

2021 ANNUAL REVIEW

PEACE PARKS FOUNDATION

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

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

HONORARY PATRONS

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- His Majesty King Mswati III (Eswatini)
- His Majesty King Letsie III (Lesotho)
- President Lazarus McCarthy Chakwera (Malawi)
- President Filipe Nyusi (Mozambique)
- President Hage Geingob (Namibia)
- President Hakainde Hichilema (Zambia)

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- Mr Rui Lisboa, Chairman of the Board, National Agency of the Okavango Region, Angola
- Dr Themba Mhlongo, Deputy Executive Secretary: Regional Integration, SADC Secretariat, Botswana
- Ms Hlobsile Sikhosana, Acting Chief Executive Officer, Eswatini National Trust Commission, Kingdom of Eswatini
- Mr Stanley Damane, Director, Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Culture, Lesotho
- Mr Brighton Kumchedwa, Director General, Department of National Parks and Wildlife, Malawi
- Mr Colgar Sikopo, Director, Directorate of Regional Services and Parks Management, Namibia
- Ms Skumsa Mancotywa, Chief Director: Biodiversity and Conservation, Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
- Mr Munesushe Munodawafa, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry, Zimbabwe
- Mr Fulton Mangwanya, Director General, Parks and Wildlife Management Authority, Zimbabwe

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- Mr JA Chissano, Vice-Chairman (Mozambique)
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- Dr FE Raimondo
- Ms CC Rupert
- Mr DF Strietman (The Netherlands)
- Mr P van der Poel
- Senior Chief I Yeta (Zambia)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

- Chairman: Mr JP Rupert
- Mr W Myburgh, Chief Executive Officer
- Mr TA Boardman
- Mr NH Döman
- Mr EN Isdell (Ireland)
- Mr JS Loftie-Eaton
- Drs JHW Loudon (The Netherlands)
- Ms CC Rupert
- Mr DF Strietman (The Netherlands)
- Mr P van der Poel

CLUB 21 MEMBERS

Club 21 consists of individuals or companies that have contributed $1 million or more to the capital fund and work of Peace Parks Foundation.

- Chairman: Mr JP Rupert
- Absa Bank
- HRH Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands †1 Dec 2004
- BioCarbon Partners
- Cartier
- Chrysler Corporation Fund
- Mrs HCM Coetzee †8 March 2016
- COmON Foundation
- Daimler
- De Beers
- Deutsche Bank
- Donald Gordon Foundation
- Esri
- Exxaro
- Mr Paul Fentener van Vlissingen †21 Aug 2006
- Fondation Hoffmann
- Dr HL Hoffmann †21 July 2016
- Mr Neville and Mrs Pamela Isdell
- Mr Hansjörg Wyss
- MAVA Fondation pour la Nature
- Nationale Postkod Lotterij (Dutch Postcode Lottery)
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- Reinet Foundation
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- Richemont
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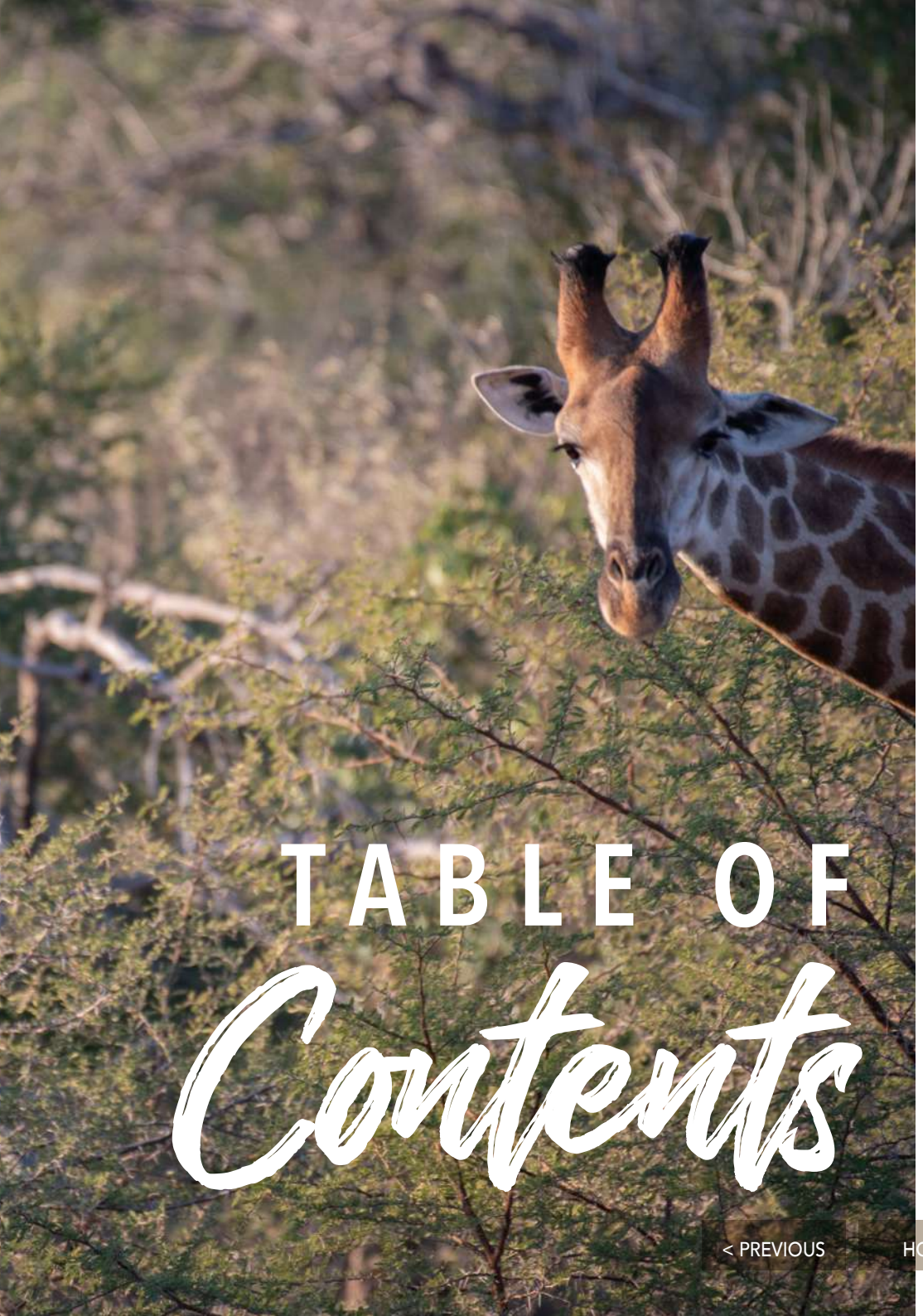


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MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN AND CEO

It is only over the last 10,000 years, that global annual temperatures stabilised and the climate remained between plus and minus one degree Celsius. This period of stability, called the Holocene period, was the main reason for humanity to not only survive, but thrive and establish the modern world as we know it. For the first time there was reliable weather, and food production was possible to sustain an ever-growing human population. But that all changed with the onset of the industrial revolution when carbon emissions started to surpass all previous levels. In 1988, we passed 350 parts per million of carbon dioxide in the Earth's atmosphere, which was deemed the threshold. We are now already at 415 parts per million with recorded average global temperatures beyond the one degree plus or minus variation. As a result we are witnessing a rising frequency of heatwaves, droughts, floods, accelerated melting of ice and permafrost, and higher frequencies of forest fires. Within just 50 years, we have pushed ourselves out of a globally stable climate that existed a decamillennium ago, getting ever closer to an irreversible tipping point – which is still the most existential threat posed to mankind. There is a glimmer of hope though. We know that this catastrophy can be avoided if the rise in global temperature average does not exceed an increase of 1.5 degrees Celsius. Similarly, we do still have a unique

opportunity to turn back the dial on biodiversity loss and deforestation through concerted and collective effort. The next decade will be probably one of the most important time periods to influence the stability of the planet's climate.

To this end, the restoration and preservation of natural ecosystems is the most effective tool we have in mitigating climate change. 2021 marked the second year of the United Nations Decade for Ecosystem Restoration – an urgent global rallying cry to prevent, halt and reverse the degradation of ecosystems worldwide. Peace Parks' work could not be more perfectly aligned with this grand endeavour. We are proud to be a part of the Global Rewilding Alliance, which comprises 130 members working on every continent to restore and rewild nature on more than 100 million hectares of land and sea in 70 countries. The alliance is currently leading a ground-breaking initiative that, by 2023, will demonstrate how restoring, rewilding and conserving ecosystems can increase global carbon uptake by up to 12 times through the creation of ecosystem 'carbon sinks'.

Peace Parks made great strides this past year as it continued to support stability and co-existence between people and nature.

We saw the world steadily attempting to adapt to a new 'normal' as it grappled with the residual challenges of Covid-19. Working with renewed vigour, we are pleased to report that – with the continued support of the donor community and our partners – we nevertheless managed to celebrate some of our most significant conservation milestones, as we substantially deepened and expanded our impact in transfrontier conservation areas across southern Africa. We implemented new and innovative conservation financing strategies; reached tens of thousands of people through our community development programmes and witnessed astonishing first-hand evidence of impact achieved in restoring and protecting ecosystems.

Since inception, we have successfully reintroduced more than 17 000 mammals, ranging from the diminutive oribi to the massive bulk of an elephant bull weighing over five tonnes, to areas that had previously been depleted of wildlife. This year was one of many firsts for our rewilding programme. In addition to participating in Mozambique's first in-country elephant translocation, we also celebrated the return of apex predators such as cheetah and leopard to several protected areas for the first time in decades – something that can only be achieved once an ecosystem has been sufficiently restored and secured from threats. In Zinave National Park, a particular milestone was to record a lone male lion, who was drawn naturally to the restored ecosystems in Zinave's sanctuary and has since settled in the area. This natural return of Africa's top predator is probably the best ever indicator that the objectives of large landscape restoration and the establishment of ecological connectivity between parks within the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area are being achieved.

We were delighted when, on 7 December, the Mozambique Council of Ministers approved the proclamation of Maputo National Park, which formally merges Maputo Special Reserve and Ponta do Ouro Marine Reserve under one management structure. Together with the Environmental Protected Area, the land under protection has now more than tripled to 567 3325 ha. Bestowing national park status will not only enhance the environmental protection of this spectacular and richly biodiverse wilderness, but also greatly boost the tourism appeal of the region and increase the attraction for investors. All focus is now being placed on developing additional tourist facilities, with three lodges and a network of exclusive camping sites set to be fully operational by the end of 2022. And tourists will not be disappointed as, subsequent to many years of wildlife translocations, game animal numbers have flourished to more than 12 000, also creating prime habitat for predators such as cheetah, which were reintroduced to the park after being locally extinct for over 60 years.

The year at a glance

HIGHLIGHTS FROM 2021

Maputo National Park
formally declared, merging the terrestrial and marine ecosystems of Maputo Special Reserve and Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve into one conservation area.

468 animals
translocated, including leopard, cheetah, elephant, buffalo, puku, lechwe, wildebeest and zebra.

3.5 million views
achieved on the new Peace Parks TV streaming video channel.

1 250 community members
employed part-time to alleviate the persistent impact of Covid-19 on livelihoods.



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Community beneficiation is a cornerstone of conservation.

In recognition of the fact that ecosystem restoration must be paired with new and innovative ways of financing conservation, we expanded our partnership with social enterprise BioCarbon Partners and forged new partnerships with Union Bankcare Priveé to stimulate investment and funding in biodiversity.

Community benefit-sharing, particularly in a pandemic environment, is also crucial if we are to achieve our aims of fostering a symbiotic co-existence between humankind and nature. Through EUR6 million made available by Germany's Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) through the German Development Bank (KfW), and additional support from other donors, cash-for-work programmes allowed thousands of community members who were worst affected by lockdowns to continue providing for their families through the worst of Covid-19.

Our wide-ranging community development programmes, such as Herding 4 Health and initiatives in conservation agriculture, sustainable resource use, skills development, education, and the creation of alternative livelihoods, have positively impacted tens of thousands of community members and by extension, their families.

It was gratifying to see that the community development projects in the Malawi Zambia Transfrontier Conservation Area, funded by BMZ through KfW and the European Union and implemented with the support of non-profit partners Total Land Care and Community Markets for Conservation, have measurably improved the lives of more than a 100 000 people.

We are extremely grateful to have secured funding to broaden community development activities in all of the transfrontier conservation areas in which we operate, including a significant long-term donation from the COmON Foundation to support the rehabilitation and rewilding of Banhine National Park and launch an extensive community development programme in partnership with the Southern African Wildlife College.

We continued to strengthen our relationships with governments across the Southern African Development Community, as we work hand-in-hand to accomplish our joint objectives.

In November, we were honoured to welcome the President of Zambia, Hakainde Hichilema – who has voiced strong support for Peace Parks' restoration, wildlife protection and innovative community-based conservation work in the country – as our newest patron.

One of our greatest challenges, particularly in light of the physical and mental divide that Covid-19 has forced between Africa and the rest of the world, is to keep audiences engaged in our conservation activities on the ground. The launch of Peace Parks TV, a unique platform which gives viewers honest, behind-the-scenes footage captured by our hard-working teams in the field, was therefore a major stride forward in our communications strategy. By December 2021, the channel had accumulated more than 3.5 million views, immersing audiences in the challenges, adventures and highlights of the conservation work executed by Peace Parks and its partners.

We must also pay tribute to the dedicated wildlife conservation staff and park rangers, who, supported by increasing investment in resources such as vehicles and K9 units, continue to bravely protect precious fauna and flora across vast landscapes, often under very difficult conditions. Their work is linked closely to that of our Combatting Wildlife Crime unit, which is supporting ground-breaking technology innovations such as the Postcode Meerkat surveillance system in Kruger National Park, reducing demand for illicit wildlife products and implementing programmes to train and capacitate customs officials at border posts.

Our longstanding close association and co-operation with the SA College for Tourism (which celebrated its 20-year anniversary) and the Southern African Wildlife College continues to deliver education opportunities to young people who would otherwise be faced with extremely limited livelihood options. Despite all the challenges that Covid-19 brought about, such as restrictions for in-person training and the associated travel bans, 83 and 1 065 full-time and short course students, respectively, received training at these two institutions.

These are just a handful of highlights from the year that has passed. We learnt many lessons, celebrated many achievements, and continued to grow, adapt and develop in line with a rapidly changing world.

Among all the clamour around Covid-19, what stands out to us is the indisputable fact that nature-based solutions are critical to secure a future for humankind. Peace Parks Foundation's work in restoring terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems is therefore more essential than ever before, and we take on this responsibility with wholehearted dedication. With donors and partners alongside us, we can reach even greater heights in the future.

Johann Rupert and
Wernher Myburgh



01

HOW WE WORK

Zambezi River, Sioma Ngwezi National Park, Zambia

A PLANET UNDER THREAT

Our planet currently faces an existential threat of major biodiversity decline compounded by climate change. Recent science tells us that just reducing greenhouse gas emissions, although a crucial component of the collective counter-tactics, will not be enough to avoid this catastrophe. Rather, it is imperative that excess carbon is also increasingly drawn out of the atmosphere. This can be efficiently achieved by restoring and rewilding Earth's ecosystems so that they can play their natural and vital role in absorbing and storing carbon.

Africa has a key role to play in countering this looming devastation as it holds some of the world's largest, most unique and valuable ecosystems and is home to around a quarter of the planet's biodiversity.

But the continent's natural capital is under severe threat. Many countries are still recovering from decades of armed conflicts and the resulting destructive impact on protected areas and population displacement. Adding to this, rapid population growth now emerges as a defining factor in Africa's future. Most experts agree that, if growth continues at its current rate, Africa's population will double by 2050, and at approximately 2.5bn people, this would constitute a quarter of the world's people living in Africa, placing enormous stress on already vulnerable resources. And it's a vicious circle. Across regions like southern Africa, more than a third of the population is rural, where the frontline effects of climate change and land degradation are ever-increasing, and extremely challenging to communities that are largely dependent on natural resources such as agricultural lands, forests and water resources. In their bid for survival against these odds, people engage in the unsustainable use and abuse of these resources, all of which leads to defaunation, deforestation and forest degradation – thereby further exacerbating the situation.

At the same time human encroachment divides bionetworks into defective fragments within multi-use landscapes. This, and the resulting loss of biodiversity, adversely alters the structures and functions of ecological systems. Intact, connected and functioning ecosystems are required to provide food and water, regulate disease and climatic systems, and provide many other nature-based and ecotourism services that not only constitute the engine for basic survival of all life on Earth, but also for socio-economic development.

STRATEGIC GOALS



CONSERVATION AT SCALE

Restoring and conserving Africa's wild spaces in transfrontier conservation areas.



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Strengthening the resilience of communities living in transfrontier conservation areas.



COMMERCIALISATION

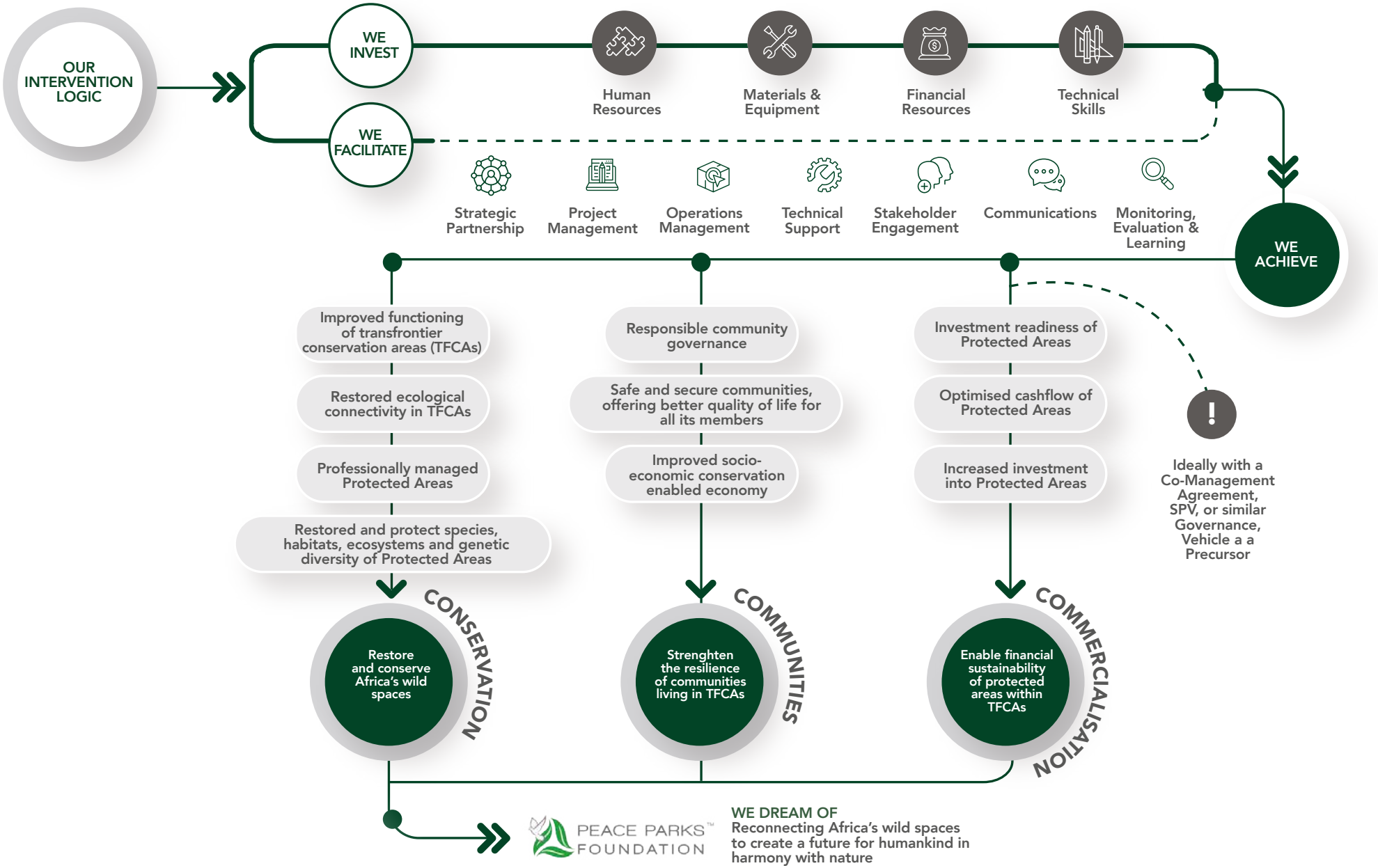
Enabling the financial sustainability of protected areas in transfrontier conservation areas.

TAKING ACTION

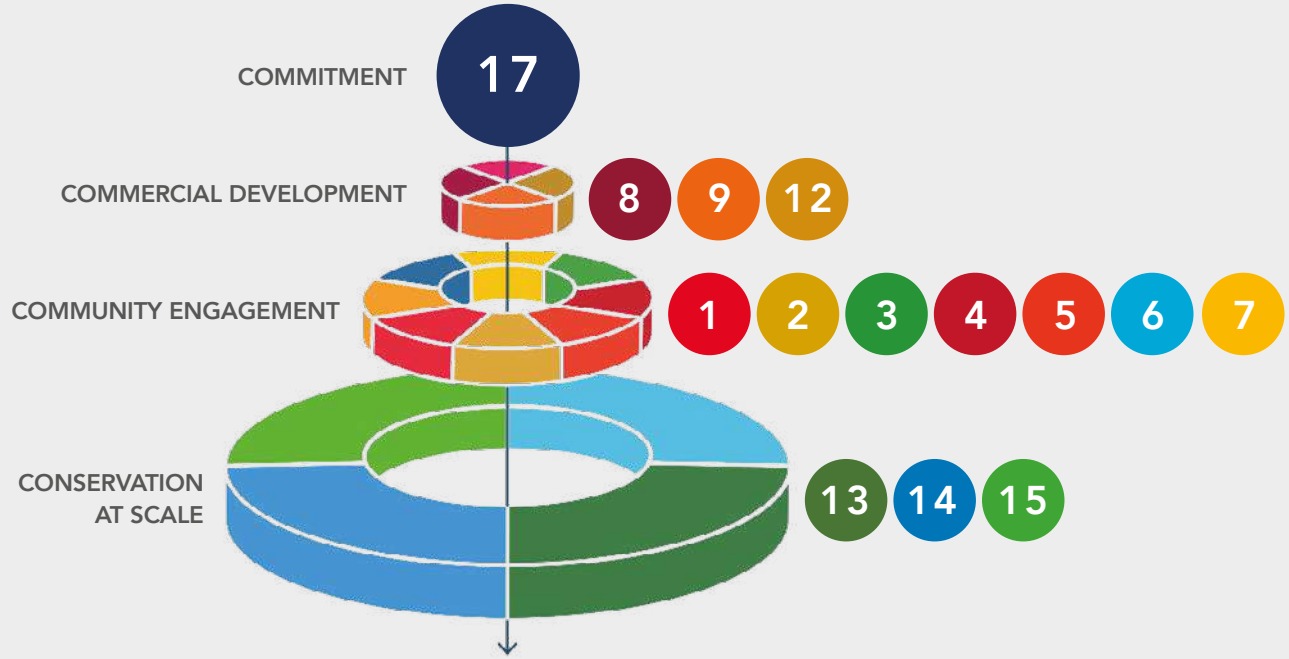
The time to act in response to these threats is no later than right now. The United Nations declared 2021 the beginning of the 'Decade of Action' that calls for accelerating sustainable solutions to all the world's biggest challenges – ranging from poverty and gender inequity to climate change, inequality and the finance gap. At the same time, the United Nations also launched the 'Decade on Ecosystem Restoration', a global rallying cry for the protection and revival of ecosystems all around the world, for the benefit of people and nature.

And Peace Parks Foundation is doing exactly that: taking action at a scale and tempo that races ahead of climate change and biodiversity loss. Peace Parks works to protect vast cross-border, connected ecosystems, contributing to the restoration of carbon sinks that span hundreds of thousands of square kilometres. This is done through a global, forward-thinking, holistic methodology that fosters harmony between humankind and nature. The approach involves three strategic goals focused on restoring, protecting and connecting key ecosystems; strengthening the resilience of the communities that live within them; and enabling the protected areas' financial sustainability.

A HOLISTIC APPROACH TO CONSERVATION



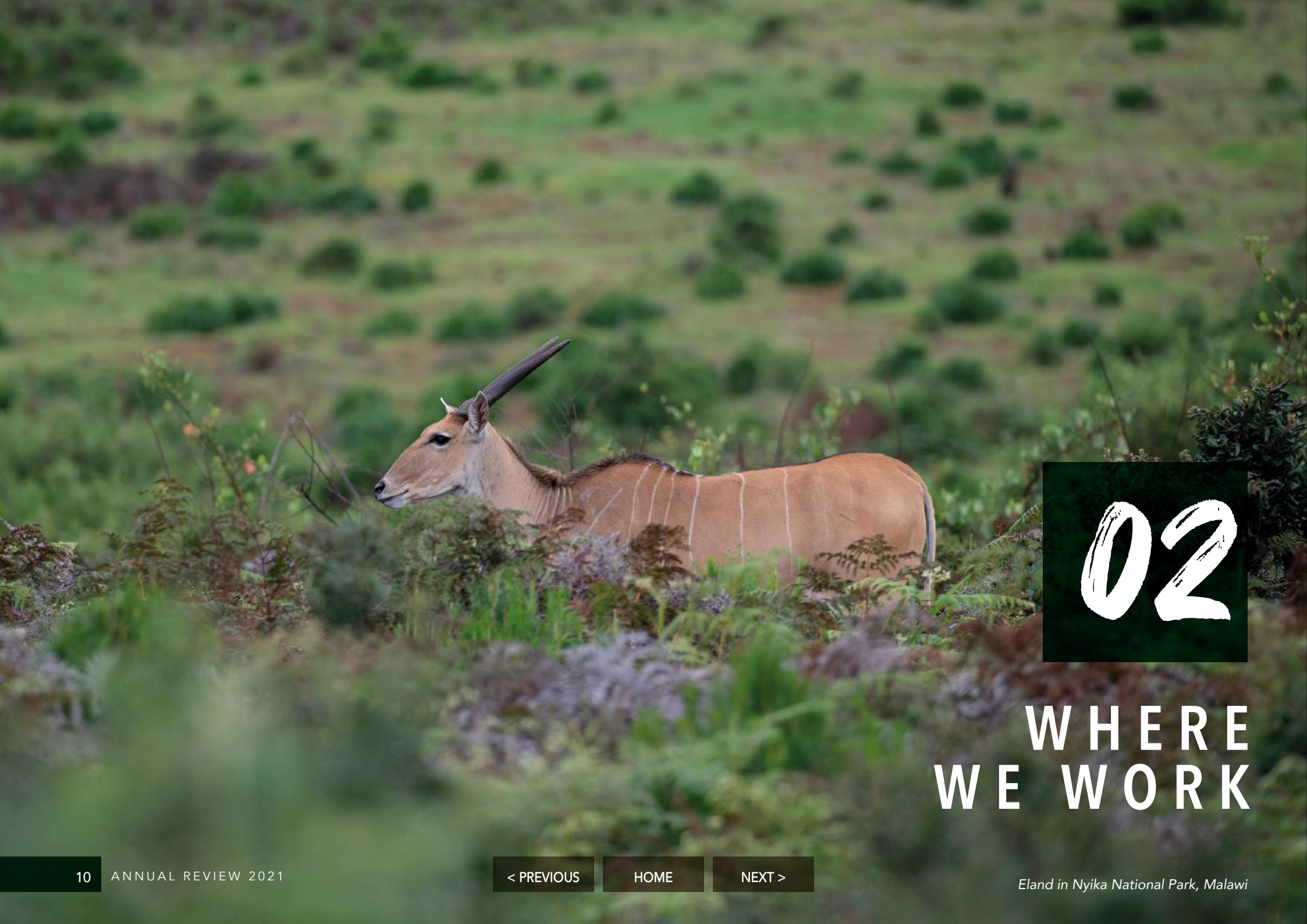
The United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals are a call for action to promote prosperity while protecting the planet to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all life on Earth. Peace Parks' strategic goals directly contribute to these goals in the following manner:





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02

WHERE WE WORK

Eland in Nyika National Park, Malawi

TRANSFRONTIER CONSERVATION

Peace Parks has been actively involved in the establishment and development of 10 of the 18 transfrontier conservation areas found throughout southern Africa, which are all in various stages of development. Peace Parks was founded to initially facilitate and fund the creation and sustained operation of these cross-border protected areas, but over the past decade it became apparent that to ensure continued and effective administration of these vast landscapes, certain protected areas required implementation partners. Following the belief that the transfrontier conservation areas could only be as successful as the sum of their parts, Peace Parks' role evolved over the years from facilitation to the development and co-management of strategically important parks and projects within selected transfrontier conservation areas.

CONNECTING THE DOTS

While protected areas form the cornerstone of nature conservation, in isolation they can be insufficient for conserving biodiversity and absorbing environmental shocks at the scale that is needed to counter climate change and habitat loss. In this regard, interconnected protected areas are much more effective. The connectivity within transfrontier conservation areas and between key protected areas, through corridors and wildlife dispersal areas, therefore, remains a key strategic driver for Peace Parks. Accordingly, Peace Parks has signed a Memorandum of Agreement with the University of Stellenbosch to scientifically delineate viable wildlife corridors to connect protected area habitats at the landscape scale as part of the Wildlife Free to Roam project. The process will kick-off in corridors identified in the Great Limpopo and Kavango Zambezi transfrontier conservation areas. Postdoctoral researchers will be deployed to collect and model data on ecological network / wildlife corridor structure and function, as well as monitor wildlife movements and landscape permeability. Tools such as spatially explicit agent-based models will be used to further predict habitats of conservation significance and human-wildlife conflict hotspots. The data will be assessed in collaboration with local stakeholders, including indigenous communities, to guide the development of sustainable corridor management plans.



FORMALISED TFCAs

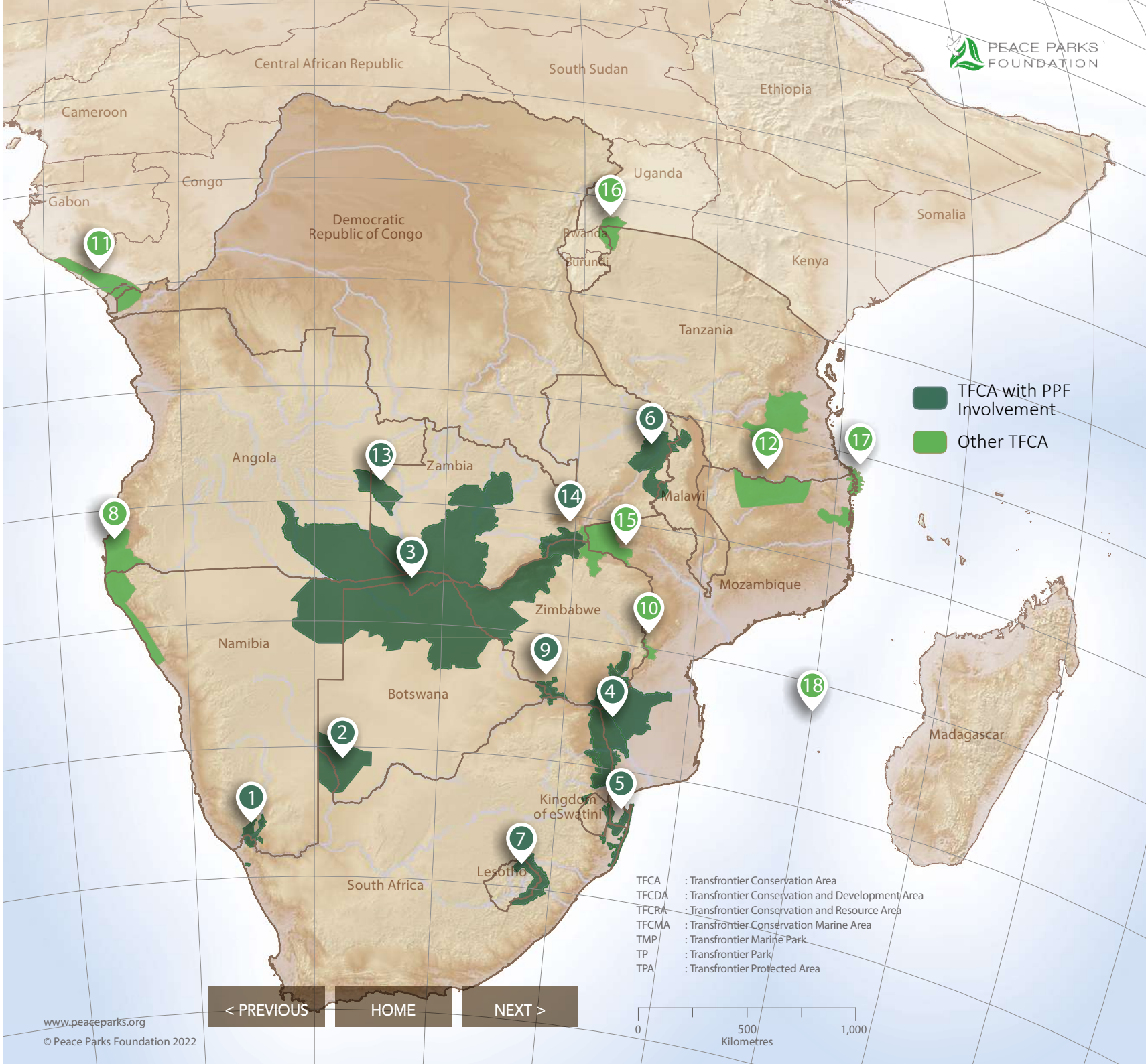
1. /Ai/Ais-Richtersveld TP *(Namibia/South Africa)*
2. Kgalagadi TP *(Botswana/South Africa)*
3. Kavango Zambezi (KAZA) TFCA *(Angola/Botswana/Namibia/Zambia/Zimbabwe)*
4. Great Limpopo TP and TFCA *(Mozambique/South Africa/Zimbabwe)*
5. Lubombo TFCRA *(Mozambique/South Africa/The Kingdom of eSwatini)*
6. Malawi-Zambia TFCA *(Malawi/Zambia)*
7. Maloti-Drakensberg TFCDA *(Lesotho/South Africa)*
8. Iona-Skeleton Coast TP *(Angola/Namibia)*

EMERGING TFCAs

9. Greater Mapungubwe TFCA *(Botswana/South Africa/Zimbabwe)*
10. Chimanimani TFCA *(Mozambique/Zimbabwe)*
11. Maiombe Forest TPA *(Angola/Congo/DRC/Gabon)*
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)*



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GREAT LIMPOPO TRANSFRONTIER CONSERVATION AREA

PARTNER STATES: Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe
TREATY SIGNED: 2002
SIZE: 84 900 km²

PEACE PARKS OPERATIONAL FOOTPRINT:

- Banhine National Park
- Limpopo National Park
- Zinave National Park

TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT:

- Kruger National Park, South Africa
- Greater Kruger Environmental Protection Foundation, South Africa
- Anti-poaching Co-ordination and Operations Centre (APCOC), Mozambique

Peace Parks aims to restore historic wildlife migration routes, conserve and protect diverse natural and cultural assets, and strategically develop sustainable tourism. The Foundation has co-management agreements in place with the Government of Mozambique for the management and development of Banhine, Limpopo and Zinave national parks.





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KAVANGO ZAMBEZI TRANSFRONTIER CONSERVATION AREA

Kavango Zambezi (KAZA) is the world's largest transfrontier conservation area. Its vision is to protect its globally significant wildlife populations, collaborate on management of conservation resources across borders, while greatly enhancing the well-being of local communities, all under the premise that nature-based activities such as ecotourism can be the main economic driver of the region. Peace Parks Foundation has been supporting the development of KAZA since 2004 – first with a pre-feasibility study, then a feasibility study, thereafter assisting with preparation of a Memorandum of Understanding in 2006, followed by the signing of the official treaty in 2011. The German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development is the major funder of the KAZA Transfrontier Conservation Area, through the German Development Bank (KfW). As implementing agent for KfW funding in this conservation area, Peace Parks continues to support the KAZA Secretariat to manage project funds and provides technical support through the Project Management Unit seconded to the KAZA Secretariat and the various working groups.

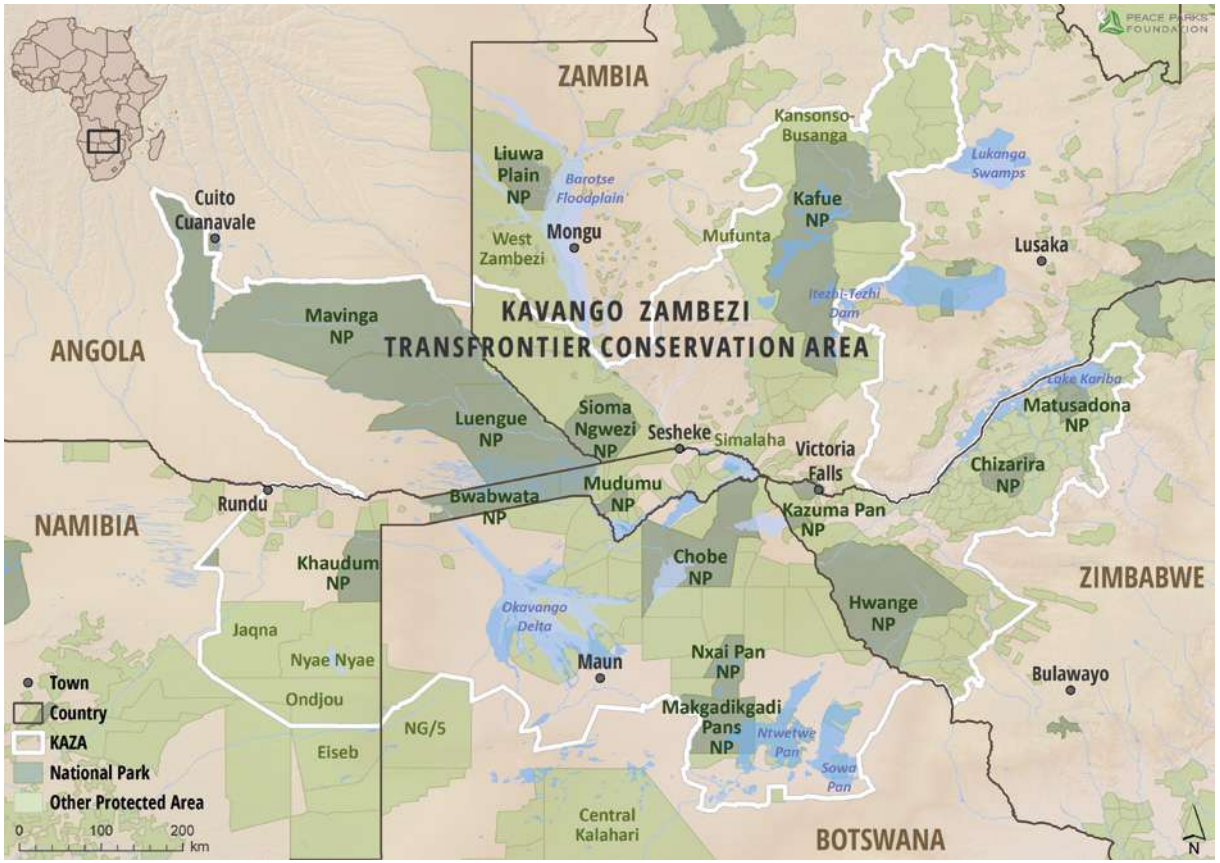
PARTNER STATES: Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe
TREATY SIGNED: 2011
SIZE: 516 400 km²

PEACE PARKS OPERATIONAL FOOTPRINT:

- Sioma Ngwezi National Park, Zambia
- Simalaha Community Conservancy, Zambia

Peace Parks established a new office in Livingstone, Zambia. This will enable the project management team to be closer to projects in KAZA areas like Simalaha Community Conservancy, Sioma Ngwezi National Park and the proposed Inyasemu Community Conservancy. Additionally, financial and human resources have been put in place at Livingstone to support operations.





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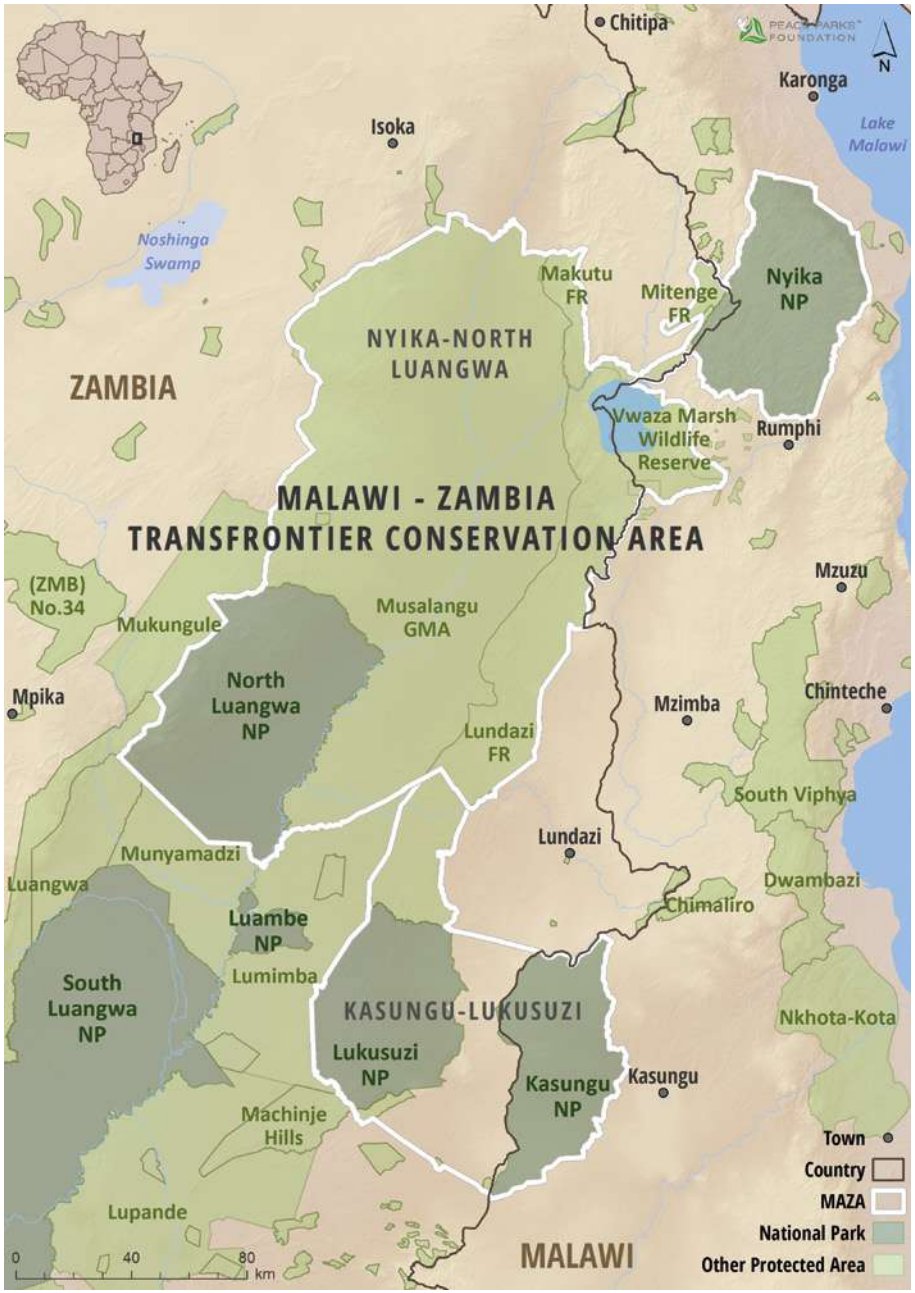
MALAWI-ZAMBIA TRANSFRONTIER CONSERVATION AREA

PARTNER STATES: Malawi, Zambia
TREATY SIGNED: 2015
SIZE: 35 300 km²

PEACE PARKS OPERATIONAL FOOTPRINT:

- Nyika National Park, Malawi
- Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve, Malawi

Peace Parks has supported the development of the Malawi-Zambia Transfrontier Conservation Area since 2003. Working closely with the Department of National Parks and Wildlife, Peace Parks has put remarkable effort into securing Nyika National Park and Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve, to protect the incredible biodiversity within them, while simultaneously ensuring that communities can benefit from these endeavours. Nyika National Park is a critical water catchment area that protects the immensely biodiverse Nyika Plateau, which provides an estimated 10% of all the water that flows into Lake Malawi – the ninth largest and third deepest freshwater lake in the world. Peace Parks is the implementing agent for funding provided by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development through KfW for this transfrontier conservation area, and oversees the Management Unit that is responsible for the planning and implementation of related projects.





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LUBOMBO TRANSFRONTIER CONSERVATION AND RESOURCE AREA

PARTNER STATES: Kingdom of eSwatini, Mozambique and South Africa
TRILATERAL AGREEMENT SIGNED: 2000
SIZE: 11 600 km²

PEACE PARKS OPERATIONAL FOOTPRINT:

- Maputo National Park

A NEW NATIONAL PARK FOR MOZAMBIQUE

In December 2021, Mozambique's Council for Ministers issued a decree to formally merge the spectacular terrestrial and marine ecosystems of Maputo Special Reserve and Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve into one conservation area – the new Maputo National Park. The proclamation of the 1 700 km² park follows two decades of intensive development and restoration activities led by the country's National Administration for Conservation Areas (ANAC) and Peace Parks Foundation. In 2018, ANAC and Peace Parks entered into a new 15-year partnership agreement with the emphasis on jointly developing the two reserves to achieve self-sustainability through a unified management plan – a mission that was the driving force behind the application for and eventual proclamation of the new national park.

The decree increases the legal protection of this conservation space, which is regarded as being among the most biologically diverse and endangered ecoregions on Earth, elevating its status to Category II under the International Union for Conservation of Nature's (IUCN) classification of protected areas. National park status also greatly supports compatible economic development, mostly through recreation and tourism, thereby accelerating progress towards the ultimate objective of creating a self-sustaining park that generates income for communities and contributes significantly to the economy of Mozambique.



Peace Parks has been involved in supporting the Lubombo Transfrontier Conservation Area since 2006. In 2009, Peace Parks also played an instrumental role in the declaration of Ponta do Ouro as a marine reserve, thereby establishing Africa's first marine transfrontier conservation area linking up with South Africa's iSimangaliso Wetland Park, a World Heritage Site.

Since 2010, a rewilding programme has translocated almost 5 000 animals to the park, reintroducing 11 species that had become locally extinct, and most recently returning apex predators, with the release of cheetah, back into the park. Total wildlife numbers have now grown to an estimated 12 000 animals, signifying the success of intensified ecological management and protection of wildlife and their varied habitats – coastal lakes, wetlands, swamp forests, grasslands and mangrove forests.

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The coastal component of the park guards an extended marine protected area that stretches 18 nautical miles out into the Indian Ocean. The beaches are Mozambique's most important nesting sites for endangered leatherback and loggerhead turtles, while the ocean provides fertile breeding grounds for a dazzling array of other marine wildlife, including whales, dugongs, various shark species and the largest aggregation of giant trevally in the world.

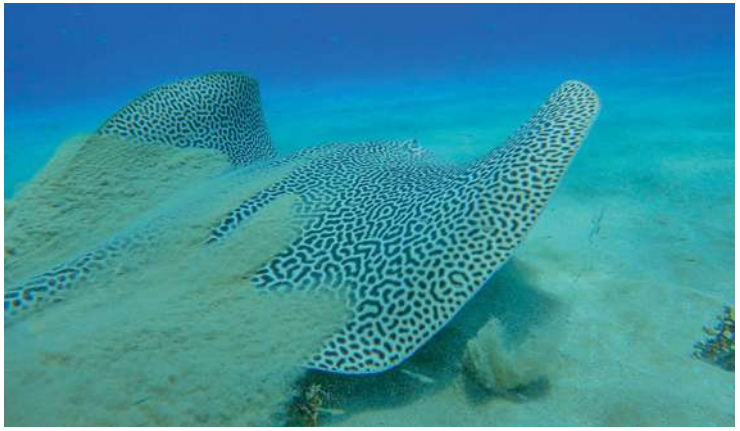
Peace Parks has also played a leading role in enhancing the livelihoods of communities living in and around the park, through various projects that address skills training, conservation agriculture, reproductive health, education, and sustainable natural resource use, among others.

With the protected area well-secured, robust management structures established, adequate alliances with the local community, and ecosystems sufficiently recovering, a core focus for Maputo National Park will be the development of tourism infrastructure with the aim of generating sufficient revenue for the park to sustain itself. Three lodges, a network of exclusive camping sites, and 4×4 trails for those adventurous in spirit, are set to be fully operational by the end of 2022. As a main tourism attraction in southern Mozambique, Maputo National Park is set to contribute significantly to economic prospects of the region, its people and the protection of its natural heritage.















03

BUILDING BLOCKS OF CONSERVATION

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An abundance of wildlife, Maputo National Park, Mozambique

COMMITMENT

The Peace Parks strategic framework is centred around three objectives – conservation, communities and commercial development. But there is a fourth 'C' that is vital to any successful endeavour. This not only lies at the core of Peace Parks' original purpose in fostering buy-in from governments and other stakeholder to establish transfrontier conservation areas (TFCAs), but threads through every part of the organisation and its aims.

Dr Bartolomeu Soto, Peace Parks' Regional Manager in Mozambique describes it as: "Invisible, with no material substance, yet it is the whole spirit that moves us to achieve material targets and objectives; without it, giving up at the first obstacle is almost certain." And he would know, having decades of experience in cultivating and drawing from 'commitment'.

"Commitment is important to make us go where we want to go, especially when you deal with conservation. The field of conservation does not bring quick results. Sometimes, it might even sound like a romantic notion to people who do not thoroughly understand the necessity of conservation," Dr Soto says.

To compound matters, he says, conservation does not bring in large amounts of visible financial benefits. "If you compare it with other activities, like mining, you mine and get millions of US dollars, but that is not the case in conservation."

Conservation is essential in realising socio-economic goals that are sustainable and, apart from financial benefits, has has a number of other benefits that people sometimes take for granted. For instance, when we have oxygen, we think it is just there and it will always be there. But if we don't protect our trees, we'll be faced with CO_2 instead of oxygen, for example. So, commitment is linked with all of this – understanding these complexities.

Reconciling Different Goals

And therein – the tension between the long-term nature of conservation and commensurate commitment, and decision-makers' often short-term planning cycles, compounded by lack of insight into the benefits – lies the rub.

"It is an intricate work to deal with governments," he explains. "Particularly to discuss the process of conservation that can take 20, 50, even 100 years. According to the rules of democracy, elections are held every four or five years and new leadership might emerge after every election. Of course, this is good, this is how democracy should work and is a part of the evolution of our understanding that policies must be made by those who have a very clear vision of the future of the country.



Dr Bartolomeu Soto

It does, however, pose a challenge to something like conservation that is inherently a long-term process and often not able to 'deliver' in one election cycle."

Hard though it might be, understanding this type of pressure that politicians face edges the Peace Parks team closer to their goal of commitment to sustainable conservation. Part of initial discussions then is to empower decision-makers with the necessary information and data so that they, in turn, can explain to their constituents and peers that long processes are par for the course but that the socio-economic impact on their communities warrants the right building blocks to be in place from the start to have results in the future.

"We encourage long-term commitment for these reasons, but then we also show what quick wins are possible. For example, one can fairly quickly involve communities and empower them in sustainable natural resource use. We have seen tangible benefits for communities that more often than not lead to a better appreciation by them of their government. So, we must balance between those quick-delivery initiatives and the long-term commitment from government."

Dr Soto adds that in the co-management of protected areas, Peace Parks will follow government policies and strategic plans, and in implementing these, "we bring a bit more efficiency, financial resources and technical capacity to be able to deliver on what the government has decided as its policy."

Peace Parks also supports TFCAs and sees these as a big opportunity for governments because it supports the Southern African Development Community (SADC) principles of collaboration between countries.

Often TFCAs are in remote areas and, if you invest in conservation, you open the borders, you allow the free movement of wildlife and also promote joint tourism – bringing in socio-economic alternatives for people. This is in line with governments' policies of poverty reduction and job creation, among other priorities.

We thus see a lot of commitment from governments when we engage on TFCAs. They understand that their budgets cannot stretch that far, especially because we're talking about remote areas and the focus is normally on where the most people are. For example, Mozambique has 2 500 km of coastline and most investment is done along the coast because that is where people live. But we [Peace Parks] opt for the alternative, and enable governments to reach those almost neglected rural areas with the potential for collaboration between countries and conservation, and adding to the policies of integration in SADC."

Commitment in a climate under siege

Mozambique falls prey to the wiles of extreme weather events almost year-round. Once upon a time, it might have been a reason for government commitment to be more easily focused on the immediate survival of the people than long-term conservation for posterity, but not anymore.



In 2018, the Government of Mozambique and Peace Parks Foundation signed a partnership agreement to jointly develop Maputo Special Reserve and Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve, which consequently resulted in the two protected areas being formally combined into the officially declared Maputo National Park in 2021. The agreement was signed by Peace Parks CEO, Werner Myburgh (left), and Mozambique's former Minister of Land, Environment and Rural Development, Celso Correia.

"Mozambique is geographically located in an area that always suffers natural disasters. And these have become more visible during the past years, the frequency of cyclones, droughts, floods, and other types of disasters. What is becoming increasingly clear to everyone – from politicians to citizens – is that conservation, nature conservation, is essential. Cyclone Idai is an example; it hit the centre of Mozambique with terrible consequences and loss of life. And why? Partly, because the mangroves played an important role in stabilising the winds and water, but people cut down the mangroves to build, and that area was left without protection.

"Also the recent floods in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, highlighted the importance of integrated planning. But that means understanding the ecosystem and how it functions. Neglecting ecosystem functionality and biodiversity conservation can result in major financial losses and hardships. This adds impetus to the commitment from decision-makers and everyone involved in the conservation value chain to enable sustainable natural resource use."

A very good step forward, comments Dr Soto, is the Mozambican Government's recent approval of its first National Land Use Plan. This plan guides the government to promote development within the country. It will also be used to create proper detailed land use plans at provincial, district and community levels.

Commitment at community level

Dr Soto explains that each of the four co-managed protected areas supported by Peace Parks in Mozambique has a dedicated team that works with the community. This team would, for example, organise community institutions and establish governance mechanisms, which includes a local constitution, outlining how people are selected and how decisions are taken.

"We also bring financial resources to implement what the community feels appropriate for them to improve their livelihoods and reduce the pressure on the natural resources. For example, in Limpopo National Park, we are supporting broiler and egg production programmes, which are going very well. As the income of the people is increasing and they connect this fact with the park efforts, they collaborate in conservation, including to stop poaching and rather do honest activities, contributing to rural development of the country," Dr Soto relates.

In Maputo National Park, he says, Peace Parks is involved in a community project for fish rearing. In addition, Peace Parks is working with local communities in tourism development. They are partners of Anvil Bay, a four-star lodge, where they get jobs as well as shares. Community members are included in conservation agriculture programmes and are trained in other skills, like those needed in restaurants. Peace Parks also works with the Secretary of State of Youth and Employment, a government institution that trains people and gives them funding so that they can start small businesses, for example tailors or small restaurants, in those areas.

"We try to find different ways of collaborating with the community, including with schools; we believe that children are the future decision-makers and custodians of nature. Peace Parks therefore supports schools that are around the protected areas for environmental education. In and around Maputo National Park, for example, we have made available an English teacher because most tourists speak English. We have also created a Girls Club, with the intention to keep them in school for longer periods, thus reducing the pressure to get married early. The parents really value this; the girls make their parents proud and have better opportunities to make a life for themselves. This is also aligned with government's policy to have equality between men and women. Thus our commitment to them and their commitment to improve their communities are mutually beneficial; everyone wins, including our natural resources."

When commitment comes slowly

In the beginning years, these collaborations to effect harmony between humans and nature, improving the lives of the former and conserving the latter, took a long time to gain traction.

The post-independence (from Portuguese colonial administration) civil war in Mozambique took place between 1977 and 1992, a war that destroyed almost everything. To talk about conservation when people want – and are desperate for – food and shelter was no mean feat and neither was the road to contribute to rebuilding the country, especially if one considers the lengthy timeline of conservation: the tourists only come once there is enough wildlife and the necessary amenities, 'enough wildlife' only happens once you start to protect it, and so the cycle continues.

"We took groups to South Africa to show them what conservation can do. The smart leaders said, 'we should support this, it is an investment, if we get involved in conservation it is for the future and to prepare for perpetuity and have the benefits forever.' Then it started by creating jobs for people in anti-poaching, or to build the research base. We saw the same results: employment in communities increased, they started to understand the importance of their surroundings, the first tourists came in to camp followed by small revenues to the park. And that is when we started to build confidence. It took time," Dr Soto says.

Time and patience that paid off. Now, he adds, the communities come to them to say they also want what is happening in such-and-such a place. "Sometimes we are not able to respond to all the requests, we have to go step by step. But it is an encouraging position to be in, for them to want to be part of our programmes because they see how it changes people's lives."

COMMITTED CONSERVATION PATRONS

Peace Parks Foundation was honoured to welcome the President of Zambia, His Excellency Hakainde Hichilema, as its newest Patron in 2021. In graciously accepting the invitation from Peace Parks, President Hichilema voiced steadfast support for the Foundation's extensive conservation and community development work in the country. Six other leaders of state support Peace Parks as honorary patrons, namely, President Lazarus Chakwera of Malawi; President Hage Geingob of Namibia; His Majesty King Letsie III of Lesotho; President João Lourenço of Angola; His Majesty King Mswati III of Eswatini; and President Filipe Nyusi of Mozambique.



President of Zambia, His Excellency Hakainde Hichilema (right) with Vice-Chairman of Peace Parks Foundation, former President of Mozambique, Joaquim Chissano.

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR A NEW AGE OF CONSERVATION

Malawi's Minister for Tourism, Culture and Wildlife, Hon Dr Michael Usi visited Nyika National Park and Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve recently to experience first-hand a range of crucial projects that are being implemented to address water security, housing, mitigation of human-wildlife conflict and environmental conservation. Both parks form part of the Nyika-North Luangwa section of the Malawi-Zambia Transfrontier Conservation Area, an area in which Peace Parks has played a leading role since inception – driving the establishment of the cross-border protected space and assuming a management role ever since.

The Minister and his delegation were accompanied by representatives from the German Embassy in Malawi, and traditional leaders. Projects visited by Minister Usi included the renovation of 122 staff houses and admin offices, the inauguration of a 70 km solar-powered electric fence around Vwaza Marsh, the rehabilitation of ground water sources such as dams, and the fitting of a satellite tracking collar on a zebra on the Nyika Plateau. These and a host of other projects are funded by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development through the German Development Bank and implemented by Peace Parks, in collaboration with communities and Malawi's Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW).

Minister Usi expressed his ongoing commitment to and appreciation for the work being done in this ecologically crucial wilderness area:

"The purpose of this tour is to appreciate the progress made in Vwaza Marsh and Nyika. All that you are doing for our people is commendable," he said. "As communities, government, investors and donors, let us work together for the people of this country, so that they can benefit from the parks here. Our interests and commitment is to continue supporting the work of everyone involved. We are pleased that the programmes in place have put communities in the driving seat."

Malawi's Minister for Tourism, Culture and Wildlife, Hon Dr Michael Usi (centre), with Peace Parks Foundation CEO Werner Myburgh (left), and Deputy Head of Development Cooperation at the German Embassy in Malawi, Knut Gummert. One of the events attended by the Minister was the fitting of a satellite collar on a zebra in Nyika National Park.



CONSERVATION AT SCALE

PLANNING FOR CONSERVATION

Collaborative management of transfrontier conservation areas requires information at various political, spatial, social and temporal levels to facilitate decision-making. The extensive Geographic Information System (GIS) capability collects and interprets the necessary spatial data and facilitates engagement through which stakeholders can better understand and visualise the cross-border landscapes or protected areas. GIS and Planning Service then works with partners through a consultative process to develop a variety of plans: Regional Plans, Protected and Conserved Area Management Plans, Site Plans, Industrial Design and Graphic Designs. The team capacitates the users and owners of the plans to implement and ultimately reach the vision for the specific geographic area.

The writer who penned the 2019 lyrics "life is a winding road, no telling where it goes" might have had Marina Faber in mind…

Graduating in 2005 with a BSc in Conservation Ecology, Marina volunteered as an intern at Peace Parks Foundation in 2006 to improve her geographical information system skills, then moved from Stellenbosch to Hoedspruit thinking to make a life in the Lowveld, but promptly returned to the Cape Town when offered a job as a GIS Technician at the Foundation. Here a commitment to stay for five years has now stretched to 15 years during which she advanced from technician to GIS Analyst, GIS Manager, and now the GIS and Planning Service Manager.

By her own admission she never intended to "sit behind a desk", but is quick to add, "I love that my job is varied. There is no project or assignment that is the same, and there is constant learning – I don't think that you can stay in the same organisation for 15 years if there was not continual personal growth."

'Mapping' our way forward

Marina's job combines two things she really likes: conservation and maps. "While I dabbled with planning in my early years, it is only in the last year that the GIS and Planning teams merged, so I am certainly doing a lot of growing in this space. My Planning colleagues have been very kind in this regard."

She says that while she never practiced conservation ecology, it has given her a good grounding for the work her team does. "On the one hand, planning in our context is all about conservation management and prioritisation of resources to meet a vision. On the other, GIS is about locations and patterns that can assist with prioritisation of resources. For example, if you know that turtles are nesting in concentrated areas along a 90 km coastline, you can plan where best to focus your resources."



Marina Faber

GIS and Planning Services provides strategic decision-support tools, plans and spatial products to benefit Peace Parks Foundation's overall mission.

Marina explains, "The planning-specific assignments that we take on are to assist the senior project managers and regional managers with accomplishing their visions. We assist with decision-making frameworks on how to get from A to B – figuratively and literally. We provide spatial tools to tell stories, bring concepts to life and provide insights. Conservation cannot happen haphazardly, there must be a plan, and this must be adapted as lessons are learnt with implementation."

Her job is to look after her team and assist them to deliver a service to internal and external stakeholders, whether it be in the form of protected area management plans, maps, posters or spatial analytics. "I ensure that they have what they require and I remove obstacles along the way; my job is to value and respect the individuals who make up the GIS and Planning Services team," she says.

This is easy considering the calibre of people at Peace Parks. "The organisation would not be where it is today if not for the tenacious and dedicated individuals, past and present, who have contributed and are contributing to our ambitious long-term vision of re-establishing, renewing and preserving large functional ecosystems that transcend man-made boundaries. Our people are admirable."

Reflecting on how the organisation has evolved over 15 years, Marina relates that when she started as one of about 22 staff members, the tearoom was often a popular place where colleagues would meet for a cuppa, to catch up, or to read the newspaper. Now the staff complement at head office has grown to about 75 people, with 167 more spread out across southern Africa, which now leaves little time for such luxuries, especially as the needs of the conservation and GIS communities have also increased – as have funds, workload and employees' drive.

Down memory lane

What about a favourite project? "A park infrastructure and land cover mapping and verification project that we did over 10 years ago for five parks in Mozambique. The aim was to map infrastructure, derive land cover and see how this had changed over time. It offered me great exposure to the parks, transfrontier conservation areas and colleagues in the field. My role was to assist with the data collection and land cover verification."

Something else worth reminiscing about is the way data were collected in the 'early days'. A global positioning system (GPS) would be used to log the location but pen and paper to capture the details. She quips, "As you can imagine, this was a very messy process with many typos, especially when it came to coordinate notation as these come in different formats. So, data from the field were not always legible and much time was spent trying to decipher which GPS notation was used."

Things started to change in 2008 with the development of a data collection prototype comprising a Microsoft access database that allowed an add-in that could pick up a GPS signal. "This then evolved to a tool we called geoMEtri which could be added to a 'Google Earth'-type programme, followed by a Peace Parks Foundation application. The latter was eventually replaced by the organisation joining the Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) partnership with eight other NGOs with similar requirements. While their focus was more on law enforcement, our contribution helped in that the resulting tool could be used to capture any data."

Marina says that of the many lessons learnt along the way, the one that stands out is, "If you are going to share any tools in the field, you must support the field staff with technical assistance. Not everyone is or wants to be tech savvy. They just want to do what they do best and the tools we design must be user-friendly and get the job done."

Facing challenges head-on

Marina's team provide services at long distance, often to field staff whose internet connection is dubious. To exacerbate matters, due to geograhical and functional separation, many field teams are not always aware of how the GIS and Planning Services team can be of value to them – people do not know that assistance is available and who to contact. To address this, Marina emphasises the process of stakeholder engagement. "We must regularly meet and engage with our field staff who are our stakeholders. We need to create relationships and value what our field staff need and want. We must show what we do and can do."

To address the challenge of plans gathering dust on shelves, either because they were too complicated, too time-consuming, or whatever the reason might be, she says,

"Our service does not end when a plan is delivered. Our process is to take our stakeholders through the plans, build their capacity and facilitate ownership. Since resources are limited, we need to ensure that the plan is followed (and adapted if needed) to meet the particular vision."

Looking ahead

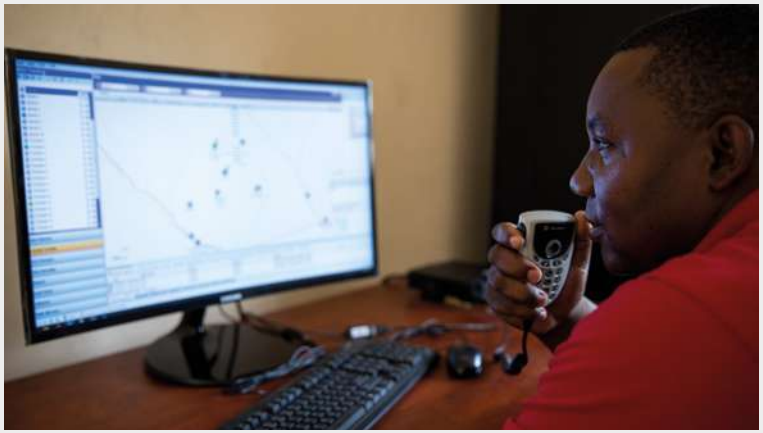
Marina is mindful of how much her team's output and scope could grow and meet the organisational demand if it had the necessary hands to leverage existing tools and projects.

"Once we have more hands we can deliver on more park-specific needs, support the Project Systems and Compliance Office with detailed project spatial reporting, and support the Innovative Conservation Finance team with their impact reporting.

For Peace Parks Foundation, Marina's wish is to see it continuously meet, if not exceed, the high expectations of partners, beneficiaries and staff – without whom the vision will fail.

Thinking about her winding road and young graduates who might also be considering a change in focus, Marina concludes, "The advice I would give now, and probably would not have listened to as a conservation student, is to develop business and project management skills. These can be applied to just about any work. Having such a solid foundation can make things much easier for you. Combine a drive to remain teachable with the disciplines you are passionate about and intentionally honouring your colleagues and clients, and you have a winning strategy."









INFRASTRUCTURE

Poised against the exciting canvas that nature has to offer, infrastructure development is often underestimated as a significant component of protected area development. From road and airfields to office buildings, staff accommodation, control rooms, storerooms, fences, tourist facilities, signage and even communications networks – infrastructure forms the backbone of operations in any park. And the value thereof is most felt in its absence: lack of accessibility, weakened safety and security, and an overall inhospitable work environment that can lead to low productivity and lack of staff motivation. To overcome this, Peace Parks prioritises strategic infrastructure planning and implementation as a crucial component of all park development processes.

In **Sioma Ngwezi National Park** a new digital VHF radio system was installed, equipped with solar panels and repeater equipment. There was great excitement when the system was tested and headquarters was able to establish communication with the furthest ranger station 110 km away. Two new school classrooms, a clinic and a nurse's house were constructed at Liñanga and handed over to the park. This provides much needed modern learning space for an overflowing school and puts basic health services at the fingertips of surrounding communities who previously had to travel long distances in search of medical assistance. Accessibility was greatly improved through maintenance of a 34 km stretch of road that links the Intensive Protection Zone and central repeater site, making deployment of patrol teams easier. At park headquarters a mechanical workshop was completed that is vital to self-sufficient operations in such a remote location.

A new 1 km-long airfield was opened in **Banhine National Park**. The new infrastructure will improve the park's management operations, reducing travel time from the capital city of Maputo from 15 hours by land, to an hour and a half by air. In addition, it enhances the park's capacity to provide aerial support to the counter-poaching teams on the ground and, in near future, will support the translocation of wildlife to restore biodiversity and boost tourism development in the park.

Zinave National Park started with the expansion of its wildlife sanctuary from 18 600 to 30 000 ha, with the construction process creating temporary employment for 40 community members. In addition, a new counter-poaching operations room was constructed, with everything done in-house by the park technical team, including making building blocks, electrification, and carpentry. Chitive and Manyemba ranger bases were upgraded from tents to permanent structures, improving the work environment and boosting morale.

To bolster water security in **Nyika National Park**, dams were rehabilitated from the effects of erosion and scouring of spillways caused by previous poor maintenance, which resulted in weakening of the dam walls and possible collapse. A priority has been to improve the working and living conditions of staff, so that they are better equipped to carry out their essential tasks. Accordingly, a project is underway that will see 122 staff houses being fully renovated – 80 in Nyika National Park and 42 in Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve. The renovations included replacing rotten roof beams and stopping leakage, fixing new ceilings, painting, plumbing, wiring, and installing drainage systems.

CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT

Turtle protection

During the 2020/21 turtle nesting season, 45 community members in Maputo National Park monitored the 90 km beach between Ponta do Ouro and Santa Maria. They counted 1 013 tracks, recording 420 endangered loggerhead turtle and 11 critically endangered leatherback turtle nests, which is well on par with the expected annual averages.

1 013 turtle tracks

420 loggerhead turtle nests

11 leatherback turtle nests

It is well-known that this important stretch of coastline is where approximately 80% of all the critically endangered leatherback and endangered loggerhead turtles who visit Mozambique's 2 800 km coastline each year, come to nest.



Boosting mobility

Peace Parks takes great effort to equip its park teams with vehicles, boats, and aircraft that enable them to efficiently execute conservation management, park development and protection activities.

Support to protected areas included:

Limpopo National Park
Improved protection services

2 x Sioma Ngwezi National Park
Water patrols on Zambezi and Kwando Rivers

1 x Maputo National Park
Supplement patrols in Maputo River and shallow Maputo Bay inshore areas

1 x Zinave National Park
Enhanced accessibility and patrols along 60 km of the Save River

Malawi's Nyika National Park and Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve received six brand new 4×4 vehicles, funded by the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development, through the German Development Bank (KfW), with support from Peace Parks. The wild and rugged landscapes of Nyika and Vwaza, which cover a combined area of 4 200 km^2, pose significant obstacles to effective park management, as poor road conditions make it a challenge to access many areas of these protected spaces. The addition of hardy vehicles capable of traversing this difficult terrain will, therefore, prove invaluable for vital park management activities, particularly counter-poaching. The vehicles will be used to deploy field staff for operations and patrols, and will be highly beneficial in day-to-day protected area management work such as fire management, alien invasive species control and infrastructure maintenance.



Mitigating human-wildlife conflict

Seven buffalo were successfully moved from Impaputo, in Namaacha District, close to the Eswatini border, to Maputo National Park, in an effort to reduce increasing human-wildlife conflict in the area. These animals will now become one of the tourist attractions around Xinguti Lake.

In Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve, Peace Parks started the installation of a 70 km electric fence in an effort to reduce human-wildlife conflict, with 45 km of the fence constructed by end of 2021. This will be instrumental in protecting both the communities surrounding the reserve as well as the elephant and other wildlife populations resident within Vwaza. These and other species of high conservation importance have increased in numbers in recent years, through enhanced protection efforts and increased levels of migration from Zambia.

Information about animal movements is vital in order to make informed decisions about conservation management matters such as preventing human-wildlife conflict. In Limpopo National Park, the Endangered Wildlife Trust continues to monitor six collared

lions and use this information to, among other things, proactively warn communities and the Herding 4 Health Programme of any potential conflict. There are also 11 active elephant collars supplied by 'Elephants Alive' which are monitored to gain an important understanding of their movement into community land and with regards to their movements through the proposed corridor to Banhine National Park.



Monitoring of migratory species

Understanding movement of species is key to management of ecological corridors in a transfrontier conservation area as it provides vital information for management interventions. As part of the effort to track and monitor migratory species and their dispersal and utilisation of habitats in the Malawi Zambia Transfrontier Conservation Area, two elephants were collared with GPS-GSM collars in Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve with support from the Lilongwe Wildlife Trust. Similarly, six animals – two from each species of eland, roan and zebra – were collared in Nyika National Park. This will help management to understand their seasonal movement and subsequently support patrol planning for their security.



Seven elephant were also fitted with satellite collars in Sioma Ngwezi National Park to determine the seasonal movements between the park, the Game Management Area and protected areas in the neighbouring countries.

Invasive, alien species management

Nyika National Park is included in the Global 200 Ecoregions, which comprises the most outstanding and representative habitats for biodiversity on the planet. The park is specifically famed for its vegetation and flora. This includes an infinite display of alpine flowers, ranging from rare, endemic orchid species, to exquisite bell-shaped dieramas, gladioli, protea and kniphofia. As a means of removing any threat to this, all self-sown, invasive pine trees are being cut down or ring-barked. In Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve, 10 sites were cleared of alien species such as beechwood and fruit trees.

Nyika National Park

85.5 ha
hectares of invasive species cleared

36 jobs
community members employed

Sustainable fishing

With the generous assistance of the Isdell Family and the Dutch Postcode Lottery, the Zambezi Transboundary Fish Reserve project in the Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area is in full swing. The newly formed and equipped Fisheries Scouts Team is making a significant impact in sensitising communities to, and enforcing the fish ban within, the Simalaha Community Conservancy. The fish ban lasts from the 1 December to 28 February every year and allows the fish to migrate to their natural spawning grounds to lay eggs. Eight newly established Village Fish Management Committees work tirelessly with the Simalaha Fisheries Scouts to put a stop to the illegal fishing. These committees are spread along the breadth of the Conservancy, and all major fishing communities are represented. They've also received a new boat with a 40-horsepower motor that is proving invaluable in carrying out patrols.

42,9 km illegal fishing nets
seized and destroyed

425 kg fish
confiscated and donated to Mwandi Hospital

The Village Fish Management Committees and Fisheries Scouts are encouraging and assisting fishermen to apply for licences with the Department of Fisheries, as required by Zambian law, to establish who are bona fide fishermen. Those who register are rewarded with legal fishing nets purchased through the Simalaha Community Conservancy Trust.



1 523 fishermen
legally registered

The Namibian Nature Foundation has also made good progress in establishing Village Fish Management Committees and Fisheries Scouts, who in turn are also stamping out illegal fishing practices on their side of the Zambezi River.

Protecting marine resources

As part of the sustainable fishing programme in Maputo Bay, fishermen from the local communities around Maputo National Park took a decisive step forward as they demarcated their own fishing areas and sanctuaries ('no-take zones') for marine species reproduction. The programme aims to alleviate pressure on marine resources by implementing sustainable fishing practices, increase income for artisanal fishers by augmenting existing value chains, assisting with access to cold storage and markets, and creating new livelihood alternatives. These communities, which rely on healthy fisheries to sustain their livelihoods, completed the project with the support of Peace Parks and RARE, which oversaw the organisation of community consultations, carried out surveys of ecological conditions and allocated signal buoys around the identified areas. This coastal region contains vital breeding grounds for fish, turtles and marine mammals. Preserving these areas is therefore integral to the future of both conservation and communities. The first demarcated areas, close to the mouth of the Maputo River, have been identified as providing the ideal conditions for the reproduction of many plant and animal marine species, including seagrasses, mangroves and various fish.



Aerial surveys of large mammals

Game counts were executed in several of the protected areas in which Peace Parks has an operational footprint, to gain a better understanding of population growth (or decline), carrying capacity and inform decision-making on either continued or corrective conservation management tactics. In Zinave National Park a total game count was done for the sanctuary, and a 50% game count for the planned expanded sanctuary. A total count was also done for hippo and crocodile in the portion of the Save River bordering on the park. The census counted 646 blue wildebeest, 400 zebra, 614 waterbuck, and 479 buffalo. The number of elephants in the park and adjacent areas is estimated at 223, with the main herd concentrated within their historical range areas in the centre of the park. All species show a positive growth pattern, with the blue wildebeest, in particular, doing very well. The numbers indicate how well the protection and rewilding concept is working, enhancing the possibility to allow the wildlife access into the greater open system of the park.



12 258 animals
(»30% from 2019)
MAPUTO NATIONAL PARK

3 483 animals
(»82% from 2015)
NYIKA NATIONAL PARK

1 918 animals
(»36% from 2015)
VWAZA MARSH WILDLIFE RESERVE

REWILDING

Peace Parks' efforts are more relevant than ever before, in this, the United Nations Decade of Ecosystem Restoration. The UN and its member countries have recognised that reversing the degradation of ecosystems is crucial "to end poverty, combat climate change and prevent mass extinction", and that "without reviving ecosystems, we cannot achieve the Sustainable Development Goals or the Paris Climate Agreement."

17 000 +

The number of mammals Peace Parks has, since 2001, successfully reintroduced to protected areas across southern Africa, that had previously been depleted of wildlife.

To meet the 1.5°C global climate target, Earth needs the help of a range of wild animal species to facilitate the capture of excess carbon dioxide already in the atmosphere. It is not enough to turn to renewable energy, halt deforestation and convert land. Scientific research is now showing that by restoring wildlife populations to significant, near historic levels, they have the potential to "supercharge climate mitigation". This science is led by research from the 130+ member strong Global Rewilding Alliance, of which Peace Parks is a member.

Reaching new heights in Zinave

The remarkable success in restoring Zinave National Park, Mozambique, which is co-managed by the National Administration for Conservation Areas (ANAC) and Peace Parks, continues to blossom.

2 300 ANIMALS
(13 species)
reintroduced since 2011

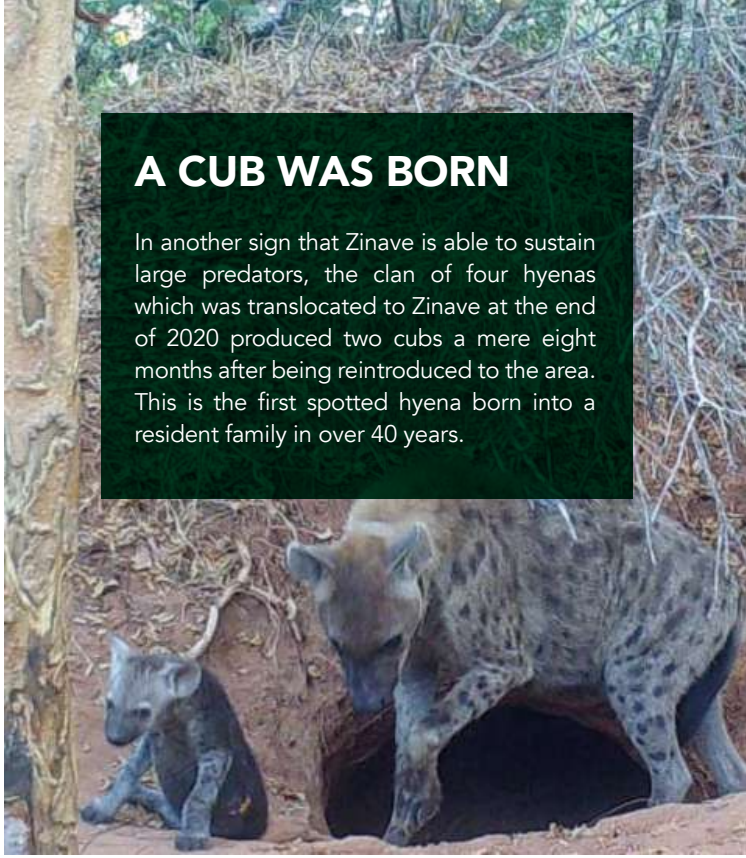
GROWN TO

5 000 ANIMALS
in 30 000 ha sanctuary

In 2021, as part of a long-standing collaboration between the two countries to restock and rebuild key parks within the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area, of which Zinave is a vital component, South Africa's Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment donated 72 blue wildebeest and 27 zebra to the Ministry of Land and the Environment in Mozambique. The animals were translocated by Peace Parks from Kruger National Park, in partnership with South African National Parks.

Working with the Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT), Karangani Game Reserve, the Mozambique Wildlife Alliance (MWA), and with funding from the Ivan Carter Wildlife Conservation Alliance (ICWCA) and GEOS Foundation, two leopards were introduced to the ideal, prey-rich ecosystem that the sanctuary now provides, and have established territories.

Peace Parks also played a leading role in facilitating Mozambique's first ever in-country elephant translocations during 2021. In May, with funding from the ICWCA and additional operational expertise provided by Conservation Solutions, the Wildlife Emergency Fund, The Aspinall Foundation and the MWA, 34 elephants were successfully moved from unprotected areas outside Maputo National Park to Zinave.



A CUB WAS BORN

In another sign that Zinave is able to sustain large predators, the clan of four hyenas which was translocated to Zinave at the end of 2020 produced two cubs a mere eight months after being reintroduced to the area. This is the first spotted hyena born into a resident family in over 40 years.



Rewilding HIGHLIGHTS

2 LEOPARDS
Zinave National Park

34 ELEPHANTS
Zinave National Park

4 CHEETAH
Maputo National Park

149 PUKU
Simalaha Community Conservancy

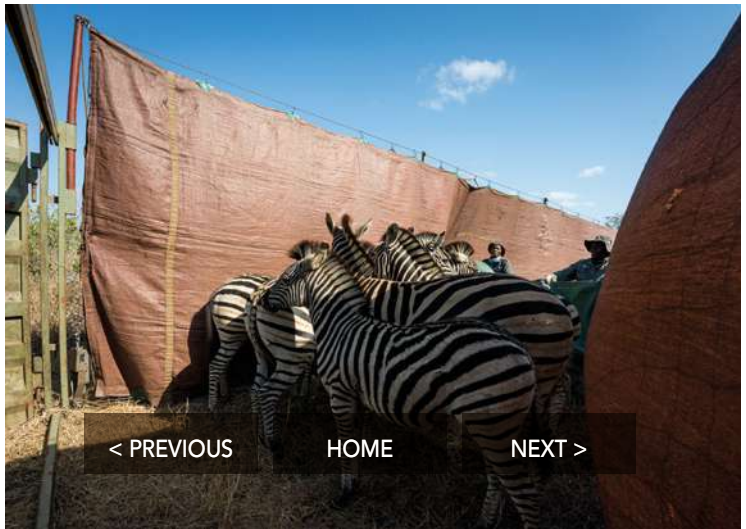
100 BUFFALO
Simalaha Community Conservancy













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Cheetahs returned to Maputo National Park

Peace Parks and ANAC partnered with the EWT and the MWA, along with Ashia Cheetah Conservation, to bring four cheetahs back into the reserve. This was the first of several planned reintroductions that aim to build a healthy metapopulation of these endangered cats in the region.

5 000 ANIMALS
(13 species)
reintroduced since 2010

GROWN TO

12 258 ANIMALS
in 170 000 ha park

Growing the wildlife economy in Simalaha

Rewilding initiatives continue to maintain momentum in the Simalaha Community Conservancy, Zambia – which is proving to be a flagship model for the development of community-led conservation areas in the Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area.

This year, in partnership with Simalaha and through funding provided by MAVA Foundation and the Dutch Postcode Lottery, an additional 149 puku and 80 lechwe were introduced to the conservancy, along with 100 disease-free buffalo.

This raised the total buffalo population to more than 400 and strengthened the foundations for a wildlife-based economy that will create income for the community.

1 700 ANIMALS
(11 species)
reintroduced since 2013

GROWN TO

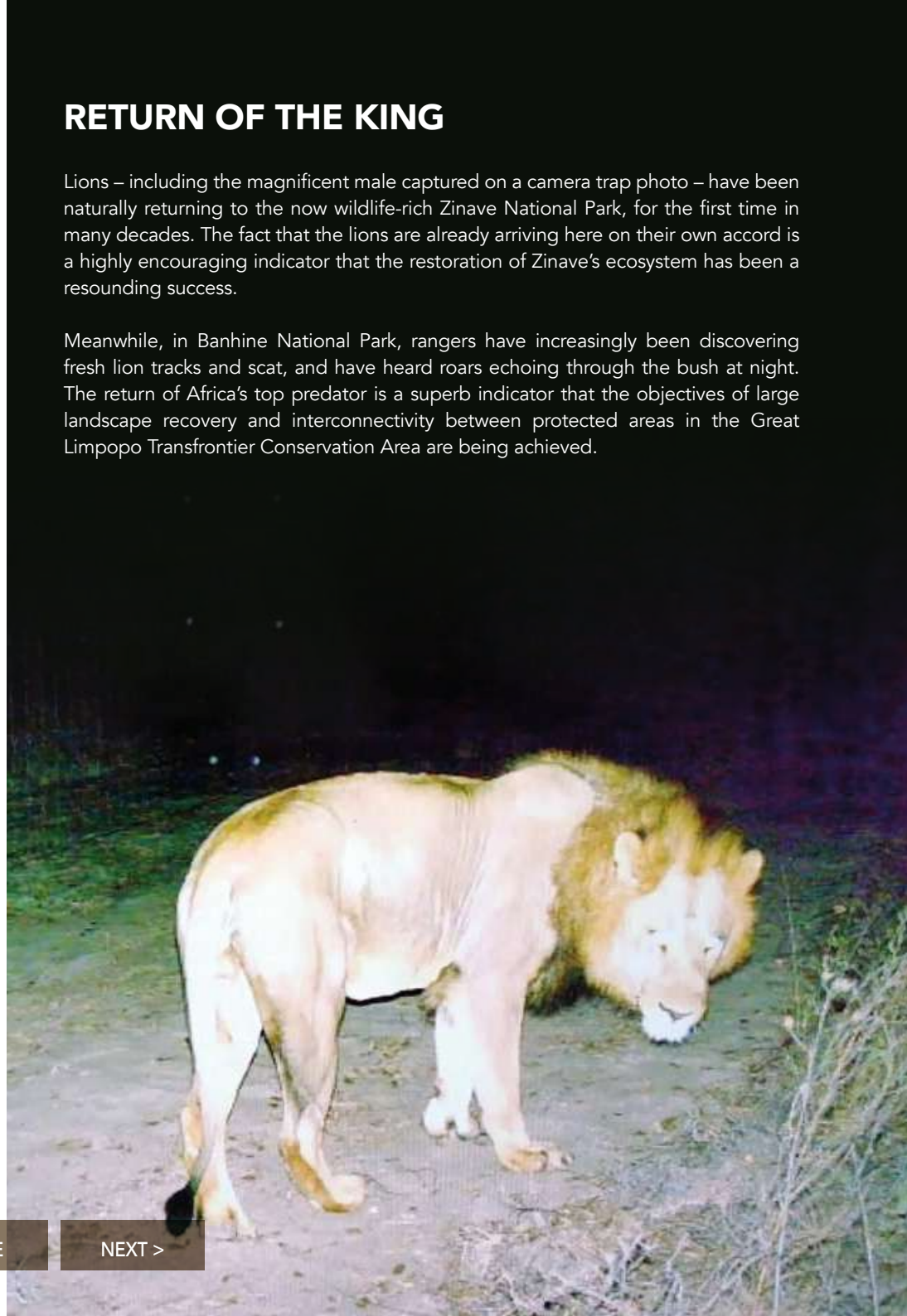
3 674 ANIMALS
in 50 000 ha sanctuary

Peace Parks Foundation continues to prioritise the restoration of wilderness areas, recognising that rewilding is crucial for the future of the planet, creating massive carbon sinks and helping to ensure a sustainable future for communities and the world's population at large.

RETURN OF THE KING

Lions – including the magnificent male captured on a camera trap photo – have been naturally returning to the now wildlife-rich Zinave National Park, for the first time in many decades. The fact that the lions are already arriving here on their own accord is a highly encouraging indicator that the restoration of Zinave's ecosystem has been a resounding success.

Meanwhile, in Banhine National Park, rangers have increasingly been discovering fresh lion tracks and scat, and have heard roars echoing through the bush at night. The return of Africa's top predator is a superb indicator that the objectives of large landscape recovery and interconnectivity between protected areas in the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area are being achieved.





COUNTER-POACHING

In 2020, the effect of Covid-19 on the livelihoods of communities living in and around protected areas resulted in a sharp increase in attempted subsistence poaching. Peace Parks therefore continued to focus on putting in place measures to support these communities through investment into temporary job creation (see pages 40 to 43), while at the same time intensifying boots on the ground and law enforcement patrols. This combined effort positively impacted on reducing illegal activities, evident also in the steep decline in the number of snares and rifles recovered across all protected areas.

445
Rangers deployed
5%*

13 455
Patrols
10%*

4 581
Snares removed
75%*

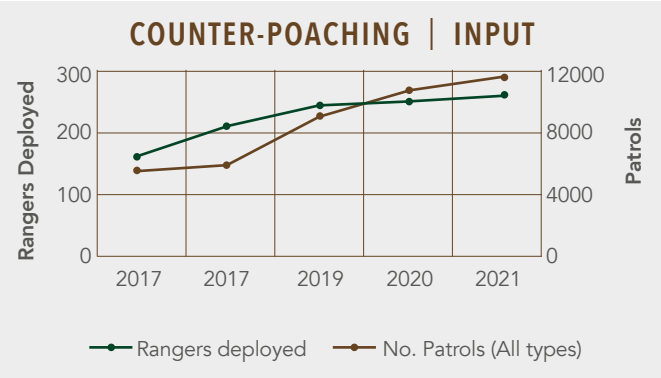
127
Rifles confiscated
30%*

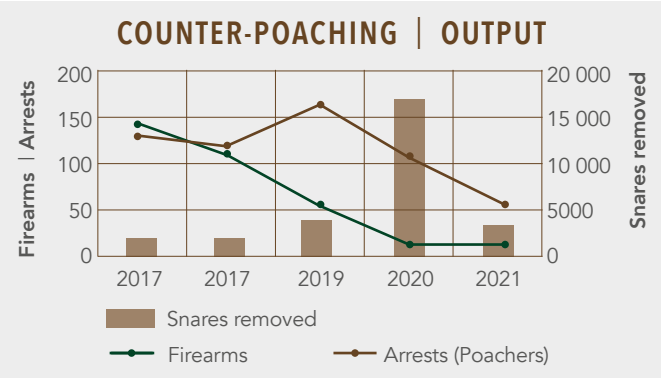
185
Arrests made
30%*

**Compared to 2020*

Large mammal censuses, conducted across various parks, showed an overall increase in animal populations (page 28) which is also a clear indicator of successful counter-poaching operations. In parks like Maputo National Park, populations are thriving to the point where it will soon be possible to use surplus animals to restock other key protected areas in Mozambique.

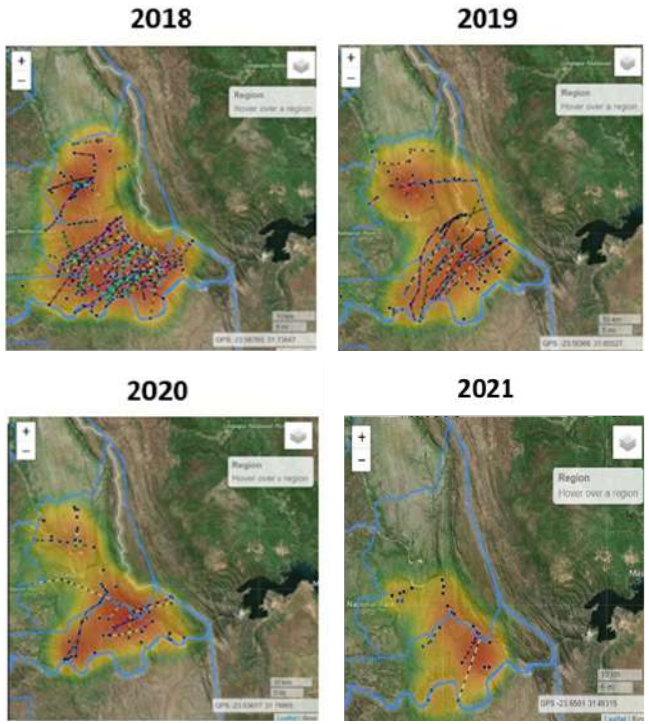
The impact of Peace Parks' counter-poaching efforts in Mozambique, as executed in partnership with the National Administration for Conservation Areas, is clearly visible when viewed as trends over five years. As ranger forces were augmented and patrols increased (supported by strategic counter-poaching leadership, improved equipment, facilities, technology, aerial surveillance and in some instances canine units), illegal activities decreased.



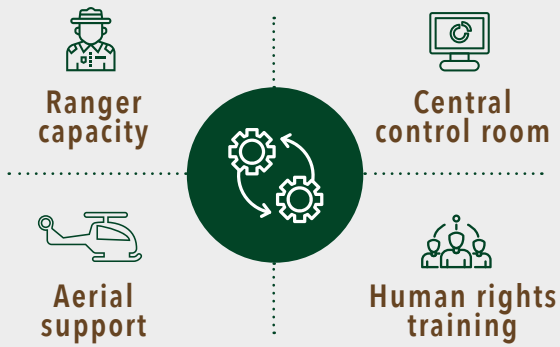


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Boosted counter-poaching capacity in Mozambique has had a positive effect that extends further than just park boundaries. Limpopo National Park works closely on cross-border counter-poaching efforts with neighbouring Kruger National Park, managed by South African National Parks, as part of agreements to jointly protect and develop the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area. The teams meet regularly to collaborate on synchronised counter-poaching strategies and operations. These joint strategies are vital in protecting Kruger National Park's eastern boundary, especially also from rhino poachers. With increased patrolling efforts and improved collaboration between Kruger and Limpopo national parks, a marked decline in poacher incursions has been reported by Kruger National Park year on year. The heat maps below show how in 2021, compared to 2018, incursions in the two most active regions adjacent to Limpopo National Park had been reduced by 89%.



Standardising counter-poaching operations



Nyika welcomes four-legged rangers

After nearly two years of training in Limpopo National Park, three bloodhound-Doberman-crosses – AK, Nkonzo and Jungle –became the first members of Nyika National Park's new canine unit. The dogs spent the last few years under the careful and compassionate eye of Gabriel Mpala, a Peace Parks dog handler and trainer who trained them in free-running capabilities as well as on-leash work, versatility being key to cover the different types of situations they might find themselves in. The dogs' sense of smell is between an estimated 10 000 and 100 000 times more sensitive than ours, making them perfect for picking up the scent of poachers in the bush. When field rangers find a fresh track – anything up to two to three hours old – all three dogs can be released off the leash. Working as a pack, they are trained to follow the tracks with rangers in a helicopter close behind. Cross-trained to work on a 10m leash, the dogs can also follow older tracks, up to 9 hours old. In this situation the handler follows behind, so that the canine leads the team of field rangers on foot. For Peace Parks, dogs are as much a part of operations as any other staff member, playing a vital role in the Foundation's multi-faceted counter-poaching interventions. In Nyika, the dogs will form part of the quick reaction force and serve to boost the effectiveness of law enforcement operations – giving field rangers the critical support they need to effectively protect the park's vast, mountainous landscape.



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COMBATTING WILDLIFE CRIME

The Combating Wildlife Crime (CWC) programme faced considerable challenges in 2021 as rhino poaching and wildlife crimes significantly increased when the world emerged from its lengthy Covid-19 lockdown period. Despite this, advances were made and success achieved in all the programme's strategic focus areas. Closely aligned with and supporting the operationalisation of the Southern African Development Community Law Enforcement and Counter-poaching Strategy, the programme worked within four strategic focus areas during the year.

Protecting at-risk landscapes and wildlife populations

A primary focus of the combatting wildlife crime team is to develop and support initiatives that boost the protection of at-risk wildlife and at the same time increase the risk to criminals to engage in wildlife crime, augmenting and enhancing traditional counter-poaching efforts.

COLLABORATING AGAINST CRIME

In line with this, Peace Parks continued its support to the Greater Kruger Environmental Protection Foundation – a consortium of private, provincial and community-owned game reserves on the western boundary of Kruger National Park (KNP). The members work together to strengthen counter-poaching within the consortium's protected areas as well as provide an invaluable buffer to wildlife crime in Kruger National Park through integrated counter-poaching and security strategies. In response to the spike in rhino poaching in 2021, they elevated their cooperative enforcement and participated in a joint ranger training programme that included members from across the Joint Protection Zone – the area demarcated as a cooperation-based conservation management block with KNP in the centre and including all private, provincial and community-owned reserves on KNP's borders. The training was presented with the support of Peace Parks as part of a Joint Law Enforcement Project funded by the US Department of State's Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement and the Wildlife Conservation Society. Shortly thereafter, several joint operations led to the successful arrest of six poachers and the seizure of six weapons.

ESTABLISHING WILDLIFE SAFE ZONES

The Integrated Wildlife Zones Project takes collaboration on environmental protection to a national level in South Africa. Driven by the national Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE), overseen by the national Rhino Action Plan Committee, and supported by Peace Parks, the project builds multi-sectoral cooperation to see South Africa's dispersed rhino populations protected as a single, national herd.

The aim is to consolidate proven solutions from across the state and private conservation space, and strategically deploy these to close capacity gaps and eliminate weaknesses that are currently perpetuating wildlife crime across the country. Within private and state reserves, key rhino populations have been identified and aggregated into seven wildlife zones.

Four strategic focus areas



An audit identified five key stakeholder categories within the wildlife zones across which rhino efforts will be coordinated:

National government rhino custodians

Provincial government rhino custodians

Private rhino owners

Private or civil society initiatives

Non-governmental organisations

To understand and address risk gaps, a rigorous review was conducted related to Protection (preventative measures), Reaction (incident response) and Pro-action (threat detection) across all stakeholders, and the capabilities of the zones assessed against best practice.

Driving intelligence-led enforcement is a key component of the Wildlife Zones Project. Among other elements, this is done by supporting the DFFE's national environmental analyst unit and deploying investigators within the region's first national Fusion Centre, dedicated to coordinating environmental crime investigations in South Africa. The analyst division supports and works alongside key national agencies, including the National Prosecuting Authority, Financial Intelligence Centre, the SAPS Hawks, Crime Intelligence and Stock Theft & Endangered Species Unit investigators to enhance investigations.

In developing a complete national 'intelligence picture' on wildlife and other environmental crimes in South Africa, the DFFE is rolling out the Cmore shared awareness platform widely across the zones. Captured centrally by the analyst unit, data received continue to grow.

4 036 (⇈50%)

data inputs to National Environmental Crime Database

A four-month joint investigation culminated in the execution of two search and seizure warrants on properties in the Limpopo and Gauteng provinces of South Africa. A Vietnamese national was arrested and a large cache of wildlife products, including lion gelatine, claws and more than 600 lion teeth, was seized. Confirming that the location was being used for processing large quantities of lion bones, a bone saw and several pots used for extracting the gelatine from lion bones were also seized. Simultaneously, two storage units were searched where large quantities of suspected lion gelatine, amounting to more than 350 kilograms, were found. Follow-up searches at the Limpopo facility as well as the homestead of a key syndicate member in Gauteng resulted in the seizure of shark fins along with 20 litres of suspected opium, three kilograms of ivory, 8.2 kilograms of lion gelatine and a raw rhino foot. These search and seizure events have been significant as the syndicate is involved in ongoing rhino horn trafficking as well as other serious wildlife crimes. Information gathered during these searches have resulted in an updated analysis that has exposed additional South African and international linkages. These linkages implicate South African lion breeders in the illegal supply of lions and lion products to this syndicate which used several international connections to successfully ship processed products. Investigations are ongoing. Where applicable, interim analysis products have been handed over to the relevant authorities for further follow up.



THE MEERKAT IS WATCHING

The Postcode Meerkat continues to safeguard one of South Africa's most important rhino populations in Kruger National Park, a key component of the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area. Two of these wide area surveillance systems are deployed in areas of high rhino concentrations. They are the products of a ground-breaking partnership between South African National Parks, Peace Parks Foundation and South Africa's Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. The name, Postcode Meerkat, was given in recognition of the UK People's Postcode Lottery, the Dutch Postcode Lottery and the Swedish Postcode Lottery, which all contributed towards the research, development and deployment of this powerful anti-poaching tool.

The systems are continually being upgraded and improved to be more effective and efficient. In the past year this included enabling remote operation through radio links to the Mission Area Joint Operations Centre, replacing old cameras with new customised photographic equipment and software, and enhancing charging capacity with additional solar panels. The upgrades reduced the predictability of operating times and thereby improved operational security, as well as significantly improved the clarity of visuals – all of which are vital to staying a step ahead of poachers.

26 Incursions

100% Detection rate

10 Poacher arrests

6 Rifles recovered



CHOCOLATE OR CONTRABAND?

The canine detection unit, founded by Peace Parks and African Wildlife Foundation in partnership with the National Administration for Conservation Areas, continues to deter wildlife trafficking through Maputo International Airport – a former hotspot for routing illegal wildlife products to the international market. In two incidents, rhino horns were successfully smuggled through the airport concealed in legal shipments of crabs, and in chocolate in passenger baggage, with seizures only made at destination airports in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia and Hanoi, Vietnam. In response to these new tactics from wildlife traffickers, the dogs were trained to expand their range of detection capabilities, learning how to sniff out crab and chocolate products in passenger luggage and cargo. The smell of the legal crab shipments impacted the dog's olfactory senses so they needed to get used to the smell as well as learn to detect it. New intelligence also brought to light that Asian criminal syndicates were using Maputo International Airport to traffic abalone, which the detection dogs were subsequently also trained to detect. In addition, operations were expanded to include both the international and domestic terminal, duty free shops, and landing plates in order to intercept greater volumes of luggage prior to being loaded onto the aircraft.

The canine unit inspected

121 783 Pieces of luggage

26 969 Pieces of cargo

378 Aircraft

Disrupting trafficking and dismantling syndicates

Continually building capacity in response to emerging threats as well as supporting and institutionalising mechanisms for joint, transboundary law enforcement, have been essential in successfully disrupting and preventing trafficking through and around focus transfrontier conservation areas.

POLICING THE BORDER

Deployed in the Greater Libombos Conservancy, the 12-person Anti-Poaching Coordination and Operations Centre (APCOC) rapid response team, supported by Peace Parks, works to put a stop to the poaching and trafficking of wildlife. The Greater Libombos Conservancy comprises a total of nine properties on the eastern boundary of the KNP and is the first privately managed area in Mozambique to be included as part of the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area.

Implementing a unique model that utilises redeployed Mozambican environmental police and cooperates closely with South African National Parks, APCOC has been instrumental in reducing incursions (illegal entries) through the Greater Libombos Conservancy into KNP, and converting a large percentage of arrests into convictions. Three suspects apprehended in 2020 were each convicted to more than 12 years in jail by Maputo Province Judicial Court in separate cases. Additionally, 11 elephant tusks, weighing 200 kg, were seized during a joint operation between APCOC and investigative police.

TRAINING BORDER OFFICIALS

The five Partner States of the Kavango Zambezi (KAZA) Transfrontier Conservation Area – Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe – have joined forces in developing an enforcement capacity building programme in line with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), to strengthen detection of illegal trafficking of wildlife products, forestry, and other natural resources moving through all of the transfrontier conservation areas' ports of entry and exit. The project is coordinated by the KAZA Secretariat, supported by Peace Parks Foundation and the Southern African Wildlife College, and funded through a grant from the U.S. Department of State's Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs. Standard Operating Procedures are being developed to bring about a standardised approach, driving best practice in the implementation of CITES at border crossings. Following a full assessment of 31 land and airport border posts, and following the development of an accredited training curriculum, 119 officials from Botswana, Namibia and Zimbabwe were trained on the illegal wildlife trade, CITES and its implementation.



Understanding wildlife crime

The CWC unit works to garner a deeper understanding of wildlife crime to ensure that programmatic interventions are strategic, appropriate and targeted.

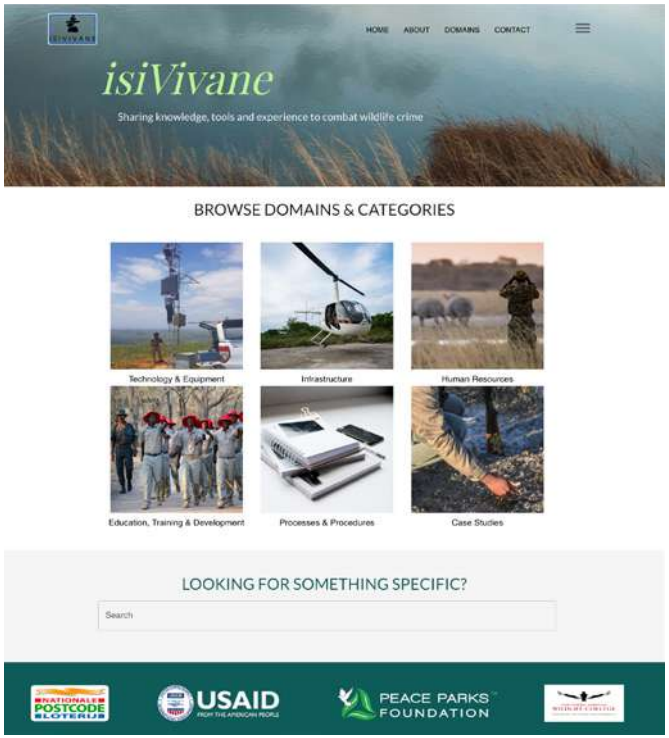
With the support of Peace Parks, the Wildlife Justice Commission undertook targeted research to assess the levels of illegal wildlife trade on Chinese e-commerce platforms. The report, which was released to the public in November 2021, reveals that the majority of advertised wildlife products are legally permitted for sale. However, the prevalence of mammoth ivory found legally for sale raises concerns about perpetuating demand for elephant ivory products, which are now illegal in China. It was clear from these findings that law enforcement and policymakers must make efforts to understand how the legal mammoth ivory supply chain operates, and how it is or could potentially impact on threats to wild elephants. A smaller market for fake products was also uncovered, showing advertisements for ivory, rhino horn products and tiger canines listed far below market value. Peace Parks recognises that studies like these are invaluable in informing effective strategies to combat the illegal trade of environmental products. Approval to proceed with phase two of the research into the online trade of illegal wildlife products over social media platforms was granted to the Wildlife Justice Commission, with preliminary results expected mid-2022.

Innovation and Technology

Driving innovation and scaling effective technologies, systems and procedures to increase reach and accelerate the response to wildlife crime in southern Africa remains a priority of the CWC programme.

THE CRIME-FIGHTER'S TOOLBOX

With support from the USAID VukaNow Programme and in partnership with the Southern African Wildlife College's Applied



Learning Unit, a secure, user-friendly online anti-poaching toolbox was developed. The objective of this platform, named Isivivane, is to share tried and tested solutions and experiences of those working at the epicentre of the poaching crisis with other field-based protected area managers facing similar challenges. The goal is, through this knowledge sharing, that the collective response to wildlife crime can be augmented and accelerated. Field personnel/conservation practitioners, experts with experience ranging from between five and 20 years, have been engaged to share their solutions and experiences to enrich the toolbox, providing these 'solutions' within six categories, namely, Technology and Equipment, Infrastructure, Human Resources, Education, Training and Development, Processes and Procedures, as well as Case Studies and Lessons Learnt. Contribution and access to the platform remains by invitation, with official release at the end of 2022.







The canine unit in Hluhluwe-iMfolozi Park typically responds to incursions detected by devices within a short period of time. This rapid deployment of the dogs means they can act on a fresh scent, significantly increasing the chances of detection. The first image shows the poachers with an antelope carcass. The second photo shows rangers 30 minutes later with the detection dog.

The three poachers were successfully tracked and located and arrests were made.

A WORLD-CLASS AUTONOMOUS THREAT DETECTION SYSTEM

Peace Parks supports a network of over 200 artificial intelligence-enhanced camera traps that provides 24-hour monitoring of illegal activity across vulnerable areas managed by Ezemvelo KwaZulu-Natal Wildlife – custodian of one of the world's largest remaining wild rhino populations. Detecting and deterring threats, the solution is integral to operations. Significantly reducing the time spent attending to false alerts, the intelligent devices deployed at Hluhluwe-iMfolozi Park and uMkhuze Game Reserve scanned through 932 534 photos and found potential threats in 4.29% of these, sending approximately 40 000 alerts to the Operational Control Centre. The devices are strategically deployed across poaching hotspot areas, usually along boundary fences, roads, paths, and river crossings as deterrents to any would-be poachers. Like all technologies deployed, upgrades and improvements to this solution are ongoing. Devices are now able to identify which individual within a poaching group may be carrying a firearm. This risk pre-assessment allows for de-escalation and increases the safety of response teams.

An unexpected benefit of the system is its value in averting potential human-wildlife conflict. The devices can detect elephants, as well as predatory wildlife moving close to the boundary fence. In addition, alerts are provided for domestic animals, like cattle, also moving near porous fence-lines, which could be depredated by lions or other predators in the park.

COMBINING TECHNOLOGY WITH THE TRADITIONAL

Intelligent camera traps and canine units operating independently are highly effective solutions. Integrating the two is proving to be particularly impactful.

Before the introduction of the intelligent camera traps, the main source of information relating to wildlife crime-related incursions was from ranger patrols. When spoor (or other evidence of illegal activity) was detected, the canine unit was deployed. However, this was often a long period after the incursion resulting in the scent having gone cold. This meant that few suspects were apprehended. With the deployment of the camera trap solution, images of suspects sent via Cmore were used to point counter-poaching units to the exact location of suspects. This brought about a much-needed real-time, rapid response, but if the suspects changed their direction and if spoor could not be tracked, the method was still not always effective.

Combining the information received by the camera traps with the capabilities of a rapid response by a canine unit solved these challenges.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Peace Parks strives to enable healthy, vibrant communities while protecting the ecosystems that sustain them and conserving natural resources for future generations.

GOVERNANCE

Anyone thinking that 'governance' mainly requires the ticking of some boxes to ensure efficient management and ethical business decision-making, might want to reconsider…

Governance, especially as it relates to community development, is the bedrock of sustainable and empowering community development as well as a major contributor to reaching the Peace Parks overall vision.

Antony Alexander is a Senior Project Manager, based out of the organisation's country office in Maputo, Mozambique. For the past five years he has been responsible for support to the Government of Mozambique through collaboration with the National Administration of Conservation Areas, specifically the management and development of the Banhine, Limpopo and Zinave national parks in the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area and Maputo National Park in the Lubombo Transfrontier Conservation Area.

He explains his passion for efficient governance, "With time I have realised that governance is the foundation for everything related to communities. By establishing structures in which communities can make their own choices and decisions, through their preferred representatives, it enables communication, discussion and decision-making – a triple golden thread as it were – both within and between communities and parks while recognising that each park is in a different phase and level of governance implementation." Antony relates that the communities around the various parks generally live in the more impoverished areas with limited economic development prospects, placing a high expectation and many pressures on the parks.

In talking about goals, he explains, "First and foremost we would like to see the government continue to be responsible for provision of essential social support structures such as health, education and water provision. We give our support where necessary. Apart from creating governance structures to enable our triple golden thread, we also focus on natural resource management – whether this is access to water, grazing, fishing or natural products from wood to palm wine production." The aim is furthermore to provide 'alternative livelihoods' and create opportunities for communities to benefit from nature through tangible and sustainable economic returns. Peace Parks' role typically involves bolstering communities' existing knowledge of and engagement in, for example, irrigation and conservation agriculture, or livestock and rangeland management. Skills development and associated entrepreneur investments have borne fruit as have opportunities for conservation-related employment.

Good governance

What happens on the ground in terms of embedding good governance in communities? "At a village or ground level, communities will have a selected committee that can discuss and make decisions around natural resource uses in and around their village area – resources that their livelihoods depend on, such as water, grazing, wood, or fishing, among others," Antony says.

"There is a strong overlap with conservation objectives, and understanding and agreement between the parks and the communities regarding resource use in the various zones within and around the parks are essential.



Antony Alexander

This, for example, does not necessarily mean that communities cannot use the natural resources within a conservation area, but that they can have access to these resources in a controlled, managed and sustainable manner in accordance with the conservation areas management plan."

Communities are very much part of the conversation, and as a collective also agree on community structures and representatives for all the villages around a conservation area. These representatives leverage the triple golden thread with other surrounding villages as well as with the relevant park. "In Mozambique for example, communities have a representation on the Park Management Board for each park and receive a 20% share of the park revenues which they as a collective will manage and allocate to community beneficiation projects. This can only be achieved through well-thought-out governance structures."

Getting down to brass tacks

Antony explains that as a first step, the governance process is initiated with a meeting with the whole community to explain the governance process and agree the way forward to ensure stronger collective ownership.

"By communities taking responsibility in self-selecting representatives and self-governing, more responsibility – and therefore community ownership – is taken."

It would be reasonable to assume that the complexity of community dynamics must make for some challenges along the way. "Villages have their own governance structures and one of the main challenges is 'elite capture' of communities where a single person or family dominates decisions and benefits. Park and government officials are well able to provide support in resolving and addressing any challenges experienced. Any dispute or challenge that might arise is always best resolved within the community. However, if this is not possible, Peace Parks' Community Development department and/or the district will help facilitate a resolution."

"We also always provide some groundwork support to capacitate the conservation area's community team so that they are equipped to guide and facilitate the processes for communities to independently choose their representation and emphasise the need that this should be, as far as reasonably possible, representative of the whole community. Often this is done through the Southern African Wildlife College that provides training and develops capacity in governance skills – initially with the park community team and district representatives and then with communities themselves."

Usually, a governance-process pilot project would be implemented in a community before the park team takes over and continues to manage the work going forward. This includes leading further capacity development and then facilitating the process for the communities to establish their own structures.

And the result? "Clear communication and transparent decision-making that benefit both parties equally and that create trust and co-operation between the parties," Antony concludes.

REDUCING THE IMPACT OF COVID-19

Communities reliant on natural resources and income from conservation areas were heavily burdened by the shutdown of tourism and restrictions on travel during the Covid-19 pandemic, which cut them off from already limited opportunities to earn an income. An emergency relief fund provided by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development through the German Development Bank (KfW), enabled socio-economic assistance to such communities during a time of severe distress. €1 million was provided to the Mozambique component of the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area, of which €439 000 was channeled into cash-for-work programmes.

700 community members
employed from 40 villages in Mozambique

The programmes – carried out in and around the Limpopo, Banhine and Zinave national parks – were implemented by Mozambique's National Administration for Conservation Areas and Peace Parks.

A similar programme was launched in Nyika National Park and Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve in the Malawi-Zambia Transfrontier Area, where €1 million was provided to the government of Malawi.



350 community members
employed in Malawi

The cash-for-work eco-jobs included fence line maintenance, road and fire break clearing, invasive alien species control, making face masks, general maintenance of park infrastructure and the construction of facilities such as ablution blocks and kitchens. The parks benefitted from a development standpoint, while the communities were able to generate income. From a conservation standpoint, it was very easy to see the impact. At the onset of the tourism shut-down, the loss of income resulted in a significant increase in snaring of wildlife. As the Covid-19 relief programmme generated replacement income, this trend was quickly reversed. In Limpopo National Park, for example, an average of 204 snares were removed per month in 2020, which dropped to 22 per month in the first half of 2021.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

To ensure the core wilderness zones of Limpopo National Park are fully protected, and to provide those living within the park access to much-needed livelihood opportunities, a rural development programme has to date seen four villages relocated to four development nodes outside park boundaries. This now leaves the northern half of the park ready for restoration prior to tourism development.

Communities that live in remote and drought prone areas within the park have inadequate opportunity for livelihoods and face significant challenges caused by human-wildlife conflict. The resettlement nodes offer safe housing, provision of clean water, fertile agricultural land and access to services such as schooling and health care. The programme is led by the Mozambican government with funding from the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development through KfW, and supported by Peace Parks.

< PREVIOUS HOME NEXT >



Mozambique's President Filipe Nyusi inaugurated the latest development node, Salane, on 14 April 2021. The following month 140 families from Makandazulo successfully moved into this location they had chosen as their new home.

Residential land has been structured according to the officially approved plan for the community which provides transportation, social services, water points and recreational areas. Each household was provided with a residential plot of 2 000 m^2 of which they now have full title – something that was not possible living within a national park. The families will be able to rebuild their ancillary household infrastructure, such as kitchens, granaries, livestock pens and kiosks, with the cash provided by the park in compensation for their former structures in Makandazulo.

Preparations for a 20 ha irrigation farming project were set in motion, and irrigation scheme training and monitoring provided to the community members. Before the year was out, the Salane community harvested their first successful crops. Peace Parks is however providing a food support programme over an 18-month period to give food production programmes time to mature.

Children will be able to attend the Salane Primary School constructed by the Government of Mozambique in 2010, and construction has commenced on three churches. A mobile network is also available that will connect the community with the outside world and provide several more business and learning opportunities for residents.

The community will continue to benefit from 20% of the park revenue, which can be used to build social infrastructure, implement income generation projects or support community members in times of need.

WATER SECURITY

A community borehole water system was completed at the Tchai-Tchai community in the buffer zone of Banhine National Park. The multi-use system includes two new tap fountains and a water trough system which can provide water for up to 50 cattle at a time and has a brand new solar powered water pump that feeds water to a 10 000 litre tank so that the community and their local school can each have water day and night. The multi-use water system also represents a significant milestone in the establishment of co-operative relationships between the community and Banhine. Before, park staff had to manually collect water from the river or travel 35 km to the nearest borehole to fetch drinking water, which then had to be delivered by tractor to the rangers based in the pickets spread out across the park. Now, there is a signed agreement between the community, the park and the district, to share the water from this borehole by means of an 8 km pipeline that runs all the way to park headquarters.

33 PANS → **WATER FOR** → **1 849 HOUSEHOLDS** (6 600 people) in nine villages

Not only will rangers and visitors have a consistent supply of good quality water, but much time and resources previously spent on water collection can now be productively applied to other vital park management activities.

10 WELLS → **WATER FOR** → **1 383 PEOPLE 484 CATTLE LOCAL WILDLIFE**

In the Simalaha Community Conservancy, water security was identified as paramount to expand and improve the conservation agriculture programme, which in turn provides the communities with alternative income and food security.

CONSERVATION AGRICULTURE

Conservation agriculture programmes continue to optimise yields and provide a more varied nutrient-rich diet, while reducing landscape degradation. In Maputo National Park, through the support of the COmON Foundation and Mozbio, thirteen conservation agriculture schemes with 396 members are producing maize, nhemba beans, and groundnuts. Farmers from the Tchia community were able to grow enough onions on just 0.8 ha of land to take seven tonnes to market this past season. Elsewhere in Mozambique, a further 13 conservation agriculture projects assist with food security in Zinave National Park, with 1 582 kg of seeds distributed to selected sites in the past year.

In Simalaha, 60 people were trained in conservation agriculture techniques, and 455 people received refresher training. A major success of the project was the purchasing of 50 'Magoye' rippers that are circulated for use by all conservation agriculture



farmers and community members. A 'Magoye' ripper is an alternative to a traditional plough, making a small hole/spike in the ground which allows seed planting and focused use of resources like manure and water. It is user and environmentally friendly and reduces the barrier to entry into conservation agriculture for older people in the community. More people can now take part in conservation agriculture, and do so more efficiently. Farmers continue to use the treadle pumps previously distributed to irrigate gardens if they are close to a water source. Due to an increase in human-wildlife conflict, all the farmers living within the wildlife sanctuary have had fields mapped so that fencing can be provided as mitigation.

TREES FOR THE FUTURE

Peace Parks has partnered with the Zambia's Department of Forestry, Children in the Wilderness and Greenstand to implement a school reforestation programme that is rolling out as part of Eco-club activities in 12 schools within the Simalaha Community Conservancy. Children in the Wilderness launched the Eco-clubs and visited all the schools to train teachers on how to implement the Youth Environmental Stewardship (YES) programmes. Two Eco-club mentors from each school were identified and were provided with all needed material and tools for these clubs to operate. The Eco-club activities include a school reforestation project using Groasis Waterboxx®. The District Education Board and school headmasters showed great support for the project, and local Village Action Groups took responsibility for designating areas for reforestation around the schools. About 5 000 indigenous trees and an additional 1 000 fruit and nut trees were sourced, and, through support from COmON Foundation, 10 000 Groasis Waterboxx® units procured. With its ecological water saving technology, these boxes are perfect for drought-prone areas with a 90% tree survival rate. Sikuzu Primary School kicked-off the project with a tree-planting day during which they planted 60 trees, with 240 more planted over the subsequent months. Apart from assisting with reforestation, planting both fruit and nut trees provide the community with food security and assists in additional dietary sustenance. If there is a surplus of fruit, the fresh produce can then be taken to markets providing the community with an alternative source of income. The Greenstand mobile application is used to track the planting and growth of trees so as to capitalise on payment for ecosystem services (See Chapter 5: Fund Development).



13 VEGETABLE GARDENS

Planted at primary schools in the Simalaha Community Conservancy to provide nutritious meals to learners.

Funded by Hitachi
Vantara staff members

CARBON-FRIENDLY COOKING

Fuel-efficient cookstoves deliver both climate and sustainable development impacts. They lower the consumption of wood and charcoal by up to 30%. The economic objective of this initiative involves turning the resulting 80% reduction in greenhouse gas emission into carbon credits, which can in turn be sold for a monetary return to the communities.

30%
lower wood & charcoal consumption

80%
reduction in greenhouse gas emission

719
cookstoves to
Zinave National Park

10 000
cookstoves to
Simalaha Community Conservancy

In the Simalaha Community Conservancy an independent Gold Standard Carbon verification audit was undertaken to secure the first issuance of carbon credits, which is expected to mature in 2022.

BEEKEEPING

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) funded 1 000 beehives through its Resilient Waters Programme in the Simalaha Community Conservancy. These beehives were distributed to schools to form part of the Children in the Wilderness Eco Clubs initiative, as well as to 200 farmers who were trained in beekeeping principles. Local leadership structures ensure ethical management, and ensure honey can be produced to the standards set by the buyers. The project puts in place strategic farming methods that contribute to better forest protection, robust bee populations, and reduced human wildlife conflict by keeping elephants at bay. The whole development chain is supported through the help and experience of the Musanya Honey Company that will assist in taking the product to market.

The beekeeping programme in Maputo National Park involves 92 families who produced 1 862 kg of honey from 171 hives.





HERDING 4 HEALTH

Livestock, especially cattle, are a critically important daily source of food and nutrition for many communities across Africa. They also provide much-needed income and fulfil a variety of socio-cultural roles. Supporting communities to utilise this valuable natural resource, and unlock value chains to avert extreme poverty, benefits both these communities and stakeholders involved in the development of protected areas. A combined Peace Parks and Conservation International initiative called Herding 4 Health (H4H) uses herding and livestock management to do just that – regenerate Africa's rangeland ecosystems, enable wildlife-livestock coexistence, and enhance climate change resilience of the communities dependent on them.

The project in Limpopo National Park is progressing well. The first two years were focused on mobilising communities and bringing farmers and livestock into the project and resolving historical human-wildlife conflict challenges through the implementation of new predator proof bomas. Growth has been achieved and the farmers can see the benefits of participation clearly as is evident from the high participation numbers.

754 (»30%)

women attending the Reproductive Health Programme in Maputo National Park

40 976 (»50%)

beneficiaries of community development in the four supported Mozambique parks

HERDING 4 HEALTH IN LIMPOPO NATIONAL PARK

7 participating villages	**16** predator proof bomas
522 livestock farmers, 96 of which are women	**70%** increase in births of boma cattle
13 000 (83%) head of livestock participating	**35,164** # of cattle vaccinated
40 ecorangers	**100%** reduction in predator-related deaths

COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The development of eco-tourism is one of the commercial mechanisms that Peace Parks uses to drive the long-term sustainability of conservation areas.

A SHARE OF THE REVENUE

In Mozambique, communities living in and around protected areas are legally entitled to 20% of park revenue which can be used to build social infrastructure, implement income generation projects or support community members in times of need. In keeping with this, Zinave National Park handed over a cheque for the equivalent of $10 000 to communities in 2021. This enabled a better appreciation for benefits derived from the park and enabled the community to start taking stronger responsibility, ownership and accountability for decision-making, with community livelihood support programmes to be implemented around Zinave.



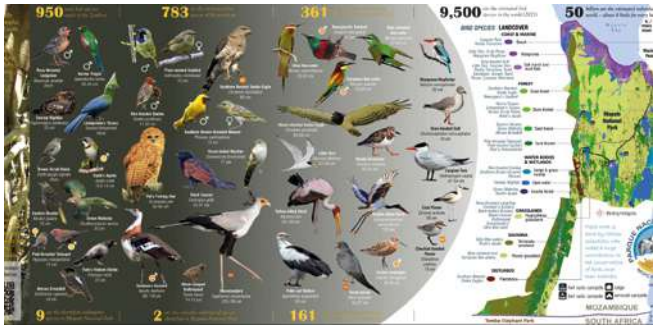
FOLLOW THE TREES

When presented with those challenges distinctive to a bushveld work environment, one has to be able to respond with out-of-the-box solutions. In Zinave National Park, the operations team did exactly that when faced with the problem of elephants continuously destroying directional signage. Using leadwood logs that had been confiscated from or left behind by illegal loggers, the reflective signs were fitted in a cut recess. The logs weigh up to two tons each and are not only termite resistant, but the elephants are also not able to get their tusks in and the leadwood is generally too heavy for the elephants to play with. Since utilising this approach, no signage has been damaged or lost, and tourists are able to clearly navigate as they explore the park.



BIRDWATCHING

Binoculars in hand, birders around the world are an engaged market that can contribute significantly to boosting ecotourism through their sustainable bird-watching activities. In partnership



with BirdLife South Africa, Maputo National Park was assessed in terms of its avi-tourism potential. More than 200 species of birds were identified in the park, including several rare, threatened and/or localised species which would attract visiting birders. A birding brochure was subsequently developed to assist in marketing birding opportunities identified.

GAME VIEWING

As part of its ongoing endeavours to provide visitors with unique and memorable experiences, an elevated game viewing platform was built around an old baobab, overlooking Leadwood Pan in Zinave National Park.



A DREAM DESTINATION

In Maputo National Park the focus is on developing an array of tourist facilities and experiences to suit both the pockets and needs of adventure-seekers and those looking to be pampered in well-appointed surrounds. Montebelo Milibangalala Bay Resort, a 16-chalet luxury lodge, was officially opened and joined the exclusive Anvil Bay Chemucane lodge, which has been operating since 2016, in catering for the more discerning travellers. At the picturesque coastal location of Ponta Membene, visitors are now able to utilise the seven new camp sites that have direct beach access, exclusive ablutions and barbecue areas. Construction has also started on a 3-star tourism camp at Membene that will include 24 chalets, a reception and a restaurant. The camp is scheduled to be opened by the end of 2022. As part of a planned 4x4 adventure route, five dry 4x4 camps, i.e. where campers are completely off the grid with no running water, and one wet 4x4 camp were opened up at Elefantes Plains. Preliminary layouts were also developed for picnic sites to cater for an increase in day visitors to the park.















04

TRAINING COLLEGES

Tracker Academy students in training, Samara Private Game Reserve, South Africa

SA COLLEGE FOR TOURISM

In 2010, tourism in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) contributed US$940 billion to the world economy and forecasts predicted that this region was well positioned to become a preferred tourism destination in following years. In fact, tourism to transfrontier conservation areas is expected to increase significantly to constitute nearly 60% of Africa's tourism total by 2030. SADC's Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan considers these areas a boon for tourism and ensuring biodiversity conservation.

A skilled workforce for this sector is imperative, and combining this need with similarly important priorities of creating employment, reducing poverty and advancing equality, is an opportunity that the SA College for Tourism (SACT) embraces. Established in 2001, the SACT operates under the auspices of Peace Parks Foundation.

Peace Parks, among other objectives, facilitates sustainable management of transfrontier conservation areas in the region. This also involves sustainable economic development of the rural communities in and bordering protected areas. The SACT responds to this objective by knowledge and skills transfer to marginalised young men and women in order to enter the bourgeoning conservation and eco-tourism industries of the sub-continent.

HIGHLIGHTS

In 2021, the SACT celebrated the 20th anniversary of its Hospitality Programme. This programme has trained 1 435 students over the past two decades, and of the 61 graduates in 2021, three were deaf students. The College boasts a graduation rate of 97% – a remarkable achievement given that the National Technical Vocational Education and Training graduation rate is 5% .

The year under review also saw the introduction of a refined curriculum. From 2021 onwards, each student is placed in one of four specialisation modules during their second semester, allowing for more focused learning and practical experience that empower graduates to be leaders in the hospitality industry.

Culinary

Housekeeping

Food & Beverage

Front of House
including a recently introduced module, Wellness Therapist Assistant.

HOSPITALITY ACADEMY



The Hospitality Academy teaches operational and management skills to students seeking a career in the lodge and guesthouse industry.

TRACKER ACADEMY



Tracker Academy trains disadvantaged people in traditional skills of wildlife tracking.

HERDING ACADEMY



The Herding Academy trains students in the skill of land rehabilitation through the environmentally enhancing agricultural practices.

GRADUATES 2021

61
Hospitality division

22
Tracker Academy

GRADUATE DEPLOYMENT

92%
Hospitality division
56 out of 61

86%
Tracker Academy
19 out of 22

HERDING ACADEMY INTAKE

88
Candidates for the accredited Professional Herders Course



In the second half of the 12-month training, students hone their skills in one area to increase their depth of knowledge. Upon completion, they receive a certificate in their area of specialisation as well as in the four general modules, thus opening new avenues for employment.

In addition, hospitality students benefit immensely by gaining practical experience at a five-star hotel throughout their training. The Drostdy Hotel is a wholly owned subsidiary of SACT, hence making it possible for SACT to use it as a practical training space. The Drostdy Hotel, built in the early 1800s and declared a national monument in 1987, offers students work experience in its renovated and upgraded 48-room boutique establishment. The operational and practical training enables students to gain relevant, hands-on work experience before they start their job search after graduation.

Another highlight was that both the SACT and the Tracker Academy, which celebrated its 13th birthday in 2021, were fortunate to confirm several new corporate sponsors and Peace Parks and the academies are excited to welcome these new partners.

The Herding Academy began a new contract to train 176 professional herders over a three-year period. In addition, this training unit presented an Introductory as well as five Executive land management courses aimed at bridging the gap between decision-makers, professional herders and other implementers on the ground.

The SACT launched an alumni portal during the reporting year as one measure to adapt to a post-Covid-19 world. Using the portal, graduates can look for jobs and connect with employers seeking to hire SACT alumni. Similarly, the free recruitment service offers employers the chance to search for prospective employees by categories, such as specialisation, place of origin or graduation year.



Carol Mathebula

MAKES HER DEBUT IN THE COMMERCIAL KITCHEN

Carol Mathebula originally hails from Allandele Trust Village in Bushbuckridge, Mpumalanga, and came to SACT in 2021 through the Timbavati Foundation Recruitment process. Carol says that being at SACT was a blessing to her, "I felt like I was at home surrounded by the best lecturers and best 'parents', who were patient with us and made us see the best in ourselves to become the best."

She admits that during the first semester, she felt a bit confused and wished she could skip to the second semester so that she could choose and focus on her field of specialisation: "However, what I loved about the first semester is that you have time to find yourself and where you really belong in between the four programmes to be completed and the departments. Also, I gained experience across all the programmes, which is helpful because it broadens your chances of finding employment."

Carol's first choice for specialisation was in culinary. "I was very excited when I got chosen for this course! Ever since I was young, I wished to own a restaurant and be a chef at the same time. It felt like my dreams were starting to become true. Almost everything I learnt and now know was taught to me through the SACT kitchen and the facilitator Chef Petru Alberts; everything was new to me, and every time I saw something new on the internet or in a book, I wanted to try it. My lecturer always gave me the green light to try my new recipes and would correct and guide me in how to improve."

Carol's facilitator shares, "She was such a creative soul in the kitchen. Always researching food combinations and experimenting with new recipes. She was diligent, always leaving the kitchen last just to assure everything is clean and organised."

She adds, "During the time at SACT, we had the privilege to work and learn at the Drostdy Hotel, and this allowed me to gain more experience on what to expect when I get to the industry and how to perform."

Carol learnt that going after one's dreams, with everything one has, one can make it and, "…reach the stars, even if you never thought you could reach so high. Listening, learning, paying attention and hard work will get one very far – I have witnessed this and am a product of these choices."

And that she certainly is. At the end of 2021, Carol won the top culinary student award. "I didn't know I could win the Thornybush Award. This will allow me to work alongside their chefs to learn and grow. I was expecting others to win, but I thank God that it ended in my hands. I thank SACT for granting me an internship position at Thornybush, and I thank Thornybush for making this opportunity available to me."

"I am the first born in our family and the first person to see college gates, the first graduate in my family. I am so happy to say that my journey to break the poverty cycle has started, all thanks to Timbavati Foundation who believed in me, SACT who shaped me and made me the best I can be and everyone who joined hands to make me who I am today," Carol says.



Deberah Martins

FAB CHEF EXTRAORDINAIRE, TOP STUDENT

Deberah Martins is 19 years old and live in Eersteriver, Cape Town. In 2021 she was awarded Top Student at the SACT and she says the whole year was "...the best experience ever!" Deberah shared that exposure to the four programmes gave her a broader understanding of the hospitality industry and showed her what an important part this in turn plays in tourism-based economies. The cherry on top was when she was selected to go to America as one of five hospitality students to work there for three months at the BridgeUp YMCA Camp Coniston in New Hampshire, where up to 600 people receive meals per day. The students' attendance is made possible through a 2020 grant from the Helen Gurley Brown Foundation. "My heart leapt with joy. America has always been a dream and finally that dream is beginning to come true. I am truly grateful for SACT for this wonderful opportunity and want to thank the college for everything it has made possible in my life." Deberah will go on to start an internship at the Drostdy Hotel in 2022.

Thank you

The SA College for Tourism extends our heartfelt gratitude to the following donors who supported us in 2021:

- Anglo American Chairman's Fund
- Animal Friends Insurance
- Rupert Family Foundations
- Distell Development Trust
- Dr Edwin de la Harpe Hertzog
- Drostdy Hotel
- Escape Safari Co (Pty) Ltd
- Firearms Management Services (Pty) Ltd
- Guided Training Solutions (Pty) Ltd
- Hans Hoheisen Charitable Trust
- Helen Gurley Brown Foundation
- Iconic Africa
- Itumeleng Community Trust
- Jagersfontein Developments (Pty) Ltd
- Jonsson Foundation (donation in-kind)
- Koos & Rona Rupert Educational Trust
- L'Ormarins (Pty) Ltd
- Lapalala Game Reserve (donation in-kind)
- Londolozi Game Reserve (donation in-kind)
- Marsh (Pty) Ltd
- Mr Carl Jankowitz
- Mr Gareth & Mrs Carey McElhone
- Mr Glenn & Mrs Inna van Heerden
- Mr Jeremy & Mrs Britta Lloyd (Lloyd Family Charitable Trust)
- Mr Niel & Mrs Nelia Hoogenhout (Seetuin Beleggings [Edms] Bpk)
- Mr Paul Burgoyne
- Mr Richard David Milligan
- Mr Stephen Falcke
- Mr Tom & Mrs Linda Rawles (Operation Pachamama)
- Mr Ulrich & Mrs Doris Gerber
- Mr Werner Myburgh
- Mrs Deborah Calmeyer & ROAR Africa
- Mrs Francesca Saager (Stiftung Exekia)
- † Mrs Irene Staehelin
- Ms Marianne Schiller von Meyenburg
- Nedbank Private Wealth Charitable Foundation
- Palo Alto Networks
- Peace Parks Foundation
- Rand Merchant Bank (donation in-kind)
- Remgro Limited
- Rooipoort Developments (Edms) Bpk
- Rupert Family Foundations
- SA Airlink (Pty) Ltd (donation in-kind)
- Samara Private Game Reserve (donation in-kind)
- SANParks (donation in-kind)
- The TK Foundation
- Thornybush Collection (donation in-kind)
- Tswalu Kalahari Game Reserve (donation in-kind) and Tswalu Foundation







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SA COLLEGE FOR TOURISM
WELLNESS
ACADEMY







SOUTHERN AFRICAN WILDLIFE COLLEGE

The Southern African Wildlife College (SAWC) 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 with which to manage complex ecosystems, conserve wildlife, and empower local communities. Through a shared vision of building the capacity of staff in wildlife areas, both Peace Parks Foundation and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) South Africa support the SAWC.

With the varying levels of lockdown because of Covid-19 and the impact of resulting restrictions on teaching and learning, one would expect a bleak report from the SAWC. However, despite the many challenges which made for some fancy footwork, the SAWC had a sterling 2021. This was thanks to continued support from its donors, the flexibility and commitment of staff to develop online modules and programmes, facilitating robust human resources practices, and a vaccination policy and programme, further bolstered by the students' role in rising to the challenge of adapting to a new mode of working.

TRAINING APPROACH

In response to indications from the conservation community to develop more cost-effective and academically inclusive approaches to training, the College intensified its pursuit of a blended learning philosophy, also refining its operational philosophies to remain a leading education institution of choice in challenging times.

The College facilitates an understanding of inclusive conservation (people/planet/prosperity); promotes diversity of people and thought; internalises a learning-by-doing approach for improved conservation leadership practice and impact; and provides high-quality needs- and context-driven training programmes. This includes ensuring that innovation and new technologies inform best practice while developing and implementing cutting-edge training programmes with the support of its Applied Learning department. The four SAWC training departments thus focus on natural resource management, responsible resource use, community and youth development – including the Rural Initiatives for a Sustainable Environment unit, and protected area integrity, which includes field ranger training, aerial support and a canine capacity.

A REVISIONED PURPOSE

The SAWC aims to entrench itself as an innovative, responsive regional training provider that can:

- facilitate and stimulate communities of practice to engage effectively;
- enable and drive the development of inspired, responsible, enlightened conservationists; and
- ensure holistic sustainability of the institution by implementing socially, environmentally, and economically sustainable practices.

These departments are not pre-determined, but rather identified after consultation with like-minded conservation organisations and individuals regarding career pathing and skills gaps across the Southern African Development Community region.

NEW COURSES DEVELOPED

Apart from offering higher education and training programmes, national and occupational certificates, skills programmes and short courses, the College also develops new courses to meet the needs of the sector.

In 2021, and in line with its new blended learning approach, these included the Braveheart Leadership Course, the Human Rights field ranger training, an online Apprentice Field Guide Course, and an online Light Sports Aircraft Pilot's theory course.

In addition, the collaborative online Transfrontier Conservation (TFC) Management short course officially launched in April 2021, with materials developed in English, French and Portuguese. The development of this specialised course was funded by GIZ (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit) and includes modules on Introduction to Transfrontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs), TFCA Development and Management, Challenges and Benefits of TFCA Management, as well as key components of TFCAs, Marine Protected Areas & Fisheries. This is the first course of its kind, with the intention that future courses that focus on transfrontier conservation will be offered by the College if there is a need and interest.

HANDS-ON HELP FROM THE AIR

From humble beginnings, the SAWC's aerial unit has grown to much more than just a training division, to a valued service provider that delivers vital support in counter poaching and conservation management for numerous conservation areas adjacent to Kruger National Park, covering an area of almost 500 000 hectares. The 953 hours flown in 2021 were allocated to a variety of activities that included monitoring of keystone species, dehorning operations, research, law enforcement patrols and rapid response call-outs, and student training.

Counter-poaching patrol flights are conducted in these areas every week to identify vulnerable or 'hot spot' areas. These sections are then prioritised and surveyed on a more frequent basis. These flights are also used to trace and log the distribution of rhino and elephants with a specially developed software programme. The data collected have proven to be highly effective to managers and reserve wardens in protection and management.

"The SAWC has an ongoing very high frequency (VHF) telemetry research programme where several rhinos (both black and white) have been fitted with VHF ear tags. These animals are monitored from the air every week, providing valuable information on rhino in the area under surveillance," said Bruce McDonald, the SAWC's Pilot.

186 hours	525 hours	242 hours
Counter-poaching	**Conservation**	**Student training**

CELEBRATING SUSTAINABILITY

The SAWC commemorated its 25-year jubilee in November 2021 with a sustainability event. Patron of the SAWC's sustainability, Countess Sylvia Labia, hosted the event which also celebrated the progress made through funds raised by the SAWC Trust and funding from founder donors Peace Parks Foundation and WWF-South Africa, with a view to reaching the College's short-term goal of growing the Sustainability Fund to R100 million.

Launched in 2020 with an investment of €2.5 million from the MAVA Fondation pour la Nature, which was secured with the support of Peace Parks Foundation, the Sustainability Fund thrives on the philanthropy and support of people and organisations that recognise the importance of the SAWC's continued role within the conservation landscape. The interest earned on the capital fund goes towards covering the SAWC's institutional and core departmental costs, making its training more affordable and extending its reach beyond boundaries.

The SAWC's Sustainability Fund comprises two funding vehicles namely the Endowment Fund and the Southern African Wildlife College Trust, managed by WWF-South Africa. The SAWC is the sole beneficiary of the SAWC Trust, and the latter's assets are primarily invested in the WWF-supported Sanlam Living Planet Fund. These investments all bode well for the future of the SAWC and the people and habitats it benefits.

The Sustainability Fund forms an integral part of the College's approach to its long-term sustainability through the implementation of socially, environmentally and economically sustainable practices. This includes long-term partnerships with core/institutional donors as well as the diversification of income streams which are essential to the sustainability of the institution.

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STUDENT TESTIMONIALS

Field Ranger Training – Law Enforcement Armed Course

"In these six weeks, the SAWC has empowered us with the basic skills that will enable us to make a difference to not only wildlife and the conservation thereof but in every other aspect of our lives. In the classroom we learnt both theoretical and practical expertise that included financial planning, weapon handling, field skills like camouflage and concealment, survival, types of formations, arrest procedures, tracking, basic human rights, how to treat informers, and the art of putting organisational goals first. We not only exercised our minds, but also learnt how to take care of our physical fitness, starting every day with strenuous physical training that formed the foundation of discipline and teamwork. It is our responsibility to go into the world and build on this unshakable foundation so generously given to us. Thank you to all the role players, sponsors, parents, managers, and teachers who made this possible." – Field Ranger Trainee

Braveheart Leadership Course

"This course helped us to understand what leadership means. We never knew that leadership actually starts at home. We learnt how to perform as leaders, and how to lead by example. We also learnt about the different types of leadership, and how to differentiate between a leader and manager. We now know how to build good relationships with colleagues in the working environment and how to deal with conflicts in the workplace and even at home. We are also more knowledgeable about leaders needing to have a broader mind in understanding policies (code of conduct), problem-solving, and protocols within an organisation"– Leadership Programme student

Courses for hounds and handlers

Maureen Banda from Zambia who completed a three-week training course in detection and tracking is a 51-year-old mother of three boys who holds the positions of Chief Investigations Officer and Head of the K9 Unit at the Drug Enforcement Commission in Zambia. She was excited to have been selected for the training at the SAWC, with its reputation in K9 successes and training: *"I highly recommend the SAWC to various organisations for the high quality of education it provides. It was a privilege to get an opportunity to come and study here at the College where we encountered many species that we do not have in Zambia."*

STUDENTS TRAINED

(Formal/Accredited Training)

ADVANCED CERTIFICATE

5 female **16** male

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE NQF 5

13 female **13** male

SKILLS PROGRAMME

16 female **53** male

SHORT COURSES

154 female **795** male

YEAR TOTAL: 1 065

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Wilson Siwela

WHERE THERE IS A WIL(SON), THERE IS A WAY!

Wilson Siwela proved his mettle in 2021 when he passed his Higher Certificate in Nature Conservation with flying colours and completed the Natural Resource Management: Terrestrial Certificate in a period of 9 months. This while running the Satara Section of the Kruger National Park (KNP) – a demanding job on its own – and meeting family commitments, attending other training courses and having Covid-19!

Wilson has worked in the KNP for nearly 30 years, starting as a general worker and advancing his way up through the ranks to be promoted to Section Ranger of Satara. While he has many years of conservation working experience and has attended several short courses over the years, he had not had the opportunity to obtain a formal tertiary qualification. Thus, his promotion was on the condition that he acquires the same minimum qualification required of all South African National Parks (SANParks) Section Rangers as a fair standard to ensure the required minimum level of skill and proficiency across the board.

With such a compelling case, which speaks directly to its mandate, the SAWC was delighted to assist. To help support Wilson and the KNP's requirements, the College, with the help of its donors, offered to run an individual part-time course for Wilson so that he could proceed to the required advanced certificate/ diploma level. And so it came that Wilson, twice a month from April to December 2021, visited the SAWC for studying, exam preparation and a tutoring session, followed by an exam day later in the month. All other studying was done in his own time, but with the option to ask for clarity or assistance if needed.

Peace Parks Foundation commends SANParks' management for affording Wilson the opportunity, and SAWC for adopting a flexible approach that made it possible for him to gain a recognised formal qualification. This is a first but significant step.

Although there are a few more years to go before graduating with a diploma, this is a great foundation. Wilson is a dedicated, mature student, passionate about conservation and committed to his organisation, SANParks. Peace Parks wishes him well on his next journey – working towards his applied diploma.

"Thanks to Investec, the College Team and the trainers," Wilson said. "If it was not for you, I wouldn't have gone this far. You are my roots, stem, branches, and leaves. I am only the fruit. Thank you again for believing in me. I know I still have far to go but with your support, I will cross the finishing line."

On receipt of his final results, he commented, "This is adding fuel for me to be on fire in 2022. To me it's like a motivation to continue with my studies. I know that with a team like you, everything is possible, so I am looking forward to working with you and the team. May God bless you, your families, and the College Team."



The SAWC has for many years offered the one-year Higher Certificate in Nature Conservation: Implementation and Leadership (Level 5) followed by the one-year Advanced Certificate in Transfrontier Conservation Management (Level 6). The SAWC is phasing out both the Higher and Advanced Certificate programmes and is now offering an accredited National Occupational Certificate in Natural Resource Management: Terrestrial at National Qualifications Framework (NQF) Level 5. This together with a much sought after three-year Applied Diploma in Natural Resource Management – two years on-line and one year applied learning at the College, which is currently in the development and accreditation phase. These amendments are to comply with changes in the education system and to fulfil conservation needs in the region, which will in turn offer students a bridge to other higher education and training programmes. Currently, no specific courses are offered part-time at the SAWC. It does, however, recognise prior learning and also offers short-course programmes to support skills gaps.

Thank you

We extend our sincerest thanks to the donors who supported the Southern African Wildlife College and its students in 2021

GENERAL DONATIONS

- Aimpoint
- And Beyond SA
- Australian War Animal Memorial Organisation
- Avis Car Rental (Donation in Kind)
- Ball Family Foundation
- Bedfordview Running Club
- Big Game Heli Services
- BIOPAMA Grant (IUCN)
- Blankets for Baby Rhinos
- Charities Aid Foundation America (CAF America)
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- DP World, via Tusk Trust
- Fondation Segré
- FirstRand Foundation (Rand Merchant Bank)
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- Go Automotive
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- The Rufford Foundation
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- Virginia Ogilvie Thompson
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- Wayne Druian
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ENDOWMENT FUND

- Bisichi PLC
- Countess Sylvia Labia
- Dr and Mrs Frank Raimondo
- Mark Emery Simpson
- Peace Parks Foundation














SOUTHERN AFRICAN
WILDLIFE COLLEGE
STUDENT QUARTERS







05

FUND DEVELOPMENT

< PREVIOUS HOME NEXT >

Elephant grazing in Maputo National Park, Mozambique

INNOVATIVE FINANCING

In 2020, Peace Parks formed its Innovative Conservation Finance (ICF) division, with the purpose of unlocking the value of natural capital, thereby diversifying the organisation's revenue streams and reducing reliance on increasingly challenging donor income.

Much work in 2021 was put towards finalising a clear ICF strategy to establish an enabling environment for conservation finance and build on identified revenue pillars. This included making Peace Parks investor ready by, among other things, developing an effective impact measurement methodology that is objective, defensible, transparent and both integrated with internal monitoring and evaluation frameworks and aligned to global best practice, to meet the needs of various categories of investors and other stakeholders. This measurement is central to determining the value of Peace Parks' natural assets under management, and thereby unlocking natural capital returns. Alongside this, the team developed a reporting framework that allows for the presentation of Peace Parks' work in an investor-appropriate format. In both instances third-party providers and potential investors were consulted to gain an intimate understanding of target market needs.

BIODIVERSITY RESTORATION FUND

The UBP Biodiversity Restoration Fund (UBRF) was launched as a partnership between Union Bancaire Privée (UBP), Peace Parks Foundation and the Cambridge Conservation Institute (CCI). The fund is a listed equity, nature-positive, portfolio which invests in listed companies that, through their products and supply chains, protect and restore species and natural habitats on the planet. UBP charges a management fee for running the equity fund and generating positive returns on behalf of their clients, and out of that management fee, a portion is carved to go to one or both of the project partners. This moves away from the typical donation-funded conservation model, and utilises financial markets to fund conservation, at no extra cost to the client. Peace Parks and CCI also each have a role to play as their respective on-the-ground conservation as well as academic and policymaking expertise enables the creation of an exceptional bank of knowledge that can be used to support and guide engagement with investee companies, in addition to generating tangible non-financial returns. The initial close on launch was, at $73m, three times the expected take up. Peace Parks will receive 12.5% of the management fee, 37.5% of the performance fee over benchmark and will be represented on the fund's Biodiversity Committee. The fund is unique in that it has constituted such a Biodiversity Committee, which is tasked with analysing the portfolio constitution and performance against the fund's nature-positive mandate.

Separately to the UBRF, the UBP agreed to provide semi-annual unearmarked donations out of its existing Impact Funds.

DEBT-FOR-NATURE

Peace Parks signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Oceans Finance Company, a subsidiary of Climate Fund II, to explore debt-for-nature swaps and other structured finance transactions within the Peace Parks landscapes. Debt-for-nature swaps are typically a voluntary transaction in which an amount of debt owed by the government of a developing country is cancelled or reduced by a creditor, while an agreed amount that would otherwise have serviced debt, is in turn earmarked for nature conservation in the debtor country. An NGO, like Peace Parks, plays an implementation role in such transactions, receiving the refinance proceeds from the transaction and delivering biodiversity, climate and social outcomes.

WHAT IS NATURAL CAPITAL?

Natural capital is the world's stock of natural resources from which humans derive a wide range of services, often called ecosystem services. The most obvious ecosystem services include food, water, plant materials used for fuel, building materials and medicines. There are also many less visible ecosystem services such as climate regulation and natural flood defences, carbon sequestration and pollination of crops by insects. All of these underpin our economy and society, and thus make human life possible. For businesses, the protection versus the loss of these services hold both serious risks as well as significant opportunities. Globally, the pressure is on for the business community to quantify and value its impacts on natural capital – and respond to these – in order to manage these to the benefit of a better future for all.



PAYMENT FOR ECOSYSTEM SERVICES



Through a partnership with the Union of Nature Foundation and its innovative, for-purpose venture EarthToday, Peace Parks is raising funds for conservation metre by metre. On EarthToday.com, anyone can protect nature for €1.20 per m^2 and in turn receive unique certificates of protection, units of nature (uon). Peace Parks made uon available within the pioneering 1 800 km^2 Simalaha Community Conservancy in southern Zambia and receive funds through each uon certificate 'sold'. Peace Parks Foundation also entered into an agreement with Greenstand to track the planting and growth of trees in Simalaha, with the purpose of using the data to trade on the trees' ecological impact. Verified tree growth and location data are converted into a digital token that signifies positive environmental impacts, like carbon sequestration. These impact tokens are traded with donors/buyers for a monetary return directly back to the tree growers. In this way the community members receive supplementary income to support themselves and their families while mitigating the effects of climate change.

CARBON

Peace Parks Foundation assisted BioCarbon Partners in the delivery of a successful Feasibility Study that was commissioned by the Barotse Royal Establishment for the Kafue-Zambezi Community Forest Programme. The project aims to become the world's largest REDD+ programme – a mechanism to fund forest protection and community development through sales of carbon offsets. REDD stands for 'Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation', while the '+' signifies the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks. The project targets the two watersheds of the Kafue and Zambezi rivers, and seeks to enhance conservation management, enhance livelihoods and reduce emissions within the Zambian component of the Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area.

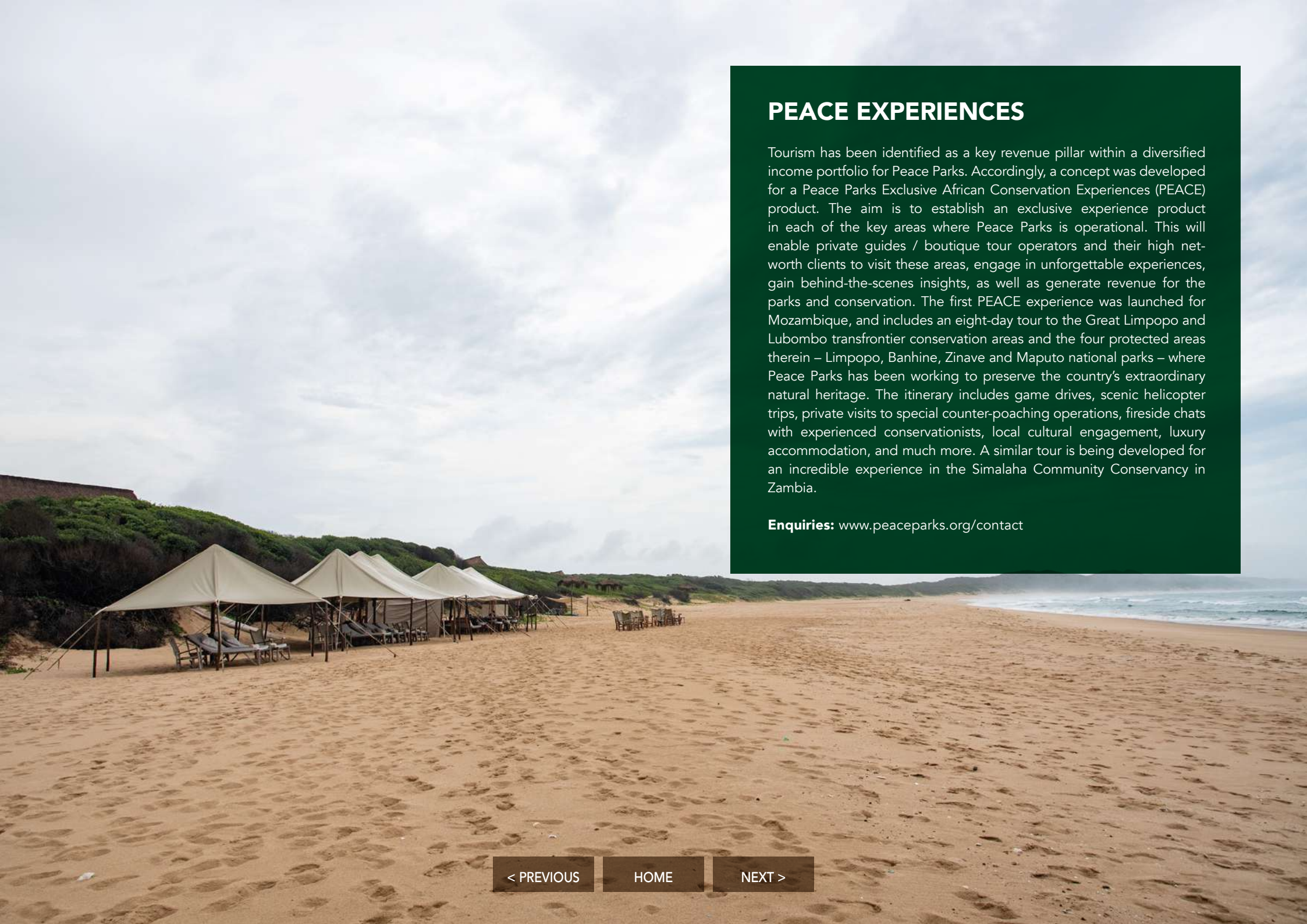
Goals for phase 1 of the KAZA REDD+ project

400 000
people will benefit

2.5 m tons
of emissions reduced

2.5 m ha
threatened forests protected

< PREVIOUS HOME NEXT >



PEACE EXPERIENCES

Tourism has been identified as a key revenue pillar within a diversified income portfolio for Peace Parks. Accordingly, a concept was developed for a Peace Parks Exclusive African Conservation Experiences (PEACE) product. The aim is to establish an exclusive experience product in each of the key areas where Peace Parks is operational. This will enable private guides / boutique tour operators and their high net-worth clients to visit these areas, engage in unforgettable experiences, gain behind-the-scenes insights, as well as generate revenue for the parks and conservation. The first PEACE experience was launched for Mozambique, and includes an eight-day tour to the Great Limpopo and Lubombo transfrontier conservation areas and the four protected areas therein – Limpopo, Banhine, Zinave and Maputo national parks – where Peace Parks has been working to preserve the country's extraordinary natural heritage. The itinerary includes game drives, scenic helicopter trips, private visits to special counter-poaching operations, fireside chats with experienced conservationists, local cultural engagement, luxury accommodation, and much more. A similar tour is being developed for an incredible experience in the Simalaha Community Conservancy in Zambia.

Enquiries: www.peaceparks.org/contact

DONOR SUPPORT



Lena Malmberg, the Country Representative for Peace Parks Foundation Sweden, with the cheque for SEK 7 000 000 received from the Swedish Postcode Lottery.

POSTCODE LOTTERIES

Peace Parks Foundation is very privileged to receive continued support from Novamedia Postcode Lotteries, and 2021 marked various highlights with these funding entities in the Netherlands, Sweden and Germany.

Following a rigorous review process, the Dutch Postcode Lottery (Nationale Postcode Loterij) re-approved Peace Parks' beneficiary status for the period 2022–2026. Inclusive of the annual contribution of €1.35 million received in 2021, the Dutch Postcode Lottery and its more than three-million ticket buyers have provided €45.35 million to transfrontier conservation since 2002. With the promise of continued support of unearmarked funding over the next five years, the Lottery is significantly boosting Peace Parks' capacity to direct general funds to where the need is greatest, and where maximum potential impact can be achieved.

Peace Parks is privileged to be one of 59 non-profit organisations that were each given a share of more than 1 billion Swedish krona from the Swedish Postcode Lottery (Svenska Postkodlotteriet) to help it continue its work for people and the planet. The approximately €650 000 (SEK7 million) donated to Peace Parks Foundation Sweden this year, brings its total support to Peace Parks over the past two decades to just over €11 400 000 (SEK 122 330 000).

Following its inaugural donation to Peace Parks in 2020, the German Postcode Lottery (Deutsche Postcode Lotterie) committed a further €500 000 this year. This substantial contribution is allocated specifically towards ongoing rewilding efforts in Zinave National Park, including the reintroduction of emblematic species such as rhino, lion and giraffe.

THE MAVA FOUNDATION

The MAVA Foundation has been instrumental in supporting Peace Parks Foundation's development of the Simalaha Community Conservancy in Zambia, which has become a flagship for community-led conservation in the region. MAVA's support to the Southern African Wildlife College (SAWC) has also changed the lives of countless aspiring conservationists.

We wish to pay tribute to this impactful foundation that will come to the end of its lifecycle in 2022.

In 1994, Dr Luc Hoffmann, driven by his personal vision, wisdom, and commitment to conservation, founded the MAVA Foundation to 'promote the protection of nature'. A few years later, at the dawn of the Peace Parks Foundation dream, Dr Hoffmann found himself inspired and totally aligned with this vision to catalyse cross-border cooperation to re-establish and protect vast natural ecosystems that straddle international borders, and rewild areas that have been severely degraded in terms of wildlife. Not surprising therefore that Dr Hoffmann was one of Peace Parks' first supporters, becoming a founding member and a member of its Board of Directors. Thus started a long-standing and trusted relationship with our organisation.

André Hoffmann took over from his father as President of MAVA in 2010. Seeing that only conservation and protection of biodiversity was not enough, combined with his experience in the finance and business sectors, André steered MAVA towards supporting the development of systemic solutions to address the root causes of biodiversity loss. Under his leadership, the Foundation's approach was broadened, embracing sustainable economy, green finance and responsible resource use as well as pure conservation.

Fortunately for Peace Parks, André shares his father's passion for connected conservation. When a funding proposal for the establishment of the Simalaha Community Conservancy crossed his desk in 2011, he saw the value in this protected area as a vital link in the corridor between Chobe and Kafue National Parks, a wildlife dispersal area that in turn is a cornerstone of the Kavango Zambezi TFCA. What

also interested him was the potential for people to be main characters in this conservation story. This was apparent from the consortium that submitted the proposal – a collaboration that included the Sesheke and Sekuti Chiefdoms. It was a bottom-up approach, demonstrating a local willingness to engage with conservation in partnership with Peace Parks. To this day, Peace Parks remains thankful for donors such as MAVA who not only participate through monetary support, but also engage as active partners and advisors. MAVA agreed to support the technical set up of the Simalaha sanctuary and initial wildlife translocations, but at the same time encouraged Peace Parks to build up their own capacity in community conservation or partner with an organisation competent in this domain. Peace Parks responded by gradually doing both – establishing community development expertise inside the organisation as well as on the ground, while also seeking out relevant partnerships such as with the COmON Foundation – strategic decisions that proved their worth not only in Simalaha, but to community development projects across Peace Parks' operational footprint. MAVA contributed €3 800 300 M to the development of Simalaha over the past decade.



2 000 ANIMALS
translocated to Simalaha
through MAVA support

Given that poverty is rampant in the region where the communities of Simalaha find themselves, it is essential to ensure that conservation can also help development. In this regard, MAVA commends Peace Parks for its long-term vision of an ecosystem approach with multiple components like the wildlife economy, regenerative agriculture, sustainable fishing, reforestation programme and carbon credit programmes – all components that make the conservancy more sustainable and resilient to change. It also achieves the twin objectives of nature conservation and economic development, giving local communities the rights and competencies to manage their natural resources for their benefit.

Since the beginning of his involvement, Luc Hoffmann actively supported young talents and leaders by giving them the opportunity to launch their conservation initiatives or to pursue their research.

This vision lives on through MAVA, that works to build a new generation of conservationists that can earn a decent living from managing their wildlife and support biodiversity conservation in the long run. Since 2011, MAVA has specifically contributed to one of SAWC's four teaching departments, namely Wildlife Area Management (WAM) – the flagship course and the second most important in terms of income and students trained. MAVA's support was also instrumental in structuring and developing the WAM course.



300 STUDENTS
trained in Wildlife Area Management
through €1.55M donated by MAVA

In 2019, MAVA provided a tremendous boost to SAWC's financial sustainability and independence with a contribution of €2.5 million to the college endowment fund and also advocated for support from other donors. This is a testimony to MAVA's confidence in SAWC to train the next generations of conservation leaders.

Since 1994, MAVA's fulfilled more than 1 300 grants to the value of more than €1 billion. But now MAVA is closing its doors – an 'end' planned by Dr Luc Hoffmann when he established the Foundation as he always wished to give his heirs the freedom to pursue their own philanthropic activities, a decision which they have confirmed.

Werner Myburgh, CEO of Peace Parks, said: "The Hoffmanns and MAVA Foundation are part of the Peace Parks family, and will remain so long after MAVA has closed its doors. The support provided by MAVA has left a legacy that will live on – with every new offspring born to the booming wildlife populations in Simalaha; in the bright eyes of Simalaha's youth as they now have hope for a better future; and through every cap thrown in the air by proud and accomplished SAWC graduates for years still to come. We thank you, and wish everyone involved all the best with whatever lies ahead next."

The fight for biodiversity in Africa in particular can't be done without the support to conservation areas. We must realise that nature is not just a source of extractive activity, it's not something that you use only to create wealth, but something you need to use to store long-term prosperity.
- André Hoffmann



André and Rosalie Hoffmann

A GLOBAL FOOTPRINT

The preservation of Earth's natural resources is an issue of global concern. Consequently, although Peace Parks' operations are focused on southern Africa, we have set up an international network of offices and representatives that make it possible for people across the world to engage with us and make a difference by supporting our work.



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AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

In these countries supporters can contribute to the work of Peace Parks in a tax-efficient manner through the Global Development Group platform.

www.peaceparks.org/australasia

Providing support to our work through our entities in Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, the USA and the UK, allows donations to be made in a tax-efficient manner.

Thank you

Peace Parks would like to recognise and thank all of our donors for their continued support.

SPONSORS AND PROJECTS SUPPORTED

- **Agence Française de Développement (AFD):** Kavango Zambezi TFCA: Simalaha Community Conservancy (through Conservation International)
- **African Wildlife Foundation: Combatting Wildlife Crime:** Rhino Protection Programme
- **Anglo American Group Foundation:** Great Limpopo TFCA: Limpopo and Zinave National Parks
- **Animal Friends:** Great Limpopo TFCA: Limpopo National Park
- **Blue Action Fund:** Lubombo TFCA: Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve, Maputo National Park
- **COmON Foundation:** Kavango Zambezi TFCA: Luengue-Luiana and Mavinga national parks and Simalaha Community Conservancy
- **Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit:** Malawi-Zambia TFCA: Kasungu-Lukusuzi and Herding for Health
- **Dutch Postcode Lottery:** Extensive funding for TFCA development, Kavango Zambezi TFCA: Sioma Ngwezi and Luengue-Luiana national parks (through WWF Netherlands) and Simalaha Community Conservancy, Rhino Protection Programme, operational support and training
- **European Union:** Malawi-Zambia TFCA: Nyika-North Luangwa
- **Exxaro Chairman's Fund:** Great Limpopo TFCA: Tshikondeni Legacy Project
- **Fondation Ensemble: Lubombo TFCA:** Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve, Maputo National Park
- **Fondation Prince Albert II de Monaco:** Great Limpopo TFCA: Limpopo National Park; Lubombo TFCA: Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve, Maputo National Park
- **Georg Domizlaff:** Kavango Zambezi TFCA: Sioma Ngwezi National Park
- **GEOS Foundation: Lubombo TFCA:** Maputo National Park
- **German Postcode Lottery:** Great Limpopo TFCA: Zinave National Park
- **Giraffe Conservation Foundation:** Great Limpopo TFCA: Zinave National Park
- **Great Plains Foundation:** Great Limpopo TFCA: Greater Libombos Conservancy
- **Hitachi Vantara LLC:** Kavango Zambezi TFCA: Simalaha Community Conservancy
- **Jeffrey Blumberg:** Combatting Wildlife Crime: Rhino Protection Programme
- **KfW: Malawi-Zambia TFCA:** Nyika-North Luangwa
- **MAVA Fondation pour la Nature:** Kavango Zambezi TFCA: Simalaha Community Conservancy and training
- **Pamela Isdell:** Kavango Zambezi TFCA: Sioma Ngwezi National Park
- **Pula Properties Ltd:** Greater Mapungubwe TFCA: Herding for Health
- **Richemont International SA:** Support for TFCA development
- **Rupert Nature Foundation:** Operational support and training
- **Swedish Postcode Lottery:** Extensive funding for TFCA development, Great Limpopo TFCA: Limpopo National Park (and through World Children's Prize), operational support and training
- **The Rufford Foundation:** Great Limpopo TFCA: Limpopo National Park
- **The Sophia Foundation:** Great Limpopo TFCA: Banhine, Limpopo and Zinave National Parks; Kavango Zambezi TFCA: Sioma Ngewzi National Park and Simalaha Community Conservancy; Malawi-Zambia TFCA: Nyika National Park and Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve; Lubombo TFCA: Maputo National Park
- **Turing Foundation:** Malawi-Zambia TFCA: Nyika National Park
- **Tusk Trust:** Malawi-Zambia TFCA: Nyika National Park and Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve; Great Limpopo TFCA: Banhine, Limpopo and Zinave National Parks; Kavango Zambezi TFCA: Sioma Ngewzi National Park; Lubombo TFCA: Maputo National Park
- **Union Bancaire Privée / UBAM Variable Capital Investment Company:** Support for TFCA development
- **USAID VukaNow:** Combatting Wildlife Crime (through Chemonics International Inc)
- **US Department of State Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs:** Combatting Wildlife Crime: Rhino Protection Programme (and through Wildlife Conservation Society) and Kavango Zambezi TFCA
- **Velocity Trading:** Combatting Wildlife Crime: Rhino Protection Programme
- **Zambia Holdings, LLC: Kavango Zambezi TFCA:** Simalaha Community Conservancy
- **Union of Nature / Earth Today:** Kavango Zambezi TFCA: Simalaha Community Conservancy

GENERAL DONATIONS

Peace Parks has a safe and secure online giving platform, www.peaceparks.org/donate, that enables donors to support our work in general, or a specific campaign or project, with just a few keystrokes. Alternatively, donations can be made via direct transfers into our South African bank account or to one of our established charities abroad, which enable tax-efficient giving.

Whether given monthly, through shared profits of commercial ventures, or through generous once-off donations, each and every financial contribution is greatly valued – and we make sure that funding received goes directly to where it is needed most. The following individuals contributed in this way during 2021:

- Amazon Smile
- Cape Island Designs (Pty) Ltd
- Mr Rory Cruickshank
- ExxonMobil (Donald Reed)

- The Haggie Charitable Trust
- Ms Karin Holmstrom
- Dr Kerst Jaarsma
- Ms Samantha Munro
- Mr Bruno Poco
- Stepscout Ventures AB
- Mr Myles van der Spuy
- Mr Albert Zaayman

DONATIONS IN KIND

Support to Peace Parks Foundation comes in various forms, often addressing immediate and practical needs, such as the donation of time, expertise, venues or even equipment used in short-term projects. We would like to thank the following donors for their donations in kind during 2021:

- Adept Internet
- African Renaissance Productions
- Anvil Bay Chemucane
- Ashia
- Avis
- Endangered Wildlife Trust
- Engineers Without Borders
- Esri
- Simalaha Horse Safaris
- Karingani
- Lawrance Reddy
- Marais Muller Hendricks Attorneys at Law
- Michael Viljoen Photography
- Microsoft
- Milton Group
- Mozambique Wildlife Alliance
- Outdoorphoto
- Remgro
- Mr Andre Serfontein
- Stonehage Fleming
- Tracks4Africa
- TrustLaw
- Umbilical Design

LEGACY SOCIETY

Francesca Saager, together with her late husband Hansjürg Saager, founded the Peace Parks Legacy Society. This society offers the ideal platform for those who wish to donate their fortune, or part thereof, in a useful manner. To learn more about how to leave a legacy with Peace Parks – with all legal implications considered – visit us at www.peaceparks.org/legacy-society. We honour the following society members whose legacy is having a lasting impact on restoring Africa's wild spaces:

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

PEACE PARKS CLUB

The Peace Parks Club has as its members a prestigious and influential group of more than 300 eco-passionate individuals and companies from across the globe who have contributed a minimum of $5 000. It was established in 1997, under the leadership of founding patron HRH Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands. During 2021 the club welcomed new member Mr Ingo Alzner. Want to also become part of this exclusive family? Find out how at www.peaceparks.org/club/.

ABOVE $100 000

AUSTRALIA
- BHP Billiton*

GERMANY
- Mr Rainer Voortman

SOUTH AFRICA
- Anglo American Corporation of SA*
- Distell*
- FirstRand*
- Hans Hoheisen Charitable Trust



- Nampak*
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- Mrs Francesca Saager*

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

$50 000 to $99 999

AUSTRIA
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ITALY
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$10 000 to $49 999

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- Ms Janine K Iannarelli*
- Mr Jason Paterniti
- Mr Robert I Israel*
- Mr Vance G Martin, The WILD Foundation*
- Mr Donald C Reed*
- Mrs Yvonne C Reed*

$5 000 to $9 999

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

BERMUDA
- Dr Allan WB Gray*

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

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

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

MOZAMBIQUE
- Dr A Frey*

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

NEW ZEALAND
- Mr Andrew R Currie
- The Hon Ruth M Richardson*

PAKISTAN
- Mrs P Ali*
- Dr SB Ali*

PORTUGAL
- Dr M Soares*

SOUTH AFRICA
- Mr Emil Bührmann
- Mr Johan Petrus Burger
- Mrs Lorraine Coetzee*
- Mr David Cruse*
- Mrs E de Klerk*
- Mr John Dewar, The John Dewar Family Trust*
- Mr Peter H Flack*
- Mr PL Heinamann*
- Ms AE Hoffman-Beels*
- Mrs Carol Hughes*
- Mr Ian WM Hurst*
- Mr DD Jooste*
- Master Joshua Lewis
- Mrs Karen Lewis
- Mr AC Liebenberg*
- Mrs E Liebenberg*
- Mr PRJ Liebenberg*
- Mrs M McCay*
- Ms Tanya McKenzie*
- Mr Frank Clifford Meaker
- Ms Paula Cato Meaker
- Mr Paul Oliver Sauer Meaker
- Mr John Meyer*
- Mr David Moir CBE
- Mr Werner Myburgh
- Mr Timothy Nash
- Ms B Neethling
- Mr PJ Neethling*
- Mr NF Oppenheimer*
- Mr Brian and Ms Carol Ratcliffe*
- Mr Mark M Read*
- Dr Karen Ross*
- Mr AE Rupert*
- Ms CC Rupert*
- Ms HM Rupert*
- Mrs Hanneli Rupert-Koegelenberg*
- Mr Gerhardus J Schoemaker*
- Mrs Januska MA Schoemaker*
- Mr PG Steyn*



- Adv. Frans H Stroebel*
- Ms M Swart*
- Mr NF Swart*
- Mrs Anel van der Merwe
- Ms Emily van der Merwe
- Mrs Marian van der Merwe
- Ms Rona van der Merwe
- Mr Henk van der Tak*
- Mr G van der Veer*
- Mrs A Visser

SWEDEN

- Mr L Rahmqvist*

SWITZERLAND

- Mr Hans A Bachmann
- Mr YP Burrus*
- 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*
- Ms A Savoretti*
- Mr M Savoretti*
- Mr Jürg Steinacher
- Mr Simon Uhlmann*
- Mr Rudolf Andreas Wassmer
- Mrs Janine Wassmer-Koch
- Mr Christoph Weber

UNITED KINGDOM

- Mr CAR Asprey*
- Mr RJR Asprey*
- Mr Anthony M Bor*
- The Hon Caroline S Brougham*

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

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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

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

PEACE PARKS CLUB DONATIONS

A special thank you goes to the following club members who were moved to give generously in 2021, over and above their existing club contributions.

- Mr Jeffrey J Blumberg
- Mr Matthijs Karel Brans
- Mr Georg Domizlaff
- Mrs Pamela Isdell
- Mr Antoine Friling
- Mrs Timothy Hancock
- Mr Werner Myburgh
- Mr Carsten Nordmann
- Mr George L Ohrstrom II
- Mr Philip and Ms Joanna Perry
- Mrs Yvonne Reed
- Mrs Francesca Saager
- Dr Hans Schiller
- Ms Annelies van der Vorm

CLUB 21 MEMBERS

Club 21 comprises individuals, families and companies who have donated $1 million or more towards the work of Peace Parks Foundation. These significant contributions are vital to the Foundation's capital fund and goes a long way in ensuring our financial sustainability, and in turn our ability to deliver on a long-term commitment to our conservation partners.

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



06

OUR PEOPLE

Grabbing real moments for Peace Parks TV

REINVENTING THE CONSERVATION NARRATIVE

Lésa van Rooyen, Communications Coordinator, is taking the lead in driving Peace Parks Foundation's unique new video platform, Peace Parks TV. She shares how this giant leap forward in the organisation's visual communications strategy has not only exploded Peace Parks' online reach, but also provided a stage for staff to share their work passion and skills – many of them emerging as on-screen 'stars' and influencers in their own right.

Peace Parks Foundation has always led change in conservation. When ring-fenced protected areas were the accepted norm, we advocated for transfrontier parks that would restore ancient wildlife migration routes, traversing man-made borders. Although it may seem a logical approach now, two decades ago it took motivation from men like Anton Rupert and Nelson Mandela to convince heads of state to relax their borders for the sake of conservation.

Even before the world went into lockdown, Peace Parks realised that there was a need to change the conservation narrative. In a world where audiences are bombarded with media messages on a daily basis, conservation non-profits are faced with the immense challenge of keeping people emotionally and intellectually connected to nature. Serving content through the manicured lens of professional filmmakers and wordsmiths was not enough to connect the global audience with Africa's wilderness areas. We needed to find a way to make Peace Parks part of a daily routine for people living in big cities who have no practical connection to nature.

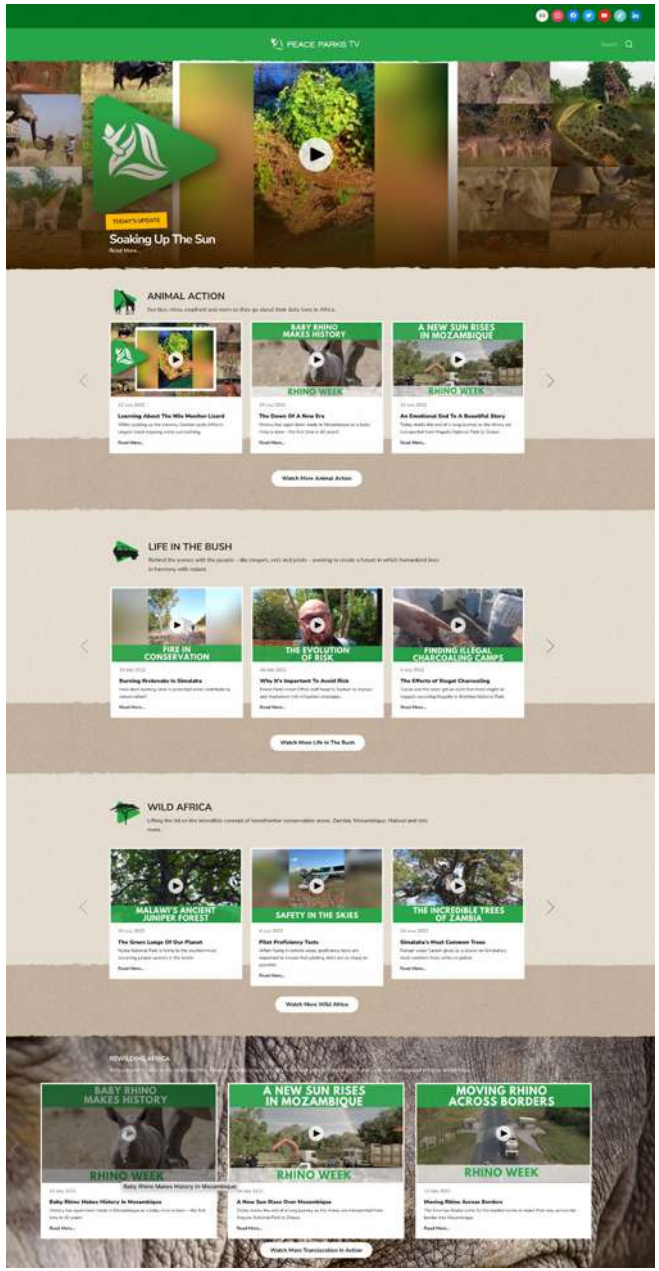
In pursuit of solutions to this challenge, we engaged numerous leading marketing agencies and content creators for inspiration. The answer, however, was right in front of us – encapsulated in the daily grind of our own staff, and finally unlocked through a partnership with Real Vision, a creative studio specialising in creating online video channels. They pitched the idea of Peace Parks TV, an online channel that would share daily videos using footage collected by staff as they go about their work in the various parks and offices across southern Africa and beyond. In its essence, the magic lay in real people sharing conservation stories with a global audience.

From the onset, it was decided that, as Peace Parks TV would be designed for the audience, content creation would be guided by how people responded to the videos. If they liked something, we would give them more of it. If they felt uncomfortable with certain content, we would be mindful of that. Trained in basic principles of 'velfies' (video selfies) and armed with mobile phones, GoPros, DJI Osmo pocket cameras or the like, our staff members set out to become the voice of transfrontier conservation. And it didn't take long for many of them to become beloved characters who shared their personal experiences – from being stuck in the mud to chased by elephants.



Lésa van Rooyen

Lésa is a storyteller skilled in visual content production. She holds a Bachelor's Degree in Communication Science and has done a Masterclass in Photography under VII and NOOR photographers in India. For many years she successfully ran her own production company working in countries like Ghana, Tanzania, Nigeria, Sudan and Kenya. Her interest in science communication led her to take up a permanent position as Senior Communication Practitioner for the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research where she joined the Safety and Security Unit responsible for developing counter-poaching technologies and strategies to combat wildlife crime. Her work here ignited a passion for conservation communication and in 2017, she joined the Peace Parks Foundation communications team, taking over the visual communications portfolio in 2021.



They became known as *Brian who loves working with farmers, Ian who helps drive vendors to markets* and *Gordon who knows a lot about a lot of things.* The canine unit is made up of Jungle, Nkonzo and AK, who bark at giraffe and love working with Gabriel. Lésa lost her camera, and Kate fell off a horse. These personal stories made the channel an invaluable communication tool for Peace Parks because, to the best of our knowledge, no other non-profit organisation has opened their doors this wide and invited an audience this deep into the heart of their organisation before.

Our team pulled together and opened their lives for the world to see, and the world responded by celebrating our wins and supporting the losses.

The audience engaged with the content in many ways, sharing their own experiences in nature and adding thoughts to conversation on topics ranging from community development to wildlife protection. They were also quick to correct factual inaccuracies (like when we got orchids confused with gladioli), and in many ways, this broadened the Peace Parks' family because we all learnt and grew together.

In addition to growing and bringing together our public supporter base around virtual campfires, Peace Parks TV has also served to improve the cohesion of the more than 200 globally distributed staff members. Following two years of isolation through lockdowns and office-related restrictions, it could not have come at a better time. The channel content contributed to a deeper understanding of our colleagues' roles, challenges and successes – improving internal trust, respect, inclusion, and open communication.

By the end of 2021, Peace Parks TV had

OVER 3.5 MILLION VIEWS

and more than 137 000 visitors to the website

It also made for great fun as we could share laughs and stories that would otherwise have remained to the benefit of an isolated few, while Peace Parks TV Awards ceremonies served to motivate participation, as we collectively celebrated the best staff contributions and personalities on the channel.

Similar to conservation, Peace Parks TV will continue to adapt as it responds to the needs of the planet and an ever-changing communications landscape. What this means for the channel, its millions of followers and our dedicated staff contributors, well, we just can't fully predict. What is known for certain, though, is that for as long as our Peace Parks people continue to passionately execute their work to restore and protect southern Africa's wildest spaces, we will have authentic and inspiring stories to share with the millions of loyal armchair activists across the world who are hungry to connect to and support Africa and its people.

Keep watching **www.peaceparks.tv** to see how the story unfolds!

STAFF LIST

As at 1 June 2022

HEAD OFFICE

DIRECTORATE

- **Chief Executive Officer:** Werner Myburgh, supported by Danél Olivier
- **Chief Operations Officer:** Brad Poole, supported by Chené Barnard
- **Chief Investment Officer:** Colin Porteous, working with **Impact Analyst:** Jason Gilbertson
- **Commercial and Financial Portfolio Manager:** Siewert Groenewald

COMBATTING WILDLIFE CRIME PROGRAMME

- **Manager:** Tumelo Matjekane
- **Project Manager:** Collette Terblanche
- **Project Manager:** Gillian Rhodes
- **Data Analyst:** Gary Murdock
- **Finance and Procurement Projects Administrator:** Robyn Swart
- **Administrator:** Heather Lombaard

COMMUNITY PROGRAMME

- **Manager:** Steven Matema
- **Community Coordinator:** Nita Verhoef

PROJECT SYSTEMS AND COMPLIANCE

- **Manager:** Stefan van Zyl
- **Monitoring, Evaluations & Learning Coordinator:** Mariel Bessinger

OPERATIONS

- **Technical Advisor:** Leandi Sadie

GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND PLANNING

- **Manager:** Marina Faber
- **Senior Conservation Planner:** Loraine Bewsher
- **Senior GIS Technician:** Arlene Herbst
- **Conservation Planner:** Johalize Koch
- **Conservation Planner:** Khuti Nethengwe
- **GIS Technician:** Nico Gründlingh
- **Business Planning:** Richard Davies (consultant)
- **Coordinator:** Heloise de Villiers

ICT

- **Manager:** Wayne Brider
- **Systems Engineer:** Jeanine van Eyssen
- **Data Analyst:** Brennan Walsh
- **Support Technician:** Elfredo Kock
- **Business Analyst:** Ilse van der Merwe

HUMAN RESOURCES

- **Manager:** Dyan Lee
- **Human Resources Practitioner:** Lauren Jordaan
- **Human Resources Administrator:** Danell Karelse

OFFICE ADMINISTRATION

- **Front Office and Facilities Administrator:** Kathy Codd
- **Housekeeper:** Melody Williams

DEVELOPMENT

- **Chief Development Officer:** Lilian Spijkerman, supported by Angela Bundy
- **North American PPF Country Representative:** Kathy Bergs

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

- **Resource Manager:** Kate Ohlhoff
- **Resource Developer:** Christine Jordaan
- **Resource Developer:** Tinashe Ndengu
- **Resource Developer:** Anne-Katherine du Toit Scharling
- **Resource Development Support:** Caitlin Melidonis

COMMUNICATIONS

- **Manager:** Lise-Marie Greeff-Villet
- **Communications Coordinator:** Lésa van Rooyen
- **Video Editor:** Owen van Rooyen
- **Junior Editor:** Shah Gabrielse
- **Copywriter:** Nicole Zoghby
- **Communications Practitioner:** Ilana van Jaarsveld
- **Communications Practitioner:** Georgie Pearce
- **Public Relations Specialist:** Nuno Francisco

FINANCE

- **Chief Financial Officer:** Lize-Mari Lynch, supported by Valerie du Preez
- **Financial Controller:** Annine Benn
- **Financial Controller:** Bronwen Struwig
- **Financial Controller:** Con Cornelissen
- **Financial Controller:** JP Theart
- **Senior Accountant:** Fiona de Bruin
- **Accountant:** Angela Hector-Visagie
- **Accountant:** Annemi Lambrechts
- **Accountant:** Gaynor Theunissen
- **Accountant:** Louisé Rossouw
- **Assistant Accountant:** Bianca Ackerman
- **Assistant Accountant:** Lorrianne Jooné
- **Assistant Accountant:** Purden Visagie
- **Payments Clerk:** Semoné Jonkers
- **Creditors Clerk:** Kenau Kleinhans
- **Travel Administrator:** Talia Gründlingh

PROJECTS

- **Regional Manager, North:** Andrew Nambota, supported by Claudia Sianjobo
- **Project Coordinator:** Lee-Anne Robertson
- **Project Assistant:** Anthea de Bruin Sasman
- **TFCA Conservation Scientific Advisor:** Dr Katharina von Dürckheim-Montmartin

- **Regional Manager, South:** Bartolomeu Soto
- **Senior Project Manager:** Antony Alexander
- **Finance and Administration Officer:** Clotilde Langa
- **Housekeeper:** Marieta Simbi
- **Rural Development Support Manager:** Lina Buque (consultant)
- **APCOC Field Coordinator:** Jorge Fernando
- **Community Relations Coordinator:** Cecelia Vilanculos
- **Logistics Officer:** Milton Pereira

COUNTER-POACHING UNIT

- **CPU Manager:** Ken Maggs
- **Helicopter Pilot:** Calvin Goosen
- **CPU Coordinator, LNP:** Glen Steyn
- **CPU Coordinator, ZNP:** Tiaan Kleynhans
- **CPU Coordinator (II), ZNP:** Courtney Lawrence
- **Senior Ranger, LNP:** Henry Hepburn
- **CPU Procurement and Finance Administrator** Melvin Zifesho
- **CPU Coordinator, MNP:** Willem Pretorius
- **CPU Coordinator, NNP:** Norman English
- **Administration Officer, NNP:** Penny English
- **CPU Coordinator, BNP:** Willem Scheepers
- **Aviation Manager and Pilot:** Johannes van Wyk

TFCA STAFF SUPPORTED / SECONDED BY PEACE PARKS

KAZA SECRETARIAT

- **Executive Director:** Dr Nyambe Nyambe
- **Programme Manager:** Netsai Bollman
- **Project Manager, Procurement, and Implementation:** Ed Humphreys (consultant)
- **Financial Controller:** Tichawona Chiweshe
- **Project Management Assistant:** Chilule Mlazie
- **Project Officer:** Kelebogile Mukwati
- **Administrative Assistant:** Lefa Chamba
- **Portuguese Translator:** José de Almeida
- **Accountant:** Boniface Madieletsa
- **Housekeeper:** Ditsietsi Thagame
- **Project Manager:** KAZA for CWC: Arnold Tshipa

SIOMA NGWEZI NATIONAL PARK

- **Technical Advisor:** Simon Mayes

SIMALAHA COMMUNITY CONSERVANCY

- **Conservancy Manager:** Mwambwa Nyambe
- **Project Manager:** Ian Middleton
- **Community Development Manager:** Kabika Kumoyo
- **Conservancy Assistant:** Brian Mulomba
- **Conservancy Assistant:** Chris Kwandu
- **Financial Controller:** Samuel Kalale
- **Project Coordinator, Herding for Health:** Maombe Masiyaleti
- **Team Leader, Herding for Health:** Mapula Muyanda
- **Team Leader, Herding for Health:** Nawelwa Muyanda
- **Team Leader, Herding for Health:** Silumbu Samalambo

MALAWI-ZAMBIA TFCA

- **Country Representative, Malawi:** Humphrey Nzima
- **Acting Project Manager:** George Nxumayo
- **Finance Manager:** Barnett Phiri
- **Finance and Administration Officer:** Peace Chisala
- **Works Supervisor, Nyika Vwaza:** Gavin Youldin
- **Field Coordinator, Chama:** Oluronke Oke

MAPUTO NATIONAL PARK

- **Park Warden:** Miguel Gonçalves
- **Project Coordinator:** Samuel Davidson-Philips
- **Conservation Agriculture and Community Awareness Officer:** Gil Gomes Muthemba
- **Law Enforcement Coordinator:** Natercio Ngovene
- **Community Development Advisor:** Geraldo Saranga
- **Community Coordinator:** Mateus Bila
- **Community Liaison Manager:** Carlos Afonso
- **Accountant:** Fernando Nhanala
- **Technical Advisor:** Brian Neubert
- **Driver:** José Mucavel
- **Truck Driver:** Ricardo Matshinhe
- **Population-Health-Environment Field Officer:** Tuneco Mangaze
- **Agriculture Field Technician:** Paulino Maquina
- **Tourism Manager:** Helsio Azevedo

GREAT LIMPOPO TRANSFRONTIER PARK AND CONSERVATION AREA

- **International Coordinator:** Gwinyayi Muti

BANHINE NATIONAL PARK

- **Park Warden:** Abel Nhabanga
- **Protection Coordinator:** Helder Mandlate
- **Community Coordinator:** Herculano Ernesto
- **Project Manager Herding for Health:** Domingos Chemane

LIMPOPO NATIONAL PARK

- **Park Warden:** Francisco Pariela
- **Senior Project Manager:** Dr Bradley Schroder
- **Finance and Administration Manager:** Dionisio Ngalengale
- **Accountant:** Dulcidio Nhambire
- **Operations Manager:** Nkhangweleni Madamalala
- **Resettlement Manager:** Francisco Languane
- **Resettlement Government Relations and Communications:** Sergio Mbie
- **Canine Unit Supervisor:** Joao G Joao
- **Canine Unit Handler:** Edson Guambe
- **Canine Unit Handler:** Iassine Miquidade
- **Canine Unit Handler:** Marfana Mulieca
- **Canine Unit Handler:** Zainabo Tembe
- **Projects Assistant, Lubombo and GLTFCA:** Nicola-Anne Schroder
- **Herding for Health Project Manager:** Delcio Juliao
- **Herding for Health Team Leader:** Ana Mujui
- **Herding for Health Team Leader:** Jose Manguambe
- **Herding for Health Team Leader:** Leonilda Cossa
- 40 Herding for Health Eco Rangers

ZINAVE NATIONAL PARK

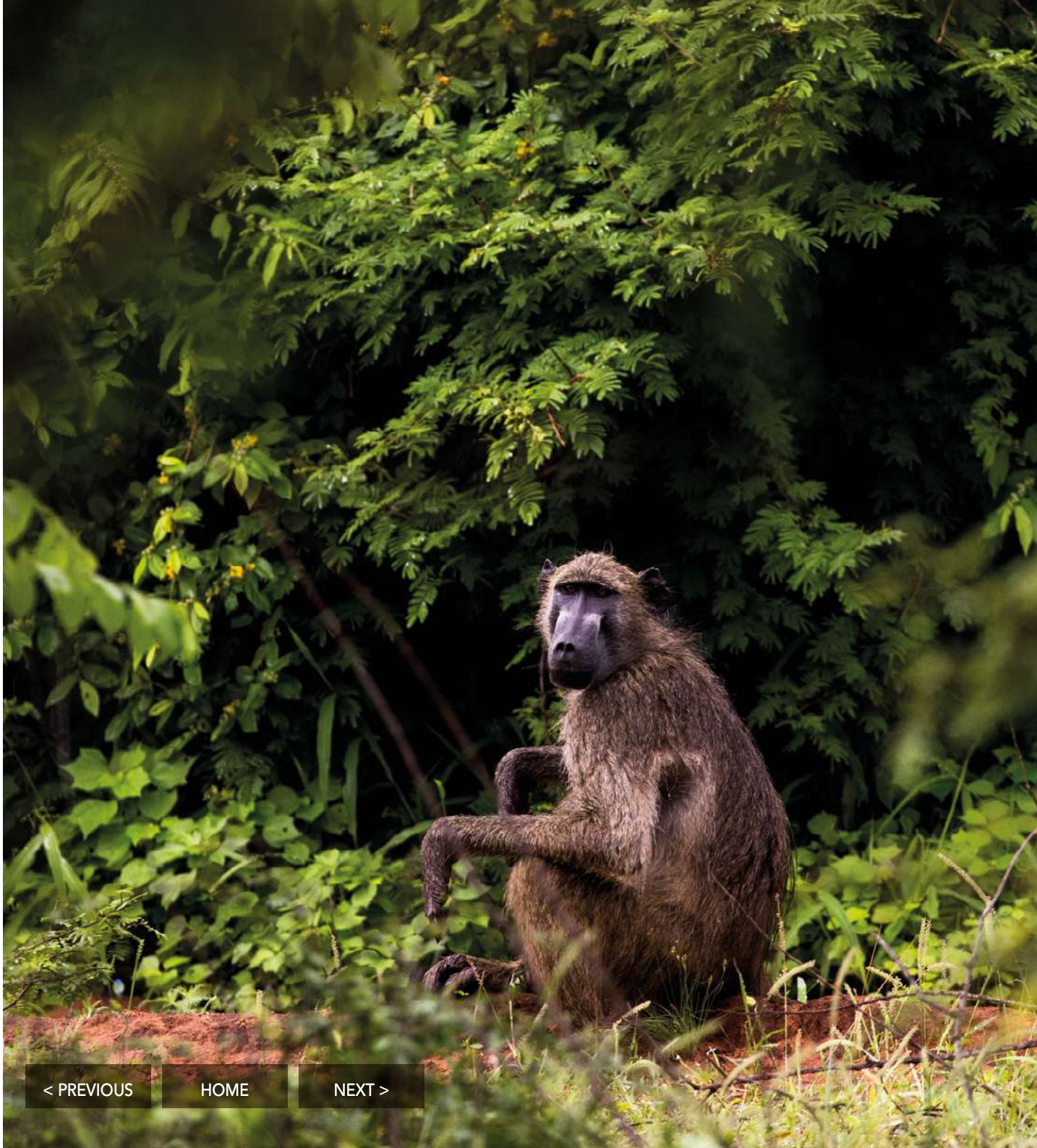
- **Park Warden:** Antonio Abacar
- **Project Manager:** Bernard van Lente
- **Operations Manager:** Trevor Landrey
- **Protection Coordinator:** Sansão Mabulambe
- **Community Development Coordinator:** João de Jesus Vaz
- **Sanctuary Technical Supervisor:** Justin Landrey
- **Operations Room Controller:** Maida Mulungo
- **Operations Room 2nd Controller:** Marlisa Bambamba
- **Technical Supervisor:** Samuel Gumissenhe
- **Finance and Administration Coordinator:** Claudia Massingue

DFFE SECONDED / WILDLIFE ZONES

- 1 Programme Manager
- 1 Technical Operations Manager
- 1 Project Support Officer
- 4 Investigators
- 6 Data Analysts
- 1 Anti-poaching Unit Specialist Assessor
- 1 WASS Technical Assistant

EZEMVELO KWAZULU-NATAL WILDLIFE

- 1 Systems Technician
- 1 Systems Administrator





07

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

< PREVIOUS HOME NEXT >

A bloat of hippos, Maputo National Park, Mozambique

GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

Included in the consolidated financial statements are Peace Parks Foundation's two training subsidiaries, the SA College for Tourism Non-profit Company (NPC) and the Southern African Wildlife College NPC, as well as three other subsidiaries, namely Peace Parks Foundation Zambia Limited, Friends of Peace Parks (Pty) Ltd and De Oude Graaff-Reinetse Drostdy (Pty) Ltd. The training institutions provide training for tourism professionals, trackers and conservation practitioners, respectively.

The two colleges and De Oude Graaff-Reinetse Drostdy (Pty) Ltd are managed as independent entities, each with its own autonomous board of directors. Non-executive representatives on the boards of these entities monitor effective corporate governance continuously. During March of 2022, new cooperation agreements were signed and implemented with both Colleges, which removed certain control rights, resulting in loss of control. These three entities noted above will thereby not be consolidated going forward and has been noted as a subsequent event in the 2021 Annual Financial Statements.

Peace Parks Foundation also has a 100% shareholding in Friends of Peace Parks (Pty) Ltd, a non-operating company, and a 99.7% subscription in Peace Parks Foundation Zambia Limited, an operating entity in Zambia. Both these entities are administered by Peace Parks to ensure that its policies are carried out and its values adhered to. Peace Parks Foundation is a registered non-profit company under the Companies Act 71 of 2008, 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, newsletters and an annual review. Stakeholders choose the type of communication they would like to receive and the format in which it should be delivered to them. More information on Peace Parks' initiatives is available on its website at www.peaceparks.org. The board is satisfied that Peace Parks has applied the principles contained in the King IV Code on Corporate Governance during the year under review. In some areas the board is of the view that, while recommended practice is being applied, it will make further enhancements over time in line with its objective to continuously improve corporate governance practices. The board has a formal charter that identifies, defines and records its responsibilities, functions and composition and serves as a reference for new directors. All Peace Parks directors have endorsed the charter, a copy of which is available from the company secretary.

The board is satisfied that it has discharged its duties and obligations as described in the board charter. As it would not be cost-effective, Peace Parks does not have an internal audit function. The internal audit function is therefore outsourced. A Chief Audit Executive has been appointed, who reports directly to the audit and risk committee and will provide similar assurance as envisaged from an internal audit function. Peace Parks Foundation's head office works closely with the Chief Audit Executive and audit and risk committee to ensure effective internal procedures and controls. Integrated reporting in terms of King IV™ requires the annual reporting of financial, sustainability and social performance. Peace Parks Foundation's annual review and summary financial statements have been considered and reviewed by the external auditors, and the audit and risk committee.

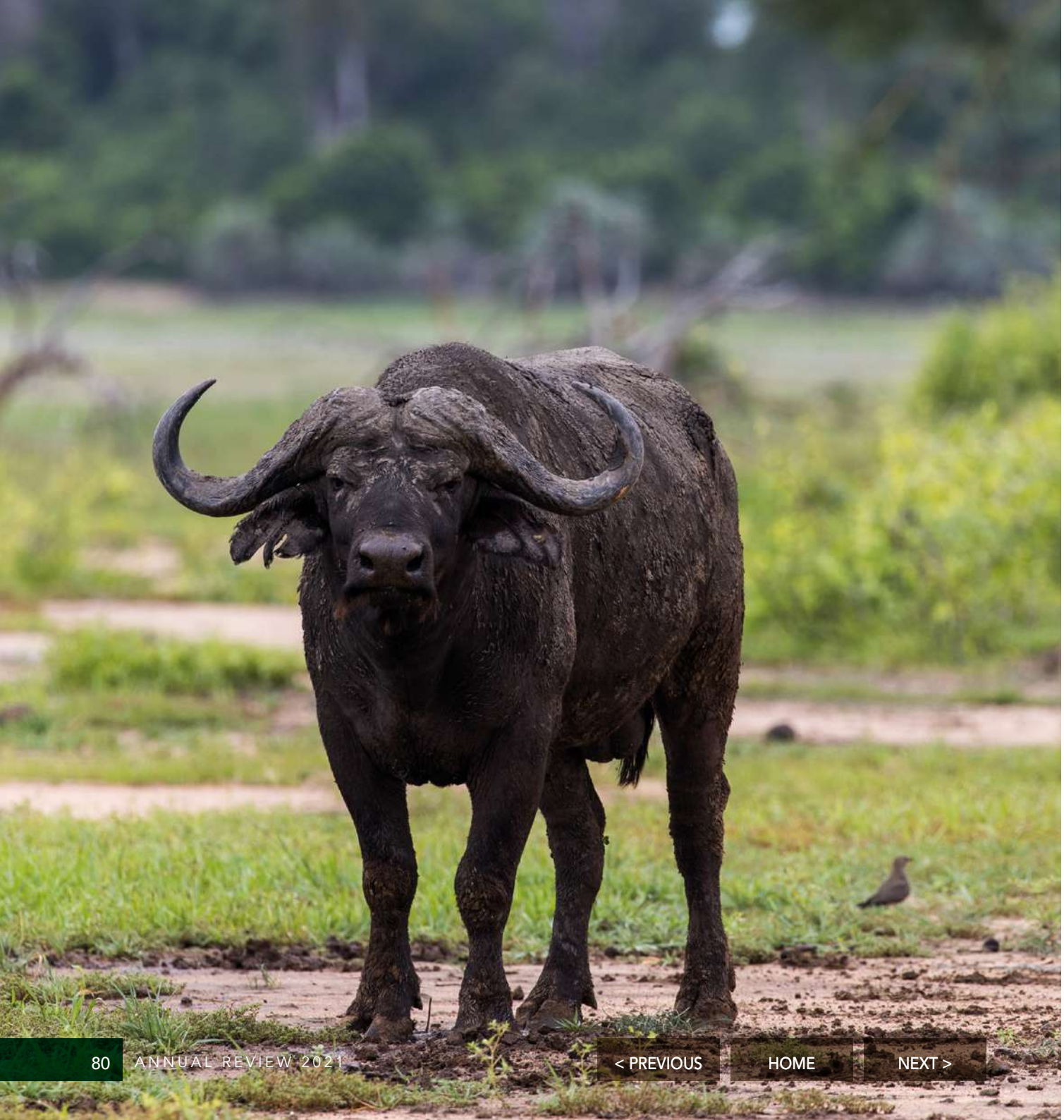
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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 front 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. 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 the Foundation's objectives.

The board is satisfied that its current members possess the required collective skills and experience to carry out its responsibilities to achieve Peace Parks' mission and vision.



In terms of the company's memorandum of incorporation, at least a third of the directors must resign annually on a rotational basis, but these directors may make themselves available for re-election for a further term.

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

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

Peace Parks endeavours to send out the agenda and supporting documentation at least a week before each board or subcommittee meeting to enable the members to prepare properly.

Directors have unlimited access to the services of the company secretary, management and all company records. They are also entitled to seek independent professional advice concerning Peace Parks' affairs and expenditure, with prior notification to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) or the company secretary.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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

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

HUMAN RESOURCES AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

The human resources and remuneration committee consists of three independent non-executive directors and one executive director. It is chaired by Mr TA Boardman, an independent non-executive director. The committee meets at least once a year to discuss remuneration principles and policies. The committee also reviews project staff salaries and consultancy expenditure, and approves all head office annual salary increases, incentive bonuses and new positions within the company. The committee also assists the board in ensuring that the personnel appointed by Peace Parks are remunerated appropriately and that the organisation 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. 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.

AUDIT AND RISK COMMITTEE

The audit and risk committee consists of four 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 the Chief Operations Officer (COO) attend all the meetings. The CEO and the internal and external auditors are also invited to attend the meetings. The roles and responsibilities of this committee include its statutory duties according to the Companies Act, and to help the board fulfil its responsibilities regarding risk management, internal controls, accounting systems and information, the effectiveness of the CFO and the financial management team, external and internal audits, accounting policies, public reporting and information technology systems. It also assists the board with monitoring compliance with laws, rules, codes of conduct and standards. The committee is satisfied that it has fulfilled all its duties during the financial year under review, including the overseeing of controls for the SA College for Tourism, De Oude Graaff-Reinetse Drostdy (Pty) Ltd, Friends of Peace Parks (Pty) Ltd and Peace Parks Foundation Zambia Limited. Furthermore, the committee had satisfied itself that the audit committee at the Southern African Wildlife College is functioning effectively.

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 to form a basis for the preparation of reliable financial statements. The stand-alone and consolidated financial statements of the company were reviewed by the committee and it is satisfied that these comply with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the Companies Act, and that the accounting policies used are appropriate.

The committee has also reviewed a documented assessment by management of the going concern premise of Peace Parks Foundation and its subsidiaries before recommending to the board that Peace Parks will be a going concern in the foreseeable future.

The committee has considered and has satisfied itself of the appropriateness of the expertise and experience of the CFO, Ms LM Lynch.

The committee has furthermore considered the appropriateness of the expertise and adequacy of resources of Peace Parks Foundation's finance function and, however adequate, has recommended that further capacity is brought in to assist the CFO to maintain the quality financial management that Peace Parks Foundation is known for.



08

SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

< PREVIOUS HOME NEXT >

An Impala creche in Simalaha Community Conservancy, Zambia

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES AND APPROVAL

The directors are required by the Companies Act 71 of 2008 to maintain adequate accounting records and are responsible for the content and integrity of the summary financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is their responsibility to ensure that the summary financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the group as at the end of the financial year and the results of its operations and cash flows for the period then ended, in conformity with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities. The external auditor is engaged to express an independent opinion on the annual financial statements.

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

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

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

The directors have reviewed the group's cash flow forecast for the year to 31 December 2022 and, in the light of this review and the current financial position, they are satisfied that the group has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The external auditor is responsible for independently auditing and reporting on the group's financial statements. The financial statements have been examined by the group's external auditor and their report is presented on page 85.

The directors' report set out on pages 84 to 85 and the summary financial statements and additional schedules set out on pages 86 to 96, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the board of directors on 15 June 2022 and were signed on their behalf by:



Mr JP Rupert (Chairman)



Mr W Myburgh (Chief Executive Officer)

STATEMENT FROM THE COMPANY SECRETARY

In my capacity as company secretary, I hereby confirm, in terms of the Companies Act, that for the year ended 31 December 2021, the company has lodged with the Registrar of Companies all such returns as are required of a non-profit company in terms of this Act and that all such returns are true, correct and up to date.



Ms D Olivier (née Pretorius)

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors submit their report on the summary financial statements of Peace Parks Foundation NPC for the year ended 31 December 2021.

1. NATURE OF BUSINESS

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 conservation and tourism managers. On certain projects the company only administers the finances and earns management fees from this role.

2. REVIEW OF FINANCIAL RESULTS AND ACTIVITIES

The summary financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the Companies Act 71 of 2008. The accounting policies have been applied consistently compared to the prior year. Full details of the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the group are set out in these consolidated and separate annual financial statements.

The operating surplus / (deficit) of the group and company respectively were R21 874 000 (2020: (R6 851 000)) and R26 601 000 (2020: (R1 303 000)). The surplus in 2021 is as a result of earmarked donations received for projects that have not been expensed. These funds are not deferred in the year of receipt as it is unlikely to be refunded and are ring-fenced in the Project Fund for future project implementation.

Fair value adjustments in the statement of financial performance mainly relates to unrealised increases in the value of the equity investments held as part of the diversified capital fund portfolio. All realised and unrealised equity growth is maintained in the Capital Fund as part of the long-term sustainability strategy of the group. This resulted in a material gain in 2021 of R101 217 000 (2020: R 7 234 000) for the group and R95 299 000 (2020: R7 360 000) for the company.

3. AUTHORISED AND ISSUED SHARE CAPITAL

The company has no share capital. The company is a not-for-profit company with members.

4. DIRECTORS

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

Directors	Office	Nationality	Changes
Mr JP Rupert	Chairman	South Africa	
Mr JA Chissano	Vice Chairman	Mozambique	
Mr W Myburgh	Chief Executive Officer	South Africa	
Mr TA Boardman		South Africa	
Mr AS Hoffmann		Switzerland	
Mr EN Isdell		Ireland	
Prof. A Leiman		South Africa	
Mr JS Loftie-Eaton		South Africa	
Dr JHW Loudon		The Netherlands	
Ms LM Lynch	Chief Financial Officer	South Africa	
Mr M Msimang		South Africa	
Mr NH Döman		South Africa	Appointed June 2022
Dr HL Pohamba		Namibia	Resigned May 2021
Dr FE Raimondo		South Africa	
Ms CC Rupert		South Africa	
Mr DF Strietman		The Netherlands	
Mr JG Swiegers		South Africa	Resigned June 2022
Mr P van der Poel		South Africa	
Senior Chief Inyambo Yeta		Zambia	

5. 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 Proprietary Limited
- Southern African Wildlife College NPC
- Friends of Peace Parks Proprietary Limited
- Peace Parks Foundation Zambia Limited

The financial results of these entities have been included in the consolidated financial statements of the group as required by the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities. Refer to note 2 of the summary financial statements.

6. GOING CONCERN

The directors have given due consideration on the group's ability to continue as a going concern. The directors have reviewed the group's operational cash flow projections for the year to 31 December 2022. The directors believe that the Covid-19 pandemic has had a temporary impact on the operational execution of current projects and operations. Notwithstanding these challenges, the directors are of the view that the group has access to sufficient resources to continue as a going concern, thanks to healthy capital and general fund reserves supporting the sustainability strategy of the group. The directors are not aware of any new material changes that may adversely impact the group. The directors are also not aware of any material non-compliance with statutory or regulatory requirements or any pending changes to legislation which may affect the group.

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

7. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

New cooperation agreements with both the SA College for Tourism NPC and Southern African Wildlife College NPC were implemented subsequent to 31 December 2021. These revised agreements remove certain rights that previously gave Peace Parks control over these special purpose entities. The result of the changes in the agreements is a loss of control by the group and accordingly the following entities, SA College for Tourism NPC, De Oude Graaff-Reinetse Drostdy Proprietary Limited (wholly-owned subsidiary of SA College for Tourism NPC) and Southern African Wildlife College NPC, will no longer be consolidated by the group in future.

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

8. AUDITORS

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

9. SECRETARY

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

ON THE SUMMARY CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

To the Members of Peace Parks Foundation NPC

OPINION

The summary consolidated and separate financial statements of Peace Parks Foundation NPC (the Company) and its subsidiaries (together the Group), set out on pages 86 to 95, which comprise the summary consolidated and separate statements of financial position as at 31 December 2021, the summary consolidated and separate statements of financial performance, changes in funds and cash flows for the year then ended, and related notes, are derived from the audited consolidated and separate financial statements of Peace Parks Foundation NPC for the year ended 31 December 2021.

In our opinion, the accompanying summary consolidated and separate financial statements are consistent, in all material respects, with the audited consolidated and separate financial statements, in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa as applicable to summary financial statements.

SUMMARY CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

THE AUDITED CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND OUR REPORT THEREON

We expressed an unmodified audit opinion on the audited consolidated and separate financial statements in our report dated 15 June 2022.

DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE SUMMARY CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The directors are responsible for the preparation of the summary consolidated and separate financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa and 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 and separate financial statements are consistent, in all material respects, with the audited consolidated and separate 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.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc.
Director: RM Labuschaigne
Registered Auditor
Stellenbosch, South Africa
Date: 10 August 2022

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	NOTES	GROUP 2021 R '000	GROUP 2020 R '000	COMPANY 2021 R '000	COMPANY 2020 R '000
ASSETS					
NON-CURRENT ASSETS					
Property, plant and equipment		165 282	175 932	20 964	21 263
Property assets		5 500	5 500	-	-
Intangible assets		3 286	-	3 286	-
Goodwill		347	566	-	-
Investment in subsidiary	2	-	-	5 828	5 467
Financial assets	3	374 269	289 203	294 675	230 384
		548 684	**471 201**	**324 753**	**257 114**
CURRENT ASSETS					
Financial assets	3	550 609	427 120	546 870	427 120
Inventories		1 396	1 409	30	28
Loans to group companies		-	-	-	1 811
Trade and other receivables		51 705	41 780	48 000	37 368
Cash and cash equivalents	4	159 809	192 264	135 335	168 422
		763 519	**662 573**	**730 235**	**634 749**
Total Assets		**1 312 203**	**1 133 774**	**1 054 988**	**891 863**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
FUNDS					
Capital fund	10	498 383	383 355	441 937	338 813
Property investment fund	10	99 351	102 071	5 500	5 500
Projects fund	10	189 470	163 562	143 823	114 241
General funds	10	119 013	105 791	85 655	67 922
Foreign currency translation reserve		(313)	(475)	-	-
		905 904	**754 304**	**676 915**	**526 476**
LIABILITIES					
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Trade and other payables		45 543	34 078	31 886	24 124
Loans from group companies		-	-	1 162	16 415
Borrowings		-	1 900	-	-
Deferred income	5	360 756	343 492	345 025	324 848
		406 299	**379 470**	**378 073**	**365 387**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**1 312 203**	**1 133 774**	**1 054 988**	**891 863**

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

	NOTES	GROUP		COMPANY	
		2021 R '000	2020 R '000	2021 R '000	2020 R '000
Income	6	371 763	312 386	305 126	253 063
Other income		10 600	23 194	766	12 956
Operating expenses		(360 489)	(342 431)	(279 291)	(267 322)
Operating surplus / (deficit)		**21 874**	**(6 851)**	**26 601**	**(1 303)**
Investment income		14 495	22 135	11 301	18 768
Fair value adjustments	3	101 217	7 234	95 299	7 360
Impairment losses		-	(28 834)	-	(13 978)
Foreign exchange (loss) / gain – realised		(4 224)	470	(1 013)	516
Foreign exchange gain – unrealised		18 292	13 481	18 966	12 097
Finance costs		(216)	(217)	(715)	(1 052)
Surplus before taxation		**151 438**	**7 417**	**150 439**	**22 408**
Taxation		-	-	-	-
Surplus for the year		**151 438**	**7 417**	**150 439**	**22 408**
Other comprehensive income / (loss)		162	(264)	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**151 600**	**7 153**	**150 439**	**22 408**



STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS

	FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION RESERVE	CAPITAL FUND	PROPERTY INVESTMENT FUND	PROJECTS FUND	GENERAL FUND	TOTAL
	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000
GROUP						
Balance at 01 January 2020	**(211)**	**354 964**	**118 835**	**176 025**	**97 538**	**747 151**
Transfer between reserves	-	-	4 456	2 864	(7 320)	-
Surplus / (deficit) for the year	-	28 391	(21 220)	(14 791)	15 037	7 417
Other comprehensive loss	(264)	-	-	-	-	(264)
Funds utilised	-	-	-	(536)	536	-
Balance at 01 January 2021	**(475)**	**383 355**	**102 071**	**163 562**	**105 791**	**754 304**
Transfer between reserves	-	-	-	(13 613)	13 613	-
Surplus / (deficit) for the year	-	115 028	(2 720)	41 292	(2 162)	151 438
Other comprehensive income	162	-	-	-	-	162
Funds utilised	-	-	-	(1 771)	1 771	-
Balance at 31 December 2021	**(313)**	**498 383**	**99 351**	**189 470**	**119 013**	**905 904**
Note		10	10	10	10	
COMPANY						
Balance at 01 January 2020	**-**	**311 660**	**15 002**	**115 581**	**61 825**	**504 068**
Transfer between reserves	-	-	4 476	2 864	(7 340)	-
Surplus / (deficit) for the year	-	27 153	(13 978)	(4 204)	13 437	22 408
Balance at 01 January 2021	**-**	**338 813**	**5 500**	**114 241**	**67 922**	**526 476**
Transfer between reserves	-	-	-	(13 613)	13 613	-
Surplus / (deficit) for the year	-	103 124	-	43 195	4 120	150 439
Balance at 31 December 2021	**-**	**441 937**	**5 500**	**143 823**	**85 655**	**676 915**
Note		10	10	10	10	

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	NOTES	GROUP 2021 R '000	GROUP 2020 R '000	COMPANY 2021 R '000	COMPANY 2020 R '000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Cash generated from / (used in) operations	7	28 910	(23 509)	20 724	(32 118)
Interest income		4 964	12 846	5 330	12 268
Dividends received		5 236	4 478	5 235	4 478
Finance costs		(216)	(217)	(715)	(1 052)
Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities		**38 894**	**(6 402)**	**30 574**	**(16 424)**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(4 552)	(7 397)	(536)	(2 682)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		413	742	14	496
Purchase of intangible assets		(3 856)	-	(3 856)	-
Additional investment in financial assets	3	(159 152)	(95 026)	(139 983)	(72 312)
Redemption of financial assets for reinvestment	3	386 736	41 719	370 101	41 719
Reinvestment in financial assets	3	(385 513)	(41 719)	(368 878)	(41 719)
Redemption of funds for project implementation and operations	3	89 642	143 902	85 843	121 586
(Advance) / repayment of loan to subsidiary classified as investment		-	-	(45)	33
Net cash (utilised in) / generated from investing activities		**(76 282)**	**42 221**	**(57 340)**	**47 121**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Repayment of borrowings		(1 900)	(2 600)	-	-
Funds received for projects under administration		-	6 849	-	-
Capital donations received		-	1 000	-	-
Loans to group companies repaid		-	-	-	5 850
Proceeds from loans from group companies		-	-	5 561	3 333
Repayment of loans from group companies		-	-	(16 415)	-
Net cash (used in) / generated from financing activities		**(1 900)**	**5 249**	**(10 854)**	**9 183**
Total cash movement for the year		**(39 288)**	**41 068**	**(37 620)**	**39 880**
Cash at the beginning of the year		192 264	161 848	168 422	136 344
Effect of exchange rate movement on cash and cash equivalent		6 833	(10 652)	4 533	(7 802)
Total cash at end of the year	4	**159 809**	**192 264**	**135 335**	**168 422**

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

The disclosure requirements for summary financial statements are not specifically addressed in IFRS for SMEs. Consequently, Peace Parks Foundation NPC has identified the statements, accounting policies and explanatory notes that 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 consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except as otherwise stated, and incorporate the principal accounting policies set out below. They are presented rounded to the nearest thousand and in South African Rands which is the functional currency of the company and the reporting currency of the group.

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 consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared under the supervision of Chief Financial Officer, Lize-Mari Lynch, CA (SA). The directors take responsibility for the preparation of this report and that the information has been correctly extracted from the underlying audited financial statements.

The annual financial statements have been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc. and their unqualified audit report on the comprehensive annual financial statements is available for inspection at the registered office of the company and the report on the summary financial statements is included on page 85.

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

1.1 SIGNIFICANT JUDGEMENTS AND SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

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

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

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

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

If the contract terms may require the grant or donation to be paid back to the donor if not used as specified then management applies judgement to determine whether the grants and donations should be deferred or recognised immediately in profit or loss. Cognisance is taken of the following considerations as part of exercising this judgement:

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

1.2 TAX

GROUP
Subsidiaries
SA College for Tourism NPC and Southern African Wildlife College NPC have been registered as public benefit organisations in terms of section 30 of the Income Tax Act and are exempt from income tax in terms of section 10(1)(cN) of this Act. Donations

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

1.2 TAX (CONTINUED)

to the entities are exempt from donations tax and estate duty and certain donations will be tax-deductible in the hands of the donors in terms of section 18A of the Income Tax Act.

COMPANY
The company has been registered as a public benefit organisation in terms of section 30 of the Income Tax Act (the Act), and thus the receipts and accruals are exempt from income tax in terms of section 10(1)(cN) of the Act.

1.3 FOREIGN EXCHANGE

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

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

1.4 INCOME

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

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

Sponsors
Income from sponsors is recognised on the accrual basis.

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

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

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

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

If the contract terms do not require the grants or donations to be paid back to the donor if not used as specified and the contract only imposes certain restrictions on the use of the funds, then grants and donations are recognised immediately in profit or loss. If the contract terms may require the grant or donation to be paid back to the donor if not used as specified, then management applies judgement to determine whether the grants and donations should be deferred or recognised immediately in profit or loss.

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARY

The company holds no investment in the following entities, but is considered to control it as a result of rights included in the respective agreements with these entities:

- SA College for Tourism NPC
- De Oude Graaff-Reinetse Drostdy Proprietary Limited (wholly-owned subsidiary of SA College for Tourism NPC)
- Southern African Wildlife College NPC
- Peace Parks Foundation Zambia Limited

The financial results of these entities have been included in the consolidated financial statements of the group as required by the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities.

The entities share the year-end of the group and are all incorporated in South Africa with the exception of Peace Parks Foundation Zambia Limited which is incorporated in Zambia.

New cooperation agreements with both SA College for Tourism NPC and Southern African Wildlife College NPC were implemented subsequent to 31 December 2021, resulting that the following entities will not be consolidated from the 2022 financial year onwards.

- SA College for Tourism NPC
- De Oude Graaff-Reinetse Drostdy Proprietary Limited (wholly-owned subsidiary of SA College for Tourism NPC)
- Southern African Wildlife College NPC

Refer to note 9.

3. FINANCIAL ASSETS

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2021 R '000	2020 R '000	2021 R '000	2020 R '000
At fair value				
Listed shares and Investment Fund	308 995	190 384	289 257	190 384
Money market funds	33 694	53 879	33 379	53 879
Nedbank Private Wealth Endowment Fund	47 384	41 966	-	-
	390 073	**286 229**	**322 636**	**244 263**
At amortised cost				
Fixed deposits	525 574	425 051	509 678	408 198
Administracao Nacional das Areas de Conservacao	9 231	5 043	9 231	5 043
	534 805	**430 094**	**518 909**	**413 241**
Total other financial assets	**924 878**	**716 323**	**841 545**	**657 504**
Non-current assets	374 269	289 203	294 675	230 384
Current assets	550 609	427 120	546 870	427 120
	924 878	**716 323**	**841 545**	**657 504**
Movement in financial assets				
Opening balance	716 323	721 563	657 504	665 522
Additional investment in financial assets	159 152	95 026	139 983	72 312
Redemption of financial assets for reinvestment	(386 736)	(41 719)	(370 101)	(41 719)
Reinvestment in financial assets	385 513	41 719	368 878	41 719
Redemption of funds for project implementation and operations	(89 642)	(143 902)	(85 843)	(121 586)
Fair value adjustment	101 217	7 234	95 299	7 360
Realised profit/(loss) on sale of shares	-	11 976	-	11 976
Foreign exchange movement	35 089	19 898	35 089	19 898
Management fee (including VAT)	(333)	(283)	-	-
Accrued interest	3 800	4 630	736	2 022
Accrued dividend	495	181	-	-
	924 878	**716 323**	**841 545**	**657 504**

The company's investment in shares consists of listed shares in Remgro Ltd, British American Tobacco PLC, Compagnie Financière Richemont SA, Firstrand Ltd, RMB Holdings Ltd and Reinet Investments S.C.A, and an investment held in a Stonehage Fleming Global Best Ideas Equity Fund. The fair value of listed or quoted investments is based on the quoted market price at year end. The company's Money Market funds are held in a Nedgroup Money Market Fund. The return on the Nedbank Private Wealth Endowment Fund is to be used for operational purposes. Capital from this fund can only be used with the approval of the donor. Fixed deposits are held at reputable financial organisations, such as Investec, Barclays,

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NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Nedbank, ABSA and FNB. Included in fixed deposits are funds restricted in terms of usage towards projects amounting to group R383 252 000 (2020: R291 232 000) and company R374 128 000 (2020: R279 757 000).

4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2021 R '000	2020 R '000	2021 R '000	2020 R '000
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:				
Cash on hand	44	59	13	23
Bank balances and deposits	159 765	192 205	135 322	168 399
	159 809	**192 264**	**135 335**	**168 422**

Included in cash and cash equivalents are restricted cash balances due to guarantees provided amounting to Rnil (2020: R660 602).

The cash and cash equivalents disclosed above and in the Statement of Cash Flows include funds that meet the definition of cash and cash equivalents as the group has unrestricted access to the funds, however limitations apply to the utilisation thereof. Cash and cash equivalents with limitations on utilisation amounts to R106 120 000 (2020: R152 460 000) at group level and R101 805 000 (2020: R 147 266 000) at company level at year-end. The funds may only be used for specific projects approved by the group. Any funds not spent on project implementations are disclosed as funds under administration or held in reserve in the Project Fund as indicated in note 10.

5. DEFERRED INCOME

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2021 R '000	2020 R '000	2021 R '000	2020 R '000
Current liability				
Opening balance	343 492	395 703	324 848	377 748
Foreign exchange movements	23 559	28 788	23 559	29 182
Additional donations	153 231	59 626	138 897	40 981
Recognised as income during the year	(159 526)	(140 625)	(142 279)	(123 063)
	360 756	**343 492**	**345 025**	**324 848**

6. INCOME

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2021 R '000	2020 R '000	2021 R '000	2020 R '000
Income consists of the following:				
Sponsors and donations	311 501	262 521	277 607	221 930
Fees and services	28 714	29 030	22 535	29 057
Commissions received	4 984	2 076	4 984	2 076
Sales	26 564	18 759	-	-
Total income	**371 763**	**312 386**	**305 126**	**253 063**

7. CASH GENERATED FROM/(USED IN) OPERATIONS

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2021 R '000	2020 R '000	2021 R '000	2020 R '000
Surplus before taxation	151 438	7 417	150 439	22 408
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation and amortisation	13 451	13 174	1 392	903
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(371)	(21)	(1)	(26)
Realised (profit) / loss on sale of investment	-	(11 976)	-	(11 976)
Loss (profit) on foreign exchange - unrealised	(17 471)	(13 481)	(18 966)	(12 097)
Impairment of assets	2 757	28 835	-	2 461
Dividends received	(5 731)	(4 659)	(5 235)	(4 478)
Interest received	(8 764)	(17 476)	(6 066)	(14 290)
Finance costs	216	217	715	1 052
Fair value adjustments	(101 217)	(7 234)	(95 299)	(7 360)
Impairment loss on investment in subsidiary	-	-	-	11 517
Provision for bad debt	-	1 239	-	-
Accrued management fees on other financial assets	333	283	-	-
Capital donations received	-	(1 000)	-	-
Changes in working capital:				
Inventories	13	602	(2)	109
Trade and other receivables	(9 922)	25 653	(10 633)	23 588
Trade and other payables	10 473	7 129	7 762	8 971
Deferred income	(6 295)	(52 211)	(3 382)	(52 900)
	28 910	**(23 509)**	**20 724**	**(32 118)**



NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

8. GOING CONCERN

The directors have given due consideration to the group's ability to continue as a going concern. The directors have reviewed the group's operational cash flow projections for the year to 31 December 2022. The directors believe that the Covid-19 pandemic has had a temporary impact on the operational execution of current projects and operations. Notwithstanding these challenges, the directors are of the view that the group has access to sufficient resources to continue as a going concern, thanks to healthy capital and general fund reserves supporting the sustainability strategy of the group. The directors are not aware of any new material changes that may adversely impact the group. The directors are also not aware of any material non-compliance with statutory or regulatory requirements or any pending changes to legislation which may affect the group.

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

9. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

New cooperation agreements with both the SA College for Tourism NPC and Southern African Wildlife College NPC were implemented subsequent to 31 December 2021. These revised agreements remove certain rights that previously gave Peace Parks control over these special purpose entities. The result of the changes in the agreements is a loss of control by the group and accordingly the following entities, SA College for Tourism NPC, De Oude Graaff-Reinetse Drostdy Proprietary Limited (wholly-owned subsidiary of SA College for Tourism NPC) and Southern African Wildlife College NPC, will no longer be consolidated by the group in future.

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

10. FUNDS

The group's and company's reserves consist of the following:

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

Capital Fund: Shared/start-up capital invested in fixed property, equity and cash and cash equivalents, held in reserve to support future sustainability. All returns on this fund are to be used for operational purposes. Capital from this fund can only be used with the approval of the donor and/or board.

General Fund: Funds available to sustain future operations in supporting operational costs or to be earmarked for board approved projects.

Projects Fund: Funds recognised as earmarked/project income, but that have not yet been expensed on the project. This should be distinguished from deferred revenue, where the funds are received but due to refundable nature of the donation, allocated as liabilities.

Transfers from project funds to general funds relate to the following: A percentage of a donation could be allocated as administration support to be utilised to recover some of the operational costs the company and group incurred to implement the project. Where funding is received upfront and not deferred, this is ringfenced as project funding. As the project is implemented the administration percentage linked to the implementation becomes available for operational cost reimbursement, negating the transfer. Unearmarked funding previously earmarked by management for specific projects where it was not fully utilised are returned to the General Fund.

NOTES TO THE SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

10. FUNDS (CONTINUED)

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

	Capital Fund	Property Investment Fund	Projects Fund	General Fund	Total
	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000	R '000
GROUP 2021					
Property, plant and equipment *	17 130	99 351	29 568	24 733	170 782
Financial assets at fair value	342 590	-	2 640	44 843	390 073
Financial assets at amortised cost	138 663	-	383 252	12 890	534 805
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	106 120	53 689	159 809
Deferred revenue	-	-	(345 025)	(15 731)	(360 756)
Other current assets and liabilities	-	-	12 915	(1 411)	11 504
Balance at 31 December 2021	**498 383**	**99 351**	**189 470**	**119 013**	**906 217**
GROUP 2020					
Property, plant and equipment *	19 988	102 071	32 652	26 721	181 432
Financial assets at fair value	236 653	-	-	49 576	286 229
Financial assets at amortised cost	126 714	-	291 232	12 148	430 094
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	152 460	39 804	192 264
Deferred revenue	-	-	(324 848)	(18 644)	(343 492)
Other current assets and liabilities	-	-	12 066	(3 813)	8 253
Balance at 31 December 2020	**383 355**	**102 071**	**163 562**	**105 791**	**754 779**
COMPANY 2021					
Property, plant and equipment *	17 130	5 500	-	4 162	26 792
Financial assets at fair value	289 257	-	-	33 379	322 636
Financial assets at amortised cost	135 550	-	374 128	9 231	518 909
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	101 805	33 530	135 335
Deferred revenue	-	-	(345 025)	-	(345 025)
Other current assets and liabilities	-	-	12 915	5 353	18 268
Balance at 31 December 2021	**441 937**	**5 500**	**143 823**	**85 655**	**676 915**
COMPANY 2020					
Property, plant and equipment *	19 988	5 500	-	1 242	26 730
Financial assets at fair value	190 384	-	-	53 879	244 263
Financial assets at amortised cost	128 441	-	279 757	5 043	413 241
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	147 266	21 156	168 422
Deferred revenue	-	-	(324 848)	-	(324 848)
Other current assets and liabilities	-	-	12 066	(13 398)	(1 332)
Balance at 31 December 2020	**338 813**	**5 500**	**114 241**	**67 922**	**526 476**

* Includes property assets

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

1. Income Statement – Company

	COMPANY					
	2021			2020		
	Projects R '000	Operational R '000	Total R '000	Projects R '000	Operational R '000	Total R '000
INCOME						
Donations and fees	249 172	55 954	305 126	208 985	44 078	253 063
Other income	557	209	766	580	12 376	12 956
Investment income	3 611	7 690	11 301	9 166	9 602	18 768
Total Income	**253 340**	**63 853**	**317 193**	**218 731**	**66 056**	**284 787**
EXPENDITURE						
Projects	(214 030)	(29 664)	(243 694)	(227 464)	(16 215)	(243 679)
Fundraising activities	-	(15 862)	(15 862)	-	(8 590)	(8 590)
Operating activities	-	(19 735)	(19 735)	-	(15 053)	(15 053)
Total Expenses	**(214 030)**	**(65 261)**	**(279 291)**	**(227 464)**	**(39 858)**	**(267 322)**
Operating surplus / (deficit)	**39 310**	**(1 408)**	**37 902**	**(8 733)**	**26 198**	**17 465**
Investment in shares - Fair value adjustment	-	95 299	95 299	-	7 360	7 360
Foreign exchange (loss) / gain - realised	(698)	(315)	(1 013)	1 309	(793)	516
Foreign exchange (loss) / gain - unrealised	5 092	13 874	18 966	4 186	7 911	12 097
Impairment losses	-	-	-	(11 517)	(2 461)	(13 978)
Finance costs	(509)	(206)	(715)	(966)	(86)	(1 052)
Surplus / (deficit) before taxation	**43 195**	**107 244**	**150 439**	**(15 721)**	**38 129**	**22 408**
Taxation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive surplus / (deficit) for the year	**43 195**	**107 244**	**150 439**	**(15 721)**	**38 129**	**22 408**

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

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

1. Income Statement – Company (continued)

Surplus / (deficit) reconciliation

	COMPANY	
	2021	2020
Project surplus/(deficit)	**43 195**	**(15 721)**
Project surplus / (deficit) - Project Fund	43 195	(4 204)
Project surplus / (deficit) - Property Investment Fund	-	(11 517)
Operational surplus / (deficit)	**107 244**	**38 129**
Operational surplus / (deficit) - Property Investment Fund	-	(2 461)
Operational surplus - Capital Fund	103 124	27 153
Operational surplus - General Fund	4 120	13 437
Surplus as per statement of financial performance	**150 439**	**22 408**

FUND ACCOUNTING

The naming convention of the fund accounting has been amended in the current financial year to better describe the nature of the funds held, being either operational or project income. This has had no impact on the financial figures reported in the prior year.

Project income (2020: Earmarked)
Revenue where the donors have imposed restrictions or indicated specific use of the funds for project purposes.

Operational income (2020: Unearmarked)
Revenue received to support operational sustainability, including capital fund donations that should be invested to generate a return in support of the operational expenditure of the company. Operational income also includes cases where the company is only mandated to handle the finances of a project and earns a management fee for these services.

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2. Funds under administration

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

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	2021 R '000	2020 R '000	2021 R '000	2020 R '000
Cash and bank balances	57 184	81 642	57 184	81 642
Opening balance	(91 239)	(32 403)	(91 239)	(32 403)
Income	(162 616)	(172 720)	(162 616)	(172 720)
Expenses	177 352	113 884	177 352	113 884
	(76 503)	**(91 239)**	**(76 503)**	**(91 239)**
Represented by :	-	-	-	-
Surplus in funds at year-end by KfW Entwicklungsbank	(76 503)	(91 239)	(76 503)	(91 239)
Accounts receivable	19 327	12 126	19 327	12 126
Accounts payable	(8)	(2 529)	(8)	(2 529)
	(57 184)	**(81 642)**	**(57 184)**	**(81 642)**

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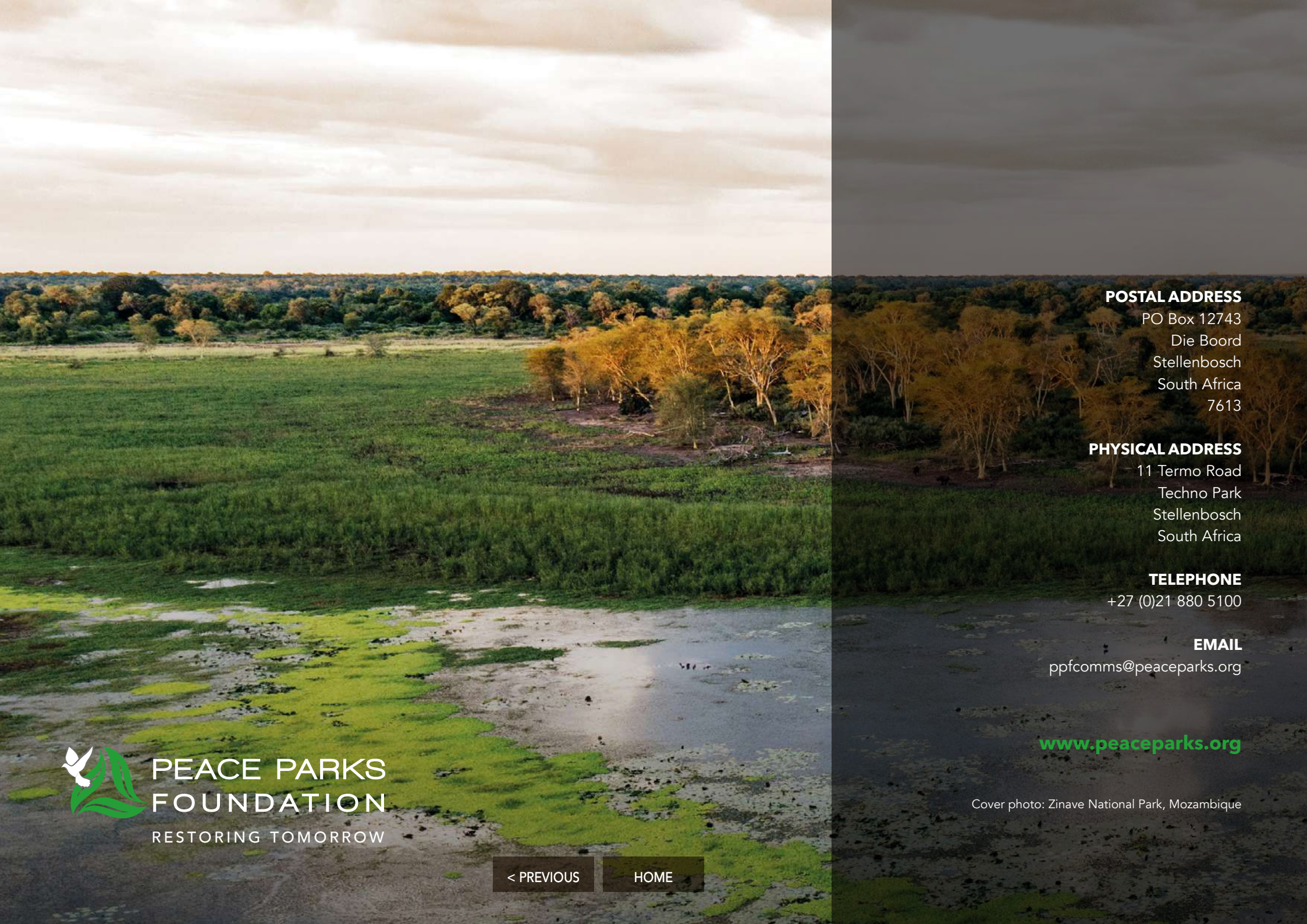
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Sunset over Banhine National Park, Mozambique



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