this complex landscape that Peace Parks embarked on its transformative endeavour in Simalaha, Zambia, aiming to bring about lasting change and address these interwoven issues.

Over the course of 14 years, Peace Parks diligently developed a livelihoods model that would transition the Simalaha community from a vulnerable existence centred on subsistence agriculture to a more robust model based on revenue stacking and the incorporation of indigenous and local knowledge. The impact of unwavering dedication and strategic investments became increasingly evident, with tangible outcomes emerging a decade after the inception of the Simalaha Community Conservancy.

Nestled in the Sesheke and Sekhute Chiefdoms, the Simalaha Community Conservancy stands as a pioneering initiative in Zambia, covering an extensive area of 1,800 km$^2$. Within this vast expanse, a 500 km$^2$ sanctuary was designed specifically for the development of wildlife-related economic activities. In 2012, the establishment of the Simalaha Community Conservancy Trust solidified its governance, managing the revenues generated from communal activities such as tourism, sales of carbon credits, and raising of buffalo.

At the heart of this transformation lies the Simalaha Livelihoods Model, which focuses on diversifying income streams from a single reliance on subsistence agriculture to eventually 10 revenue generating streams.

This strategic shift enhances the economic stability of the Simalaha community, promotes good governance, instils pride, preserves cultural heritage and leaves communities significantly less vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.

Peace Parks has embarked on an ambitious expansion of its revenue stacking model, with plans to implement this approach across seven ecological linkages spanning 37,700 km$^2$ in Zambia, Mozambique, Malawi and South Africa.

**200,000 PEOPLE**
Experiencing the positive impact of Peace Parks' work as a result of direct interventions, empowering local communities and fostering sustainable development.

**6,350 INDIVIDUALS**
Benefitting from livelihood opportunities from sustainable fishing initiatives focusing on breeding, raising and harvesting fish and shellfish.

The main aim of conservation agriculture is to provide people with food security and balanced nutrition, while assisting in the restoration of soil fertility. Experts from the Center of Agriculture and Biosciences (CABI) shared their expertise on disease control and crop management. After a total of approximately 1,530 farmers had been trained in their own Lozi language, both the quality and the quantity of harvests improved. In some cases, we saw an increase from 0.2 tonnes of maize per hectare in 2018 to 1.9 tonnes per hectare in 2022, with many now producing surplus crops to sell. Twenty lead farmers received training to become 'contact' farmers – empowering them to train other farmers in conservation agriculture techniques. The contact farmers were each presented with a bicycle to allow them to travel with more ease between the fields of the various farmers they have trained and continue to assist.

Commercial community agriculture introduces the concept of agri-hubs. Agri-hubs group farmers, provide them with good inputs and training, and connect them to local markets. Importantly, storing facilities are provided which allow farmers to bring products to market outside the growing season, which considerably increases revenues. It has lengthened the growing season, and now farmers are producing all year round.

Fisheries Committees on the Zambian side of the Zambezi River implement and enforce no-fish zones and no-fish seasons, breeding zones, and removed and confiscated over 80 km of monofilament nets, increasing fish populations dramatically. A ninefold increase in fish catch has been recorded since their establishment, while fish populations are closely monitored.

Often mosquito nets are used to fish, catching everything from the smallest fish to larvae and even eggs. So far, 1,976 fishermen have been registered to be part of the Village Fishing Management Committees. Peace Parks facilitated the import of legal nets currently unavailable in Zambia, and the construction of crocodile-proof fences in 19 locations so that community members will be able to access the river without fear of causing injury to themselves or their cattle.

Our new impact monitoring system will closely monitor the results of our revenue stacking approach and will eventually identify the most successful approaches towards increased resilience and robustness of the model.

## SIMALAHA REVENUE STACKING MODEL




**Initiatives under development*



# IMPACT AREA 5

REDUCED FRAGILITY, CONFLICT & VIOLENCE

# FOSTERING PEACE



# A RENEWED FOCUS ON OUR CORE: ENSURING PEACE

Across many parts of Africa, conflict and violence, political unrest, climate change and food insecurity are displacing more Africans than ever before. According to the United Nations Refugee Agency's 2023 planning figures, 44 million people in sub-Saharan Africa are displaced; most are internally displaced people. These are people forced to leave their homes due to armed conflict, violence, violations of human rights or natural disasters, and who have not crossed an international state border.

Africa hosts three-quarters of all new internal displacements across the world. In southern Africa, 10.1 million people are displaced due to climate-linked disasters, drought, economic pressures and insecurity. Malawi, for instance, is experiencing severe food scarcity and extreme weather while in Mozambique, almost one million people have been internally displaced by the ongoing insurgency and climate change disasters. Syndicated illegal wildlife trade is a direct threat to the peace and security of many of the communities where we work.

At Peace Parks Foundation, our very name denotes tranquillity and harmony, reflecting the core values we hold dear. As we reflect on our journey, we recognise that our commitment to peace has often been implicit rather than explicit, understood but not systematically pursued. Yet, our activities with communities, governments and the business sector are directly supporting all eight pillars of Positive Peace.

We are acutely aware that in today's increasingly volatile world, the role of peace in sustainable development is paramount. Thus, in acknowledging the gravity of our role, Peace Parks has taken an assertive step forward. Drawing on the expertise of key organisations such as the World Bank, we are crafting a systematic approach that not only measures our impact but also ensures our efforts are directly attributed to fostering peace in the regions we operate. It is our solemn promise to remain transparent and accountable as we navigate the path of peacebuilding. Peace Parks contributes to Sustainable Development Goal 16 of Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions by ensuring increased resilience of communities through the long-term investment in inclusive and sustainable development in the most vulnerable areas. Growth and poverty alleviation are crucial but alone will not suffice to sustain peace. Addressing inequalities and exclusion by ensuring that decision-making processes are more inclusive through co-management, and ensuring that development strategies are risk-informed, are central to preventing the fraying of the social fabric that could erupt into crisis. Women's meaningful participation in all aspects of peace and security is critical to effectiveness and sustainability.

We are creating a sound business environment by creating nature-positive, inclusive business deals based on the premise that conservation solutions sustain natural resources and promote sustainability. Aside from inclusive governance structures, prevention of violence also requires the capacity and means to enforce the rule of law. Alongside efforts to build institutional capacity at multiple levels, fostering systems and creating incentives for cross-border collaboration are key.

Another aspect of our contribution to peace and prosperity is our expertise in reducing conflict between humans and nature and creating a safe and secure space for communities and for wildlife through mitigation of human wildlife conflict.

Peace Parks is committed to managing the complex relationship between wildlife and human settlement in a net positive way for communities and conservation. Over the course of the year, and across all the parks where we have an operational footprint, we have engaged in over 200% more incidents of human wildlife conflict than were previously recorded due to our increased focus and capacity.





## RHINO PROTECTION, HORN DETECTION

In the ongoing battle against illegal wildlife trade, particularly rhino horn trafficking, Peace Parks' Rhino Protection Programme has proven to be effective and much needed. With the support of the Dutch and Swedish Postcode Lottery, the US State Bureau of Narcotics and Law Enforcement, and the Reinet Foundation, the programme has evolved into a specialised operation that penetrates the heart of wildlife crime, intervening at key points along the illegal chain of rhino horn trade across transboundary landscapes in seven countries.

Throughout the year, collaboration across borders and the vital sharing of knowledge has proven to be effective. The Wildlife Zones Project, a core part of the programme protecting South Africa's rhinos as a national herd, has grown remarkably, building a formidable front against wildlife crime.

Close working relations with the South African Police Service is allowing identification and monitoring of key vehicles of interest. In one instance, a vehicle was flagged on the integrated Cmore platform and intercepted two hours later in a joint operation between the African Union; the South African Police Service; the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment's Investigation Unit; and private law enforcement.

Innovative tools, such as the Licence Plate Recognition cameras, have proven instrumental. In one instance, they led to the identification and interception of a vehicle connected to criminal syndicates, resulting in the arrest of two suspects in possession of white rhino horns, merely two hours after the initial alert. Another incident involved the seizure of freshly poached rhino horns, leading to the arrest of two high-profile targets and the collection of evidence to be admitted in court.

These technological aids, coupled with dedicated state-private law enforcement and strategic collaboration, form a powerful matrix that amplifies our capabilities. The year's results provide compelling evidence of the potential impact an intelligence-led approach can have on curbing wildlife crime. Including the aforementioned incidents, a total of seven arrests were made, revealing the efficacy of our efforts in the Waterberg Zone.

The Greater Kruger Environmental Protection Foundation (GKEPF) reserves, supported by Peace Parks for the past five years, have further underlined our success, recording an 82% decrease in rhino poaching between April and June as compared to the same period in 2021. This remarkable reduction stands as a testament to the vigorous anti-poaching initiatives.

While this and other incredible stories of success are being achieved across the country, the reality, however, is that rhino crime remains an enormous challenge. Collectively, we will continue tirelessly with our efforts to secure the future of the species, and reduce the devastating impacts of this crime.

The Rhino Protection Programme's multi-dimensional approach, synergy between various stakeholders, technology-driven intelligence, and unwavering commitment have together orchestrated a notable stride towards a safer future for our wildlife. The results of 2022 not only validate our methods but invigorate our resolve to expand and deepen our efforts in the coming years.

## BOOST TO KAVANGO ZAMBEZI LAW ENFORCEMENT

Key border agencies from Botswana, Namibia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe came together in the fight against wildlife trafficking in the region as part of the KAZA Joint Law Enforcement Project. The project improves joint governance to guide safe, effective, best-practice law enforcement at the Kavango Zambezi border posts, with the meeting addressing the harmonisation of anti-trafficking procedures within KAZA Partner States and catalysing the adoption of guidelines for special operating procedures.

Of all border officials interviewed, 100% showed increased levels of confidence that Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) enforcement procedures would be supported by their KAZA counterparts, with another key outcome being an increased capacity to detect and intercept trafficking of natural resources. A total of 407 officials underwent training, with support from the US Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs.

## GETTING SMART IN THE PARK

With the introduction of rhino to Mozambique's Zinave National Park, significant efforts were made to ensure that the rhino would receive maximum protection upon their arrival. Among the Zinave Smart Park advances, RhinoPuck tracking sensors were fine-tuned and deployed before the rhino were transported from South Africa.

Their arrival also demanded that the Low Frequency, Long Range, Low Power Wide Area Network (LoRaWAN) system be fully installed which, with EarthRanger providing additional funding for the installation of two additional towers, will improve the network coverage in the park's wildlife sanctuary.

The new sensors send a GPS signal via the LoRaWAN network to the Zinave Operations Room, allowing the movement of the rhinos to be monitored 24/7. A geofence was also set up around the sanctuary as an additional security measure, which sends an alert if a rhino were to cross the boundary.

## PERIMETERS FOR PEACE

During recent decades and in conjunction with a decline in water availability, Malawi's Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve, which sits within the Malawi-Zambia transboundary landscape, has witnessed an increase in human-wildlife conflict. People and wildlife share the Vwaza Marsh area for the water it provides. In response to a request made by the communities, 2022 saw the completion of a 70 km solar-powered electric fence around Vwaza Marsh, providing a game-proof line of protection for local people exposed to life-threatening encounters with wildlife. Creating these conditions necessary for peaceful coexistence has already engineered a reassuring decline of 76% in conflict incidents among communities, who number about 33,000 people. Additionally, the Thazima Gravity-fed Potable Water Scheme was commissioned to provide safe and clean drinking water for the communities living around the Vwaza Marsh area.

## HUMAN RIGHTS: FROM PILLAR TO PRACTICE

Peace Parks' standards of project implementation are constantly evolving and improving. An institutional Environmental, Social and Human Rights Policy was developed to govern all Peace Parks operations, reflecting the United Nations (UN) guiding principles and the vision and pillars of Peace Parks. The first two countries who agreed that human rights training should be prioritised were Malawi and Zambia. The Human Rights Training of 120 Department of National Parks and Wildlife Officers in Nyika National Park and Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve was conducted in August 2022 by their representatives and personnel from Peace Parks and the UN Human Rights Commission. As a result, plans and procedures to mitigate human rights violations, including a field ranger code of conduct, are being implemented. This training process set an essential precedent for guiding and protecting those who work for, and come into contact with, Peace Parks. The German Federal Government through its development bank KfW supported this initiative.



*IN CONVERSATION WITH*

# *LUCRESCÊNCIA 'MIRA' MACUACUA*

## A woman on the frontlines who never ceases to inspire



"I want to visit villages and schools," says Mira, "and tell them about wildlife conservation and girls' rights. To show that it is possible to succeed and do important things in life despite having it tough and being poor, despite being a girl."

This was the inspiring sentiment of Lucrescência 'Mira' Macuacua, Head Field Ranger and trainer at Limpopo National Park, after receiving special honours at the World's Children's Prize Closing Ceremony in Sweden in recognition of her remarkable contributions to the Peace and Changemaker Generation Programme since 2019.

Supported by the Swedish Postcode Lottery, the programme collaborates with the World's Children's Prize Foundation and Peace Parks. It aims to train hundreds of children, teachers, and community leaders from regions around Limpopo National Park in Mozambique and Gonarezhou National Park in Zimbabwe.

Post-independence from Portugal, Mozambique endured a devastating civil war, wreaking havoc on its infrastructure and society. Today, Mozambique and Zimbabwe grapple with the lingering impacts, entwining poverty, joblessness, poaching, and human-wildlife conflict. Adding to these challenges are societal norms that often force young girls to drop out of school and marry early. But Mira's personal journey into conservation is symbolic of resilience against all odds.

Despite having divorced parents, living in hunger, being physically abused, and losing her mother while still a child, Mira managed to put herself through school and start her career as a domestic helper. Her passion for nature led her to a training course in ecotourism in 2012.

Later, in 2018, with a deep-seated passion for wildlife and nature conservation, she applied for a field ranger training position at Limpopo National Park. Known as the best yet most demanding field ranger training in Mozambique, entry into the gruelling course is extremely competitive.

At 32 years old, despite picking up an injury during a physical fitness assessment, she achieved her dream of becoming a field ranger. She was one of three women who completed the course and was also the second-highest-scoring candidate in the class, an impressive achievement for a notoriously tough and male-dominated course. Mira was now qualified to take on the role of a conservation guardian on the frontlines of Limpopo National Park. With her commitment and dedication as a field ranger, she earned a nomination in the 'Best Field Ranger' category at the Rhino Conservation Awards 2021.

Mira is passionate about conservation, and being a standout female ranger in a male-dominated field brings her a lot of pride: "It is rewarding for me to learn about nature while positively contributing to the development of the country, and motivating other women to become professionals and participate actively in the protection and conservation of nature."

There's no stopping this impressive woman. With her recent degree in Environmental Management, Mira hopes to broaden her experience in other African conservation areas.

Respected and relentless, Mira's dedication encapsulates the ethos of Peace Parks Foundation. Her unwavering commitment ensures that the dream of conserving vast landscapes doesn't remain a mere aspiration.

# IMPACT AREA 6

GENDER EQUITY

# EQUIP, INCLUDE, EMPOWER





Peace Parks, dedicated to preserving our planet's biodiversity, recognises the importance of team and strategy diversity mirroring the natural biodiversity we are devoted to conserving. As we grapple with the grave threats posed by climate change, scarce water resources, and environmental degradation, we recognise the pivotal role of female leadership, in marginalised communities which are disproportionately impacted, in shaping sustainable solutions. This reinforces the urgent need to harness their unique perspectives, knowledge and leadership.

We developed a Theory of Change around the main issues in landscapes shared by people and nature such as deforestation, wildfires and human-wildlife conflict. After identifying root causes of these issues, potential solutions to address them were developed. Subsequently, we identified the barriers to successfully implementing those solutions. Gender inequality and gender norms were identified as one of the key barriers to effectively implementing solutions.



When addressing gender equity, we particularly assess the structure of opportunity in communities to understand where gender norms affect acceleration and development of women, girls and other vulnerable groups. The outcomes of our programmes are focused on inclusive governance and decision-making, improved safety and security of all community members and an inclusive conservation-enabled economy that provides equal opportunities to all.

Women's roles and leadership, particularly in resource management and food security, are pivotal to community resilience and biodiversity conservation. By equipping them with the necessary resources, especially in regions like southern Africa, we can enhance environmental conservation and stimulate economic sustainability. Peace Parks is unequivocally committed to this cause, addressing gender imbalances and empowering women through the phased development and implementation of Gender Action Plans across our projects. These plans not only pursue gender equity but also ensure equal socio-economic opportunities, integrating gender perspectives in various activities and strengthening women's access to land and resources.

> This commitment sets the course of travel for the organisation to become fully gender-responsive and will shape every aspect of our operations: the way we design and implement projects, measure our impact, recruit with high and just standards and ensure inclusive governance.

Peace Parks is committed to align with the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5, an ambition we share, to achieve gender equity and empower women and girls.

We continue to translate our commitment into practice by weaving a gender-focused lens to our project and programme design. Coupled with a mindset of equality and inclusivity in our execution, and the careful tracking of gender-mindful interventions in our reporting, we are proud of our commitment to gender equity and look forward to the continued impact we'll make in the years to come.

To date, notable milestones include implementing Gender Action Plans in the Blue Action Fund programme, and in Maputo National Park, with an ambitious goal to extend these to all parks by 2023, finally culminating in a Peace Parks master gender plan in due course. Our key indicators for SDG 5 include ensuring women's participation and leadership in decision-making processes, universal access to sexual and reproductive health rights, and promoting the use of technology for women's empowerment.

## EMPOWERING REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

> Our other initiatives also continue to positively influence women's lives. In the Herding for Health programme, 171 women account for 27% of all cattle owners. Our Blue Action Fund programme in 2022 enabled over 360 women, representing 80% of all beneficiaries, to access livelihoods focused on climate resilience. Moreover, over 30 women, or 63% of all beneficiaries, were capacitated to become local responders in climate-related disaster events.

At Peace Parks Foundation, we see ourselves as more than just resource managers; we promote an environmental guardianship movement, challenging the status quo of inequality, and fostering a lasting legacy of stewardship. By aspiring to equal opportunities and active participation of women, we continue to contribute to more sustainable and gender-responsive conservation efforts.

## ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORS BRING PROTECTION AND PEACE

Progressing women's participation in the conservation workforce has been a powerful motivation for Peace Parks, both from a human rights and equality perspective, and for the unique skills and strengths they bring to our initiatives. The Global Environmental Facility-funded programme in the Great Limpopo transboundary landscape, which is an integral part of the Greater Kruger communities, has particularly excelled in this regard in 2022, facilitating a rise in female roles and role models. Under the Kruger National Park's Fence Stewardship Programme in South Africa, an impressive 40% of the 74 environmental monitors are women, reflecting this positive shift.

These monitors, hailing from neighbouring communities, are pivotal in maintaining the integrity of the 400 km western boundary fence line of the Kruger and adjacent protected areas. They effectively mitigate challenges posed by wildlife on local communities by preventing the uncontrolled movement of grazing animals and predators into farmlands, thereby protecting local livelihoods.

This initiative, backed by Peace Parks; the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment; and WWF South Africa's Khetha Programme funded by USAID, also provides comprehensive training in dangerous game awareness, first aid, leadership, and governance. These skills equip monitors to play a central role in strengthening communities' capacity to address illegal wildlife trade, acting as a bridge between people and protected areas.

## ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION FOR GIRLS

The communities in proximity to Maputo National Park are entitled to the empowerment of girl's education, offering the opportunities to break free from gender norms prevalent in families and communities. Through the establishment of Girls' Clubs, girls gain access to crucial education and life skills within a supportive environment, which fosters personal growth and broadened horizons. Collaborative efforts between the National Fund for Sustainable Development Mozambique, the World Bank, and Maputo National Park have strengthened these initiatives, with a focus on 14 Girls Clubs and Nature Clubs under the Mozbio II Programme. Additionally, six clubs received essential stationery, and Mabilili Secondary School celebrated its scholarship recipients.

These initiatives don't merely extend school careers, in some cases they profoundly alter girls' future trajectories. By engaging girls in academic activities and environmental and life orientation, the programmes enhance their educational standards and achievements, positioning them to better compete in the job market. However, the effects are even more far-reaching. As girls excel academically, their families, taking pride in their children's achievements, become advocates for educational excellence. In many cases this has led to a cultural shift, with families increasingly recognising the transformative potential of education and favouring it over early marriage, a common practice in many of Mozambique's rural areas. This impactful gender-based initiative has thus made a meaningful difference, reshaping the futures of these girls and their communities.

## NYIKA NATIONAL PARK NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE AND ZONE NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE ELECTIONS

In our continuous effort to foster inclusivity and gender equity, Nyika National Park has established a total of 116 Natural Resources Committees, each comprising 10 members. This organisational structure has allowed us to engage a diverse range of voices and expertise.




**54%**
Women democratically chosen to fill various positions during the most recent elections at zonal level



**65%**
Women elected as new NRC members (out of 815)

We are committed to ensure that our organisational structure reflects the values and diversity we strive to uphold.

## REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH IN NUMBERS MAPUTO NATIONAL PARK

Our efforts at Maputo National Park have focused on improving reproductive health awareness and resources within the community through extensive and varied measures, reflecting our holistic approach to this crucial aspect of community health and empowerment.



We've held 2,425 dialogues on reproductive rights, enhancing community awareness and engaging women in 6,548 discussions emphasising their crucial role in family and community health.



We've distributed 3,495 contraceptive pills, 2,399 female condoms, and provided 1,030 reproductive health injections to promote safe sexual practices and cater to diverse contraceptive needs.



We've distributed 1,178 menstrual cups to support women's health and promote environmental sustainability through reusable products.

This multifaceted approach to reproductive health forms a core part of our ongoing dedication to creating healthier, more empowered communities.





*IN CONVERSATION WITH*

# *OLURONKE OKE*

## Passion beating all odds



Oluronke Oke, born and bred in Zambia's capital, Lusaka, is Peace Parks Field Coordinator for the Malawi-Zambia transboundary landscape in Chama. Known for her deep knowledge of Zambia, having explored every protected area, she passionately drives both Land Cruisers and conservation initiatives. Although Oluronke's career at Peace Parks was unforeseen during her early university days in medical school, a serendipitous encounter with a natural resource management class redirected her path.

She soon delved into environmental advocacy, representing young voices in Nairobi and Johannesburg on global platforms. With her degree in Natural Resources, Oluronke joined the Zambian Wildlife Authority, rapidly rising within its ranks due to her influence on the African youth-for-conservation stage. "I've been fortunate to visit all the national parks in Zambia, developing management plans that ensured wildlife remained under our authority," Oluronke recalls. Keen to understand the intricacies of donor funding and project management, Oluronke joined the African Wildlife Foundation, gaining firsthand experience in donor relations and community engagement. This invaluable stint laid the groundwork for her eventual role as the Field Coordinator for Peace Parks. "When I joined Peace Parks, I wore many hats. I managed the entire project in Chama, collaborating with teams in Malawi and ensuring implementation on the ground. My remote location posed challenges, but being proactive and consciously making an effort to encourage working together and empower my local team made all the difference," she shares.

Oluronke's unique position, often being the only woman in male-dominated arenas, didn't deter her. Growing up with six brothers and navigating predominantly male fields made her resilient. "The bush is my peaceful place. Typically, in field meetings, I'm one of the few women present, but that has only bolstered my drive," she says.

One of Oluronke's accomplishments is fostering collaboration between chiefdoms with a complicated history and conservation initiatives. "It's all about engagement," she says, "engaging with the communities, the chief, and the NGOs that are working within that area so that all our efforts are pulled in one direction." Through her seasoned engagement and understanding of local dynamics, she's been instrumental in reconciling decades-old grievances and aligning community efforts for biodiversity protection. With her recent move to Sioma Ngwezi National Park, Oluronke anticipates new challenges but remains optimistic. "Every community is unique. The co-management agreement concept resonates with this diversity, proving effective in harmonising communal needs with conservation goals," she reflects.

Peace Parks' evolving transition to climate-adaptive conservation through co-management agreements holds a lot of promise for the future of biodiversity protection, where local communities are empowered to address their needs, with support from Peace Parks, to live sustainably in harmony with nature. With passion on her side, Oluronke is sure to make an impactful contribution to making this a reality: "We are always taught that where our passion is, even where resources are limited, passion allows us to achieve it. And when talking about the future of Peace Parks, I have realised that our role is so important for the people in these remote areas. Where I work, we are the largest community-oriented non-governmental organisation, and we provide a service that people truly require to prosper; that's the uniqueness of Peace Parks."

# IMPACT AREA 7

EMPLOYMENT

# NURTURING PROSPEROUS LANDSCAPES

Employment serves as a cornerstone for the robust fabric of our society, propelling not only economic development but also ensuring stability in turbulent times. It creates momentum that cascades into social advancement, paving the way for reduced indebtedness and fostering an environment where families can confidently invest in their children's education. Moreover, a job often transcends its mere economic function. For many, it's a source of pride and identity, a testament to their place and purpose in the larger community. And in a broader societal context, heightened employment acts as a deterrent to corruption, ensuring that we move forward together, bound by shared goals and mutual respect.

Conservation is not merely an environmental issue but a socio-economic opportunity that can be leveraged to meet the needs of local people. By investing in conservation-related industries, such as eco-tourism and sustainable agriculture, there's potential to create jobs and reduce poverty in a manner that supports and even restores ecosystems. Regional governments can work with international partners to build frameworks that harmonise economic growth, social equity, and environmental stewardship. Within this nuanced context, the pursuit of conservation strategies is not a barrier to development, but rather a multifaceted tool that contributes to broader societal wellbeing.

The systematic monitoring of our impact on employment is new to Peace Parks. As we develop our approach, we are working with the World Bank, the International Labour Organisation and the World Tourism Organisation to create a rigorous results and indicator framework that is not only fit-for-purpose for our ourselves, but also adheres to international standards.

Peace Parks, in its endeavour to harmonise socio-economic progress with environmental conservation as directed in our 2030 Strategy, places emphasis on industries with substantial employment potential, namely tourism and biodiversity conservation.

Tourism in Africa has emerged as a significant driver of employment and economic growth across the continent, playing a pivotal role in the development of local economies, especially in rural areas. The diverse and rich cultural heritage, breathtaking landscapes, and abundant wildlife have made Africa a sought-after destination for travellers worldwide. Moreover, tourism's impact radiates across various sectors, fostering indirect job creation in security, food services, and transportation, among others. This ripple effect substantially propels local economies while contributing to the societal upliftment and stability we strive for.

Peace Park's work in southern Africa presents a potent model for inclusive job creation via a sustainable, community-oriented tourism industry. Leveraging the growing potential of this sector is vital in addressing the continent's employment challenges, thus shaping a more prosperous and stable future for Africa.

Funded and built in 2022, Membene Lodge will welcome its first guests in 2023. However, this 72-bed lodge is already positively influencing local communities in Maputo National Park. It not only generates direct employment opportunities in hospitality, conservation, and associated services, but also earmarks 20% of its revenue for local communities, setting a precedent for responsible and community-centric tourism.

Catering to an international mid-tier market, Simalaha, in Zambia, offers spectacular and unique tourism facilities. In collaboration with two tourism operators a Horse Safari operation has been set up, attracting international clients and offering unique horse safari experiences. Twenty per cent of the revenues are contributed to the Simalaha Community Trust.

Our employment generation in biodiversity conservation includes the deployment and support to rangers across the areas where we work. Rangers are individuals who work in various capacities to protect and manage natural resources, wildlife, and protected areas. So, they are directly involved in biodiversity conservation and we support their salaries. Their roles can encompass a wide range of tasks and responsibilities, all aimed at maintaining the balance between human activities and the preservation of the environment.

**3,811 JOBS CREATED**
in the protected areas where we are present

**1,100+**
jobs supported

**MAPUTO NATIONAL PARK TOURISM**




We monitor key tourism metrics to understand the economic benefits of tourism as well as the potential negative impacts, such as environmental degradation and increased human-wildlife conflict. This information can be used to develop and implement management strategies that ensure that tourism is sustainable and beneficial to the protected area.





IMPACT AREA 8

FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

# BUILDING PROSPEROUS FUTURES

Our survival, prosperity and wellbeing are inextricably linked with nature. Investment in nature preservation is imperative, not only for biodiversity and climate stability, but also for addressing poverty and inequality and safeguarding ecosystems that support livelihoods.

The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) was adopted by 196 Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity at COP15 in December 2022. It is a major milestone in the international effort to halt and reverse the loss of biodiversity and to contribute to nature-based solutions, beginning a new era for nature in the way the 2015 Paris Conference did for climate.

The framework calls on actors across society and our economies – including financial institutions in the public and private sectors – to work together to transform our relationship with nature. Among the highly significant goals set through the GBF is Target 19, calling for a substantial increase in public and private financial resources – an estimated annual investment of $800 billion over the next decade – to halt nature loss. The need to address the nature-related funding gap is dire; unfortunately, only 20% of this requirement is currently allocated to global biodiversity conservation, totalling USD 150-190 billion/year.

At Peace Parks, our primary role transcends merely bridging financial gaps. We are pioneering new financial models that emphasise additionality, ensuring that local stakeholders, including investors and financial intermediaries, build robust expertise. Fundamental to our approach is bolstering the investment readiness of landscapes. We create environments that are conducive to investment, emphasising improved governance and stability. This is coupled with harnessing sustainable cash flows from, for example, the burgeoning tourism sector. By deploying innovative conservation tools such as carbon credits, biodiversity credits, and payments for ecosystem services, we establish foundational investment structures tailored for conservation. These concerted efforts not only aim to uphold the natural resources crucial for economic and livelihood stability but also protect our precious wild spaces. By developing conservation solutions, we aim for a symbiotic relationship where economic benefits, derived from these endeavours, are consistently reinvested into environmental protection. To achieve this vision, we are cultivating a robust pipeline of bankable projects. Collaborating closely with investors and emphasising long-term involvement, good governance, inclusion, and benefit-sharing, we aspire to mitigate investment risks, fostering a prosperous union between conservation and economic growth.

As we chart a course towards our Vision 2050 and as part of the evaluation and operationalisation of our Strategy 2030, Peace Parks created long-term forecasts for its protected areas. The process began with identifying the critical ecological linkages in the landscapes in which we operate. It is anticipated that at least USD 30 million per year will be required to effectively protect the 10 key protected areas that we focus on, covering an extent of 560m km$^2$. In order to achieve the strategic goals identified by stakeholders in the landscapes, additional capital will be required.

Connecting these landscapes, seven critical ecological linkages have been identified, and the conservation measures within these linkages also require adequate financial resourcing, including community conservation areas, sustainable rangeland programmes, climate smart agriculture, combating wildlife crime, and carbon and biodiversity credit programmes – the costs of the last of which are subject to the scope of work. In total, it is estimated that ecological linkage interventions will cost up to USD 5–10 million per year.



The UBP Biodiversity Restoration Fund (UBRF), a pioneering venture between Union Bancaire Privée (UBP), Peace Parks Foundation, and the Cambridge Conservation Institute (CCI), introduces a novel approach to conservation financing. Unlike traditional donation-based models, this equity portfolio champions nature by investing in companies dedicated to safeguarding and rejuvenating the planet's species and habitats. Notably, UBP's management fee, derived from ensuring positive returns for clients, allocates a portion directly to its project partners. This innovative model leverages the financial market for conservation, ensuring clients incur no additional charges. Furthermore, in collaboration with South African financial entities, we are delving into the possibilities of local African Conservation Bond structures. These trailblazing initiatives are poised to establish scalable models, amplifying biodiversity finance avenues. In doing so, they equip regional financial players with the expertise essential for future conservation bond offerings, fortifying our commitment to a sustainable future.



# 03

# MEASURING OUR IMPACT

Peace Parks recognises the indispensable value of informed decision-making. We are committed to being a learning organisation, providing room for exploration and innovation that amplifies our impact.

Embracing this ethos, we adopted a new strategic framework in December 2022, focusing our efforts on three core intervention areas: Conservation at Scale, Community Development and Innovative Conservation Finance. These areas aim to generate meaningful impacts across eight distinct impact areas. To monitor these interventions and ensure their effectiveness, we have implemented a first-of-its-kind monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) system.

This system is specifically designed to align with our strategic framework and connects organisational inputs – funding – with outcomes and impacts in the vast landscapes in which we operate, facilitated by a dynamic integration of diverse tools and technologies. It directs data collection specifications according to project requirements and strategic objectives. In addition to the 40,000 database entries annually, we draw on remote sensing data and Geographic Information System (GIS) analysis, creating a rich repository of conservation data that is freely accessible to those committed to African conservation. The many methods we use to collect data range from basic data sheets and in-house developed apps to sophisticated remote sensing technology. While striving for standardised data collection, the system is tool-agnostic and uses whichever method is best fit for each monitoring requirement.

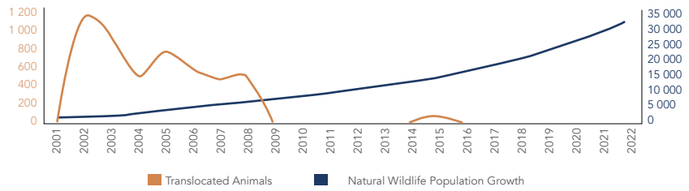
## QUICKCAPTURE

One such innovative tool is ArcGIS QuickCapture, an app developed using Esri Technology. Currently used for agricultural, general and aviation data, it enables straightforward and user-friendly spatial data collection. Developed through an inclusive ground-up approach, QuickCapture is designed to resonate with all stakeholders, particularly those working in the field, including community members. The layout and presentation of the app have been fine-tuned based on their feedback. Presently used by our field staff, plans are underway to expand its usage in the future. The data collected by this app guide our developmental and business strategies, as well as decision-making by community organisations. Each data entry is geocoded, time-stamped, and authentically verified with photography, ensuring the highest standards of data integrity.

# STATISTICS AT A GLANCE

By using the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT), which is audited for further reliability, our managers can make informed decisions about how to allocate resources and improve our anchor protected areas.

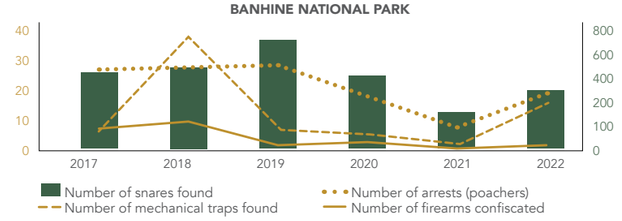
### THE POWER OF REWILDING
**LIMPOPO NATIONAL PARK WILDLIFE GROWTH**




We keep track of our rewilding efforts and population estimates of individual species so that we can ensure the long-term survival of the species being translocated. Understanding progress in biodiversity is key to the restoration of these protected areas.

Our field reports allow us to track and notice trends so that those on the ground can get a better understanding of poaching problems, and make informed decisions about how to allocate resources and develop anti-poaching strategies.

### PARK LAW ENFORCEMENT
**BANHINE NATIONAL PARK**






## DATA COME INTO VIEW

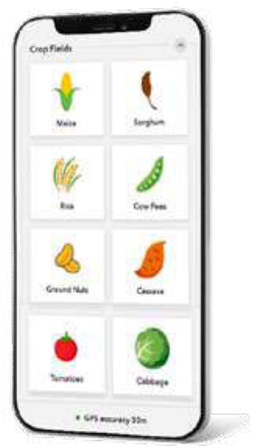
Impact Tracker stands as the visual embodiment of the Foundation's MEL System, transforming complex data into intuitive, near-real-time visuals. Tailored to the unique needs of our business units and departments, it unveils patterns and trends, thus offering a robust framework for evaluating the efficacy of our protected areas, with developing indicators measuring governance quality, management, and tangible outcomes.

Serving as Peace Park's digital compass, the Impact Tracker integrates our 2030 strategy and 2050 vision into an accessible webpage, providing a comprehensive yet focused view of trends and patterns. This indispensable tool empowers Peace Parks to anticipate challenges and identify opportunities early on, enabling informed decision-making and timely action that steers us towards our ambitious vision for 2050.



### AVIAPP
Our internally developed AviApp seamlessly logs all the crucial flight data from our helicopter and fixed-wing pilots. Beyond tracking flight paths, it records a wealth of invaluable information – from sightings of terrestrial and marine wildlife to instances of fires, damaged fences, obstructed roads, charcoal production activities, and fishing camps – often corroborated with photographic evidence. These data are promptly shared with our essential partners, including wildlife and protected area authorities, bolstering our collective conservation efforts.

### AGRIAPP
Built using the same Esri Technology, the AgriApp is used to collect field data in the Simalaha Community Conservancy. It allows simple and user-friendly collection of agricultural, infrastructure, socio-economic, and general spatial data. All data collected by the app feed business intelligence dashboards that are used by Peace Parks team members to inform business decisions, as well as by community organisations for decision-making.The app was built using a ground up approach whereby all stakeholders, specifically those with feet on the ground, were consulted, including community members and field staff. User needs informed the app's design. It is currently used by 40 contact conservation farmers and other operational staff, with plans to grow in the future.




### CATTLEAPP
The CattleApp is currently under trial with our partners at Conservation International, notably in our Herding for Health Programme. It records general data on meetings and grazing committees, project infrastructure such as bomas and information on key datapoints that are monitored.

*IN CONVERSATION WITH*

# *GHISLAIN RIEB*

## The future is Conservation at Scale



Ghislain Rieb is Programme Manager for what we refer to as the Northern Region, where Peace Parks has been engaged since 2003. This area includes the Kavango Zambezi transboundary landscape, which covers five southern African countries, the Malawi-Zambia transboundary landscape and the Lower Zambezi-Mana Pools transboundary landscape spanning Zimbabwe and Zambia.

Having grown up in the French countryside, Ghislain's passion for southern Africa and conservation was ignited during his year of national service, when he ended up in the Kruger National Park in South Africa. He would remain connected to southern Africa while working at a variety of French government agencies and later at the World Bank, where he collaborated with Peace Parks in Mozambique. In 2022, Ghislain decided to follow his heart and join Peace Parks.

Ghislain's role mirrors Peace Park's constantly evolving approach to conservation: "I was recruited as Project Manager, and during the process we changed it to Programme Manager. This reflects Peace Parks' transition to a Conservation at Scale approach versus a project-focused one." The at-scale strategy looks at how different sites can be restored, protected, and connected. The vision and mission are to unlock the immense benefits of healthy landscapes and allow the free movement of animals. This game-changing approach requires the buy-in and interaction of all stakeholders in the landscape, and sets the stage for the implementation of co-management agreements. Ghislain notes, "The co-management agreement is something different," implying a move towards a new way of inclusive decision-making and collaboration. His strategic role focuses on creating a seamless mosaic of diverse initiatives and investments that will result in holistic landscape conservation. This involves working closely with governments, traditional authorities, and communities.

As Africa faces impending population growth and climate change challenges, Conservation at Scale aims to create resilient landscapes and ensure harmonious human-wildlife coexistence, particularly in vast regions like the Kavango Zambezi, which is the same size as Ghislain's native homeland, France. Ghislain, however, envisions this approach as "a wonderful model for the whole continent".

Guiding the transition to a far higher level of scope and impact poses challenges for Ghislain, yet he remains resolute that it is the best path forward as long as inclusivity, diversity, local governance, and public trust are prioritised. "You can imagine that when you're working with such a diversity of people, that's where we can really lend support, so that it is their vision that is captured, not ours," he emphasises.

The future holds great promise for the region, and one aspect that excites Ghislain about how that promise will translate into action is the calibre of Peace Parks' donors. With supporters like the COmOn Foundation, the Postcode Lotterij and KfW showcasing adaptability and trust in this transition to the at-scale approach, "it's incredible," says Ghislain, "to have moments like this, where donors fully support us, and follow us to where we want to go."

Looking ahead, Ghislain wants to focus on building the capacity and self-financing capabilities of community and protected area trusts that are the result of co-management agreements. He envisions that a lot of his time will be spent on supporting local communities in whatever it takes to setup robust governance structures, bringing the best of public and private sector approaches to achieve Conservation at Scale. His mission is clear: scale on-the-ground activities, enhance local ownership, and ensure a prosperous coexistence between nature and local people. Ghislain's view on the future: "In the next 10 years," he says, "it's going to rock!"





# 04

# TRAINING COLLEGES: BUILDING NEW FUTURES

# SOUTHERN AFRICAN WILDLIFE COLLEGE

The Southern African Wildlife College (SAWC) addresses the training requirements for natural resource management in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region. Its curriculum encompasses a wide range of conservation management skills, specialised short courses, and topics such as wildlife management, nature-based tourism, and community-based natural resource management. The college also provides customised training programmes to organisations seeking tailored expertise.











## PEACE PARKS AND SAWC CELEBRATE STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP

SAWC values its strong partnerships with like-minded organisations that recognise the importance of collaboration for achieving sustainable impact in conservation. The partnership between WWF South Africa and Peace Parks Foundation has evolved over the years, with Peace Parks assuming financial responsibility from WWF in 2004. In 2022, this partnership further solidified through collaboration in various critical areas such as strategic and corporate governance support; joint fundraising; training services for Peace Parks programmes; developing future conservation leaders; responsible community development; protecting the integrity of protected areas; building capacity in the wildlife economy; and employing innovative technologies for conservation.

## A BUMPER YEAR FOR STUDENTS

For SAWC, 2022 was more than a year of recovery. It continued to excel in the delivery of needs-based conservation training programmes. A record number of students attended accredited and non-accredited training courses. Building on the experiences gained during the years affected by the Covid-19 pandemic (2020 and 2021), the College successfully implemented a flexible approach to training delivery. By combining face-to-face, online, and blended learning formats, it was able to cater to diverse learning needs and ensure that courses were well-received by students.

Short course offerings now include various courses in conservation management, administration and leadership, conservation research, conservation technology, regenerative agriculture, and people in conservation including governance and stakeholder engagement.

1 932
Students for Field Ranger Training

13
Countries with Field Ranger Training

47
SAWC course offerings

27
Course offerings active in 2022

2 912
Total number of students trained

81% (1 747)
Male students

19% (416)
Female students

85% (1 845)
Students employed

749
Students informally trained

14
Countries represented overall

# GRADUATION GLORY

In line with the theme 'Against all Odds,' the College celebrated two graduation ceremonies, allowing students from 2020, 2021, and 2022 to finally experience their formal graduation moments that were postponed due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

## 300

Guest at the graduation of SAWC's Natural Resource Management students – an unprecedented turnout despite a limitation on numbers.

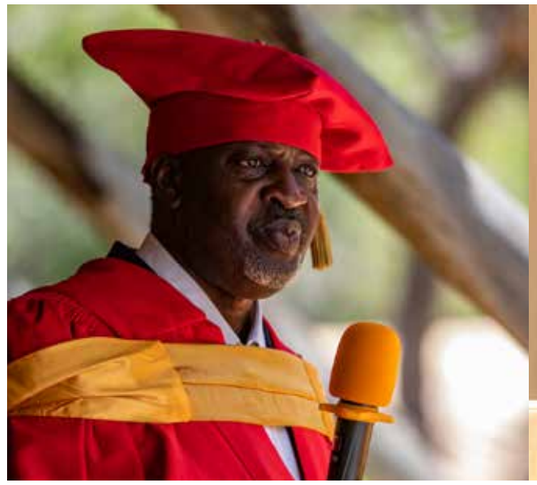




Natural Resource Management student graduation post-Covid, Class of 2022

The National Qualification Framework Five (NQF 5) award winners in the field of Natural Resource Management included individuals from various organisations, celebrating achievements such as Most Improved Student, Most Resourceful Student/s, Best Protected Area Management Student, Best Female Student, Most Committed Student, and Top Student NQF 5.

The National Qualification Framework Six (NQF 6) winners in Transfrontier Conservation Management showcased exceptional achievements, with recognitions such as Best Financial Management Student, Best Biodiversity Management Student, Best TFCA Student, Best South African Student, and Top Student NQF 6.





# SA COLLEGE FOR TOURISM

**The SA College for Tourism (SACT) strives to be a leading training institution, fostering skills and knowledge while instilling a passion for service in line with global tourism standards. With a focus on supporting conservation areas and providing opportunities for disadvantaged individuals, particularly women, SACT prioritises training initiatives that contribute to the growth and development of the tourism sector.**

The tourism sector holds significant economic importance within the SADC region, directly supporting millions of jobs. However, there remains untapped potential for further growth, presenting vast employment and specialised skill opportunities. Recognising this, the SADC Tourism Programme 2020–2030 was ratified to facilitate sustainable growth and capitalise on the region's tourism potential.

SADC has devised strategies to fuel Africa's anticipated tourism growth by 2027, proposing the creation of transboundary landscapes that promote tourism and preserve biodiversity. SACT's impactful professional training initiatives equip unemployed individuals from impoverished rural backgrounds with hospitality, tracking, and eco-herding skills, ensuring superior tourism experiences and contributing to the self-sustainability of protected territories while empowering promising students.





## UNITED STATES EXCHANGE PROGRAMME

In June 2022, five graduates embarked on a three-month leadership exchange programme between SACT and YMCA Coniston Summer Camp in the United States. Funded by the Helen Gurley Brown Foundation, this initiative facilitated the development and presentation of programmes, teaching new skills to camp attendees and forging relationships. The exchange also provided valuable self-development opportunities for both the graduates and camp staff, enhancing skills in cultural diversity, learner engagement, and team dynamics. Additionally, key personnel from Camp Coniston attended SACT's graduation ceremony and participated in a workshop to exchange knowledge and perspectives, contributing to the development of new learning frameworks.

68
Students trained in 2022

92.6% (63)
Female students

7.4% (5)
Male students

1 502
Total students between 2001 and 2022 (21 years)

9
Number of course offerings

81%
Deployment for the class of 2021

64%
Students employed to date

4
Countries represented overall

## TRACKER ACADEMY: FEATURING OUR RHINO GUARDIANS

In response to the conservation industry's demand for expert trackers in anti-poaching units, the Tracker Academy expanded its curriculum in July 2022, addressing the urgent need for bushcraft and tracking skills in protecting endangered species. The Academy introduced the accredited Conservation Guardians programme, initially focusing on Rhino Guardians training, endorsed by the sector education and training authority.

The appointment of Amos Mzimba, a highly experienced tracker with 27 years of service in the Kruger National Park, as the head trainer, further strengthened the programme, bringing invaluable experience and tacit knowledge to the training of future Rhino Guardians.

The length of the programme is 12 months of which the first six months are active training, followed by active deployment for six months. The first cohort of eight candidates have been successfully deployed to an anti-poaching unit in the Sabi Sands Game Reserve.

# 05
# AWARDS AND RECOGNITIONS

*Our people are central to our successes, and we are proud to work in an environment with such commitment.*

*At the heart of successful conservation lies an invaluable human effort. The past year of 2022 was filled with notable accomplishments, both at the individual and collective levels, which were acknowledged through the receipt of three prestigious awards. At Peace Parks, we fundamentally believe in fostering partnerships to empower local communities and build capacities to protect nature in co-existence with people. The three awards were presented to our colleagues who are experts in these fields, who collaborate and care, and rise to the many challenges we face in conservation.*

## UP TO THE TUSK

Standing up and speaking out for conservation in 2022 was Miguel Gonçalves, the Park Warden of Maputo National Park. Miguel was the recipient of the prestigious Tusk Award for Conservation in Africa. This yearly honour recognises emerging African conservation leaders for exceptional contributions to their field.

Miguel's inspiring leadership over 12 years has reinvigorated Maputo National Park, managed by National Administration for Conservation Areas (ANAC) with funding and technical support from Peace Parks.

Under his watch, the park has been transformed from an ecosystem almost void of fauna to a wildlife haven. His tireless advocacy has united park staff, local communities, and business in conservation efforts. Receiving his prize from Prince William, Prince of Wales, Miguel pledged the GBP 75,000 award towards the park's new awareness centre, enhancing educational opportunities for school children, visitors and researchers, and promoting the uniqueness of Maputo National Park.









## KUDOS FOR KUDUS

In November, Peace Parks was deeply honoured to receive the 2022 'Valued Partner' Kudu Award from SANParks, in acknowledgement of our dedicated effort to combat wildlife crime in Kruger National Park.

The Kudu Awards celebrate commitment to conservation in South Africa. This year, the 'Valued Partner' award highlighted the effective collaborations with SANParks in protection efforts. Unity brings strength, improving our capability to counter wildlife threats and regenerate ecosystems. For Peace Parks, it is both an acknowledgement of dedication and a vital reminder to continue investing in strong partnerships – an approach Peace Parks has long since embraced as vital to achieving real impact within the protected areas co-managed or supported across southern Africa.

We thank SANParks for this recognition of our collective impact. It's a shining example of direct cooperation and mutual support becoming the rule rather than the exception in fighting wildlife crime.



## PEACE AND CHANGEMAKER AWARD:

> "Each creature was brought to the planet for a purpose, which means they play a big role in the ecosystem plus they don't have a voice. I decided to be their voice to benefit future generations."
> Mira Macuacua, Head Field Ranger and Trainer from Limpopo National Park.



## A FIGUREHEAD FOR PEACE AND CHANGE

In May, as part of the Transfrontier Conservation Areas Environmental Education and Awareness Strategy and Programme, the Peace and Changemaker Generation team attended the prestigious World's Children's Prize Closing Ceremony in Sweden where three team members received awards on-stage from Her Majesty, Queen Silvia. Lucrescência (Mira) Macuacua, Head Field Ranger and trainer from Limpopo National Park, received special honours for her change-making work in the programme, especially with women and girls. This outstanding award reflects Mira's passion for teaching and inspiring children to understand conservation, and to take a stand against wildlife crime in their communities.

The Peace and Changemaker Generation Programme, funded by the Swedish Postcode Lottery, is a joint project with the World's Children's Prize Foundation and Peace Parks Foundation. This impactful initiative is helping to ensure that 100,000 children in and around Limpopo National Park in Mozambique and Gonarezhou National Park in Zimbabwe are educated about children's rights and the importance of protecting their wildlife. Like many young girls living in rural communities throughout Africa, Mira certainly didn't have an easy childhood, but now, at the age of 36, she's pledged to be "a voice for nature" – one which is now being heard in the most vital of places.







# 06
# HOW TO SUPPORT US



# Join our journey and become part of our movement for #Naturewithoutborders

**You can become a changemaker!**

Pay tribute to a loved one with a donation in their name

For a legacy that lasts beyond a lifetime, consider including Peace Parks in your bequest

PEACE PARKS™ FOUNDATION

Your personal footage of Peace Parks in action can inspire our social media narratives

Make a donation to support a project that is dear to your heart

Amplify our mission by sharing accross our digital and social media platforms

Contact us at: **www.peaceparks.org/changemaker**

**Follow us at:**

**facebook.com/PeaceParksFoundation/**
**twitter.com/Peace_Parks**
**instagram.com/peaceparks/**
**linkedin.com/company/peaceparksfoundation**
**youtube.com/peaceparksdotorg**

## PROJECTS SUPPORTED:

- **Agence Française de Développement (AFD) (through Conservation International):** Kavango Zambezi transboundary landscape: Simalaha Community Conservancy; Great Limpopo transboundary landscape: Limpopo National Park
- **African Wildlife Foundation:** Combatting Wildlife Crime: Rhino Protection Programme
- **Anglo American Foundation Fund Trust:** Great Limpopo transboundary landscape: Limpopo and Zinave National Parks
- **BioCarbon Partners:** Kavango Zambezi transboundary landscape: Lower Zambezi area
- **Blue Action Fund:** Lubombo transboundary landscape: Maputo National Park
- **Cargill Financial Services International Inc.:** Great Limpopo transboundary landscape: Zinave National Park
- **Cartier Philanthropy (through the Cartier for Nature Initiative):** Kavango Zambezi transboundary landscape: Herding 4 Health
- **Commonland:** Kavango Zambezi transboundary landscape: Simalaha Community Conservancy
- **COmON Foundation:** Kavango Zambezi transboundary landscape: Simalaha Community Conservancy; Malawi-Zambia transboundary landscape: Nyika National Park; Great Limpopo transboundary landscape; Herding for Health
- **De Beers Group:** Great Limpopo transboundary landscape: Zinave National Park
- **Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit:** Greater Mapungubwe transboundary landscape: Herding for Health
- **DOB Ecology:** Kavango Zambezi transboundary landscape: Sioma Ngwezi Management Complex
- **Deutsche Postcode Lotterie (German Postcode Lottery):** Great Limpopo transboundary landscape: Zinave National Park; Kavango Zambezi transboundary landscape: Simalaha Community Conservancy
- **Empowers Africa:** Great Limpopo transboundary landscape: Zinave National Park
- **Eni SpA:** Great Limpopo and Kavango Zambezi transboundary landscapes
- **European Union:** Malawi-Zambia transboundary landscape: Nyika-North Luangwa component
- **European Union (through CITES MIKE):** Combatting Wildlife Crime
- **Exxaro Chairman's Fund:** Great Limpopo transboundary landscape: Zinave National Park
- **Fondation Ensemble:** Lubombo transboundary landscape: Maputo National Park
- **Foundation for Biodiversity Conservation – BIOFUND:** Lubombo transboundary landscape: Maputo National Park
- **Fondation Prince Albert II de Monaco:** Great Limpopo transboundary landscape: Limpopo National Park; Lubombo transboundary landscape: Maputo National Park
- **Fundo Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sustentável (FNDS) MOZBIO:** Lubombo transboundary landscape: Maputo National Park
- **Georg Domizlaff:** Kavango Zambezi transboundary landscape: Sioma Ngwezi National Park
- **GEOS Foundation:** Great Limpopo transboundary landscape: Zinave National Park
- **German Postcode Lottery:** Great Limpopo transboundary landscape: Zinave National Park; Kavango Zambezi transboundary landscape: Simalaha Community Conservancy
- **Giraffe Conservation Foundation:** Great Limpopo transboundary landscape: Zinave National Park
- **Global Environment Facility (through Conservation International):** Great Limpopo transboundary landscape: Limpopo National Park; Zinave National Park; Reducing Illegal Wildlife Trade
- **Great Plains Foundation:** Great Limpopo transboundary landscape: Greater Libombos Conservancy
- **Hansjörg Wyss:** Lubombo transboundary landscape: Maputo National Park
- **KfW:** Great Limpopo transboundary landscape; Malawi-Zambia transboundary landscape; Kavango Zambezi transboundary landscape
- **KfW Stiftung:** Southern African Wildlife College Support
- **MAVA Fondation pour la Nature:** Kavango Zambezi transboundary landscape: Simalaha Community Conservancy
- **Neville Isdell:** Kavango Zambezi transboundary landscape: Sioma Ngwezi National Park
- **Pamela Isdell:** Kavango Zambezi transboundary landscape: Sioma Ngwezi National Park
- **Petra Lundberg Foundation:** Great Limpopo transboundary landscape: Banhine National Park
- **Pula Properties Ltd:** Greater Mapungubwe transboundary landscape: Herding 4 Health
- **Richemont International SA:** Great Limpopo transboundary landscape: Limpopo National Park
- **Rupert Nature Foundation:** Operational support and training
- **SADC transboundary landscape Financing Facility (through International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources [IUCN]):** Lubombo transboundary landscape: Maputo National Park
- **SUN Institute:** Kavango Zambezi transboundary landscape: Sioma Ngwezi Management Complex
- **Svenska Postkodlotteriet (Swedish Postcode Lottery):** Extensive funding for transboundary landscape development, Great Limpopo transboundary landscape: Limpopo National Park (and through World Children's Prize), operational support and training
- **The Nature Conservancy:** Kavango Zambezi transboundary landscape: Simalaha Community Conservancy
- **The Rufford Foundation:** Great Limpopo transboundary landscape: Limpopo National Park
- **The Sophia Foundation:** Great Limpopo transboundary landscape: Banhine, Limpopo and Zinave National Parks; Malawi-Zambia transboundary landscape: Nyika National Park and Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve; Lubombo transboundary landscape: Maputo National Park
- **Turing Foundation:** Malawi-Zambia transboundary landscape: Nyika National Park
- **Tusk Trust:** Malawi-Zambia transboundary landscape: Nyika National Park and Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve; Great Limpopo transboundary landscape: Banhine, Limpopo and Zinave National Parks; Kavango Zambezi transboundary landscape: Sioma Ngwezi National Park
- **UBS Optimus Foundation:** Great Limpopo transboundary landscape: Banhine National Park
- **Union Bancaire Privee/UBAM Variable Capital Investment Company:** Support for transboundary landscape development
- **USAID Resilient Waters (through Chemonics International Inc):** transboundary landscape development
- **US Department of State Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs:** Combatting Wildlife Crime: Rhino Protection Programme and Kavango Zambezi transboundary landscape
- **Velocity Trade:** Combatting Wildlife Crime: Rhino Protection Programme
- **Wildlife Protection Solutions:** Head office support
- **Union of Nature/Earth Today:** Kavango Zambezi transboundary landscape: Simalaha Community Conservancy
- **Vitol Foundation:** Kavango Zambezi transboundary landscape: Simalaha Community Conservancy
- **WWF Namibia:** Kavango Zambezi transboundary landscape

## DONATIONS IN KIND

Adept Internet
African Renaissance Productions
Ashia
Avis
Cliffe Dekker Hofmeyr
Endangered Wildlife Trust
Esri
Garmin SA
Karingani
Marais Müller Hendricks Attorneys
Michael Viljoen Photography
The Milton Group
Mozambique Wildlife Alliance
Outdoorphoto
Pathloss
Remgro
Mr Andre Serfontein
Simalaha Horse Safaris
Stronghold Rescue and Relief
Tracks4Africa
Umbilical Design
ISAAC
Ericsson ONE

## PEACE PARKS CLUB

The Peace Parks Club has as its members a prestigious and influential group of individuals and companies from across the globe who have contributed a minimum of $5,000. It was established in 1997, under the leadership of founding patron HRH Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands. *(* Peace Parks Club Founder Members who joined in the first 10 years of Peace Parks' existence.)*

### ABOVE $100,000

**AUSTRALIA**
- BHP Billiton*

**GERMANY**
- Mr Rainer Voortman

**SOUTH AFRICA**
- Anglo American Corporation of SA*
- Distell*
- FirstRand*
- Hans Hoheisen Charitable Trust
- Nampak*
- Nedbank*
- Sanlam*
- South African Airways*
- Taeuber Management Trust*
- The Van Zyl Family (†Boetie, Caroline, Johan and Laura)*

**SWITZERLAND**
- AWP Holding AG*
- Mrs Francesca Saager*

**UNITED KINGDOM**
- Sir Richard Branson and Virgin Unite*

### $50,000 to $99,999

**AUSTRIA**
- Swarovski Optik KG*

**ITALY**
- Montegrappa 1912*

**MOZAMBIQUE**
- Banco Internacional de Moçambique*

**THE NETHERLANDS**
- E-On Benelux BV*
- NH Hotels*
- World Trade Center Amsterdam*

**SOUTH AFRICA**
- Abercrombie & Kent*
- The Ackerman Family*
- Alexander Forbes*
- BoE Charitable Trust*
- De Beers Consolidated Mines*
- Eskom*
- Iscor*
- Mrs E Meaker*
- Rand Water*
- Sabi Private Game Reserve*
- SA Breweries*
- The Standard Bank of South Africa*
- Vodacom Group*

**SWITZERLAND**
- Vendôme Luxury Group*
- Volkart Foundation*

**UNITED KINGDOM**
- Ms Claudia and Mr Jeffrey J Blumberg*

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**
- Tudor Investment Corporation*

### $10,000 to $49,999

**BELGIUM**
- Mr Antoine Friling

**CHINA**
- Mr RW Miller*

**GERMANY**
- Mr Claas Daun*
- Mr Georg C Domizlaff*
- Mr Charly Gräf*
- Mr Ferdi Gräf*
- Mr C Nordmann*

**ITALY**
- Dr F Cologni*
- Dott. RF Magnoni*
- Mrs MP von Mautner MarkhofCassis Faraone*

**MONACO**
- Dr M Smurfit*

**THE NETHERLANDS**
- Mr Matthijs Karel Brans
- Mr DCG Dam*
- Ms Annelies van der Vorm
- Mr Willem Willemstein*

**PORTUGAL**
- Mr Philip and Ms Joanna Perry

**SOUTH AFRICA**
- Mr Richard Currie*
- Dr CH Duisberg*

- Mr Pat M Goss*
- Mr Richard A Goss*
- Mr Nicholas JL Hancock*
- Mrs Timothy Joanna Hancock
- Dr E Hertzog*
- Mr Dylan Lewis*
- Mr Andrew Muir*
- Mr Julian Ogilvie Thompson*
- Dr FE Raimondo*
- 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 E von Weyhausen*

**SWITZERLAND**
- Mr JH Bemberg*
- Mrs B Blangey*
- Mrs Katharina Büttiker
- Mr Philipp and Mrs Johanna Graf Fothergill
- Ms Elske Frost*
- Mr Andreas M la Roche*
- Mr JJ la Roche*
- Mr Lukas Lütjens*
- Mrs V Michalski Hoffmann*
- Ms Rosmarie Meier-Berchtold*
- Mr G Pictet*
- Dr MA Roš*
- Mr Stephan L Sager*
- Dr Hans Schiller
- Dr Daniela Schlettwein Gsell*
- Ms Marie L Sulzer*
- Mr Peter G Sulzer*
- Mrs Charlotte von Koerber*

**UNITED KINGDOM**
- Mrs Elaine Fothergill*
- †Mr Christopher Fothergill
- Dr G Moufarrige*
- Mr LR Seelig*
- Mrs Susan Synnott*
- Prof. Jan OW Staël von Holstein

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**
- Mrs Dee Burnett
- Mr Steve and Ms Diane Haze*
- Ms Janine K Iannarelli*
- Mr Jason Paterniti
- Mr Robert I Israel*
- Mr Vance G Martin, The WILD Foundation*
- Mr Donald C Reed*
- Mrs Yvonne C Reed*

## $5,000 to $9,999

**BELGIUM**
- Mr Alphons Brenninkmeijer
- Mr Jean Charles Ullens de Schooten
- Mr Victor L Molenaar*
- Mr MJF Westheim*

**BERMUDA**
- Dr Allan WB Gray*

**CHINA**
- Mr CHC Fung*
- Mr Jeremy Higgs*
- Her Honour Judge Esther Toh*

**GERMANY**
- Mr Constantin Domizlaff
- Mr J Haape*
- Dr John W Hinneberg
- Mr Wilfried Pabst*
- Markus Freiherr and Isabel Freifrau von Jenisch
- Mr Heinrich von Rantzau
- Mr Ingo Alzner

**ITALY**
- Ms Giorgia Bertorello Varese*
- Mr SCP Bloch Saloz*
- Mr Paolo Risso*
- Dott. LM Saidelli*

**MOZAMBIQUE**
- Dr A Frey*

**THE NETHERLANDS**
- Mr AG Faber*
- Mr FJ Loudon*
- Drs John HW Loudon*
- Ms Barbara van der Grijp*
- Mr PJ van der Krabben*
- Drs C van Zadelhoff*
- Mrs J van Zadelhoff-Hortulanus*

**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
- Mr Johan Petrus Burger
- Mrs Lorraine Coetzee*
- Mr David Cruse*
- Mrs E de Klerk*
- Mr John Dewar, The John Dewar Family Trust* – Mr Peter H Flack*
- 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 PRJ Liebenberg*
- Mrs M McCay*
- Ms Tanya McKenzie*
- Mr Frank Clifford Meaker
- Ms Paula Cato Meaker
- Mr Paul Oliver Sauer Meaker
- Mr John Meyer*
- Mr David Moir CBE
- Mr Werner Myburgh
- Mr Timothy Nash
- Ms B Neethling
- Mr PJ Neethling*
- Mr NF Oppenheimer*
- Mr Brian and Ms Carol Ratcliffe*
- Mr Mark M Read*
- Dr Karen Ross*
- Mr AE Rupert*
- Ms CC Rupert*
- Ms HM Rupert*
- Mrs Hanneli Rupert-Koegelenberg*
- Mr Gerhardus J Schoemaker*
- Mrs Januska MA Schoemaker*
- Mr PG Steyn*
- Adv. Frans H Stroebel*
- Ms M Swart*
- Mr NF Swart*
- Mrs Anel van der Merwe
- Ms Emily van der Merwe
- Mrs Marian van der Merwe
- Ms Rona van der Merwe
- Mr Henk van der Tak*
- Mr G van der Veer*
- Mrs A Visser

**SWEDEN**
- Mr L Rahmqvist*

**SWITZERLAND**
- Mr Hans A Bachmann
- Mr YP Burrus*
- Mr K Janjoeri*
- Mr Matthew Kilgarriff
- Mr W Müller*
- Mr BM Otto*
- Mr Alain Dominique Perrin
- Mrs B Pudel*
- Mr G Reinhart*
- Mr M Reinhart*
- Ms M Reinhart*
- Ms A Savoretti*
- Mr M Savoretti*
- Mr Jürg Steinacher
- Mr Simon Uhlmann*
- Mr Rudolf Andreas Wassmer
- Mrs Janine Wassmer-Koch
- Mr Christoph Weber

**UNITED KINGDOM**
- Mr CAR Asprey*
- Mr RJR Asprey*
- Mr Anthony M Bor*
- The Hon Caroline S Brougham*
- Mr LCN Bury*
- The Marquess of Cholmondeley*
- Mr Henry Cookson
- Viscount Cowdray*
- Mr JA de Gier*
- Mr W de Gier*
- Ms I Goldsmith*
- Mr ZF Goldsmith*
- Mr Peter H Henderson*
- Mr John Laing, The Rufford Foundation*
- Mrs Margaret Lansdown
- Mr Stephen P Lansdown
- Mr GE Loudon*
- Mr Charles J Nickerson*
- Ms Luiza Pestana*
- Sir David G Scholey*
- Lady GA Sergeant*
- Mr Harvey Smyth
- Mrs Rosemary Sturgis*
- Master Ernst G von Weyhausen*
- Ms Vianna von Weyhausen*

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**
- Mr Rick Barongi / Ms Diane Ledder*
- The Bruner Family Foundation Inc*
- Mr Judson A Crane*
- Mr W Carey Crane III*



- Mr Wayne K Ferreira*
- Mrs Lucinda Flemer*
- Mr Christopher Forbes
- Prof. Wayne M Getz*
- Mr Robert B Haas*
- Mr J Hanna*
- The YA Istel Foundation*
- Mr Paul Tudor Jones II*
- Mrs Jorie Kent*
- Mr Scott F Lutgert*
- Ambassador Earle I Mack*
- Mr James A McDermott and Ms Therese M Hansen*
- Mr George L Ohrstrom II
- Mr Alan G Quasha*
- Mr Stephen F Riley*
- Mr Amedeo Andrea Savoretti*
- Mr Arnaldo Ildebrando Savoretti*
- Mr Hank Slack*
- Mr Alejandro A Tawil
- Ambassador Timothy Towell*
- Mr Ted and Ms Nancy Weyerhaeuser*
- Mr David J Winters*
- Mr J Zaltzman*

## PEACE PARKS CLUB DONATIONS

- Mr Matthijs Karel Brans
- Mr Nicholas Hancock
- Mrs Timothy Hancock
- Mr George L Ohrstrom II
- Mr Philip and Ms Joanna Perry
- Mrs Francesca Saager
- Dr Hans Schiller

## CLUB 21

Club 21 comprises individuals, families and companies who have donated $1 million or more towards the work of Peace Parks Foundation. In 2021, this support enabled ongoing support for transboundary landscape development while also contributing towards the Foundation's capital fund, to ensure its own financial sustainability.

- Absa Bank
- HRH Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands †1 Dec 2004
- BioCarbon Partners
- Cartier
- Chrysler Corporation Fund
- Mrs HCM Coetzee †8 March 2016
- COmON Foundation
- Daimler
- De Beers
- Deutsche Bank
- Donald Gordon Foundation
- Esri
- Exxaro
- Mr Paul Fentener van Vlissingen †21 Aug 2006
- Fondation Hoffmann
- Dr HL Hoffmann †21 July 2016
- Mr Neville and Mrs Pamela Isdell
- Mr Hansjörg Wyss
- MAVA Fondation pour la Nature
- Nationale Postcode Loterij (Dutch Postcode Lottery)
- Philips
- Reinet Foundation
- Remgro
- Richemont
- Rupert Family Foundations
- Ms Pierrette Schlettwein
- Svenska Postkodstiftelsen (Swedish Postcode Foundation)
- Svenska Postkodlotteriet (Swedish Postcode Lottery)
- The Edmond de Rothschild Foundations
- The Rufford Foundation
- Turner Foundation
- Total
- Vodafone Group Foundation
- WWF Netherlands

## LEGACY SOCIETY

Francesca Saager, together with her late husband Hansjürg Saager, founded the Peace Parks Legacy Society. This society offers the ideal platform for those who wish to donate their fortune, or part thereof, in a useful manner. To learn more about how to leave a legacy with Peace Parks – with all legal and tax implications considered – visit us at www.peaceparks.org/legacy-society.

- † Mrs HCM Coetzee
- † Ms IJ Hancock
- † Mr Hansjürg Saager
- † Mrs Irene Staehelin
- † Mr G Veller

## GENERAL DONATIONS

- Ms Heike Allendorf
- Cape Island Designs (Pty) Ltd
- Mr Rory Cruickshank
- ExxonMobil (Donald & Yvonne Reed)
- The Haggie Charitable Trust
- Mr Myles van der Spuy
- Mr Albert Zaayman
- E Janssen
- PA Schermers
- MTJ Grupstra
- W Gudden
- IJE Jansen
- Fundacao Belmiro De Azevedo
- RLG Europe
- Mr Chuck Burt



# 07
# OUR PEOPLE

# DRIVING INCLUSIVITY AND DIVERSITY

As Peace Parks grew throughout 2022, so too did our dedication to our comprehensive approach to people management. We are proud of our below-target employee turnover rates, which reflect the success of our efforts to maintain an engaging work environment. Our gender equity initiatives reinforce our commitment to diversity and inclusivity. Looking ahead, we will persist in our endeavours to attract and retain top talent, and empower our workforce to drive innovation and impact throughout the conservation sector. Together, we embrace the challenges of the future, confident in our ability to make a positive impact on our employees, our stakeholders, and the communities we serve.

In our organisation's journey across borders, we recognise the utmost importance of diversity and collaboration across various countries. Our mission transcends boundaries, and to achieve it successfully, we rely on a remarkable team dispersed across different regions. We hold diversity in high regard, not just for the sake of representation, but because it enriches our collective mindset.

While our employees' dedication and discipline underpin our success, it is the harmonious blend of diverse perspectives that truly sets us apart. Through this approach, creativity flourishes, and ground-breaking ideas take shape.

By nurturing an inclusive workforce, we demonstrate our commitment to social progress and equality, both within our organisation and the communities we touch. Through these inclusive practices, we contribute to a more interconnected and equitable world. As we move ahead, our conviction remains unwavering: diversity is not only a strategic advantage but a fundamental aspect of our organisational identity. We will continue to create an environment that embraces differences, celebrates uniqueness, and fosters open dialogue.

Together, we harness the collective strength of our diverse workforce to drive positive change and shape a future where excellence knows no boundaries.

**Working together across borders also presents unique challenges and opportunities. We deeply appreciate the collaborative and inclusive environment we foster, where individuals from diverse backgrounds come together to innovate and overcome complex challenges. Embracing diversity opens the door to a wealth of knowledge, creativity and ingenuity.**

**96%** of our staff are employed from local populations

**4%** are expatriate staff





# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

# DRIVING GOVERNANCE

The board acknowledges the importance of keeping stakeholders informed of developments. These stakeholders consist of Peace Parks' 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, newsletters and an annual review. Stakeholders choose the type of communication they would like to receive and the format in which it should be delivered to them. More information on Peace Parks' initiatives is available at www.peaceparks.org. The board is satisfied that Peace Parks has applied the principles contained in the King IV Code on Corporate Governance during the year under review. In some areas, the board is of the view that, while recommended practice is being applied, it will make further enhancements over time in line with its objective to continuously improve corporate governance practices. The board has a formal charter that identifies, defines and records its responsibilities, functions and composition and serves as a reference for new directors. All Peace Parks directors have endorsed the charter, a copy of which is available from the company secretary.

The board is satisfied that it has discharged its duties and obligations as described in the board charter. As it would not be cost-effective, Peace Parks does not have an internal audit function. The internal audit function is therefore outsourced. A Chief Audit Executive has been appointed, who reports directly to the audit and risk committee and will provide similar assurance as envisaged from an internal audit function. Peace Parks Foundation's head office works closely with the Chief Audit Executive and audit and risk committee to ensure effective internal procedures and controls.

Integrated reporting in terms of King IV™ requires the annual reporting of financial, sustainability and social performance. Peace Parks Foundation's annual review and summary financial statements have been considered and reviewed by the external auditors, and the audit and risk committee.

Included in the consolidated financial statements are Peace Parks Foundation's subsidiaries, namely Peace Parks Foundation Zambia Limited and Friends of Peace Parks (Pty) Ltd.

Peace Parks Foundation has a 100% shareholding in Friends of Peace Parks (Pty) Ltd, a non-operating company, and a 99.7% subscription in Peace Parks Foundation Zambia Limited, an operating entity in Zambia. Both these entities are administered by Peace Parks to ensure that its policies are carried out and its values adhered to. Peace Parks Foundation is a registered non-profit company under the Companies Act (Act 71 of 2008), which came into effect in 2011, and submits annual reports to maintain its registration.

Included in prior year's consolidated figures are two training subsidiaries, the SA College for Tourism Non-profit Company (NPC) and the Southern African Wildlife College NPC, as well as the subsidiary De Oude Graaff-Reinetse Drostdy (Pty) Ltd. The training institutions provide training for tourism professionals, trackers and conservation practitioners, respectively. During the 2021 financial year, the nature of the relationship and contractual terms were revisited with the aim to establish collaborative relationships, rather than control resulting in a deemed disposal by the Group.

# BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Peace Parks Foundation engages in and promotes biodiversity conservation, regional stability and socioeconomic development by facilitating the establishment and development of transboundary landscapes in southern Africa.

Peace Parks has a fully functional board of directors. The board consists mainly of independent non-executive directors (refer to page 126 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 Peace Parks accepts the generous donation of their time, knowledge and experience. The chairman of the board, Mr JP Rupert, is a non-executive director and, given his knowledge of business and his passion for Peace Parks' quest, the board deems his appointment essential to achieving our objectives.

The board is satisfied that its current members possess the required collective skills and experience to carry out its responsibilities to achieve Peace Parks' mission and vision. In terms of the company's memorandum of incorporation, at least a third of the directors must resign annually on a rotational basis, but these directors may make themselves available for re-election for a further term.

All issues of a material or strategic nature, or that can affect the reputation of Peace Parks negatively, are referred to the board.

Other issues are dealt with by the executive committee or by the Peace Parks management, as permitted by the formal delegation of authority. The board is satisfied with the delegation of authority framework.

Peace Parks endeavours to send out the agenda and supporting documentation at least a week before each board or subcommittee meeting to enable the members to prepare properly. 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 Peace Parks' affairs and expenditure, with prior notification to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) or the company secretary. 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.

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.

# EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The executive committee consists of 10 members, of whom 9 are non-executive directors and the CEO. The senior management team are invited to attend all meetings.

The chairman of the board is also the chairman of the executive committee. The committee usually meets four times a year. All issues that can impact the reputation of Peace Parks 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 two independent non-executive directors and one executive director. It is chaired by Mr TA Boardman, an independent non-executive director. The committee meets at least once a year to discuss remuneration principles and policies. The committee also reviews project staff salaries and consultancy expenditure, and approves all head office annual salary increases, incentive bonuses and new management positions within the company. The committee also assists the board in ensuring that the personnel appointed by Peace Parks are remunerated appropriately and that the organisation can attract and retain competent people. The rationale and basis for the group's executive remuneration policy are carefully considered by the human resources and remuneration committee and disclosed in the annual financial statements.

# AUDIT AND RISK COMMITTEE

The audit and risk committee consists of three independent non-executive directors, all of whom are elected by the board. It is chaired by Mr H Doman, an independent non-executive director. The committee meets at least three times a year and the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and the Chief Operations Officer (COO) attend all the meetings. The CEO and the internal and external auditors are also invited to attend the meetings. The roles and responsibilities of this committee include its statutory duties according to the Companies Act and to help the board fulfil its responsibilities regarding risk management, internal controls, accounting systems and information, the effectiveness of the CFO and the financial management team, external and internal audits, accounting policies, public reporting, and information technology systems. It also assists the board with monitoring compliance with laws, rules, codes of conduct and standards. The committee is satisfied that it has fulfilled all its duties during the financial year under review, including the overseeing of controls for Friends of Peace Parks (Pty) Ltd and Peace Parks Foundation Zambia Limited.

The committee is satisfied that the company's external auditor, PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc., appointed since 2018, is independent of Peace Parks and is therefore able to conduct its audit functions without any influence from Peace Parks. It ensured that the appointment of the external auditor complies with the provisions of the Companies Act and any other legislation relating to the appointment of the auditors.

The committee is responsible for determining the nature and extent of any non-audit services that the external auditor may provide and to pre-approve any proposed contract with the external auditor for the provision of non-audit services.

The committee has evaluated reports on the effectiveness of the systems of internal financial controls conducted by the internal audit function, considered information provided by management and held discussions with the external auditor on the results of its audit. The committee is of the opinion that the systems of internal financial controls are effective to form a basis for the preparation of reliable financial statements. The stand-alone and consolidated financial statements of the company were reviewed by the committee and it is satisfied that these comply with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the Companies Act, and that the accounting policies used are appropriate.

The committee has also reviewed a documented assessment by management of the going concern premise of Peace Parks Foundation and its subsidiaries before recommending to the board that Peace Parks will be a going concern in the foreseeable future. The committee has considered and has satisfied itself of the appropriateness of the expertise and experience of the CFO, Ms LM Lynch. The committee has furthermore considered the appropriateness of the expertise and adequacy of resources of Peace Parks Foundation's finance function and are satisfied that it is structured to deliver quality financial management.

# 09

# SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## GENERAL INFORMATION

| | |
|---|---|
| **Country of incorporation and domicile** | South Africa |
| **Nature of business and principal activities** | Peace Parks Foundation NPC 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 conservation and tourism managers. On certain projects, the group does not perform the facilitating role and only administers the finances, earning management fees from this role. |
| **Registered office** | 11 Termo Road, Techno Park, Stellenbosch, 7600 |
| **Postal address** | PO Box 12743, Die Boord, Stellenbosch, 7613 |
| **Auditor** | PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc., Registered Auditor |
| **Secretary** | D Olivier (née Pretorius) |
| **Company registration number** | 1997/004896/08 |
| **Level of assurance** | These summary financial statements have been audited in compliance with the applicable requirements of the Companies Act 71 of 2008. |
| **Preparer** | The summary financial statements were independently compiled by Finstat Consulting Services Proprietary Limited under supervision of Ms LM Lynch CA (SA). |

## DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES AND APPROVAL

The directors are required by the Companies Act 71 of 2008 to maintain adequate accounting records and are responsible for the content and integrity of the summary financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is their responsibility to ensure that the summary 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 auditor is engaged to express an independent opinion on the annual financial statements.

The summary financial statements are prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and are based upon 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 of directors 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 in ensuring 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.

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



*Peace Parks Foundation NPC*
(Registration number: 1997/004896/08)
SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

The directors have reviewed the group's cash flow forecast for the year to 31 December 2023 and, in the light of this review and the current financial position, they are satisfied that the group has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The external auditor is responsible for independently auditing and reporting on the group's summary financial statements. The summary financial statements have been examined by the group's external auditor and their report is presented on page 127.

The directors' report set out on pages 125 to 127 and the summary financial statements and additional schedules set out on pages 128 to 140, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the board of directors at the Annual General Meeting on 19 June 2023 and were signed on their behalf by:

**Mr JP Rupert**
**(Chairman)**

**Mr W Myburgh**
**(Chief Executive Officer)**

## 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 2022, the company has lodged with the Registrar of Companies all such returns as are required of a non-profit company in terms of this Act and that all such returns are true, correct and up to date.

**Ms D Olivier (née Pretorius)**

## DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors submit their report on the summary financial statements of Peace Parks Foundation NPC for the year ended 31 December 2022.

### 1. NATURE OF BUSINESS

Peace Parks Foundation NPC 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 conservation and tourism managers. On certain projects the group only administers the finances and earning management fees from this role.

### 2. REVIEW OF FINANCIAL RESULTS AND ACTIVITIES

The summary financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the Companies Act 71 of 2008. The accounting policies have been applied consistently compared to the prior year.

Full details of the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the group are set out in these summary annual financial statements.

The operating surplus from continuing operations of the group was R18 308 000 (2021: R50 675 000). The surplus is as a result of earmarked donations received for projects that have not been expensed. These funds are not deferred in the year of receipt as it is unlikely to be refunded and are ring-fenced in the Project Fund for future project implementation.

Fair value adjustments in the statement of financial performance mainly relates to unrealised increases/ decreases in the value of the equity investments held as part of the diversified capital fund portfolio. All realised and unrealised equity growth is maintained in the Capital Fund as part of the long-term sustainability strategy of the group. This resulted in a fair value loss in 2022 of R25 132 000 (2021: gain of R 95 299 000) for the group.

### 3. AUTHORISED AND ISSUED SHARE CAPITAL

Peace Parks Foundation NPC has no share capital. Peace Parks Foundation NPC is a not-for-profit company with members.

# DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

## 4. DIRECTORS

The directors of Peace Parks Foundation NPC during the year and to the date of this report are as follows:

| Directors | Office | Nationality | Changes |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr JP Rupert* | Chairman | South Africa | |
| Mr JA Chissano | Vice Chairman | Mozambique | |
| Mr W Myburgh* | Chief Executive Officer | South Africa | |
| Mr TA Boardman* | | South Africa | |
| Mr AS Hoffmann | | Switzerland | |
| Mr EN Isdell* | | Ireland | |
| Prof. A Leiman | | South Africa | |
| Mr JS Loftie-Eaton* | | South Africa | |
| Dr JHW Loudon* | | The Netherlands | |
| Ms LM Lynch | Chief Financial Officer | South Africa | |
| Mr M Msimang | | South Africa | |
| Dr FE Raimondo | | South Africa | |
| Ms CC Rupert* | | South Africa | |
| Mr DF Strietman* | | The Netherlands | |
| Mr JG Swiegers | | South Africa | Resigned 16 June 2022 |
| Mr P van der Poel | | South Africa | Resigned 22 September 2022 |
| Senior Chief Inyambo Yeta | | Zambia | Deceased 19 July 2023 |
| Mr NH Döman* | | South Africa | Appointed 15 June 2022 |

** Executive Committee members*

## 5. SPECIAL PURPOSE ENTITIES AND SUBSIDIARIES

During the 2021 financial year, management embarked on a process to revisit the nature of the relationship and contractual terms with South African Wildlife College NPC and SA College for Tourism NPC. The relevant parties agreed on the terms as contained in revised Cooperation Agreements, implemented with an effective date of 1 January 2022.

The revised agreements between Peace Parks Foundation NPC and the South African Wildlife College NPC and SA College for Tourism NPC had the aim of establishing collaborative relationships between the entities, rather than control. Previously Peace Parks Foundation NPC had the right to direct the decisions on certain reserved matters in terms of the superseded agreements and accordingly controlled and consolidated the counterparties from an accounting perspective. Implementation of the revised agreements resulted in Peace Parks Foundation NPC losing control of both entities, including De Oude Graaff-Reinetse Drostdy (Pty) Ltd (subsidiary of SA College for Tourism NPC), while Peace Parks Foundation NPC remains a related party of these entities.

These entities are deemed to be disposed of by the Group from the effective date of the revised agreements and the results are presented as discontinued operations in the current year. The comparative year has been re-presented accordingly. Refer note 8 for further information. Peace Parks Foundation NPC continues to control Peace Parks Foundation Zambia Limited by virtue of contractual rights contained in the Memorandum of Agreement and Friends of Peace Parks Proprietary Limited through shareholding. The financial results of these entities have been included in the consolidated financial statements of the Group as required by the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities.

## 6. GOING CONCERN

The directors have considered the group's ability to continue as a going concern and reviewed the group's operational cash flow projections for the year to 31 December 2023. The directors are of the view that the group has access to sufficient resources to continue as a going concern, thanks to healthy capital and general fund reserves supporting the sustainability strategy of the group. The directors are not aware of any new material changes that may adversely impact the group. The directors are also not aware of any material non-compliance with statutory or regulatory requirements or any pending changes to legislation which may affect the group.



*Peace Parks Foundation NPC*
(Registration number: 1997/004896/08)
SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Peace Parks Foundation NPC has agreed to provide financial support to Peace Parks Foundation Zambia Limited and Friends of Peace Parks Proprietary Limited to assist with operational expenses.

## 7. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

The directors are not aware of any other matter arising between the reporting date and the date of the approval of the summary financial statements that could have materially affected the group's financial standing.

## 8. AUDITORS

PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc. continued in office as auditor in accordance with section 90(6) of the Companies Act of South Africa.

## 9. SECRETARY

The company secretary is Ms D Olivier (née Pretorius).

**Business address:** 11 Termo Road, Techno Park, Stellenbosch, 7600

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

## ON THE SUMMARY CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**To the Members of Peace Parks Foundation NPC**

### Opinion

The summary consolidated financial statements of Peace Parks Foundation NPC, set out on pages 128 to 139, which comprise the summary consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, the summary consolidated statements of financial performance, changes in funds 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 2022. In our opinion, the accompanying summary consolidated financial statements are consistent, in all material respects, with the audited consolidated financial statements, in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa as applicable to summary financial statements.

### Summary consolidated financial statements

The summary consolidated financial statements do not contain all the disclosures required by the 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 and the auditor's report thereon, therefore, is not a substitute for reading the audited consolidated financial statements and the auditor's report thereon. The summary consolidated financial statements and the audited consolidated financial statements do not reflect the effects of events that occurred subsequent to the date of our report on the audited consolidated financial statements.

### The audited consolidated financial statements and our report thereon

We expressed an unmodified audit opinion on the audited consolidated financial statements in our report dated 23 June 2023.

### Director's responsibility for the summary consolidated financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation of the summary consolidated financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa as applicable to summary financial statements.

### Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on whether the summary consolidated financial statements are consistent, in all material respects, with the audited consolidated financial statements based on our procedures, which were conducted in accordance with International Standard on Auditing (ISA) 810 (Revised), Engagements to Report on Summary Financial Statements.

**PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc.**
Director: RM Labuschaigne
Registered Auditor
Stellenbosch, South Africa
4 October 2023

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

| | Notes | Group 2022 R '000 | Group 2021 R '000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Assets** | | | |
| **Non-Current Assets** | | | |
| Property, plant and equipment | | 21 060 | 165 282 |
| Property assets | | 5 500 | 5 500 |
| Intangible assets | | 1 358 | 3 286 |
| Goodwill | | - | 347 |
| Financial assets | 2 | 320 551 | 374 269 |
| | | **348 469** | **548 684** |
| **Current Assets** | | | |
| Financial assets | 2 | 516 895 | 550 609 |
| Inventories | | - | 1 396 |
| Trade and other receivables | | 61 851 | 51 705 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 3 | 92 765 | 159 809 |
| | | **671 511** | **763 519** |
| **Total Assets** | | **1 019 980** | **1 312 203** |
| **Equity and Liabilities** | | | |
| **Funds** | | | |
| Capital fund | 4 | 426 966 | 498 383 |
| Property investment fund | 4 | 5 500 | 99 351 |
| Projects fund | 4 | 167 875 | 189 470 |
| General funds | 4 | 102 471 | 119 013 |
| Foreign currency reserve | | (1) | (313) |
| | | **702 811** | **905 904** |
| **Liabilities** | | | |
| **Current Liabilities** | | | |
| Trade and other payables | | 30 959 | 45 543 |
| Deferred income | 5 | 286 210 | 360 756 |
| | | **317 169** | **406 299** |
| **Total Equity and Liabilities** | | **1 019 980** | **1 312 203** |



*Peace Parks Foundation NPC*
(Registration number: 1997/004896/08)
SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

| | Notes | Group 2022 R '000 | Group 2021 *Re- presented R '000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Continuing operations** | | | |
| Income | 6 | 432 258 | 305 006 |
| Other income | | 1 481 | 825 |
| Operating expenses | | (415 431) | (255 156) |
| **Operating surplus** | | **18 308** | **50 675** |
| Investment income | | 17 657 | 11 306 |
| Fair value adjustments | | (25 132) | 95 299 |
| Foreign exchange loss - realised | | (3 379) | (4 224) |
| Foreign exchange gain - unrealised | | 19 196 | 18 292 |
| Finance costs | | (751) | (216) |
| **Surplus before taxation** | | **25 899** | **171 132** |
| Taxation | | - | - |
| **Surplus for the year from continuing operations** | | **25 899** | **171 132** |
| **Discontinued operations:** | | | |
| Deficit for the year from discontinued operations | 8 | - | (19 694) |
| Loss with deemed disposal of subsidiaries | 8 | (229 304) | - |
| **(Deficit) / surplus for the year** | | **(203 405)** | **151 438** |
| Other comprehensive income | | 312 | 162 |
| **Total comprehensive (loss) / income for the year** | | **(203 093)** | **151 600** |

** Re-presented for discontinued operations, refer to note 8*

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS

| | Foreign currency translation reserve R '000 | Capital Fund R '000 | Property Investment Fund R '000 | Projects Fund R '000 | General Fund R '000 | Total R '000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Group** | | | | | | |
| **Balance at 01 January 2021** | **(475)** | **383 355** | **102 071** | **163 562** | **105 791** | **754 304** |
| Transfer between reserves | - | - | - | (13 613) | 13 613 | - |
| Total comprehensive income / (loss) | 162 | 115 028 | (2 720) | 41 292 | (2 162) | 151 600 |
| Funds utilised | - | - | - | (1 771) | 1 771 | - |
| **Balance at 01 January 2022** | **(313)** | **498 383** | **99 351** | **189 470** | **119 013** | **905 904** |
| Transfer between reserves | - | - | - | (4 135) | 4 135 | - |
| Total comprehensive income / (loss) | 312 | (71 417) | (93 851) | (17 460) | (20 677) | (203 093) |
| **Balance at 31 December 2022** | **(1)** | **426 966** | **5 500** | **167 875** | **102 471** | **702 811** |
| Note | | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |

# STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

| | Notes | Group 2022 R '000 | Group 2021 R '000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Cash flows from operating activities** | | | |
| Cash generated from / (used in) operations | 7 | (83 615) | 28 910 |
| Interest income | 7 | 6 469 | 4 964 |
| Dividends received | 7 | 7 151 | 5 236 |
| Finance costs | | (751) | (216) |
| **Net cash (used in) / generated from operating activities** | | **(70 746)** | **38 894** |
| **Cash flows from investing activities** | | | |
| Purchase of property, plant and equipment | | (845) | (4 552) |
| Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment | | 9 | 413 |
| Purchase of intangible assets | | - | (3 856) |
| Additional investment in financial assets | 2 | (144 887) | (159 152) |
| Redemption of financial assets for reinvestment | 2 | 471 818 | 386 736 |
| Reinvestment in financial assets | 2 | (474 107) | (385 513) |
| Redemption of funds for project implementation and operations | 2 | 166 921 | 89 642 |
| Cash and cash equivalents of subsidiaries deemed disposed | 8 | (14 241) | - |
| **Net cash generated from / (utilised in) investing activities** | | **4 668** | **(76 282)** |
| **Cash flows from financing activities** | | | |
| Repayment of borrowings | | - | (1 900) |
| **Net cash (used in) / generated from financing activities** | | **-** | **(1 900)** |
| **Total cash movement for the year** | | **(66 078)** | **(39 288)** |
| Cash at the beginning of the year | | 159 809 | 192 264 |
| Effect of exchange rate movement on cash and cash equivalents | | (966) | 6 833 |
| **Total cash at end of the year** | 3 | **92 765** | **159 809** |

# ACCOUNTING POLICIES

## 1. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The summary financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the concepts and pervasive principles; and the measurement and recognition requirements of the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities (IFRS for SMEs).

The disclosure requirements for summary financial statements are not specifically addressed in IFRS for SMEs. Consequently, Peace Parks Foundation NPC has identified the statements, accounting policies and explanatory notes which would provide explanation of events and transactions that are significant for an understanding of the changes in financial position and performance for the group since the previous reporting period, taking into account information considered relevant to the users of the financial statements.

The summary consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except as otherwise stated, and incorporate the principal accounting policies set out below. They are presented rounded to the nearest thousand and in South African Rands which is the functional currency of Peace Parks Foundation NPC and the reporting currency of the group. The group consistently applied the accounting policies set out here to all periods presented in these summary financial statements.

The summary financial statements have been prepared under the supervision of Ms Lize-Mari Lynch. The directors take responsibility for the preparation of this report and that the information has been correctly extracted from the underlying audited financial statements.

The annual financial statements have been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc. and their unqualified audit report on the comprehensive annual financial statements is available for inspection at the registered office of Peace Parks Foundation NPC and the report on the summary financial statements is included on page 127.

The auditor's report does not necessarily report on all the information contained in the Annual Review. Shareholders are therefore advised that in order to obtain a full understanding of the nature of the auditor's engagement, they should obtain a copy of the auditor's report together with the accompanying annual financial statements from the registered office of Peace Parks Foundation NPC.

During the 2021 financial year, management embarked on a process to revisit the nature of the relationship and contractual terms with South African Wildlife College NPC and SA College for Tourism NPC. The relevant parties agreed on the terms as contained in revised Cooperation Agreements, implemented with an effective date of 1 January 2022.

The revised agreements between Peace Parks Foundation NPC and the South African Wildlife College NPC and SA College for Tourism NPC had the aim of establishing collaborative relationships between the entities, rather than control. Previously Peace Parks Foundation NPC had the right to direct the decisions on certain reserved matters in terms of the superseded agreements and accordingly controlled and consolidated the counterparties from an accounting perspective. Implementation of the revised agreements resulted in Peace Parks Foundation NPC losing control of both entities, including De Oude Graaff-Reinetse Drostdy (Pty) Ltd (subsidiary of SA College for Tourism NPC), while Peace Parks Foundation NPC remains a related party of these entities.

These entities are deemed to be disposed of by the Group from the effective date of the revised agreements and the results are presented as discontinued operations in the current year. The comparative year has been re-presented accordingly. Refer note 8 for further information.

Peace Parks Foundation NPC continues to control Peace Parks Foundation Zambia Limited by virtue of contractual rights contained in the Memorandum of Agreement and Friends of Peace Parks Proprietary Limited through shareholding. The financial results of these entities have been included in the consolidated financial statements of the Group as required by the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities.

The SA College for Tourism NPC and Southern African Wildlife College NPC are training institutions engaged with operational and management skills training for the lodge, guesthouse, conservation agencies, cultural and eco-tourism industries. The De Oude Graaff-Reinetse Drostdy Proprietary Limited operates a hotel and restaurant which is also used for training purposes. Friends of Peace Parks Proprietary Limited owns and leases properties to support the establishment of conservation areas. Peace Parks Zambia Limited is engaged in facilitation, implementation and establishment of transfrontier conservation areas within Zambia.

## 1.1 SIGNIFICANT JUDGEMENTS AND SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

**Critical judgements in applying accounting policies**

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are disclosed below.

**Key sources of estimation uncertainty**

**Useful lives of property, plant and equipment**
The group reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment when changing circumstances indicate that they may have changed since the most recent reporting date.

**Donations and membership**
The timing of recognising contractual grants and donations in profit or loss depends on whether the grant imposes specific conditions which need to be met or a specific purpose for which the funds need to be used.

If the contract terms may require the grant or donation to be paid back to the donor if not used as specified then

# ACCOUNTING POLICIES

## 1. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

management applies judgement to determine whether the grants and donations should be deferred or recognised immediately in profit or loss. Cognisance is taken of the following considerations as part of exercising this judgement:

- requirements in the contract and whether any changes need to be approved by the donor;
- history with the donor and whether funds had to be repaid previously if conditions were not met; and
- whether management could reallocate the funds if the conditions are not met.

### 1.2 TAX

**Group**
Peace Parks Foundation NPC has been registered as a public benefit organisation in terms of section 30 of the Income Tax Act (the Act), and thus the receipts and accruals are exempt from income tax in terms of section 10(1)(cN) of the Act.

Peace Parks Foundation Zambia Limited has been registered as a public benefit organisation in terms of section 41 of the Income Tax Act (the Act), Chapter 323 of The Laws of Zambia with effect from 01 September 2019.

### 1.3 INCOME

Income comprises of receipts of donations, sponsorship income, memberships, other income, interest and the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods or services in the ordinary course of the group's activities. Income is shown net of Value Added Tax and other eliminating transactions within the group.

The group recognises income when the amount of income can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met for each of the group's activities as described below:

***Sponsors***
Income from sponsors are recognised on the accrual basis.

***Donations***
Donations in kind are recognised at fair value on the date of the transaction.

Income from contractual grants, donations and memberships is recognised on the accrual basis, net of Value Added Tax (if applicable). Memberships are recognised in profit or loss upon accrual.

The timing of recognising contractual grants and donations in profit or loss depends on whether the grants impose specific conditions which need to be met or a specific purpose for which the funds need to be used.

If the contract terms require the grants or donations to be paid back to the donor if not used as specified or requires any unspent funds to be repaid at the end of the contract, then performance conditions exist and the revenue is deferred upon receipt or accrual, and recognised in profit or loss as the performance conditions are met. Performance conditions are generally met as expenses are incurred or as progress of the conditions are made.

If the contract terms do not require the grants or donations to be paid back to the donor if not used as specified and the contract only imposes certain restrictions on the use of the funds, then grants and donations are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

If the contract terms may require the grant or donation to be paid back to the donor if not used as specified, then management applies judgement to determine whether the grants and donations should be deferred or recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Cognisance is taken of the following considerations as part of exercising this judgement:

- requirements in the contract and whether any changes need to be approved by the donor;
- history with the donor and whether funds had to be repaid previously if conditions were not met; and
- whether management intend to repay the funds if the conditions are not met.

***Course fees***
Tuition fees for courses are charged to students by academic term. Income is recognised for academic terms falling within the period. For short courses, fees are charged for the entire course and income is recognised to the extent that the course duration falls within the period.

***Commissions received***
Grants and bursaries received for restricted purposes, are recognised as income to the extent that relevant expenditure has been incurred.

***Sales of services and goods***
Income from sales of services and goods are recognised upon performance of services and sales relating to the provision of training of students, hotel accommodation and restaurant sales, net of Value Added Tax and discounts.

***Investment income***
Interest is recognised using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognised when the group's right to receive payment has been established.

***Other income***
Income is received from a range of activities including residences, catering, conferences and other services rendered. Income is recognised on the exchange of relevant goods or services, net of Value Added Tax.

### 1.4 FOREIGN EXCHANGE

**Foreign currency transactions**

A foreign currency transaction is recorded, on initial recognition in the functional currency of the entity, by applying to the foreign currency amount the spot exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Exchange rates arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition during the period or in previous consolidated financial statements, are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

### 1.5 DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

The Group classifies a component as a discontinued operation when that component has been disposed of, or is classified as held for sale; and

- represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations; or
- is part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations.

A component of the Group comprises operations and cash flows that can be clearly distinguished, operationally and for financial reporting purposes, from the rest of the Group.



# NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## 2. FINANCIAL ASSETS

| | Group | |
|---|---|---|
| | 2022 R '000 | 2021 R '000 |
| **At fair value** | | |
| Listed shares | 298 731 | 356 379 |
| Money market funds | 4 079 | 33 694 |
| | **302 810** | **390 073** |
| **At amortised cost** | | |
| Fixed deposits | 530 640 | 525 574 |
| Loan ANAC | 3 996 | 9 231 |
| | **534 636** | **534 805** |
| **Total other financial assets** | **837 446** | **924 878** |
| **Non-current assets** | **320 551** | **374 269** |
| **Current assets** | **516 895** | **550 609** |
| | **837 446** | **924 878** |
| **Movement in financial assets** | | |
| Opening balance | 924 878 | 716 323 |
| Additional investment in financial assets | 144 887 | 159 152 |
| Redemption of financial assets for reinvestment | (471 818) | (386 736) |
| Reinvestment in financial assets | 474 107 | 385 513 |
| Redemption of funds for project implementation and operations | (166 921) | (89 642) |
| Fair value adjustment | (25 132) | 101 217 |
| Foreign exchange movement | 36 741 | 35 089 |
| Management fee (including VAT) | - | (333) |
| Accrued interest | 4 037 | 3 800 |
| Accrued dividend | - | 495 |
| Deemed disposal of subsidiaries (refer to note 8) | (83 333) | - |
| | **837 446** | **924 878** |

The group's investment in shares consists of listed shares in Remgro Ltd, British American Tobacco PLC, Compagnie Financière Richemont SA, Firstrand Ltd, RMB Holdings Ltd and Reinet Investments S.C.A, and an investment held in a Stonehage Fleming Global Best Ideas Equity Fund. The fair value of listed or quoted investments is based on the quoted market price at year end.

The group's Money Market funds are held in a Nedgroup Money Market Fund.

Fixed deposits are held at reputable financial organisations, such as Investec, Barclays, Nedbank, ABSA and FNB.

Included in fixed deposits are funds restricted in terms of usage towards projects amounting to R360 860 000 (2021: R383 252 000).



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SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

# NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## 3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

| | Group | |
|---|---|---|
| | 2022 R '000 | 2021 R '000 |
| Cash and cash equivalents consist of: | | |
| Cash on hand | 17 | 44 |
| Bank balances and deposits | 92 748 | 159 765 |
| | **92 765** | **159 809** |

The cash and cash equivalents disclosed above and in the Statement of Cash flows include funds that meet the definition of cash and cash equivalents as the group has unrestricted access to the funds, however limitations apply to the utilisation thereof. Cash and cash equivalents with limitations on utilisation amounts to R67 748 000 (2021: R106 120 000) at group level. The funds may only be used for specific projects approved by the group. Any funds not spent on project implementations are disclosed as funds under administration or held in reserve in the Project Fund as indicated in note 4.

## 4. FUNDS

The group's funds consists of the following:

| | |
|---|---|
| **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. |
| **Capital Fund:** | Shared/start-up capital invested in fixed property, equity and cash and cash equivalents, held in reserve to support future sustainability. All returns on this fund are to be used for operational purposes. Capital from this fund can only be used with the approval of the donor and/or board. |
| **General Fund:** | Funds available to sustain future operations in supporting operational costs or to be earmarked for board approved projects. |
| **Projects Fund:** | Funds recognised as earmarked/project income, but that have not yet been expensed on the project. |

Transfers from project funds to general funds relate to the following:

A percentage of a donation could be allocated as administration support to be utilised to recover some of the operational costs the group incurred to implement the project. Where funding is received upfront and not deferred, this is ringfenced as project funding. As the project is implemented the administration percentage linked to the implementation becomes available for operational cost reimbursement, resulting in the transfer.

Operational funding previously allocated by management for specific projects where it was not fully utilised are returned to the General fund.

# NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## 4. FUNDS (CONTINUED)

Fund balances comprise the following net asset classes at year end:

| | Foreign Currency Reserve | Capital Fund | Property Investment Fund | Projects Fund | General Fund | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Group 2022** | *R '000* | *R '000* | *R '000* | *R '000* | *R '000* | *R '000* |
| Property, plant and equipment * | | 16 841 | 5 500 | - | 5 577 | 27 918 |
| Financial assets at fair value | | 298 731 | - | - | 4 079 | 302 810 |
| Financial assets at amortised cost | | 111 394 | - | 352 284 | 70 958 | 534 636 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | | - | - | 67 636 | 25 129 | 92 765 |
| Deferred revenue | | - | - | (286 210) | - | (286 210) |
| Other assets and liabilities | (1) | - | - | 34 165 | (3 272) | 30 892 |
| **Balance at 31 December 2022** | **(1)** | **426 966** | **5 500** | **167 875** | **102 471** | **702 811** |
| | | | | | | |
| **Group 2021** | | | | | | |
| Property, plant and equipment * | | 17 130 | 99 351 | 29 568 | 24 733 | 170 782 |
| Financial assets at fair value | | 342 590 | - | 2 640 | 44 843 | 390 073 |
| Financial assets at amortised cost | | 138 663 | - | 383 252 | 12 890 | 534 805 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | | - | - | 106 120 | 53 689 | 159 809 |
| Deferred revenue | | - | - | (345 025) | (15 731) | (360 756) |
| Other assets and liabilities | (313) | - | - | 12 915 | (1 411) | 11 191 |
| **Balance at 31 December 2021** | **(313)** | **498 383** | **99 351** | **189 470** | **119 013** | **905 904** |

** Includes property assets*

## 5. DEFERRED INCOME

| | Group | |
|---|---|---|
| | 2022 | 2021 |
| | *R '000* | *R '000* |
| **Current liability** | | |
| Opening balance | 360 756 | 343 492 |
| Foreign exchange movements | 16 824 | 23 559 |
| Additional donations | 199 878 | 153 231 |
| Recognised as income during the year | (275 517) | (159 526) |
| Deemed disposal of subsidiaries | (15 731) | - |
| | **286 210** | **360 756** |

Deferred income is recognised in respect of funds received from donors which are to be utilised for specific projects or courses.

Liabilities raised in respect of deferred income are not deemed to be financial liabilities, since the outflow of economic benefits associated with them are delivery of services and expenditure on projects, rather than a contractual obligation to pay cash.



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SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

# NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## 6. INCOME FROM CONTINUED OPERATIONS

Income consists of the following:

| | Group | |
|---|---|---|
| | 2022 | 2021 |
| | *R '000* | *R '000* |
| Sponsors and donations | 407 190 | 277 487 |
| Fees and services | 17 241 | 22 535 |
| Commissions received | 7 827 | 4 984 |
| **Total income** | **432 258** | **305 006** |

## 7. CASH GENERATED FROM/ (USED IN) OPERATIONS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (Deficit) / Surplus before taxation | (203 405) | 151 438 |
| **Adjustments for:** | | |
| Depreciation and amortisation | 2 945 | 13 451 |
| Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment | - | (371) |
| Profit on foreign exchange – unrealised | (19 196) | (17 471) |
| Impairment of assets | - | 2 757 |
| Dividends received | (7 151) | (5 731) |
| Interest received | (10 506) | (8 764) |
| Finance costs | 751 | 216 |
| Fair value adjustments | 25 132 | (101 217) |
| Accrued management fees on other financial assets | - | 333 |
| Loss with deemed disposal of subsidiaries | 229 304 | - |
| **Changes in working capital:** | | |
| Inventories | 30 | 13 |
| Trade and other receivables | (22 925) | (9 922) |
| Trade and other payables | (2 955) | 10 473 |
| Deferred income | (75 639) | (6 295) |
| | **(83 615)** | **28 910** |
| | | |
| **Cash flow from dividends received** | | |
| Total dividend income | 7 151 | 5 731 |
| Accrued dividend | - | (495) |
| | **7 151** | **5 236** |
| | | |
| **Cash flow from interest received** | | |
| Total interest income | 10 506 | 8 764 |
| Accrued interest | (4 037) | (3 800) |
| | **6 469** | **4 964** |

# NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## 8. DEEMED DISPOSAL OF SUBSIDIARIES

As indicated in note 1, the South African Wildlife College NPC, SA College for Tourism NPC and De Oude Graaff-Reinetse Drostdy (Pty) Ltd are no longer consolidated due to the Group losing control over these entities in the current year. These entities have thus been deconsolidated and presented as discontinued operations in the current and prior year. A loss of R229 million was recognised upon the deemed disposal of these entities and accordingly recognised within the deficit of discontinued operations in the statement of financial performance. The impact of the deconsolidation is presented below:

**Financial Performance - discontinued operations**

| Discontinued operations | Group 2022 Total | Group 2021 Total | SA College for Tourism NPC and its subsidiary 2021 | Southern African Wildlife College NPC 2021 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Income | - | 66 650 | 37 887 | 28 763 |
| Other income | - | 9 609 | 5 184 | 4 425 |
| Operating expenses | - | (105 061) | (55 231) | (49 830) |
| Investment income | - | 3 190 | 848 | 2 342 |
| **Operating deficit** | **-** | **(25 612)** | **(11 312)** | **(14 300)** |
| Fair value adjustments | - | 5 918 | 1 116 | 4 802 |
| **Total comprehensive deficit for the year** | **-** | **(19 694)** | **(10 196)** | **(9 498)** |

| Carrying value of assets and liabilities deemed disposed | | Group 2022 Total | SA College for Tourism NPC and its subsidiary 2022 | Southern African Wildlife College NPC 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Property, plant and equipment | | 144 039 | 103 424 | 40 615 |
| Goodwill | | 347 | - | 347 |
| Inventories | | 1 366 | 1 300 | 66 |
| Trade and other receivables | | 13 397 | 4 423 | 8 974 |
| Trade and other payables | | (11 891) | (8 418) | (3 473) |
| Cash and cash equivalents | | 14 241 | 4 852 | 9 389 |
| Other financial assets | 2 | 83 333 | 35 949 | 47 384 |
| Deferred income | 5 | (15 731) | (3 650) | (12 081) |
| Other | | 203 | 203 | - |
| Total net assets disposed | | 229 304 | 138 083 | 91 221 |
| Consideration for assets disposed | | - | - | - |
| Net loss on deemed disposal | | 229 304 | 138 083 | 91 221 |
| | | **229 304** | **138 083** | **91 221** |



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SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

# NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## 8. DEEMED DISPOSAL OF SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED)

| Impact of deemed disposal on funds | Group 2022 R '000 | Group 2021 R '000 |
|---|---|---|
| Capital Fund | (56 446) | - |
| Property Investment Fund | (93 851) | - |
| Projects Fund | (45 647) | - |
| General Fund | (33 360) | - |
| **Total** | **(229 304)** | **-** |
| **Net cash outflow on date of deemed disposal** | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents of subsidiaries disposed | (14 241) | - |
| **Cash flow from discontinued operations** | | |
| Cash flows from operating activities | - | 255 |
| Cash flows from investing activities | (14 241) | (3 614) |
| Cash flows from financing activities | - | (1 900) |
| | **(14 241)** | **(5 259)** |

## OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION – UNAUDITED*

### DETAILED INCOME STATEMENT

| | Notes | 2022 Projects R '000 | 2022 Operational R '000 | 2022 Total R '000 | 2021 Projects R '000 | 2021 Operational R '000 | 2021 Total R '000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Income** | | 367 668 | 83 728 | 451 397 | 253 240 | 63 896 | 317 137 |
| Income | | 361 861 | 70 398 | 432 259 | 249 072 | 55 934 | 305 006 |
| Other income | | 980 | 501 | 1 481 | 557 | 267 | 825 |
| Finance income | | 4 827 | 12 830 | 17 657 | 3 611 | 7 695 | 11 306 |
| **Expenses** | | 342 700 | 72 731 | 415 431 | 192 753 | 62 403 | 255 156 |
| Conservation | | 225 817 | 19 913 | 245 731 | 123 391 | 17 153 | 140 544 |
| Communities | | 34 412 | 3 034 | 37 446 | 33 841 | 4 710 | 38 551 |
| Commercialisation | | 82 470 | 7 272 | 89 742 | 35 521 | 4 943 | 40 464 |
| Fundraising activities | | - | 21 199 | 21 199 | - | 15 862 | 15 862 |
| Operating activities | | - | 21 312 | 21 312 | - | 19 735 | 19 735 |
| **Operating surplus / (loss)** | | **24 969** | **10 997** | **35 966** | **60 487** | **1 494** | **61 981** |
| Finance costs | | (705) | (46) | (751) | (10) | (206) | (216) |
| Investment in shares - Fair value adjustment | 2 | - | (25 132) | (25 132) | - | 95 299 | 95 299 |
| Foreign exchange (loss) / gain - realised | | (996) | (2 383) | (3 379) | (3 909) | (315) | (4 224) |
| Foreign exchange (loss) / gain - unrealised | | 6 766 | 12 430 | 19 195 | 4 418 | 13 874 | 18 292 |
| **(Loss) / surplus for the year** | | **30 033** | **(4 134)** | **25 899** | **60 986** | **110 146** | **171 132** |
| Other comprehensive income | | | 312 | 312 | - | 162 | 162 |
| Total comprehensive surplus / (loss) for the year | | 30 033 | (3 822) | 26 211 | 60 986 | 110 308 | 171 294 |

*The supplementary information presented does not form part of the summary financial statements and is unaudited.

# NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - UNAUDITED* (CONTINUED)

***Project Income and Expenses***
- Income and expenses where the donors imposed restrictions or indicated specific use of the funds for project outcomes

***Operational Income and Expenses***
- Income and expenses in support of operational sustainability, including capital fund donations that should be invested to generate a retun in support of operational expenses.

* *2021 values are the consolidated values for the continued operations only*

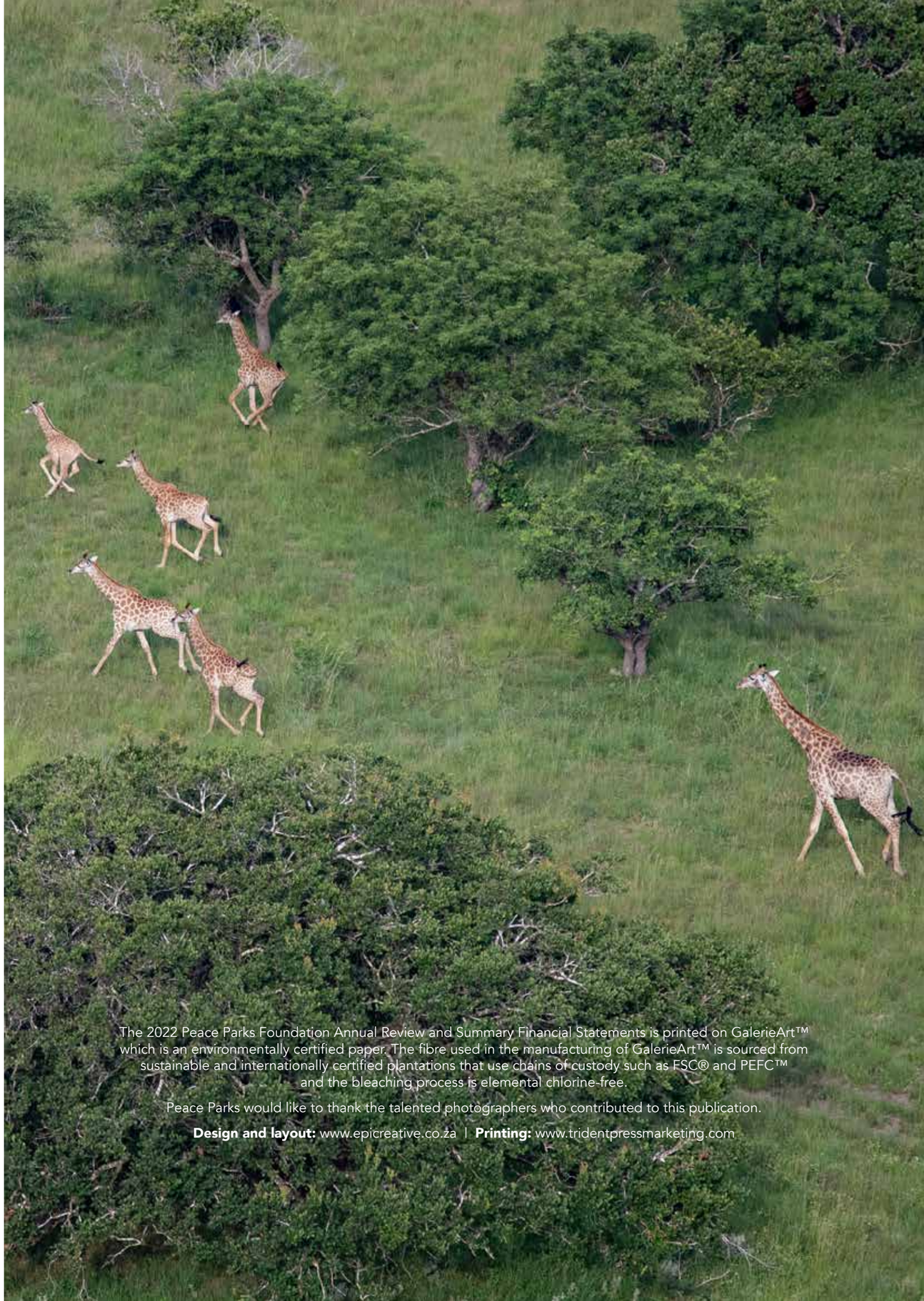
## FUNDS UNDER ADMINISTRATION

The group is the custodian of funds donated by the German Government through the KfW Entwicklungsbank to the South African Development Community (SADC). The funds are channeled to the Republic of Mozambique (project sponsor) to be used in the establishment of the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park, to the Botswana Government as representative of the partner countries to be used in the establishment of the KAZA TFCA, and to the Malawi and Zambia Government to be used in the establishment of the Malawi-Zambia TFCA. The funds and finance function of the aforementioned are managed by the group.

| | Group | |
|---|---|---|
| | 2022 | 2021 |
| ***Figures in Rand thousand*** | ***R '000*** | ***R '000*** |
| Cash and bank balances | 30 296 | 57 184 |
| Opening balance | 76 503 | 91 239 |
| Income | 144 799 | 162 616 |
| Expenses | (189 793) | (177 352) |
| | 31 509 | 76 503 |
| Represented by: | | |
| Surplus in funds at year-end by KfW Entwicklungsbank | 31 509 | 76 503 |
| Accounts receivable | (1 213) | (19 327) |
| Accounts payable | - | 8 |
| | **30 296** | **57 184** |

*The supplementary information presented does not form part of the summary financial statements and is unaudited.





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PEACE PARKS FOUNDATION


**POSTAL ADDRESS**
PO Box 12743
Die Boord
Stellenbosch
South Africa, 7163

**PHYSICAL ADDRESS**
11 Termo Road
Techno Park
Stellenbosch
South Africa, 7163

+27 (0)21 880 5100
ppfcomms@peaceparks.org

www.peaceparks.org