

PEACE PARKS™ FOUNDATION

ANNUAL REVIEW 2018

RECONNECTING AFRICA'S WILD SPACES TO CREATE A FUTURE FOR MAN IN HARMONY WITH NATURE

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Dr Nelson Mandela †5 December 2013
Dr Anton Rupert †18 January 2006





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Club 21 consists of individuals or companies that support peace through conservation in the 21st century and that have contributed $1 million or more to the capital fund and work of Peace Parks Foundation. See page 55 for details.

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COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Peace Parks Foundation understands that for conservation areas in Africa to be successful and sustainable in the future, the communities living in and around these areas need ownership of the natural resources and to see the benefit of conserving them. Throughout this report, where you see the icon indicated on the left, you will be able to read more about the community development efforts Peace Parks has made.



Mr JP Rupert and Mr W Myburgh

Southern Africa enjoys an impressive array of natural assets and many of these have received the highest form of protection through the creation of national parks or reserves. Unfortunately, limited resources are available to sufficiently maintain, manage and develop these protected areas. As a result of insufficient protection, many parks are managed sub-optimally and are exposed to high levels of wildlife poaching, human encroachment and degradation. All of these cause biodiversity loss, which leads to ecosystems collapsing and even the de-proclamation of protected areas.

Africa is forecasted to be the continent with the highest human population growth; by 2100, it will be the most populous continent, surpassing both the densities and numbers of Asia. The result will be extreme pressure on natural resources, as humans will compete with wild animals for access to land and water. History has taught us that there is only one outcome: ecological degradation leading to severe socio-economic distress.

At the same time, Africa's vast landscapes, charismatic and unique large mammal species are the most important economic drivers for tourism – a sustainable industry necessitating sensible, efficient and mutually beneficial management to protect these large landscapes that are becoming the lungs of the rest of the world and critically important carbon sinks.

Peace Parks Foundation was established 22 years ago by Dr Anton Rupert, Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands and Dr Nelson Mandela to address these challenges by facilitating an approach of securing large landscapes through the creation of cross-border protected areas. The objective was to not only maintain ecological connectivity through corridors linking the various parks, but also to support communities adjacent to these areas and support governments to develop and manage their protected areas in ways that will allow private sector partnerships to flourish. Both community development and commercial development are therefore integral to the successful development and management of protected areas.

To date, eight transfrontier conservation areas (TFCAs) have been formally established in southern Africa with many more at a conceptual phase. Together these TFCAs cover an area of just over one million square kilometres, making this arguably the largest terrestrial conservation movement on Earth.

Peace Parks Foundation is currently focusing on the development of four transfrontier conservation areas (Great Limpopo, Lubombo, Kavango Zambezi and Malawi-Zambia) and has over the past decade provided holistic support through four areas of intervention. These include securing commitment through political will; conservation at scale; community development; and commercial development.

As you will note from the content of this Annual Review, significant progress has been made in these landscapes over the past year. Real change is being effected on the ground with wildlife being protected and communities engaging actively in alternative livelihood initiatives.

We understand that our approach is ambitious. However, we also understand that it is appropriate considering the scale of the challenges we face to safeguard the environment. We recognise that implementing our strategic approach requires transforming the financing of landscapes, their governance and management. To this end, it must be noted that the various peace parks in Africa should be viewed as nothing less than critically important biodiversity and climate-resilient development assets, directly contributing to an impressive 14 of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations.



The monetisation of these environmental assets and the development of low impact and high value tourism investment programmes and social enterprises is the core thesis for the future economic success. The sustainability of these areas ultimately will reside with the creation of viable Public Private Community Partnerships.

The year at a glance



Signing of a 15-year co-management agreement with the government of Mozambique to develop Maputo Special Reserve and its marine protected area, unlocking a commitment of $16m from Peace Parks, largely due to the generous support of Hansjörg Wyss and the Reinet Foundation.

Signing of a co-management agreement to develop Banhine National Park in Mozambique.

Signing of a €15.5m grant agreement, between the German Ministry of Economic Cooperation through KfW and the KAZA partner countries, with Peace Parks as implementing agent, to develop three wildlife corridors in the largest terrestrial transfrontier conservation area in the world, Kavango Zambezi.



Improved mobility for rangers, park managers, farmers and community members through the donation of 17 vehicles, six ebikes, two motorbikes and six aircraft.



The rewildling of 1 035 animals, as well as the commencement of the longest cross-border translocation of elephant – from South Africa to Mozambique's Zinave National Park. Here Peace Parks has also entered into a co-management agreement with the Government of Mozambique. The kind support from De Beers, South African National Parks and Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife in this rewilding process is much appreciated.



The translocation of the first 200 buffalo back into the Simalaha Community Conservancy, in Zambia, with the kind support of the MAVA Fondation pour la Nature, and Neville and Pamela Isdell.



The installation of multi-use water systems to support over 3 400 people living in and around Maputo Special Reserve, through the MozBio Water and Agriculture Project.



Establishment of an anti-poaching Forward Operating Base in Limpopo National Park. The park received its first helicopter and an additional 30 rangers to increase management capacity such that incursions from Mozambique into Kruger National Park have decreased by over 80% in the last six months. The support from the Dyck Advisory Group and the GEOS Foundation has been instrumental in realising this phenomenal success.



Welcoming 59 new men and women to our ranger forces; ever growing and strengthening the guarding of conservation areas across southern Africa.



Conservation agriculture projects saw thousands of seeds and seedlings planted, contributing to improved food security, health and alternative livelihoods of communities living in and around protected conservation areas, with kind support from the COmON Foundation.



The signing of a historic seven-year agreement that will see Zambia's forests protected and community livelihood opportunities improved through the sale of carbon credits in partnership with Richemont and Biocarbon Partners.



Recognition by the South African National Parks' Kudu Awards for our contributions in the protection of wildlife through innovative technology development of the Postcode Meerkat Wide Area Surveillance System, as well as the Southern African Wildlife College's K9 unit and community contribution to conservation in the Kalahari Heritage Park.



TFCA: Transfrontier Conservation Area
TFCDA: Transfrontier Conservation and Development Area
TFCRA: Transfrontier Conservation and Resource Area
TFCMA: Transfrontier Conservation Marine Area
TMP: Transfrontier Marine Park
TP: Transfrontier Park
TPA: Transfrontier Protected Area
* Peace Parks Foundation involved

FORMALISED TFCAs

1 /Ai/Ais-Richtersveld TP* *(Namibia/South Africa)*

2 Kgalagadi TP* *(Botswana/South Africa)*

3 Kavango Zambezi (KAZA) TFCA* *(Angola/Botswana/Namibia/Zambia/Zimbabwe)*

4 Great Limpopo TP and TFCA* *(Mozambique/South Africa/Zimbabwe)*

5 Lubombo TFCRA* *(Mozambique/South Africa/The Kingdom of eSwatini)*

6 Malawi-Zambia TFCA* *(Malawi/Zambia)*

7 Maloti-Drakensberg TFCDA* *(Lesotho/South Africa)*

8 Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA *(Angola/Namibia)*

EMERGING TFCAs

9 Greater Mapungubwe TFCA* *(Botswana/South Africa/Zimbabwe)*

10 Chimanimani TFCA *(Mozambique/Zimbabwe)*

11 Maiombe Forest TPA *(Angola/Congo/DRC)*

12 Niassa-Selous TFCA *(Mozambique/Tanzania)*

CONCEPTUAL TFCAs

13 Liuwa Plains-Mussuma TFCA* *(Angola/Zambia)*

14 Lower Zambezi-Mana Pools TFCA* *(Zambia/Zimbabwe)*

15 ZIMOZA TFCA *(Mozambique/Zambia/Zimbabwe)*

16 Kagera TFCA *(Rwanda/Tanzania/Uganda)*

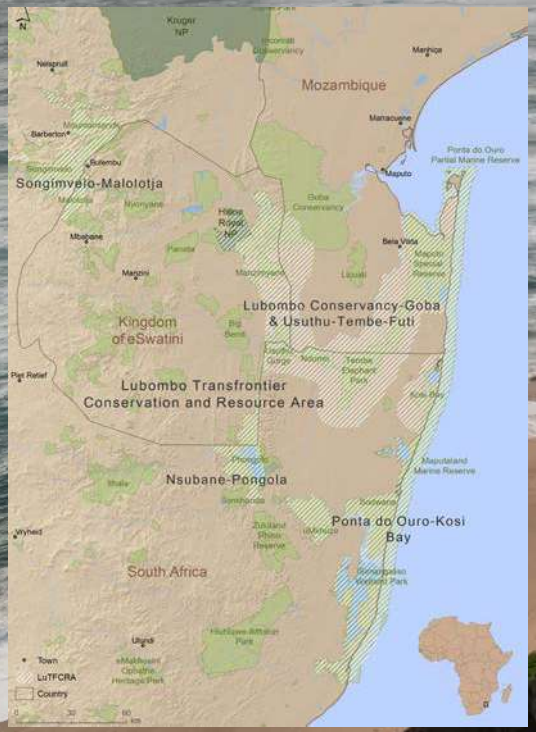
17 Mnazi Bay-Quirimbas TFCMA *(Mozambique/Tanzania)*

18 Western Indian Ocean TMP *(Comoros/France/Madagascar/Mauritius/Mozambique/Seychelles/Tanzania)*

CHAPTER 1

TRANSFRONTIER CONSERVATION AREA DEVELOPMENT

LUBOMBO TRANSFRONTIER CONSERVATION AND RESOURCE AREA



Includes Africa's first marine transfrontier conservation area

The Lubombo Transfrontier Conservation and Resource Area contains over 10 000 km² of pristine wilderness. It lies in the Maputaland Centre of Endemism within the Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany Hotspot, which is a biodiversity hotspot[2] with an exceptionally diverse and unusually high number of unique species. Within its boundary lies four distinct transfrontier conservation areas. Peace Parks has been involved in supporting Lubombo since 2002, focusing on Maputo Special Reserve and Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve in areas of community development, conservation management, rewilding and wildlife protection, as well as tourism development.

2. **Biodiversity hotspot:** 25 biologically rich areas around the world that have lost at least 70% of their original habitat.

A total of five Ramsar sites can be found within Lubombo. These are the Ndumo Game Reserve, the Kosi Bay System, Lake Sibaya, the Turtle Beaches and Coral Reefs of Tongaland, and Lake St. Lucia. A large part of this is a flat, low-level coastal plain with the Lubombo Mountains rising along its western border. To the west, the sea is bounded by a ridge of some of the tallest vegetated dunes in the world. The vegetation consists of a complex mosaic of savanna, forest and grassland, and swamp communities. At least 21 ecosystems are recognised in the Maputaland Centre of Endemism, of which 15 are in the South African portion of the transfrontier conservation area. Because the area is largely under-explored it is estimated that there may be as many as 3 000 plant species, with over 200 being endemic species such as perennial herbs, shrubs and trees.



Peace Parks CEO, Werner Myburgh, and Mozambique's Minister of Land, Environment and Rural Development, His Excellency Celso Correia, during a signing ceremony in Maputo

In June 2018, the Government of Mozambique signed a partnership agreement with Peace Parks to jointly develop Maputo Special Reserve and Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve. The agreement is based on a strategic business plan that was developed by both partners and initial funding of $16 million donated by the Reinet Foundation, Hansjörg Wyss and other private donors. Through this agreement, Peace Parks assisted with merging the management structures of Maputo Special Reserve and Ponta do Ouro. Peace Parks further provides technical and financial support for conservation and tourism development activities.

Maputo Special Reserve

Originally established in 1932 to protect the elephant population in the area, Maputo Special Reserve is often referred to as the Elephant Reserve. Large herds graze in the open floodplains or explore the thick dune forests.

Maputo Special Reserve is an essential component of the Lubombo Transfrontier Conservation and Resource Area as it enables linkages between marine, coastal and inland components. It was initially established to protect the elephant population, but has since been expanded due to the extraordinary biodiversity of the area. The just under 1 500 km^2 reserve combines lakes, wetlands, swamp forests, grasslands and mangrove forests with a pristine coastline, and is part of the earth's 36 biologically richest and most endangered terrestrial ecoregions.

In Mozambique, 20% of the revenue generated by government conservation areas is shared with communities living in and around parks and reserves. For this reason, tourism development is a core focus as growing the income generated through eco-tourism will directly benefit communities. Peace Parks, through the Community Development Facility, assisted beneficiaries to open bank accounts where they can safely receive these funds. The Community Development Facility, which is a joint initiative between the Government of Mozambique, COmON Foundation and Peace Parks, has seen improved livelihood opportunities for communities living around Maputo Special Reserve.

One of the first community development projects completed, thanks to support from the World Bank's Mozbio programme, was the provision of fresh drinking water to nine communities. To oversee the supply, a water management committee was established to manage every borehole installed. Since then, ten water committees have been created and capacitated for the operation and maintenance of constructed water points, which includes multifunctional solar panel borehole systems for agriculture, human and cattle use, and five hand-pump boreholes. Agriculture activities linked to the boreholes advance the production of food resources that provide security and generate incomes.

Planning ahead

Peace Parks Foundation recognises the link between unmet family planning needs, food security and environmental degradation. To address this, Peace Parks Foundation and Blue Ventures launched a reproductive health programme in 2016. Implemented by AMODEFA, 17 communities around Maputo Special Reserve now have access to family planning. Community health workers, known as activistas, visited almost 2 000 households in the past year, informing both men and women about the importance of family planning. This project has provided meaningful employment to women who now work as activistas while supporting families and reducing pressure on natural resources.

NUMBER OF CONSULTATIONS	ENGAGEMENTS: MEN AND WOMEN	CONTRACEPTIVE PILLS DISTRIBUTED	CONDOMS DISTRIBUTED
1170	1993	1109	8691

Fondation Ensemble Support

The first phase of a six-year sustainable fishing project, supported by Fondation Ensemble, came to an end in December 2018. When the project commenced in 2015, it was estimated that at least 70% of the population living along Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve's pristine coastline was relying heavily on an exhaustible fish resource. Limited resources, data and alternative opportunities existed to confirm or address this. Now, at the end of the initial three years, a strong foundation has been laid to improve the area's biodiversity for the socio-economic benefit of these fishing communities over the next three years.

This initial phase was grounded in research, ensuring the development of informed plans and strategies upon which project interventions were built. Monthly fish catch data were used in a fishing report, which proved the initial hypothesis that these communities are indeed relying on an exhaustible fish resource. The data and subsequent report informed the development of an Extractive Marine Resource Management Plan for the reserve, which will guide marine resource harvesting and conservation within and around the reserve in future. Additional research was conducted and several reports published.

Livelihood interventions include cold-storage provision, tilapia farming and vocational training. Cold storage is provided to fishers through subsidised micro-loans to ensure that individuals are able to store their catch to sell more and higher quality fish, resulting in an increase in income, less wastage and reduced pressure on fishing resources. Tilapia farming provides an ideal low-impact, high-yield alternative to fishing, and two pilot sites were established in the Machangulo Peninsula and the Buti Lagoon.

Access to training opportunities remains a problem for these isolated communities, and yet education is one of the main drivers to break the cycle of poverty. Therefore, vocational and technical training was viewed as a defining livelihood intervention for these fishers and their families.

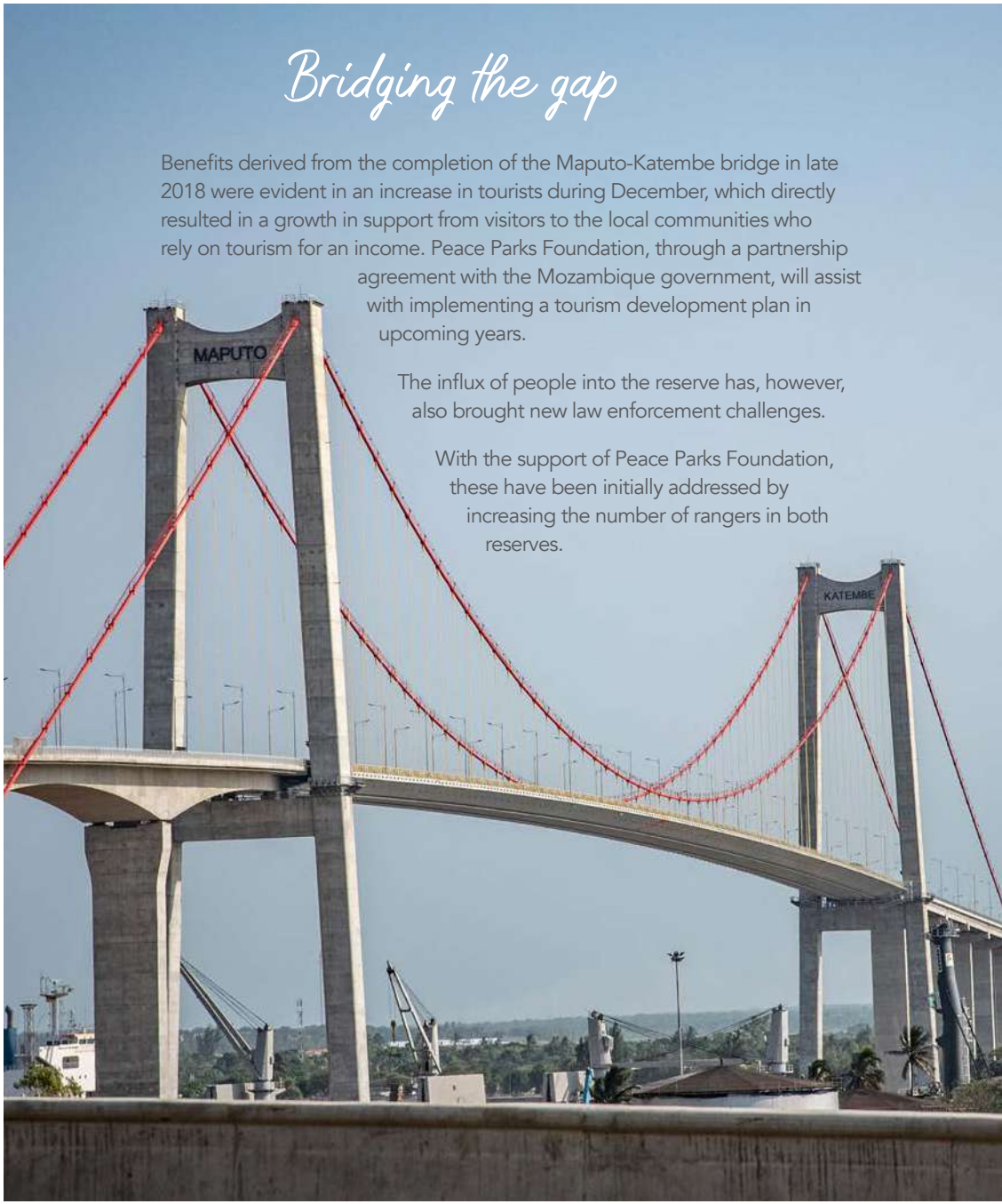
A total of 31 students graduated from short vocational courses in 2018. Courses included refrigeration mechanics, electricity installation, hospitality, tourism, and sewing. English and information technology classes were also offered to another 100 students at two schools in the area, to create an equipped job force to meet the need for local employment made possible through tourism development in the reserve. Going forward, it is envisioned that these and additional livelihood opportunities will ensure the socio-economic wellbeing of these communities, while biodiversity will be improved through sustainable resource management practices.

Bridging the gap

Benefits derived from the completion of the Maputo-Katembe bridge in late 2018 were evident in an increase in tourists during December, which directly resulted in a growth in support from visitors to the local communities who rely on tourism for an income. Peace Parks Foundation, through a partnership agreement with the Mozambique government, will assist with implementing a tourism development plan in upcoming years.

The influx of people into the reserve has, however, also brought new law enforcement challenges.

With the support of Peace Parks Foundation, these have been initially addressed by increasing the number of rangers in both reserves.



A true custodian of nature

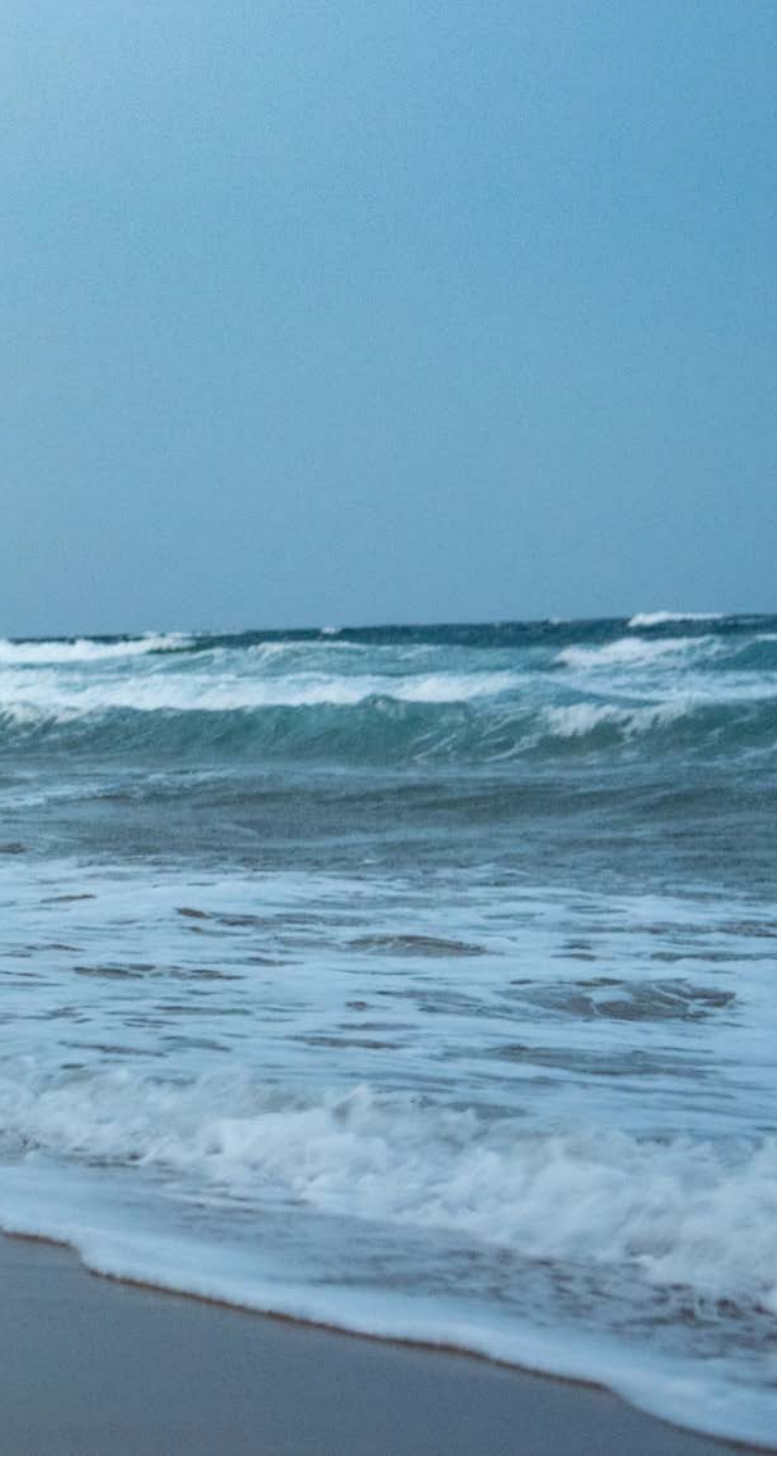
Miguel Gonçalves, Park Warden of Maputo Special Reserve and Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve, was honoured at the 2018 African Ranger Awards. The award recognises 50 rangers in Africa who go beyond the call of duty in the battle against wildlife crime and play a pivotal role in protecting and conserving natural heritage and biodiversity. Peace Parks Foundation has had the privilege to work closely with Miguel since 2009 when the marine reserve was officially proclaimed, and he was appointed as Marine Manager. Since mid-2017, Miguel has taken on the additional role of managing the adjoining Maputo Special Reserve.



Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve

The Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve is the first marine transfrontier conservation area in Africa. It is along this 80 km coastline that 80% of all loggerhead and leatherback turtle nesting sites in Mozambique are found. This is remarkable as the entire Mozambican coast stretches over a distance of nearly 2 500 km. It is known and loved for its rich biodiversity and unspoilt natural beauty. The marine reserve forms part of the Ponta do Ouro-Kosi Bay Transfrontier Conservation Area, where it links up with South Africa's iSimangaliso Wetland Park. The area is guarded by a team of marine rangers who protect and patrol the coastline.





2018/2019 TURTLE STATISTICS

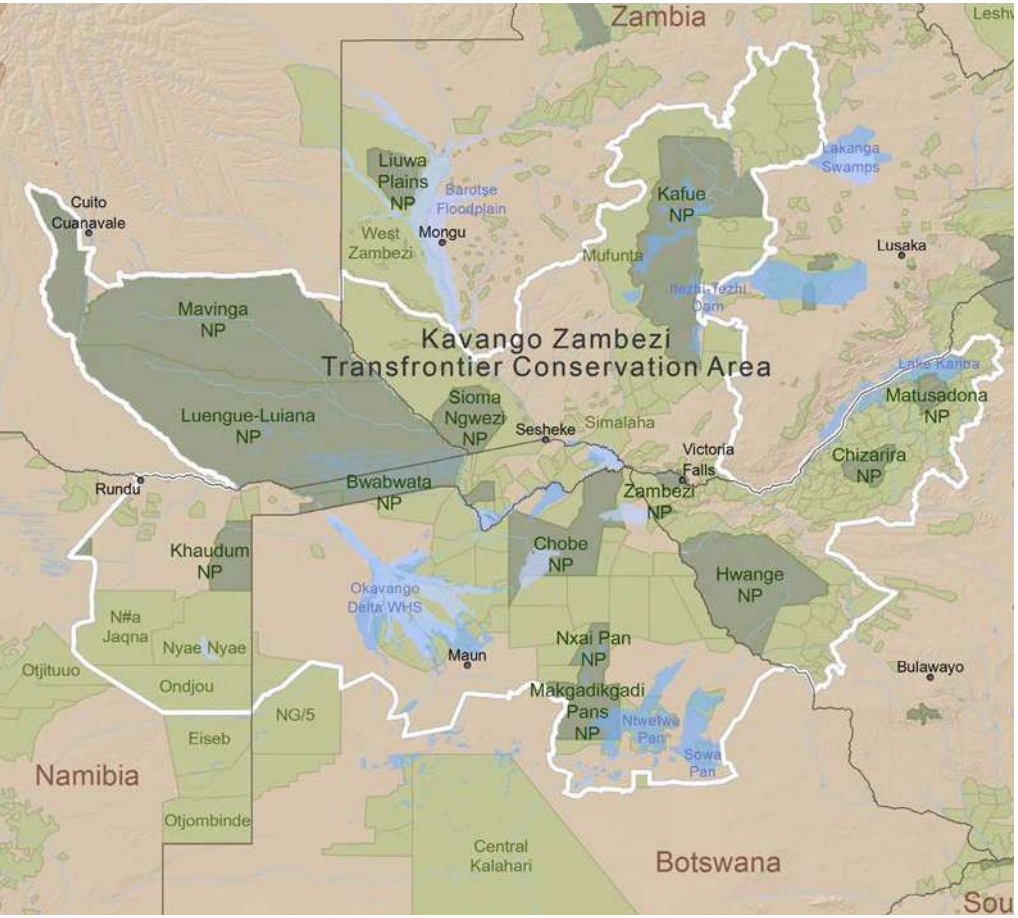
TOTAL NUMBER OF TRACKS:
1969

LOGGERHEAD TRACKS: 1 909

LEATHERBACK TRACKS: 60

KAVANGO ZAMBEZI TRANSFRONTIER CONSERVATION AREA

The world's largest terrestrial transfrontier conservation area



The Kavango Zambezi (KAZA) Transfrontier Conservation Area is situated in the Kavango and Zambezi river basins where the borders of Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe converge. It spans an area of approximately 520 000 km² and includes 36 proclaimed protected areas such as national parks, game reserves, forest reserves, community conservancies, and game and wildlife management areas.

The vast expanse of land hosts a large diversity of ecosystems and landscapes that range from the wetlands of the Okavango Delta to dense miombo forests, from rolling grasslands to the parched vastness found in the Makgadikgadi Pans. The people living within these areas represent a variety of ethnic groups that celebrate Africa's most beautiful cultures. For many years, tourists have lost themselves in the magnificent and exotic traditions found here.

KAZA's mission is to sustainably manage the Kavango Zambezi ecosystems, its heritage and cultural resources, based on best conservation and tourism models for the socio-economic wellbeing of the communities, as well as other stakeholders in and around the eco-region, through the harmonisation of policies, strategies and practices.

Peace Parks Foundation was appointed as the implementing agent by the partner countries to provide financial management of KfW funding[1] and technical and co-financing support to the KAZA Secretariat. As such, it has focused its attention on three key elements. The first is the engagement in field-level interventions aimed at ensuring habitat integrity and ecosystem functionality, especially where ecosystems transcend the borders of the countries. Secondly, Peace Parks Foundation addresses cross-cutting issues that are deemed essential for all five partner countries, namely tourism and community development. Lastly, Peace Parks also worked with the KAZA Impact Monitoring Working Group to develop an online monitoring and evaluation tool as part of a system that enables stakeholders to access and view data in a way that promotes more effective decision-making and reports on impacts.

1. Since 2009, the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), through KfW, committed €35.5 million to support the development of the Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area.

Ancient migratory routes unlocked

In order to sustain and restore ecosystems, a key objective of KAZA is to ensure connectivity between key wildlife areas, and where necessary, join fragmented wildlife habitats so as to form an interconnected mosaic of protected areas, as well as restore transboundary wildlife migratory corridors between wildlife dispersal areas. These corridors contribute to the re-establishment and conservation of large-scale ecological processes that extend beyond the boundaries of protected areas.

Six geographically specific wildlife dispersal areas, which offer critical ecological and wildlife linkages between protected areas across the landscape, have been identified. Of the six, the Zambezi-Chobe Floodplain Wildlife Dispersal Area, reaching from the Chobe National Park in Botswana to the Kafue National Park in Zambia, was one of two that Peace Parks Foundation prioritised. The Floodplain is a large wetland shared between Botswana, Namibia and Zambia. Within this area, the Simalaha Community Conservancy, established with the support of Peace Parks in 2012, is an important component in the corridor that connects the Chobe and Kafue national parks. Because Simalaha is a fundamental component in the re-establishment of wildlife populations and their migratory routes in KAZA, Peace Parks has been working closely with Chief Sekute and Senior Chief Inyambo Yeta to develop the conservancy.

Thanks to a generous donation from the Swedish Postcode Lottery, a wildlife sanctuary was established within Simalaha that has seen the active reintroduction of wildlife since 2013. Once deprived of wildlife, the sanctuary now boasts eight different species totalling more than 1400 animals. A celebrated event was the reintroduction of 200 disease-free buffalo in 2018.

As a member of Africa's iconic Big 5, the animals will further boost the tourism offering and generate [illegible] income for the community through [illegible] their offspring to other areas in Zambia.

The Kwando River Wildlife Dispersal Area was also prioritised because it is critical to ensure connectivity between the Okavango Delta and the Angolan and Zambian components to enable wildlife movement.

Elephants move from Chobe across the conservancies and national parks in the Zambezi region of Namibia and disperse along the Kwando River into the Luengue-Luiana National Park in Angola and into Sioma Ngwezi in Zambia. Here Peace Parks' efforts are mostly focused on the Silowana Complex, which comprises the Sioma Ngwezi National Park and the Lower West Zambezi Game Management Area. The Litunga (the Lozi King) proclaimed Silowana as a protected area more than a century ago. It plays an essential role in wildlife movement along the Kwando and Zambezi rivers. Peace Parks Foundation works in partnership with WWF-Zambia to support Zambia's Department of National Parks and Wildlife with the implementation of various projects, such as infrastructure and tourism development. Significant resources have gone into boosting game numbers in the area through rewilding. Unfortunately, a severe threat of wildlife crime remains, especially in Sioma Ngwezi National Park, where a cross-border forum was initiated between Angola, Namibia and Zambia. The forum comprises staff from all three countries who together curb cross-border poaching incursions. Peace Parks, with support from KfW, assisted with establishing much-needed infrastructure that supports the rangers' efforts.



ANTI-POACHING SUCCESS IN SIOMA NGWEZI NATIONAL PARK

Twenty-four elephant tusks originating from outside the country were recovered by Sioma officers and four suspects were arrested. This operation was supported by the Wildlife Crime Prevention project. In an effort to strengthen judiciary support, a delegation visited Sioma Ngwezi National Park in September 2018. The group comprised two magistrates, the Deputy Chief Advocate from Mongu who is responsible for all prosecutors in the Western Province, two investigation unit officers from Sioma itself and three Wildlife Crime Prevention representatives. The fact-finding mission provided more in-depth knowledge of conservation and the impact of wildlife crime.



Working with communities

The management of shared natural resources across international boundaries has the potential to meaningfully contribute to the conservation of biodiversity and the socio-economic development of rural communities. A number of training initiatives has seen community members find meaningful employment in the tourism industry, and through sustainable farming techniques, such as conservation agriculture, families have better food security and balanced nutrition, while contributing to the restoration of important ecological systems. By improving the livelihood options of people living within KAZA and through comprehensive participatory planning processes, the communities are committed to engage in conservation practices that have proven to be locally viable land-use options that address poverty.



MULTI-LEVEL INTERVENTIONS

The sustainable functioning of this transfrontier conservation area relies on multiple levels of development. On a governance level, formal agreements have been concluded, institutional structures established, and strategies and development plans are continuously being improved and implemented. On an ecological level, park management equipment, vehicles and infrastructure have been supplied, communications networks expanded, park housing and administration facilities constructed, and environmental monitoring programmes supported, while the securing of wildlife dispersal areas and joint law enforcement operations are protecting its natural resources.

On an economic level, the livelihood improvements are noticeable in many areas through community projects. This will be boosted by the reintroduction of wildlife as a tourism offering and the KAZA UniVISA, which has been launched between Zambia and Zimbabwe, easing tourist access to the area. On a social level, the awareness of benefits derived from wildlife dispersal areas is growing, human-wildlife conflict mitigation measures are being put in place, and community projects are supported by dedicated organisations and donors such as COFFR, COmON Foundation, MAVA Fondation pour la Nature, DOB Ecology and KfW.

REVISIONING WORKSHOP

At the end of 2018, a revisioning workshop was held in Kasane, Botswana, where key stakeholders critically evaluated the vision of KAZA. All partner states were in attendance including senior officials from all five countries. The main objectives were to reaffirm that there is a common understanding of the vision and, where necessary, adapt the vision according to developments over the last seven years since the signing of the treaty.

The group evaluated key lessons learnt from both successes and challenges following close to a decade of natural resource management and land use planning, tourism and community development, and governance.

The outcomes were used to determine strategic actions for better implementation in these areas. Institutional arrangements and decision-making processes were also evaluated to ensure they serve the vision of KAZA and positively impact on the sustainability of the programme. Practical reforms for the way forward were discussed in detail and all involved in the development of KAZA remain committed to achieving the KAZA dream.

THE ONLINE KAZA M&E TOOL

The KAZA Transfrontier Conservation Area website serves as an information platform that viewers can access to gain a better understanding of what is going on in the area. In 2018, an official online monitoring and evaluation (M&E) tool was integrated into this website, giving users easy access to a spatial representation of all collected KAZA data. It was developed by Peace Parks Foundation in collaboration with Esri South Africa and comprises three components that provide access to the information. The Public M&E Tool is a web map accessible by anyone. The Low Bandwidth Data Repository is a database containing Microsoft Excel files of the public database, which is useful for those who do not have access to good quality Internet. The third component is the Restricted M&E Tool which contains sensitive information that is only accessible to users who have been issued with a username and password. All three components were designed to be simple and easy to understand with spatial data linked to graphs and other visual displays. All content is downloadable.



MALAWI-ZAMBIA TRANSFRONTIER CONSERVATION AREA

A sight unlike any seen in most other game parks



The Malawi-Zambia Transfrontier Conservation area consists of two components: Nyika-North Luangwa and Kasungu-Lukusuzi. It is over 30 000 km² in size and incorporates national parks, wildlife reserves, forest reserves and game management areas. It is a magnificent stretch of land that has benefitted from infrastructure and community developments, as well as anti-poaching and rewilding projects.

Peace Parks Foundation has a long history with Malawi-Zambia, having supported its development since 2003, more than a decade before its formal establishment. Since then, Peace Parks has assisted the transfrontier conservation area structures with operational aspects, such as fundraising, technical, financial and project management support, as well as the implementation of specific projects that are funded by donors such as the European Union (EU) and the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ). To restore and sustain ecological connectivity between the key components of Malawi-Zambia, Peace Parks is involved in numerous activities at both transfrontier conservation area and individual protected area levels. Apart from conservation management, operational support and infrastructure development, Peace Parks has worked towards unlocking the commercial potential for nature-based economies here.



Nyika-North Luangwa

The Malawi side includes Nyika National Park and Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve, while North Luangwa and Nyika national parks, the Lundazi, Mitengi and Mikuti forest reserves, and the Musalangu Game Management Area lie within the Zambian component of the transfrontier conservation area. Both the Malawi and Zambia components of Nyika National Park are located on a high undulating montane grassland plateau rising over 2 000 m above sea level. Peace Parks is currently focusing on the development of the Nyika National Park, as well as Vwaza Marsh, Lundazi Forest and the Chama Block in the Musalanga Game Management Area.

The Nyika Plateau was once a stronghold for elephant with over 300 of these animals living in its foothills. However, since 1992, extreme poaching resulted in an estimated decline of 67% of the population. Peace Parks Foundation has, since 2004, implemented anti-poaching interventions that have seen a significant decline in poaching incidents and resulted in a good increase in elephant populations and other key species on the plateau. In 2017, 34 elephants were brought in to strengthen the gene pool of the elephant population that had been isolated from other populations over many years. Elephant play a vital role in keeping the ecosystem balanced and healthy. Since their translocation, they have settled well into their new home.

Nyika National Park has 213 different species of orchid and of these, 30 are only find here and nowhere else on the planet. When these flowers open in November, the plateau transforms from rolling green grassy lawns to a floral fantasy world. Unfortunately, many of these rare and endangered flower species are used to make a plant-based 'African salami' and their bulbs are illegally harvested at an unsustainable rate. Increased security offered by the employment of more rangers within the park will aid in the protection of these amazing flowers, securing their role within the ecosystem.

In December 2018, the Project and Financing Agreement for €18 million support to the Malawi-Zambia Transfrontier Conservation Area was signed between KfW and the two countries. The funding will be used for investments, such as infrastructure, to promote tourism development that will enhance the income generation capacity of the protected areas. The funding will also cover much-needed park operations and community livelihood improvement projects.

In collaboration with two NGOs, Community Markets for Conservation (COMACO) in Zambia and Total LandCare (TLC) in Malawi, funding was obtained from the EU, with co-funding from KfW, to improve the livelihoods of communities living around the protected areas. This is done through community development projects, such as conservation agriculture.

113 **TOTAL NUMBER OF RANGERS TRAINED AND EMPLOYED**



Kasungu-Lukusuzi



A multitude of diverse mammals, plants and birds, and critically endangered African wild dogs move through the Kasungu-Lukusuzi landscape from time to time. Connectivity for these nomadic predators is incredibly important as they can travel up to 50 km in a single day, making their territories between 400 – 1 500 km^2. With very few natural enemies, being endangered is a direct result of human-wildlife conflict. If desperate, a wild dog will hunt livestock. This, as well as other nomadic species such as elephant, hyena and lion, has a direct impact on local communities' livelihoods.

The Kasungu-Lukusuzi component of Malawi-Zambia lies to the south of the Malawi-Zambia Transfrontier Conservation Area. It includes the Kasungu National Park in Malawi, the Lukusuzi National Park in Zambia and a narrow corridor of land in-between. Since the start of the Kasungu-Lukusuzi project, Peace Parks, as the implementing agent, has been working closely with the governments of Malawi and Zambia, as well as local NGOs, to create improved awareness within the traditional leadership structures and communities around the need for the sustainable use of natural resources and the development of alternative livelihoods. COMACO and the Catholic Development Commission in Malawi were contracted to assist with alternative livelihood projects that will reduce the dependence of communities on the natural resources.

Peace Parks equipped communities with educational programmes and other human-wildlife conflict mitigation tools that protect both people and wildlife. Onsite training was offered across nine traditional authorities in Kasungu and focused on conventional methods of controlling problem animals. These included practical solutions such as avoiding planting crops that attract animals close to the park boundaries, using deterrents such as chilli and sisal plants or smoke from elephant dung.





A radio engineer has done a design for the implementation of a joint radio communication system. A pre-qualification process identified four qualified contractors to implement such a system. The tender process has commenced.

CROSS-BORDER LAW ENFORCEMENT OPERATIONS continue to be conducted on a regular basis with intensive patrolling taking place in both parks. In Kasungu, rangers spend between three and six days in the field during long patrols, whereas in Lukusuzi these patrols are between seven and ten days. In 2018, rangers undertook 601 long and 201 shorter patrols.

GREAT LIMPOPO TRANSFRONTIER CONSERVATION AREA

A kingdom of animals like no other in the world



The Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area is an extensive landscape of essentially flat savanna bisected from north to south by the Lebombo mountain range. Four major river systems flow through the area that stretches across Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe. Great Limpopo includes five national parks, the Greater Libombos Conservancy and multiple land-use regions in Mozambique. Also within its boundaries are various private and state-owned conservation areas in South Africa and Zimbabwe that border on the 35 000 km² Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park, comprising Kruger, Limpopo and Gonarezhou national parks. This park was one of the first formally established peace parks in southern Africa and is home to more than 850 animal and over 2 000 plant species. It links the Sengwe communal land in Zimbabwe with the Makuleke region in South Africa, which lies between Kruger and Gonarezhou national parks, and brings together some of the best and most established wildlife areas in southern Africa. It is managed as an integrated unit across three international borders.

Peace Parks has supported the development of this transfrontier conservation area since its inception in 1998, initially focusing much of its attention on Limpopo National Park, and more recently Banhine and Zinave national parks which all lie within the Mozambique component. These parks are part of a broader landscape that links various river systems and ensures ecological connectivity between core conservation areas, critical to the attainment of conservation goals and targets in all three countries.

Great Limpopo is led by a joint management board and various joint management committees with representatives from all three countries that focus on matters such as the harmonisation and integration of policies and joint operations protocols, the reintroduction and protection of wildlife, conservation management, tourism development, and uncovering community beneficiation.

In 2018, Peace Parks Foundation signed a partnership agreement with the Government of Mozambique, which further enables both parties to more effectively develop Banhine National Park. This park is a critically important component of the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area as it lies within the wildlife corridor between Zinave and Limpopo national parks. Animals, such as hippo and elephant, were seen moving into Banhine from Limpopo National Park, testifying to the functionality of corridor linkages between parks.

In 2018, the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area Cooperative Agreement formalised the 366 000 ha community, private and state-owned land located on the western boundary of the Kruger National Park as part of the Greater Kruger and South African component of the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area. South Africa became the second partner country to formally incorporate areas adjoining the core areas as part of Great Limpopo, with Mozambique including the Greater Libombos Conservancy, measuring 240 000 ha, in 2017.



Zinave National Park

Described by many as 'a park on the rise', Zinave is a 408 000 ha wilderness wonderland. The riverbank forest along the Save River is one of the park's main attractions as it is home to a broad diversity of trees and mammals. Zinave is marked by several miombo forests, woods, lagoons and waterbodies. Zinave Pan, which lies within a wildlife sanctuary, is where many of the animals translocated since 2017 were released. The sanctuary was expanded in 2018 to 18 500 ha and serves as a haven for thousands of animals that have been moved here to re-establish wildlife populations in Zinave.

Anti-poaching efforts here are also hugely successful. The eastern block of the park is now under control and efforts have been expanded to the western block. A new ranger force has recovered over 12 000 snares and 270 illegal hunting rifles from the park, and illegal logging has been completely halted. Timber stockpiled has been reclaimed and repurposed for community benefits, such as school desks and benches.

Infrastructure developments, such as staff accommodation, administration buildings, and new tourism access gates have also been upgraded. The main access road to Zinave has also been improved to allow year-round access to the park.

All of this is due to the commitment of the Mozambican Government to the development of Zinave as an integral component of the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area. Thanks to the generous support of the donor community, a co-management agreement between the Mozambican Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development and Peace Parks Foundation was signed in 2015. The agreement solidified the partnership that has, over the past three years, made significant progress in the restoration and rewilding of Zinave. The diversity here is incredible, outnumbering the world-famous Kruger National Park when it comes to the quantity of different plant and insect species. It is iconic for game viewing with typical African savanna scenery and, thanks to rewilding projects, an abundance of wildlife roaming freely. Ultimately, the aim is to attract tourism back into the park so that it will generate sufficient resources to sustain its operations. Increased tourism will ensure that both the people and animals who also depend on this landscape for survival, will be protected and conserved.

Located in the Gaza Province of Mozambique, Banhine is known for its semi-arid savanna where some of the more unusual species, such as ostrich and hippo, can be seen along lagoons and baobab forests. The nearest town is over 100 km away by dirt track roads, making it one of the more remote areas in which Peace Parks operates. Its extensive plains and flood areas form crystal clear lagoons that are an essential passage point for migratory birds that flock to Banhine en masse during the rainy season.

The biodiversity of the area was, however, severely impacted by a long period of drought, illegal hunting and illegal ivory and meat trades that nearly eradicated all wildlife. Current efforts by both the National Administration of Conservation Areas (ANAC) and Peace Parks are to secure the area in preparation for the reintroduction of wildlife. Co-operation with local leaders and establishing a trust relationship with the communities have led to numerous successes. Former poachers have turned allies who provide valuable information to law-enforcement teams. Well-trained rangers spent an average of 560 hours per month patrolling the park during 2018. They arrested many suspected commercial meat poachers, one of whom was sentenced to 13 years and four months in prison for being caught in possession of six firearms and 34 poached animals. They also addressed illegal logging and charcoaling, as well as removed hundreds of snares and gin traps. Nearly 40 suspects were arrested for installing these devices in the field. Gin traps and snares pose a severe threat to animals as they can easily be set in an area where a herd of animals, many of which may be youngsters, move through and not all animals caught are always the intended targets. Rangers are, therefore, specifically trained to look out for traps and snares and every effort is made to remove them from the park altogether.

Limpopo National Park

The development of Limpopo National Park is a Southern African Development Community-approved project funded by the German Federal Ministry for Cooperation and Development through KfW, Agence Française de Développement, GIZ and the World Bank.

Limpopo National Park is a 1 million ha conservation area in Mozambique that borders the Kruger National Park in South Africa. Bounded by both the Limpopo and Olifants rivers, the park is home to a wide range of wildlife, such as elephant, lion and buffalo, albeit still in low numbers. Mozambique proclaimed the park in 2001 and Peace Parks has since been working in partnership with the government to oversee its development. A project implementation unit, comprising staff from both Peace Parks and the Mozambican Government, was set up and focused its attention on six major programmes that will ensure the park's sustainable development. These included community support, wildlife protection, voluntary resettlement, tourism and infrastructure development, and administration.

Peace Parks Foundation is providing ongoing support to communities living within and around Limpopo National Park. These villages are remote and have very little access to resources or opportunities. They are also extremely reliant on natural resources that can be directly affected by climate change. Through conservation agriculture and irrigation schemes, these effects have been somewhat mitigated. During 2018, local farmers harvested thousands of kilograms of tomatoes, beans and maize, which provided both food security and livelihood opportunities through the sale of surplus produce. Using climate-smart conservation agriculture techniques, farmers benefit from year-round crops, while limiting their impact on the landscape.

Environmental education through awareness films and cross-border youth development programmes aims to assist communities in dealing with some of the challenges associated with living close to wildlife.

Among the community development programmes currently in operation, is the innovative Herding for Health programme that was launched in Limpopo National Park in 2018. The programme aims to restore degraded rangeland, improve animal health, mitigate wildlife-livestock conflict and enhance access to market for cattle farmers.







OPERATION CAPRICORN

A joint wildlife crime strategy guides the collaboration, harmonisation of policies, integration of systems and joint operations protocols between South Africa's Kruger National Park and Mozambique's Limpopo National Park. Known as Operation Capricorn, cross-border cooperation between the anti-poaching forces from the two countries is proving to be extremely effective in the apprehension of suspected poachers.

During the early hours of the morning on 5 November, Kruger National Park rangers received an alert that poachers were operating in the Shingwedzi section of the park, which borders on Limpopo National Park. Kruger's anti-poaching teams reacted swiftly and engaged in brief contact with the three suspected poachers who then managed to evade them. While tracking the movement of the poachers, Kruger rangers shared information with their counterparts in Mozambique. The Limpopo team rapidly deployed rangers in the area where it was anticipated that the suspects might try and enter. Blocked in from both sides of the boundary, two of the suspects were quickly apprehended in Kruger, while the third was arrested in Limpopo. This important success was followed by another incident five days later, when a suspected poacher was arrested in the Lilau area of Limpopo National Park, right on the border with Kruger, also due to cross-border collaboration between the two forces.

Managers from Kruger and Limpopo hold bilateral wildlife crime meetings to discuss operational matters related to anti-poaching efforts. Through funding from Peace Parks and the GEOS Foundation, with technical support from the Dyck Advisory Group, Limpopo National Park received two helicopters, significantly boosting cross-border operations. This resulted in an almost 20% decline in poaching incidents and a 131% increase in the number of arrests made in Limpopo National Park in 2018.

CHAPTER 2

PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

Our impact on the ground

Peace Parks Foundation is passionate about achieving practical and sustainable impact on nature, animals, and the communities that interact with them. This is done through:

- Developing infrastructure
- Rewilding initiatives
- Bringing business to nature
- Protecting wildlife holistically
- Introducing new technologies

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENTS

One of the most significant challenges in many developing conservation areas in southern Africa is the lack of access to resources needed to run a park on a daily basis. These can be as basic as sufficient office space, the ability to communicate both inside the park and with the outside world, or access to running water.

Peace Parks Foundation serves as the implementation partner in various parks within transfrontier conservation areas. This means that the organisation often supports by playing a pivotal role in contractual project execution and operations. The aim is always to run the project in such a way that would ultimately lead to it being self-sufficient, avoiding long-term donor dependency.

As a first step, practical infrastructure is either upgraded or newly constructed according to staff requirements to a standard that promotes productivity. In Zinave, Mozambique, for example, a massive infrastructure development project saw numerous staff houses, office buildings and park entry gates built or upgraded. Hundreds of thousands of bricks were manufactured on-site, creating employment for workers from the local communities.

Fences and fence lines are critically important to keep wildlife secure. These require constant upgrades and maintenance, as elephant or other large species often cause damage. Peace Parks' project managers work closely with various teams from local communities to ensure that fences are maintained, also providing full-time employment for workers. In Maputo Special Reserve, the maintenance team is continually monitoring completed fence lines around the core of the reserve and the Futi corridor linking the reserve to the Tembe Elephant Park in South Africa.

Travelling to and within national parks and reserves can be an exciting adventure for 4x4 enthusiasts, yet for security and maintenance teams, extremely bad road conditions severely impact their effectiveness. For this reason, roads are constantly upgraded. For example, in Maputo Special Reserve, 70 km of roadsides have been cleared of overgrown bush. However, work here is not only limited to maintenance. The 8 km tar road that passes through a small section of the reserve carries heavy traffic during certain periods of the year. Maintenance teams regularly clear the area of any litter left on the side of the roads. Keeping the area clean is essential for both the safety of the animals living there and promoting tourism to the reserve.

Tourism is an economic driver for conservation areas generating revenue that sustains operations. Thus, ensuring that guests are safe, comfortable and that they can find their way around the park, motivates tourists to return to the park and to promote the area to others. In many of the parks and reserves, tourism infrastructure is in the planning phases, yet others are already popular destinations. Maputo Special Reserve is one such area that receives more tourists each year. To further ready the reserve for an influx of tourists, many informal roads have been closed off with logs and signs, and additional road signage has been created and installed.

TYPES OF INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENTS:

- Digital radio systems
- Ranger stations
- Installation and maintenance of fences and fence lines
- Boreholes, taps and water pumps
- Staff housing
- Signage, including directional signs, roadside tourism signs, and regulating signs
- Office buildings



REWILDING AFRICA

Restoring balance to ecosystems



2018 TRANSLOCATIONS

ZINAVE NATIONAL PARK

101 elephant, **291** impala,
153 wildebeest, **85** zebra

MAPUTO SPECIAL RESERVE

42 buffalo, **49** nyala, **95** zebra, **20** impala

SIMALAHA COMMUNITY CONSERVANCY

200 buffalo

Rewilding Africa is one of the Peace Parks' most ambitious projects, and would not have been possible without the support of the donor community and dedicated partnerships with organisations that have been translocating wildlife for many years. The project started in 2001 when the first 25 elephants were moved to Limpopo National Park. Since then, thousands of animals have been moved to parks all over southern Africa.

The Government of Mozambique has proclaimed nearly a quarter of the country as conservation areas, testifying to the commitment to protect this country's natural resources. These parks and reserves include some of the most beautiful untouched wildernesses left on the planet, and are home to thousands of different plant and animal species, many of which are endemic to specific areas. Unfortunately, several of the species are either endangered or critically endangered. The reality of the protracted civil war in Mozambique, coupled with years of severe drought, is that in most parks and reserves, animal populations were decimated. In support of Mozambique's National Administration for Conservation Areas (ANAC), Peace Parks Foundation has been actively involved in moving animals back into the parks.

During 2018, one of the longest translocations by road was undertaken when 48 elephants were moved from Venetia Limpopo Nature Reserve in South Africa to Zinave National Park in Mozambique over a distance of 1 500 km.

Elephant is a keystone species that bring balance to ecosystems. They stimulate biodiversity by trampling and opening up space in overgrown areas. Because Zinave has not had many of these large mammals for over a decade, the bush is completely overgrown, and the landscape has not benefitted from natural disturbances. Now, with the reintroduction of elephant, herds moving through these areas will open up pathways creating space for saplings to grow and sunlight to break through. Antelope will be able to graze, insects will be attracted, birds will follow, and the whole ecosystem will be rebooted. In partnership with Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife (Ezemvelo); Elephants, Rhinos & People; and De Beers, a total of 101 elephant were translocated here in 2018.

Because Zinave National Park is over 400 000 ha, an electrically fenced sanctuary was created where translocated animals can safely settle. As more resources became available and animal numbers grew, the sanctuary was expanded to 18 600 ha. Through the support received from South Africa's Department of Environmental Affairs and South African National Parks (SANParks), impala, wildebeest and zebra were also translocated, bringing the total number of animals now living in the sanctuary to more than 5 000.

Apart from the conservation benefits for the receiving park, those reserves that donate their wildlife are often motivated by the fact that their areas are overpopulated. In South Africa, for example, Tembe Elephant Park's carrying capacity for buffalo came under pressure resulting in the park donating 39 of these animals to Maputo Special Reserve. Considered a conservation success story, Maputo Special Reserve is well-managed, protected and is fast becoming one of Mozambique's more popular tourist destinations, especially with the growing numbers of animals giving tourists more to enjoy. Over the years, the reserve has received over 4 200 animals, including giraffe, kudu, zebra, waterbuck, wildebeest, warthog, impala and nyala, all of which were locally extinct.





The buffalo are back!

The reintroduction of buffalo into the Simalaha Community Conservancy was a hugely celebrated event as the animal holds significant cultural value to the community. Known for its fierceness and impressive defensive skills, buffalo became the totem animal for the chiefdom, which had to defend itself from invasions over many years. During a ceremonial release, Senior Chief Inyambo Yeta exclaimed, "The buffalo are back! The buffalo are back! I never thought that I would see this happen in my lifetime!" In total, 200 buffalo were captured in the Waterberg Plateau Park and, after spending 30 days in a quarantine facility in Namibia, released into a 2 500 ha fenced section in Simalaha's wildlife sanctuary.

The Simalaha Community Conservancy aims to both conserve wildlife and improve the social, economic and environmental circumstances of the people living within the area. It is also within one of the six key wildlife dispersal areas in the Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area that link the Chobe National Park in Botswana to the Kafue National Park in Zambia. Rewilding here is an essential component of securing and developing this area as part of a corridor through which animals can safely migrate.

Peace Parks has assisted in translocations to Simalaha since 2013, and the sanctuary into which the animals are released now boasts eight different species totalling around 1 400 animals.

The introduction of disease-free buffalo represent intrinsic economic value and improved livelihoods for people living in Simalaha, both as a tourist attraction and through the sale of buffalo offspring to other areas in Zambia. The purchase of the animals was made possible by Peace Parks Foundation through the support of its generous donors, the MAVA Fondation pour la Nature, and Neville and Pamela Isdell.

In total, **791** animals were translocated to Simalaha Community Conservancy since 2013. Their numbers have increased with **629** youngsters born over five years.



A true wilderness wonderland

BY **LÉSA VAN ROOYEN**, PEACE PARKS CONTENT CREATOR

Visiting Zinave National Park for the first time is a bit daunting. You don't know what to expect of a place that is so remote, just finding the entrance on a map is tricky. It becomes one epic adventure when you consider that, as part of an elephant translocation crew, you will travel to the park in convoy carrying 24 elephants over a distance of 1 250 km.

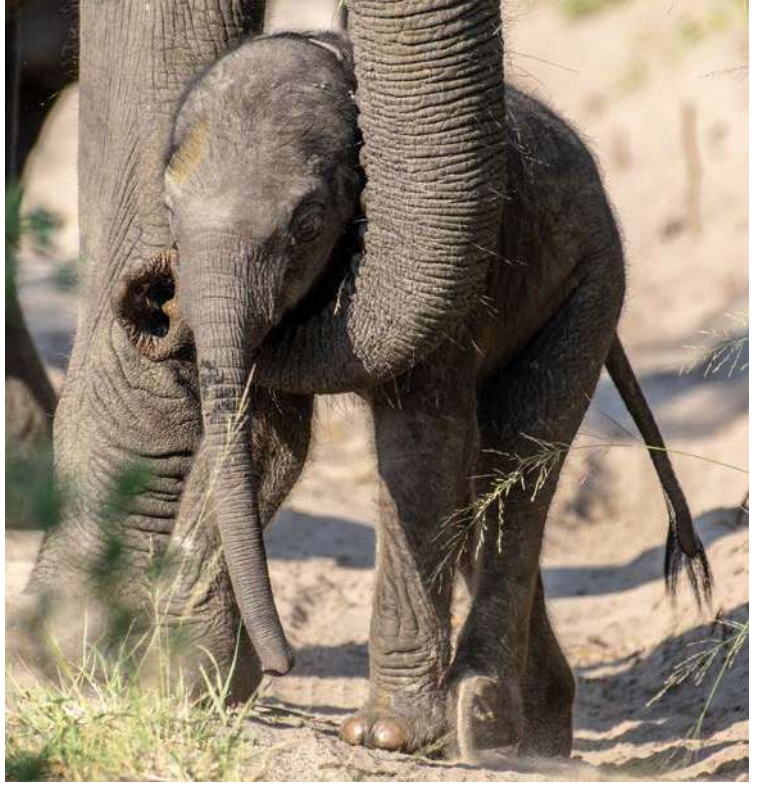
We arrived at the sanctuary around 3:00 on a Thursday morning after 36 hours of driving – exhausted beyond words, but deeply grateful to have safely completed the journey without losing a single animal.

At 5:00, the ellies were exploring their new home while we sat around a generous Tondo Lodge campfire enjoying the first moments of rest in three days. It was still dark when we finally found our tents, so the mystery of Zinave remained. Only the soft scuffle of hippo moving around gave a clue as to how close we were to the river.

We slept for two hours, then headed out in two Land Cruisers to find our travel companions. It was important to see for ourselves that all 24 of them were okay. We quickly found them in a Mopani forest, not too far from where we set them free earlier that morning. They were not as happy to see us as we were to see them; the matriarch made it crystal clear that it was time for us to let them settle in on their own.

For the first time, I was able to take in the beauty of Zinave. It really is incredible. The trees are magnificent, high and proud. Age-old baobabs stretch in all directions. Something about the light brings out the contrasts, black and white zebra skin against golden grass, grey monkeys playing in soft green shrubs. The animals, trees, water bodies and birds live in harmony, guarded by brave men and women. Thinking back, the rhythm of Zinave moves through you without you even noticing.

Witnessing the rebirth of this African wilderness is a privilege, and I extend my gratitude to those who make it possible.







BRINGING BUSINESS TO NATURE

Working towards self-sustainability

Peace Parks, as a non-profit organisation, has been involved in the development of ten transfrontier conservation areas. Eight of these have now been formalised, securing political buy-in from heads of states. Over the past three years, the organisation has refined its focus to also effect change on the ground through increased investment and intensive development of four of these peace parks, namely Kavango Zambezi, Great Limpopo, Lubombo and Malawi-Zambia. Together, these span an enormous 660 000 km^2. Peace Parks developed a collaborative management approach that is already being implemented in nine protected areas, measuring four million hectares, where community engagement and partnership is seen as an integral component of development. Within all of these areas, the focus is securely set on achieving financial self-sustainability through a clear business development approach. This means that parks and reserves need to be developed to the point where they can generate enough income, without donor support, to cover all operational expenses.

The overriding principle is to manage the land professionally and secure the future of wildlife in these key protected areas. Through a co-management approach, a foundation is laid to provide a platform for private sector investment. It also allows for private partnerships in a growing tourism market by providing the facilities and services to attract paying guests from across the globe to visit these pristine and increasingly rare, true wilderness areas.

Over the next decade, Peace Parks will focus on bringing business to nature, through partnerships and proper governance management models to effect change, and more importantly, impact at scale. The opportunity exists for a group of like-minded and impact-orientated investors to buy into this vision through developing new governance models in partnership with local government, NGOs, communities and the private sector.







Forest carbon financing opportunity

The voluntary carbon market has, since the Paris Agreement, shown significant revival and growth. In 2018, Peace Parks Foundation partnered with BioCarbon Partners (BCP) in Zambia who has now developed the largest forest carbon (REDD+) project in the world. Zambia loses forests four times the size of New York City to deforestation each year due to charcoal production and agricultural clearing. That is an estimated 300 000 ha of forest and valuable wildlife habitat that is lost annually. This project aims to fund forest protection and community development through the sales of carbon offsets. It does this by incentivising participation in forest conservation whereby rural communities receive performance-based incentives that can be used to fund local infrastructure and social development projects. Peace Parks facilitated a seven-year offset purchase agreement for BCP's forest carbon work with luxury goods company, Richemont. Through the agreement, Richemont has committed to purchase the majority of its carbon credits from BCP, enabling ongoing forest conservation and social impact projects in Zambia.



In partnership with Panthera, the Furs for Life project distributed over 16 000 fabric capes to members of the Shembe Church in South Africa, who now uses them as a replacement for leopard skin capes during ceremonies. Building on this success, Saving Spots has focused on providing an alternative fabric option for use during the Kuomboka festival in Zambia.

Kuomboka, meaning "to get out of the water", is a traditional ceremony that takes place when the upper Zambezi River floods the plains of the Western Province at the end of the wet season. The festival celebrates the passage of the King of the Lozi from his palace in Lealui Royal Village on the Barotse floodplain to his palace in Limulunga Royal Village, which is situated on higher ground. During this festival, the paddlers on the King's barge are adorned in leopard and other animal skin.

The main ceremonial garb worn by paddlers is ornate, full-length, pleated kilts adorned with animal skins, sometimes from a single species, usually leopard, but most often from the skins of several species, such as leopard, large-spotted genet, African civet, cape clawless otter and antelope. The Lozi believe that spotted cats, particularly leopard, represent strength, grace and stealth and by wearing their skins, the paddlers imbibe these powers.

There are roughly 200 paddlers on the king's barge, and it is estimated that they are adorned in skins from approximately 150 leopards and 800 servals. Sadly, many of the skins are fresh and the tailoring poor, which means they need regular replacement.

During a fundraising trip in 2017, Senior Chief Imyambo Yeta, who is a tremendous advocate of wildlife conservation and a Peace Parks board member, identified the ceremonial garb worn during the Kuomboka as a potential expansion of the Furs for Life project. With generous assistance from Cartier, further funding support was given to the Saving Spots project that aims to develop an alternative to leopard skins being used for ceremonial garb during the Lozi festival, as well as undertake research on the state of leopard populations in the Kavango Zambezi (KAZA) Transfrontier Conservation Area.

The first year of Saving Spots laid a solid foundation for future activities. In-depth research was undertaken to fully understand the use of leopard skin among the Lozi, relationships were developed with key partners, fabric was designed, and permissions to undertake monitoring across KAZA were secured.

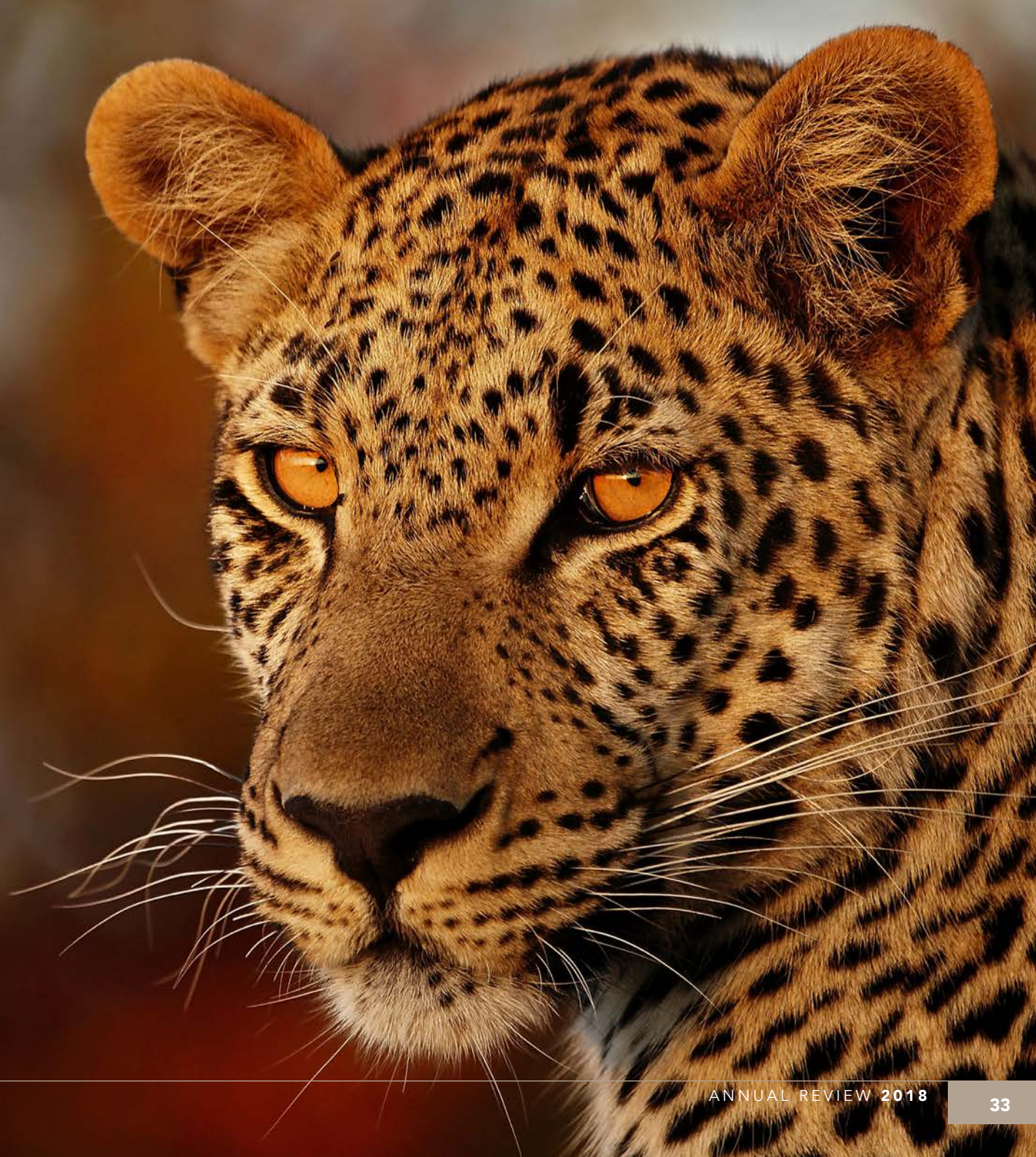
Over the course of the year, the initial design for the Lozi ceremonial dress, called lipatelo, was adapted to consist of a variety of animal species patterns. It also included an adjustable belt to which strips of material of various lengths can be attached. This allows each garment to be customised according to the height and size of the wearer.

The Lozi King was extremely satisfied with the design and officially endorsed the project. He also requested 600 lipatelo be provided for the next Kuomboka festival, during which he wishes to hold a special ceremony where the paddlers will receive their new garments. This is a significant milestone for the project as it will create the ideal platform to spread the conservation message.

The monitoring element of the Saving Spots project aimed to establish a robust surveillance network across KAZA that will enable statutory authorities to track changes in leopard and other large carnivore populations, and use this information to tailor science-based conservation policies.

Monitoring using camera-traps was undertaken in Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe to obtain robust estimates of leopard densities. Unfortunately, the results confirmed that leopard populations here are still under severe pressure. This could be due to a combination of human-wildlife conflict, poaching and trophy hunting.

In November, Panthera was requested to present the findings at a meeting of the joint Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) African Carnivores Initiative in Germany. In attendance were senior conservation officials from all the African countries, as well as the secretaries of both international conventions. The dire state of leopards was acknowledged and the Saving Spots surveillance network was adopted as the blueprint for monitoring and adaptively managing the species in the future. Panthera, with support from Peace Parks and other partners, continues to work with local authorities in KAZA and elsewhere, to ensure they have the resources, technical skills and information required to conserve their leopard populations effectively.





COMBATTING WILDLIFE CRIME

A holistic approach to wildlife protection

The perseverance of anti-poaching teams has resulted in significantly fewer rhino killed for their horn during the year in review. At the peak of the poaching crisis in 2014, South Africa had lost 3 873 rhino, and the first signs of increased elephant poaching in the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area were seen. Game rangers, whose main responsibilities used to focus on conservation, had to take a militaristic stand against the relentless onslaught of poachers who mercilessly slaughtered animals at a rate that, if left to run its course, would inevitably have resulted in the extinction of rhino.

The vision of Peace Parks is to connect landscapes throughout southern Africa to conserve and protect both people and ecosystems, building towards a sustainable future. It was initially established with the purpose to bring together governments and facilitate a journey of discovery, finding shared resources hidden in transfrontier landscapes. At first, Peace Parks served only as a facilitator, and as time went by, it became more involved in implementing large-scale development aid projects. However, it became evident that wildlife crime, at the rate seen in 2013, was a direct threat to transfrontier conservation. Suddenly, where there once was a willingness to create a more open system that mirrored ancient migratory routes, security teams were now advocating to fortify fences, essentially banning free movement. A genuine possibility was that Africa's iconic Big 5 might become the Big 4 or even the Big 3, resulting in a definite decline in tourism and a loss of income for those who depend on the industry for their livelihood. Losing keystone species, such as elephant, would have a severe impact on the biodiversity of conservation areas, the advances made through years of rewilding and tourism development would be voided. This could not be allowed.

In 2014, the Dutch and Swedish Postcode Lotteries awarded Peace Parks a €15.4 million grant to launch a multi-faceted Rhino Protection Programme. Through a 'think big, start small, and act now' approach, the organisation focused its attention on specific interventions.

Working closely with the South African government and its conservation management authorities, SANParks and Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife, as well as Mozambique's National Administration of Conservation Areas (ANAC), Peace Parks develops and implements practical, well-considered methods through which to disrupt the trafficking supply chain. This starts with blocking access to the animals through protected area support and technology development, while simultaneously disrupting the illegal trafficking of wildlife and increasing the investigative capacity of law enforcement structures. The third intervention addresses the demand for wildlife products in user countries, such as China and Vietnam, through education and awareness campaigns. Underlying all of this is community development in southern Africa to reduce poverty. Although not the only driver of wildlife crime, minimal livelihood options and access to

resources make people vulnerable to crimes that offer high rewards.

This holistic approach has made Peace Parks Foundation's effort in reducing wildlife crime very effective. Working with organisations across various levels of intervention has seen a significant decline in poaching in, for example, South Africa's Kruger National Park. Intensive training initiatives have seen the deployment of some of the best trackers and rangers in the world, resulting in increasingly higher numbers of arrests in protected areas. Community engagement in and around Limpopo National Park is changing the hearts and minds of people towards protecting their natural resources for generations to come. In China, design students have taken ownership of influencing the consumer culture within their country. Using smart design, they create both physical and digital products that carry conservation messages to people who have become nearly completely disconnected from nature. Youth in Vietnam have become rhino ambassadors, engaging thousands of young people, educating them about the plight of the rhino.

A ministerial report issued by South Africa's Department of Environmental Affairs, provides progress on the country's integrated strategic management of rhino and gives an encouraging update on the status of rhino crime prosecutions. From January to December 2018, the National Prosecuting Authority obtained convictions in 78 of the 82 cases that went to trial. This represents a 95.1% conviction rate. In the 78 cases involving 135 accused, all were convicted of rhino poaching and related matters, and sentencing translated into over 500 years imprisonment.

Building on these successes, Peace Parks remains committed to continue working with its partners to ensure that there is a tomorrow in which rhino, elephant, lion and a multitude of other species under threat freely roam our planet.

HiP NERVE CENTRE OPERATIONAL

Ezemvelo officially opened a new central anti-poaching command and control centre in Hluhluwe iMfolozi (HiP) Park in January 2018. The facility operates as the heart of an integrated smart technology strategy developed in partnership with Peace Parks, with significant support from the Dutch Postcode Lottery and the United States' Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs.

For anti-poaching operations to be effective in this fragmented conservation landscape, security teams require a command and control base where ranger forces, anti-poaching teams, the South African Police Service, provincial and national security units can come together for joint planning and to coordinate the activities. Through collaboration, the forecasting and evaluation of rhino poaching risks can be used to facilitate strategies for anti-poaching forces on the ground.

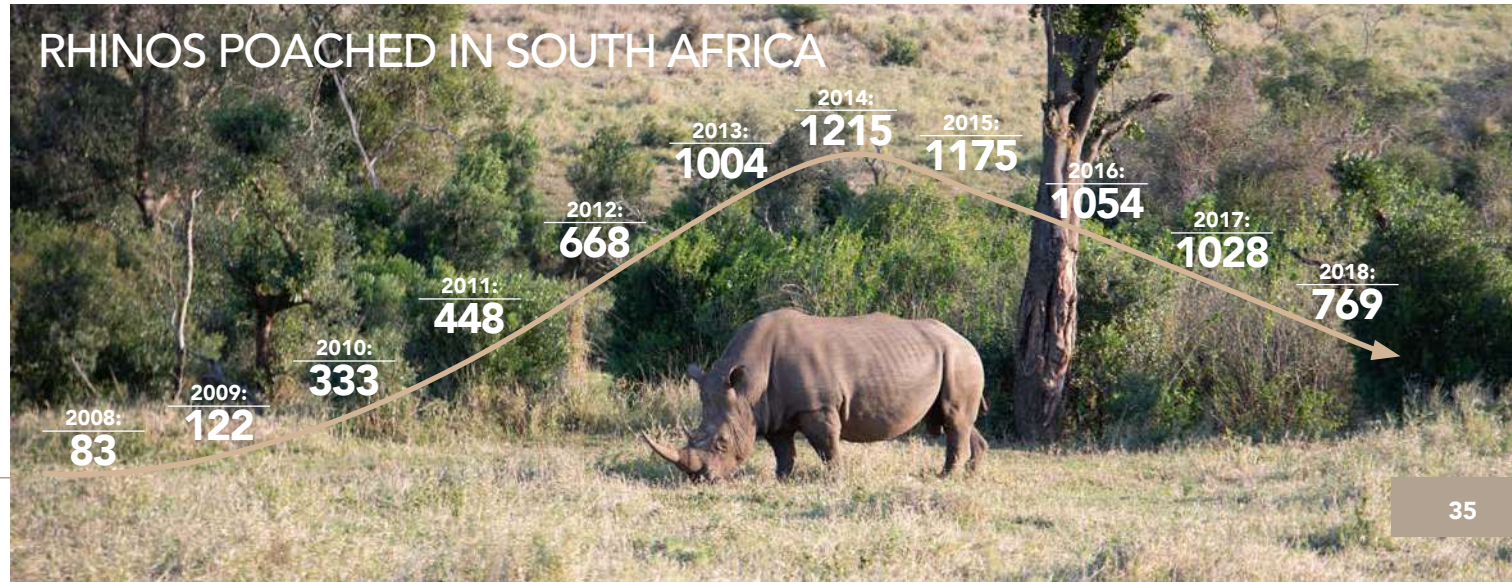
The nerve centre will act as a hub for aggregation and visualisation of data collected from various devices and sensors throughout HiP. The data set is packaged and presented through integrated web-based applications that use artificial intelligence to interpret and analyse the data, allowing for quick decision-making and effective tactical planning.

The coordinated systems also enable Ezemvelo to keep track of various teams, such as ranger forces, canine units, aerial support and external law enforcement units, who all play a critical role in the day-to-day anti-poaching efforts. This dramatically enhances the effectiveness of joint operations, prevents accidental contact between security forces and promotes the safety of rangers on the ground.

Throughout the year, the nerve centre was upgraded, staff accommodation and facilities were constructed, and additional infrastructure was installed that strengthened communication between the Nerve Centre Operations Room and aerial support. The helipad was also upgraded, and other infrastructure was added to meet operational requirements.

THE EZEMVELO RISK AND THREAT MANAGEMENT UNIT

Various initiatives spearheaded by the unit and its partners achieved significant successes with poaching statistics for KwaZulu-Natal showing a 32% decline in 2018 when compared to 2017.





Mozambique has been targeted and infiltrated by criminal syndicates that exploit the country's port and road networks for the trafficking of wildlife products to consumer countries in Asia.

Responding to this, Peace Parks partnered with the African Wildlife Foundation to support Mozambique's National Administration of Conservation Areas (ANAC), in establishing and operating a specialised detection dog unit. This unit will deploy multiple specially trained detection dog teams comprising skilled handlers and carefully selected canines that have, since birth, undergone intensive training to detect the smallest amounts of wildlife contraband, including ivory, rhino horn dust and pangolin scales.

Six local handlers – four men and two women – have undergone training in Tanzania, under African Wildlife Foundation's Canines for Conservation Programme, to effectively operate the canine unit. Infrastrure has also been put in place to support the unit's operations and accommodation. In addition, ANAC collaborated with airport and border authorities to ensure that the operational procedures for integrating detection dog activities at these areas are in place. As the first phase of deployment, the canine unit is now operational at the Mavalane International Airport in Maputo.

SANPARKS WILDLIFE CRIME AND CORRUPTION COMBATTING CENTRE

Working with state structures, the centre supported the arrest of 450 poaching suspects during 2018. Although the majority of these were Level 1 perpetrators, a significant number of Level 2 to Level 4 traffickers were apprehended. The Environmental Crime Unit, housed within the Wildlife Crime and Corruption Combatting Centre, jointly founded and supported by Peace Parks, won an award for its contributions to combatting rhino poaching at the Annual Rhino Awards.

NATIONAL

LEVEL 1 — POACHERS
The illegal act of killing rhinos

LEVEL 2 — LOCAL BUYERS AND COURIERS
Receives horns from poachers

LEVEL 3 — NATIONAL COURIERS AND EXPORTERS
Consolidation of horns from all sources: poaching, stockpile sales, thefts and illegal dehorning, as well as 'pseudo-hunting' activities

INTERNATIONAL

LEVEL 4 — INTERNATIONAL BUYERS AND COURIERS
Linking Africa to distant markets, international buyers and exporters

LEVEL 5 — INTERNATIONAL SYNDICATES AND END-USERS
Represents the illegal use and distribution of rhino horn

Illicit rhino horn trade occurs along a trade chain that extends from the poacher at the site level in Africa through a series of middlemen, buyers, exporters and couriers at local and international levels to an end-use consumer in a distant country, which today is usually China or Vietnam. These rhino crime syndicates are typically multi-national operations that also engage in criminal activities such as drug and diamond smuggling, human trafficking and trading other wildlife products like elephant ivory and abalone.



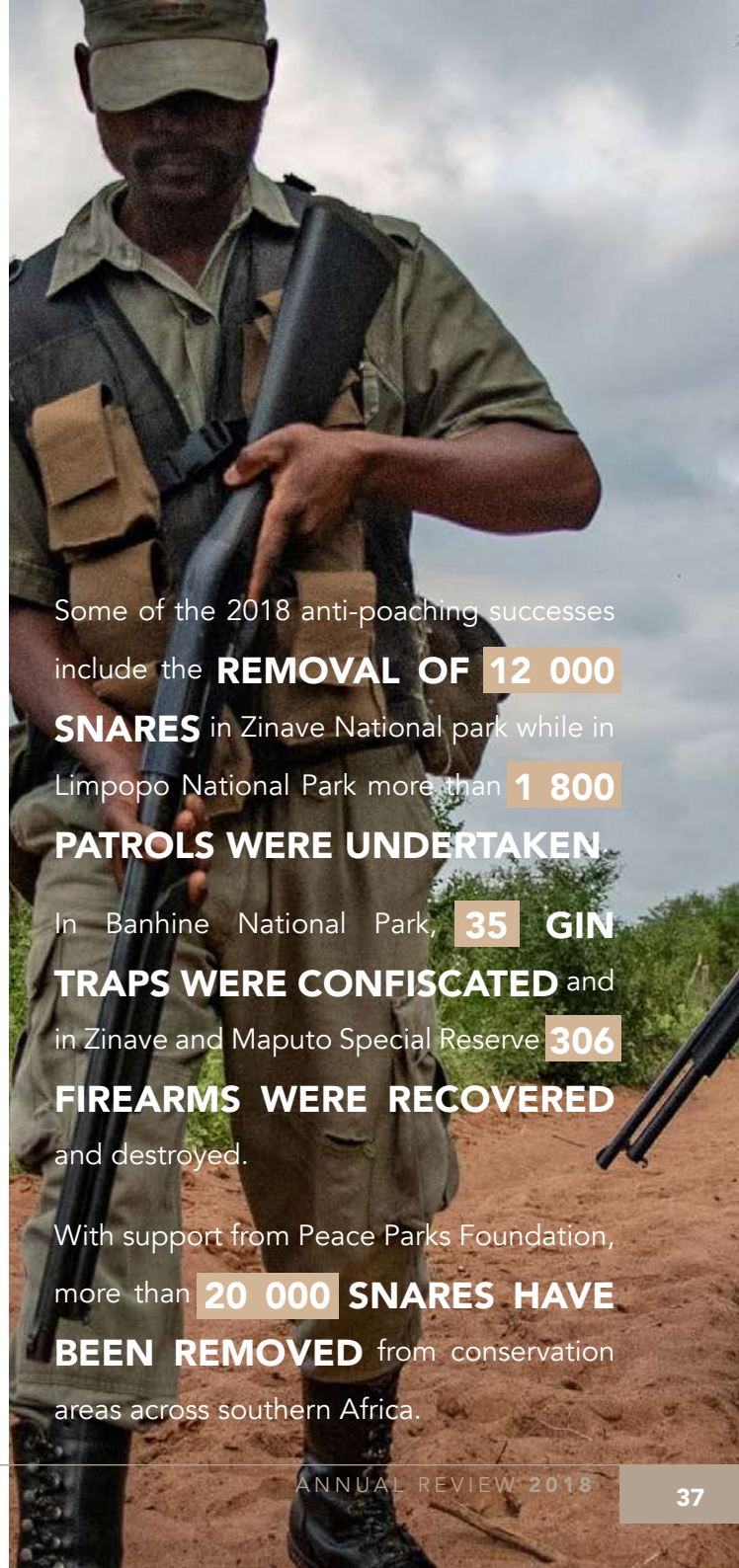
Artificial intelligence to combat wildlife crime

Organised wildlife crime has escalated into a global crisis, worth between US$ 7 billion and US$ 23 billion annually. It is devastating our planet's resources, seriously jeopardising the survival of species, endangering lives, threatening communities and undermining local economies. Southern Africa has been especially hard hit with poaching tripling since 2010. African rhinos are among the species facing extinction if interventions are not scaled up.

Recent analyses of the illegal rhino horn trade chain indicate that Vietnam and China remain major end-user countries, while South Africa retains the role of the primary source of trafficked rhino horns. Despite the number of rhinos poached in 2018 in South Africa declining by 37% since the height of the crisis in 2014, rhino deaths still amounted to two per day during the year. The multifaceted approach of Peace Parks in tackling the illegal rhino horn trade starts with increasing the protection to rhinos within key populations in South Africa. Peace Parks is assisting partners to leverage the force multiplying effect of innovative, disruptive, always-on detection technologies that integrate with, amplify and extend traditional anti-poaching methods. To further this, Peace Parks has partnered with one of the world's largest technology corporations, Microsoft.

The partnership was initiated when the corporation gave its support to Peace Parks' technology-driven initiatives that have sought the power of Microsoft's Artificial Intelligence (AI) and the Azure cloud computing services to improve and magnify their impact. One initiative is an autonomous poacher detection solution (such as camera traps) piloted as part of the development of the HiP Smart Park in partnership with Ezemvelo. With access to Microsoft's AI and Azure products, as well as its expertise and advice, the intelligent detection solution now only sends an alert if a real poaching threat is detected – reducing the number of false threat alerts by up to 95%. Deployed to known poaching areas and trafficking routes, the solution provides 24-hour surveillance to areas that in some instances were only patrolled by rangers once a week.

With agile syndicates rapidly responding to heightened security by simply relocating their efforts to areas where benefits still outweigh the risks, scaling solutions fast, effectively and economically to all South African rhino reserves is vital for the long-term survival of African rhinos. Intelligent, cloud-based solutions help to remove traditional limitations to the deployment of technologies and initiatives in remote and often hostile environments, and will transform anti-poaching and conservation management. In partnership with Microsoft, Peace Parks will build upon the initial services and scale up the solution throughout South Africa – magnifying impact and minimising opportunities for crime networks.



Some of the 2018 anti-poaching successes include the **REMOVAL OF 12 000 SNARES** in Zinave National park while in Limpopo National Park more than **1 800 PATROLS WERE UNDERTAKEN**.

In Banhine National Park, **35 GIN TRAPS WERE CONFISCATED** and in Zinave and Maputo Special Reserve **306 FIREARMS WERE RECOVERED** and destroyed.

With support from Peace Parks Foundation, more than **20 000 SNARES HAVE BEEN REMOVED** from conservation areas across southern Africa.


How to choose life





WILDERNESS FOUNDATION
extends its reach

Wilderness Foundation Africa partnered with Peace Parks, Olsen Animal Trust and SOUL Music & Performing Arts Academy to research, develop and implement a youth awareness and engagement campaign aimed at reducing the use of and demand for rhino horn in Vietnam.

The Wild Rhino demand reduction campaign utilises three separate, yet cohesive, components to educate and engage Vietnamese youth on the issue of rhino poaching. These include the Wild Rhino Competition, the Youth Ambassador Awareness and Education Campaign, and the Rhino Ranger Super Hero Campaign. The overarching goal of the campaigns is to incite passion for conservation, while motivating these young people not to use rhino horn. In addition, they are encouraged to assist in saving the rhino by becoming vocal ambassadors for the cause in their communities. The demand reduction campaign, which has been active in participating schools in Ho Chi Minh City since 2014, has reached thousands of Vietnamese youth directly, and nearly 1 million youth indirectly through campaign and youth ambassador social media activities.

During 2018, the Luang Prabang Film Festival, a charitable, cultural organisation committed to the celebration of Southeast Asian film, collaborated with the UK Government, the World Wide Fund for Nature and the Wildlife Conservation Society to host the #IWTMekong Short Film Competition. The competition draws attention to the illegal wildlife trade in the Mekong region that includes Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam and China. Among the prizes for the top short films there are also special prizes awarded to filmmakers; one of these is the Viral Prize awarded to the film with most 'shares' over a month.

Supported by the project, the Rhino Youth Ambassador, Peter Phan, entered a short film, Breath, based on his experience of the wilderness trail in South Africa. He was awarded the Viral Prize after his film was viewed by almost 186 000 people around the world – mostly in the Mekong region – and shared more than 4 000 times.



Cultural influences to change perceptions

Peace Parks provided funding for a delegation from Tongji University in Shanghai, as well as a professor from Tsinghua University in Beijing, to visit Hluhluwe iMfolozi Park as part of a consumer behaviour and demand management programme that tasks design students to create products that will influence the consumer culture in their country. The class of 2018 was challenged to focus on the use of digital platforms as a means of generating rapid, broad awareness of rhino poaching and conservation. During the visit, both the students and professors had the opportunity to see wild rhino in South Africa and to engage with conservation professionals to better understand the issue. The students presented their project and received excellent feedback from the conservationists, who acknowledged learning a lot from these young minds. A direct consequence of the visit was a better understanding between both groups of the other's challenges and efforts in rhino conservation. The programme was expanded to a second institution, Tsinghua University, in September 2018.



Postcode Meerkat

WIDE-AREA SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM

The Postcode Meerkat, a wide-area radar surveillance system, has been operationally deployed in South Africa's Kruger National Park for the last two years. Surveillance data and information collected through this system have been instrumental in achieving a significant decrease in poaching incidents within its operational area.

The product of a partnership between SANParks, Peace Parks Foundation and South Africa's Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, this innovative system has been designed to overcome the challenges that cause traditional surveillance equipment to fall short in the African bush environment. Extreme temperatures, thick vegetation and difficult terrain, had research and development teams consider a combination of radar and electro-optical technology that would enable the surveillance system to detect human movement over vast distances.

In November 2018, the Postcode Meerkat team was honoured at the prestigious Kudu Awards by receiving the 2017/18 Innovation Award. The Kudus recognise individuals and organisations that significantly contribute to South African National Parks' operations and effectiveness.

By the end of 2018, the system's operations maintained a 97% detection rate, 66% arrest rate, and a decrease in rhino poaching of well over 80% within its area of operation.

NEW TECHNOLOGIES TO PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE FARMING

Employing technology to drive the development of improved livelihoods

Peace Parks' New Technologies Programme was created to harness technology as an agent of change, as well as to increase the level and scale of impact we achieve. The team aims to identify innovations and address interventions to support all components of Peace Parks' work.

The degradation and reduction of land and water resources resulting from population growth, hinders agricultural productivity and threatens the sustainable management of Africa's natural environment. To mitigate this, Peace Parks introduced community farmers to conservation agriculture techniques that concentrate on soil management practices that minimise the disruption of natural biodiversity, soil structure and composition. In comparison to traditional farming techniques, conservation agriculture has proven to improve crop yields, as well as long-term environmental and financial sustainability.

The success and sustainability of implementing conservation agriculture rely on farmers having regular and easy access to training materials and best-practice guidelines, as well as information that supports effective decision-making. They also require support networks that will enable them to further their knowledge and expertise in conservation agriculture techniques. When it comes to selling their products, they need market-related information, such as the current value of their produce at which agents sell their products.

The New Technologies team developed a conservation farming application, Future Farmer, that is an easy-to-use mobile solution focused on meeting some of these requirements. By using Future Farmer, farmers can easily communicate with each other, as well as trainers to exchange ideas, request assistance or collaborate when needed. Future Farmer offers access to training and enables data collection through multiple sources (mobile and Internet of Things devices), which allows for accurate monitoring and evaluation.

In November 2018, a pilot project was launched in the Simalaha Community Conservancy where farmers were trained on the use of Future Farmer, as well as supplied with a mobile device on which to work. Farmers were tasked to test the app and provide feedback during various user testing and research workshops. Feedback received will be used to further develop and enhance Future Farmer. This process will continue to ensure that the app becomes an all-encompassing solution that promotes, supports and sustains conservation agriculture practices.



HERDING FOR HEALTH



With support from the Swedish Postcode Lottery, a pilot project is being launched in the Massingir area of Mozambique's Limpopo National Park. This national park is situated within the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area and will support the implementation of the programme in at least six villages over a four-year period.

The Herding for Health Programme is a partnership between Conservation International and Peace Parks. It is a community development activity that promotes conservation outcomes, while supporting people living in rural areas to find their way out of extreme poverty. It does this by teaching community members to use the cattle and livestock they already own, but in a conservation friendly manner. The correct management of livestock and unlocking their value in rural communities can offer significant benefits for sustainable land use and biodiversity conservation.

The programme follows a holistic, community-driven approach to address challenges faced by farmers living in and adjacent to protected areas. The concept is based on the premise that with proper livestock management, land degradation is reversed and desired impacts, such as the recharge of water resources and an increase in biodiversity resources, are achieved. At the same time, potential conflict between wildlife and livestock in the form of predation, competition for resources, and disease transmission, is reduced allowing for improved wildlife dispersal through unprotected areas.

HERDING FOR HEALTH FACILITATES AND INTEGRATES FOUR PILLARS:



Healthy rangelands

Healthy animals

Thriving livelihoods

The development of policies that incentivise the adoption of sustainable, climate smart and wildlife friendly livestock management practices

Through the Herding for Health Programme, communal farmers, both men and women, directly benefit from having access to skilled herders, reliable markets, and greater livestock and rangeland health. In addition to promoting gender equality, the project builds governance capacity that improves interactions between communities and conservation entities and resolves barriers to transfrontier conservation area development. The Herding for Health Programme is currently being implemented in communities in Botswana, Mozambique and South Africa.

MOZAMBIQUE

Livestock owned by communities living within the Limpopo National Park are constantly under threat from predators. This causes severe human-wildlife conflict as the loss of each animal directly impacts on their survival. Additionally, communities that had moved out of the park to settle in the buffer zone added to the grazing pressure in those areas, which require proper rangeland management planning to mitigate unintended consequences. Through high-level stakeholder engagements, sites were identified where the Herding for Health Programme will be implemented. Conservation Agreement training was offered to members from the government, park management and Peace Parks Foundation's project staff. In addition, a market access feasibility study was launched in preparation for implementation in 2019.

BOTSWANA

The Habu community reserved a stretch of rangeland that borders on the Okavango Delta's protected area for wildlife. However, wildlife still move into the community areas that are used for livestock farming. This causes many instances of human-wildlife conflict as predators threaten livestock and the growing elephant population poses a risk to crops. Through a relationship established by the Botswana Predator Conservation Trust, Herding for Health was introduced and a pilot site established. A feasibility study was undertaken to assess the viability of supporting farmers, who comply with wildlife-friendly practices, with improved access to markets. During August 2018, the first team of 18 community guardians were employed and each received Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) training, offered by Panthera and Peace Parks. A group of 17 community scouts were employed by the Botswana Predator Conservation Trust and the Habu Elephant Development Trust to develop eco-tourism in the wildlife area of their rangelands. The scouts received training on the use of mobile technology and SMART to gather information on wildlife movements and illegal wildlife harvesting activities. Rangeland condition and household surveys were also conducted to provide baseline information before further interventions are initiated.

SOUTH AFRICA

Social enterprise, Meat Naturally, and the Herding for Health Programme collaborate to provide innovative market access opportunities for livestock farmers who implement planned grazing and wildlife-friendly practices. Through this partnership, a mobile abattoir was designed that will greatly improve market access to communal farmers in foot-and-mouth disease areas. Trials conducted in South Africa highlighted the challenges associated with trade innovation in communal farming systems situated within foot-and-mouth disease control zones (typically associated with most TFCAs in southern Africa). It also provided the opportunity to inform the business model, policy and the design of equipment.

Another outcome of this partnership was the implementation of a mobile auction model. These auctions are organised by Meat Naturally and provide an opportunity for emerging farmers, who comply with sustainable farming practices, to reach new markets. Over US$ 1 million in revenue was generated for farmers in the Eastern Cape and, as a result of this success, inspired neighbouring communities to adopt eco-friendly practices.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT



Peace Parks understands that for conservation areas in Africa to be successful and sustainable into the future, the communities living in and around these areas need ownership of the natural resources and to see the benefit of conserving them. Millions of people depend on natural resources in these areas, so opportunities for alternative and improved livelihoods need to be created in conjunction with the relevant communities.

To achieve this, Peace Parks, in partnership with various organisations, is working closely with multiple communities in transfrontier conservation areas. Essential for any programme to be implemented is that it aligns with the needs and wishes of the relevant community and that it is sustainable for the long term.

Successful programmes have already been implemented for many communities living around peace parks. These include the establishment of alternatives to traditional subsistence hunting and fishing; introducing viable and sustainable, community-based agriculture for food security; building reliable and renewable energy sources; implementing reproductive health programmes; and creating tourism-related projects, along with wildlife- and nature-based economic opportunities.

Numerous successful Peace Parks-supported community programmes are running in South Africa, Mozambique, Malawi and Zambia and have positively impacted the lives of more than 20 000 people.





Carbon credits for cookstoves

Zambia has been identified as one of the top 20 greenhouse gas emitting countries as a result of deforestation and degradation. The primary drivers of this are charcoal and wood fuel production, logging for timber, expansion of small-scale agriculture and unsustainable agricultural practices.

Communities in and around the Simalaha Community Conservancy, in the Zambian component of the Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area, typically use wood or charcoal for cooking purposes. The health risks associated with inhaling smoke from these open fires, as well as time lost on collecting wood, are some of the daily challenges of women living in rural areas.

To address these, Peace Parks collaborated with Four Returns Partners, to investigate the use of fuel-efficient cookstoves. These stoves reduce the consumption of wood and charcoal, and greenhouse gas emittance by 80%, when compared to cooking on traditional open fires, offering benefits to both users and the environment.

During 2018 a successful pilot project was launched in Simalaha and 240 cookstoves distributed to community members within the conservancy. Recipients of wood-fuelled stoves included 200 trained conservation agriculture farmers, and 40 village council members received charcoal-fuelled stoves. The location and information of each household that received a cookstove was registered using the CommCare App. Also, so-called Contact Farmers, who each mentor ten local farmers, monitored their efficiency. Four Return Partners provided in-depth training on the use of the stoves, which was very well received by the communities.

Reports from the field confirmed the stoves' efficacy: water takes between three and five minutes to boil, and farmers are using small twigs to cook with, instead of traditional logs.

To date, approximately 1 500 farmers within Simahala have indicated that they would like to purchase a cookstove. Four Returns Partners and Peace Parks are working towards meeting this need, as well as developing possible carbon credit benefits for the communities. The link between community development and sustainable conservation is guiding Peace Parks' involvement in promoting improved livelihood opportunities and support to communities living in and around conservation areas.



CHAPTER 3

TRAINING: SA COLLEGE FOR TOURISM

A life-changing experience

BY **MARIETTE FERREIRA** – MANAGER: OPERATIONS, TRAINING AND LEARNER AFFAIRS

The SA College for Tourism operates under the auspices of Peace Parks Foundation. It was established in 2001 by Dr Anton Rupert, renowned financier and philanthropist, during his time as chairman of Peace Parks. The college was developed in partnership with the Rupert Family Foundation and international agencies with support from generous public donors. Its primary driver is to enable economically marginalised young people living in and around transfrontier conservation areas to find employment within the tourism sector. In addition to hospitality training, the SA College for Tourism offers tracker training through its Tracker Academy, as well as eco-herding skills through the Herding Academy.



The hospitality training division of SA College for Tourism (SACT) is 19 years old this year, its Tracker Academy ten years and Herding Academy two. I have been at SACT for 16 years, a nationality and citizenship that I will not exchange for any other!

The college, an exclusive women's hotel, was only training 30 young women when I joined the small training team of three in 2003. Inge Weich Verheuel was in the demonstration and training kitchen shouting above the noise, Marlise Gouws Mostert was in the restaurant trying to get the kids to pour wine without spilling, and I was responsible for the front of house and housekeeping training modules. The only male on campus was Executive Director, André Kilian, or Tata Umkulu as the students called him.

I did not know much about Peace Parks Foundation, but this changed dramatically when Dr Anton and Mrs Huberte Rupert visited the college in March that year. A tense time for all, having our Chairman of the Board visiting the college, but worse for me because Dr Rupert in his wonderfully kind and caring way asked me whether my employer, Peace Parks Foundation, was treating me well. Dr Rupert's private assistant, Frans Stroebel, bless

him, must have seen the consternation in my face and launched into an explanation to my colleagues and me about the organisation's latest endeavours.

By the time Dr and Mrs Rupert came to visit again a year later, I knew Peace Parks inside out and still do today.

On their last visit to SACT in 2005, Dr and Mrs Rupert brought along their daughter-in-law, Mrs Gaynor Rupert, who by the end of that year was invited by the SACT board to take over from Dr Rupert as Chairperson of the company. André was even more so, a lone male now...

In 2006, a decision taken by the board a year earlier saw the number of students, still all women, increase to 60 and the year after that to 90. This led to an increase in the staff complement with a Manager of Training and Students Affairs and two more trainers being added. The Class of 2018, comprising 106 students from southern Africa, made history because, for the first time, six male students joined.

In 2009, Mrs Rupert founded the SACT Tracker Academy at Samara Private Game Reserve in the Eastern Cape. The year after the Academy opened an additional campus at Londolozi Game Reserve in the Sabi Sand area of Mpumalanga, which meant that tracker trainees, 16 of them at that time, could receive training in both the semi-desert and bushveld (savannah) biomes of southern Africa. A desert biome training centre was launched in 2017 at Tswalu Kalahari Game Reserve in the Kalahari Desert of the Northern Cape, where an additional eight trainees per year receive training.

Teaching the indigenous knowledge and skill of tracking animals in the wild, the Academy revealed a whole new world for me, now a training manager of SACT and in a position to act as moderator and quality assurer of the Academy's training efforts. Spending time in the veld with Master Tracker and one of South Africa's 21 Icons, Pokkie Benadie, and the man who habituated the leopards of the Sabi Sands, Senior Tracker Renias Mhlongo, was a life-changing experience. And how great for me to be able to say that the Tracker Academy broke through the glass ceiling last year by adding to the male-dominated tracker fraternity two female trackers who can now proudly assist in conserving an incredible skill for future generations.

Graduates of the Academy find themselves today in the Pantanal region of Brazil, assisting with the habituation of jaguar, and in Botswana and Rwanda working with leopard. And, as they say, 'watch this space', because soon tracker graduates of SACT will teach the art of tracking to Aboriginal people in Australia.

Tracker Academy was not the end of my growth spurt. In 2017, I was privileged to join trainers of the SACT Herding Academy as their moderator. The Herding Academy was founded by Mr Johann Rupert at St Olive's farm in the Graaff-Reinet district. SACT is once more a trailblazer, conserving another traditional knowledge and skill by building it into a recognised and accredited teaching programme.

So, now I know you will understand why I will never change my SACT nationality or citizenship.

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The main campus is located at the Panorama guesthouse in Graaff-Reinet in the Eastern Cape province of South Africa. Other training sites include the Drostdy Hotel, Samara Private Game Reserve, Londolozi Private Game Reserve, Singita Sabi Game Reserve, Tswalu Kalahari Reserve, and Bergplaas Private Nature Reserve.



SOUTHERN AFRICAN
WILDLIFE COLLEGE

The Southern African Wildlife College was established in 1996 as a SADC centre of specialisation in conservation education training and skills development. The college, which is registered as a Private Higher Education and Training institution, equips people with the qualifications, practical experience and thought leadership in managing complex ecosystems, conserving wildlife and empowering local communities. Through a shared vision of building the capacity of staff in wildlife areas, both Peace Parks Foundation and WWF South Africa support the Southern African Wildlife College.

The programmes presented cover the full spectrum of skills needed to sustain and rehabilitate wildlife areas. Through testing and ensuring best practice for conservation organisations, the college remains abreast of current conservation challenges. Its courses develop career opportunities for conservation personnel, as well as help to transform the biodiversity economy of the region and open up southern Africa's existing protected area network and transfrontier conservation areas.

My life before the Southern African Wildlife College was one of caravan living on the northern plains of the Kruger National Park. Over five years I completed my Master's degree in landscape ecology while conducting fieldwork on roan antelope. Newly married, my husband was offered a position as a section ranger of Kingfisherspruit section near the park's Orpen gate. With a freshly acquired Master's degree, I took the chance of contacting the college to see if any lecturing positions were available.

Unfortunately, there were no openings in the department in which I was interested, but I was offered a position in the Resource Centre and running the community projects. This opportunity was the scariest one I had ever considered; I had never engaged with any community, let alone run a programme! A steep learning curve and my ability to adapt soon made me realise how essential communities are in the conservation world. All too quickly, however, a much more qualified person contacted the college regarding community development, and I was given the opportunity to start training the students in the field on landscape ecology. Wow, what a privilege. I honestly think I learnt more than I taught. I gained so much knowledge about the type of student the college attracts, about different cultures and wildlife areas, and, at that point, I fell in love with what the college stood for.

My job changed many times over a very short period, and I developed skills I never thought possible. I honestly owe much of my development to the then Executive Director, the late Fanie Greyling. He did not micromanage but allowed me to develop and mould my career in a trusting way.

My first major conference where I presented the role of the college in a TFCA landscape was the Peace Parks Conference in Canada in 2007. I was privileged to attend this conference with several colleagues from Peace Parks Foundation. We got to know each other well, and this set a sound foundation for building relationships. Other noteworthy travel and conference opportunities that stand out as highlights in my career have to be the IUCN conferences in Barcelona, Spain, and then the most unforgettable one in Honolulu, Hawaii. These opportunities to engage with fellow conservationist while seeing the world are not taken for granted.

Travel has allowed me to meet people who have become extremely important in the college's history and sustainability. Charly Gräf, our first ever 'adopt a student' donor,



introduced the college to Christoph and Bettina Weber, who then started an NGO in Zürich, Switzerland, called Friends of African Wildlife. Their friendship to me and the college has been a real highlight, especially given their depth of support. Of course, what cannot go unmentioned, was the privilege of meeting both Prince William and Prince Harry, and having dinner in Windsor Castle as a Tusk Trust beneficiary. Those are all definitely at the top end of my career highlights!

International travel is always exciting but possibly the most significant trips in the past 17 years were the two overland trips, funded by the Toyota Conservation Outreach, which saw the Game Rangers Association of Africa and I travel from the Southern African Wildlife College campus to six different

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African countries, where we met more than 50 people who had studied at the college. The aim was to evaluate the students' performances in their workplaces, while determining new training needs to ensure our programmes remained relevant. I think I learnt more in those few weeks away about camping and our beautiful parks across Africa than I have ever discovered before or will again. I returned with a renewed sense of enthusiasm and pride in what the Southern African Wildlife College does, and I have never wavered in my commitment towards ensuring that the college addresses capacity gaps and needs across Africa, while also ensuring we train in a relevant manner and develop training solutions fit for African problems.

In 2012, I decided to pursue a lifelong dream to learn how to fly. This quickly became a passion (much to my husband and some of my Board members' concern), but what makes the outcome so unique is the fact that the application of bush flying over our wildlife areas is now part of the training offered at the college. Peace Parks Foundation has embraced the Light Sport Aircraft (LSA) as a management tool across TFCAs, and I have been able to integrate my passion for conservation areas with flying – something which keeps me going on good and bad days!

Apart from the long-standing relationships we have with many of our donors, without whom I would have sleepless nights, another major highlight was the implementation of the much-anticipated Phase II construction that took place over the past four years. A €4 million grant, made possible by KfW, saw the upgrade of the campus and the establishment of a dedicated training base for field rangers. This is a substantial second investment by KfW into the sustainability strategy of the college, with us now being equipped with adequate infrastructure to look after both our students and staff.

Now we get to the staff. I am, honestly, the luckiest CEO around. My team, both managers and junior staff, is the foundation of the college's success and why we are where we are today. Being the head of an institution that has grown from training only 290 students in 2003, to consistently teaching more than 1 500 students since 2012 is a direct result of a dedicated group of people who are passionate about what they do. A consultative and inclusive process between board members, staff and management gave rise to a new vision and mission for the Wildlife College during 2018. Inclusive conservation, the role of communities as a success factor for effective conservation, and a learning-by-doing applied approach have brought the staff together in agreeing on our slogan, 'Training Beyond Boundaries'. Be they cultural, professional, personal, political or geographical boundaries, the Wildlife College is set to train beyond them, into our next decade of existence. I am proud and privileged to lead our dynamic team.



PEACE PARKS FOUNDATION SUPPORTS THE COLLEGE BY:

- Sponsoring student bursaries
- Contributing to the annual costs of the college's flagship training courses, which includes the Higher Certificate: Nature Conservation – Conservation Implementation and Leadership, and the Advanced Certificate: Nature Conservation – Transfrontier Conservation Management
- Fundraising for conservation projects
- Serving as a director on the Southern African Wildlife College Board
- Serving as a business partner for training initiatives in transfrontier conservation areas
- Serving as a trustee on the Southern African Wildlife College Trust

SMART *Training*

Every year, a team of experts from Peace Parks Foundation offers training in the use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to on-the-ground teams across transfrontier conservation areas in southern Africa. They do this as part of Peace Parks' empowerment initiative to support protected areas with conservation technologies. As Peace Parks Foundation is part of the Spatial Monitoring And Reporting Tool (SMART) partnership, team members regularly provide training to new and existing SMART users involved in anti-poaching and other conservation efforts.



Countries in which training was offered:

- Angola
- Malawi
- Botswana
- South Africa

SMART

NUMBER OF STUDENTS:





CHAPTER 4
FUNDRAISING

Each year, a Peace Parks Foundation delegation travels to Europe and the USA to meet existing donors, share stories of progress made on the ground, as well as challenges encountered. These trips are remarkable as the team reconnects with old friends, makes new acquaintances and gains the support of kind-hearted people all over the world. The 2018 fundraising journeys took us on **41 flights** to **11 cities** in **7 countries**.







"Probably the most memorable fundraising trip was to participate in the capture of elephant being moved in partnership with De Beers from its property in South Africa to Zinave National Park in Mozambique. To come in close contact with these gentle giants and knowing that they will, through our efforts, be going to a new home with ample food, water and safety, is an extraordinary privilege. It is also significant as it is the largest operation of relocating elephant from South Africa to a neighbouring country and also over the longest distance being travelled by road."

WERNER MYBURGH, PEACE PARKS CEO

"Peace Parks Foundation has charitable entities in six countries to allow for ease of giving in Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, the UK and the USA. The individuals who sit on the boards of these entities give generously of their time and their talent and it is a pleasure to engage with them when we travel. Last year Robert Cygnaeus, a board member of Peace Parks Foundation Sweden, invited us to his home on Sandhamn island in the Stockholm Archipelago – definitely a highlight of the trip and an exceptional way to spend my birthday!"

KATHY BERGS, PEACE PARKS CHIEF DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

"The UK government commissioned Chatham House to write a research paper about the Illegal Wildlife Trade and various ways to combat it, including transboundary conservation and improved livelihoods. I was able to share my opinion that focus must not just be on apprehending the 'small person' (the Level 1 poacher) but rather on providing viable alternatives so that these individuals are not so vulnerable, otherwise desperation makes them easy targets for the poaching syndicates. I was honoured and excited that my views would be shared on such a prominent platform as the Illegal Wildlife Trade Conference, which was held in London later that month."

ANDREW NAMBOTA, PEACE PARKS COUNTRY MANAGER: ZAMBIA

"Very educative and enlightening trip in regards to linking Peace Parks' work in the field and the mobilisation of resources that guarantee the success; the continuous contact with donors once the money is secured also proved to be important."

BARTOLOMEU SOTO, PEACE PARKS COUNTRY MANAGER: MOZAMBIQUE

Postcode Lottery Support



SWEDISH POSTCODE LOTTERY

Peace Parks Foundation Sweden has been a beneficiary of the Postcode Lottery since 2010 and has, over the years, received just over SEK 105 million. An amount of SEK 13 million was donated in 2018.

DUTCH POSTCODE LOTTERY

The Dutch Postcode Lottery has been a loyal supporter of the work of Peace Parks Foundation since 2002. A generous amount of €1.35 million was donated in 2018, which brings the total to over €37 million.

The Postcode Lottery has been raising funds since 1989 to support organisations working towards a fairer and greener world. Fifty percent of the lottery's annual turnover goes to charity. The lottery has steadily grown to become the biggest charity lottery in the Netherlands, and supports 112 non-governmental organisations.

NOVAMEDIA

The Dutch and Swedish Postcode Lotteries are part of Novamedia, the world's third largest private charity donor. Since the start of the Dutch Postcode Lottery in 1989, Novamedia's charity lotteries have donated billions of Euros to over 300 charities for people, nature, culture, and health and welfare. To learn more about Novamedia charity lotteries, go to ***www.novamedia.com.***

Peace Parks Club

Peace Parks Club has as its members a prestigious and influential group of individuals and companies from across the globe. The club was established in 1997, under the leadership of HRH Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands.

Peace Parks Club members have played a significant role in the foundation's work. There are two options to support:

- 10 year individual membership – $5 000
- 10 year corporate membership – $50 000



PEACE PARKS CLUB MEMBERS RECEIVE THE FOLLOWING BENEFITS:

- Welcome letter and payment receipt;
- A copy of the Peace Parks Foundation Creating a Living Legacy book;
- A Peace Parks Club certificate;
- Inclusion into the database, which ensures that members receive all the latest and breaking news about their money at work;
- An invitation to tailor-made visits to projects; and
- An invitation to the annual donor function hosted by Peace Parks Foundation's Chairman, Johann Rupert, in South Africa, where the year's highlighs, achievements and developments are shared.

Club 21

Club 21 members are individuals, families or companies who have donated $1 million or more to Peace Parks Foundation. This group devotes time and money to ensure Peace Parks Foundation realises its mission of facilitating the establishment of transfrontier conservation areas and develops human resources, thereby supporting sustainable economic development, the conservation of biodiversity and regional peace and stability.

A 10-year membership fee is either a once-off payment of $1 million, or $100 000 per annum over ten years. A percentage of a Club 21 membership may also be dedicated to a specific programme or project. For example, Exxaro has been a long-time supporter of Peace Parks Foundation and half of its annual Club 21 contribution goes towards supporting the Tshikondeni Legacy Project, a community development initiative.

The Chairman of Club 21 is Mr Johann Rupert.

CLUB 21 MEMBERS:

Above $35 million: Dutch Postcode Lottery

$10 million to $15 million: †Mrs HCM Coetzee, Swedish Postcode Lottery

$5 million to $10 million: COmON Foundation, Reinet Foundation

$2 million to $5 million: MAVA Fondation pour la Nature, Remgro, Vodafone Group Foundation, WWF Netherlands, Hansjörg Wyss

$1 million to $2 million: †HRH Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, Absa Bank, Cartier, Chrysler Corporation Fund, Daimler, De Beers, Deutsche Bank, The Edmond de Rothschild Foundations, Exxaro, †Mr Paul Fentener van Vlissingen, Donald Gordon Foundation, Fondation Hoffman, †Dr HL Hoffmann, Mr Neville and Mrs Pamela Isdell, Philips, Richemont, Rupert Family Foundations, Ms Pierrette Schlettwein, The Rufford Foundation, Turner Foundation, Total



Sponsors and projects supported

- **African Wildlife Foundation:** Combatting Wildlife Crime: Rhino Protection Programme
- **Anglo American Group Foundation:** Great Limpopo TFCA: Limpopo and Zinave national parks
- **Cartier SA:** Combatting Wildlife Crime: Saving Spots
- **COFFR Foundation:** Kavango Zambezi TFCA: Simalaha Community Conservancy
- **COmON Foundation:** Kavango Zambezi TFCA: Simalaha Community Conservancy, and Lubombo TFCA: Maputo Special Reserve
- **Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ):** Malawi-Zambia TFCA: Kasungu-Lukusuzi, Lubombo TFCA: Governance support, and Herding for Health
- **DOB Ecology:** Kavango Zambezi TFCA: Silowana Complex
- **Dutch Postcode Lottery:** Extensive funding for TFCA development, the Rhino Protection Programme and operational support
- **Erik and Anne-Marie Walrecht:** Great Limpopo TFCA: Limpopo National Park
- **European Union:** Malawi-Zambia TFCA: Nyika-North Luangwa
- **Exxaro Chairman's Fund:** Great Limpopo TFCA: Tshikondeni Legacy Project
- **Forum Syd:** Great Limpopo TFCA: Greater Libombos Conservancy
- **Fondation Ensemble:** Lubombo TFCA: Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve
- **Fondation Prince Albert II de Monaco:** Lubombo TFCA: Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve
- **Fionia Foundation:** Herding for Health and Herding Academy
- **GeoVille Information Systems GmbH:** Sustainable, Environmental and Safe Tourism in Protected Areas (SENSA) Project
- **Hansjörg Wyss:** Lubombo TFCA: Maputo Special Reserve
- **Helderberg Sunrise Rotary Club & Rotary Deutschland Gemeindienst e.V.:** Kgalagadi TFCA: !Ae!Hai Kalahari Heritage Park
- **Jeff Blumberg:** Combatting Wildlife Crime: Rhino Protection Programme
- **Louis and Nazma Nielsen:** Combatting Wildlife Crime: Rhino Protection Programme
- **Luxembourg Institute of Science and Technology (LIST):** Sustainable, Environmental and Safe Tourism in Protected Areas (SENSA) Project
- **KfW:** Malawi-Zambia TFCA: Nyika-North Luangwa
- **MAVA Fondation pour la Nature: Kavango Zambezi TFCA:** Simalaha Community Conservancy
- **National Lotteries Commission:** Kgalagadi TFCA: !Ae!Hai Kalahari Heritage Park
- **Neville Isdell:** Kavango Zambezi TFCA: Simalaha Community Conservancy
- **Philipp Graf:** Givengain campaign: Greater Mapungubwe TFCA
- **Reinet Foundation:** Lubombo TFCA: Maputo Special Reserve, and Combatting Wildlife Crime: Rhino Protection Programme
- **South Africa Department of Environmental Affairs:** Combatting Wildlife Crime: Rhino Protection Programme
- **Stichting Dioraphte:** Malawi-Zambia TFCA: Nyika-North Luangwa
- **SUN Institute:** Kavango Zambezi TFCA: Silowana Complex
- **Swedish Postcode Lottery:** Extensive funding for TFCA development, Rhino Protection Programme, operational support, training, and Herding for Health
- **The Rufford Foundation:** Great Limpopo TFCA: Limpopo National Park
- **US Department of State – Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs:** Combatting Wildlife Crime: Rhino Protection Programme
- **Van Zyl Family:** Great Limpopo TFCA: Limpopo National Park, training and operational support
- **Velocity Trade:** Combatting Wildlife Crime: Rhino Protection Programme
- **World Bank's Mozambique Conservation Areas for Biodiversity and Development Project (Mozbio)**: Lubombo TFCA: Maputo Special Reserve and Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve
- **WWF Namibia:** Kavango Zambezi TFCA: Monitoring and Evaluation Programme
- **Yvonne Reed:** Givengain campaign: Combatting Wildlife Crime: Rhino Protection Programme



Peace Parks Club donations

- Annelies van der Vorm
- Francesca Saager
- George L. Ohrstrom, II
- Hans Schiller
- Johann Petrus Burger
- Leonard Seelig
- Matthijs Karel Brans
- Nicholas Hancock
- Remgro Management Services Ltd
- Timothy Hancock
- Werner Myburgh

Legacy Society

Ms IJ Hancock

Mr G Veller

Mr Hansjürg Saager

Mrs HCM Coetzee

General donations

- Albert Zaayman
- AWP Finanznachrichten AG
- Barbara Brouckaert
- C Middleton
- Charlie Troxler
- David Harrison
- Eikendal Vineyards (Pty) Ltd
- ExxonMobil Research & Engineering Company
- Haggie Charitable Trust
- Honourable Frank Schaer
- James LaMotta
- Louise & Jerry Sklar
- Marjetica Cvikl
- Martha Oleary
- Melanie Macbeth
- MTJ Grupstra & PA Schermers
- Heike Allendorf

Donations in kind

Adept Internet

African Renaissance Productions

African Wildlife Foundation

Anvil Bay Chemucane

Avis

De Beers Consolidated Mines

Dyck Advisory Group

Engineers Without Borders

Esri

Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife

Firearm Management Services (Pty) Ltd

GEOS Foundation

Internet Solutions

KfW

Marais Muller Hendricks Attorneys at Law

Michael Viljoen Photography

Microsoft

Overland Solutions (Pty) Ltd

Pon Bike

Remgro

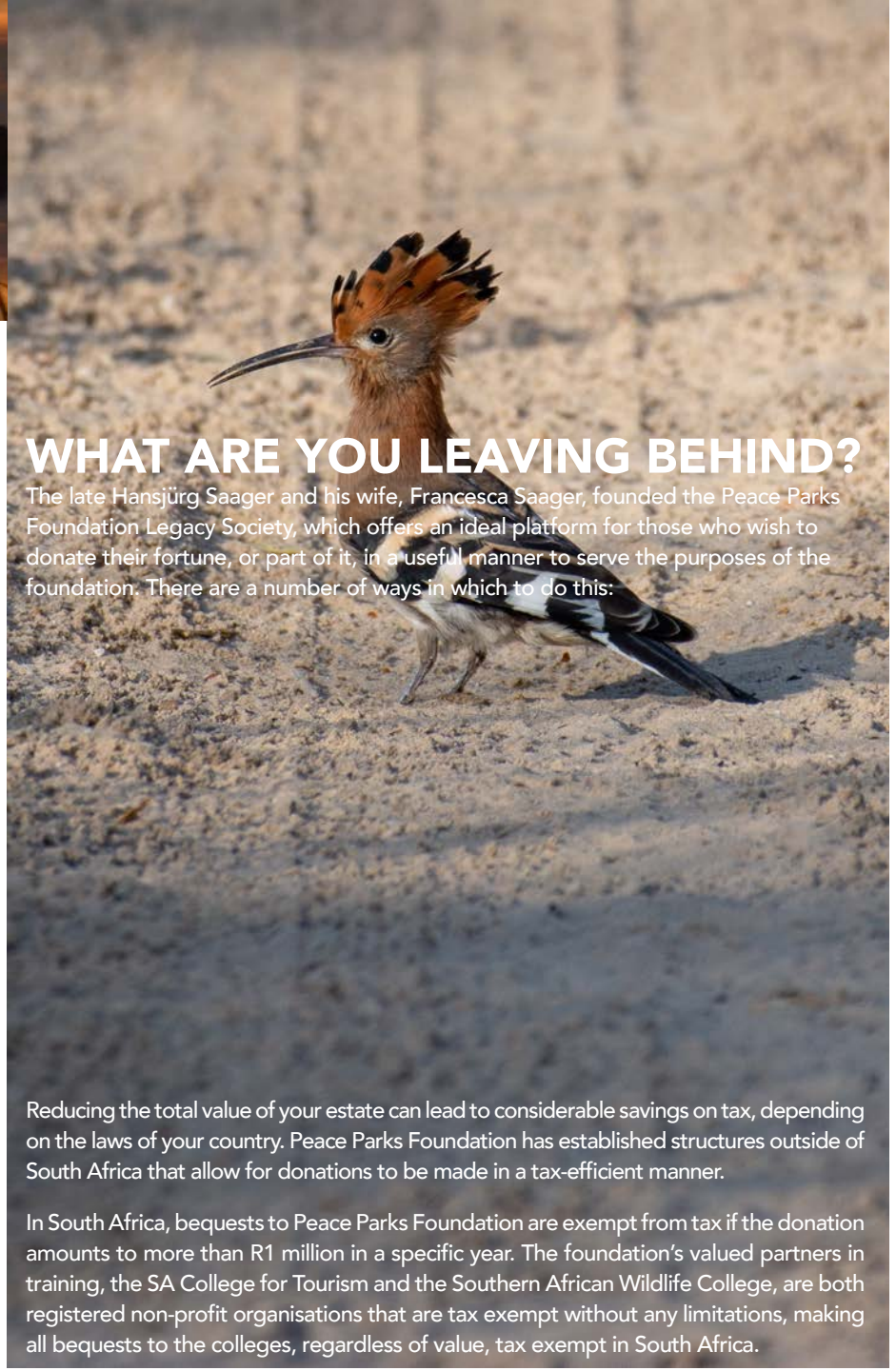
Richemont

Rupert Family

South African National Parks

Tracks4Africa

TrustLaw



WHAT ARE YOU LEAVING BEHIND?

The late Hansjürg Saager and his wife, Francesca Saager, founded the Peace Parks Foundation Legacy Society, which offers an ideal platform for those who wish to donate their fortune, or part of it, in a useful manner to serve the purposes of the foundation. There are a number of ways in which to do this:

Reducing the total value of your estate can lead to considerable savings on tax, depending on the laws of your country. Peace Parks Foundation has established structures outside of South Africa that allow for donations to be made in a tax-efficient manner.

In South Africa, bequests to Peace Parks Foundation are exempt from tax if the donation amounts to more than R1 million in a specific year. The foundation's valued partners in training, the SA College for Tourism and the Southern African Wildlife College, are both registered non-profit organisations that are tax exempt without any limitations, making all bequests to the colleges, regardless of value, tax exempt in South Africa.

ABOVE $100 000

AUSTRALIA
- BHP Billiton*

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

SWITZERLAND
- AWP Holding AG*
- Mrs Francesca Saager*
- †Mrs Irene Staehelin

UNITED KINGDOM
- Sir Richard Branson and Virgin Unite*
- Mr Louis A Nielsen*

$50 000 to $99 999

AUSTRIA
- Swarovski Optik KG*

ITALY
- Montegrappa 1912*

MOZAMBIQUE
- Banco Internacional de Moçambique*

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

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 STATES OF AMERICA
- Ms MO Bryant*
- Tudor Investment Corporation*

$10 000 to $49 999

BELGIUM
- Mr Antoine Friling

CHINA
- Mr RW Miller*

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

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

MONACO
- Dr M Smurfit*

THE NETHERLANDS
- Mr DCG Dam*

SOUTH AFRICA
- †Mr G Bertrand*
- Mr Richard Currie*
- 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
- Ms Annelies van der Vorm
- Mr Francois van der Merwe*
- Mr Alexander P van Heeren*
- Prof Wouter van Hoven*
- †Mr AJ van Ryneveld*
- Mr E von Weyhausen*

SWITZERLAND
- Mr JH Bemberg*
- Mrs B Blangey*
- Mrs Katharina Büttiker
- Mr Philipp & Mrs Johanna Graf-Fothergill
- Ms Elske Frost*
- Mr Andreas M la Roche*
- Mr JJ la Roche*
- Mr Lukas Lütjens*
- Mrs V MichalskiHoffmann*
- Ms Rosmarie Meier-Berchtold*
- Mrs Adrienne Oltramare*
- Mr Fernand Oltramare*
- 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
- Claudia and Jeffrey J Blumberg*
- Mr Christopher and Mrs Elaine Fothergill*
- Dr G Moufarrige*
- Mr LR Seelig*
- Mrs SG Synnott*
- Prof. Jan OW Staël von Holstein*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
- Mrs Dee Burnett
- Steve and Diane Haze*
- Ms Janine K Iannarelli*
- 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*

BAHAMAS
- Mr S Kerzner*

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

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

MOZAMBIQUE
- Dr A Frey*

THE NETHERLANDS
- Mr Matthijs Karel Brans
- Mr AG Faber*
- Mr FJ Loudon*
- Drs. John HW Loudon*
- Mr Ben M Pon*
- Ms Barbara van der Grijp*
- Mr PJ van der Krabben*
- Drs. C van Zadelhoff*
- Mrs J van Zadelhoff-Hortulanus*
- Mr Willem Willemstein*

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*
- Dr CH Duisberg*
- Mr Peter H Flack*
- † Mrs Pam Golding*
- Mr PL Heinamann*
- Ms AE Hoffman-Beels*
- Mrs Carol Hughes*
- Mr Ian WM Hurst*
- Mr DD Jooste*
- Master Joshua Lewis
- Mrs Karen Lewis
- Mr AC Liebenberg*
- Mrs E Liebenberg*
- Mr PRJ Liebenberg*
- Mrs M McCay*
- Ms Tanya McKenzie*
- Mr Frank Clifford Meaker
- Ms Paula Cato Meaker
- Mr Paul Oliver Sauer Meaker
- Mr John Meyer*
- David Moir CBE
- Mr Werner Myburgh
- Mr Timothy Nash
- Miss B Neethling*
- Mr PJ Neethling*
- Mr NF Oppenheimer*
- Brian and 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*

SWEDEN

- Mr L Rahmqvist*

SWITZERLAND

- Mr Hans A Bachmann
- Mr YP Burrus*
- Baron Benjamin de Rothschild*
- 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*
- Miss A Savoretti*
- Mr M Savoretti*
- Dr Hans Schiller
- 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

- Rick Barongi / 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*
- James A McDermott and 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*
- Ted and Nancy Weyerhaeuser*
- Mr David J Winters*
- Mr J Zaltzman*

ZIMBABWE:

- Dr CR Saunders of the Malilangwe Conservation Trust

* Peace Parks Club **Founder Members** who joined in the first 10 years of Peace Parks' existence.



INTERNATIONAL ENTITIES

FRIENDS OF PEACE PARKS INC
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
- Ms Kathy Bergs
- Ms Colleen Dodman
- Mr Steve Haze
- Mr Vance Martin
- Mr Werner Myburgh
- Mr Jason Paterniti

FRIENDS OF THE PEACE PARKS TRUST
UNITED KINGDOM
- Mr Iain Banner
- Ms Kathy Bergs
- Mr Julien Draper
- Dr Jamie McCallum
- Mr Nicholas Webb

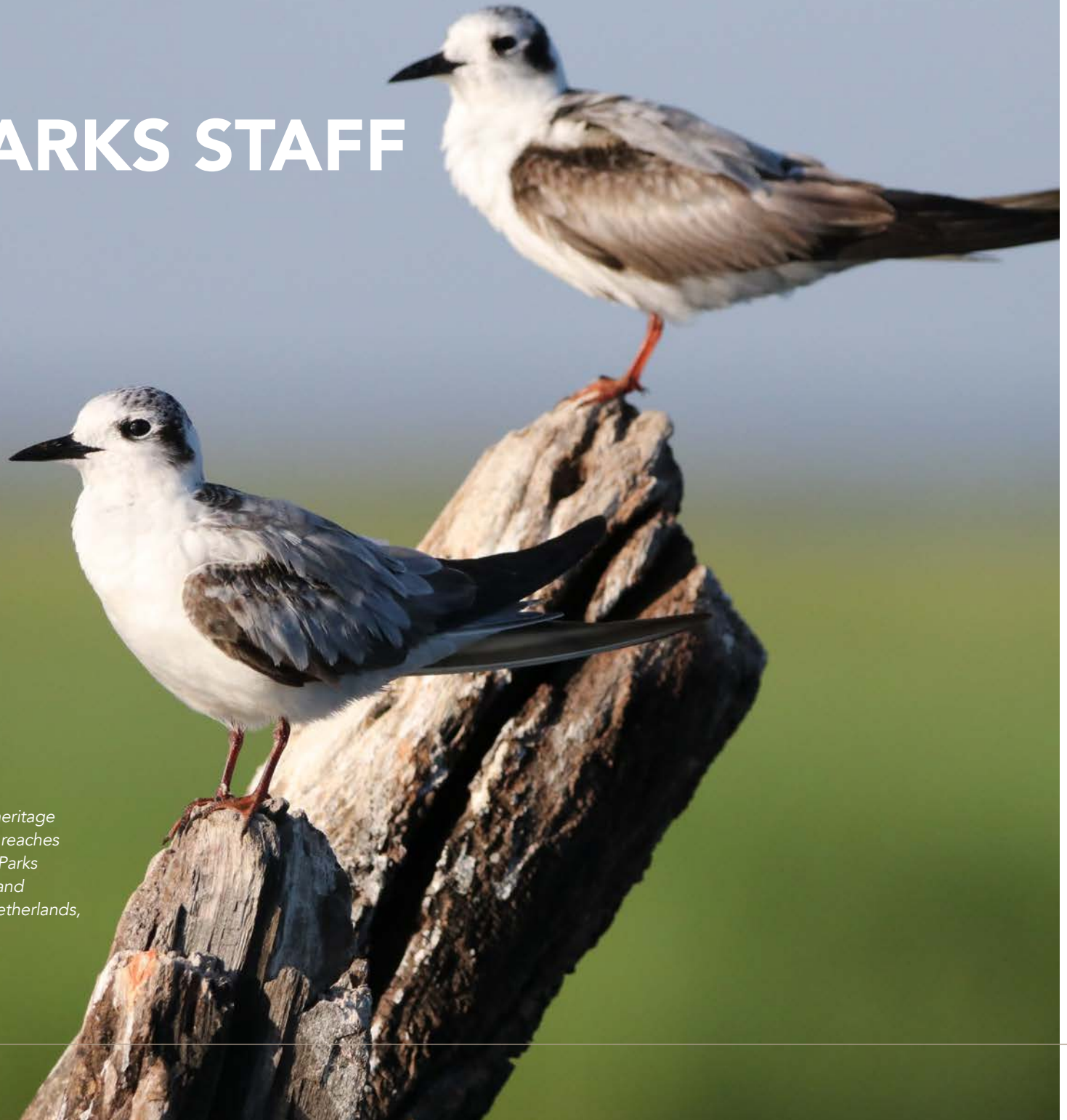
INTERNATIONAL PEACE PARKS FOUNDATION
SWITZERLAND
- Ms Kathy Bergs
- Mr Frédéric Neukomm
- Mr Bertrand Otto
- Mr Guillaume Pictet
- Ms Francesca Saager

PEACE PARKS DEUTSCHLAND e.V.
GERMANY
- Ms Kathy Bergs
- Dr Carl-Heinz Duisberg
- Mr Werner Myburgh
- Mr Wilfried Pabst
- Dr Martin Pabst
- Dr Isabel von Gerstenbergk-Helldorff

STICHTING FRIENDS OF THE PEACE PARKS
THE NETHERLANDS
- Mr Robertus Maximilianus Maria Boelen
- Mr Matthijs Karel Brans
- Drs John Loudon
- Mr Jacob Jan Nanco Rost Onnes
- Mr Wilhelmus Otto Russel

PEACE PARKS FOUNDATION – SWEDEN
SWEDEN
- Ms Anna C Belfrage
- Mr Robert Cygnaeus
- Mr Hans Christian Magnus
- Ms Lena Malmberg
- Mr Ivo Zander

CHAPTER 5
PEACE PARKS STAFF



Passion for the protection of Africa's natural heritage extends not only across country borders, but reaches into the farthest corners of the globe. Peace Parks Foundation established international offices and mobilised representatives in Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, the USA and the UK.

My journey with Peace Parks Foundation

BY **JAMIE McCALLUM** – UK AND EU DIRECTOR OF PEACE PARKS FOUNDATION

I primarily focus on fundraising across the region with governments, individuals and foundations. I also have an eye open for innovative technologies and financing mechanisms, while nurturing relationships with academic institutions and NGOs.

I first came across Peace Parks in 1998, when I attended a lecture in Hong Kong, given by Peace Parks' first CEO. I was mesmerised by the map that depicted the blend of regional politics, biodiversity conservation and sustainable development – and this passion for transfrontier conservation has not left me. I studied my Biological Sciences PhD on the topic, with fieldwork conducted on the US-Mexico border to determine the transboundary movement of mammals. I combined this with a survey to assess the efficacy of transboundary conservation schemes (as they are called there) across North and South America. I then worked for the Zoological Society of London, running their Conservation Technology Programme, with a focus on software and hardware development, including tools for combatting wildlife crime. In 2014, I moved to Ireland and spoke to Peace Parks about the possibility of establishing transfrontier conservation areas between Northern Ireland and the Republic. My call coincided with Peace Parks' search for a UK representative, and I shelved my plans for an Irish TFCA which, in the light of Brexit, was probably a good move!

Day-to-day my work involves identifying, developing, coordinating and supporting funding efforts and outreach within this region. This includes frequent meetings in London, with occasional trips to the European mainland. One of our great team successes was to secure support from the People's Postcode Lottery to fund deployment of the first Postcode Meerkat wide-area surveillance system in Kruger National Park, which has had profound impacts on rhino protection efforts.

I also coordinate and plan meetings for the Chief Executive and Chief Development Officer when they come to the UK, usually twice a year. They are often accompanied by key partners such as President Chissano (PPF Vice-Chair), General (Ret) Jooste (SANParks), Professor Nambota (Zambia Country Manager) and Dr Sachedina (BioCarbonPartners). I try to keep them as busy as possible with strategic and mutually beneficial meetings and events. That's pressure! One example was a lecture given by General Jooste at the famed Royal Geographical Society in London in 2017, which has led to a raft of contacts, some of whom provided funding as recently as late 2018. I also travel to Africa once a year. It is important to have first-hand knowledge of the geographies, projects and personalities on the ground. For example, I spent a week in the Great Limpopo TFCA in 2015, crossing at Giryondo from the South African component in Kruger National Park to the Mozambican component in Limpopo National Park. I also visited the Southern African Wildlife College and the Hans Hoheisen Wildlife Research Station with interest. In 2016, I travelled down the Zambezi from Livingstone to Sioma Ngwezi and the Kwando, and to Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve in the Lubombo TFCA in 2018, where I was fortunate enough to see turtles nesting. In the intervening year, 2017, I returned to Kruger to watch the Postcode Meerkat in operation and to travel around the park with a renowned British journalist, Martin Fletcher, who published a notable piece in the UK's Weekend Telegraph magazine.



Jamie McCullum is equally at ease in a boardroom or the bush

After these short trips, I usually spend two to three days at Peace Parks' headquarters in Stellenbosch. I enjoy touching base and reconnecting with the spirit of the organisation. It is also a fantastic opportunity to catch up in person with some of the team members that I work with throughout the year, many who have become firm (if remote) friends. They are a highly committed, expert and decent bunch, who favour action over talk and who have a great sense of humour – even if much of it is directed at the Brits!

Above all, I am thrilled to represent Peace Parks in my neck of the woods because I can look people in the eye and tell them with conviction that the organisation is like no other. It is an African conservation NGO, headquartered on the continent and delivering meaningful, long-term impacts.



OUR VALUED STAFF

* As at 1 June 2019

HEAD OFFICE DIRECTORATE

Chief Executive Officer: Werner Myburgh, supported by Christine Jordaan

Chief Operations Officer: Brad Poole

TFCA Programmes
- Programme Manager Development Support: Paul Bewsher, supported by Heloise de Villiers

Planning
- Loraine Bewsher
- Richard Davies
- Johalize Koch
- Khuti Nethengwe
- Juanita Verhoef

New Technologies Programme
- New Technologies Programme Manager: Craig Beech, supported by Danél Pretorius
- Shaun Struwig

Community Development Programme
- Community Development Programme Manager: Dr Moscow Marumo

Combatting Wildlife Crime Programme
- Programme Manager: Doug Gillings, supported by Heather Lombaard
- Tumelo Matjekane
- Herman Stander

Information Systems
- Information Systems Manager: Marina Faber
- Arlene Herbst
- Jason Gilbertson
- Nico Gründlingh
- Denton Joachim
- Robert Laurie
- Brennan Walsh

Human Resources Manager: Dyan Lee
Office administration
- Kathy Codd
- Talia Gründlingh
- Elfredo Kock
- Melody Williams

IT
- Jeanine van Eyssen

COUNTRY MANAGERS

- Prof Andrew Nambota - Zambia
- Dr Bartolomeu Soto - Mozambique

PROJECTS

Senior Project Manager (North): Arrie van Wyk, supported by Lee-Anne Robertson
- Gordon Homer - Project Coordinator

Senior Project Manager (South): Antony Alexander
- Tanya Alexander
- Federica Ferrari
- Lucia Milva
- Jacques Richard
- Marieta Simbi
- Johannes van Wyk
- Cecilia Vilanculos

DEVELOPMENT

Chief Development Officer: Kathy Bergs, supported by Angela Bundy

Country Representatives
- Helena Johnzon Dahl
- Dr Isabel Gerstenbergk-Helldorf
- Lena Malmberg
- Jamie McCallum
- Alessandra Soresina

Fund Development
- Claire Binneman-Carretti
- Gita Carroll (Consultant)
- Kate Finlay
- Gillian Rhodes
- Leandi Sadie

Communications
- Lise-Marie Greeff-Villet
- Lamees Martin
- Helder Sindique
- Lésa van Rooyen

FINANCE

Chief Financial Officer: Lize-Mari Lynch
- Pierre Willemse – Finance Manager
- Annine Benn
- Con Cornelissen
- Elné Gillbanks
- Angela Hector-Visagie
- Nazli Human
- Lorrianne Joone
- Simonè Jonkers
- Louisé Rossouw
- Billy Sutton
- Purden Visagie

CONSOLIDATED ENTITIES

SA College for Tourism
- André Killian, Mariette Ferreira, Alex van den Heever and 21 staff members

Southern African Wildlife College
- Theresa Sowry, Sharmain Hanekom, Jeanné Poultney and 115 staff members



TFCA STAFF SUPPORTED/ SECONDED BY PEACE PARKS

GREAT LIMPOPO TRANSFRONTIER PARK AND CONSERVATION AREA

- Piet Theron: DEA TFCA Projects Coordinator

Limpopo National Park (Mozambique)

- Peter Leitner: Project Manager
- Paul Mangochi: Financial and Administration Manager
- Valentim Cumalo: Senior Procurement Officer
- William Marima: Accountant
- Billy Swanepoel: Wildlife and Protection Technical Advisor
- Nkhangweleni Madamalala: Operational Manager
- Sergio Mbie: Resettlement Coordinator
- Agostinho Chambule: Resettlement Field Coordinator
- Helder Folige: Construction Manager
- Marius Steyl: Law Enforcement Operations Manager
- Carolina Chiure: Human Resources Manager
- Cosma Tekedese: Livelihoods Coordinator
- Luis Huamusse: Resettlement M&E and Management Systems Coordinator

Zinave National Park (Mozambique)

- Antonio Abacar: Park Warden
- Bernard van Lente: Project Manager
- João de Jesus Vaz: Community Development Coordinator
- Trevor Landrey: Operations Manager
- Justin Landrey: Sanctuary Technical Supervisor

Banhine National Park (Mozambique)

- Abel Nhabanga: Park Warden
- Helder Mandlate: Protection Coordinator
- Ernesto Da Silva: GIS Technician
- Ernst Beylefeld: Law Enforcement Operations Manager

LUBOMBO TFCRA

Maputo Special Reserve and Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve (Mozambique)

- Miguel Gonçalves: Park Warden
- Manuel Mutimucuio: Project Manager
- Gil Gomes Muthemba: Conservation Agriculture Officer
- Brian Neubert: Technical Advisor: Field Operations
- Natercio Ngovene: Law Enforcement Coordinator
- Fernando Nhanala: Finance Officer
- Tiago Nhazilo: Community Development Manager
- Geraldo Saranga: Community Development Advisor, Machangulo
- Feliz Canhe: Aquaculture Technician
- David Chambal: Project Manager: ANAC Protection and Law Enforcement
- Tuneco Mangaze: Population-Health-Environment Field Officer
- Jose Mucavel: Driver

KAVANGO ZAMBEZI (KAZA) TFCA

- Dr Nyambe Nyambe: Executive Director
- Frederick Dipotso: Programme Manager
- Phillipa Mamhare: Financial Manager
- Tichawona Chiweshe: Accountant
- Liwena Sitali: Project Manager: Stakeholder Engagement M&E
- Ed Humphrey: Project Manager: Procurement and Project Implementation
- Bernard Rego: Administration Officer
- Ditsietsi Thagame: Cleaner

Luengue-Luiana and Mavinga national parks (Angola)

- Miguel Xavier: Technical Advisor

Sioma Ngwezi National Park (Zambia)

- Simon Mayes: Technical Advisor

Simalaha Community Conservancy (Zambia)

- Ian Middleton: Project Manager
- Mwambwa Nyambe: Conservancy Manager
- Chrispin Muchindu: Conservation Agriculture Coordinator
- Alan Sparrow: Technical Advisor
- Brian Mulomba: Conservancy Assistant
- Chris Kwandu: Conservancy Assistant

MALAWI-ZAMBIA TFCA

- Dr Francis Mkanda: Project Manager
- Humphrey Nzima: Peace Parks Country Representative: Malawi
- Lackson Mwenya: Project Coordinator, Kasungu-Lukusuzi
- George Nxumayo: Field Coordinator: Nyika Vwaza Block
- Oluronke Oke: Field Coordinator: Chama Block
- Barnett Phiri: Finance Manager
- Nasson Tembo: Joint Operations Coordinator

BOTSWANA TFCA UNIT

- Ingrid Otukile: TFCA Programme Manager

KGALAGADI TRANSFRONTIER CONSERVATION AREA

- Frederik Brou: Khomani San Living in Peace Project

SUPPORT TO CONSERVATION AGENCIES

MOZAMBIQUE'S NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION OF CONSERVATION AREAS (ANAC)

- 7 Staff members

EZEMVELO KZN WILDLIFE

- 8 Staff members

SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL PARKS

- 10 Staff members

GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

Included in the consolidated annual financial statements are the SA College for Tourism Non-profit Company (NPC) and the Southern African Wildlife College NPC, which provide training for tourism managers and trackers; and conservation practitioners, respectively.

The two colleges are managed as independent entities, each with its own autonomous board of directors. Effective corporate governance is monitored on a continuous basis by non-executive representatives on the boards of these entities.

Peace Parks Foundation also has a 100% shareholding in Friends of Peace Parks (Pty) Ltd, a non-operating company 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 new Companies Act, which came into effect in 2011 and submits annual reports to maintain its registration.

The board acknowledges the importance of keeping stakeholders informed of developments. These stakeholders consist of 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, newsflashes, and an annual review. The stakeholders choose the type of communication they would like to receive and the format in which it should be delivered to them. Further information regarding Peace Parks' initiatives is readily available on its website at www.peaceparks.org.

The board is satisfied that Peace Parks applied the principles contained in the King Code of Governance for South Africa (King IV Code) during the year under review. In some areas the board is of the view that, while recommended practice is being applied, further enhancements will be made 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 obligation as described in the board charter. Peace Parks Foundation does not have an internal audit department/function, as this is not cost-effective. The internal audit function is outsourced. A Chief Audit Executive has been appointed who reports directly to the audit and risk committee, and who will provide similar assurance as envisaged from an internal audit function. Peace Parks' 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' annual review and summary financial statements have been considered and reviewed by the external auditors, and the audit and risk committee.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Peace Parks Foundation engages in and promotes biodiversity conservation, regional stability and socio-economic development by facilitating the establishment and development of transfrontier conservation areas in southern Africa.

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

The non-executive directors are not remunerated and Peace Parks accepts the generous donation of their time, knowledge and experience. Further to this, the committee also assists the board in ensuring the personnel appointed by Peace Parks are remunerated appropriately and the organisation is able to 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. 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 Peace Parks' objectives.

The directors' performance is not evaluated individually. Independent non-executive directors are, however, evaluated individually with regard to their independence and specifically the independence of the directors serving on the board for more than nine years. The board self-evaluates its performance annually by means of a voluntary questionnaire, with responses compiled by the company secretary. The results of the questionnaire are shared with the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chairman, who take the necessary steps required by the results.

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 impact on the reputation of Peace Parks Foundation, are referred to the board. Other issues are dealt with by the executive committee or by Peace Parks' management, as permitted by the formal delegation of authority. The board is satisfied with the delegation of authority framework. Peace Parks Foundation endeavours to send out agenda and supporting documentation at least a week before each board or subcommittee meeting to enable them 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 CEO or the company secretary.

The board meets twice a year and has established subcommittees to carry out its responsibilities and duties. Each subcommittee has its own mandate that defines its powers and duties. Notwithstanding the delegation of functions, the board remains ultimately responsible for the proper fulfilment of these functions.

AUDIT AND RISK COMMITTEE

The audit and risk committee is chaired by Mr JG Swiegers and consists of three independent non-executive directors, all of whom are elected by the board. The committee meets at least three times a year and the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and Finance Manager attend all the meetings. The CEO, the internal and the external auditor are invited to attend all meetings. The roles and responsibilities of this committee include its statutory duties as per the Companies Act, as well as to help the board fulfil its responsibilities regarding risk management, internal controls, accounting systems and information, the effectiveness of the CFO and financial management team, external and internal audits, accounting policies, public reporting and information technology systems, and monitoring compliance with laws, rules, codes of conduct, and standards.

The committee is satisfied that it has fulfilled all of its duties during the financial year under review. The committee has also satisfied itself that there are effective audit committees functioning at subsidiaries, whose minutes of meetings held are also included in the committee's agenda.

The committee is satisfied that the company's external auditor, PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc., 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 also 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 and 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 International Financial Reporting Standards for SMEs 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 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, and has satisfied itself, of the appropriateness of the expertise and adequacy of resources of Peace Parks' finance function.

Risk analysis is done annually and all significant risks are summarised into a document itemising each applicable risk, the level of risk, the mitigating action and procedures required and the person responsible for the action/procedure. The committee also ensures that the combined assurance received is appropriate to address all the significant risks facing Peace Parks and monitors the relationship between external service providers and Peace Parks Foundation.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

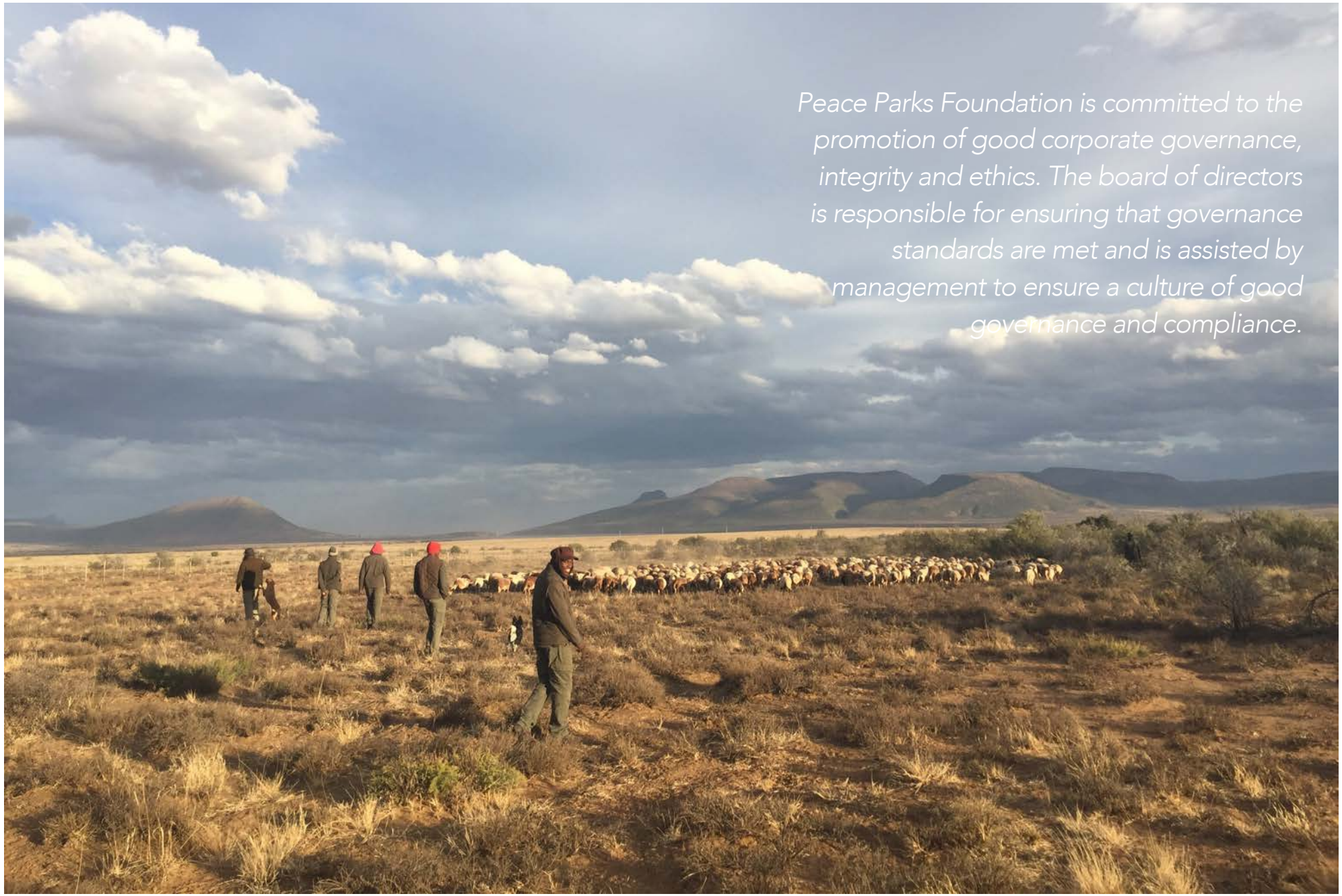
The executive committee consists of nine members, of whom eight are non-executive directors and one is an executive director. The CFO, Chief Operations Officer and Chief Development Officer are invited to attend all meetings.

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 Foundation or that are of a material or strategic nature are discussed in detail at these meetings. Actions are then recommended to the board, where necessary.

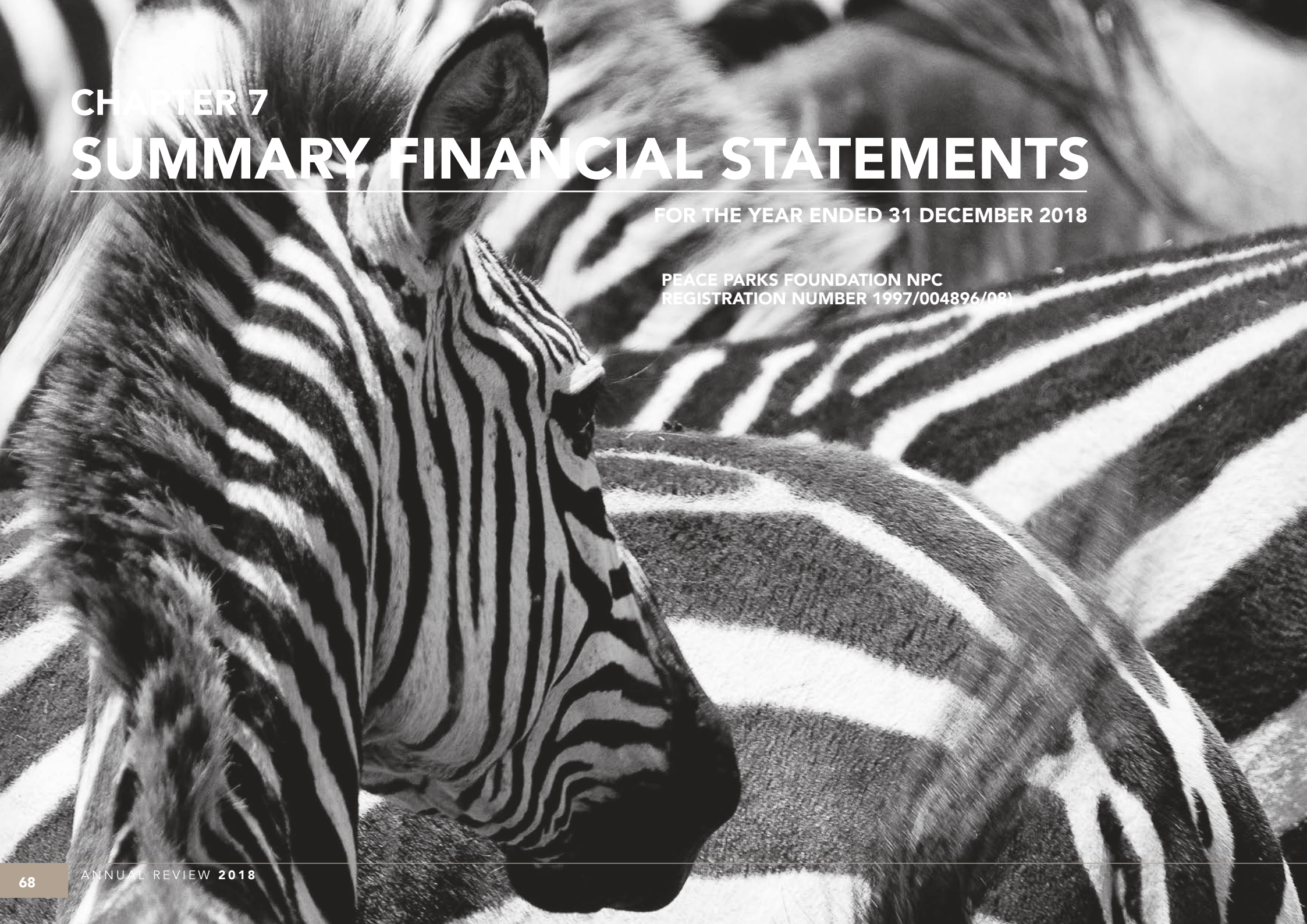
HUMAN RESOURCES AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

The human resources and remuneration committee consists of 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.

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



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.



CHAPTER 7

SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

PEACE PARKS FOUNDATION NPC
REGISTRATION NUMBER 1997/004896/08

Directors' Responsibilities and Approval

The directors are required by the Companies Act of South Africa to maintain adequate accounting records and are responsible for the content and integrity of the 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 basis of preparation as set out in note 1 to the summary financial statements. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the summary financial statements.

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

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

The directors have reviewed the group and company's cash flow forecast for the year to 31 December 2019 and, in the light of this review and the group and company's current financial position, are satisfied that the group and the company have or have access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The external auditors are responsible for independently auditing and reporting on the group and company's financial statements. The summary financial statements have been examined by the group's external auditors and their report is presented on page 71.

The summary financial statements, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the board on 8 May 2019 and were signed on its behalf by:



Mr JP Rupert

Chairman



Mr W Myburgh

Chief Executive Officer

Directors' Report

1. REVIEW OF ACTIVITIES

Main business and operations: The company was incorporated on 4 April 1997 to engage in and promote biodiversity conservation, regional stability and job creation by facilitating the establishment and development of transfrontier conservation areas (TFCAs) or peace parks. The group's business also includes the support of training for conservation and tourism managers. On certain projects the company does not only perform a facilitating role but also administers the finances, earning management fees from this role. The operating results and state of affairs of the group and the company are fully set out in the attached financial statements and do not in our opinion require any further comment.

Registered office: 11 Termo Road, Techno Park, Stellenbosch, 7600
Postal address: PO Box 12743, Die Boord, Stellenbosch, 7613

2. DIRECTORS

The directors of the company during the year and to the date of this report are as follows:

Mr JP Rupert (Chairman)
Mr JA Chissano (Vice Chairman) (Mozambique)
Mr W Myburgh (Chief Executive Officer)
Mr TA Boardman
Mr AS Hoffmann (Switzerland)
Mr EN Isdell (Ireland) (appointed 22 November 2018)
Prof A Leiman
Dr JHW Loudon (The Netherlands)
Ms LM Lynch (appointed 23 May 2018)
Mr M Msimang
Dr HL Pohamba (Namibia)
Dr FE Raimondo
Ms CC Rupert
Mr DF Strietman (The Netherlands)
Mr JG Swiegers (appointed 22 November 2018)
Mr P van der Poel
Mr JJM van Zyl (resigned 23 May 2018)
Mr H Wessels (resigned 8 May 2019)
Senior Chief Inyambo Yeta (Zambia)

3. AUTHORISED AND ISSUED SHARE CAPITAL

The company has no share capital.

4. GOING CONCERN

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

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

5. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

The directors are not aware of any matter or circumstance arising since the end of the financial year and the reporting date that could have materially affected the group and the company's financial standing.

6. SECRETARY

The secretary of the company is Mr P Willemse.

7. AUDITORS

PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc. was appointed as auditor during 2018 in accordance with section 90(6) of the Companies Act of South Africa.

8. SPECIAL PURPOSE ENTITIES AND SUBSIDIARIES

The directors are of the opinion that the company controls the following companies:

- SA College for Tourism NPC
- De Oude Graaff-Reinetse Drostdy (Pty) Ltd
- Southern African Wildlife College NPC
- Friends of Peace Parks (Pty) Ltd

The financial information of the abovementioned companies is subsequently consolidated as follows:

- SA College for Tourism NPC from 12 January 2001
- De Oude Graaff-Reinetse Drostdy (Pty) Ltd from 17 April 2012
- Southern African Wildlife College NPC from 1 January 2004
- Friends of Peace Parks (Pty) Ltd from 15 December 2016

Independent Auditors' 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, set out on pages 72 to 80, which comprise the summary consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018, the summary consolidated statements of financial performance, changes in funds and cash flows for the year then ended, and related notes (excluding Appendix A), are derived from the audited consolidated financial statements of Peace Parks Foundation NPC for the year ended 31 December 2018.

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 basis of preparation as described in note 1 to the summary consolidated financial statements 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 8 May 2019.

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 basis of preparation as described in note 1 to the summary consolidated financial statements 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: NH Döman
Registered Auditor
10 June 2019

Statement of Financial Position

	Notes	GROUP 2018 R	GROUP 2017 Restated* R		COMPANY 2018 R	COMPANY 2017 Restated* R	
ASSETS							
Current Assets							
Inventories		2 231 667	1 654 099		-	-	
Trade and other receivables		44 792 349	29 997 007	*	40 594 800	28 175 158	*
Loans to group companies		-	-		12 529 847	12 512 807	
Financial assets	5	470 815 810	461 579 514	*	470 815 810	461 579 514	*
Cash and cash equivalents	2	116 601 473	129 129 791	*	105 479 134	118 381 043	*
		634 441 299	**622 360 411**		**629 419 592**	**620 648 523**	
Non-current Assets							
Project property assets	3	23 960 872	23 960 872		2 460 872	2 460 872	
Property, plant & equipment	4	197 412 573	200 336 903		20 379 407	18 950 283	
Goodwill		1 003 173	1 222 048		-	-	
Intangible assets		733 333	893 333		-	-	
Investment in subsidiary		-	-		4 481 539	4 481 539	
Financial assets	5	208 628 170	204 468 815		192 357 099	188 206 846	
		431 738 121	**430 881 971**		**219 678 917**	**214 099 540**	
Total Assets		**1 066 179 420**	**1 053 242 382**		**849 098 509**	**834 748 062**	
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES							
Liabilities							
Current liabilities							
Loans from group companies		-	-		8 521 448	8 191 937	
Borrowings		4 407 312	1 262 788		-	-	
Trade and other payables		20 934 227	28 257 617		16 696 689	22 972 002	
Deferred income	6	365 952 337	352 049 113		356 496 793	340 171 425	
Total liabilities		**391 293 876**	**381 569 518**		**381 714 930**	**371 335 364**	
Funds							
Accumulated funds	8	674 885 544	671 672 864		467 383 579	463 412 698	
Total funds and liabilities		**1 066 179 420**	**1 053 242 382**		**849 098 509**	**834 748 062**	

* Refer to note 11

Statement of Financial Performance

	GROUP						COMPANY					
	2018			2017			2018			2017		
	Earmarked R	General/ Unearmarked R	Total	Earmarked R	General/ Unearmarked R	Total	Earmarked R	General/ Unearmarked R	Total	Earmarked R	General/ Unearmarked R	Total
Total income	**269 024 748**	**95 060 171**	**364 084 919**	**221 389 498**	**73 053 311**	**294 442 809**	**235 040 092**	**34 015 890**	**269 055 982**	**174 627 414**	**24 178 003**	**198 805 417**
Income (note 7)	252 851 121	79 031 017	331 882 138	210 391 117	56 168 947	266 560 064	222 949 853	24 040 299	246 990 152	167 701 229	12 738 714	180 439 943
Other income	3 853 622	6 138 681	9 992 303	2 794 483	5 442 026	8 236 509	650 422	175 233	825 655	103 022	185 329	288 351
Finance income	12 320 005	9 890 473	22 210 478	8 203 898	11 442 338	19 646 236	11 439 817	9 800 358	21 240 175	6 823 163	11 253 960	18 077 123
Expenditure	**242 823 896**	**98 330 567**	**341 154 463**	**213 250 716**	**84 781 985**	**298 032 701**	**212 472 341**	**32 588 085**	**245 060 426**	**180 707 787**	**28 492 289**	**209 200 076**
Projects	240 152 557	30 377 049	270 529 606	205 260 283	24 786 803	230 047 086	212 472 341	14 142 739	226 615 080	180 707 787	11 161 249	191 869 036
Fundraising activities	-	7 780 435	7 780 435	-	9 377 966	9 377 966	-	7 780 435	7 780 435	-	9 377 966	9 377 966
Operating activities	2 671 339	60 173 083	62 844 422	7 990 433	50 617 216	58 607 649	-	10 664 911	10 664 911	-	7 953 074	7 953 074
Operating surplus/(loss)	**26 200 853**	**(3 270 397)**	**22 930 456**	**8 138 782**	**(11 728 674)**	**(3 589 892)**	**22 567 751**	**1 427 805**	**23 995 556**	**(6 080 373)**	**(4 314 287)**	**(10 394 660)**
Finance cost	(3 504)	(11 028)	(14 532)	(32 616)	(18 025)	(50 641)	(642 381)	(359)	(642 740)	(43)	(495)	(538)
Investment in shares - fair value adjustment	(321 309)	(41 277 661)	(41 598 970)	703 595	23 773 435	24 477 030	-	(41 277 661)	(41 277 661)	-	23 773 435	23 773 435
Foreign exchange gain/ (loss) - realised	169 594	537 919	707 513	(3 093 161)	384 034	(2 709 127)	169 594	537 919	707 513	(3 093 161)	384 034	(2 709 127)
Foreign exchange gain/ (loss) - unrealised	2 741 369	18 446 845	21 188 214	121 523	(7 164 448)	(7 042 924)	2 741 369	18 446 845	21 188 214	121 523	(7 164 448)	(7 042 924)
Surplus/(loss) before taxation	**28 787 003**	**(25 574 323)**	**3 212 680**	**5 838 123**	**5 246 322**	**11 084 445**	**24 836 333**	**(20 865 452)**	**3 970 881**	**(9 052 054)**	**12 678 240**	**3 626 186**
Taxation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(loss) for the year	**28 787 003**	**(25 574 323)**	**3 212 680**	**5 838 123**	**5 246 322**	**11 084 445**	**24 836 333**	**(20 865 452)**	**3 970 881**	**(9 052 054)**	**12 678 240**	**3 626 186**

Statement of Changes in Funds

	GROUP					COMPANY				
	ACCUMULATED FUNDS					ACCUMULATED FUNDS				
	Project Property Investment Fund R	Projects Fund R	Capital Fund R	General Fund R	Total R	Project Property Investment Fund R	Projects Fund R	Capital Fund R	General Fund R	Total R
2018										
Balance at 1 January 2018	125 426 518	148 726 708	315 006 910	82 512 728	671 672 864	15 001 860	91 205 768	310 664 001	46 541 070	463 412 698
Net surplus for the year										
Earmarked funds	(2 329 401)	26 196 417	-	4 919 987	28 787 003	-	24 836 333			24 836 333
Unearmarked funds	-	(1 380 637)	(30 782 867)	6 589 181	(25 574 323)	-	-	(30 782 867)	9 917 414	(20 865 452)
Transfer (from)/to Project Fund	-	(8 078 120)	-	8 078 120	-	-	(8 078 120)	-	8 078 120	-
Transfer (from)/to Capital Fund	-	-	(1 134)	1 134	-	-	-	(1 134)	1 134	-
Transfer (from)/to General Fund	(986 066)	(441 467)	-	1 427 533	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2018	**122 111 051**	**165 022 902**	**284 222 909**	**103 528 682**	**674 885 544**	**15 001 860**	**107 963 981**	**279 880 000**	**64 537 738**	**467 383 579**
2017										
Balance at 1 January 2017	137 070 692	154 242 339	290 742 910	78 532 478	660 588 419	15 001 860	103 886 995	286 400 000	54 497 657	459 786 512
Net surplus for the year										
Earmarked funds	(5 003 391)	1 371 940	3 409 272	6 060 302	5 838 123	-	(12 461 326)	3 409 272		(9 052 054)
Unearmarked funds	-	775 574	20 854 786	(16 384 038)	5 246 322	-	-	20 854 786	(8 176 546)	12 678 240
Transfer (from)/to Project Fund	-	(219 901)	-	219 901	-	-	(219 901)	-	219 901	-
Transfer (from)/to Capital Fund	-	-	(58)	58	-	-	-	(58)	58	-
Transfer (from)/to General Fund	(6 640 783)	(7 443 243)	-	14 084 026	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2017	**125 426 518**	**148 726 708**	**315 006 910**	**82 512 728**	**671 672 864**	**15 001 860**	**91 205 768**	**310 664 001**	**46 541 070**	**463 412 698**

Statement of Cash Flows

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2018 R	2017 Restated* R	2018 R	2017 Restated* R
Cash flows from operating activities				
Cash receipts from donors, sponsors, club members and fees	360 580 704	535 725 588 *	275 735 162	442 229 158 *
Cash paid to suppliers and employees	(354 501 255)	(405 286 029)	(273 168 976)	(320 810 640)
Cash generated from operations	**6 079 449**	**130 439 559**	**2 566 186**	**121 418 518**
Interest income	17 981 369	15 454 519	16 369 087	13 885 406
Dividends received	4 871 088	4 191 717	4 871 088	4 191 717
Finance costs	(656 513)	(50 641)	(642 740)	(538)
Net cash from operating activities	**28 275 394**	**150 035 153**	**23 163 622**	**139 495 103**
Cash flows from investing activities				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(12 513 914)	(28 527 862)	(3 391 723)	(7 828 528)
Sale of property, plant and equipment	1 569 896	582 930	-	44 041
Net investment in financial assets	(37 273 786)	(129 004 198) *	(36 943 375)	(128 690 592) *
Movement in loan to group companies	-	-	-	12 497
Net cash from investing activities	**(48 217 804)**	**(156 949 130)**	**(40 335 098)**	**(136 462 582)**
Cash flows from financing activities				
Loans raised	3 144 524	1 177 836	-	-
Net cash from financing activities	**3 144 524**	**1 177 836**	**-**	**-**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents for the year	**(16 797 886)**	**(5 736 141)** *	**(17 171 476)**	**3 032 521** *
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	129 129 791	141 144 811	118 381 043	121 627 400
Effect of exchange rate movement on cash and cash equivalents	4 269 568	(6 278 879)	4 269 567	(6 278 878)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year (Note 2)	**116 601 473**	**129 129 791**	**105 479 134**	**118 381 043**

* Refer to note 11

Accounting Policies

1.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

The summary consolidated and separate financial statements are 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 and the company since the previous reporting period, taking into account information considered relevant to the users of the financial statements.

The summary financial statements are presented in South African Rand, which is the entity's functional currency and the group's presentation currency and have been prepared on the going concern and historical cost bases under IFRS for SMEs, except for those assets and liabilities which are stated at fair value.

The group and company consistently applied the accounting policies set out here to all periods presented in these summary consolidated and separate financial statements.

The summary financial statements have been prepared by Pierre Willemse. The directors take responsibility for the preparation of this report and that the information has been correctly extracted from the underlying audited financial statements.

1.2 SIGNIFICANT JUDGEMENTS AND SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

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 hereafter.

1.3 PROJECT PROPERTY ASSETS

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

1.4 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.

Income from De Oude Graaff-Reinetse Drostdy (Pty) Ltd includes the fair value of income derived from hotel trading, restaurant revenues, banqueting and hotel entertainment revenues. Income from these transactions is shown net of Value Added Tax and is recognised on the accrual basis.

When the outcome of the transaction involving rendering of services cannot be estimated reliably, income shall be recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

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 further described:

DONATIONS AND MEMBERSHIPS

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

Income from contractual grants, donations and memberships are 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 depend on whether the grant 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 income 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 impose certain restrictions on the use of the funds, then grants and donations are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

If the contract terms 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.

SPONSORS

Income from sponsors are recognised on the accrual basis.

SALES OF SERVICES AND GOODS

Income is recognised upon performance of services, net of Value Added Tax and discounts.

1.5 FUND ACCOUNTING

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

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

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2018 R	2017 (Restated)* R	2018 R	2017 (Restated)* R
2. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS				
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:				
Cash on hand	63 047	32 026	18 093	8 933
Bank balances and deposits	116 538 427	129 097 765*	105 461 042	118 372 110 *
	116 601 473	**129 129 791**	**105 479 134**	**118 381 043**
Included in cash and cash equivalents are restricted cash balances amounting to R599,882 (2017: R0). Included in the cash and cash equivalents and in financial assets as disclosed in note 5, are balances denominated in the following currencies:				
British pound	£946 148	£1 461 589	£946 148	£1 461 589
Euro	€6 917 430	€8 665 736	€6 917 430	€8 665 736
US dollar	$25 974 434	$25 429 884	$25 974 434	$25 429 884
Swedish krona	SEK4 534 125	SEK10 695 135	SEK4 534 125	SEK10 695 135
Swiss franc	CHF171 855	CHF195 460	CHF171 855	CHF195 460
Mozambican meticais	MZN5 567 504	MZN2 134 079	MZN5 567 504	MZN2 134 079
Hong Kong dollar	HKD960 671	HKD625 583	HKD960 671	HKD625 583
The exchange rates used for the translation of the foreign bank balances and financial assets were as follows:				
British pound	R 18,31	R 16,67	R 18,31	R 16,67
Euro	R 16,46	R 14,80	R 16,46	R 14,80
US dollar	R 14,38	R 12,36	R 14,38	R 12,36
Swedish krona	R 1,61	R 1,50	R 1,61	R 1,50
Swiss franc	R 14,61	R 12,65	R 14,61	R 12,65
Mozambican meticais	R 0,23	R 0,21	R 0,23	R 0,21
Hong Kong dollar	R 1,84	R 1,58	R 1,84	R 1,58

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2018 R	2017 (Restated)* R	2018 R	2017 (Restated)* R

3. PROJECT PROPERTY ASSETS

Freehold properties at cost

Greater Mapungubwe Transfrontier Conservation Area	23 960 872	23 960 872	2 460 872	2 460 872

Properties secured in Limpopo Province to assist in the establishment of the Greater Mapungubwe Transfrontier Conservation Area consist of the Farm Rhodesdrift 22 (865 hectares), Farm Mona 19 (560,4003 hectares) held under title deed T50435/2007, portion 1 of Farm Armenia 20 (69,380 hectares) held under title deed T50435/2007, remaining extent of Farm Armenia 20 (858,5320 hectares) held under title deed T50435/2007 and Farm Little Muck 26 (2147,6169 hectares) held under title deed T50435/2007. The property consisting of the farm Rhodesdrift was acquired on 17 November 1998 and the other properties were acquired on 1 January 2001. The right of use of the properties is held by South African National Parks for a period of 99 years ending on 31 March 2101. During the 2016 financial year, land and buildings with a fair value of R 21,500,000 was acquired through the business combination of Friends Of Peace Parks (Pty) Ltd.

CONTINGENT LIABILITY

Land claims have been gazetted (Government Gazette, 7 July 2006 - Notice 879 of 2006) against the above mentioned properties in terms of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act no. 22 of 1994), as amended.

4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

LAND AND BUILDINGS

Land, buildings and leasehold improvements consisting of hotels with a carrying value of R107,109,189 were acquired and/or renovated for the purpose of enhancing the training facilities of the SA College for Tourism NPC. Funds were specifically donated for that purpose and with the condition that, in the event of cessation of the present operations by the SA College for Tourism NPC, the fixed property will revert to the donor for no consideration.

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2018 R	2017 (Restated)* R	2018 R	2017 (Restated)* R

5. FINANCIAL ASSETS

At fair value				
Investment in shares	143 768 738	184 334 167	143 768 738	184 334 167
Money market funds	26 602 247	11 502 247*	26 602 247	11 502 247 *
RMB Investment	16 271 071	16 261 969	-	-
	186 642 056	**212 098 383**	**170 370 985**	**195 836 414**
At amortised cost				
Fixed deposit	492 801 925	453 949 947*	492 801 925	453 949 947*
Total	**679 443 980**	**666 048 329**	**663 172 909**	**649 786 360**
Current assets	470 815 810	461 579 514	470 815 810	461 579 514
Non-current assets	208 628 170	204 468 815	192 357 099	188 206 846
	679 443 980	**666 048 329**	**663 172 909**	**649 786 360**

The fair values of listed or quoted investments are based on the quoted market price at year end.

Movement in financial assets				
Opening balance	666 048 329	514 166 228	649 786 360	498 921 460
Net investment in financial assets	37 273 786	129 004 198	36 943 375	128 690 592
Fair value adjustment	(41 598 970)	24 477 030	(41 277 661)	23 773 435
Realised profit/(loss) on sale of shares	802 189	(835 081)	802 189	(835 081)
Foreign exchange movement	16 918 646	(764 046)	16 918 646	(764 046)
Closing balance	**679 443 980**	**666 048 329**	**663 172 909**	**649 786 360**

6. DEFERRED INCOME

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

Balance at beginning of year	352 049 113	215 044 383	340 171 425	197 740 035
Additional restricted funds received	81 738 034	259 750 777	80 230 008	259 217 636
Foreign exchange movements on restricted funds	46 210 534	(10 285 602)	46 210 534	(10 285 602)
Recognised as income during the year	(114 045 344)	(112 460 445)	(110 115 174)	(106 500 643)
	365 952 337	**352 049 113**	**356 496 793**	**340 171 425**

7. INCOME

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2018 R	2017 (Restated)* R	2018 R	2017 (Restated)* R
Income consists of the following:				
Earmarked funds				
Sponsors and donations	205 954 698	174 768 465	200 703 228	154 274 254
Sales	24 683 622	22 195 677	-	-
Fees and services	22 212 802	13 426 975	22 246 626	13 426 975
	252 851 121	**210 391 117**	**222 949 853**	**167 701 229**
Income from earmarked funds includes the following:				
Recognised as revenue				
National Lottery Fund (South Africa)	662 243	599 996	662 243	-
Hans Hoheisen Charitable Trust	-	406 000	-	-
Dutch Postcode Lottery	13 570 936	32 098 136	13 570 936	32 098 136
Unearmarked funds				
Sponsors and donations	72 934 261	50 880 959	18 217 824	7 632 235
Memberships	2 148 065	2 546 133	2 148 065	2 546 133
Fees and services	3 708 124	2 649 903	3 674 410	2 560 346
Sales	240 567	91 952	-	-
	79 031 017	**56 168 947**	**24 040 299**	**12 738 714**
Total ear-/and unearmarked funds	**331 882 138**	**266 560 064**	**246 990 152**	**180 439 943**

8. FUNDS

The Project Property Investment Fund consists of fixed properties, which form part of the TFCAs, as well as the training facilities that have been purchased with the funds earmarked and/or approved for this purpose. Refer to note 3. The Projects Fund consists of funds earmarked and/or approved for projects, but that have not yet been paid out. The Capital Fund consists of funds available as a reserve to support future sustainability. The General Fund consists of funds available for new projects and operations.

9. GOING CONCERN

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

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

10. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

The directors are not aware of any matter or circumstance arising since the end of the financial year and the reporting date that could have materially affected the company's or group's financial standing.

11. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Cash and cash equivalents and Financial assets
In terms of IFRS for SME's and specifically section 7.2, cash equivalents are defined as short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. They are held to meet short-term cash commitments instead of for investment or other purposes. An investment normally qualifies as a cash equivalent only when it has a short maturity of, say, three months or less from the date of acquisition. During the current year, cash and cash equivalents were re-evaluated in the light of the definition above, and it was noted that amounts classified as cash and cash equivalents in the prior year, included receivables, money market instruments and fixed deposits which did not adhere to the requirements as set out above. The comparitive amounts were subsequently restated to appropriately classify these amounts.

	2017* – COMPANY		
	Previously disclosed R	Adjustment R	Reclassified balance R
Statement of Financial Postion			
Trade and other receivables	25 688 916	2 486 242	28 175 158
Cash and cash equivalents	586 319 478	(467 938 435)	118 381 043
Financial Assets	184 334 167	465 452 193	649 786 360
	796 342 561	**-**	**796 342 561**
Statement of Cash Flows			
Cash receipts from donors, sponsors, club members and fees	444 715 400	(2 486 242)	442 229 158
Net investment in financial assets	1 525 399	(130 215 991)	(128 690 592)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents for the year	135 734 754	132 702 233	3 032 521
	581 975 553	**-**	**316 571 087**

Appendix A

1. FUNDS UNDER ADMINISTRATION

The company is the custodian of funds donated by the German Government through the KfW Entwicklungsbank to the Southern African Development Community (SADC). The funds are 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 esbablishment of the Malawi-Zambia TFCA. The funds and finance function of the aforementioned are managed by the company.

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2018 R	2017 R	2018 R	2017 R
Cash and bank balances	82 608 035	20 415 479	82 608 035	20 415 479
Represented by:				
Opening balance	(20 415 479)	(20 488 948)	(20 415 479)	(20 488 948)
Income	(147 697 556)	(53 389 086)	(147 697 556)	(53 389 086)
Expenses	86 980 186	53 547 088	86 980 186	53 547 088
Surplus in funds at year-end funded by KfW Entwicklungsbank	(81 132 850)	(20 330 946)	(81 132 850)	(20 330 946)
Accounts receivable	26 158	312 598	26 158	312 598
Accounts payable	(1 501 344)	(397 131)	(1 501 344)	(397 131)
	(82 608 035)	**(20 415 479)**	**(82 608 035)**	**(20 415 479)**



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