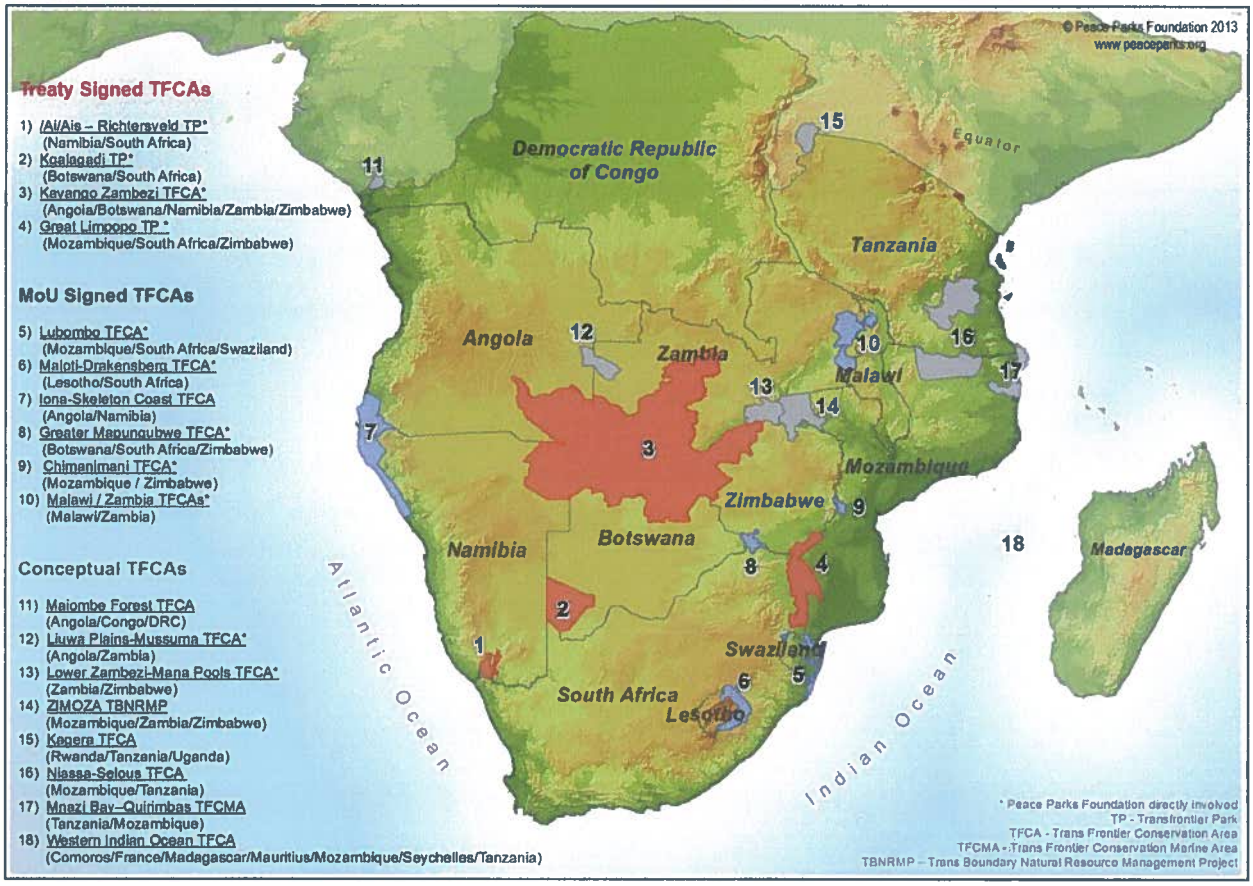
Stichting
Peace Parks Foundation
Nederland



Jaarverslag
2013

Deloitte Accountants B.V.
Voor identificatiedoeleinden behorend bij
controleverklaring d.d. 22 juli 2014

NEDERLAND

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Deloitte Accountants B.V.
Voor identificatiedoeleinden behorend bij
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1. Bestuursverslag

1.1 Doelstellingen, beleid en activiteiten:

Introductie

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

PPF-NL is geen actieve fondsenwervende instelling

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

Een belangrijk uitgangspunt voor het bestaan van PPF-NL is het feit dat de Nationale Postcode Loterij ons aanmerkt als één van de inmiddels 98 beneficiënten. Dat houdt in dat wij sinds 2005 jaarlijks een substantieel bedrag ontvangen bestemd voor nader te bepalen projecten van de Peace Parks Foundation in Zuid Afrika. PPF-NL wordt aldus aangemerkt als Kansspelbegunstigde. Sinds 2011 heeft de Nationale Postcode Loterij ons in een nieuwe, hogere donatie-categorie geplaatst. Per jaar ontvangen wij € 1.500.000-, echter 10% hiervan is bestemd voor het Droomfonds van de Nationale Postcode Loterij. De loterij wil met het Droomfonds nieuwe, moedige en baanbrekende initiatieven mogelijk maken en ruimte creëren om groots en oplossingsgericht te denken. De meerjarige beneficiënten die jaarlijks een miljoen euro of meer ontvangen, zoals PPF-NL, dragen derhalve 10% van hun donatie af aan het Droomfonds. Effectief ontvangt PPF-NL dus jaarlijks €1.350.000,-. Het contract met de Nationale Postcode Loterij loopt van 01-01-2012 tot 31-12-2016. Op basis van dit contract weet PPF-NL zich verzekert voor de komende 3 jaar van een geweldige donatie van € 4.050.000,- (3 jaar x €1.500.000 minus 10% Droomfonds) mits de Nationale Postcode Loterij zo succesvol blijft als zij nu is.

Projectaanvragen Peace Parks Foundation

Onze belangrijkste taak is derhalve het zorgdragen voor het feit dat de loterijgelden goed worden besteed. PPF-Zuid Afrika (PPF-ZA) zal jaarlijks projectaanvragen moeten indienen en ter goedkeuring voorleggen aan ons Bestuur (zie bijlage 3 voor de algemene projectaanvraag 2013).

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Wij zullen er op toezien dat de projectaanvragen vallen binnen de doelstellingen van de Peace Parks Foundation. Nadat aanvragen zijn getoetst aan de criteria en goedgekeurd zal het Bestuur pas overgaan tot uitbetaling. In de verantwoordingsverklaring die door het bestuur is afgegeven en integraal is opgenomen in dit jaarverslag treft u de genoemde criteria aan. Het bestuur zal er op toezien dat er 2 maal per jaar 'Progress Reports' worden overlegd (zie bijlagen 4 en 5) voor elk project waaruit valt af te leiden of de gelden conform de projectaanvraag worden besteed en/of de werkzaamheden van het project, binnen een marge van acceptabele wijzigingen, conform plan worden uitgevoerd. Tussen 2014 en 2016 verwachten wij vanuit de reguliere bijdrage het genoemde bedrag van circa € 4.050.000,- te besteden aan het werk van de Peace Parks Foundation, op basis van het huidige contract met de Nationale Postcode Loterij.

Overige inzet Bestuursleden

Als bestuur zullen wij onze netwerken ter beschikking stellen om de Peace Parks Foundation te ondersteunen in de meest ruime zin. Dit zal zijn op basis van vrijwilligheid en ad-hoc, op verzoek van de Peace Parks Foundation in Zuid Afrika. Vermeld dient te worden dat geen van de bestuursleden nevenfuncties vervult die mogelijk zouden kunnen leiden tot enige belangenverstrengeling. Ultimo 2014 bestaat het bestuur uit de volgende personen met bijbehorend rooster van aftreden:

W.O. Russell (voorzitter), advocaat, 5 juni 2018
J.J.N. Rost Onnes (Penningmeester), voormalig bankier, 5 juni 2018
R.M.M. Boelen (secretaris), voormalig directeur Deloitte, 29 september 20I9
M.K. Brans (lid), voormalig adviseur KPMG, 29 september 2019
B. Kardol (lid), voormalig bankier, 29 september 2019

Bezoldigingsbeleid

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

2. CBF Keurmerk

In 2005 heeft PPF NL een CBF keurmerk ontvangen. In 2013 heeft er een hertoetsing plaatsgevonden die ertoe heeft geleid dat PPF NL opnieuw in aanmerking is gekomen voor erkenning als Keurmerkhouder (zie bijlage 6).

3. Toelichting op de cijfers

Voor het financiële jaarverslag verwijzen wij naar bijlage 1. Onderstaand treft u enkele toelichtingen.

3.1 Begroting 2013

Peace Parks Foundation Nederland begroting 2013		
Verwachte gegarandeerde inkomsten :		
Postcodeloterij:		***€ 1.350.000,-***
Overige inkomsten of reserves		***€ 5.000,-***
Verwachte uitgaven		
Websiteonderhoud en abonnement;	*2.000*	
Accountant en administratie kantoor:	*3.850*	
Jaarlijkse fee CBF	*1.800*	
Kamer van Koophandel	*200*	
Bankkosten	*250*	
Representatie Bestuur	*1.000*	
Onvoorzien	*900*	
Totale verwachte jaarlijkse kosten	***10.000***	
Maximale PPF SA donatie	***€ 1.345.000-***	
Toevoegen aan Continuïteitsreserve	*0*	
	€ 1.355.000,-	***€ 1.355.000***

3.2. Toelichting begroot versus werkelijk besteed 2013

Het verschil tussen begroot en werkelijk besteed is 2013 valt te verwaarlozen.

3.3 Vrij besteedbaar vermogen

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

3.4 Begroting 2014

Peace Parks Foundation Nederland begroting 2014		
Verwachte gegarandeerde inkomsten :		
Postcodeloterij:Reguliere bijdrage		***€ 1.350.000,-***
Droomfondsbijdrage		***€ 14.400.000,-***
Verwachte uitgaven		
Websiteonderhoud en abonnement;	*2.000*	
Accountant en administratie kantoor:	*3.850*	
Jaarlijkse fee CBF	*1.800*	
Kamer van Koophandel	*200*	
Bankkosten	*250*	
Representatie Bestuur	*1.000*	
Onvoorzien	*900*	
Totale verwachte jaarlijkse kosten	***10.000***	
Maximale PPF SA donatie	***€ 15.740.000-***	
Toevoegen aan Continuïteitsreserve	*0*	
	€ 15.750.000,-	***€ 15.750.000,-***

Voor identificatie bijbehorende Deloitte Accountants B.V. controleverklaring d.d. 22 juli 2014

3.5 Toelichting begroting 2014

Het Bestuur van PPF Nederland heeft ten tijde van het schrijven van dit jaarverslag vernomen dat de kansen groot zijn dat PPF de winnaar zal worden van het Droomfonds van de Nationale Postcode Loterij. De te verwachten droom-donatie zal circa €14.4 miljoen* bedragen. In bijlage 6 treft u de aanvraag aan. De aanvraag betreft een aanpak om wereldwijd de neushoorn te redden.

*Noot: ten tijde van het ter perse gaan van dit jaarverslag is bekend geworden dat PPF Nederland inderdaad een bedrag heeft ontvangen van € 14.397.795,-- uit het droomfonds van de Postcode Loterij. Dit bedrag is op 27 maart 2014 ontvangen op onze ABN AMRO rekening. In bijlage 6 wordt uitvoerig verslag gedaan hoe deze donatie zal worden gealloceerd. Het betreft een unieke mix van interventies om de stroperij van neushoorn-hoorns in zuidelijk Afrika aan te pakken.

4. Peace Parks Foundation Zuid Afrika

PPF ZA vervaardigde voor 2013 een basis applicatie voor € 1.340.000, welke PPF volledig heeft gehonoreerd (zie bijlage 3). Daarnaast ontving PPF NL twee maal zogenaamde Progress Reports die het Bestuur van PPF NL in staat heeft gesteld te controleren of de toegekende middelen ook daadwerkelijk zijn uitgegeven aan het aangevraagde doel. Het Bestuur heeft de rapporten gelezen, enkele wijzigingen geconstateerd en goedgekeurd en is van mening dat de gelden op een effectieve en efficiënte wijze zijn besteed. Alle rapporten zijn als bijlage aan dit jaarverslag toegevoegd. PPF ZA levert geen directe diensten aan PPF NL of visa versa.
De jaarstukken van PPF-ZA zijn bij PPF-NL opvraagbaar. De jaarstukken 2013 van PPF-ZA zijn bij het opstellen van de jaarstukken 2013 van PPF-NL nog niet bekend. In bijlage 2 een kopie van de tekst van de goedkeurende accountantverklaring verstrekt door PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc., Zuid-Afrika d.d 7 mei 2013 inzake de cijfers betreffende 2012. De verwachting is dat over de cijfers van 2013 een gelijksoortige verklaring zal worden afgegeven.

5. Klachtenprocedure

PPF NL beschikt over een klachtenprocedure. Deze is opvraagbaar.

6. Verantwoordingsverklaring

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

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

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NEDERLAND

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

VERANTWOORDINGSVERKLARING PEACE PARKS FOUNDATION NEDERLAND
OVER DE PRINCIPES VAN GOED BESTUUR

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

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

Ultimo 2013 bestaat het bestuur van PPF NL uit de volgende personen:

W.O. Russell (voorzitter), advocaat
J.J.N. Rost Onnes (Penningmeester), voormalig bankier
R.M.M. Boelen (secretaris), voormalig directeur Deloitte
M.K. Brans (lid), voormalig adviseur KPMG
B. Kardol (lid), voormalig bankier

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

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

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

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

2. Optimaliseer de effectiviteit en efficiency van bestedingen.

De facto fungeert PPF NL tot nu toe voornamelijk als *transferoffice* naar Peace Parks Foundation van de in Nederland ontvangen subsidies van de Nationale Postcode Loterij. Peace Parks Foundation financiert en coördineert vele projecten in heel zuidelijk Afrika. De bestuursleden noch de heer John Loudon ontvangen enige bezoldiging vanuit PPF NL.

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

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

Het bestuur van PPF NL toets aanvragen/projecten van Peace Parks Foundation aan de missie en doelstellingen van Peace Parks Foundation M.a.w.:
Draagt het project op enigerlei wijze (direct of indirect) bij aan de totstandkoming van één of meerdere grensoverschrijdende natuurgebieden met de volgende potentie:

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

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

3. Optimaliseer de omgang met belanghebbenden.

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

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

Ook de afstemming met de Postcode Loterij vindt op uiteenlopende manieren plaats. De Postcode Loterij organiseert twee keer per jaar een bijeenkomst voor alle (communicatie-) medewerkers van haar beneficiënten. Deze worden bijgewoond door de heer John Loudon. Hij verzorgt ook de toezending van relevante documenten over de Peace Parks Foundation naar de loterij en is contactpersoon voor alle overige zaken. Tot slot vindt elk jaar in februari het zgn. "Goed Geld Gala" plaats waar de Postcode Loterij de jaarlijkse subsidies symbolisch overhandigt aan haar beneficiënten. Deze bijeenkomst wordt bijgewoond door één of meerdere bestuursleden, samen met John Loudon

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NEDERLAND

Amsterdam, 22 juli 2014

Mr W.O. Russell
Voorzitter PPF NL

Stichting Peace Parks Foundation Nederland
Koningslaan 42
1075 AE Amsterdam
Tel: 020-798 82 00 / 06 22 500 670

VOOR GOEDE DOELEN

Voor identificatiedoeleinden behorend bij
Deloitte Accountants B.V.
controleverklaring d.d. 22 juli 2014

VOOR GOEDE DOELEN

bijlagen

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CBF KEUR VOOR GOEDE DOELEN

BIJLAGE 1

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Voor identificatiedoeleinden behorend bij
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STICHTING PEACE PARKS
FOUNDATION NEDERLAND
Koningslaan 42
1075 AE AMSTERDAM

FINANCIEEL VERSLAG 2013

Deloitte Accountants B.V.
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controleverklaring d.d. 22 juli 2014

INHOUDSOPGAVE

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ACCOUNTANTSRAPPORT

Deloitte Accountants B.V.
Voor identificatiedoeleinden behorend bij
controleverklaring d.d. 22 juli 2014

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

22 juli 2014

Geachte heren,

Opdracht

Ingevolge uw verzoek tot het samenstellen van uw administratie aan de hand van de door u verstrekte gegevens en aanvullende informatie, het maken van een balans per 31 december 2013, alsmede een staat van baten en lasten over 2013 doen wij u deze gegevens in de vorm van een financieel verslag toekomen.

Algemeen

Blijkens de akte van oprichting d.d. 5 juni 1998, verleden voor notaris Brummelhuis, is de stichting Friends of the Peace Parks per genoemde datum opgericht.
Op 13 juni 2005, verleden voor notaris Brummelhuis, is de naam van de stichting gewijzigd in Stichting Peace Parks Foundation Nederland.

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

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

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Resultaat

Het overzicht van inkomsten en uitgaven over het boekjaar 2013 kan als volgt worden samengevat:

	2013		2012	
	x € 1.000	%	x € 1.000	%
Inkomsten:	1.376,00	100	1.351,00	100
Voorlichtingskosten	1,25	0,09	7,71	0,57
Uitgaven doel stichting	10,00	0,73	0,00	0,00
Uitgaven Zuid-Afrika	1.340,00	97,38	1.340,00	99,19
Uitgaven:				
Algemene kosten	6,55	0,48	11,52	0,85
Schenkingsrechten	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Bankkosten	0,25	0,02	0,13	0,01
Financiele baten	-0,35	-0,03	0,00	0,00
Saldo baten/lasten	18,30	1,33	-8,36	-0,62

Financiele positie

Ter verkrijging van een financieel inzicht in de financiele positie van de stichting verstrekken wij u de navolgende overzichten. Deze zijn gebaseerd op de gegevens uit de jaarrekening. Wij geven hierna een opstelling van de balans per 31 december 2013 in verkorte vorm.

Financiele structuur

	2013		2012	
	x € 1.000	%	x € 1.000	%
Activa				
Vorderingen	0	0	0	0
Liquide middelen	19,61	100	2,88	100
	19,62	100	2,88	100
Passiva				
Stichtingkapitaal	15,97	81	-2,33	-81
Kortlopende schulden	3,65	19	5,21	181
	19,62	100	2,88	100

Tot het geven van nadere toelichtingen zijn wij gaarne bereid.

Hoogachtend,

Cobert B.V.
C.M.Th. Sneijder

Deloitte Accountants B.V.
Voor identificatiedoeleinden behorend bij controleverklaring d.d. 22 juli 2014

JAARREKENING

Deloitte Accountants B.V.
Voor identificatiedoeleinden behorend bij
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STICHTING PEACE PARKS FOUNDATION NEDERLAND

Balans per 31 december 2013 (na resultaatbestemming)

AKTIVA	2013 €		2012 €	
Vorderingen				
Vooruitbetaald		14		0
Liquide Middelen				
Bank ABN AMRO	19.606		2.877	
Deposito ABN AMRO	3		3	
		19.609		2.880
Totalen		19.623		2.880

Deloitte Accountants B.V.
Voor identificatiedoeleinden behorend bij
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PASSIVA	2013 €		2012 €	
Eigen Vermogen				
Vrij besteedbaar vermogen	15.971		(2.329)	
		15.971		(2.329)
Kortlopende schulden				
Nog te betalen kosten	3.018		2.805	
Crediteuren	0		1.770	
PPF Zuid Afrika	634		634	
		3.652		5.209
		19.623		2.880

STICHTING PEACE PARKS FOUNDATION NEDERLAND

Staat van baten en lasten over 2013

	Werkelijk 2013	Begroot 2013	Werkelijk 2012
Baten			
Donaties, giften	26.000	5.000	1.000
Baten acties derden			
Nationale Postcode Loterij (reguliere bijdr.)	1.350.000	1.350.000	1.350.000
Nationale Postcode Loterij (belopbrengsten)	0	0	0
	1.376.000	1.355.000	1.351.000
Lasten			
Voorlichtingskosten	1.245	0	7.710
Southern Wildlife College	10.000	0	0
Nationale Postcode Loterij (belopbrengsten)	0	0	0
Donatie PPF SA	1.340.000	1.345.000	1.340.000
Netto baten	24.755	10.000	3.290
Uitgaven			
Kamer v. Koophandel	0	200	24
Internet	324	2.000	244
Automatisering	0	900	0
Representatiekosten	0	1.000	0
CBF (incl hertoetsing)	2.700	1.800	5.580
Wervingskosten	696	0	3.138
Administratiekantoor	1.200	1.300	992
Accountantskosten	1.634	2.550	1.547
Bankkosten	251	250	128
Schenkingsrechten	0	0	0
	6.805	10.000	11.653
	17.950	0	(8.363)
Ontvangen Renten	350	0	0
Overschot/tekort	18.300	0	(8.363)

Overschot/tekort is toegevoegd aan het vrij besteedbaar vermogen.

Toelichting:
Mede door de organisatie van van een bezoek van President Chissano zijn de lasten in 2012 hoger dan begroot. In totaal verklaard dit het verschil tussen de begroting en de werkelijke cijfers.

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STICHTING PEACE PARKS FOUNDATION NEDERLAND

Kasstroomoverzicht volgens de indirecte methode

	2013		2012	
	€	€	€	€
Kasstroom uit donaties				
Saldo baten/lasten		18.300		-8.363
Verandering in werkkapitaal				
Kortlopende vorderingen vorig boekjaar	0		0	
Kortlopende vorderingen	14		0	
		-14		
Kortlopende schulden vorig boekjaar	5.209		3.438	
Kortlopende schulden	3.652		5.209	
		-1.557		1.771
Toename geldmiddelen		16.729		-6.592
Het verloop van de geldmiddelen was als volgt:				
Stand per 1 januari		2.880		9.472
Mutatie boekjaar		16.729		-6.592
Stand per 31 december		19.609		2.880

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STICHTING PEACE PARKS FOUNDATION NEDERLAND

Algemene toelichting op de balans en staat van baten en lasten

Algemeen

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

Grondslagen voor de waardering van activa en passiva

Algemeen
De jaarrekening is opgesteld in overeenstemming met in Nederland algemeen aanvaarde verslaggevingsregels. Specifiek voldoet Stichting Peace Parks Foundation Nederland aan Richtlijn voor de Jaarverslaggeving 640: Organisatie - zonder - winststreven. De jaarrekening is opgesteld in euro's. Activa en passiva worden gewaardeerd tegen kostprijs model, tenzij in in de toelichting anders vermeld.

Bepaling saldo baten/lasten

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

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

Grondslagen van het kasstroomoverzicht

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

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Toelichting op de balans per 31 december 2013

	2013	2012
Vorderingen		
Vooruitbetaald aan WIdeXS (forwarding 2014)	14	0
	14	0
Liquide middelen		
ABN-Amro Bestuurrekening 51.42.87.179	19.606	2.877
ABN-Amro Ondernemersdeposito 62.40.11.402	3	3
	19.609	2.880

De liquide middelen staan vrij ter beschikking aan de stichting.

Vrij besteedbaar vermogen		
Saldo per 1 januari	-2.329	6.034
Saldo baten/lasten	18.300	-8.363
Saldo per 31 december	15.971	-2.329

Kortlopende schulden

Nog te betalen kosten

Dit betreffen ingeschatte kosten voor het administratiekantoor voor het voeren van de administratie tot heden inclusief omzetbelasting.

Administratiekosten	1.462	1.250
Accountantskosten	1.547	1.547
Nog te betalen bankkosten	9	8
	3.018	2.805
Crediteuren		
Nog te betalen rekeningen	0	1.770
PPF Zuid Afrika		
Betaald door PPF Zuid Afrika	634	634

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Voor identificatiedoeleinden behorend bij controleverklaring d.d. 22 juli 2014

STICHTING PEACE PARKS FOUNDATION NEDERLAND

Toelichting op de staat van baten en lasten over 2013

	2013 €		2012 €	
Baten				
Donaties/giften:				
Donatie algemeen		1.000		1.000
Sandalwood		15.000		0
Walhof Southern Wildlife College		10.000		0
Loterijen:				
Reguliere bijdrage NPL		1.350.000		1.350.000
Belspel NPL	0		0	
Endemol bijdrage belspel	0		0	
Inkomsten belspel NPL	0		0	
Extra bijdragen NPL	0		0	
		0		0
		1.376.000		1.351.000
Uitgaven				
Kamer v. Koophandel		0		24
Internet		324		244
Automatisering		0		0
Representatiekosten		0		0
CBF		2.700		5.580
Wervingskosten		696		3.138
Administratiekantoor		1.200		992
Accountantskosten		1.634		1.547
Bankkosten		251		128
Schenkingsrechten		0		0
		6.805		11.653
Saldo financiële baten en lasten				
Financiele baten		350		0

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OVERIGE GEGEVENS

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controleverklaring d.d. 22 juli 2014

Bestemming van het resultaat

De bestemming van het resultaat geschiedt conform het besluit van het bestuur.

Bestuur

Het onbezoldigde bestuur der stichting is als volgt samengesteld:

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

Bestuurders worden benoemd voor bepaalde tijd. Voor het verloop is een rooster van aftreden opgesteld, zie ook de notulen van de vergadering van 13 november 2013.

Ondertekening en datering

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

Amsterdam, 22 juli 2014

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

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CONTROLEVERKLARING VAN DE ONAFHANKELIJKE ACCOUNTANT

BIJLAGE 2

Deloitte Accountants B.V.
Voor identificatiedoeleinden behorend bij
controleverklaring d.d. 22 juli 2014

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Independent Auditor's report to the members of Peace Parks Foundation NPC

We have audited the consolidated and separate financial statements of Peace Parks Foundation NPC set out on pages 9 to 28, which comprise the consolidated and separate statements of financial position as at 31 December 2012, and the consolidated and separate statements of financial performance, statements of changes in funds and the consolidated and separate statements of cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated and separate financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated and separate financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc., Capital Place, 15-21 Neutron Avenue, Techno Park, Stellenbosch 7600
P O Box 57, Stellenbosch 7599
T: +27 (21) 815 3000, F: +27 (21) 815 3100, www.pwc.co.za

Africa Senior Partner: S P Kana
Management Committee: H Boegman, T P Blandin de Chalain, B M Deegan, J G Louw, P J Mothibe, N V Mtetwa, T D Shango, S Subramoney, A R Tilakdari, F Tonelli
Western Cape region – Partner in charge: D J Fölscher
The Company's principal place of business is at 2 Eglin Road, Sunninghill where a list of directors' names is available for inspection.
Reg. no. 1998/012055/21, VAT reg no. 4950174882

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Voor identificatiedoeleinden behorend bij
controleverklaring d.d. 22 juli 2014

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Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated and separate financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated and separate financial position of Peace Parks Foundation NPC as at 31 December 2012, and its consolidated and separate financial performance and its consolidated and separate cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.

Other reports required by the Companies Act

As part of our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2012, we have read the Directors' Report, the Directors' Responsibility and Approval Report and the Company Secretary's Certificate for the purpose of identifying whether there are material inconsistencies between these reports and the audited consolidated and separate financial statements. These reports are the responsibility of the respective preparers. Based on reading these reports we have not identified material inconsistencies between these reports and the audited consolidated and separate financial statements. However, we have not audited these reports and accordingly do not express an opinion on these reports.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc.
Director: D Adriaans
Registered Auditor
Stellenbosch
7 May 2013

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Voor identificatiedoeleinden behorend bij
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BIJLAGE 3

Deloitte Accountants B.V.
Voor identificatiedoeleinden behorend bij
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Peace Parks Foundation
Netherlands

Funding Proposal: Training, Operations and Management support



May 2013

11 Termo Rood, Techno Pork
PO Box 12743, Die Boord, Stellenbosch, 7613
Tel +27 (0)21 880 5100 • Fax +27 (0)21 880 1173 • email: ahefers@ppf.org.za
Website: www.peaceparks.org

Honorary Patrons: President Dos Santos (Angola), President Guebuza (Mozambique), President Khama (Botswana), HM King Letsie III (Lesotho), HM King Mswati III (Swaziland), President Mugabe (Zimbabwe), President Pohamba (Namibia), and President Zuma (South Africa)

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

Directors: Mr JP Rupert (Chairman), Mr W Myburgh (Chief Executive Officer), Mr TA Boardman, Mr JA Chissano (Mozambique), Mr AS Hoffmann (Switzerland), Dr HL Hoffmann (Switzerland), Drs JHW Loudon (The Netherlands), Mr M Msimang, Dr FE Raimondo, Ms CC Rupert, Mr DF Strietman (The Netherlands), Mr P van der Poel, Mr JJM van Zyl, Mr PJ van Zyl, Mr H Wessels, Senior Chief Inyambo Yeta (Zambia)

Registration number: 97/004896/08

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Voor identificatiedoeleinden behorend bij
controleverklaring d.d. 22 juli 2014

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1. Introduction and background

Peace Parks Foundation (PPF) facilitates the establishment and development of transfrontier conservation areas (TFCAs), also known as peace parks, developing human resources, thereby supporting sustainable economic development, the conservation of biodiversity and regional peace and stability.

Peace Parks Foundation Netherlands (PPF NL) is the Dutch non-profit entity, established by PPF, with the specific mandate of directing funding for projects, programmes and operational costs undertaken by PPF in southern Africa. In addition to directing funding to specific projects within the Southern African Development Community (SADC), funds are also used to cover key administrative and financial support that is needed for the entity to function.

For the past 15 years, PPF has been involved as a facilitator in the establishment and development of ten TFCAs in various stages of development across southern Africa. To establish a network of protected areas that link ecosystems across international borders, PPF has been working with various stakeholders at all levels in the relevant countries, gaining a realistic understanding of core socio-economic and conservation challenges and has also been instrumental in the signing of eight international agreements. PPF has also kept its own operational costs below 18%.

PPF's interventions stand on four pillars: securing land, training wildlife managers, training tourism/hospitality professionals and improving accessibility through infrastructure and policy development. In order to promote cross-border nature conservation as a viable land use option, and to develop sustainable TFCAs, economic development, skills training and job creation lie at the heart of the peace parks process. PPF has supported its training partners, the SA College for Tourism (SACT) and Southern African Wildlife College (SAWC), since inception in 2001 and 1997 respectively.

PPF employs one part time employee who is also a Director of PPF who provides support to PPF NL and manages coordination between Dutch donors and PPF in South Africa. PPF Head Office's staff is based in Stellenbosch, South Africa and key international field staff members work directly within the TFCAs they are assigned to in the field. Head Office staff support all ten TFCAs through project and programme support, financial management, information technology, human resources, communications, Geographical Information Systems and fund development, offering strategic, technical and logistical support and building capacity where required.

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1.1 Measuring Success

Funding received from NPL will ensure that TFCAs throughout the SADC region obtain key development funding and continue to improve their Key Performance Areas (KPAs). Each TFCA is managed according to eight KPAs as seen in Figure 2. Each of these KPAs has four critical Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) to ensure that all necessary planning and cooperative measures are measured effectively. An annual audit is held to discuss and measure the progress made during that annual reporting period.

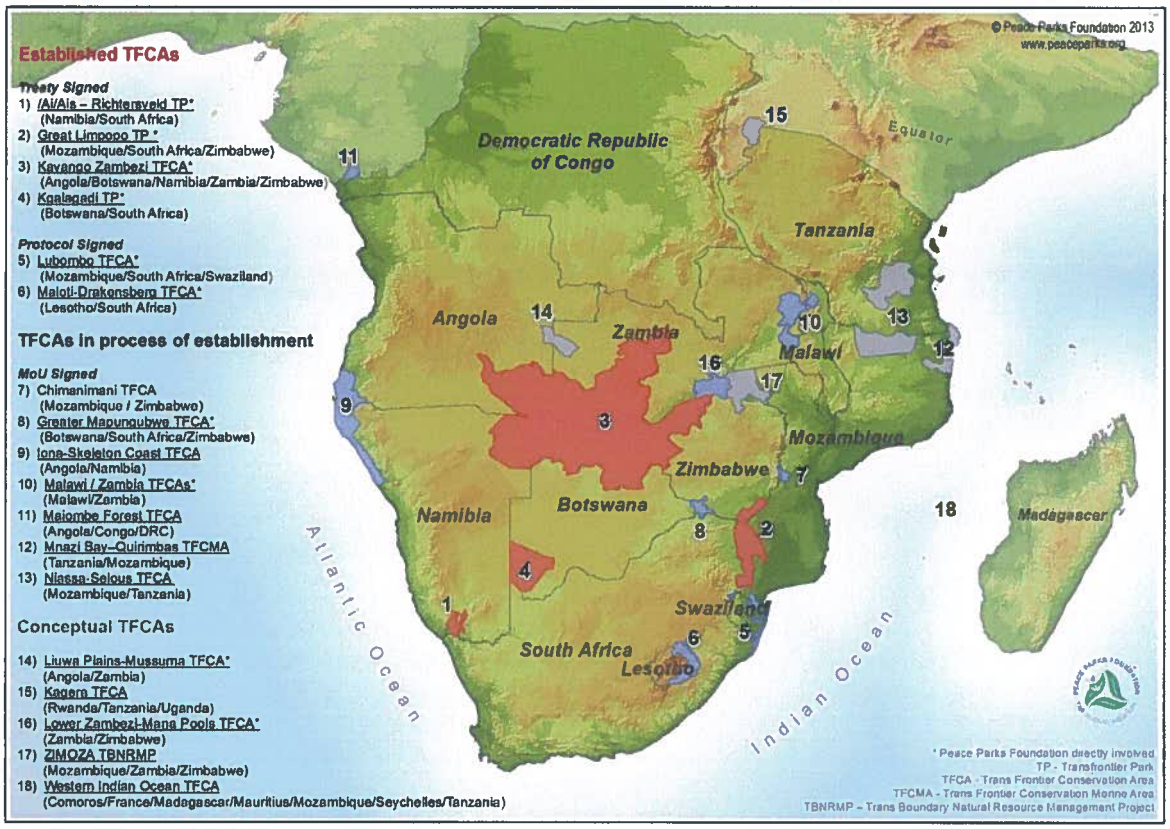


Figure 1. TFCAs in SADC - Peace Parks Foundation currently work in ten TFCAs: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 14 and 16.

During this appraisal, weights and scores are assigned to each of the KPIs, each scoring a maximum of 25 reaching a maximum of 100. KPI's are used as a measuring tool to measure each TFCA's performance on:

- Financial Sustainability;
- Benefit to local communities;
- Political cooperation – creating regional peace;
- Ecological and species protection;
- Increase in ecotourism through integrated tourism products and the free movement of people between TFCAs.

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Each TFCA is being introduced to a Monitoring and Evaluation system which will account for both the above KPA measures and project level activities for more detailed reporting.

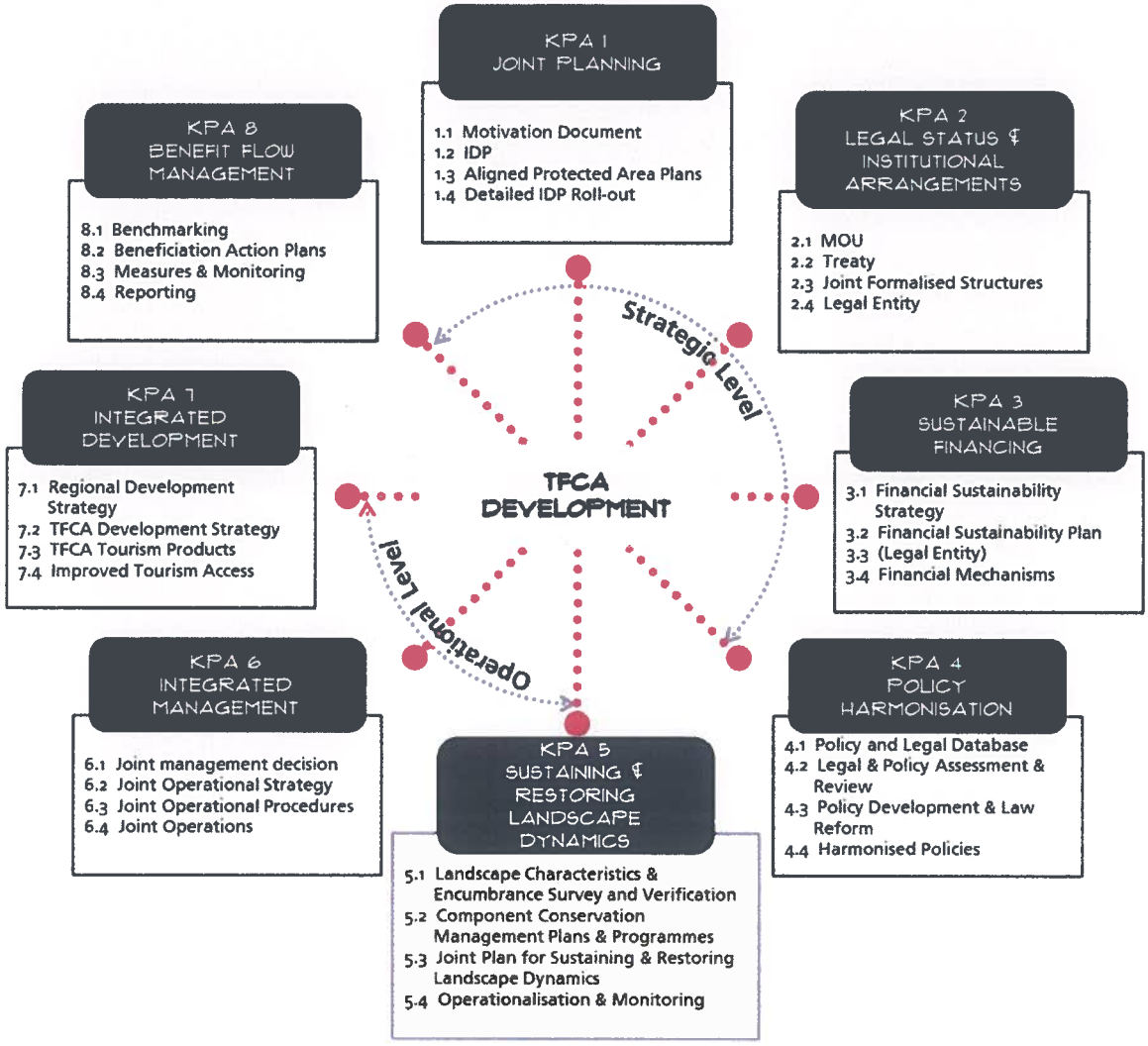


Figure 2. Key Performance Areas and Key Performance Indicators used to measure progress in each TFCA. A combined score of eight KPAs in each TFCA assists PPF to measure the impact of the work done.

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The progress of each TFCA can be followed on the PPF website by clicking on the AUDIT tab – top right of the page (Figure 3).

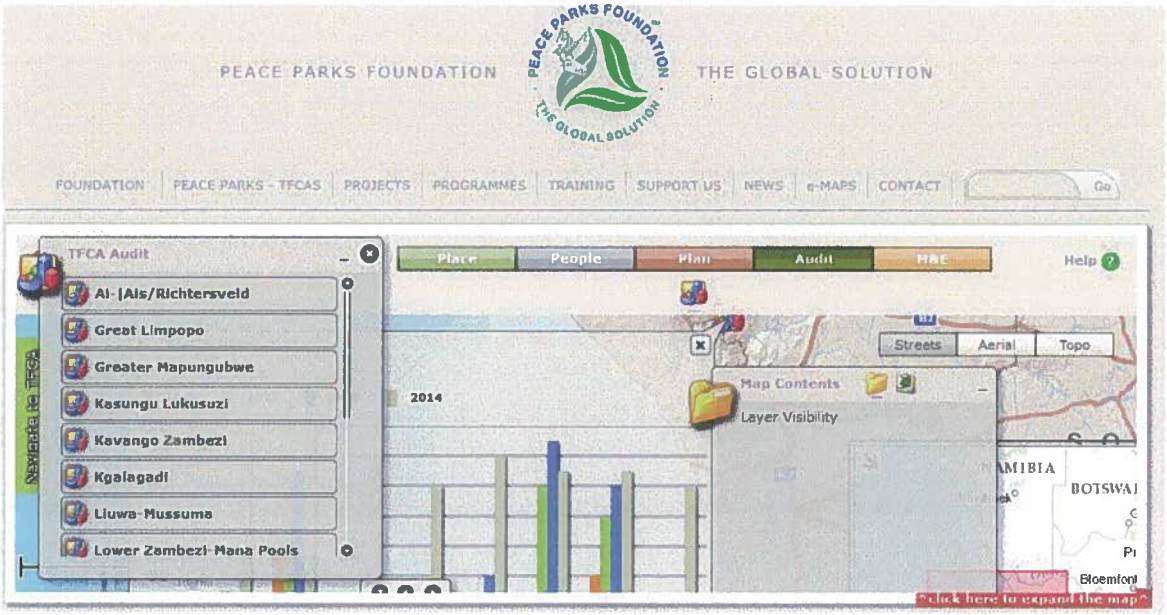


Figure 3. Key Performance Areas on PPF website as per TFCA

During the facilitation process of each TFCA, an Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is drawn up/ compiled for the development and interventions required to unlock the TFCA's potential. The IDP is a stakeholder driven process, ensuring the different tiers of governments as well as community structures, development agencies and NGOs reach consensus regarding the future desired state. This process may last anything from 9-18 months, from the first inception meeting to the approval of the final document, which is then endorsed by the relevant ministries in each country. PPF assists the relevant stakeholders to identify and document indicators which allow the opportunity to measure and evaluate. A Geographical Information System, a spatial monitoring and evaluation tool, has been developed to collect, collate and share data and information (See Figure 4).

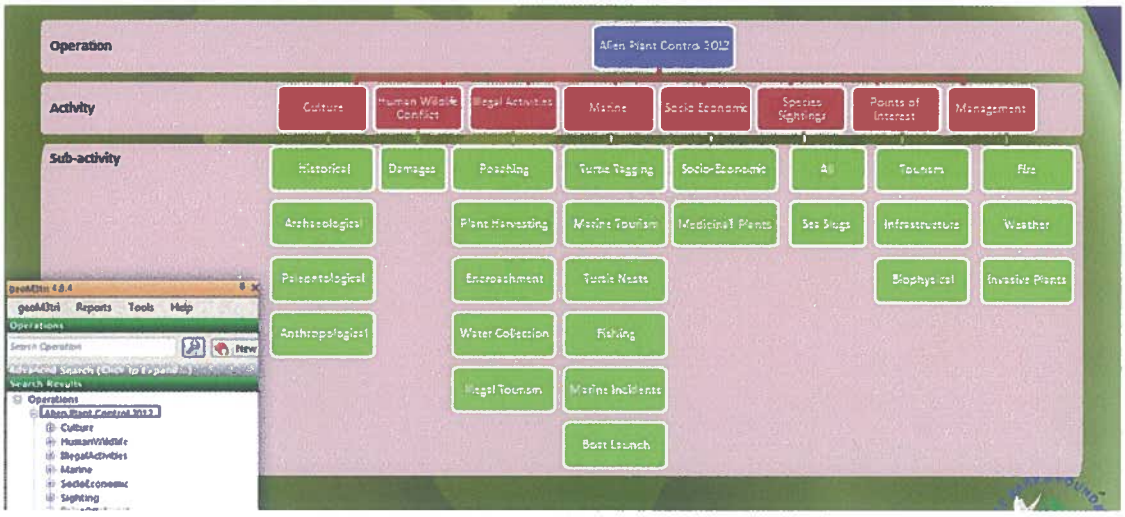


Figure 4. Data entry is grouped by Operations – each operation data can be captured to (8) predefined activities, which is further subdivided into their respective sub-activities.

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2. Training requiring funding: €324,846

2.1 Training - SA College for Tourism

To increase economic growth, reduce poverty and train in skills, SA College for Tourism (SACT), in collaboration with PPF, supports the South African government's goal to increase access to higher education, vocational training and employment. SACT, a fully accredited Non-Profit Organization is rated a Centre of Excellence by the training authorities in South Africa. Based in a rural town, Graaff-Reinet in South Africa, SACT was started under the auspices of PPF in 2001.

As PPF's training partner, the aim of SACT is to provide young unemployed women with accredited hospitality skills at SACT and facilitate their placement in paid internships and employment. Placements are mostly done in close collaboration with eco-tourism establishments. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between PPF and SACT was signed in 2013 to give support and increase collaboration in all related aspects. PPF in collaboration with SACT has identified a shortfall of €324,846 to subsidize training. Support from the NPL will be used to change lives of southern African women.

The College trains ninety candidates annually, 60 of whom are from South Africa, and the rest from other countries in southern Africa. Full bursaries cover their travel costs, full board and lodging, all learning material, equipment, text books and IT support, basic stationery, and full training uniform. The current value i.e. the cost per student per annum amounts to €6,600 depending on each student's needs, including disadvantaged individuals who are also welcome to study at the college.

Over 700 students have been trained to date and in 2011 and 2012 a 100% pass rate was obtained. SACT accepts only female learners, preferably between the ages of 22 and 35 years, from marginalised backgrounds, whose family unit income is below the South African poverty line, which translates to less than €2,600 per annum. A Certificate in Small Accommodation Establishment Operations consists of: entrepreneurship, guesthouse management, information technology, health and hygiene, customer service and life skills, among other courses.



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To guarantee the best selection of students, all motivated and skilled candidates are carefully screened and interviewed. SACT has trained over 700 marginalised women since its inception. SACT maintains an average pass rate of above 98%.

The training has a major impact on the lives of the students and their families, not only through skills development, but in that 95% of learners who graduated in 2011 were gainfully employed in 2012.

It was possible to gain knowledge about all hospitality operation areas. The method of learning, theoretical and practical, enables the student to live real situations and have an excellent 'know how' allowing any student to be ready for the market place.

- Analadya Loureiro, Mozambique SA College for Tourism

3. Programmes and Projects requiring funding: €168,022

With the support from NPL, PPF will be able to continue its work in ten TFCA programmes, which includes stakeholder coordination and consultation, provision of technical and logistical project support as well as financial and fundraising support.

TFCAs comprise multiple resource use areas including National Parks, Game Reserves, Forest Reserves, Conservancies, and Game/Wildlife Management Areas and Communal lands. As such, they offer a unique opportunity to conserve vast tracts of land that would otherwise remain segmented by arbitrarily imposed boundaries which currently divide habitats and restrict the free movement of animals.

Conservation and tourism are therefore also regarded as the vehicle for socio-economic development in the region. As such, the establishment of TFCAs also impacts strongly on the socio-economic climate of the region, and provides a significant contribution to achieving the *Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), Goal 1: eradicating extreme poverty and hunger; Goal 7: ensure environmental sustainability and Goal 8: develop a global partnership for development.* The aim of the MDGs is to encourage development by improving social and economic conditions in the world's poorest countries. The United Nations member states have set targets for achieving these goals by 2015.



During the research and planning phase of projects, PPF staff facilitates the coordination of activities of Joint Management Boards, Technical Committees and Working Groups. TFCA development process requires detailed planning from research and impact assessments to stakeholder involvement and community consultation. Most importantly, this implies the need for continuous and transparent stakeholder consultation and involvement, and training and

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capacity building. Stakeholders may be individuals, local communities, local authorities, cultural or tribal groupings, NGOs and donor agencies. Each of the ten TFCAs that PPF facilitates is in a different phase within the development process as seen in Figure 4.

PPF supports governments in all three phases of TFCA development and typically supports the appointment of an international co-ordinator for a specific period. PPF may still support a TFCA during the development phases upon request from government, but the support should ideally be limited to those activities which are required to assist the TFCA in becoming a sustainable unit, e.g. tourism, planning, project development, project and financial management of donor supported projects and fundraising.

PHASE ONE – SIGNING OF MOU (Year One and Two)	
1	Demonstration of political will and support for the TFCA concept;
2	Constitution of multi-lateral planning teams consisting of government and non-government technical expertise to develop a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the participating countries. This is a crucial step in the process as it not only mandates institutions/bodies/committees to enter into negotiations on behalf of government, but also formalises the intention of the participating countries to be supportive of the TFCA process;
3	Signing of MoU by participating governments to facilitate the establishment of the TFCA and initiate a formal negotiation process and constitution of an institutional framework. This includes the formal appointment of a TFCA Co-ordinator and the various multilateral and national technical committees;
	PHASE TWO – PLANNING to SIGNING OF TREATY (Year Three to Five)
4	Development of an International Treaty on the establishment of the TFCA. This process is usually facilitated by the independent Co-ordinator mutually appointed by the participating countries. The Co-ordinator is responsible for managing the various committees/bodies as mandated by the MoU;
5	Signing of International Treaty and implementation of institutional framework as mandated by the Treaty such as the formation of a Joint Management Board;
6	Launching/opening ceremony (formal opening of Transfrontier Park and/or Conservation Area)
	PHASE THREE – SUSTAINABILITY (Year Five to Nine)
7	Implementation of accepted conservation and economic principles in order to develop the TFCA into a sustainable entity.

Table 1. TFCA development process

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Currently, PPF focuses on facilitating the establishment and development of ten transfrontier conservation areas. With support from NPL, the supported TFCA projects in 2013 are:

3.1 /Ai/Ais-Richtersveld Transfrontier Park (ARTP) – *Namibia/South Africa*

The key achievements for the ARTP for the 2012 financial year were the establishment and support for the operations and initiatives undertaken by the Park Management Committee inclusive of Joint Patrols, training programmes, tourism product development and project development. Support from the NPL will be used to fund these activities which will be continued in 2013 to have a long term impact.

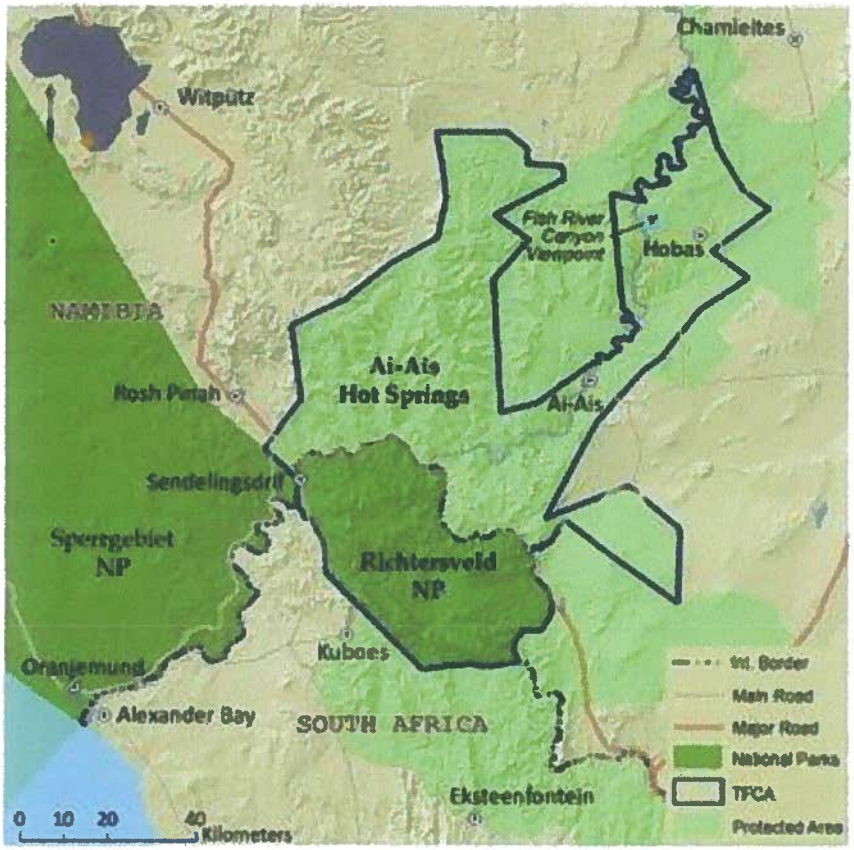


Figure 5. Map of the ARTP

3.2 Greater Mapungubwe TFCA (GMTFCA) – *Botswana/South Africa/Zimbabwe*

In 2013, major emphasis will be on supporting the Maramani Wildlife Management Area and increase community involvement in Botswana. Funding from the NPL will be used to support the overall development of the TFCA including:

- Preparation of business plan and fundraising strategy for priority actions identified within the GMTFCA IDP;
- Signing of the GMTFCA Treaty;
- Re-engineering institutional structures to enable more effective joint operations to include a Park Managers Committee to address joint operational aspects;

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- Initiate a financial sustainable strategy for the envisaged GMTFCA joint activities;
- Finalise a legal policy assessment and review, especially for the movement of people; goods and services across the international border within the GMTFCA, and joint law enforcement activities;
- Prepare a Joint Operational Strategy for the GMTFCA, focusing on, inter alia, joint veterinary; conservation, tourism and marketing opportunities;
- Support the nomination process regarding the possible expansion of the World Heritage Site into Botswana and Zimbabwe (Research/Surveys);
- Investigation of possible sourcing of community equity for identified tourism and conservation initiatives within the TFCA, with specific focus on the Botswana and Zimbabwe components of the GMTFCA.



Figure 6. GMTFCA between Botswana, South Africa and Zimbabwe

3.3 Malawi/Zambia TFCA (MZTFCA) – *Malawi/Zambia*

A MoU towards the establishment of the TFCA was signed in 2004. Together with financing from the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) and the Norwegian Embassy in Malawi, funding from the NPL will be directed to initiate the IDP process and to finalize joint operational strategies between the two countries. Funding from the NPL will be directed to the overall development of the TFCA. Additional funding of €13.5 million has also been committed by KfW.

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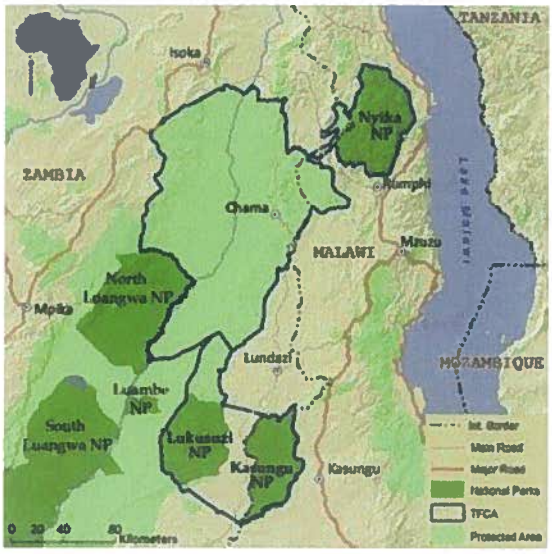


Figure 8: Map of MZ TFCA

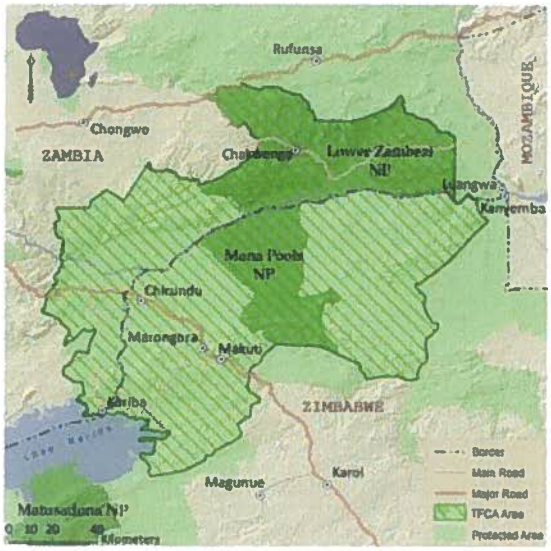


Figure 9. Map of LZMP TFCA

3.4 Lower Zambezi Mana Pools TFCA (LZMP TFCA) – *Zambia/Zimbabwe*

The preparatory work for the MoU has been finalised by the governments of Zambia and Zimbabwe. In 2013 support from the NPL will be directed to the development of the IDP which will involve all different stakeholders, including communities and government officials.

4. Special Project: Rhino Anti-poaching interventions: €136,364

Since 2008 southern Africa has noticed a steady and increasingly alarming rise in wildlife crime, particularly rhino and elephant poaching, which is not only threatening the survival of Africa's iconic Big Five, but also impacting on ecotourism which is linked to the livelihoods of many rural communities. Despite concerted efforts, the rhino poaching onslaught is particularly worrying, with more than half being killed in the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park (GLTP) which incorporates the Limpopo, Kruger and Gonarezhou National Parks in Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe, respectively.

Sadly, rhino poaching has, for the first time in 50 years, escalated to a point where it is threatening not only the survival of the species, but also the validity of the transfrontier conservation concept. GLTP covers 37,000km² and has been described as one of the world's greatest animal kingdoms. It is home to the largest population of white rhino, and the second largest population of critically endangered black rhino in the wild - more than 40% of the world's remaining rhinos (approx. 2,000).

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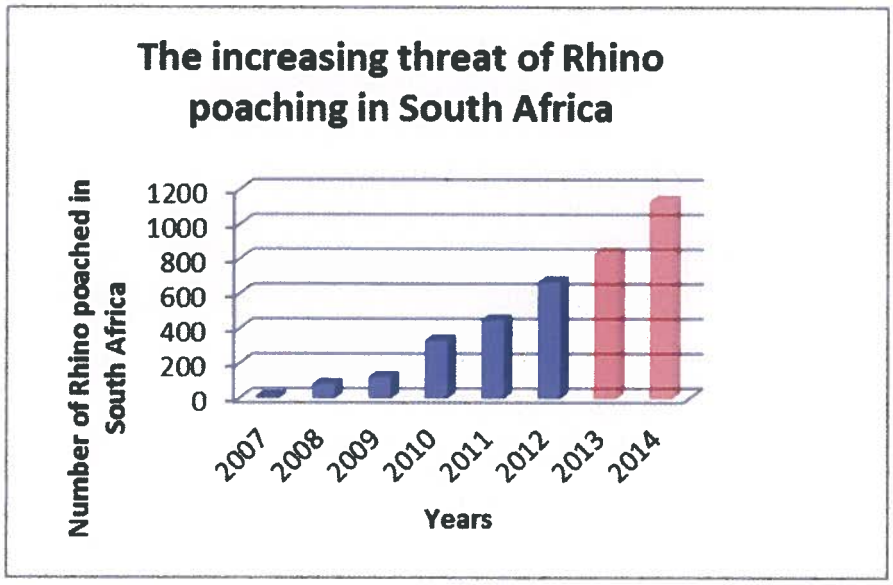


Figure 7: Rhino poached in South Africa and projections for 2013 and 2014

The dramatic rise in the number of rhino's that have been poached since 2008 is a cause for concern (Figure 7). For South Africa alone, the statistics over this period are: 2008 - 83; 2009 - 122; 2010 - 333; 2011 - 448; 2012 - 668, with the running total for 2013 already reaching 249, and estimates putting the final number for the year at over 800 animals. This exponential rise over a five year period can largely be attributed to the increase in value of rhino horn, which can reach up to $65,000 (R598, 622) per kilogram on the black market. A growing new middle class buyers' market in the East utilises the product for both traditional medicine and decorative purposes.

Added to the huge increase in poaching, the Mozambican government has also experienced un-relented international pressure over the past two months to intensify their plans to accelerate and strengthen their strategic operations to halt poaching. The Limpopo National Park (LNP) on the Mozambican side of GLTP is a relatively young park, and as such is under-resourced and under-capacitated and requires urgent resource support.

In response to the escalating crisis in GLTP, PPF is working closely with both Mozambique and South Africa to identify gaps in the current cross-border protection model. This collaborative process has highlighted a need to support LNP's Anti-Poaching Unit which is ill-equipped to handle the level of activity needed to remain effective against well-funded and armed syndicates.

After wide consultation with both LNP and KNP management structures, law enforcement agencies and other NGOs, PPF has designed a pilot intervention based on previous experience and successes achieved by a NGO, The Rhino Rescue Project, in curtailing rhino poaching in private parks. This is regarded as a pro-active medium term strategy designed to save the rhino from poaching while still alive. During the past three years they have treated more than 150 rhinos with indelible dye with/without ectoparasiticide (a process whereby dye is injected into the horn under high pressure, rendering the horn unusable to poachers) and have released their first findings stating a 0% poaching rate, and thus a 100% success rate. A huge portion of the success was attributed to the informal "bush telegraph" (indigenous twitter) community communications technique which was activated immediately to spread word of the project on the ground and amongst potential poachers.

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PPF has decided to partner with The Rhino Rescue Project administering the horn treatment on 120 rhino in KNP on the south eastern part of the park, neighbouring the Mozambican border. An additional 54 rhino will also be treated in two parks in the northern part of KZN (Ndumo and Tembe). A combination of ink and other chemicals will be used, and whilst this is safe for rhinos, it will act as a huge deterrent as it will render the horn unusable and have adverse side-effects, opposite to what it is currently used in terms of medicinal attributes. A total of €136,364 will be donated by PPF through NPL to kick start this pilot.

Whilst a relatively simple operation which has a life span of five years, this pro-active poaching prevention initiative could impact negatively on the wildlife crime syndicates, as rhino horn, when treated, becomes worthless. This could have a direct impact on supply and demand of the international rhino horn trade.

In addition to this pilot project, related interventions have also commenced. LNP's Anti-poaching unit will have its equipment up-scaled and new equipment purchased, thanks to a generous donation of €217,551 by Fondation Hoffmann. Other key interventions to support LNP's Anti-Poaching operations are: the training of rangers to undertake joint cross border patrols, community and judicial awareness workshops (e.g. training rhino ambassadors), a reward and incentive scheme for communities and rangers, the creation of an Intensive Protection "No Go" Zone which will encompass illegal activity hotspots within the park (see map below) and the deployment of an unmanned aerial vehicle (drone) to more effectively patrol the park.

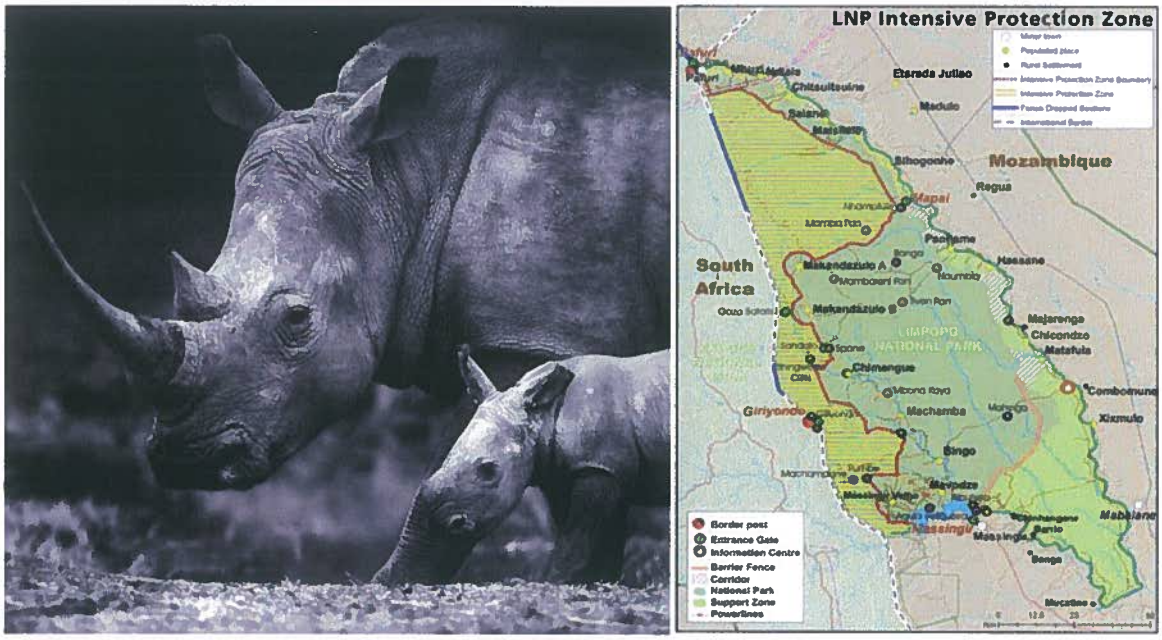


Figure 8. Map of Limpopo National Park Protection Area

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5. Supporting PPF Operations and Key Staff: €710,768

Key staff members supported by PPF can be divided into two groups: Head Office staff based in Stellenbosch, South Africa and key international field staff members who work directly within the TFCAs. Head Office staff in Stellenbosch support all functions related to the development of all ten TFCAs. Currently 31 individuals work at the headquarters. This PPF Management Team, overseen by the CEO, will render valuable support to this project. It will entail the professional services of:

a) **Financial and office administration** component which supports the managerial functions of the organization and forms an integral part of the structure;
b) **Communication component** ensures that the activities of PPF are known;
c) **Programmes component** facilitate and plan all aspects related to planning, implementation and support required for the establishment and operational aspects of the TFCAs, as well as supporting PPF's partner training colleges SACT and SAWC;
d) **Projects component** is responsible for the critical interventions required to assist the TFCA structures in improving aspects such as joint protected area management, wildlife translocation, improving access and supporting the development of sustainable financing mechanisms;
e) **Fund development component** is responsible for soliciting support by preparing proposals, submitting applications and providing information to donors and support agencies;
f) **Information systems component** provides support to the programmes, projects and fundraising components.

PPF employs key international field staff members in the various TFCAs. International Coordinators act as a link between PPF Head Office and the TFCAs, ensuring programmes are executed smoothly for long-term sustainability. They are also critical in building good working relationships with various communities, governments, NGOs, donors and the private sector. Their specific tasks include, among others:

- Strategic planning and management of the various programmes of the TFCA;
- Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of projects and programmes;
- Promoting and monitoring partnerships between private and public sector and civil society;
- Facilitating and coordinating the participation of Member States;
- Organizing, and participating in Park Management Committee (PMC) meetings;
- Reporting on implementation progress to the PMC, Joint Management Board (JMB) and co-operating partners;
- Ensuring the timely submission of progress reports;
- Assisting in developing a funding mechanism for the sustainable financing of the TFCA programme;
- Raising funds for approved activities on behalf of the TFCA; and,
- Supporting the elaboration of tourism development and marketing strategies for the TFCA.

The international coordinator positions which will be supported with NPL funding in 2013 include:

- Mr. Humphrey Nzima In Malawi/Zambia TFCA
- Mr. Andrew Nambota in Kavango Zambezi TFCA

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Funding (€10,000) will also be allocated to the PPF NL office to cover administrational expenses.

6. Communications

PPF NL website was updated in early 2013 to serve the Dutch donors, the private sector and the public. Regular updates on the development of the TFCA progress, work of the key staff members and research and development activities will be included in all PPF's regular print communication including newsflashes with 956 recipients, Quarterly Review which has 854 recipients, Aannual Review with 1250 recipients, plus a further 600 handed to prospective donors from around the world.

As SACT won the prestigious BHP Billiton Achiever Award for the Best Training Programme in Tourism and the Mail & Guardian Investing in the Future Education Award in 2012, the College has accelerated its media coverage among South Africa's general public, donors and supporters and can now be found on Facebook. NPL representative will be invited to visit the annual graduation at SACT which is held every November, which could be a great opportunity to interview students for communication purposes if needed.

7. Risk Assessment

The PPF mission is wide-reaching and ambitious, and as with any programme of its nature there are always challenges to be overcome. General challenges faced by the organisation include:

- Changes in political leadership as a result of elections in certain partner states sometimes results in unforeseen delays in the execution of certain TFCA activities and projects, whilst the new political leaders are brought up to speed on the TFCA developments, country priorities and obligations.
- Many of the partner states lack both human and financial resources to service their TFCA obligations and rely on external support to fulfil their actions. Their ability to proceed with developments/projects is therefore dependent on how rapidly they can leverage support.
- Several TFCA's development initiatives are faced with the threat of competing land-use practices such as the threat of coal mining within the Greater Mapungubwe TFCA landscape and the possible threat of a major harbour/port development within the Mozambique component of the Lubombo TFCA.

However, with the aid of funding from NPL, PPF Management and support team will continue to work closely with local project offices in each country or TFCA to facilitate the implementation and monitoring of each project. PPF's key responsibilities will be to facilitate the projects regarding awareness; holding orientation workshops and meetings; facilitating identification and prioritisation workshops and meetings; facilitating various stakeholder engagements; partnership brokerage, coordination and drafting of agreements; assisting project plan development; facilitating value addition; cementing relationships and expanding relevant networks; and investigating similar opportunities elsewhere.

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8. Budgetary Requirements

Training	€324,846
Programmes and Projects	€168,022
Special Project: Rhino anti-poaching interventions	€136,364
Supporting PPF Operations and Key Staff	€710,768
TOTAL	**€1,340,000**

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SUPPORT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSFRONTIER CONSERVATION AREAS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

PROGRESS REPORT NO. 17
(1 JANUARY TO 30 JUNE 2013)

Submitted to:

PEACE PARKS FOUNDATION NETHERLANDS

Submitted by:

15 August 2013

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

Directors: Mr JP Rupert (Chairman), Mr W Myburgh (Chief Executive Officer), Mr TA Boardman, Mr JA Chissano, Mr AS Hoffmann, Dr HL Hoffmann, Drs JHW Loudon, Prof. A Leiman, Mr M Msimang, Dr FE Raimondo, Ms CC Rupert, Mr DF Strietman, Mr P van der Poel, Mr JJM van Zyl, Mr PJ van Zyl, Mr H Wessels, Senior Chief Inyambo Yeta

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PPF-NETHERLANDS
PROGRESS REPORT

Project Title	**Support for the Development of Transfrontier Conservation Areas in Southern Africa**
Reporting Period	**1 January to 30 June 2013**

INTRODUCTION

This progress report reflects the activities of Peace Parks Foundation (PPF) for the period 1 January to 30 June 2013 which took place with the support from PPF Netherlands. The aim of all projects undertaken by PPF is to facilitate the development and establishment of transfrontier conservation areas (TFCA's) in southern Africa, and to assist, where possible, with the development of TFCA's globally. See **Annexure A** for a map of the 18 TFCA's in which PPF is either currently involved, or which have been identified as areas in which PPF could become involved. PPF has been requested to be actively involved in 10.

The structure of this report provides insight into the specific roles of the various components of PPF endeavouring to attain the objectives regarding TFCA development, followed by a summary of the programmatic and project interventions within the 10 TFCA's that PPF is actively involved in, as well as a summary of the three support programmes that contribute towards the realisation of the TFCA objective. Finally a summary of the constraints within TFCA's, hampering the process of establishment and operationalization of key TFCA development processes, is provided.

PPF MANAGEMENT

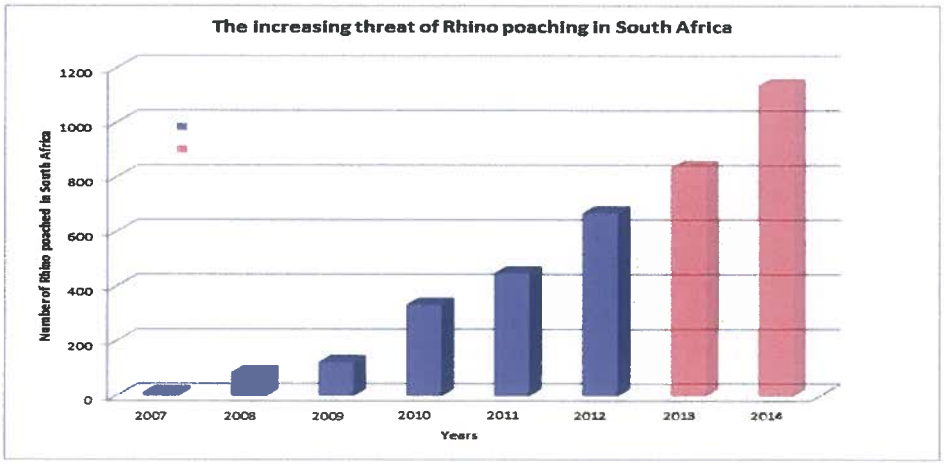
To develop TFCA's PPF focuses on providing key interventions aimed at ensuring support, planning the various interventions and placing these in a systematic programme, mobilisation of adequate resources, and effective project management. Critical to ensuring that this process is effective and efficient, support from Information Systems, Communication and Financial Management is required. Below are short descriptions regarding the activities undertaken by each of these sections.

Chief Executive Officer: Mr Werner Myburgh

Rhino poaching in South Africa has seen an alarming and exponential increase. Ten years ago, 25 rhino were poached. In 2012, 668 rhino were slaughtered for their horns. The official statistics released by the South African Department of Environmental Affairs for 2013 state that the number of rhino poached in South Africa by 26 June 2013 was 446, 280 of which were poached in the Kruger National Park (KNP) alone, while the number of arrests for rhino poaching and smuggling by 26 June 2013 is only 129.

The relentless brutality is a cause for grave concern. Without drastic interventions at all levels, the last surviving rhino in the wild may already have been born.

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The Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park (GLTP) is home to approximately 40% of the world's rhino population. This 37 572 km^2 transfrontier park (roughly the size of the Netherlands), which has been called the world's greatest animal kingdom, is home to the world's largest population of white rhino and the second largest population of the critically endangered black rhino. It has also recently become known as the frontline of the rhino poaching war, particularly across the international border between Mozambique and South Africa, where it has escalated to a level which not only threatens the survival of rhino populations, but also the continued viability of the transfrontier park. The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of PPF is justifiably concerned and has been giving urgent and serious attention to this issue. PPF has therefore been working closely with the governments of Mozambique and South Africa to identify and deal with weaknesses in the current cross-border protection model.

Mozambique and South Africa are developing the following key interventions at joint management and cooperation level:

- Jointly training park management staff and rangers to improve joint anti-poaching efforts;
- Finalising a joint operations cross-border protocol to facilitate joint operations between the two countries; and
- Aligning the two countries' policies and legislation pertaining to wildlife crime.

South Africa has undertaken a number of strategic interventions to stem the tide of rhino poaching in all its protected areas, notably in KNP where most of the poaching is occurring.

On their side, Mozambique is also implementing a number of measures to combat wildlife crime. New legislation to combat the scourge was approved by the Council of Ministers on 21 May 2013 and has now been referred to Parliament for adoption. The legislation is closely aligned with the fines and penalties for wildlife crime prescribed by the Southern African Development Community (SADC). The National Agency for Conservation Areas (ANAC), which was approved in April 2013 to oversee the implementation of the government's conservation programmes in its protected areas, has the combatting of wildlife crime at the top of its agenda.

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PPF has offered to assist the Government of Mozambique in a variety of interventions to address the poaching problem in Mozambique. One such intervention being investigated is the deployment of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV's) (also known as drones) to assist with the monitoring and surveillance predominantly of the Intensive Protection Zone within the Limpopo National Park (LNP). These UAV's will monitor poaching hotspots silently and safely from the sky, delivering real time information on illegal activities on the ground to the anti-poaching units. A pilot project will be implemented in order to determine the efficacy and cost effectiveness of using this technology as an anti-poaching and wildlife management tool. The pilot project, if successful, will herald a new dawn for UAV applications worldwide. Not only will it become a critically important intervention to contribute towards deterring organised crime syndicates, but will complement a host of existing interventions that together will send a strong message that Mozambique is serious about anti-poaching and is taking various measures to safeguard its wildlife heritage.



Other activities undertaken by the CEO include the hosting of the COmON Foundation on a field visit to the Maputo Special Reserve (MSR) for the introduction of the Community Development Facility (CDF) project, which has been launched as a joint initiative between PPF, COmON Foundation and the Government of Mozambique. It is intended to serve as a long term financing mechanism with the specific purpose of unlocking community enterprise and socio-economic development opportunities within the Mozambique Component of the Usuthu-Tembe-Futi TFCA which forms part of the broader Lubombo TFCA. The CDF will target those community development opportunities that align with the strategic objectives of the TFCA and further support the development objectives of the Mozambique Government. The CEO and the COmON Foundation also attended the inception meeting of the Steering Committee of the CDF where the objectives of the CDF were clarified.

During February the CEO visited the Sioma Ngwezi National Park in Zambia together with Mr Neville and Mrs Pamela Isdell, a founder club member, who had very generously donated $100,000 towards a microlight and hangar for the Sioma Ngwezi National Park in order to assist with the anti-poaching efforts. The aircraft was officially handed over to the Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Authority (ZAWA) and the Minister of Tourism, the Hon. Ms Sylvia Masebo, at a function attended by 400 guests, including the CEO, other PPF staff members and the donors, Mr and Mrs Isdell.

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Official handing over of the bathawk aircraft and hangar

During March the CEO attended the International Tourism Exchange Conference in Berlin where the Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Park (KAZA TFCA) was showcased. The ceremonial handover of KfW's next phase funding in the amount of €15 million for the KAZA TFCA was also on the programme with the ceremonial signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on the Implementation of the KAZA Initiative forming part thereof.



Showcasing of KAZA TFCA at the ITB Convention in Berlin

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Fund Development

Support to increase PPF's undedicated funds continued as the Fund Development Section refined its strategies regarding the renewal and upgrades of its current members. During the previous year, Fund Development reported a 100% increase in its renewal and new membership rate, while the Foundation's undedicated income was also bolstered through a new way of proposal writing, supported by a range of face to face and small group meetings facilitating and communicating PPF's donor status and challenges.

The section has surpassed its overall target for 2012. It should be noted that this was a collaborative effort and that many supporters including PPF management, PPF CEO, Peace Parks Club (PPC) members and the PPF Board including PPF Netherlands and PPF Sweden played a very important role. Funding was raised for PPF contractual agreements, including multi-year funding in many cases secured, creating financial sustainability and realistic financial forecasts. Donations in kind facilitated by park staff in Mozambique resulted in Petromac donating free fuel while Toyota has just announced its donation towards park vehicle repairs.

During the first quarter, Mr Thijs Brans joined as a new PPC member while Mr Ernst von Weyhausen and Mr Anthony van Ryneveld (4th tranche) renewed their current membership. Mrs Timothy Hancock again upgraded her current membership and donated a further amount while PPC member, Mr Dylan Lewis, renewed his membership by way of donating the funds received from the sale of a leopard bust sculpture arranged by his studio.

During the second quarter, Mr Henry Cookson joined as a new Individual PPC member, whilst Mrs Gillian Swart renewed her membership for a further 10 years. Dr Hans & Mrs Marianne Schiller as well as Mr Ruedi & Mrs Janine Wassmer have also pledged their support to PPF. Mr Markus von Jenisch was welcomed as a new PPC member in lieu of his donation as part of the Machangulo group towards the Application for UNESCO World Heritage Site. As a PPF club member, he is also sponsoring an event in Cologne in October to promote the work of PPF. The event will be hosted by Prof Dr. h.c. Jürgen E Schrempp, Board Member PPF Germany, while the guest speaker will be PPF Board Member H.E. President JA Chissano. The event will be held at Shangri-La (Paradise on Earth), home to former businessman and hunter Dr Knut Bellinger's trophies. He has embraced the concept of peace parks and believes in the benefits to nature conservation and local communities.

During March, PPF received the good news that the Dutch Postcode Lottery has allocated another €1,35 million to its projects and programmes, while the Swedish Postcode Lottery donated another SEK10 million for the second consecutive year. Since inception, the Dutch Lottery has donated more than €16 million to PPF which has had a huge catalytic financial effect on PPF's operations and planning. The Swedish Postcode Lottery has in the past few years contributed SEK35 million towards PPF's programmes and projects including a special project.

Donor visits to specific projects continue to be popular and during the first three months Mr Wim Boers and a small delegation representing the Kadans Foundation visited the Simalaha Community Conservancy to explore possible donor investment projects with PPF. Mr Neville and Mrs Pamela Isdell, a founder club member, who donated $100,000 towards a microlight

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in Sioma Ngwezi National Park, visited the park in February for the official handover of the aircraft to the park staff and community. Stichting Energo also announced funding for a consecutive year to assist the school in Mwandi with more accommodation and access to running water.

PPF is very grateful to ABSA for their Club 21 R1 million contribution, and welcomes the Kadans Foundation as a PPF donor for the first time. The Foundation will be supporting conservation agriculture in the Simalaha Community Conservancy for a three year period in an amount of €200,000. The Macquarie Foundation also donated R9,182 and PPF Club member Ms Irene Staehelin donated CHF50,000 to the SA Tracker Academy while Mr and Ms Saager donated €7,000 to the South African College for Tourism (SACT).

Lloyds Travel donated R12,000 to SACT while a new short one minute video clip for the college was prepared for the Swedish Postcode Lottery to be broadcast later this year. The video concept was written by this section which was filmed and produced by Michael Raimondo (http://www.peaceparks.org/college.php?pid=28&mid=34). More video inserts will follow during this year.

Rotary Germany and International are also working with fundraising on a joint proposal for the !Ae !Hai Kalahari Heritage Park (!Khomani San Bushmen Council) to be presented later this year as a collaboration between PPF, Rotary Germany and International and BMZ. The project deals with Indigenous Knowledge Systems (cultural tradition, oral history, performance) and restoration of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.

The Peace Parks Foundation Legacy Trust was launched in April 2013 and Chairman, Mr Hansjürg Saager, sponsored the first luncheon for South African club members to be held in Stellenbosch. While promoting living legacies and bequests the luncheon gave members an opportunity to get the latest PPF news from the CEO, Werner Myburgh.

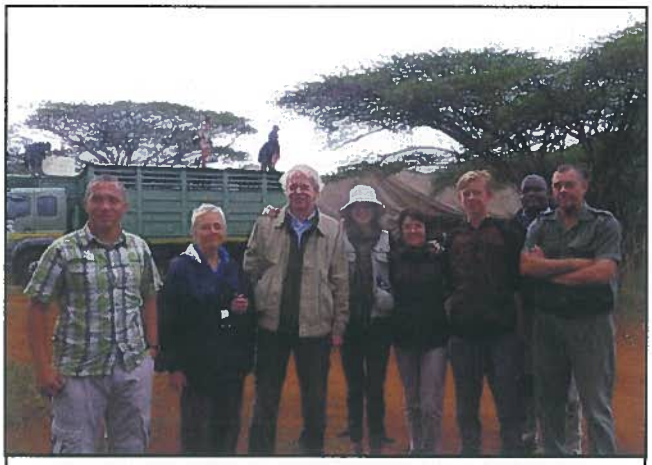


PPF's Legacy Chairman, Mr Hansjürg Saager and Mrs Francesca Saager with guests Mrs Ireme Flückiger and Mr Anthony Fleischer at the Legacy Trust launch

Wildlife translocations for 2013 are regarded as a club membership benefit and three events have been scheduled for 2013, all of which are already fully booked by Club Members. They are part of a series of translocations aimed at restocking the Maputo Special Reserve (MSR) with game, the first of which took place in 2010. The translocation programme is undertaken in partnership with Ezemvelo KwaZulu Natal Wildlife (EKZNW).

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Two of the three wildlife translocations planned for 2013 in partnership with EKZNW and funded by COmON Foundation have been succesfully completed with Peace Parks Club (PPC) members enjoying the opportunity to witness components of the work of PPF.



Left to right: Brad Poole (PPF), Gillian Swart, Thijs & Annelies Brans, Amanda Visser, Daniel Fentener van Vlissengen (PPC members), Thembani Mzulwini EKZNW) and Peter Scott (PPF)

In June four couples from Zurich, Switzerland joined PPF during a special capture of rhino in the Imfolozi Game Reserve. Known as the "Saager Safari group" the group witnessed the procedure of rhino capturing and TB testing of buffalo, before moving on to Mozambique where they had an opportunity to engage with PPF's marine progamme at Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve (PPMR) and meet with the marine manager, Miguel Gonçalves.



Dr Bandile Mkhize, CEO EKZNW, hosted the Swiss group and PPF staff at Imfolozi Game Reserve and the Centenary Centre

The section has also been involved in crisis proposal writing and soliciting regarding wildlife crime to secure funding for, amongst others, the anti-rhino poaching operations planned. More than R4 million has thus far been committed and secured from foundations which have heeded the call and provided funding: Fondation Hoffmann and Liberty Wildlife Foundation. Discussion with other funders are at an advanced stage.

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Programme Management

The PPF Programme Management section facilitates the strategic planning of TFCA's and protected areas within the TFCA's, integrates the PPF programmes and oversees the support programmes for TFCA's including the:

- Development of the ten TFCA's where PPF is actively involved (processes and planning)
- Southern African Wildlife College
- South African College for Tourism and
- TFCA Veterinary Programme, a collaborative initiative between PPF and the University of Pretoria.

Details pertaining to the various activities undertaken within the TFCA's and the three support programmes are provided in the Facilitating TFCA Development section of this report.

Information Systems

GIS –

The five year long project of the Elaboration of Mapping five Protected Areas in Mozambique (MozaMap) culminated in December when a presentation of the land use and land cover changes were tabled to officials from the Directorate for Areas of Conservation (DNAC) within the Ministry of Tourism. PPF was tasked to look at drivers of land use and land cover change within 5 protected areas of Mozambique. These were Limpopo, Banhine and Zinave National Parks, MSR together with Chimanimani National Reserve. The impacts of land use were qualified and quantified and changes monitored and reported on over three reporting periods, namely 2005, 2009 and 2012.

Whilst putting to practise one of the plans which had been derived, the /Ai/Ais-Richtersveld Transfrontier Park (ARTP) Desert Knights cross border tourism product, the rewards could be felt by all involved. Paying clients participated in the inaugural event held during the month of October 2012, experiencing the vastness of the desert landscape and the cohesive nature of those who were involved in making it a success. Namibian Wildlife Resorts (NWR) together with the Namibian Ministry of Environment & Tourism (MET), South Africa's Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) as well as the South African National Parks (SANParks) all contributed toward the very positive nature and success of the 2012 edition of the event. Much was learnt during the weeklong event and it is with vigour and great anticipation that all wait upon the 2013 edition.

The African World Heritage Foundation (AWHF) together with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) hosted an Announcement for Nomination of World Heritage Sites (WHS) Workshop in Mbali, Uganda. The goal of the workshop was to assist those countries which are submitting application proposals for WHS nomination in the compilation and detail of their application dossiers. Much of what is required in the compilation and drafting of such an application requires detailed mapping, and reference to these. PPF has, for just over a year now, offered Geographical Information System (GIS) support to AWHF for mapping and spatial planning to their programme, and to nominees of WHS's throughout Africa. It is for this reason that PPF was requested to offer GIS, Global Positioning System (GPS) and cartography capacity building to those who attended this workshop.

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The first regional Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management Programme (BIOPAMA) workshop was held in Johannesburg during the month of December. PPF was invited to present their work on the monitoring and evaluation system (geoMEtri) which is being suggested and adopted in certain TFCA's in which the Foundation is involved. The BIOPAMA programme has two main components: one on protected areas which will be implemented by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and the European Commission Joint Research Centre (JRC), and another on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS), which will be implemented by the Multi-Donor ABS Capacity Development Initiative managed by the German Development Cooperation (GiZ). It is very interesting to note that parallel development and thinking have taken place between the BIOPAMA programme and the use of technologies, especially that of map services (analysed results which convey information in map form via the internet), and that which PPF offers in supplying information to TFCA decision makers in an-easy-to-digest format, reporting results and predictions in order to accommodate an adaptive management strategy for all Protected Areas and TFCA's.

During late 2012, a Remote Sensing discussion was held with the KAZA Secretariat, together with WWF-Germany and WWF Namibia to identify the need for and the role of satellite imagery within KAZA TFCA. Remote Sensing will especially be useful on the larger scale, wall-to-wall matters such as vegetation, biodiversity and fire monitoring (amongst others) within the KAZA landscape. This discussion was focused on the needs of KAZA in monitoring, evaluation (M&E) and reporting, identifying the most appropriate tools and sensors (satellite vehicles) which could potentially offer the best results of data and information to feed these M&E systems. Further work in this regard has been undertaken in meetings with Google which offers Earth Engine to allow for the processing of satellite imagery to compile land cover products for the various TFCA's in which PPF is assisting authorities.

The Malawi Zambia Nyika TFCA Integrated Development Planning (IDP) is underway. GIS offered an approach to be considered and adopted for the IDP relating to spatial monitoring and evaluation systems and the linking of these to the objectives of the TFCA. Similarly an approach for the IDP of the Liuwa Plains - Mussuma (LPM) TFCA was also tabled. Much base work and preparation is required for both of these projects. For the latter, discussions were expanded to the working of a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the TFCA region and how this could be dovetailed with the IDP of LPM TFCA. Spatial information is paramount to both these processes.

The slightly adapted KAZA Botswana and Namibia IDP documents lent themselves toward an applied and amended approach to offering the GIS support which is undertaken and offered during the planning processes. The detailed GIS analyses which are run and worked towards during the planning, often result merely in the production of smaller maps which are inserted into the document highlight and showcasing the results of these analyses. As clients requested fewer maps, a digital mapping atlas tool has been offered to the client, containing all the data, information and analysed results. These can be viewed by making use of user-friendly freeware all of which are included on DVD and these have been supplied to the client.

Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe, played host to the KAZA Master IDP inception meeting. The Secretariat hosted country representatives from all countries, three of the five thematic specialist consulting groups consisting of land use planning, tourism, and livelihoods. Those

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specialists who could unfortunately not make the meeting were natural resource management and infrastructure. The meeting was called to clarify the Terms of Reference for the study, for the Team Leader and for each of the above-mentioned specialists. Furthermore, the role of PPF supporting the study with GIS data, analyses and mapping was clarified for each of the consultants.

Preparatory work has been done and training offered to representatives of the Simalaha Community Conservation Area (SCCA). Funds have been made available to undertake a Conservation Agricultural Livelihoods' programme for SCCA. What this entails is a comprehensive socio-economic survey of the Village Action Groups (VAGs) in the area to survey their current agricultural practices. geoMEtri is the database which has been customised and used for the collection and management of temporal data of key indicators, allowing for the measurement and improvement of agricultural practices and increased yields with reduced environmental impacts.

The Sustainable, Environmental and Safe Tourism (SENSA) in protected areas project aims at implementing a collaborative platform supporting "sustainable & responsible tourism" in protected areas. An inception meeting of this project was held with key partners and stakeholders in Luxembourg at the end of May. SENSA targets two main user categories, namely "Protected Areas" actors (natural parks managing authorities), and "ecotourism" actors (responsible travellers). South African National Parks (SANParks) was identified as a pilot project area within the Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park (KTP) and PPF has been approached to offer spatial and technical support to the project. Satellite navigation will be relied upon to support environmental mapping, site accessibility, travellers' itineraries and geographic distribution in protected areas. Furthermore, geo-localised emergency services, geo-localised field best practice and environmental awareness building, as well as on-site field observations from the travellers (geo-localised pictures / measurements / observations) are all brought to the fore. SENSA promises to be a very valuable project in making use of and exposing technological advancements for safe-secure tourism, for crowd-sourcing of data and information sharing - allowing for more informed decision support for park management and authorities.

Discussions were held with the newly appointed GLTP coordinator, Mr Piet Theron, to offer ways in which PPF could support the TFCA with new vigour and ideas relating to data and information management, as well as a GIS. Spatial and information support is to be offered to the GLTP especially in the areas of wildlife crimes, joint information management, and the development of web tools to make information more readily and easily available to all involved. In addition, a spatially enabled project management system will be implemented and used to offer easy access to project management data and information.

PPF's endeavours to build capacity in the use of GPS, GIS and other technologies offered at the Southern African Wildlife College (SAWC) have now moved to the early part of the year and have been included in the curriculum for the students attending the college. In so doing, the foundation has been set for the students to make use of GPS and GIS skills in data collection and collation of this data for all other modules being offered at SAWC. This will allow for a database on many varied disciplines to now be built on and compiled by the students and SAWC staff.

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Successful training of MSR and PPMR staff was undertaken in the use of the M&E tool, geoMEtri, during the early part of March. The database and field collection techniques were discussed and entrenched within workflows, and collated data and information will be collected from these reserves. GIS and geoMEtri training have also been offered to Swaziland Conservation authorities for their use in helping with the management of protected areas in Swaziland which form a part of the Lubombo TFCA. This request was an invitation by the Swaziland National Trust Commission Director of Conservation. With the on-going and rife rhino poaching, training was offered to LNP staff in the use of geoMEtri during mid-April. The intention of this was to make use of the tool to collect and manage data relating to poaching occurrences, arrest and other illegal activities. In offering this capacity according to standards and sound data and information management, the hope is that the Park will make use of these data for informed decision making to alleviate/ mitigate poaching.



Swaziland Conservation authorities undergoing geoMEtri training

Financial Management, Corporate Governance and Operations

PPF's finance section undertook and maintained the following during the reporting period:

- Developed accounting and control systems which ensure accurate accounting records;
- Maintained the accounting and control systems which ensure accurate accounting records;
- Completed and submitted reliable financial reports (for the PPF Board of Directors, donors, etc.);
- Ensured compliance with company and tax laws;
- Ensured the registering and protection of PPF assets;
- Efficient management of funds, including payments and receipts;
- Financial administrative support to PPF field staff;
- Management of the €10 million KfW grant for the development of the LNP (at the request of the Mozambican Government and KfW);

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- Support management of the €8 million KfW grant for the development of KAZA TFCA (at the request of the Ministerial Committee consisting of representatives of the Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe Government, as well as KfW)
- Maintained and updated budget/donor reports for all projects, as well as PPF"s operational costs;
- Managed PPF's investments and cashflows; and
- Prepared and concluded the external audit and the consolidated annual financial statements of PPF successfully.

Marketing and Communications

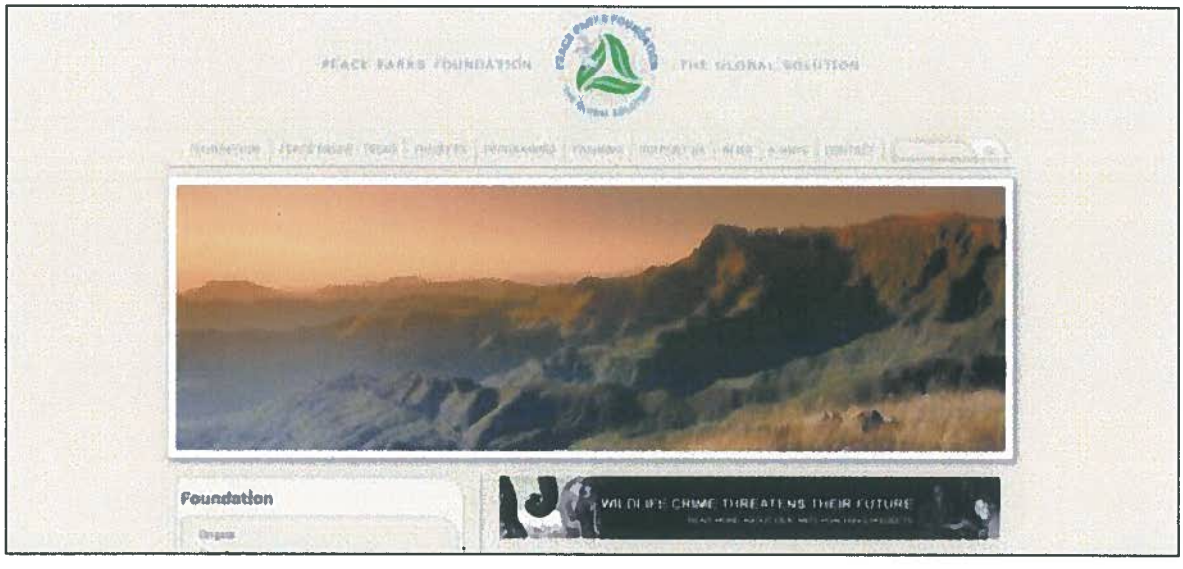
Regarding the marketing and communications responsibilities of PPF, the following components are summarised:

- Websites
- Media Liaison
- Publications
- Events
- Photo and DVD libraries
- General communication.

Website

A new community development facility section was added for the projects team in their liaison with NGOs, which are using the site to access the necessary documentation in English and in Portuguese when assisting community members to apply for funding.

The PPF Netherlands website was completely revised, using text translated in the Netherlands as basis.



A web banner was designed for a section that focuses on countering wildlife crime. The banner appears on the home page of the peaceparks.org website and links to a new section on wildlife crime. The latter again links to a page that focuses on rhino poaching in the GLTP, which also features the latest rhino poaching statistics in South Africa. A page on wildlife

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crime was also created at the "support us" section and the online donation facility adjusted to accommodate this new request for assistance.

News stories were uploaded as events happened and the daily web requests responded to.

Media Liaison

Following PPF's assistance, Leon Marshall's six-page article on KAZA TFCA, with a short summary of the other SADC TFCAs, appeared in the January 2013 edition of Country Life magazine. Leon Marshall's article on the effect of poaching on the GLTP, including an extensive interview with the CEO, appeared on a full two pages of The Star newspaper on 11 March 2013.

The Club of Mozambique website, always interested in stories on TFCA development and community work in Mozambique, was assisted with text and photographs while media queries from Radio 702, Rapport, Beeld, Associated Press, New Age and Radio sonder Grense on the re-erection of the fence between Kruger and Limpopo national parks were fielded.

Information on possible interviews regarding the ǂKhomani San and Mier communities in Kgalagadi and accommodation possibilities was obtained for a Dutch crew. The crew changed their plans and their visit to Zambia and Botswana, with a focus on the Barotse Royal Establishment, was planned and interviews set up, as well as tourist site and accommodation information forwarded. The crew was also put in touch with a Vic Falls crew to facilitate their visit, film permits and border crossings.

Herco van Houdt from the Netherlands, who has already filmed in the GLTP and Lubombo TFCA, was assisted with background information and contacts to film stories in the Limpopo area in May. He was interested in covering rhino conservation in the KNP and was given those contacts, as well as ones for the LNP, the Southern African Wildlife College (SAWC) and Hans Hoheisen Wildlife Research Station (HHWRS).

Heinrich van den Berg was furnished with information on the SADC TFCA's for a new book on the mammals of southern Africa while John Yeld from The Cape Argus and Tony Carnie from The Mercury were assisted with background information for future articles.

Photographs for an article on the state of conservation in South Africa were provided to SAA's Sawubona magazine while Condé Nast UK was provided with photographs for an article in the *Maybourne* magazine, the official magazine for Claridges, The Connaught and The Berkeley Hotels in London. Information and photographs for an article on peace parks were sent to Spears magazine from London.

Radio 702 was furnished with contact information regarding a programme on elephant migration patterns.

Assistance, such as background and contact information, was provided to Scott Ramsay regarding the writing of his series *A Year in the Wild.*

Information regarding rhino poaching was furnished to Sahara TV in India.

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Simon Bloch, writing for the Independent Group of newspapers in South Africa, and Radio Sonder Grense respectively were provided with information and an interview with the CEO on rhino poaching.

Publications

Upon a request of the South African Department of International Relations, an article for their new external quarterly magazine *Ubuntu – diplomacy in action* was drafted and submitted with a SADC map and photographs. The publication is distributed to business, labour, research institutions, South African missions abroad, embassies based in South Africa, government departments, Parliament, parastatals and the institutions that guard South Africa's democracy;



The text for the 2012 Annual Review was drafted, the layout designed, adjusted and finalised and the text proofread and signed off.

Richemont very kindly offered the Foundation a page in its 2013 Annual Report. The text was drafted, edited and submitted, along with a selection of high resolution photographs.

Four newsflashes were drafted and disseminated:

- The donations by the Dutch and Swedish Postcode lotteries, for which the sign-off by the offices in the Netherlands and Sweden was obtained first;
- The donation by Neville and Pamela Isdell of a Bat Hawk aircraft to Sioma Ngwezi National Park;
- The donation by BMZ/KfW of €15.5 million towards the development of KAZA TFCA, for which the sign-off of both the KAZA TFCA Secretariat and KfW was obtained first; and
- The launch of the Peace Parks Foundation Legacy Trust.

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The KAZA TFCA Secretariat was assisted with text to update the KAZA TFCA brochure in time for the ITB trade show in Berlin while the South African College for Tourism (SACT) was assisted with revising its donation form, which was subsequently uploaded to the website.

The last Quarterly Review of 2012 and the first of 2013 were drafted and disseminated.

Events

The Fund Development section was assisted with text and translations of the invitations and brochure produced for the launch of the legacy trust, as well as with protocol matters.

The partner countries and Boundless Southern Africa were furnished with information and contacts for their event to launch the /Ai/Ais-Richtersveld Transfrontier Park 2013 Desert Knights mountain bike event.

Photo and DVD libraries

The photo competition was finalised, with Mr Tiago Nhazilo, the Community Development Technical Adviser of Maputo Special Reserve (MSR) in the Lubombo TFCA voted as the year's winner, thanks to his beautiful photographs of the Matchia Community's chilli planting and harvesting activities.

A photographer from Vic Falls was contracted to capture the ceremony to hand over the Bat Hawk aircraft and hangar to Sioma Ngwezi National Park.

A quote for filming and photographing the opening of the MSR headquarters and the dropping of the fence between Tembe Elephant Park and the Reserve was obtained for budgeting purposes.

Continuous liaison took place with the SACT and its Tracker Academy, as well as Limpopo National Park staff and the film crew to secure dates for the film crew to film at these locations in order to produce a film on the College and on the Park's community work. The crew filmed at both locations and are in the process of editing the films.

General

Input and guidance on the proposed website for the SA College for Tourism was given. Several domains for the site had already been registered in 2008 and sacollegefortourism.org was selected.

Following the approval of the GLTP logo by the partner countries, the designers were requested a high resolution version, a draft business card and letterhead, as well as a style guide to ensure the consistent usage by the three partner countries.

The domain for the peaceparks.se site was renewed.

Further information was compiled to secure and strengthen the PPF trade mark in the USA.

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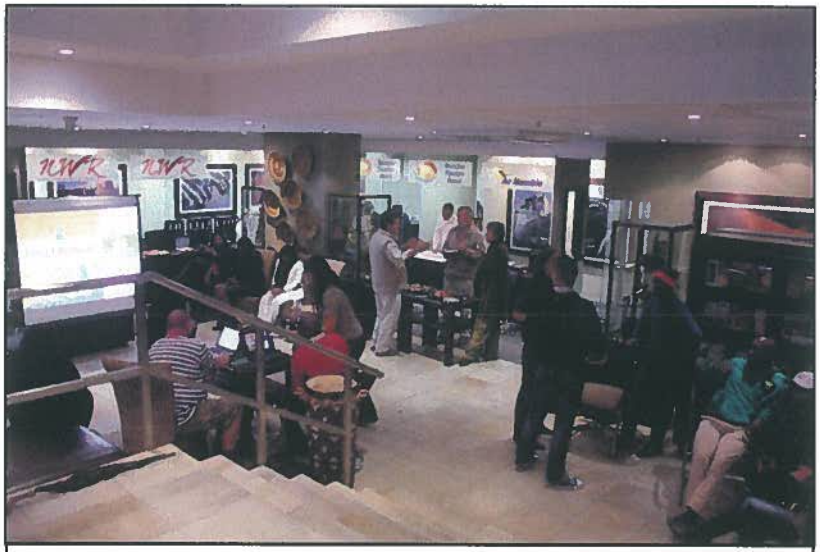
The GLTP partner countries and Boundless Southern Africa were furnished with background information on the GreatLimpopoPark.com website and its domain registration, as well as the trade mark registration of *The World's Greatest Animal Kingdom*.

FACILITATING TFCA DEVELOPMENT

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

/Ai/Ais - Richtersveld Transfrontier Park (South Africa, Namibia)

The Desert Knights Mountain Bike Cycling Event was successfully launched at a media function in Cape Town. It was decided that two cycling events would take place during 2013, the one to be linked to the Adventure Travel World Summit and the other to be held during the full moon cycle in September.



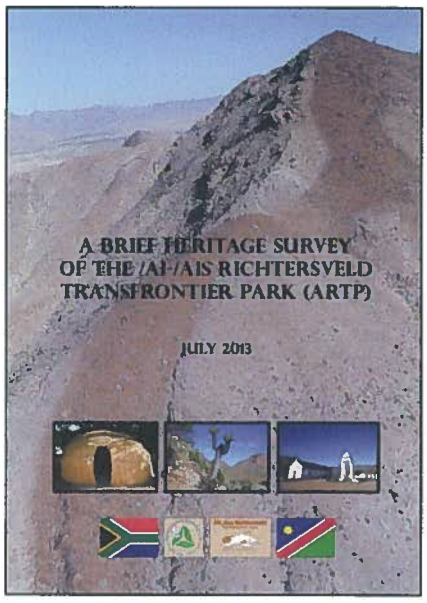
Official launch of the Desert Knights Mountain Bike Cycling Event 2013

A canoe trails tourism product has been developed. It is anticipated that the canoe trails will operate 4 times per month, over a 4 day period down the Orange River from Gamkab to the Pont. The existing South African camp sites will be utilised for participants. Each trip will be accompanied by a ranger. Training in river based canoe guiding is being arranged, which training will include all aspects of canoeing, e.g. first aid, river guiding, paddling, swimming, etc. Community members will also be trained as guides. The trail will work on the same principles as the Desert Knights event as far as operations and revenue sharing is concerned.

The park has instituted a system of solid waste management which is proving to be very beneficial to community members both in terms of employment as well income generation. Community members are paid a wage to collect and sort the rubbish for recycling. They then also receive a share of the money received from the sale of glass (bottles).

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The joint radio network covers approximately 90% of the park, with repeaters having been erected and the frequencies installed. Key people are now able to communicate, with the result that the joint law enforcement efforts are more streamlined and efficient. The police, South African National Park (SANParks), Ministry of Environment and Tourism in Namibia as well as Immigration are all involved in these efforts.



The ARTP has significant geological and paleontological, natural, archaeological and architectural heritage. It also has a complex historical and cultural heritage. In an attempt to develop a focused and coherent strategy for the protection of such heritage in the ARTP, a brief Heritage Survey of the ARTP was conducted. A heritage route in the ARTP would enhance the overall tourism capacity of the area in that new niche markets, like geo-tourism, could become available, potentially creating new streams of visitors and economic activity, which would in turn result in increased benefit to the ARTP and its people. The survey found that the heritage assets of the ARTP are indeed significant on a global scale.

During filming of the ARTP for the SANParks Youth and Park series, the participants coined a phrase for the ARTP as the "Biggest, the Oldest and the Richest", the "biggest" referring to the biggest canyon in Africa, the "oldest" referring to the oldest paintings in Africa, being those in the Apollo 11 cave, while the "richest" refers to the richest biodiversity of any arid or semi-arid area in the world. The survey found that there is a strong case to be made to extend the current Richtersveld Cultural and Botanical Landscape, a World Heritage Site, to include the ARTP.

Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park (Botswana, South Africa)

The draft Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for the entire Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park (KTP) has been discussed with the Park Management Committee and support has been obtained therefor. Preparations are now being made to finalise the IDP. The Standard Operating Procedures (SOP's) for the movement of tourists and officials within the KTP have been prepared and discussed with both the South African and Botswana officials.

A bilateral meeting was held with representatives from both Botswana and South Africa management agencies and common ground found on the approaches to aspects such as the management of predators.

!Ae!Hai Kalahari Heritage Park

The Bushman Council has decided to again make hunting packages available on the Erin farm for the 2013 hunting season. During 2012, five hunts were sold and the Bushman Council earned €5 310. The hunts with the bushman guides have proven to be popular and after the hunting packages were advertised in the Farmers Weekly (a South African Magazine) all the hunts were sold within a week. The projected income for 2013 for the 10 packages is €10 621.

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Two rangers from the park underwent training at the Southern African Wildlife College (SAWC) and completed a certificate course in conservation management. They will now do practical work for four months and will return to SAWC in the beginning of August to complete the Higher Certificate course in conservation implementation and leadership.

The Office Manager, Luce Steenkamp, and the head of the field rangers, Jacobus Witbooi, were invited to attend the World Indigenous Network – Land and Sea Managers Exchange Conference in Australia. Their participation was facilitated by the Thin Green Line Foundation, the International Ranger Federation and the Australian Federal Government, which also paid for the full costs of their exchange and congress participation, which is valued at over US$9,000 per person. They were accompanied by an independent consultant who has supported the Khomani San for many years, and together they presented a talk on the Khomani San at the conference.

The Compliance Officer of the National Lottery of South Africa and his assistant visited the project on 18 April. The purpose of their visit was threefold:

- Firstly, to assess the role of PPF as the implementing agent and to gauge the attitude of the Bushmen towards the involvement of PPF. They requested copies of all supporting documentation of the financial transactions and bank statements, documents such as vehicle registration and insurance certificates as well as all the legal documentation of PPF, proof of payment of income taxes of all the employees, etc.
- Secondly, to assess the physical implementation of the project on the ground. They inspected the vehicles, and visited all areas where infrastructure was created, such as the improvements on the Imbewu cultural camp, the guardhouse at the entrance gate, the slaughter facility and cold room on the farm Erin, name boards, etc. Lists of beneficiaries of all the training courses and proof that the training service providers were Theta registered were handed to the Compliance Officer.
- Thirdly, to assess the business side of the project and the ability of the land to generate income and to create jobs.



Visit by SA Lotteries to the Kalahari Heritage Park

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The Bushman Council conveyed their appreciation to the National Lottery for the funding received as it has had a major impact on the lives of the Khomani San. They were also very supportive of PPF's role in the project. It was stressed that second phase funding was critical to take the initiatives which were started during phase one to the next level.

Great Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area (Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe)

A draft GLTP IDP has been developed and circulated to all GLTP Joint Management Board (JMB) and Management Committee members for discussion and finalisation.

The International Coordinator (IC) attended the Shangaan festival as a guest of honour at a business dinner aimed at increasing collaboration between communities from the three GLTP partner countries where he gave a presentation on the general business opportunities afforded by the GLTP/GLTFCA, trilateral and multilateral agreements, opportunities and limitations of regional business integration. The Shangaan festival forms part of the Great Limpopo Cultural Fair which is a cultural extravaganza with cultural groups from the three countries giving performances which portray their various cultures through song, dance and poetry. The festival is a very popular event and results in many tourists visiting the area.

The IC is facilitating the process for the development of a stand-alone website for the GLTFCA. A project proposal has been received, which will now be circulated to the GLTP Tourism Committee for input and comment. Funding will then have to be sourced to implement this.

The IC was invited to give a presentation on the GLTFCA at a K2C stakeholder meeting held at the Wits Rural Facility. The functions of the K2C Biosphere Region include developing and maintaining effective governance and operational structures within the scope of UNESCO's Man & Biosphere Programme and to implement and support projects demonstrating the reconciliation of biodiversity conservation and land-use, especially at bioregional level.

Following a request from the GLTP JMB clarity regarding the development of self-guided 4x4 trails within the GLTP has been attained, routes designed and discussions held with the Kruger National Park (KNP). At a GLTP Tourism Management Committee meeting it was agreed that the proposed GLTP 4x4 trails would be implemented and the possibility of implementing the Shingwedzi Cliffs backpacker trail would be investigated. The South African Tourism Indaba was attended where all current and future GLTP cross-border tourism products were launched at a special function.

An Elephant Research Workshop was attended in Skukuza, KNP, the aim of which was to clarify research gaps within South Africa regarding elephant management policies as well as clarifying how these gaps can be filled through a collectively driven national research programme. Since TFCA's have been identified as one of the main elephant management interventions, PPF will monitor the development of these programmes closely and assist where possible and feasible.

In the report submitted to the NPL in January 2013, mention was made of PPF's support to the DEA TFCA Unit's initiative regarding the Lilllydale Community Home Care Centre where PPF had assisted the DEA with the purchase of wheelbarrows and hosepipes as well as

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various seedlings (5,400 beetroot, 2,000 green peppers and 1,280 butternuts) for use in the vegetable gardens. The good news is that the Centre grew and sold the products and in the process made a profit of approximately €607. They used the funds generated to purchase a water tank, garden rakes, watering cans, garden forks as well as hosepipes.

Limpopo National Park

The LNP is facing unprecedented pressure as a result of the increasingly lucrative rhino and elephant poaching problem. The following measures have been implemented in an endeavour to combat the onslaught:

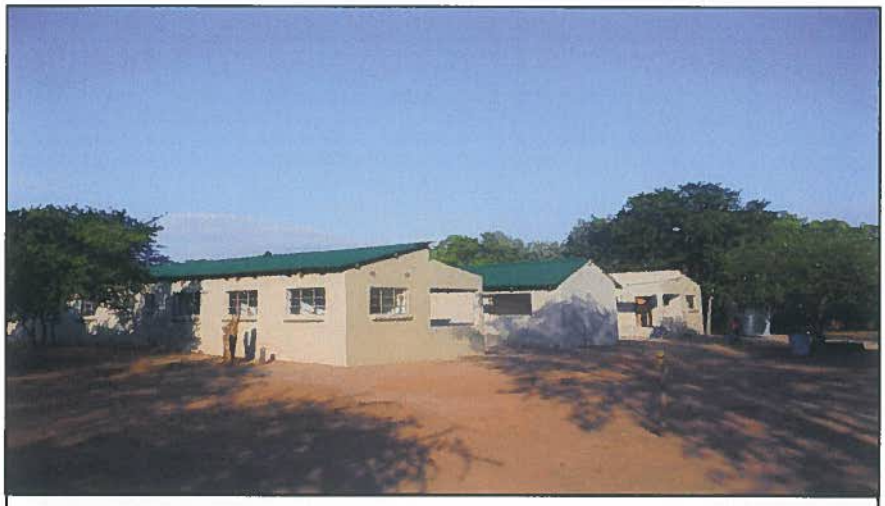
- More personnel have been employed and top up salaries given;
- Incentive schemes have been implemented to reward arrests and rifles seized;
- Firearms and ammunition have been purchased;
- A lawyer has been appointed to improve the protection of field rangers as well as for the recovery of fines;
- Liaison meetings with KNP are taking place on a regular basis and information is being exchanged;
- Legal charges have been laid against field rangers for illegal activities;
- The radio network is maintained on a regular basis to ensure cross-park communication;
- Community awareness is being addressed. A theatre group from Massingir has been contracted and has commenced with a community theatre production highlighting the negative impacts and risks of rhino poaching;
- Equipment has been procured in the form of tents, mattresses, crockery, cutlery, flood lighting, locks and chains, handcuffs, cameras, gun safes and cement and water tanks to improve the field ranger bases;
- New Conservation Legislation is being looked at.

The result of these initiatives has been an improvement in anti-poaching results and to date 19 poachers have been arrested and a number of rifles seized.

The resettlement process is progressing with the construction of houses completed in Macavene and Banga, land certification has been received for Massingir Velho and a total of 147 houses are already under construction. Land certification has been secured for the Makandazulo resettlement to Salane; the land planning completed and a water system installed. A tender for the construction of the houses has been awarded and it is expected that construction will commence in August.

Infrastructure development in the park is continuing with the Mapai field ranger base having been completed, the staff house in Massingir Village is about 90% completed and the foundations of the workshop have been thrown.

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Ranger Station at Mapai

The barrier fence has been successfully erected and was formally opened by the Governor on 28 June 2013. It is expected that human wildlife conflict will be considerably curtailed by the erection of the fence.



Barrier fence

Greater Mapungubwe TFCA (Botswana, South Africa, Zimbabwe)

The new International Coordinator, based in Zimbabwe, visited the South African and Botswana components of the TFCA in order to familiarise herself with the TFCA's development priorities. A vehicle was procured for her upon a request from the Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority.

Discussions have been held with private sector conservation owners surrounding the Mapungubwe National Park regarding the possible incorporation of these areas into the Greater Mapungubwe TFCA (GMTFCA). Most of these owners have shown an interest in

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being actively involved in the GMTFCA. Clarity will be obtained from the South African government on how this can be achieved.

Green Dogs Conservation, a company which has been carrying out carnivore conservation projects in the GMTFCA area for the past 10 years, has submitted a research proposal to undertake a large carnivore survey of all sections of the GMTFCA, the output being a comprehensive management report on the status of the predator populations in the GMTFCA, including conflict hotspots and likely threats to the populations. There is minimal information available on the predator populations in the GMTFCA and the extent of cross-border movement of predators between the sections of the GMTFCA.

Maloti-Drakensberg Transfrontier Conservation Area (Lesotho/South Africa)

A request for assistance with the development of the Maloti-Drakensberg TFCA tourism products was received from the National Coordinating Committee. A draft concept note was prepared and discussed with the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) in South Africa, Ezemvelo KwaZulu Natal Wildlife (EKZNW), Boundless South Africa, a tourism expert, and the Chairperson of the Maluti Drakensberg Route.

A reconnaissance trip is planned for July and PPF has been requested to lead this as part of the conceptual development and route planning. This will include the iconic Grand Traverse Trail, the Langalibalele Heritage Trail, several 4x4 trails, touring bike, mountain bikes and horse trails as well as discussions with helicopter operators in the TFCA to develop shuttle routes, besides the scenic flights. The development of two adventure hubs, the first at Witsieshoek and the second at Sehlabathebe National Park also forms part of this concept.

The Maloti Drakensberg Transfrontier Conservation Area has received a tremendous boost in that the World Heritage Committee has inscribed Lesotho's Sehlabathebe National Park as an extension to the uKhahlamba Drakensberg Park in South Africa. The area will now be known as the Maloti Drakensberg Transboundary World Heritage Site. This area hosts fauna and flora of scientific importance. These include the Maloti Minnow, a critically endangered fish species only found in the park, the Cape Vulture and the Bearded Vulture, also both on the endangered list.

The inscription of Sehlabathebe National Park as a World Heritage Site, based on the area's African Alpine tundra ecosystem with its 250 endemic plant species has significantly enhanced the value of the entire area. It also features important rock paintings by the San people who have been living on the site for about 4 000 years.

Lubombo Transfrontier Conservation and Resource Area (Mozambique, South Africa, Swaziland)

Discussions have commenced regarding the development of trails in the Lubombo-Conservancy-Goba TFCA, beginning with the Kingsley Holgate Foundation expedition focussing on the Lubombo mountains, their beauty, the people and their culture. The intention is to have the route marked and marketed as a trilateral trail traversing three countries, i.e. from Mpumalanga in South Africa through Mozambique to Swaziland and then finally ending in KwaZulu Natal in South Africa.

A Cross-Border Fire Management Project Proposal for Songimvelo-Malolotja was developed and has been submitted to SADC-GIZ for possible funding.

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A training course in GIS fieldwork was presented by the PPF GIS division in Swaziland.



GIS training session in Swaziland

A major highlight is the approval of a game donation from South Africa to Swaziland under the Lubombo Conservancy-Goba TFCA.

Usuthu-Tembe-Futi Component

The Joint Operational Strategy for the Maputo Special Reserve (MSR) – Tembe Elephant Park (TEP) component of the Usuthu-Tembe-Futi (UTF) TFCA has been compiled and circulated for comment to the two park management teams.

Maputo Special Reserve

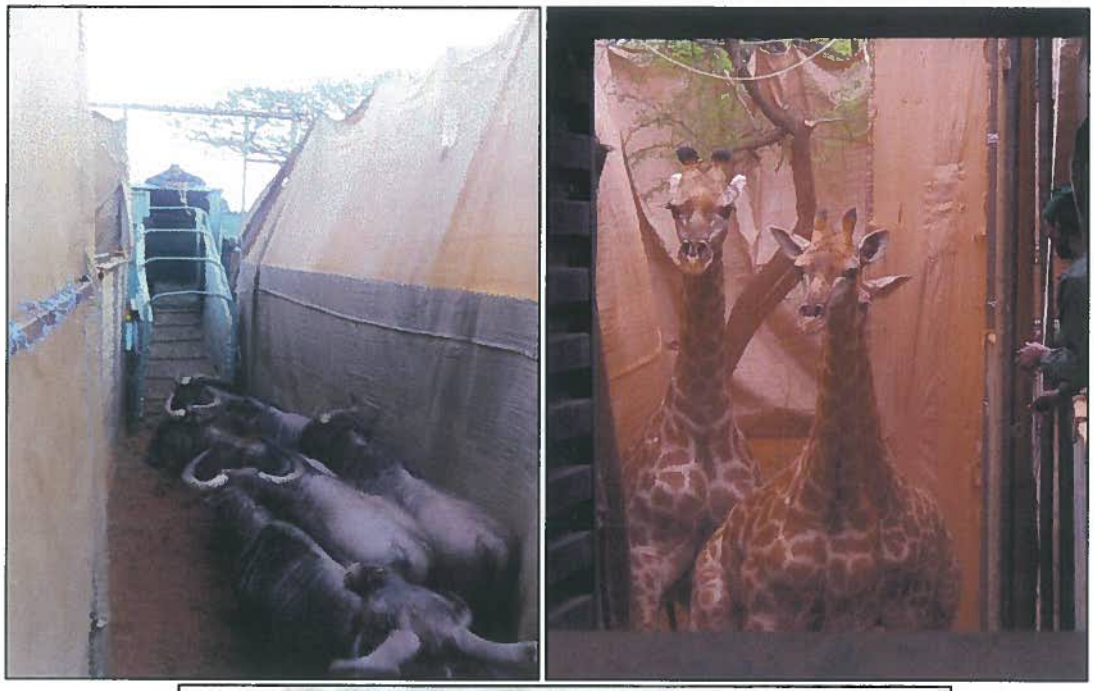
The game translocations from South Africa to the MSR which started in 2010 have continued to be very successful and thus far 882 animals have been translocated – see table below.

SPECIES	2010	2011	2012	2013	TOTAL
Kudu			89		**89**
Warthog	9		33	48	**90**
Impala	22		74	75	**171**
Nyala	20		74	72	**166**
Zebra	3	23	159	88	**273**
Giraffe			8	12	**20**
Blue Wildebeest				73	**73**
TOTAL	**54**	**23**	**437**	**368**	**882**

PPF Club Members were once again given the opportunity of attending game captures and the off-loading thereof during 2013. These events proved to be extremely popular in 2012 and this was once again the case. Three opportunities were on offer and all three were fully booked a few months prior to the events. Two of the three have already taken place, while the third event will take place during August. Seven species, namely kudu, warthog, impala,

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nyala, zebra, giraffe and blue wildebeest were approved for relocation during 2013. Six species have been relocated already, whilst the kudu are still to be relocated.





Translocation of game to Maputo Special Reserve

Because of the wildlife relocations, law enforcement efforts have intensified. Patrols are carried out on a daily basis and have resulted in the arrest of a number of people found involved in illegal activities and the confiscation of weapons and instruments used for poaching. Many snares have also been removed. It has been found that most of the poachers are employed as cattle herders by the local cattle farmers outside the park. Poaching is a part-time activity and could be a result of the poor wages being paid to the herders. The MSR and Tembe Elephant Park (TEP) anti-poaching officials are in constant contact regarding the sharing of information in their bid to control cross-border poaching. Joint operations are also being conducted across the border. Internally, the MSR and the District Public Prosecutor in Mozambique held two meetings to discuss ways of addressing

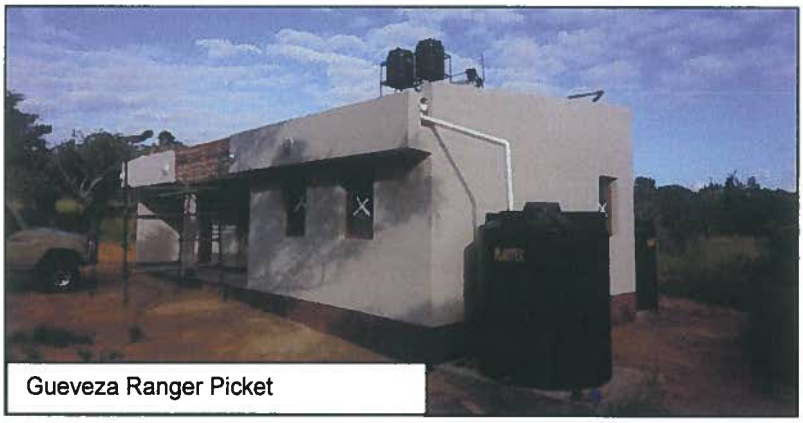
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cases related to poaching where the law was not clear. The immediate outcome of the meetings was the creation of a multidisciplinary group to advise different institutions identified as relevant to combat poaching.

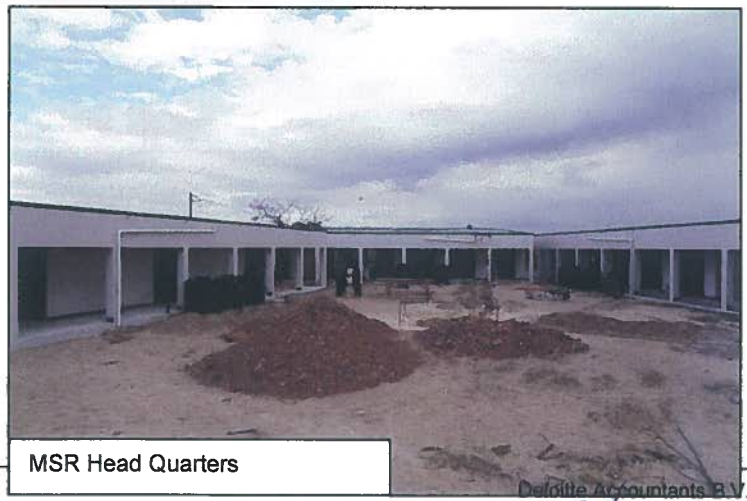


Weapons and ammunition confiscated from poachers

Management infrastructure is progressing. This infrastructure comprises an office block, entrance gates, accommodation for rangers and senior staff, a drift, ranger pickets and game proof fence. The Gala entrance gate, Phuza and Gueveza ranger pickets as well as the Futi drift have been completed and handed over to the MSR management. However, additional work, comprising the laying of tiles and erection of pergolas was requested, and is being carried out on the entrance gate and pickets. The Futi entrance gate, office and ranger accommodation bocks have almost been completed and all that is outstanding is the carpentry work, installing of sanitary ware and painting.



Gueveza Ranger Picket



MSR Head Quarters

The game proof fence on both the western and south-eastern sides has been delayed, due to heavy rains and unexpected unavoidable changes in direction.

The sanctuary fence is regularly maintained and the perimeter kept free of grass and shrubs by clearing and spraying of chemicals. Local community members are being employed to assist with the clearing of the fence line and maintenance thereof.

Successful training of MSR and PPMR staff was undertaken in the use of the Monitoring & Evaluation tool during the early part of March. The database and field collection techniques were discussed and entrenched within workflows, and collated data and information will be collected from these reserves.



MSR and PPMR staff undergoing Monitoring and Evaluation training

Community Development:

Community development projects currently being implemented include the Chemucane Eco-lodge, Matchia chilli project, and Madjadjane honey and handcraft projects. The Chemucane Eco-lodge and the Matchia chilli project have been providing tangible benefits to the local communities in terms of employment and income generation. Both these projects are being viewed as pilot projects by the Mozambican Government and progress is being closely monitored so that these types of projects can be replicated in other protected areas.

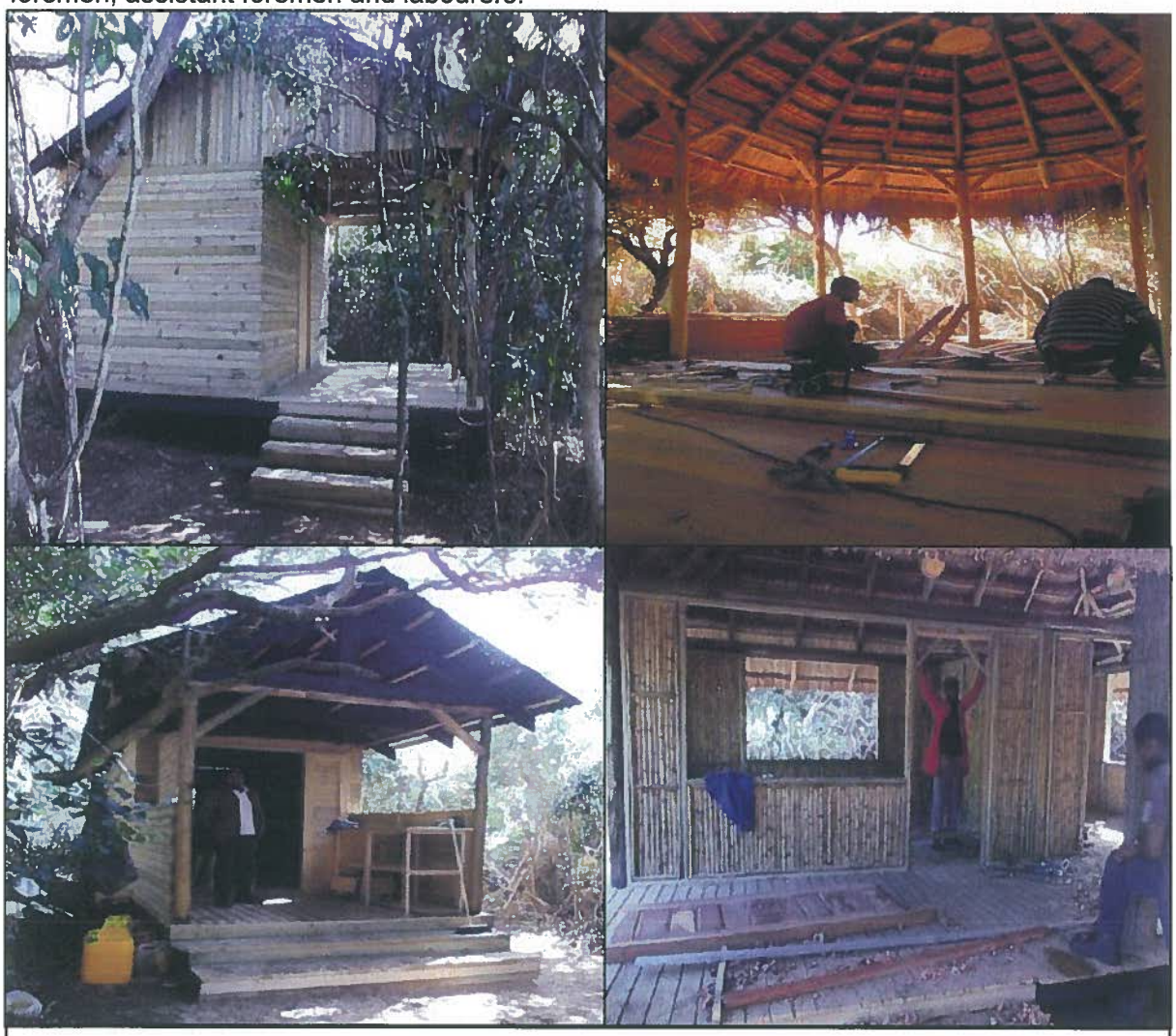
Chemucane Eco-lodge:

Construction of the Chemucane Eco-lodge is making good progress, with two storerooms, staff kitchen, one staff accommodation unit and office unit already completed. Ten guest units are also being constructed and it is expected that the first one will be completed in July 2013.

A new borehole has been drilled and has resulted in a vast improvement in water quality. The borehole provides potable water to the construction team and has ensured that the lodge will have a reliable water supply.

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The construction works has provided a great opportunity for employment to the local communities. A total number of 24 local people have been employed in various areas, e.g. foremen, assistant foremen and labourers.



Construction of Chemucane Lodge – from top left, laundry, lodge, office and storeroom

Local community members are also being capacity built in the management of the lodge. Such capacity building has been in the form of both on the job training as well as formal training at the South African College for Tourism (SACT). Currently, a third group of people from the local communities around Chemucane are undergoing hospitality training at SACT.

To ensure tourism benefits community development, a tourism levy system of $6 per tourist per night has been instituted. All levies so collected are deposited into a community account.

Matchia Chilli project:

Significant progress has been made in respect of the supply and commercialisation of the chilli produce. Two tons of chilli have already been produced. The funds generated from the sale of the chillies have gone towards improving the living conditions of the communities as well as towards opening a bank account so that they can carry on with the project once donor

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funding has come to an end. The project has purchased further equipment and the area of cultivation has also been increased.



Chilli Harvest

The success of the chilli project has resulted in the project being used for study purposes with numerous visits from students from the University of Eduardo Mondlane, Mozambique, as well as from technical and professional schools. Members of the provincial and district government, the World Bank and a delegation from the Tourism Secretary of Angola have also visited the project.

Madjadjane honey and handcraft projects:

Honey production and handcraft are small Community Enterprise Fund (CEF) projects aimed at benefitting members of the Madjadjane community. Markets have been secured for these products. One hundred and twenty six beehives were distributed to the beekeeping members. Progress, however, is very slow and the World Bank has decided to put the project on hold.

Community Development Facility

A Community Development Facility (CDF) has been launched as a joint initiative between PPF, the COmOn Foundation and the Government of Mozambique. The CDF is intended to serve as a long term financing mechanism with the specific purpose of unlocking community enterprise and socio-economic development opportunities within the Mozambique Component of the Usuthu-Tembe-Futi TFCA. It will target those community development opportunities that align with the strategic objectives of the TFCA and further support the development objectives of the Mozambique Government.

The long-term strategic objectives for the development of Transfrontier Conservation Areas (TFCA's) are to conserve the biodiversity and natural ecosystems within the TFCA's and to promote economic growth and development based on sustainable use of their natural resources by local communities. The establishment of the Lubombo Transfrontier Conservation Area (LTFCA), which is a joint initiative between the Governments of Mozambique, South Africa and Swaziland, supports the broader aims of socio-economic upliftment in the southern African subcontinent, whilst improving the conservation and management of regional ecosystems.

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The CDF is structured as a multi-year project funding initiative and phase 1 will be implemented as a grant funding phase that will run for a period of 3 years commencing March 2013. A budget of €2m has been allocated for phase 1. Appropriate and interested parties will be afforded an opportunity to participate in the CDF through a structured application process which will consider applicants and projects that fulfil the requirements of the CDF. Specifically, the CDF will seek to invest in and promote viable and sustainable community-based agriculture, conservation or natural resource management and tourism related projects

Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve

The 2012-2013 turtle monitoring programme started on 1 October 2012 and ended on 31 March 2013. The monitoring was coordinated by Dolphin Encoutours, White Pearl Resort, Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve (PPMR) rangers and the Machangulo Group. All monitors have shown tremendous commitment over the years, but none more so than the Pierre Lombard Family who has been monitoring the turtles for 18 consecutive seasons.

From the table below, it can be seen that both loggerhead and leatherback sightings are lower than the previous season. The reason for this is unknown, but has nothing to do with poaching of the nests, which are well protected 24 hours of the day.

2011-2013 TURTLE NESTING SEASON

TYPE	Emergences			Confirmed Nests		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
Loggerheads	1,491	1,826	1,253	646	784	636
Leatherbacks	60	74	52	40	56	38



Leatherback hatchings

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Seven temperature loggers have been deployed to monitor the ground temperature of an average nesting depth – these are still operating and readings are taken on a periodic basis.

The PPMR management has been collaborating closely with external researchers who are busy with the following research projects:

- Ryan Daly – The Population Structures, Habitat Use and Trophic Level Interactions of Bull Sharks within the PPMR
- Dolphin Encoutours – Monitoring of large Marine Megafauna
- Clare Keating – Socio-economic aspects of marine based tourism, with a focus on shark diving within the PPMR
- Jenny Strönvall – Project Opisthobranch
- Niza Elis Nijmeijer – A study of skin diseases and traumata and the ethology of these lesions in inshore/Indian Ocean Bottlenose Dolphins
- Caine Delacy – Status of Coral Reef Fish assemblage along the Mozambican coastline

The feasibility study for the nomination of the PPMR as a World Heritage Site has been completed. The report has been submitted to the Ministry of Tourism for review and approval, which will indicate the Mozambican Government's commitment to ensure the long term protection of the PPMR.

The PPMR management considers that rural development through formal education is the key to the sustainable conservation of natural resources. The PPMR management is therefore addressing this issue through the provision of education to underprivileged children of families residing inside the MSR.

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

The final draft of the IDP for the Botswana component of the KAZA TFCA was presented to the Minister of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism (MEWT), and the Permanent Secretary. Permission was obtained from the Minister to prepare a signing ceremony and conclude the planning component and initiate the implementation component of the KAZA TFCA development. Assistance regarding fundraising for various projects as identified in the IDP was requested from the Minister. Thus, all the IDP's for the country components of the KAZA TFCA have now been completed and have been approved by the respective Ministers of the partner countries.

During planning discussions with the TFCA Unit in Zambia, PPF was requested to assist with the compilation of the following plans for various protected areas within the Zambian component of the KAZA TFCA:

- Simalaha Community Conservancy: to convert the Concept Development Plan into a full management plan for the Conservancy;
- Silowana Complex: to convert the Sioma Ngwezi National Park Management Plan into a Management Plan for the entire Silowana Complex;
- Ngonye Falls Community Partnership Park: to prepare a Concept Development Plan for the protected area, as well as to prepare a Management Plan for the park based

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on the discussions regarding the concept with stakeholders, inclusive of an interpretative trail, Tyrolean bridge and adventure lodge concept; and

- To realign the draft Sisheke District Development Plan to the changes within the district structures of Western Province, the Silowana Complex Management Plan, development contemplated by the management agreements between Sisheke Conservation Trust, the Sisheke Conservation Company and Javelin Capital.

Sioma Ngwezi National Park

A new Technical Advisor: Sioma Ngwezi National Park, Errol Petersen, has been appointed in the place of Mr Flip Nel who has retired.

Mr and Mrs Isdell very generously donated funds towards the purchase of a Bathawk Light Sports Aircraft for use in the Sioma Ngwezi National Park for monitoring as well as anti-poaching efforts as the area is inaccessible by road during the rainy season. During January the Bathawk was officially handed over to ZAWA and the Minister of Tourism, the Hon. Ms Sylvia Masebo, at a function attended by approximately 400 guests, including the donors, Mr and Mrs Isdell, and the CEO of PPF. The donated funds were such that a hangar could also be built for the aircraft.



Bathawk and hangar

A "Topping off Ceremony" was held in the park to celebrate the construction of the Sioma Ngwezi National Park Head Quarters which has been completed to roof height. The event, attended by the Zambian and German Ministers, Conservation Authority Board members and staff as well as communities and other stakeholders, was a great success.

Four staff houses are under construction. A 5000 litre water tank has been erected and pipes laid to some of the staff houses. A borehole has been drilled, been fitted with a submersible pump and is currently being used for construction purposes.

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The construction of the new main road from Sesheke to Sioma has been completed and has made driving times to Livingstone very much faster. The Sikuka pontoon has been completed but is not yet in use due to the fact that there is no harbour on the eastern bank.

Patrols are carried out in the park regularly and a number of poachers have been arrested for the poaching of elephant and a rifle recovered.

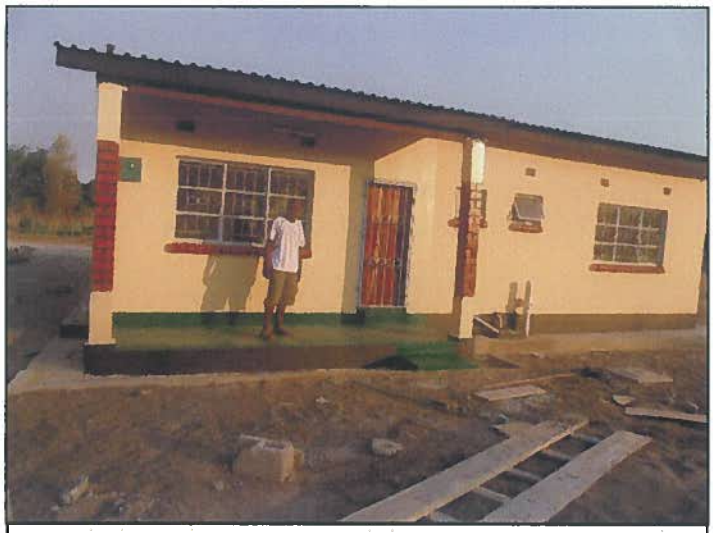
Ngonye Falls

A document summarising concerns regarding the proposed hydro-electric power plant at the Ngonye Falls was prepared and submitted to the TFCA Unit in Zambia.

Simalaha Community Wildlife Conservancy

A consultative stakeholder workshop was facilitated in Zambia regarding the concept development plan prepared for the Simalaha Community Conservancy. Positive feedback has been received with the stakeholders welcoming the concept. The meeting was attended by two District Commissioners from Mwandi and Sesheke, District Planners from the Kazungula and Sesheke Councils, various community trusts, NGO's and representatives of the Village Action Group.

Infrastructure is progressing and a new teacher's house is in the final stages of completion at Mwandi School. A site has been identified for the construction of ranger stations inside the conservancy area.



Teacher's house at Mwandi School

As reported in the previous report, funding in the amount of SEK 10 000 000 was donated by Svenska PostkodLotteriet (SPL) for the Human Rights Project being implemented in the Simalaha Community Conservancy. The Simalaha Community Conservancy, under their traditional leaders, has adopted a human rights based approach, with the target groups being the local communities living within the borders of the conservancy. This approach will focus on democracy, gender equality and empowerment by supporting environmental sustainability, accountability and participation. The communities will be allowed to manage

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their own natural resources in a sustainable way which will take into consideration economic, social, cultural and political human rights. The human rights based approach comprises four projects, namely:

- **The establishment of two wildlife sanctuaries in order to generate revenue from tourism.** The one sanctuary is being funded by the MAVA Foundation, while the second one will be constructed using SPL funding. The sanctuary is being fenced with a game proof fence which will be 2,4 m high, consist of a 2 m high Veldspan wire mesh with three electric strands on top and will cover a distance of 44 km's. Fencing is almost completed. The Zambia Wildlife Authority (ZAWA) has agreed to donate seed stock of wildlife for the project and funding for the capture and transport of the animals was made available by the MAVA Foundation and SPL. The relocation will take place during the capture season of 2013. Eighteen candidates from the fence work force will be identified as potential field rangers for the Conservancy and will receive training by the ZAWA.



Sanctuary Fence

- **Training in Conservation Agriculture to improve food security**. A Conservation Agricultural Specialist has been appointed to oversee the implementation of the Conservation Agriculture project. An audit of where the farmers are located and identification of those who are interested in Conservation Agriculture has commenced. At the same time a socio-economic assessment is being done to determine current agricultural practices, types of crops, crop yields and income. The plan is to start with 60 farmers in each of the chiefdoms during the first year and then increase the numbers in the years to come as the capacity of the team increases. The next step will be to identify six contact farmers in each chiefdom and start with their training. The contact farmers will then identify 10 farmers who will each have a (30mx40m plot) and he/she will coordinate the training of the contact farmers. Once the farmers are trained they will start with land preparation to be ready in October when the first rains fall. A proposal submitted to the KADANS Foundation for additional funding to ensure that the projects could be supported for the next four years was successful and an amount of €200 000 has been received.

  The premise of support to farmers is that the support should not go against conservation principles and should adhere to certain conditions:

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- The fields should be close to a homestead.
- The farmer must have access to cattle manure.
- The agricultural field should not be located in a known wildlife corridor.
- The farmer must be willing to protect the field.

The training of local farmers in Conservation Agriculture techniques is to reduce deforestation, conserve biodiversity and provide alternative livelihoods. Conservation agriculture farming practices include:

- Dry season land preparation using minimum tillage methods and little soil disturbance
- Crop residue retention as mulch
- Permanent soil cover
- Crop rotation
- Precision input application (applying fertilizers in basins or along rip lines)
- Nitrogen-fixing crop rotations
- Timeline of planting is also an important component of conservation farming practices
- Integrated pest and disease control

- **Training in Controlled Grazing and Water Management.** A water management plan will be developed in conjunction with a rangeland management plan. Once the plan is completed, water points will be developed and managed. Community members will receive training in methods of controlling the distribution of water to manage the grazing. A water system has been installed at Mwandi High School, which includes the drilling and casing of a new borehole, the installation of a solar pump and piping to two overhead 5000 litre tanks.
- **Introduction of Sustainable Energy Projects**. During community stakeholder meetings where the implementation of sustainable energy projects were discussed with communities in both chiefdoms, the communities indicated that they have urgent energy and water needs to improve their lives. The provision of fuel efficient stoves was not considered a priority. It was therefore proposed to install two solar pumps in the Mwandi area, one at the Mabumbu Market and one at Namangu Royal Village. It was also decided that solar power will be supplied to the clinic as it will ensure that:

  - the fridge there will work to keep certain medicine at the correct temperature;
  - there is hot water to keep the clinic clean; and
  - there are lights at night when babies are born.

  On the Sekute side the Kasaya school will be provided with a borehole and a reverse osmosis system to desalinate the water. The school will also be provided with solar power to allow children to have access to computers while learning and also to allow for night classes to take place at the facility as there is a need for adult basic education classes etc.

Malawi-Zambia TFCA (Malawi, Zambia)

An International Coordinator, Humphrey Nzima, has been appointed to manage the Malawi-Zambia TFCA. He is based in Malawi.

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The Justice Ministries in both Malawi and Zambia have approved the draft treaty the Malawi Zambia TFCA. It has now been submitted to Cabinet for approval.

With the funding from GEF/World Bank and Norway now available, implementation of the annual work plan has continued. Civil works have started. Road clearing in Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve has now been completed, making the reserve accessible in a way that has not been possible for the past 10 years. Maintenance of staff houses in Nyika block and Vwaza-Zaro is in progress. A Bill of Quantities for the rehabilitation of the Zambia Guest House and staff houses at Kaperekezi Camp has been compiled. Terms of reference for the review of the Nyika and Vwaza management plans have been approved by the World Bank and the assignment will now be advertised in both Malawi and Zambia. Vehicles have been purchased to assist management to carry out their duties. The vehicles are also being used for law enforcement purposes.



Two new vehicles purchased for the project

A restructuring proposal for Chama Nature Park has been prepared and is ready for submission to the World Bank. This follows the withdrawal from the project by the Forestry Department by reason of the fact that they cannot participate in the establishment of a nature park on the basis of current legislation. The restructuring proposal locates the nature park in a game management area but within the Chama region.

The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for the development of an Integrated Development Plan (IDP) has been approved by World Bank and it is in the process of being signed by PPF and the Department of National Parks & Wildlife (DNPW) in Malawi. The IDP process has already been initiated with country based consultative meetings already having taken place in Chama and Rumphi, where ideas and information were gathered on a wide range of issues including boundaries for the planning process, major features and governance structures. Excellent inputs were received from the Zambian Provincial and the Malawian District planning teams.

A World Bank technical support mission took place to assess project progress and offer technical solutions where required. A report is expected shortly.

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Law enforcement

Law enforcement is still high on the priority list of management. Field rangers patrol problem areas on a daily basis. This is an on-going activity throughout the year. Equipment in the form of tents, mattresses, binoculars, GPS units, bicycles, boots and uniforms have been purchased for the rangers.



Equipment purchased for the field rangers

Liuwa Plains-Mussuma TFCA (Angola, Zambia)

A breakthrough regarding the development of the Liuwa Plains Mussuma TFCA was made when arrangements to facilitate a series of IDP planning meetings regarding the Zambian component of the Liuwa Plains Mussuma TFCA were finalised. These will include a courtesy call to Litunga, a meeting with the Limalunga Kuta of the Barotseland Royal Establishment (BRE), various stakeholder meetings with affected communities and other role players and a visit to the area.

Confirmation has been received from Angola that the internal processes regarding Mussuma National Park were receiving attention, aimed at executing the proclamation notice.

Lower Zambezi-Mana Pools TFCA (Zambia, Zimbabwe)

A visit was undertaken by the Zambian Ministry and the TFCA Unit to the Zambian component of the TFCA aimed at clarifying the country position in preparation for the MoU signing. Discussions were also held relating to the mining threat, encroachment and collaboration with surrounding areas such as Chiawa and Siavonga.

PPF SUPPORT PROGRAMMES

Three support programmes are aligned to PPF aimed at attaining the TFCA vision, namely, the TFCA Veterinary Programme, the SA College for Tourism, and the Southern African Wildlife College.

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TFCA Veterinary Programme and Hans Hoheisen Wildlife Research Station

Emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases that have the potential to become pandemic occur with alarming regularity, and a substantial majority of these are zoonotic in origin-that is, transmissible from animals to humans. One Health is a collaborative effort of multiple disciplines - working locally, nationally, and globally - to attain optimal health for people, animals, and the environment. Critical components of the One Health concept include:

- Multidisciplinary teamwork - not just medical and veterinary
- Interface: Wildlife, livestock, humans, environment
- Emerging and re-emerging diseases
- Drivers of varying patterns of disease and movement at the interface (such as land-use, farming systems, climate, vegetation, etc)
- Zoonoses
- Infectious diseases

In order to develop some of the research objectives for this, the University of Pretoria and the TFCA-VP are working towards establishing a "One Health" training platform based out of HHWRS and prospects for the development of this in 2013 are encouraging. Funding was received from the Hans Hoheisen Charitable Trust in 2012 for the purchase of specialised laboratory equipment for the Hans Hoheisen Wildlife Research Station (HHWRS). The purpose of this equipment is to allow for non-hazardous DNA material to be moved out of the Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) infected zone to appropriate laboratories for further study. The necessary equipment ordered has been delivered to the station and is in operation. Previously, restrictions were imposed on the movement of samples from the HHWRS by the Department of Agriculture in South Africa because of diseases, but the equipment is now allowing samples to be moved to other laboratories.

Student activity through the station is constant and increasing. Student projects that are taking place in the Mnisi Community Programme are making regular use of the facilities at HHWRS. A major evaluation of the state of the laboratories at HHWRS has been performed by laboratory staff of the Faculty of Veterinary Science (FVS), with recommendations that joint management structures be put in place between the laboratories at the FVS and HHWRS.

The Environmental Impact Study (EIA) for the development of the HHWRS is still in progress, with some comments and reports received from specific entities.

Specialist ecological assessment reports have been received, and an overall disease risk assessment analysis is in preparation.

The Business Plan for HHWRS is under evaluation as part of joint discussions between PPF and the University of Pretoria to realign the future development and use of the HHWRS. Once concluded, this will enable better allocation of funds from both the University as well as from PPF once the EIA process has been completed.

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SA College for Tourism

Funding in the form of donations has been received from Remgro Ltd, Jagersfontein Developments (Pty) Ltd and from the Koos & Rona Rupert Education Trust. Messrs Stephen Falcke, Julian Ogilvie Thompson and Boetie van Zyl once again sponsored a learner each as part of the Adopt a Student campaign of the South African College for Tourism (SACT) and PPF. Lloyd's Travel has now also joined the Adopt a Student campaign and is also sponsoring a learner this year.

Committee funding includes donations by the Rupert Nature Foundation and the Anglo American Chairman's Trust. These form part of the multi-year grant agreements signed by the two organisations with the College. The Swedish Postcode Lottery has also committed SWK 1 million to the College via PPF.

2012 Top Hospitality student and runner-up at Portofino



During June the 2012 Top Hospitality Student of the Year and her runner-up departed for Portofino, Italy where they will spend a three months all expenses paid work experience visit to the guest house of Mrs Barbara Pudel, a friend of the College.

Also during June, two 2012 tracker graduates left South Africa on their way to the Caiman Ecological Refuge in the Pantanal region of Brazil where they will participate in a pioneering project of habituating jaguars through traditional tracking means.

Hospitality Training

During January eighty women arrived at the Graaff-Reinet campus of the SACT where they underwent five days of orientation before formal training started at the end of that month. A week later another 14 learners from Mozambique and Namibia arrived at SACT for a year's training in long hospitality services.



2013 intake of SACT students

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As part of their training the learners had to prepare and serve three course meals at two wedding receptions as well as at other local public functions. During April they entertained 22 female pupils from Johnson Ngongoza Senior Secondary School in Cradock at SACT as part of the government's project "Bring a Female Child to Work Project".

The learners also attended external workshops during the course of their studies. They attended a two day HIV/Aids Awareness and Prevention seminar as well as a demonstration by Fridge Foods on the preparation of chicken dishes and the cooking techniques involved.

During April 94 hospitality training Portfolios of Evidence (POEs) were subjected to internal moderation. A week thereafter SACT was visited by an external moderator who cleared all of the aforesaid POEs and reported a 100% success rate to the Culture, Art, Tourism, Hospitality & Sport Sectoral Education and Training Authority (CATTHSSETA).

During June the learners sat for their externally moderated theory exams. Their practical exams moderated by four senior lecturers of the School of Tourism, Hospitality & Sport of the Central University of Technology commenced on 18 June and ended on 21 June, by which time the learners had extended hospitality services to some 400 members of the public invited to participate as guests in these exams. The majority of the learners did extremely well in their exams and only one or two are below average.

Tracker Academy

The Tracker Academy was justly rewarded for its achievements over the past few years when it was registered as a fully Accredited National Skills Development training programme on the CATHSSETA scope by the Education and Training Quality Assurance (ETQA) division.

Following three days of orientation, the eight men who were accepted by the Tracker Academy commenced their semi-desert biome training at Samara Private Game Reserve on 14 January, while eight members from the second intake of 2012 reported for their savannah biome training semester at Londolozi Game Reserve.



Tracker Academy students

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The Tracker Academy welcomed its first foreign learner, Ben Makua, this year. He hails from a San community in southern Namibia and was recruited for training by !Kwa ttu, the San Cultural Centre run by world renowned anthropologist, Irene Staehlin, and her Ubuntu Foundation of Switzerland. The Academy also welcomed its first learners from the Free State, when three members of the Itumeleng community arrived. They were recruited for training by Jagersfontein Development which is sponsoring their studies. One of the other four members is from the Makuleke Community in Mpumalanga which owns the Pafuri wildlife concession in the northern part of the KNP, while the others are from villages bordering onto the KNP and the Sabi Sand private reserve.

Trainees completed their first tracker level 1-4 moderations in respect of *track & signs* during March and obtained marks averaging between 80 and 96%. They immediately thereafter commenced with the next phase of their training, namely *following & finding*. Assessments in this regard will include tracking on foot and finding giraffe, rhino, buffalo, eland and gemsbok. Trainees were provided with a very interesting training opportunity when five black rhino arrived at Samara. Black rhino move in very large home ranges and usually browse quietly in dense thickets.

At Londolozi Game Reserve, while tracker trainees were preparing for their final Field Guides Association of South Africa moderation, they spent all their time in the bush where they and their trainer, Renias Mhlongo, had the exhilarating experience of tracking a lioness to her den and newly born litter of cubs. Days of meticulous tracking revealed the cubs hidden in a rocky outcrop close to a dry riverbed. High praise was levelled at the expertise of the Tracker Academy by Londolozi guests who were absolutely delighted to view the cubs playing.

During June, the second intake of tracker trainees were subjected to a successful external moderation, resulting in all of them being cleared for certification by CATHSSETA. During this time they were also evaluated by a Field Guide Association of South Africa (FGASA) evaluator and scored marks averaging between 77 and 87%. All were awarded FGASA endorsed tracker certificates at a graduation ceremony at Londolozi.

On 10 June new accommodation facilities for trainees at the Tracker Academy at Londolozi Game Reserve were opened by Mrs Gaynor Rupert, Chairperson of SACT. Learners had previously been accommodated in three large tents and when these became badly weathered, Mr David Varty, owner of Londolozi and supporter of the Academy, offered to build the facilities for the Academy at no cost to SACT.



New Student Accommodation at Londolozi

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Birdlife SA has kindly donated four bird-training courses to the Tracker Academy. Two basic birding and two raptor courses will be conducted at both Samara and Londolozi during the next few months.

Southern African Wildlife College

The Southern African Wildlife College (SAWC) conducted a European trip in March which went extremely well. Meetings were held with funders including Tusk Trust, The Rufford Foundation, The Liberty Wildlife Foundation and "Friends of African Wildlife". The College also co-hosted a stand with the KAZA secretariat at the ITB. This proved to be extremely beneficial and the secretariat now fully understands the role SAWC can play in the training and capacity building of staff in and around protected areas. Meetings were also held with KfW regarding Phase 2 of the College.



Attendance at ITB Convention in Berlin

The PHASA conservation gala dinner and auction was held on 15th March 2013 with over R1 million being raised on the night. Organisations that contributed to this event in terms of auction items included SANParks; PPF, Eastern Cape Parks and Tourism Board; Klaserie Private Nature Reserve; Timbavati Private Nature Reserve; And Beyond; McDonald Safaris, Mozambique and EKZNW.

During the second quarter, the SAWC hosted a visit from Susanne Pecher (KfW consultant for Phase 2). During her visit the senior management of the SAWC worked through all elements needed for her feasibility report on both College infrastructure and establishment of de-centralised training units across SADC. Ms Pecher then travelled with the SAWC management to sites in Mozambique and Gaborone to witness a formal training needs analysis being conducted on their anti-poaching staff, as well as the development of the community governance tool being developed by SAWC in association with Prof Brian Child. This field trip was hugely successful as KfW will now have insight into the de-centralised training that can be offered by the SAWC across the region, as well as issues and challenges specifically relating to TFCA development and operations. Ms Sowry, the CEO of SAWC, then accompanied Susanne Pecher to Gaborone where a meeting was held to further

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discuss the Phase 2 investment. The SAWC looks forward to welcoming Ralph Kadel from KfW who will be visiting the College in August to compile the final report which will be submitted to KFW and SADC in September.

The College also welcomed three very important donors to the College over the previous couple of months. Rand Merchant Bank (RMB) and the Jobs Funds visited their project, being the 30 community rangers who will be employed by KNP at the end of the year, while Dallas Safari Club visited the Professional Hunters students and donated further funding via the PPF Sweden account.

With funding approved by The Liberty Wildlife Fund the College recently purchased a Bathawk for anti-poaching and game counts for use in areas that do not have aerial surveillance. This plane can be used by conservation projects at a subsidized rate. This allows for many projects and conservation areas in Mpumalanga and Limpopo Provinces in South Africa to now be able to afford to have 'eyes in the sky'.

HIGHER EDUCATION:
During May a workplace visit was made to ZAWA students in Mosi-oa Tunya and Kafue National Parks. Seven students and their respective supervisors were visited, and assistance and guidance given to assignments.

Michele Lopata of KfW also made use of the opportunity to accompany the College staff and managed to interview 9 alumni of the SAWC. Valuable insight was obtained into the students' circumstances and challenges of everyday work and routines. Most students receive excellent co-operation, guidance and support from their supervisors. Most of these are in fact also alumni of SAWC, and therefore have insight into what is required of the students. An official visit was also made to the ZAWA Head Quarters in Lusaka.

FURTHER EDUCATION

Community Outreach:
Jobs Fund-Community Field Rangers (JF)
Thirty Conservation Guardianship Learnership NQF level 2 learners, funded by the Jobs Fund and administered by DBSA have completed block 3 of contact training session. All the learners are currently being deployed in KNP for 3 weeks for experiential learning, mentorship and completion of work place assessments.

HHCT – introduction to Conservation and Environmental Education bridging course
Twenty learners participating in conservation and environmental education bridging course have completed four-month training and formative assessments at the College. They have been deployed to Limpopo state owned reserves for 2 months for experiential learning, mentorship and completion of work place assessments. At the end of the placement period, they will return to the College for pass out parade, certification and graduation.

Mpumalanga - Youth Environmental Service
Twenty four youth have been trained and assessed in Waste Management and Recycling at the College. Learners have been deployed to Bushbuckridge and Thaba Chweu local municipalities to participate in community services. Learners will be organized into small business units that will be supported to conduct business activities related to waste

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management/recycling such as recycling practices and packaging waste for collection. This will generate income whilst having a positive impact on the environment by reducing the volume of waste going to illegal dump sites and/or land fill sites in Bushbuckridge and Thaba Chweu local municipalities.

Sixteen learners have been trained in Environmental Awareness at the College. All learners have been deployed to participate in community services, working particularly with local community school and completion of workplace assessments within Thaba Chweu Local Municipality for the rest of the year

Field Ranger Training:

Basic Field Ranger Training
The College was approached by the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) to train field rangers on the Field Ranger-Protected Areas (Unarmed) skills programme. Twenty five young people from the rural communities of Valbank and Denilton in the Limpopo Province, South Africa, attended the training. These young people were employed on a contractual basis working on community projects facilitated by DEA. The training intervention took place from 18 March to 3 May 2013.

The first group of 20 field rangers from LEDET started with training on 17 June and the training will be completed on 27 July 2013. The training intervention also consists of 5 students from Wildlands Conservation Trust, 1 student from Klaserie Private Nature Reserve and 2 students from Balule Nature Reserve sponsored by Tusk Trust.

Advanced Field Ranger Training/Extended Clandestine Patrols
Two training interventions of Extended Clandestine Patrols took place in KNP this quarter. The first Extended Clandestine Patrols training which comprised 29 students took place from 8 to 19 April 2013. The second training which comprised 30 students took place from 6 to 17 May 2013. The Extended Clandestine Patrols training was funded by SANParks - Honorary Rangers.

Projects
The first quarter started with the Learnership and the Field Ranger un-armed training. In addition, NQF level 5 learnerships were complimented by an NQF level 2 qualification and Educational Tours are well underway. By June a total of 3 learnerships were in process with a possibility of an additional learnership starting in the 3rd quarter. A total of 7 short courses have been conducted.

A total of four Educational groups would have visited the College by the end of this quarter. An International Group named International Honours Programme (IHP) was the first Educational group in this quarter. It had 30 students and 4 faculty members who visited the College between 9th April and 1st May 2013. The group was followed by an 18 member Virginia University contingent between 27th and 30th May 2013. At the time of reporting, Texas A & M University is visiting the College with a team of 12 students and 2 faculty members. Wrapping up the quarter will be a 22 member team of graduates and faculty from Queensland University in Australia. They will be at the College between 25th June and 5th July 2013.

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SUSTAINABLE UTILIZATION: PROFESSIONAL HUNTING PROGRAMME

Eighteen modules have been presented this semester and exams have been conducted in all 18 modules. Practical assessments took place during May and June. Students are in process of securing positions with outfitters in 2014.

One of the significant challenges facing the students is to pass the firearm practical assessments as this is critical to their competency rating.

RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

The research department has started to integrate appropriate practices with research and many partnerships are busy being formed. Currently, most effort has been put into local partnerships but some leeway has been made with international institutes e.g. NORAGRIC. The practices taking place at the College were presented at the Savanna networking meeting in Skukuza and were well received. The teaching and research model has also been presented to the Kruger to Canyon "Anyway" group and many partnerships will result from this.

Projects

Governance development & training: This project is a good example of how research and training can fit together. The proposals that were submitted included both research and education.

GIS & Cyber Tracker training– Research Staff: The department started out this year with two new staff members. These two staff members were both trained during the first two weeks at SAWC in Quantum GIS Software, presented by PPF, for the facilitation process of developing a research data base for SAWC. During April 2013, staff members were also sent to Skukuza for Cyber Tracker training that links in with the GIS Software. Cyber tracker has not been implemented yet as SAWC still needs to procure Cyber trackers.

Monitoring and data collection (Higher & Advanced flagship students): During February 2013, the SAWC advanced students were trained in the field methods of butterfly surveys in certain areas of Andover Nature Reserve and adjacent communal areas of Welverdiend and White City. After the students and staff had identified the species the data was added into the SAWC data base. A species list was sent to the reserve manager of Andover Nature Reserve and the MTPA research department. During March 2013, the higher certificate students were trained in collecting vegetation data in Andover Nature Reserve. This data was also added to the data base and stored for future reference.

SAWC Environmental Monitors

During March 2013, 7 of 50 Environmental Monitors (EM's) trained by SAWC but funded by SANParks started working.

The EM's started eradicating alien vegetation within SAWC campus. The clearing was done quite late in the season and follow ups will occur next season. The EM's were then trained on butterfly survey methods. The methods used were to GPS a location and then catch butterflies in a 20m radius in a random manner. These butterflies were then identified and mounted for future reference. This is still an on-going project throughout the year. Upon the arrival of a German volunteer in May 2013, the monitors were trained to set traps to sample and identify dung beetles on the campus grounds. The monitors were taught the basic insect

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morphology and then the dung beetle morphology which has allowed them to use current dung beetle keys. It is hoped the EM's together with the other research staff will produce a key and guide to the dung beetles of the Lowveld.

Local and foreign students

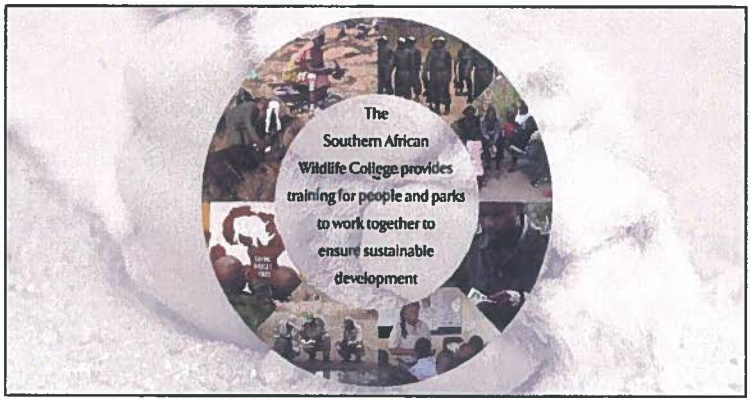
During April 2013 three students from the University of the Witwatersrand were hosted to do studies on termite populations. Their study areas were in Andover Nature Reserve and Welverdiend cattle and subsistence farming areas. Leandra Clough from Florida University is assisting in the development of the governance monitoring tool.

Volunteers

Leonhard Klink from Germany joined SAWC for a month assisting in the FED teaching and the data collection on dung beetle. The contribution of volunteers such as Leonhard can be immense and should be considered as a means to advance research at SAWC.

MEDIA

- The clip done by the Canadian film crew for a documentary on "Interesting schools around the World" was submitted to the College for further input. This has now been finalized. Credits and contact details will be provided when the episode is screened.
- Following an article which appeared in "Willy Wills Wissen" – a German Youth Magazine; contact has been made with RTL one of Germany's biggest television networks through WWF Germany. They will be visiting the College to do an insert from 30 June to 4 July.
- Interest has also been expressed by a journalist from Bild am Sonntag, a leading German weekly newspaper, who will be visiting the College in November to do an article on the training being conducted.
- Press release and fact sheets were distributed in respect of the PHASA 2013 event.
- A press release has been drafted on the training being conducted for the Rhino Ambassadors in KZN. Approval is pending from EKZNW on the content.
- An advertisement on SAWC's new business focus areas has been designed and placed in Beyond Sustainability. All advertisers in this issue will also be mentioned in a "Happy Birthday" message to Madiba. The SAWC is also following up on further editorial opportunities in this publication and its sister publications.
- Chris du Plessis who produces live media inserts for German social media consumers is planning a visit to the College in July/August to do a "Good Morning from the Wildlife College" insert.
- A crew funded by the Wilderness Foundation for a feature on rhino poaching will also be visiting the College to do an insert on ranger training.



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CONSTRAINTS WHICH HAVE AFFECTED PROGRESS

General constraints affecting progress during the reporting period include:

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

Detail regarding constraints pertaining to specific TFCAs are provided below:

/Ai/Ais-Richtersveld Transfrontier Park

- Lack of clarity regarding the availability of funds from the Governments to support operational aspects of the TFCA Development Programme as well as joint activities planned between the two components of the ARTP.

Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park

- Delays in planning as a result of political and administrative processes
- Clarity regarding PPF's approach to support for KTP, specifically critical projects

Greater Mapungubwe Transfrontier Conservation Area

- Lack of resources to support projects in Zimbabwe.
- The growing elephant impact on the park.
- The increasing incidences of poaching
- The increasing numbers of stray cattle moving into the area
- The area has experienced severe flooding and requests for assistance from the Maramani Community regarding the Shashe Irrigation Scheme have been received
- The IDP still has to be finalised as well as the GMTFCA Joint Operational Strategy, requiring inputs from the individual TFCA partner countries, as well as collective discussions
- Botswana has proposed revisiting the name of the TFCA, recommending that the name revert back to Limpopo-Shashe TFCA or Shalimpo TFCA. This could be a reaction to the strong emphasis that South Africa is placing on the Mapungubwe concept, rather than reflecting the geographical nature of the area. The matter has been referred to the Ministerial Committee for a decision since the Ministers originally changed the name from Limpopo Shashe to Greater Mapungubwe.
- The final discussions regarding the Biodiversity Offset programme between DEA and Coal of Africa Limited (CoAL) apropos the Vele Colliery ended inconclusively, and the process faces challenges since no finality regarding the offset programme could be reached between the parties. DEA will now be required to investigate other options to enforce compliance and this could include directives from DEA to CoAL.

Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park

- Rhino poaching and the unilateral decisions being taken by SANParks regarding aspects such as the fencing proposal.

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- Lack of clarity regarding future institutional arrangements, such as the establishment of Park Management Committee and Joint Operational Centres.
- Operational and ecological linkages within Zimbabwe (Gonarezhou National Park – Sengwe Corridor).
- Structures and protocols for decision-making in Mozambique.
- Multiple stakeholder involvement in resettlement process.
- Limpopo National Park income generation opportunities – significant impacts due to uncertainties pertaining to the Gaza Safaris/Twin City Concession agreement.

Lubombo Transfrontier Conservation and Resource Area

Lubombo Conservancy-Goba

- Lack of clarity regarding the TFCA, funding and private partnerships.

Nsubane-Pongola

- The impasse between Swaziland Government and Royal Jozini Big 6 Consortium.
- Alleged illegal activities, including gill-netting within the Pongolapoort Dam in South Africa.

Ponta do Ouro-Kosi Bay

- Lack of a joint operational framework.
- Clarity regarding institutional arrangements and agreements pertaining to management and development of Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve (PPMR).
- Environmental challenges and uncertainty associated with the deep sea port at Techobanine.
- Income generation for PPMR (retention of revenue).

Songimvelo-Malolotja

- Land claims in Songimvelo, South Africa.
- Lack of financial sustainability of Songimvelo.
- Proposed mining at Ngwenya Mines in Swaziland.

Usuthu-Tembe-Futi

- Lack of joint operational strategy to guide relationships between TEP and MSR.
- Community expectations.
- Clarity regarding fence alignment along international boundary inside Sanctuary area.
- The need for the establishment of a Community Conservation Area (CCA) along the Musi is required, yet the requisite support and initiative is not forthcoming from EKZNW.
- Lack of clarity regarding community involvement and developments on South African side.
- Recurrence of FMD in South Africa, a disease that attacks cloven-hoofed animals, but also hampers free movement of animals due to consequent prohibitions.

Maloti-Drakensberg Transfrontier Conservation Development Area

- Lack of funding for the implementation of activities within Lesotho.

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Liuwa Plains-Mussuma Transfrontier Conservation Area

- The long approval process in Angola and the levels of understanding regarding conservation, proclamation and implementation.
- Political instability in both TFCA partner countries.
- Working relationship between Angola and Zambia (lack of formal political will shown through the delay in the signing of an MoU).

Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area

- Complexity of decision-making processes as a result of diversity of stakeholders.
- Lack of donor support for Zimbabwe.

Lower Zambezi-Mana Pools Transfrontier Conservation Area

- Lack of continuity as a result of high turn-over of senior officials.
- Lack of donor support for Zimbabwe projects.
- Elections in Zambia have placed a certain amount of uncertainty on when the MoU will be signed.

Malawi-Zambia Transfrontier Conservation Area

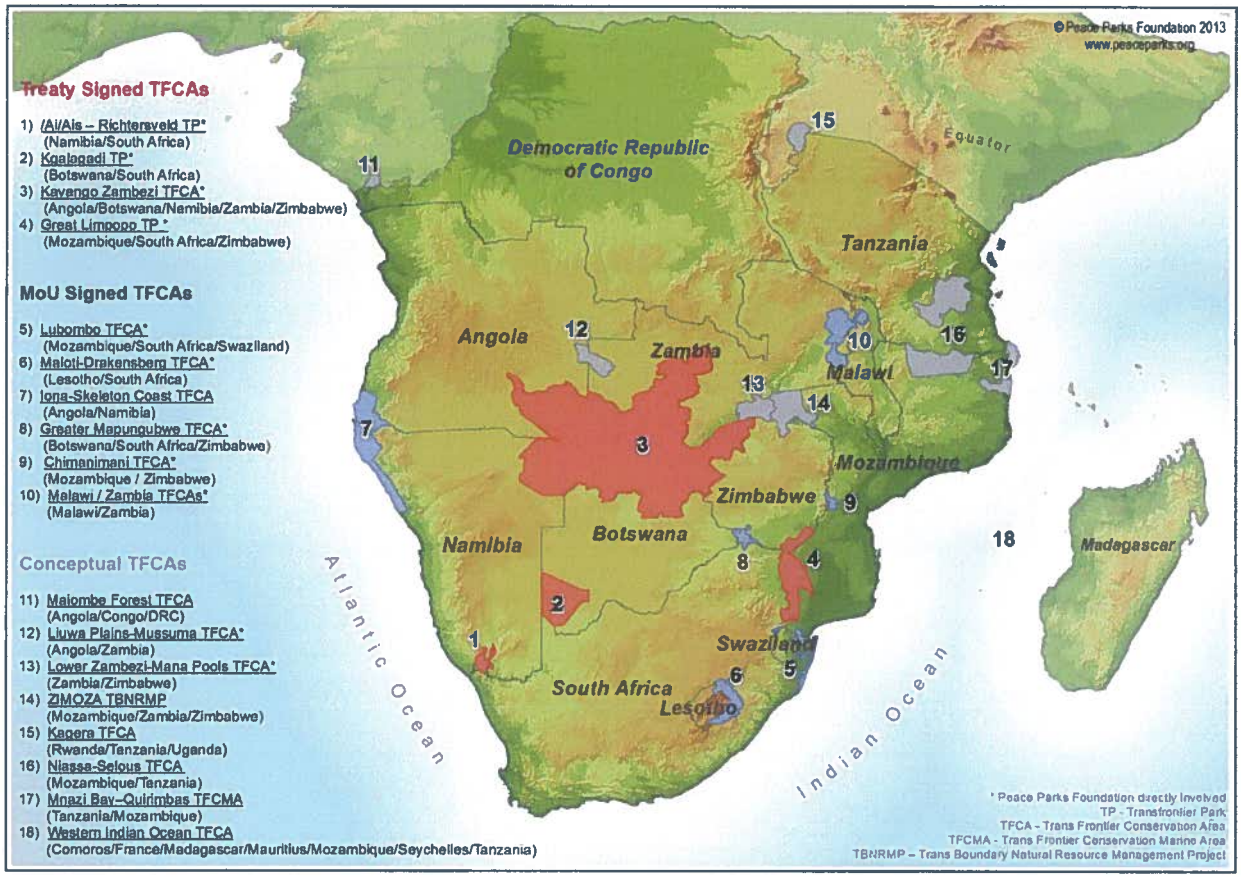
- There have been implementation delays on the Zambian side on account of changes in key the Zambia Wildlife Authority (ZAWA) personnel which affected disbursements and the withdrawal from the project of the Forestry Department, which in turn necessitated the restructuring of the project
- Lack of clarity regarding the feasibility of establishing ecological linkages between Kusungu and Lukusuzi National Parks specifically relating to human settlement

Report completed by:	Héloïse de Villiers, Programme Administrator
Programme Manager	Paul Bewsher
Organisation:	PPF

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Annexure A

MAP OF TFCAS IN THE SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY REGION



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BIJLAGE 5

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SUPPORT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSFRONTIER CONSERVATION AREAS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

PROGRESS REPORT NO. 18
(1 JULY TO 31 DECEMBER 2013)

Submitted to:

PEACE PARKS FOUNDATION NETHERLANDS

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PPF-NETHERLANDS
PROGRESS REPORT

Project Title	**Support for the Development of Transfrontier Conservation Areas in Southern Africa**
Reporting Period	**1 July to 31 December 2013**

INTRODUCTION

This progress report reflects the activities of Peace Parks Foundation (PPF) for the period 1 July to 31 December 2013 which took place with the support from PPF Netherlands. The aim of all projects undertaken by PPF is to facilitate the development and establishment of transfrontier conservation areas (TFCA's) in southern Africa, and to assist, where possible, with the development of TFCA's globally. See **Annexure A** for a map of the 18 TFCA's in which PPF is either currently involved, or which have been identified as areas in which PPF could become involved. PPF has been requested to be actively involved in 10.

The structure of this report provides insight into the specific roles of the various components of PPF endeavouring to attain the objectives regarding TFCA development, followed by a summary of the programmatic and project interventions within the 10 TFCA's that PPF is actively involved in, as well as a summary of the three support programmes that contribute towards the realisation of the TFCA objective. Finally a summary of the constraints within TFCA's, hampering the process of establishment and operationalization of key TFCA development processes, is provided.

PPF MANAGEMENT

To develop TFCA's PPF focuses on providing key interventions aimed at ensuring support, planning the various interventions and placing these in a systematic programme, mobilisation of adequate resources, and effective project management. Critical to ensuring that this process is effective and efficient, support from Information Systems, Communication and Financial Management is required. Below are short descriptions regarding the activities undertaken by each of these sections.

Chief Executive Officer: Mr Werner Myburgh

Peace Parks Foundation mourns the death of one of its Founding Patrons, Nelson Mandela or "Madiba" as he was known. Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela was a South African anti-apartheid revolutionary, politician, activist, lawyer, and philanthropist who served as President of South Africa from 1994 to 1999, but most of all he was a Man of Peace. On 1 February 1997, Dr Anton Rupert, together with HRH Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands and Dr Nelson Mandela, founded Peace Parks Foundation as a not-for-profit organization to facilitate the establishment of transfrontier conservation areas (TFCAs), also called peace parks. Regarding Peace Parks Foundation, Dr Mandela had this to say: "I know of no political movement, no philosophy and no ideology which does not agree with the peace parks concept as we see it going into fruition today. It is a concept that can be embraced by all. In a world beset by conflict and division, peace is one of the cornerstones of the future. Peace parks are building blocks in this process, not only in our region, but potentially the entire world."

On 4 October 2001 he opened the gate between Mozambique and South Africa to allow the truck transporting the first elephants translocated from South Africa's Kruger National Park (KNP) to Mozambique's Limpopo National Park (LNP).

At this translocation, Madiba quipped that the elephants were lobola for his marriage to Graca

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Machel when he said "Just like normal lobola, we are paying this off in batches and the rest will come later."



His incredible lack of bitterness in the face of extraordinarily trying circumstances and his on-going quest for peace and forgiveness will be sorely missed!

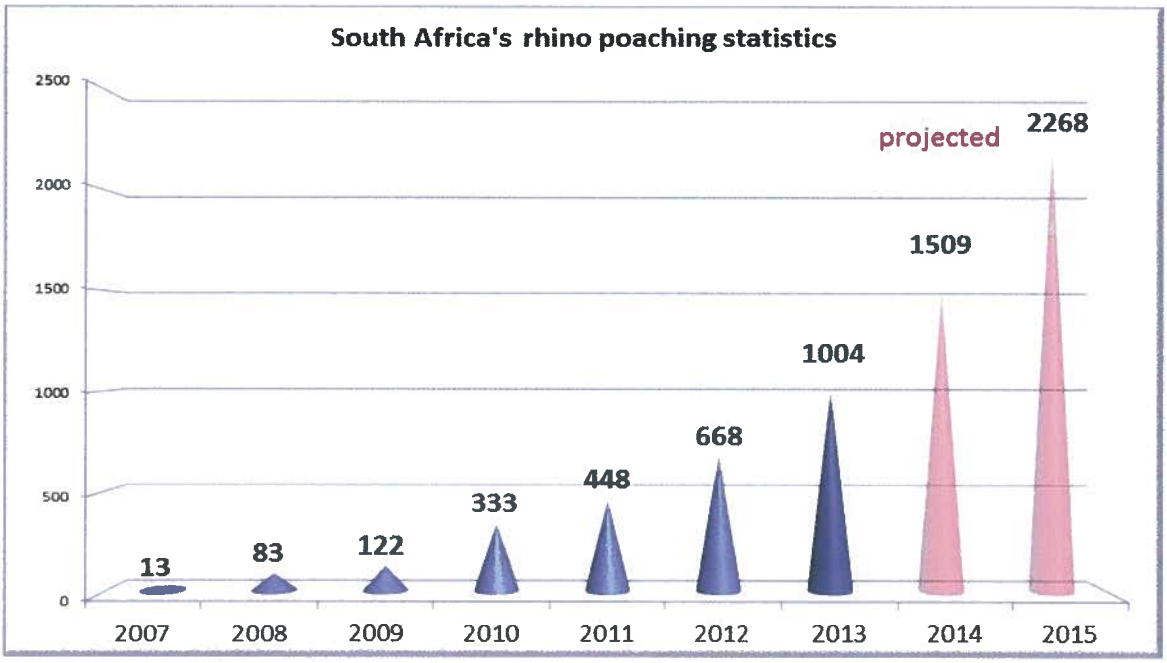
The PPF Advisory Committee meeting was held from 12 to 15 August 2013. The following issues were discussed during the meeting:

- An overview of TFCA development during 2012-2013. The Advisory Committee made the following recommendation with regard to the TFCA Development Performance Assessment Tool: that a Research Network be established to support the monitoring and evaluation of the various Key Performance Areas (KPAs) and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) so that these assessments can be used to inform policy refinement and amendment. It was further recommended that the TFCA Development Performance Assessment Tool has a guideline component and that the efforts aimed at combatting wildlife crime be incorporated. The Advisory Committee further recommended that a strategy to review TFCA development performance at national level should also be considered, as well as alignment with the Southern African Development Community (SADC) TFCA Programme Objectives and Monitoring and Evaluation System.
- Combatting wildlife crime.
- TFCA institutional arrangements. The Advisory Committee recommended that the generic TFCA committees and issues pertaining to the strategic and operational aspects, institutional memory retention, empowerment of structures and representatives and representivity to ensure relevant departments at the right level are involved, be reviewed.
- Financial sustainability of TFCAs. The objectives of sustainable financing are to augment financial resources provided by governments and International Cooperating Partners, to create systems to ensure part of revenues are retained and invested in TFCAs, to demonstrate commitment of parties towards TFCAs, to create a common pool of resources for development of TFCAs and to empower parties and stakeholders to lead and drive TFCA processes.
- The value of TFCAs. The main basis for establishing TFCAs is that national states are ecologically interdependent, political boundaries are man-made and are of no ecological significance and nature reserves cross international boundaries.
- Partnerships for TFCA development
- Management of information flow and monitoring and evaluation standardization
- Visioning – TFCA development and the role of PPF

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PPF's application for membership of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) has been approved. The work the IUCN is involved in covers a wide range of topics such as species, ecosystem management, environmental law, protected areas, world heritage, science & knowledge, global policy, social policy, gender, forest conservation, marine & polar, water, business & biodiversity and economics & the environment. The IUCN seeks to influence, encourage and assist societies throughout the world to conserve the integrity and diversity of nature and to ensure that any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable.

Rhino poaching is increasing at an alarming rate, with a projected number of 1,509 rhinos expected to be poached in 2014 and 2,268 in 2015.



The Chief Executive Officer of PPF has given urgent attention as to how PPF can assist with the combatting of wildlife crime. PPF has formulated a four point plan in this regard, namely:

- **Support to rangers:**
  - Training of specialized anti-poaching units of the LNP at the Southern African Wildlife College (SAWC). This training has already been implemented and the unit received 12 weeks of intensive specialized training by the SAWC, which has extensive field ranger training across southern Africa. This training was adopted by the Game Rangers Training Coordination Group as the standard adopted across Africa, thereby ensuring that the park's rangers have been equipped with the best anti-poaching techniques across southern Africa. Following an application and interview process, 110 candidates were selected for a week long field ranger pre-selection phase, whereafter the top 40 candidates were chosen to undergo a four week basic training course, following which 30 field rangers were selected for a five-week tactical operations course, with the best six candidates being selected for the final phase of a two week patrol leaders course. The specialized unit has now been deployed along the boundary with Kruger National Park (KNP).

  - Equipping in the form of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV's) [A UAV is a drone which has a range of about 50 km from a base and can pick up infrared signals as well as do aerial census surveys. SANParks has given PPF the go ahead to implement a pilot project in the Kruger National Park (KNP). Currently, the UAV's are under construction as well as the mobile control

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vehicle. Both the control vehicle and the UAV's will be deployed in the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park within the next few months.



Mobile Control Vehicle

- Rewards paid for any information regarding poachers
- Successful prosecutions of poachers

- **Community development:**
  - Ensuring active involvement of all stakeholders through the establishment and development of a Rhino Ambassadors programme, theatre groups, and a Community Development Facility (CDF) - essentially a social entrepreneurship support programme.

- **Understanding the trade (supply and demand of wildlife products)**
  - Rhino horn infusion, i.e. injecting the rhino horn with dye. PPF applied for €7 million from Netherlands Lottery to support this project in South Africa which hosts 80% of the world's remaining rhinos. However, the Lottery suggested that the application is expanded to include all rhino range states and that the revised proposal could be submitted for as much as €15 million for rhino horn infusion on the condition that this be implemented in all countries where there are rhino. The infusion has to be done every 4-6 years.

    On the 10th September 2013 a pilot project for the treatment of rhino horn of both black and white rhino in the Ndumo Game Reserve and Tembe Elephant Park was spearheaded by Ezemvelo KwaZulu-Natal Wildlife (EKZNW), with support from PPF as part of their broader involvement in the Lubombo Transfrontier Conservation Area that connects protected areas in Mozambique, South Africa and Swaziland. The treatment consists of a rhino's horn being contaminated with chemicals to devalue the horn and make it undesirable for human consumption as well as ornamental purposes. So far the treatment appears to be successful as no rhinos have been poached in either of the two parks since the pilot project.

- **International co-operation**
  - Discussions are taking place at the highest level of government internally in an effort to curb the rhino poaching.

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Fund Development

During the second half of 2013, nine new Individual Peace Parks Club (PPC) members, one upgrade and four PPC membership renewals were recorded. Mr & Mrs Antoine Friling (who previously supported a PPF project) joined as a new PPC member, while current PPC members, Mr Francois van der Merwe and his son Albert van der Merwe, have been joined by three members of their family, Mrs Marion van der Merwe, Ms Rona van der Merwe and Ms Emily van der Merwe, making all five members of the Van der Merwe family Individual PPC Members. Dr Hans Schiller, Mr & Mrs Charles and Dee Burnett, Mr Lukas Lütjens , Mr Matthew Kilgariff and Mr Richard Currie were welcomed as new PPC members, whilst Mr Prof Wouter van Hoven, Mr Alexander van Heeren and Mr Richard Currie renewed their PPC memberships for a further ten years. Mrs Vera Michalski-Hoffmann upgraded her current membership by donating R49,055 (€3,338) and Mr & Mrs Saager donated R124,466 (€10,000) to the PPF Legacy Trust.

Two new Club 21 memberships were secured. EXXARO renewed their Club 21 membership, while Mr Neville & Mrs Pamela Isdell were also recruited.

Local companies, potential funders and supporters were identified for PPF visits this year. Meetings were held with Investec in preparation for the overseas trip, and Sasol in Mozambique. Following a visit to the Dutch Embassy in Pretoria, a delegation from the Foreign Dutch Ministry visited Mozambique to discuss possible funding for the Lubombo region.

Overseas companies and high net worth individuals were targeted during PPF's overseas Fund Development visit. The delegation was led by PPF board member, President Chissano who was accompanied by personal adviser, Mr Tomas Mabuiangue, Mr Werner Myburgh and Mrs Alrika Hefers. The delegation was joined by Drs John Loudon in Germany and The Netherlands.

The London chapter of the visit created exciting possibilities which were arranged and sponsored mainly by PPF founder club members, Mr Ernst and Mrs Daria von Weyhausen and Mr Hansjürg & Mrs Francesca Saager. Small but targeted luncheons and dinners were held with the Balliol College at Oxford and new possible PPF supporters at the Oxford & Cambridge Club as well as a lunch held with Stonehage directors and supporters.



Pres. Chissano and Werner Myburgh hosted by Stonehage UK in London

Various letters of support and the recruitment of new members have been sent out. Mr Iain Banner, Friends of the Peace Parks Trust board member, facilitated meetings with Old Mutual and Lord Anthony St John of Bletso. Outcomes of these meetings are being awaited but it is hoped that PPF will be able to access funding from Department for International Development (DFID) for the first time. The delegation also met with its British PPC members for the first time and thanked them for their support while reporting back on relevant issues. Most of the members have lapsed and this presented an opportunity to ask them to renew.

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Whilst PPF only attends global conferences and gatherings on a selective basis, the Foundation was invited as one of the guest speakers at the Wild10 Conference in Salamanca, Spain, to speak on transfrontier development as a positive concept to create peace and stability. President Chissano delivered the keynote address. Other events included the launch of the international PPF Legacy Trust, a special dinner in Zurich as part of the Animal Trust's annual event and an event in Cologne hosted by Mr Knut Bellinger, sponsored by club member



Pres Chissano and Mr Myburgh being hosted at the Shangri-La dinner in Cologne

Mr Markus von Jenisch. The event was developed by Drs John Loudon and Mr Willy Pabst, chairman of the German e.V. as an initiative to seek new supporters in Germany. The Fund Development section was also involved in preparing for the donor visit of the Swedish Postcode Lottery to Simalaha.

For the first time, PPF was able to mobilise the public through 55 Rotary clubs in Germany which concluded in the Rotary Germany/BMZ funding towards the Khomani San project approved for €369,052 over the next four years. Overseas and local entities reflected pilot project funding towards combatting wildlife crime from Mr & Mrs Isdell (€66,948), The Sofia Foundation (€66,948) and the Liberty Wildlife Fund (€100,422). A donation of €10,000 was kindly received from Mr MAM Walhof in support of two students at the Southern African Wildlife College. SACT secured funding of €79,416 from the Community Development Facility towards the hospitality training of ten Mozambican students in 2013 and eight in 2014, all of whom are unskilled, unemployed young individuals. Graduates will take up employment at the Chemucane Lodge in Mozambique. Absa donated €100,422 to SACT directly.

Three wildlife translocations were organised during 2013 and gave club members an opportunity to experience PPF's work first hand. New PPC members, new project funding and upgrades to memberships resulted from this.

A special project visit from the Swedish Postcode Lottery happened in October and the group got a better idea of PPF's work and the project they are currently funding. Sites were visited in Simalaha Community Conservancy and a special visit was paid to the Senior Chief, Inyambo Yeto.

New Initiatives undertaken by Fund Development include:

- **World Ranger Day: R37,162**

In honour of World Ranger Day, 31 July, PPF engaged club members electronically to acknowledge and celebrate the important role that field rangers play in conservation areas. The message was

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packaged in an email as an online campaign and club members were asked to make a donation towards improving the effectiveness of the rangers' work. This included a specific email brief and online donations through GivenGain.

The contents of the campaign connected personal stories (field rangers who risk their lives to save rhino) with simple, real life examples (facts of field ranger's life) and simple explanations (increase of criminal syndicates seeking horn). The personal story was then connected with what was wanted, what was needed and the reason. The campaign was specific, instead of "Help us support rangers" or "Save rhino"; the copy said "Donate €542 and support the equipment and incentives for one ranger for a year". In the email message, personal quotes were used and showed five pictures supporting the story visually. On each email and campaign page, the link or button to click to make a donation was easily visible and when clicked, directed the giver to the GivenGain site where the giver could pledge an amount.

Donors are also hesitant of third parties managing their gifts, and PPF is promoting the safe option of direct bank transfers through the Support Us page.

An analysis of givers showed the campaign message provided an incentive for a small audience of PPC members to undertake action (to give). The campaign raised €2,488. Of the six givers, all but one, were PPC members. The campaign activated a club member who has not been otherwise active or responsive to various communications and has since made further donations. One new individual giver was acquired through the email campaign.

- **Campaign: Combatting wildlife crime by treating rhino horn - €7,516**

This fundraising campaign was linked to the press event, on 9 September, which launched the first project with state partners to treat a large rhino population in KwaZulu-Natal's national parks with indelible dye and toxins. The campaign channels were threefold: Media event, Newsflash and Online giving through GivenGain. The online request was towards saving a rhino by injecting rhino horns with indelible dye and toxins. Personal quotes were used and showed pictures that depicted the action.

The campaign has to date raised an amount of €7,516. No analysis of givers has been done as yet. At this stage, it is, however, clear that club member Mrs Irene Staehelin accounts for 85% of all the donations in this campaign.

- **PPF ambassadors**:

Mr Kenton Kirkwood, linked to PPF GivenGain, swam the Irish Sea to raise funds for anti-poaching sniffer dogs. He was supported by his employer, Absa. Mr Horst Klem, well known photographer, donated four rhino framed photos, worth €536 each, to be sold in support of combatting rhino poaching. Fifteen heavy duty bicycles were donated by Baden Bolling, aged seven, from the United States, who held a fundraising event selling lemonade in his home town. The bikes assist the field rangers in their efforts to halt rhino poaching, preventing poachers from evading capture or entering the Kruger National Park undetected.

Programme Management

The Programme Management section facilitates the strategic planning of TFCA's and protected areas within the TFCA's, integrates the PPF programmes and oversees the support programmes for TFCA's including the:

- Development of the ten TFCA's where PPF is actively involved (processes and planning)
- Southern African Wildlife College

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- SA College for Tourism and
- TFCA Veterinary Programme, a collaborative initiative between PPF and the University of Pretoria.

Details pertaining to the various activities undertaken within the TFCA's and the three support programmes are provided in the Facilitating TFCA Development section of this report.

Project Management

The Projects component of PPF is responsible for the critical interventions required to assist the TFCA structures in improving aspects such as joint protected area management, wildlife translocation, improving access and establishment of joint tourism products and supporting the development of sustainable financing mechanisms.

Details pertaining to the various activities undertaken within the TFCAs by the Project Management component are provided in the Facilitating TFCA Development section of this report.

Information Systems

During the past reporting period a lot of work has been done by the five Technical Experts (TEs) on the Kavango-Zambezi (KAZA) Master Integrated Development Plan (IDP). The five TEs all require PPF's mapping and planning support. These maps and data analyses have been compiled and worked on during the past months and assisted the TEs in compiling and finalising their draft reports. Some of the mapping work has merely been to highlight and map key features which lend themselves towards aspects of importance shared by the five countries and which are of importance for the Integrated KAZA area.

The Land Use Planning (LUP) component of the IDP required detailed spatial analyses and planning. This was undertaken in a series of workshops and interventions with the group of LUP TEs, in Maun, Botswana to analyse the various land use options of importance to the integrated KAZA region. A published spatial planning process, Land Use Conflict Identification Strategy (LUCIS), (Carr & Zwick 2007), was used for the first time and the initial results of this planning has shown superb results. A Technical Symposium was called by the KAZA secretariat and was held in Menongue, Angola. It dealt with matters such as veterinary issues, ecological corridors and linkages, data and information management as well as livelihoods. PPF was requested to present information and background to effective spatial and other information management, as well as an approach to projects within ecosystem services.

A Socio-Economic Baseline Survey is underway in all five countries of the KAZA TFCA. The development of geoMEtri and some small customization to the application allowed for the consortium and country representatives to make use of the Monitoring & Evaluations (M&E) Systems Socio-Economic component to collect and manage field data which is to be analysed and managed by the consultants based out of Austria. Similarly a data collection exercise within the Simalaha Community Conservation Area has been concluded using geoMEtri. These data are now being edited and analysed to show and map the first results of the community survey. These initial results will allow for prioritised interventions to take place. In addition, it will assist by forming a baseline from which further monitoring will allow stakeholders to gauge and measure their progress.

To further enhance the functionality and distribution of this application the Geographic Information Systems (GIS) of PPF has now embarked upon the development of Android and iOS Apps (that is Google's and Apples Mobile platforms respectively) to have these run on both smart phones and tablet devices. In so doing these Apps will be downloadable from the respective stores and allow for

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users across the globe to contribute to TFCA M&E through crowd sourcing, also known as citizen science.

PPF offered GIS input and support to the African World Heritage Foundation (AWHF) workshop held in Entebbe, Uganda during the month of August. The support offered assists countries which are tendering dossiers for the proclamation of World Heritage Sites (WHS) in their respective countries. PPF offers map support to these countries as well as building capacity to assist the countries with the means of collecting, collating and managing support data and information to the process. Additional support was offered to AWHF during the UN World Tourism Organization meeting in Victoria Falls Zimbabwe. Multimedia spatial tools have been created to collate information relating to all TFCAs, World Heritage Sites (WHS) and tourism destinations, offering the reader concise and valuable information pertaining to the globes rich heritage resources. This presentation of the tool was offered to the audience of both the Zimbabwean and Zambian Tourism Ministers.

During the last month of 2013 a visit to Mongu in western Zambia was embarked on to hold the inception IDP meeting with the various stakeholders for the Zambian component of the Liuwa Plains-Mussuma TFCA. This was undertaken in conjunction with a field visit to the Park. Stakeholders were informed of the process and data and information sharing commenced. The field visit was undertaken by helicopter and community leaders and members were shown the extent of the park. During this aerial survey of the Park, verification of the land cover and land use was undertaken to confirm that data and information derived from satellite imagery is accurate and useful for the planning of the TFCA.

An annual visit was made to San Diego, California where Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI) holds its annual conference and over 15 000 GIS users congregate. PPF was offered the opportunity to showcase its use of these spatial tools at the conference. PPF was also extended the opportunity to meet with Mr Jack Dangermond, President of ESRI, to discuss the work and progress in TFCAs. Mr Dangermond last visited PPF (southern Africa and the GLTP) in 2003. The inaugural ESRI Africa User Conference is to be held in May 2014. This is to become a two-yearly event. PPF is working ESRI-South Africa to facilitate a day's track during the conference to discuss the needs and use of spatial information in the environmental and conservation arenas. This will draw together for the first time users of spatial information and institutions which produce spatial data and information and the intention is to harmonise the users' needs and the data products developed by these various vendors.

Additionally, ESRI is assisting PPF with the development of a Rhino Story Map. Story maps combine intelligent Web maps with Web applications and templates that incorporate text, multimedia, and interactive functions. Story maps inform, educate, entertain, and inspire people about a wide variety of topics. The Rhino Story Map will share background of the conservation of Africa's rhino, and then highlight the more recent onslaught of crimes against rhino. Statistics, in the form of thematic maps and charts show the demise of the species and share multimedia relating to these aspects of these animals' conservation. Furthermore the application offers a database of information of all agencies, organization and foundations involved in the plight against alleviating the surmounting pressures due to wildlife crimes. In addition the footprint and impact of each of these is mapped within the Story Map.

With regard to GIS Administration and in keeping with the curve of the developing technologies PPF is in the process of various hardware and software upgrades, especially looking to leverage that which is being offered by online and mobile technologies.

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Financial Management, Corporate Governance and Operations

PPF's finance section undertook and maintained the following during the reporting period:

- Developed accounting and control systems which ensure accurate accounting records;
- Maintained the accounting and control systems which ensure accurate accounting records;
- Completed and submitted reliable financial reports (for the PPF Board of Directors, donors, etc.);
- Ensured compliance with company and tax laws;
- Ensured the registering and protection of PPF assets;
- Efficient management of funds, including payments and receipts;
- Financial administrative support to PPF field staff;
- Management of the €10 million KfW grant for the development of the LNP (at the request of the Mozambican Government and KfW);
- Support management of the €8 million KfW grant for the development of KAZA TFCA (at the request of the Ministerial Committee consisting of representatives of the Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe Government, as well as KfW)
- Maintained and updated budget/donor reports for all projects, as well as PPF"s operational costs;
- Managed PPF's investments and cashflows; and,
- Implemented an Ethics hotline.

Marketing and Communications

Website

Every page of the website was updated, with information gleaned from the Internet pertaining to tourism sites inserted and hyperlinks added. Every donor of every project, programme, peace parks and the SA College for Tourism was verified and updated, with hyperlinks to the websites of the newly added entities added. The contacts at every TFCA were updated and their email addresses hyperlinked. Information was added to the project pages.



The Support Us section was completely revised to have all the donation options on one page (right).

Revised banking details for every tax entity were uploaded separately to the SA College for Tourism support page, the Support Us section and the Legacy section.

News stories were written and/or uploaded as events happened and the rhino poaching statistics updated as soon as the official statistics were received from the Department of Environmental Affairs.

Working with the fund development team, two news stories were linked to the GivenGain pages on the same - the World Ranger Day and Combatting Wildlife Crime in the KwaZulu-Natal Reserves. This allowed all visitors to the website the opportunity to donate directly to these projects.

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The SA College for Tourism and Tracker Academy films, the film on the Limpopo National Park communities and the film on the rhino horn infusion programme in KwaZulu-Natal were uploaded to YouTube and linked to the website.

Changes were made and documents uploaded to the Dutch site.

A tribute to Nelson Mandela was translated into Swedish and Dutch beforehand, which meant all three sites could carry the story simultaneously when he passed away.

The daily web requests were either responded to or referred to the correct person to deal with them.

Media Liaison

The following assistance as given to the media with regard to rhino poaching:

- Leon Marshall with information and a map on Great Limpopo for an article on rhino poaching for the September edition of Country Life magazine
- John Yeld from the Cape Argus with information and photographs
- SABC Fokus with information, travel details and contacts to visit Limpopo National Park as part of a two-part series on rhino poaching. Field staff kindly assisted with obtaining the Ministry of Tourism's approval and with arranging accommodation and will accompany the crew during their visit. The programme was broadcast on 18 August: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ntz0yWVa9Y8

A Dutch crew, filming *Erica op Reis*, was assisted with accommodation bookings, setting up interviews and a draft programme, and put in contact with a local crew to guide them and facilitate filming permits for Botswana and Zambia for their visit to the Barotse Royal Establishment, Ngonye Falls, Senior Chief Inyambo Yeta, Mwandi market, Victoria Falls and Chobe National Park. Field staff kindly assisted with the details.

A media release on the launching of the Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife (EKZNW) rhino horn treatment programme was drafted and input and approval obtained from all partners. The media release was added to the media packs of the 15 media who attended the event. Upon request of EKZNW, a background document on Peace Parks Foundation, the Lubombo TFCA, Maputo Special Reserve and the Ponta do Ouro Special Reserve was also drafted for insertion into the media packs.

Following the event, a number of media were assisted with information and interviews with the CEO, notably Radio sonder Grense, Beeld, Cape Times, Cape Argus, Saturday Star and Radio Pretoria. There was very good coverage of the event on East Coast Radio, Wildlife News in the UK, Independent newspapers, including the Mercury, Daily News, Saturday Star and the Cape Times, the New Age, Business Day, Beeld and Volksblad, as well as an editorial in The Mercury. SABC2 Fokus was provided with information, travel details and contacts to cover the story, which was broadcast on 15 September, five days after the event: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eeb6IpkZDIc&feature=c4-overview&list=UU8yH-ul81UUtEMDsowQyx1g.

A media release on the rhino horn treatment programme in the Greater Kruger conservation area was also drafted and input and sign-off obtained from of all partners. This was not disseminated as the programme in that area was postponed to a later date.

A film crew based in Livingstone, Zambia was assisted with information and a map, while Okuhle Media was furnished with footage of the SA College for Tourism Tracker Academy for an ETV series

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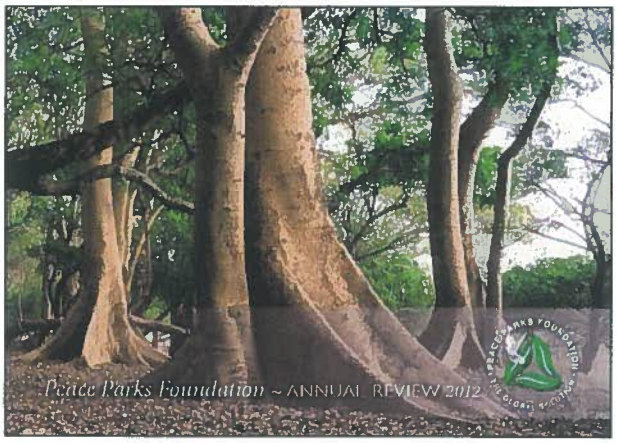
called Generation Free and a BBC crew provided with contact details to film the turtle monitoring programme in the Lubombo TFCA.

Questions from the media on fracking in Botswana's national parks were fielded.

Media were assisted with their queries on Nelson Mandela's role in the region's peace parks.

Publications

The layout for the 2012 annual review & financial statements was designed, adjusted and finalised and the text proofread and signed off. The publications were printed and disseminated and the electronic version emailed and uploaded to the website.



Four media releases pertaining to rhino poaching were drafted and submitted to the Mozambican government for approval, which was not obtained.

Owing to its success, a further 2 000 copies of the Africa Geographic supplement on the Foundation's work were ordered and delivered.

Two quarterly reviews were compiled and disseminated.

Upon request by the Endangered Wildlife Trust, the CEO and Dr John Hanks wrote an article on the status of TFCAs in southern Africa for Environment magazine.

Five newsflashes were drafted, of which four were disseminated:

- Combatting wildlife crime in KwaZulu-Natal reserves;
- Absa enables rural youth to be trained to create unique tourism experiences;
- First wildlife translocation to Simalaha Community Conservancy;
- Massive wildlife translocation under way (about Savé Valley Conservancy translocation - not disseminated owing to political sensitivities); and
- A tribute to Nelson Mandela, the establishment of a special anti-poaching unit in Limpopo National Park and CEO year-end message.

The date path for 2013 annual review & financial statements were determined in coordination with graphic designers and printers.

Certificates for a board member resigning and for a new Club 21 member were designed, printed and framed.

Photo and DVD libraries

The editing of films on the Limpopo National Park communities (http://ppf.info/1009.htm), the SA College for Tourism hospitality training and the SA College for Tourism Tracker Academy (http://ppf.info/34.htm) were overseen. In the film on the community work in Limpopo National Park many interviewees spoke Portuguese, which necessitated the transcription and translation of their words for English for sub-titles.

A crew was contracted to film the launch of Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife's rhino horn infusion project in Tembe Elephant Park on 10 September. The subsequent editing of the film was overseen (http://ppf.info/1021.htm). The main purpose of this film was to inform the Dutch Postcode Lottery

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when Peace Parks Foundation presented its Dream proposal on 12 November. In all the films made, field staff were of tremendous assistance in setting up interviews and in guiding the film crew.

A crew was also appointed to film and photograph the first ever wildlife translocation to the Simalaha Community Conservancy in the Zambian component of the KAZA TFCA. The photographs thus obtained made it possible to disseminate a newsflash soon after the event.

Upon request of the KAZA TFCA secretariat, 250 copies of the KAZA TFCA film were made and couriered in time for the 20th session of the UN World Tourism Organisation's General Assembly in Victoria Falls in August.

During extensive negotiations with the relevant partners, it became clear that it would be better to not proceed with the filming of the wildlife translocations from Savé Valley Conservancy to Gonarezhou National Park. The filming of the wildlife translocations and community work in Simalaha Community Conservancy has also been postponed to 2014, while a crew stands ready to capture the opening of Maputo Special Reserve head office complex, there is as yet no indication of when this will be officially opened.

A useful portfolio of photographs that will assist in marketing the Hans Hoheisen Wildlife Research Station and its work was obtained from Dr Greg Simpson.

The 2013 photo competition, which enables the Foundation to illustrate the work on its website, in donor requests and reports, and in publications, was finalised.

General

The Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park international coordinator was assisted with the transfer of the GreatLimpopoPark.com domain. The trademark registration for 'The world's greatest animal kingdom' was renewed, for the GLTP, in one class only.

Thanks to extensive proof of usage, the Peace Parks Foundation trademark is now registered in four classes in the USA.

News clips and other information sources were scanned daily for pertinent articles, which were forwarded to the relevant field staff and saved on the Intranet. With a view to the NPL Dream proposal, articles published worldwide on rhino poaching are being scanned, which has proven to be quite time consuming, given the volume.

All email and telephonic queries, whether from donors, potential donors or the public were responded to or referred to the relevant person to deal with.

FACILITATING TFCA DEVELOPMENT – PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

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

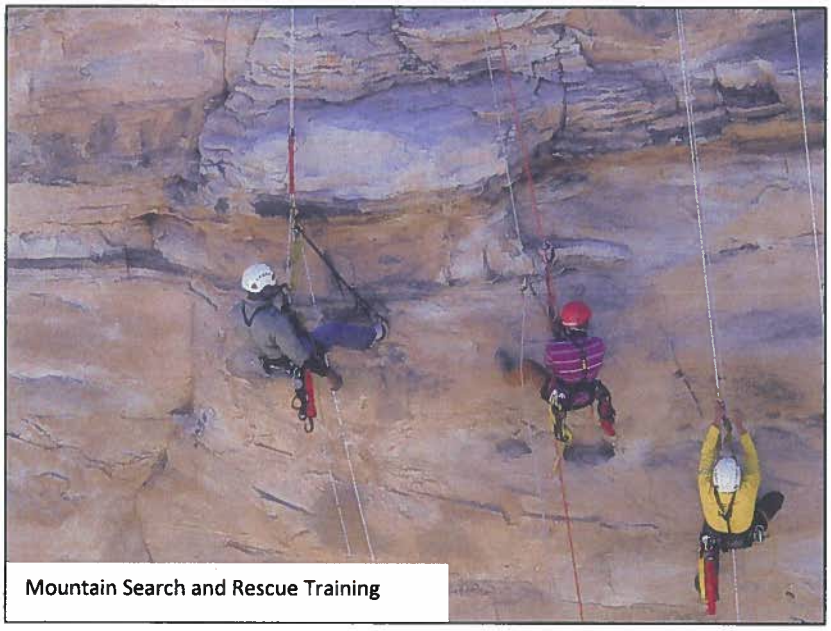
/Ai/Ais - Richtersveld Transfrontier Park (South Africa, Namibia)

Fast becoming one of the region's most successful TFCAs, the /Ai/Ais-Richtersveld Transfrontier Park (ARTP) has started numerous joint initiatives aimed at improving collaboration and efficiency

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regarding the conservation management of the park. These initiatives include training regarding aspects such as mountain search and rescue.

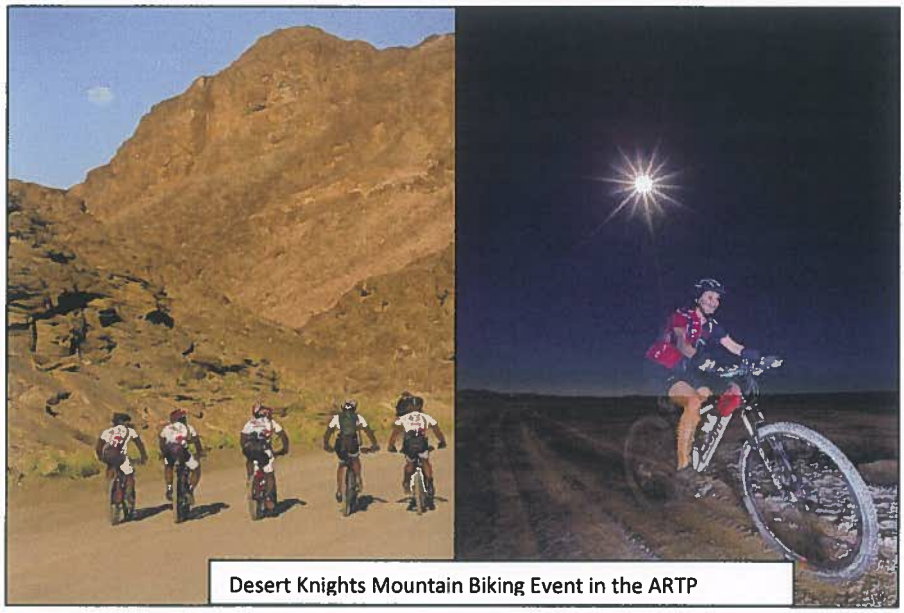
The ARTP consists of desolate landscape with magnificent canyons and mountain passes. But, for all their magnificence, these canyons with their sheer rock faces pose real dangers to unwary hikers. The ARTP has two hiking trails and many incidences have occurred where hikers have had to be assisted out because of injury. Most of these rescues have been by means of helicopter which is extremely costly. The time factor waiting for a helicopter could also mean increasing the risk of serious injury. It was therefore deemed essential that staff of the ARTP receive training in mountain rescue. This training could speed up the process of rescues and perhaps also lessen the risk of serious injuries being fatal. A week long joint mountain rescue training, commissioned by the Joint Park Management Committee, was conducted in early September. The training was very intensive with an assessment first being done on rope work as well as setting up a mechanical advantage system and how to set anchors. The entire team was then assessed on their skills on the ropes and most passed - except for two trainees who were not allowed to do any rope work any longer. They were, however, allowed to continue with the training as it was found that they were excellent at setting anchors and being safety officers. After the assessment everyone was taught the uses of a mechanical advantage system and how to set up a lifeline to protect them in dangerous terrain. The trainees also got the chance to practise their newly acquired skills in the Fish River Canyon with its sheer rock faces. As a joint training activity within the ARTP, this was a very successful training session with the instructor being confident that with the new mountain rescue skills learnt the staff would enable them to capably rescue someone while at the same time taking everyone's safety into account.



Mountain Search and Rescue Training

A very successful 2013 Desert Knights Mountain Biking Event took place under the full moon during September 2013. This year the event hosted 34 riders and supporting staff from both countries, Namibia Wildlife Resorts (NWR) and the Ministry of Tourism (MET) (Namibia) and SANParks and Department Environmental Affairs (DEA) (South Africa). The very nature of a TFCA is to offer tourists an easier means of crossing the borders. Furthermore to be offered the privilege of cycling along unique routes and connecting features in both parts of this landscape, at night, is what makes this a unique occurrence in the multiday stage events. The event promotes the ARTPs tourism trails, which include, hiking, river and mountain biking routes.

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Desert Knights Mountain Biking Event in the ARTP

Nick de Goede, the Park Manager on the South African side of the ARTP received the Chief Executive Award for Overall Best Performer by the South African National Parks (SANParks) at their 9th Annual Kudu Awards Ceremony held on Friday 1 November 2013 which he won for displaying resourcefulness in overwhelmingly challenging situations whilst excelling as an example to all. The arid region, which includes the ARTP, Augrabies Falls National Park, Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park, Mokala National Park and Namaqua National Park, appears to bring out the best in people as between them they walked away with three Chief Executive Awards at the ceremony.

Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park (Botswana, South Africa)

Good progress has been made regarding the preparation of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP), and Joint Operation Strategy (JOS) for the entire KTP, as well as the Park Management Plan (PMP) for the Botswana component of the KTP.

In response to a request from the Botswana Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism (MEWT) for financial and technical assistance in establishing a local Secretariat dedicated to the KTP, PPF instead offered to support the establishment of a TFCA Unit in MEWT which will be responsible for all TFCAs involving Botswana and not just the KTP. The PPF support could be in the form of sponsorship for an individual who will lead the TFCAs planning and development processes within MEWT. The officer will be supported and mentored by the Manager: TFCAs Support Office of PPF based in Gaborone. The parties agreed that the PPF financial and technical support will be for two years after which MEWT will take over the funding for the position

!Ae!Hai Kalahari Heritage Park

Discussions have been held with the consultants assisting the Khomani San with the development of the Heritage Park on the South African side, aimed at clarifying the envisaged development within this component of the KTP, so that alignment between the various levels of planning can be attained.

During the September school holidays two groups of school children from Andriesvale and Askham attended camps on Erin game farm and thereafter at the Imbewu camp site in the Heritage Park. The first two days on Erin were spent preparing the children for the trip into the park as most of them had never seen wild animals nor camped in the veldt. On Erin farm they were taken on walking trails where they learnt about animal tracks. They also experienced the excitement of going on game drives in the morning and afternoon.

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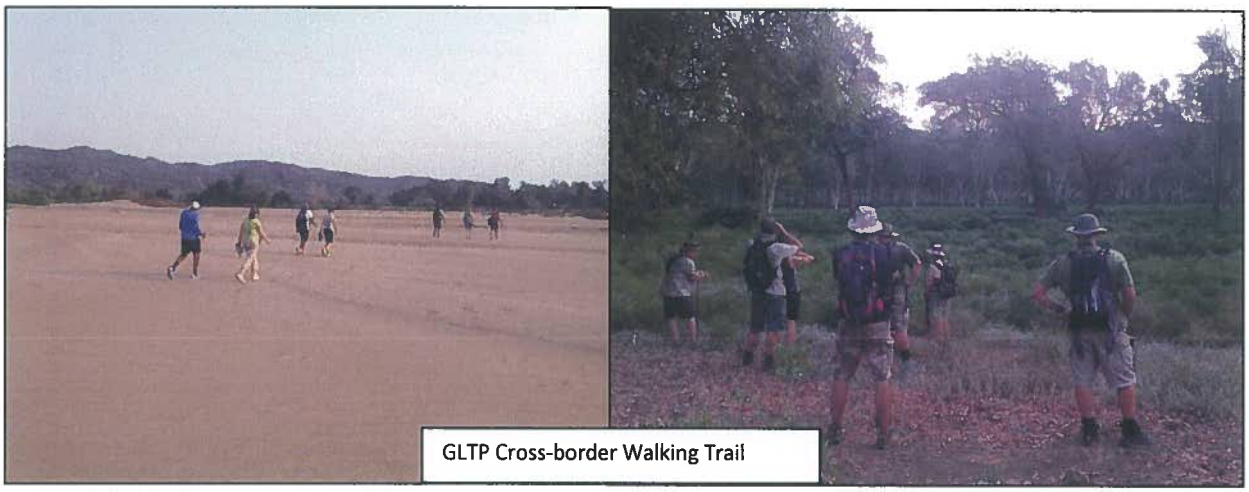
The project also assisted with the organising of a picnic on Heritage Day for children from grades R, 1, 2 and 3 from Andriesvale. The children were taught traditional song and dance by two ladies from the local community, while some of the boys were taken by tracker, Toppies Kruiper, on a walking trail where they were taught the art of tracking.

One of the Khomani san members attended the UNCCD COP11 workshop on climate change and global warming in Namibia during September.

In order to ascertain how many animals can be put out for hunting packages in 2014, the field rangers carried out foot patrol game counts.

Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area (Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe)

The Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area (GLTFCA) has identified a number of tourism products which can be developed within the context of the transboundary initiative and in partnership with a range of key stakeholders. These products include transboundary wilderness trails, self-drive 4x4 trails, and the development of a cross-border tourism node within the Pafuri/Sengwe area. A pilot walking trail, operated by the private sector, was implemented during the period 27-30 September 2013 and was launched from the Makuleke area (in the Kruger National park) into the Sengwe Corridor, Zimbabwe.



GLTP Cross-border Walking Trail

One of the highlights of the walking trail was a Shangaan Cultural Festival held in the village of Chishinya. Approximately 2,000 people, including community leaders, local residents and the trailists, participated in a day filled with music, song and dance. Based on the success of this trail, planning has already started with a view to offering a wider range of cross-border tourism products in the Pafuri Area. All of these will involve at least two or possibly three of the partner countries of the GLTFCA initiative. This in turn will ensure that local communities in all three countries receive tangible benefits from tourism development in the area.

The bilateral "Launch of the Tourism Season" event was held between the Tourism Ministries/ Departments of Mozambique and South Africa on 10 and 11 October 2013 with a Ministerial visit and function at Giriyondo and a Morning Live broadcast from Mopani Camp, Kruger National Park. The emphasis was aimed at celebrating the 10 year Anniversary of the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park (GLTP) Treaty Signing, and on joint tourism products and activities such as the TFCA Adventure Trails, The MTB Tours, and 4x4 Trails involving all the GLTP core areas.

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Support was provided to SANParks for the Annual General Meeting of the Field Rangers of Kruger National Park, following a request from senior operational staff in the park. The excellent work that these rangers do to combat rhino poaching was deemed sufficient to motivate such support.

A Joint Buffalo Collaring Exercise took place in the Pafuri area aimed at improving the knowledge and understanding of the Human Livestock Wildlife Interface within the GLTP. PPF provided support for this joint initiative.

The implementation of the GLTFCA Draft Cooperation Agreement on Rhino and Elephant Protection, the Joint Operations Plan and the Joint Operations Cross Border Protocol was facilitated.

Limpopo National Park

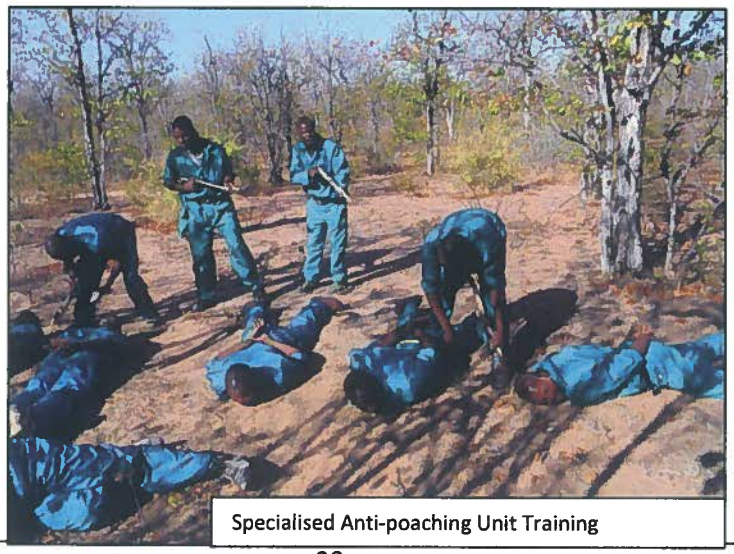
As reported previously a number of strategic interventions have been implemented in the Limpopo National Park (LNP) in an endeavour to curb the rising scourge of rhino poaching, namely:

- Theatre groups have been performing in the various villages relaying the negative impacts of poaching, particularly rhino poaching. These shows have proved to be very entertaining and have been enjoyed by all audiences, except for one or two negative experiences where certain individuals in the audience (allegedly with vested interests in poaching) at Machamba and Chamangue started to heckle the players.



Community Theatre Group

- The three month training of a specialised anti-poaching unit was completed in November. This unit has now been deployed to all hotspots along the Kruger National Park (KNP) boundary.



Specialised Anti-poaching Unit Training

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- Three new protection vehicles equipped with radios have been purchased and deployed in the park.
- Improvement of morale and performance of existing Protection Unit by the implementation of an incentive scheme to pay rangers for all information on poachers and/or capture of rifles, top-up salaries are being given, twenty AK47 rifles have been returned to the park and are under park control, thirty new rifles have been delivered to the park, charges have been laid against rangers guilty of corruption, three base radios have been purchased and equipment in the form of tents, mattresses, pots, pans, pumps, locks, handcuffs, cameras, bicycles, uniforms and boots, has been purchased for the rangers.
- The resettlement programme is being fast-tracked.
- A new Mozambican Conservation Law is being promulgated.
- The radio system is being upgraded.
- The deployment of sniffer dogs at gates and road blocks is being investigated.
- Gate control measures have been implemented and the Massingir gate is kept locked at night.
- Implementation of an intensive protection zone between the KNP boundary and the community village resource use area is being investigated.
- A lawyer has been appointed to support the park in legal processes.

The initiatives are showing positive results and have seen an improvement in anti-poaching efforts with 28 poachers being arrested and 14 rifles seized.

The resettlement programme is continuing. All houses for the Macavene – Banga resettlement have been completed. Land certification has been received for the Massingir-Velho resettlement and 147 houses have already been constructed. Work has commenced on the construction of the balance of the houses. Land certification for the Makandazulo resettlement has been received as well as for Bingo.

The Buffer Zone Management Plan has been approved by the LNP and been signed off by district representatives. The plan has now been presented to the Ministry of Tourism for approval, whereafter it will be implemented.

The LNP has instituted an Environmental Awareness Programme whereby all park employees will be taken on day trips in the park, including visits to Giriyondo Border Post, Campismo Aguia Pesqueira as well as the privately operated camp, Machampane. So far, two trips have been undertaken with excellent sightings of wildlife. Positive feedback has been received from park employees.

Greater Mapungubwe TFCA (Botswana, South Africa, Zimbabwe)

A scoping report regarding the Maramani Community was undertaken by the International Coordinator, aimed at clarifying the extent of Human Wildlife Conflict in the core area on the Zimbabwe side of the Greater Mapungubwe Transfrontier Conservation Area (GMTFCA), especially whether an elephant restraining line, and the provision of water, via boreholes to the affected communities, could be utilised to secure the wildlife core area on the TFCA. Data was collected with the assistance of volunteers, the local community and representatives of the Beit Bridge Rural District Council. A full report of the exercise is under preparation.

A visit to Maramani tourist campsite presently under construction was done while attending the Tour de Tuli cycling event. A lot of progress has been made on the site. Improvements should be considered on the site plan and concrete platforms constructed for tents. Efforts will be made to engage the development partner, CESVI, funding the project. DEA would also like to investigate the possibility of developing mobile safaris to the area as part of the broader outreach programme.

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The Tour de Tuli Mapungubwe took place in the first week of August 2013. This spectacular annual event attracted over 300 cyclists from around the world and it is a clear demonstration of the endless opportunities offered by the transboundary conservation landscape. Since the tour was launched more than a decade ago, it has grown in popularity from various stakeholders, yet there is need to develop a mechanism for local communities in GMTFCA to benefit from such cross-border tourism products.

The GMTFCA International Coordinator (IC) attended the SADC-Regional Environmental Education Programme (REEP): Climate Change Adaption Dialogue Workshop. The workshop was part of a capacity development programme facilitated by SADC TFCA Secretariat. The workshop was attended by TFCA practitioners from 13 countries in the region, International TFCA Coordinators, SADC Secretariat members, SADC-GIZ project personnel, SADC-WESSA representatives and an independent consultant. The project is being supported by GIZ as the new German Technical support to SADC for transboundary use and protection of natural resources. Three structured training programmes were scheduled under this project and the first session started in September 2013. The main targets for the two training phases are to focus on the champions within TFCA communities who shall implement change projects for climate change adaptation and the final training phase will focus more on the monitoring and evaluation aspects.

The Boundless Southern Africa Expedition (BSAE) started on 18 August and ended on 30 August 2013 after exploring seven TFCAs. The expedition team registered their presence at the UNWTO General Assembly being co-hosted by Zambia and Zimbabwe in Victoria Falls and Livingstone respectively. The main agenda of the expedition was to raise awareness about TFCAs in Southern Africa. The GMTFCA had two Ambassadors, namely Sibusisiwe Ndlovu and Pamela Nyathi, on the expedition along with 23 other Ambassadors from different TFCAs in southern Africa. What is particularly interesting about this expedition is the active participation of representatives from local communities living within the TFCAs who took the challenge of representing their TFCAs.

Botswana hosted the African Elephant Summit in the first week of December 2013. The status of African elephant populations, levels of illegal killing and the illegal trade in ivory were key issues of discussion. The GMTFCA has drafted an Elephant Management Plan which will be finalized and presented to the Trilateral Technical Committee (TTC) for approval.

A number of key documents were prepared and include a scooping study report on the status on human-wildlife-conflicts, a revised funding proposal earmarked for improving the management of conflicts between wildlife and people, including a fencing strategy, was submitted to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), a draft strategy framework document for establishing sustainable finance mechanisms as well as a briefing report for the new Minister of Environment, Water and Climate in Zimbabwe.

The Integrated Development Plan of the GMTFCA was initiated and this is still work in progress.

Maloti-Drakensberg Transfrontier Conservation Area (Lesotho/South Africa)

A formal request was received from Lesotho for PPF to provide operational support to a Project Manager for the Sehlabathebe National Park and World Heritage Site, as well as technical and planning support to the country regarding the management and development of the Lesotho component of the MDTP.

A planning meeting of the Specialist Task Team regarding the development of the International Trail Network was attended, and PPF was requested to plan the core trail, as well as spatialise the current trails and related infrastructure in the MDTP, based on a database that will be provided by Boundless Southern Africa.

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Lubombo Transfrontier Conservation and Resource Area (Mozambique, South Africa, Swaziland)

Senior officials from South Africa and Mozambique have been commissioned to sign the Joint Operational Strategy (JOS) for the Lubombo Transfrontier Conservation and Resource Area (Lubombo TFCA). The purpose of the JOS, in addition to addressing the operational level joint issues of the respective protected areas and guiding the joint and collaborative actions and interventions so that these are undertaken in a structured and coordinated manner, is to guide and facilitate the relationship between the respective protected area management authorities, thus enabling the establishment of a functional and operational transfrontier protected area transcending the international boundary and will serve as accountability tool regarding the efforts of the protected area authorities.

Usuthu-Tembe-Futi Component

Maputo Special Reserve

The final translocation of 2013 took place from 17 – 22 August 2013 when PPF members and PPF Board members were invited to attend a wildlife animal capture in the Mkhuze game reserve in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa for translocation to the Maputo Special Reserve (MSR) in Mozambique.



Game Translocation

A total of 392 animals were successfully relocated to MSR during 2013, namely:

Zebra	88
Nyala	72
Impala	75
Warthog	48
Blue wildebeest	73
Giraffe	12
Kudu	24

Since the start of the translocation project in 2010 a total of 907 animals have been translocated to the MSR.

A four day aerial census was conducted in the MSR in November 2013. A fixed-wing Bathawk light aircraft was used with two crew members operating as pilot and observer. Transects were flown systematically from west to east and spaced at an approximate distance of 500 m apart covering the entire reserve. The census was started in the southern section of the reserve along the Futi corridor and ended in the north towards the Maputo Bay area. It must be noted that this census was

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conducted later than usual in the year and may not be a true reflection on game numbers as the reserve had already received substantial rainfall and much of the reserve had already greened up with a dense foliage canopy. Ideally the census should have been undertaken before the rainfall season during the September period. The following animal species were counted:

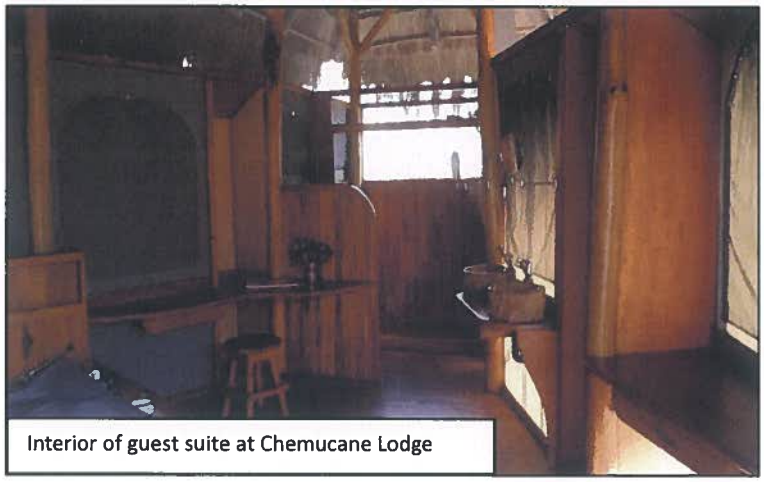
SPECIES	*TOTAL*
Bushbuck	30
Bushpig	39
Crocodile	19
Elephant	288
Elephant Carcass	2
Giraffe	9
Grey Duiker	12
Hippo	185
Impala	33
Kudu	3
Nyala	87
Red Duiker	33
Reedbuck	355
Steenbuck	10
Warthog	2
Wildebeest	62
Zebra	115

Community Development:

Community development projects currently being implemented include the Chemucane Eco-lodge, and Matchia chilli project. The Chemucane Eco-lodge and the Matchia chilli project have been providing tangible benefits to the local communities in terms of employment and income generation. Both these projects are being viewed as pilot projects by the Mozambican Government and progress is being closely monitored so that these types of projects can be replicated in other protected areas.

Chemucane Eco-lodge:

Construction work on the Chemucane Eco-lodge is on-going. Ten accommodation units for staff have already been completed. Ten people from the local community have been successfully trained in hospitality at the SA College for Tourism in South Africa, three of whom have already started working in the lodge.



Interior of guest suite at Chemucane Lodge

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Matchia Chilli project:

The Matchia chilli project has een expanded and 46,000 new plants have been planted. The project will be divided into plots where each member of the association will be responsible for his/her own plot. Income generated from the individual plots will primarily benefit the individual and the individual will then pay over a tax to the association for the running costs of the project. One plot will be collectively owned and the maintenance thereof will be the shared responsibility of all. The collectively owned plot will be used for training purposes and technical support will be provided to this plot.

Community Development Facility

A Steering Committee for the Community Development Facility (CDF) was established and consists of representatives from the COmON Foundation, the Ministry of Tourism (MITUR) in Mozambique and PPF.

The roll out of the CDF is continuing, although at a cautionary pace in order to ensure that the most feasible proposals with the best potential to generate the desired impacts are considered. The CDF Steering Committee met to adjudicate proposals received and made the following decisions and recommendations:

- The proposal of Ahi Zameni Community Association for the hospitality training of young women from the community was approved. Young women have been sent to the SA College for Tourism where they underwent training in all aspects of the hospitality industry. Further students will be sent for training during 2014. These skills will stand them in good stead regarding employment opportunities at the community owned Chemucane Lodge and other tourism operators in the area.
- The Matchia Community Chilli Project and Lupa Beekeeping Honey Project were provisionally approved subject to consultants investigating the business development potential thereof and the drafting of business plans. An interim report has been received from the consultants and based on recommendations made by the Steering Committee the interim report will be reworked and a final report and business plan submitted. Upon submission of the final report there is a possibility that these two projects may receive full approval to go ahead.
- The Bindzu and Tchia Association Agricultural Projects were conditionally approved by the Steering Committee subject to the submission of final reference letters.
- The Machangulo Agricultural Project relates to the improvement of the rangeland in the district which has been severely damaged due to deforestation. Additionally, this project aims to contribute to the long-term economic and social stability of the Machangulo community through organic agriculture, resulting in the responsible use of the land and thereby providing employment and the possibility of the local community becoming self-sufficient. Several meetings and discussions were held regarding the alternatives and approaches to fund the project. It was agreed that funding would be made available by the COmON Foundation as an addendum to the current agreement with PPF and channelled through the CDF upon completion and acceptance of an updated business plan.

The following projects are still under review:

- Water supply to the Matutuine district. After several field visits and a series of community meetings, the communities identified the need for the improvement of the current water supply system in order to meet their domestic needs. A proposal has been submitted to the Steering Committee for approval in this regard.
- A poultry partnership to be undertaken in the buffer zone of the MSR: In this regard, the business plan and budget is being updated and will be submitted to the Steering Committee for approval at the next sitting of the committee.

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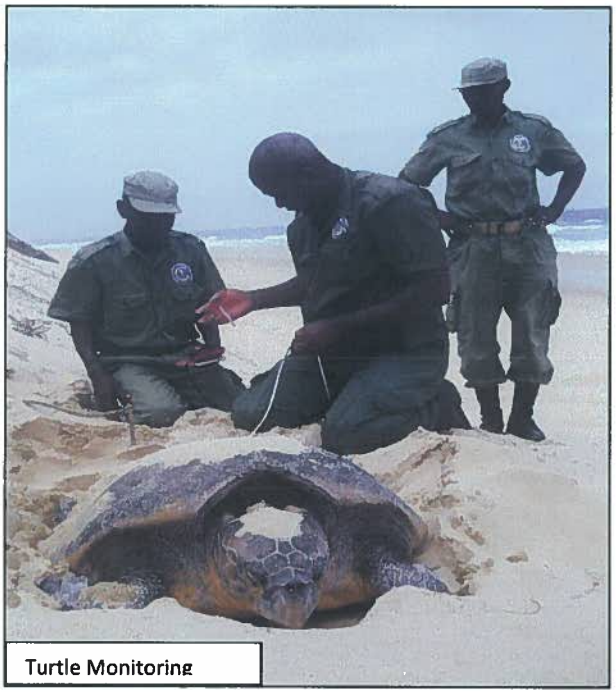
Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve

Marine Turtles Monitoring Programme

The 2013-2014 Turtle Monitoring Programme commenced on 1 October 2013 with the support of Centro Terra Viva (which again provided technical support), the Machangulo Group, Dolphin Encoutours, White Pearl Resort, the Pierre Lombard Family (providing assistance for the 19th consecutive season) and 46 local monitors.

In order to monitor the changes in the temperatures, seven temperature loggers were deployed along the coast from Ponta Abril to Ponta do Ouro, to a depth equivalent to an average turtle nest deputy. The temperature data has been analysed and the following has been found:

- The results suggest that the area produces more females than males for both species (leatherback and loggerheads);
- Further research should take metabolic heat, nest temperature monitoring and hatchling sex identification into account to confirm the above;
- There is potentially a larger proportion of loggerhead males compared to what has been reported in South Africa. This could be important for balancing the loggerhead turtle sex ratio at regional level;
- Conservation efforts should be strengthened, particularly regarding nesting sites further north.



Turtle Monitoring

During the last two seasons, genetic samples from both species (loggerheads and leatherbacks) have been collected in order to try and ascertain how many different genetic pools there are. An agreement has been signed between Centro Terra Viva and Kelonia (a Turtle Sanctuary on Reunion Island) with the objective to better understand the links existing between juveniles accidentally caught by French long-liners and the main nesting populations in the western Indian Ocean. Mozambique will be required to supply information with regard to the loggerhead nesting population along the Ponta do Ouro coastline as well as to identify the dispersal pattern of hatchings produced by this population as follows:

- The Mozambican team will collect 50 samples per season from female loggerheads nesting in Ponta do Ouro. For each individual two tissue samples will be collected, one for genetic analysis and the other for isotopes analysis.

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- The La Reunion team, in close cooperation with Mozambique, will do the genetic and isotope analyses on all samples from Mozambique.
- The La Reunion team, in close cooperation with Mozambique, will do a dispersal modelling of hatchings emerged in Ponta do Ouro in order to understand the connectivity between south Mozambique and La Reunion.

Fish Catch Monitoring Programme
Data from fishing catches – both recreational and sport – in the surrounding areas of Ponta do Ouro, Ponta Malongane and Ponta Milibangalala are collected and captured in a GeoMetric database, and is in turn sent to the Fisheries Research Institute.

Independent Researchers
Independent researchers are continuing with their research projects in close cooperation with the the PPMR management:

- Ryan Daly – The Population Structures, Habitat Use and Trophic Level Interactions of Bull Sharks within the PPMR
- Dolphin Encoutours – Monitoring of large Marine Megafauna
- Clare Keating – Socio-economic aspects of marine based tourism, with a focus on shark diving within the PPMR
- Jenny Strönvall – Project Opisthobranch
- Niza Elis Nijmeijer – A study of skin diseases and traumata and the ethology of these lesions in inshore/Indian Ocean Bottlenose Dolphins
- Caine Delacy – Status of Coral Reef Fish assemblage along the Mozambican coastline
- Alan Connell – A long term study of fish eggs and fish spawning trends
- Kate Simmons – The relationship between conservation and development in the PPMR

Coastal Pollution
Annually two or three beach clean-ups, coordinated by the Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve (PPMR) Management and Dolphin Encoutours, take place along the coastline. Data on the quantity and category of rubbish are captured.

Community Development
The PPMR continues to support the education of children from the Muvukuza community. The marine guards based at Milibangalala picket in their spare time teach the basics of Portuguese and mathematics to 15 children. The children are also being taught traditional singing and dancing by one of the marine guards.

In terms of an agreement with Centro de Saúde da Ponta do Ouro (a clinic at Ponta do Ouro), staff from the clinic visit the Milibangalala community once a month or when needed in order to conduct medical check-ups on the community members.

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

The consultants appointed by the World Bank to develop the pilot Kavango-Zambezi (KAZA) Visa have been visiting the region to undertake stakeholder consultative meetings in Zambia and Zimbabwe - the two countries used to pilot the KAZA Visa during the United Nations World Travel Organization General Assembly. The consultative meetings will also be used to gather information on what is needed from the various stakeholders, namely immigrations, customs, security, finance, development and support etc., in the development of the KAZA Visa. In a bid to promote the KAZA Visa, a presentation on the proposal was made at a Seminar of the World Travel Market in London by

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the Regional Tourism Organization of Southern Africa, the Southern African Development Community and the World Bank to demonstrate the development of the common visa facilitation in the Southern African region. PPF continues to play an important role in the development of the KAZA Visa, particularly in helping to resolve hurdles which could otherwise impact negatively on the visa process.

The compilation of the Master IDP is underway. A meeting was convened to review issues raised in the KAZA Master IDP Inception Report and was attend by the KAZA Secretariat, KAZA Long Term Technical Advisor, Master IDP team leader and PPF specialists in Planning, Landscaping, GIS and TFCA development. It was recommended that the drafting team, in effect a smaller section of the KAZA Master IDP Planning team, be formally constituted as a KAZA Master IDP reference group. The meeting defined and summed up the role of PPF in the development of the KAZA Master IDP as:

- to provide additional resources (financial and technical) to support the development of the KAZA Master IDP;
- to provide the necessary contextual, background and project information required from country level IDPs; and
- to provide expertise in developing projects for the thematic areas of land use planning and GIS.

Sioma Ngwezi National Park

All buildings at the new Head Quarters have been completed, with ceilings, doors and window frames installed. Most of the electrical wiring has been done and the builders are currently busy with storm water draining around the houses and office complex.

Wildlife crime is increasing throughout Africa and in Sioma the same trend is emerging, especially with regard to high value species such as elephant. However a recent game census shows at least some stability when comparing the figures with a survey done in 2007. Michael Chase from Elephant without Borders (EWB) conducted a fixed wing survey in September 2013, based on strip counts 2km's apart which gives a sampling intensity of 18% of the park's total surface area. They also counted the surrounding Game Management Area with transects 5 km apart with a sample intensity of 10%.

In October 2007, a similar survey to the one by EWB was done by Dr Petri Viljoen with a fixed wing aircraft, also with strips 2 km apart. The actual count of some of the species has increased notably from the 2007 survey to the 2013 survey conducted by EWB. For example, in 2007 they counted 109 sable antelope (estimated population 733) and in 2013 they counted 254 sable (estimated population 1412). The same situation was observed for kudu where 34 were observed in 2007 (estimated population 200) while 97 were observed in 2013 (estimated population 554). Other species such as wildebeest, giraffe, roan and zebra saw small increases on the physical number counted. The number of elephant counted in 2007 was 35 against the 27 counted in 2013 (estimated total population of 133). In most cases the sample size of the species counted was too small to really make population estimates, but it is believed that the elephant numbers are somewhat higher than the estimated figure of 133 when comparing the increased human-wildlife conflict incidents that have been reported in the same villages over the past five years.

A strategy has been compiled to secure wildlife corridors along the Zambezi River. The strategy has two basic objectives, firstly, to secure sufficiently wide corridors which will link the Zambezi with the Sioma Ngwezi National Park through the Game Management Area. In order to do this, areas have been chosen which are currently being used by elephants and where there is little human habitation. Secondly, the proposal is that these corridors be linked by an ERL which will exclude most of the areas of dense human activity and habitation from the broader Game Management Area, thus decreasing the potential for human/wildlife conflict.

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A proposal for the development of the Sioma Ngwezi National Park has been drafted for consideration should extra funds become available. This proposal covers the construction of roads, access gates, the development of management areas and sections as well as increasing the wildlife product within the park.

Ngonye Falls

A preparation meeting was held with all stakeholders to discuss the draft Trust Deed document as well as the co-management agreement. The two communities have agreed on most of the important issues such as the distribution of benefits and the representation on the board of trustees.

The development of walking trails and construction of a suspension bridge across on the channels of the river to make the falls more accessible during the high water phase are being investigated.

Simalaha Community Wildlife Conservancy

The Simalaha Community Conservancy was officially launched by Senior Chief Inyambo Yeta of the Sisheke Chiefdom and Chief Sekute of the Chundu Chiefdom on 22 October 2012 as a wildlife recovery area and a mechanism to stimulate benefits for the communities through wildlife and tourism development. With funding received from the MAVA Foundation, the Swedish Postcode Lottery and the Cleveland Zoological Society, a wildlife sanctuary covering an area was 24 000 ha was constructed for the relocation of wildlife seed stock as well as for their protection and increase in numbers. Simalaha is one of Zambia's first conservancies and will be an important area in the KAZA TFCA to re-establish wildlife populations and their migration routes. The much anticipated first ever wildlife translocation to the Simalaha Community Conservancy finally happened on Sunday, 6 October 2013 when Zambia Wildlife Authority (ZAWA) translocated 100 impala, 135 blue wildebeest and 50 zebra from parks in Namibia and Zambia to the sanctuary.



Wildlife Translocation to Simalaha

Malawi-Zambia TFCA (Malawi, Zambia)

An aerial survey of the Nyika TFCA was conducted. Results generally indicate an increase in major species populations except in the Bambanda-Zaro Sanctuary where a general downward trend has been recorded.

Construction work is continuing and is in various stages of completion, namely:

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Nyika block

- Construction of 2 scouts' camps at Njalayankhunda is at foundation level.
- Construction of a car park at Mzuzu project office is now completed.
- Rehabilitation of Thazima gate is 100% completed;
- Rehabilitation of the 7 houses at Thazima is in progress (70%);
- Rehabilitation of office is in progress (45%);
- Opening of drains on the main road is in progress (40% complete).

Vwaza block

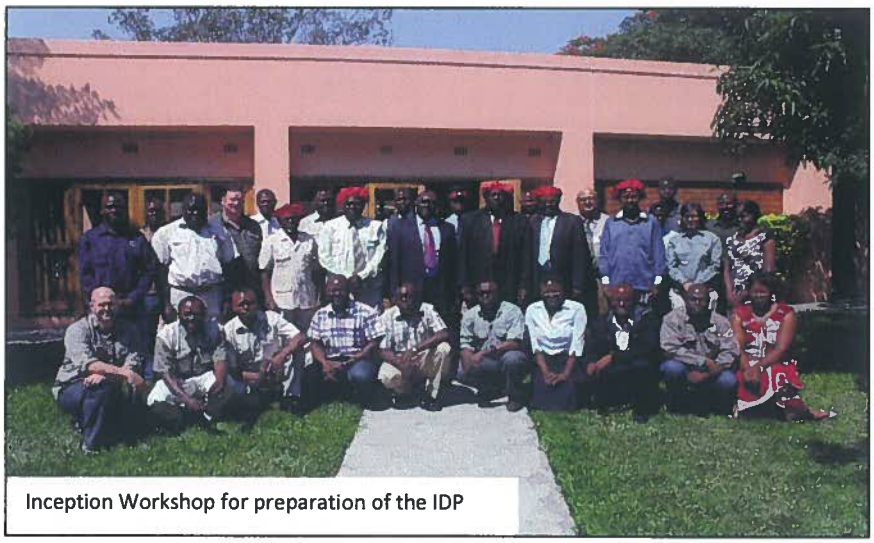
- Rehabilitation of Kazuni gate 100% completed
- Slashing of airstrip 100% completed
- Rehabilitation of 5 staff houses 80% completed
- Repair of doors at Bambanda-Zaro 90% completed
- Rehabilitation of office block 5% done
- Boundary clearing 100% completed
- Bush clearing on reserve roads 100% completed

Law enforcement

Law enforcement is on-going and rangers are deployed in various areas in the park.

Liuwa Plains-Mussuma TFCA (Angola, Zambia)

Following preparatory meetings and discussions, an inception workshop for the preparation of the IDP for the Liuwa-Plains-Mussuma TFCA was held in November 2013 in Mongu, Zambia. The workshop, facilitated by PPF, with support from WWF Zambia, was widely attended by all stakeholders and included representatives from the Zambian Wildlife Authority, the Ministries of Lands, Education and Tourism and Arts, the Departments of Fisheries, Forestry, and Immigration, the Barotse Royal Establishment, the Mongu Municipal Council, the Zambian Police, the Permanent Secretary from the Provincial Administration, the Species & Protected Areas Coordinator from WWF, the Kavango-Zambezi TFCA Country Manager, African Parks as well as from the Lewanika Community Resource Board.



Inception Workshop for preparation of the IDP

The purpose of the workshop was to introduce the concept of the IDP in the context of planning the transfrontier conservation area. Presentations based on the current conservation efforts taking place

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in the Liuwa Plains National Park were used to provide background information as well as to stimulate critical thinking in the planning process.

The participants expressed concern that many of their natural resources were being wiped out by poaching, poisoning of water resources and also through copper mining. Agreement was reached that the management of the natural resources was critical to the survival of the country. Much of Zambia's prosperity was derived from its natural and mineral resources, but these needed protection.

The participants identified the following key features in the park and surrounding game management areas that would be required to be supported in the TFCA development process:

- Cultural resources such as royal burial grounds, traditional shrines, royal palaces, traditional ceremonies and practices, museum and man-made canals. Currently there was a lack of documentation on cultural aspects, the cultural sites were not being maintained and these sites were also not being marketed as tourism products. There were also limited artefacts from wildlife, such as skins for use in traditional ceremonies.
- Natural resources such as wildlife, water bodies, flood plains, bird sanctuaries, fisheries, forestry as well as the aesthetic appeal of the area. Currently the natural resources in the area were being poached, water resources poisoned, bird nestlings harvested, an increase in human population with the resultant increase in human wildlife conflicts, key species were going extinct, cultivation was taking place in the wildlife corridors as well as an increase in fishing activities.
- Political will, well structured traditional governance and integrated management.

Lower Zambezi-Mana Pools TFCA (Zambia, Zimbabwe)

The Zimbabwe Cabinet Committee which oversees international agreements is in possession of a draft Memorandum of Understanding between the two countries and the outcome is being awaited. In the meantime, discussions are taking place between the two partner countries in respect of activities that can take place in the absence of a formal agreement.

PPF SUPPORT PROGRAMMES

Three support programmes are aligned to PPF aimed at attaining the TFCA vision, namely, the TFCA Veterinary Programme, the SA College for Tourism, and the Southern African Wildlife College.

TFCA Veterinary Programme and Hans Hoheisen Wildlife Research Station

The development of teaching and research programmes looking at the interaction between all components of the ecosystem and the drivers of disease at the interface between wild animals, domestic animals the environment and human health (the philosophy of One Health) still forms the thrust of the TFCA –Veterinary Programme (VP).



Veterinary students based at HHWRS treating a community bullock – photo courtesy G. Simpson

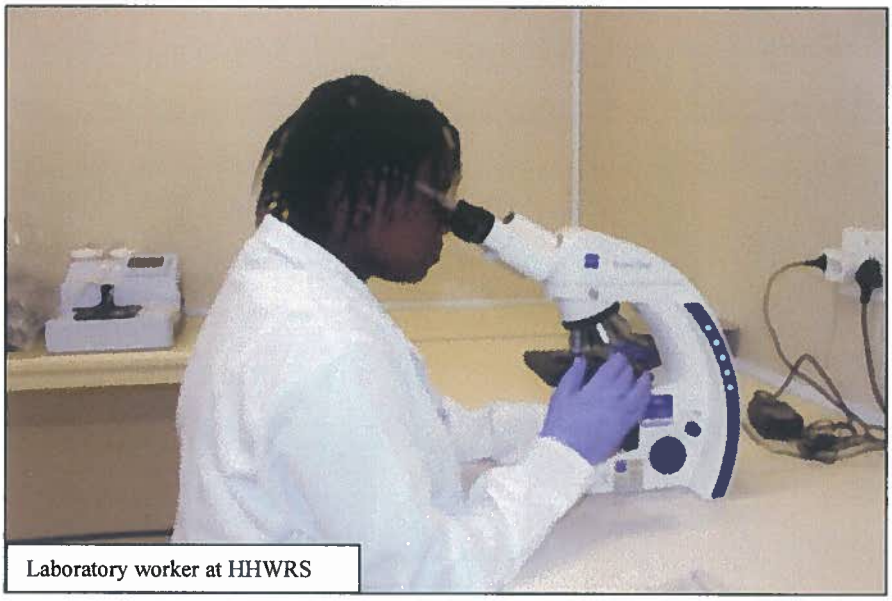
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One Health is a collaborative effort of multiple disciplines - working locally, nationally, and globally - to attain optimal health for people, animals, and the environment. Critical components of the One Health concept include:

- Multidisciplinary teamwork - not just medical and veterinary
- Interface: Wildlife, livestock, humans, environment
- Emerging and re-emerging diseases
- Drivers of varying patterns of disease and movement at the interface (such as land-use, farming systems, climate, vegetation, etc)
- Zoonoses
- Infectious diseases

The proposed development of a post-graduate teaching programmes looking at transfrontier conservation areas across the region has been formulated into a dedicated business plan for the Hans Hoheisen Wildlife Research Station (HHWRS), and is part of a dedicated fund-raising effort. The concept calls for the establishment of course leaders, tutors and researchers who will be based at HHWRS, with the degrees conferred by the University of Pretoria.

At HHWRS itself, a veterinary technologist post has been created and filled, and the work that lies ahead will be to bring the laboratory practices and standards in line with national norms and international accredited standards. Health and safety issues have been of critical importance, some structural repairs and upgrades have been performed, particularly to the chemical store, and small items of equipment have been acquired, such as a dedicated chemical cabinet. Some items of equipment such as the -86 C freezer have become fully operational. Validation of some of the laboratory equipment (such as the serum biochemistry analyzer) and techniques used for these items is in process, and control of the standard operating procedures within the laboratory needs to be maintained, particularly with increased student usage. A risk assessment process has been started to identify gaps in the technical and bio-security systems within the laboratory complex. Dedicated software systems have been installed to manage the samples within the bio-bank that makes interfacing with the systems used at the Faculty of Veterinary Science relatively simple. A student cafeteria area has been created in the main building to obviate food consumption by the students in the laboratories. New computers and computer screens have been installed, and the old units donated to schools in the area.



Laboratory worker at HHWRS

Upgrades to the post-mortem facilities have been performed, with dedicated black water draining systems in place. Upgrades to the electronic control of the stand-by generator have been done, and

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together with the place of an external diesel storage tank, have ensured the optimal functioning of this unit.

Student activity through the station is constant and increasing. Student projects that are taking place in the Mnisi Community Programme are making regular use of the facilities at HHWRS, and place a strain on the limited accommodation facilities at the station.

The Environmental Impact Study (EIA) for the development of the HHWRS is nearing completion. The public participation process has been completed, and a specialist waste management report that has been received has been incorporated into the documentation.

This has led to a re-visioning process in terms of the functions and content of the TFCA - Veterinary Programme, and this has been re-conceptualized into the Transfrontier Conservation Area Veterinary and Wildlife Programme, encompassing the spheres of conservation and wildlife as part of the One Health philosophy. A new Memorandum of Understanding has been developed, and is nearing finalization.

SA College for Tourism

Introduction

The second semester commenced with good mid-year hospitality exam outcomes being reported by the external examiner of the SA College for Tourism (SACT), the Central University of Technology, boding well for another 100% pass rate at year end.

A first for the Tracker Academy was the arrival of a member of the San community of Gantsi in Botswana, facilitated by the !Khwa ttu San Culture and Education Centre established by Irene Staehelin, world renowned anthropologist.

Financial Management

A funding application was submitted to the Motsepe Family Foundation in the amount of€28,882 for the training of 5 hospitality students in 2014.

During the period of reporting the following donations were received:

Rupert Nature Foundation:	€49,570 for the Tracker Academy, second tranche payment of a three year commitment
Absa Foundation:	€99,140 of which €19,868 is earmarked for the Tracker Academy
Mrs Wendy Appelbaum (Adopt a Student)	€5,138

A PPF Concept Note to the Stichting Porticus Foundation concerning SACT met with success and SACT was invited to submit a formal proposal to the organization.

The SACT webpages with Global Giving and Give n Gain were updated during the period of reporting and Ms Fawzia Rasheed of Geneva, Switzerland, who worked with Ambassador Kofi Annan on UN development issues for a number of years, offered her services and time free of charge to PPF and SACT. Ms Rasheed was accepted as a Friend of SACT with a PPF brief to fundraise for the College in Switzerland.

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General Management
A new boma was completed at the Tracker Academy facilities at Samara Private Game Reserve by the students with equipment and materials made available to them by Samara management. At the campus in Graaff-Reinet, work on the swimming pool has been completed.

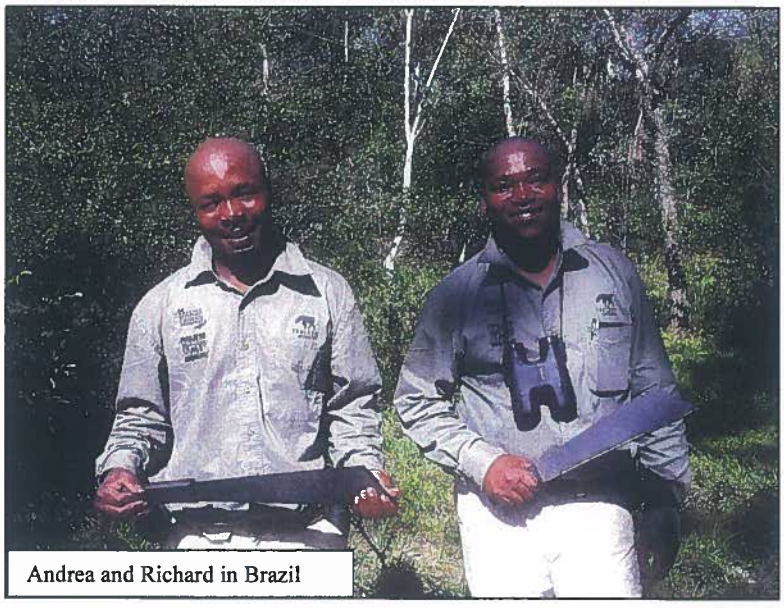
Human Resources Management
The four hospitality facilitators/assessors and the training manager successfully completed their CATHSETA required further education and training courses for the year. The trainer at the Samara campus of the Tracker Academy is currently undergoing further English literacy training.

Learner Management
The 2012 Hospitality Student of the Year and her runner-up returned from their three month work experience visit to the guest house of SACT friend, Mrs Barbara Pudel, in Portofino, Italy, on 15 September. Their sojourn in Italy not only afforded them valuable practical experience in working with guests from all over the world but an unforgettable tour courtesy of the Pudel family of famous Italian cities such as Florence, Milan, Rome and Venice.

During the year the hospitality students prepared and served meals to over five hundred guests at a Masquerade Ball hosted by the Round Table of Graaff-Reinet in aid of local charities (120 guests), an Absa Luncheon (50 guests), a Child Care Conference (two luncheons and a dinner for 30 guests each) and a wedding reception for 200 guests.

An agreement reached with the !Khwa ttu San Culture and Education Centre of Mrs Irene Staehelin delivered its first results when Robert Swarts of the San community living in the rural village of Gantsi in Botswana, joined the second Tracker Academy intake of the year. Mrs Staehelin is one of the largest contributors to the work of the Tracker Academy.

Tracker graduates Andrea Mathebula and Richard Mthabine have settled well at the Caiman Ecological Refuge in Brazil. Andrea and Michael have completed two months of jaguar habituation work during which time they tracked and found 18 different jaguars including a mating pair and a mother with two cubs. According to reports from reserve management, the success of the jaguar habituation project has thus far exceeded all expectations in as much as sightings at Caiman have escalated significantly since the trackers begun the project. In August the highest number of jaguar sightings in the history of Caiman was recorded.



Andrea and Richard in Brazil

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As part of the project, Andrea and Richard are training two local Brazilian naturalists, Diogo and Nego. Both young men have responded well to the training. Tracker Academy Manager, Alex van den Heever, was requested to conduct an assessment of their newly found skills in March 2014. This will be the first tracker assessment in the history of Brazil and will be the beginning of formally recognising traditional tracking skills in that country.

The alma mater of Andrea and Richard also made headlines when word was received of a white rhino calf which was wondering around aimlessly after a cow, presumed to be its mother, was killed by poachers in the vicinity of one of the Tracker Academy training bases. The assistance of the Tracker Academy was sought by reserve management who after several attempts had failed to find the calf and feared for its life. Renias Mhlongo and his students spent a day and a half tracking the little pachyderm and found it hiding in a spike thorn thicket. The local veterinarian was called in to capture the animal, which they did successfully and transported it to a rehabilitation centre.

Of the seven tracker graduates of the second intake of 2012 who qualified in June this year, six have found permanent jobs in the conservation industry. Three of them are working at ecotourism lodges and the other three are employed in animal monitoring projects in the North West and Kwa-Zulu Natal. Vusi Thwala is employed by WildlifeAct (http://www.wildlifeact.com/) as a research assistant.

Public Relations
The two films on SACT and its training divisions commissioned by PPF have been completed and loaded on the internet.

SACT has reached agreement with Londolozi Game Reserve in accordance with which Okuhle Media will be allowed on the reserve to film the training operations of the Tracker Academy. The Academy will form part of a 13 episode documentary series entitled, "Generation Free" which Etv will start airing in January 2014 at 18:00 on Sundays.

During the period of reporting the Tracker Academy featured in the House and Garden Magazine, a popular South African magazine.

On 16 September Absa hosted a function at the College for 50 guests. Following the luncheon prepared and served by the students, Absa handed their 2013 donation of €99,140 to the College. Among the guests were the Deputy Minister of Tourism, who delivered the keynote address in which she invited the College to work closely with her ministry, representatives of the Eastern Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism and members of the Cacadu District and the local Camdeboo municipal governments.

Training Management
Below are the Field Guide Association of Southern Africa certification results of Group 7 (first intake of 2013) who completed their training at Londolozi Game Reserve mid-November:

	Track & Sign Average %	Following Average %	Theory Average %
Norman Chauke - Limpopo	*85*	*83*	*71*
Thubeni Sebokeng – Free State	*74*	*70*	*63*
Shadrack Mkhabela - Mpumalanga	*81*	*80*	*75*
Ben Makua - Namibia	*83*	*78*	*75*
Equalizer Ndlovu – Limpopo	*84*	*78*	*68*
Mbongeni Mathebula - Mpumalanga	*72*	*73*	*72*

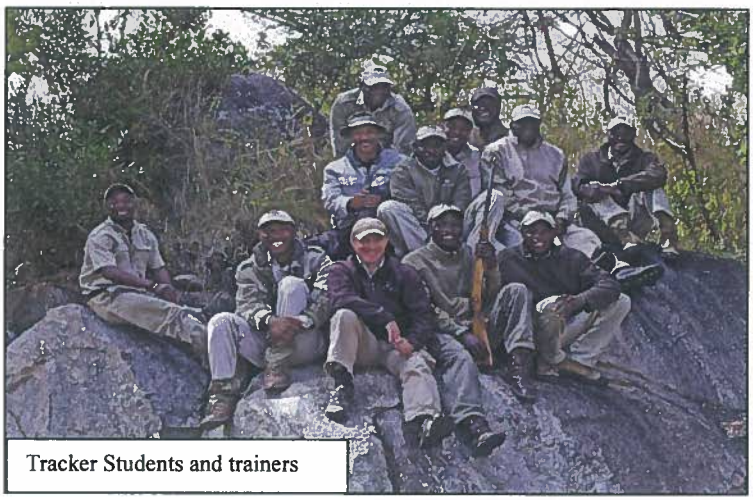
External moderation in respect of CATHSSETA certification was conducted on 1 October.

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An internal moderation of hospitality Portfolios of Evidence which took place from 23 to 27 September resulted in a 100% competency rate. The same results were achieved during an internal moderation of tracker students of the second intake of the year at Samara Private Game Reserve between 12 and 15 August. At the time of the moderation the students had completed 38% of their training for the year.

In terms of an agreement reached with Ulovane Environmental Training Tracker Academy trainers, Pokkie Benadie and Janetta Bock, undertook an assessment of Ulovane students in October while Alex van den Heever and Renias Mhlongo have been contracted by Wilderness Safaris to train a group of trackers in Liwonde National Park, Malawi.

There appears to be growing interest from various quarters for in-situ tracker training conducted by Tracker Academy. Most of the training required is for anti-poaching and research personnel working in large parks across southern Africa.



Tracker Students and trainers

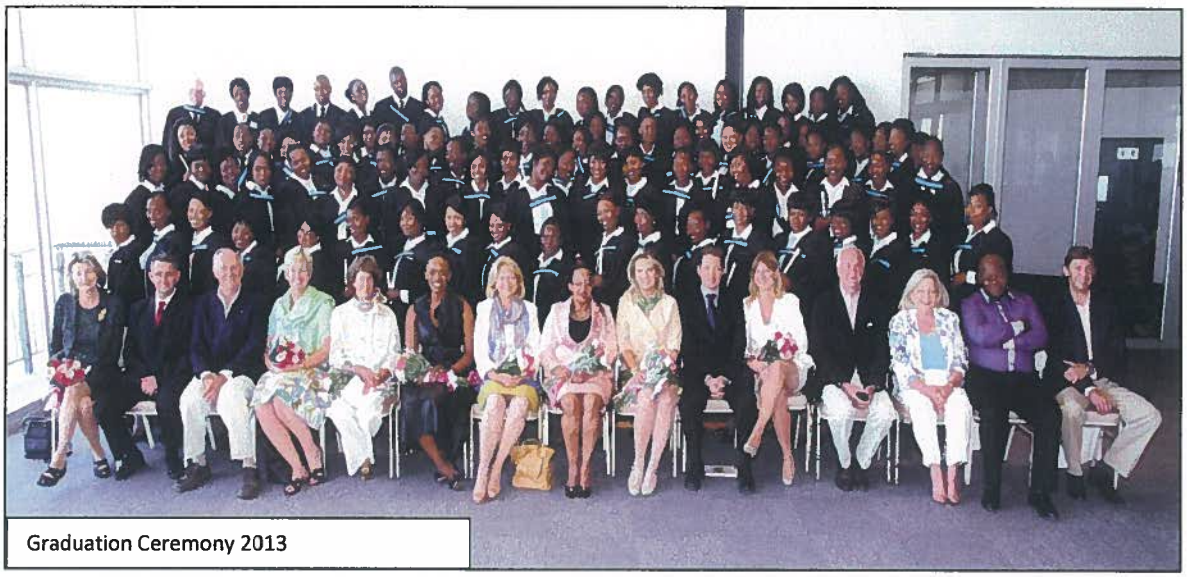
Graduation Ceremony

Eighty eight young women and five young men from rural communities of the Southern African sub-continent graduated at the SA College for Tourism on Friday, 22 November 2013 in hospitality service operations. The five men graduating from the all women college were trained at the request of the Chemucane community in Mozambique where an upmarket lodge is being established with funding, among others, from the World Bank and the Bells Foundation. Joining the hospitality service graduates were twelve young tracker graduates who completed their year-long training sojourn at the SA College for Tourism Tracker Academy where they mastered the age-old indigenous and traditional art of tracking animals in the wild.

The top Hospitality Student of the Year, Ms Luciz Hararwa of Malawi, and the runner up, Ms Memory Danster of Namibia, won a four months, all expenses paid, working holiday at the Pudel family guest house in Portofino, Italy, overlooking the Mediterranean. The top Culinary Art Student of the Year, Ms Janice Bruiners, was awarded the Thornybush Collections Trophy, received a cheque of €330 and won a year-long internship with the Executive Chef of Thornybush Collections.

The top tracker students of the year trophies went to Messrs Velenkosi Tembe of Northern KwaZulu Natal and Norman Chauke of Makuleke, Limpopo. The trophies were accompanied by cash prizes of €137 sponsored by Eugen and Sal Roux of KwaZulu Natal, South Africa.

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Graduation Ceremony 2013

Southern African Wildlife College

Over 2000 students were trained at the Southern African Wildlife College (SAWC) during 2013 setting an all-time training record since the College opened its doors to students in 1996.

DEPARTMENT: HIGHER EDUCATION

Protected Area Management

The Assessment Policy is currently under review, and has been critically evaluated. Changes and improvements were implemented and should be completed at the start of the 2014 academic year.

Learning through appropriate practice has been introduced in the Higher Education Certificates. Geographic Information Systems (GIS) is critical to this process, and once trainers initiate projects involving GIS, the appropriate practices will slowly be phased into the higher and further education programmes.

The Higher Education Training (HET) now has the services of three full time lecturers: Alan Gardner, Malcolm Douglas and Sandy Slater-Jones, responsible for 40% of the module training. Modules falling outside their areas of expertise are taught by external lecturers. A total of 29 modules were completed between the two courses, including written tests, practical assignments and two exams.

A total of 30 full time students (including nine females) were enrolled for the Higher Certificate (NQF 5), coming from five different SADC countries, representing nine organizations. The South African students came from nine different conservation organizations. The Advanced class (NQF 6) had a total of 22 full time students, (including four females), hailing from five different SADC countries, representing ten organizations, and five South African students, from four different organizations.

All students needing only one subject to graduate were offered a Special Exit Exam to enable them to complete their studies, preventing added expenditure to redo a module and exam in 2014. This is particularly relevant for those students who have had a gap in their learning experiences within their different organisations and also for those experiencing language difficulties, especially those students from Mozambique.

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In the Higher Certificate Caroline Katsande (Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority) was top of the class. Caroline, together with Alice Chatikobo (Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority) and Thomas Bwalya, Zambia Wildlife Authority (ZAWA) were awarded bursaries from the Southern African Wildlife College Trust to further their studies at the SAWC in 2014 - Advanced Level Certificate in 2014. Three students in the Advanced Programme passed *cum laude* including Simba Sandram and Simon Muchatibya (Zimbabwe Parks & Wildlife Management Authority) and Mwendalubi Kalinda ([ZAWA]) having achieved averages above 85%. Khumoetsile Phala (North West Parks & Tourism Board) passed *summa cum laude* with an average of 90.6%.



Award winners at SAWC 2013 Graduation

Trainer contracts have now been reviewed, updated and expanded to meet all required deliverables. The 2014 Academic calendar has been sent to relevant trainers, and all trainers confirmed availability.

A total of 76 applications for the Higher Certificate course 2014 were received, of which 26 were unsuccessful due to not meeting the selection criteria. Forty one applications for the Advanced Certificate were received, all successful.

The Annual 2012 Compliancy Reports for the Council of Higher Education (CHE) and Department of Higher Education (DHE) were submitted several days before the due date. The list of accredited and non-accredited courses were verified by the auditors and confirmed by SAQA and submitted as well. An internal academic audit was done in November in preparation for the SAWC HET re-accreditation submission in December.

Quality Management System:
SAWC has been operating within a Quality Management System (QMS) since registration as Private Provider of Further Education in 2008, and Private Provider of Higher Education in 2011. This system is currently being revised and updated to reflect current practices, the expansion of departments and to include new processes, and current Policy updates. This is a requirement of the Council of Higher Education, which is responsible for Quality Assurance, and was done in preparation for the re-accreditation application in December 2013.

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Two internal workshops have been conducted to familiarize and involve all staff members with the QMS and to provide guidance to the individuals who are involved in developing new processes. An internal QMS committee has been formed to support this growth.

The QMS serves several purposes:

- Compliance with legislative requirements within the FET and HET regulatory framework
- Conditions of accreditation, registration and programme approval
- In relation to internal policies, processes and procedures that govern all aspects of implementation, planning and management.

This revision aims to enable the organisation to meet and improve its standard of quality in all aspects of its operation.

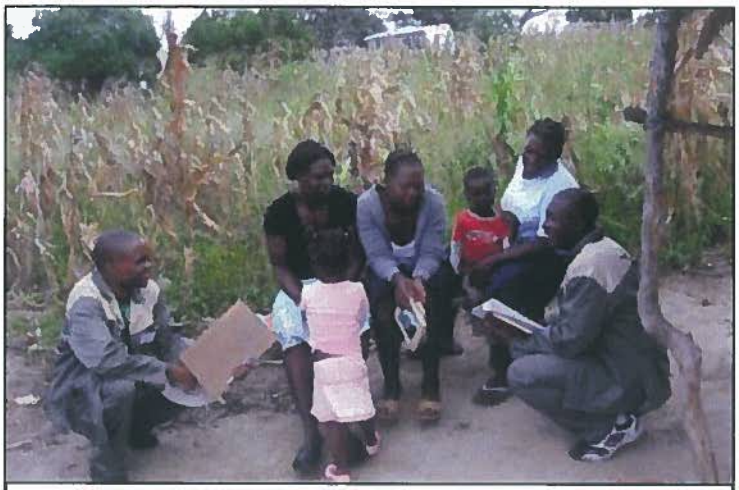
DEPARTMENT: INNOVATION & DEVELOPMENT: FOR COMMUNITIES & NATURAL RESOURCES

The department endeavours to network with organizations in SADC countries (in particular Mozambique, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia, Angola and Malawi), the K2C Biosphere, SANParks and other provincial agencies and private protected areas (PA). This networking will allow for the development of the most up to date appropriate practices for the conservation industry such as the hands on learning by doing governance module and the incorporation of some methodologies of the one health and holistic management practice. This department is still relatively new to the College and will see further incorporations in 2014.

Community Based Natural Resource Management

Best practice

There is a need to provide multi-stakeholder 'learning by doing' packages for managing complex social ecological systems. The Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) training strategy aims to radically transform CBNRM modular theory into field level results and transform training sites into best practice case studies for co-learning. This approach aims to make what is considered best practice CBNRM - common practice across the region. The governance dashboard represents an adaptive and iterative learning process, and has two goals: to pro-actively and iteratively improve community governance through monitoring and adaptive management at the level of each community, and to contribute to a stronger understanding of micro-governance generally.



Community Based Natural Resource Management

Two case study sites have been developed for Participatory Governance Training. **Case study 1**: Introduction of community benefits sharing with Sabie Game Park and Mangalane community in Mozambique. **Case study 2:** Opening minds of Traditional Authority to development community governance in communities in Bushbuck Ridge/Sabi Sand Game Reserve in preparation of effective

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benefit sharing. These completed Modules can be applied across SADC and trains communities to shift from representational governance structures to participatory governance structures. The 'learning by doing' promotes transparency and accountability, prevents elite capture, and allows for benefits to be realized properly and equitably.

Partnerships
A number of strategic partnerships have been developed. For instance, firstly, with RESILIM Limpopo (USAID) with a five year plan. This partnership aims to contribute towards the trans-boundary and integrated water, ecosystem management and climate change adaptation policies and strategies. Secondly, with Sabie Sand – this partnership plans to develop a monitoring system for protected areas and associated Government and NGO projects and to establish a regional comparative database for monitoring and benchmarking Protected Area/CBNRM management. Thirdly, with Resource Africa to develop a Conflict Resolution and Situational Analysis to be applied in best practice CBNRM case study sites

Universities transferred to the Department of Innovation & Development
During the last few months the Universities involved with college programmes have been transferred from the Programmes department to the Innovation & Development Department. These universities are keen on having research related topics and practical activities in their programme. Grand Valley State University was hosted by the department with great success. An increased effort to invite students for research at SAWC is in progress.

SAWC Fire blocks proposal
The purpose of this proposal is to set up fire burning plots that can be used by SAWC to teach appropriate fire practices to students (work integrated learning). The plots will allow for on-going research on fire management in the arid lowveld and will act as a firebreak between the College campus and the surrounding veld.

A proposal has been drafted and submitted to SANParks' officials for advice. The final proposal will be submitted to Scientific Services for approval. Currently the proposal is undergoing positive critique in terms of lining up with the Kruger National Park (KNP) fire protocols.

SANBI Groen Sebenza ("Green Work") Programme
The South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) offers a skills development and job creation pilot programme, Groen Sebenza (a Jobs Fund Partnership Project), and is partnering with host organizations by releasing funding for the employment of staff in various fields of conservation. The SAWC is in the process of advertising posts and is planning to employ two graduates through this programme. The posts advertised are for a GIS Technician/Biodiversity Monitoring Officer and a Community Liaison Officer/Educator.

Visit to Zimbabwe, Zambia and Malawi during September/October 2013
A successful trip to Zimbabwe, Zambia and Malawi was conducted. The purpose of the trip was fourfold, namely, firstly, to visit former students in order to gain feedback from them on how useful the College experience has been to them and suggestions from them for improvement; secondly, to engage with the conservation authorities (Zimbabwe Parks & Wildlife, Zambia Wildlife Authorities, Malawi Parks & Wildlife); thirdly, to investigate new conservation strategies implemented or needed in these countries and, lastly, to establish new connections for collaboration for the college in terms of training and possible new projects and training developments especially in the Victoria Falls region.

SAWC Environmental Monitors
The Environmental Monitors (EMs) will start making contact with communities through an environmental education programme. The department is planning on them making a visit to the surrounding communities once a month.

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Alien vegetation eradication: follow-ups on previous eradication will start taking place. The data that was gathered during early 2013 will then be compared to data to be gathered during 2014 in order to establish effectiveness of clearing activities.

Butterfly sampling: The EMs have been trained in butterfly survey methods. This is an on-going project that will monitor changes in butterfly populations with land use.

Dung beetle sampling: Batches of dung beetles have also been received from Skukuza in the KNP and this will provide an idea of dung beetle species diversity in the lowveld region. It is hoped the EMs together with the other research staff will produce a key and guide to the dung beetles of the Lowveld.

Various challenges are being addressed. These include:

- Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) 'Learning by Doing' strategy cannot be developed quickly as once off training courses. The challenge is to develop packages which offer long term support and capacity building to communities and their partners so that benefits can be unlocked and land use improved. This requires a lengthy process of stakeholder engagement, and securing committed long term partnerships and strategies.
- Storage for networking and bio-information system, but the department is busy working on funding to develop this.
- Working space for research staff and Environmental Monitors.
- Lack of accommodation for research students and university groups during peak times of the year (May-Aug).
- Working through and around regulations when trying new methodologies.
- Lack of trained armed guards to assist in taking student groups out. The department has budgeted for the training of two armed guards from its present staff contingent.

DEPARTMENT: CONSERVATION GUARDIANSHIP (FIELD RANGERS)

The African Field Ranger Training Services (AFRTS) division of the SAWC has been very successful during 2013, training more than 470 Field Rangers in four different countries including South Africa as part of the Wildlife Guardian Programme. The involvement of the Division in South East Asia, Mozambique and Tanzania has produced Field Rangers of high quality for those countries. In South African training allowed for the Limpopo Province and Limpopo Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism (LEDET) to bolster their ranks with 60 Field Rangers and 15 Park Wardens trained in Protected Area Security Planning. A Patrol Leaders course was also conducted in the process allowing for 18 LEDET members to qualify in this important skill and activity.

The Liberty Wildlife Fund has, as the donor, been the driving force behind the Wildlife Guardianship programme with a total of 60 bursaries for basic field ranger training and 40 bursaries for advanced field rangers training for 2013.

The emergence of the Quality Council of Trades and Occupations (QCTO) has led to the SAWC influencing the market of Field Ranger Training in a great way. African Ranger Training Services (AFRTS), which is now a division of the SAWC, played a major role in the establishment of the Organisational Framework of Occupations (OFO) codes as this will directly influence, as legislated, the future careers of all Field Rangers trained as of 2015. Again the SAWC will be a Centre of Excellence in the market while able to add value to the process of material development and the individual development of Field Rangers throughout South Africa. The inclusion of Division Staff in the working groups and contact with the Assessment Quality Partner to be determined will also lead to the SAWC becoming a National Assessment Centre. This will focus attention and create training opportunities for the SAWC in future.

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The handing over of the Resource Guardianship training of the Jobs Fund Learners for 2014 in the latter part of 2013 has presented the Division with a new and exciting challenge. This will effectively place the development of thirty learners for KNP within the ambit of the Division.

The use and application of a Bathawk Light Sports Aircraft in the AFRTS Division has also allowed for the inclusion of Aerial Surveillance over Private Nature Reserves – Timbavati and Klaserie and parts of the KNP. It has created opportunities for the further and more realistic training of Field Rangers in Ground to Air operations since that activity is now prevalent in all major Parks. This will enhance the capabilities and flexibility of the Field Ranger ground cover units across the spectrum of organisations trained by the SAWC. It represents a large step ahead in the fight against Rhino Poaching and adaptation to the technological advances poachers has made in their criminal activities.

Challenges

Since no activity takes place without challenges it serves to highlight some challenges and solutions experienced by the College's AFRTS Division. The major challenge was the amount of work available related to the qualified trainers available for such interventions, the solution being the development of multi-lingual trainers in 2014 planned to take place. Equipment will always be a challenge in the Division as activities requiring equipment takes place in field conditions with exposure to the elements. Tighter controls and focus on maintenance training will negate most losses while a programme of administrative control is being developed by Division Staff. These controls will then assist the SAWC for stores control in the broader sense and will be applied throughout the institution as policy. The availability of storage space has provided another challenge for archiving and storage of training material and equipment. This will be addressed in the Phase 2 development in 2014.

DEPARTMENT: PROFESSIONAL GUIDING & SUSTAINABLE UTILIZATION

After successful completion of the first semester the ten remaining professional hunting (PH) students were faced with a daunting year of 37 study modules during the last two semesters. What has been very encouraging is to see how they have developed not only in terms of the competencies relating to the professional hunting profession but also in character. As the year progressed they became more focused and as the work-load increased so did their commitment into putting in the extra effort required.

Apart from all the time spent in class students have accumulated between 450-550 "bush" hours – on foot in "big 5" domain putting into practice classroom theory. This has proven to be the most important component of the whole course and underlines the need to put the most emphasis on practical work.

Most of the students did well in the second semester exams. Two or three, however, struggled with the English and Mathematics modules which form SAQA fundamentals of the course. To comply with current legislation students participated in the "official" provincial PH curriculum which was presented by Dave Sutherland of Sutherland Hunting Academy. Three students have so far secured intern positions with hunting outfitters.

Some challenges that have to be addressed in future courses include recruiting students with the basic requirements necessary to cope with and successfully complete the English and Mathematics modules. The first PH course has also highlighted the need to be more selective of students especially given the financial commitment required. Only four of the original eleven students were able to contribute small amounts to the costs of the course. Fortunately two overseas organizations – Dallas Safari Club (based in Texas USA), and Aimpoint (Sweden) - gave generous donations towards student bursaries.

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DEPARTMENT: CONSERVATION LEARNERSHIPS

The year 2013 can be described as one of the busiest in terms of Conservation Programmes. A total of three learnerships at NQF Level 5 were conducted for SANParks at KNP, Mpumalanga Tourism Parks Agency (MTPA) at Manyeleti Nature Reserve and an onsite course for Free State Department of Environmental Affairs (FSDETEA). A full NQF Level 2 qualification for Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (RDLR) was conducted within the year.



Courses presented at the SAWC – law enforcement, animal studies, environmental studies and computer courses

The learnerships were supplemented by a total of 14 Short Course Programmes offered to KNP, North West Parks Board (NWPTB), Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife, Exeter Private Game Lodge and Botswana's National Parks Board. Seven overseas university groups visited the College on Study Abroad Programmes to complement the learnerships and short courses. A single Skills Programme on Field Ranger un-armed was also offered through the Department in favour of North West Parks Board.

Short Course Programmes

- Rifle Competency
- Snake Orientation
- Physical & Chemical Capture of Wild Animals (Botswana)
- View Potentially Dangerous Game
- Basic Infrastructure
- Mentor training
- First Aid Levels 1, 2 & 3
- Environmental Management Inspector

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Educational Tours

- Wildlife Institute of India
- International Honours Programme
- Virginia University
- Texas A & M University
- Queensland University
- Michigan State University
- Grand Valley State University

DEPARTMENT: COMMUNITY, ALTERNATIVE LIVELIHOODS AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Jobs Fund – Community Rangers

This is a 3-year project; total value of €581,622, the primary objective is to train and place 30 unemployed youths per annum in jobs in the KNP (a total of 90 youths). The year 1 graduation event was completed on 14 November 2013. Learners attend a 12 month National certificate in Conservation Guardianship which prepares learners for employment in Field Ranging or as a General Field Assistant, so they are trained in subject areas like combatting soil erosion, combatting alien invasive plants, harvesting fauna, infrastructure maintenance, area integrity including patrol tactics, and use of firearms. The 20 best learners are attending advanced training (Extended Clandestine Patrols) in preparation for employment in the KNP. The employment contracts for all 30 learners have been finalized.



Youth Graduation

The project is one of the flagship projects for the Jobs Fund and was presented before the Parliamentary Committee as one of their successes. Off the back of this positive exposure, the Jobs Fund invited SAWC to submit an expansion proposal, which is currently with them for consideration. This will involve the training and employment of a further 160 Community rangers, 40 for the KNP and 120 for LEDET reserves.

DEA Youth Environmental Services Project

This is a 3-year €991,401 project that recruits and trains 100 unemployed youths per annum and involves them in providing environmental services within their communities. Three areas have been focused on, namely Environmental Monitoring, Environmental Awareness and Waste Management and Recycling. The youths attend accredited training programmes in respect of these areas before

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being placed out on work-based learning experience sessions. Environmental monitoring includes data gathering in a variety of contexts on nature reserves supporting MTPA and LEDET staff on their reserves. Environmental Awareness is primarily working with LEDET on programmes in schools and the community to raise awareness about littering, harvesting natural resources sustainably and the impact people are having on the environment in which they live. Waste management and recycling learners are involved in helping to clear illegal dump sites and simultaneously collecting recyclable waste, sorting and storing it for collection.

Main challenge: workplaces like the local municipalities and provincial conservation organisations face resource constraints in providing adequate levels of workplace support, i.e. transporting learners to and from sites of work, and in the waste management and recycling area in particular buy-back centres are not functional in many instances, leading to frustration on the part of the learners. SAWC with the support of DEA is addressing the issue.

Successes: LEDET has been very active and supportive of the learners in the workplaces getting them involved in community clean-ups, environmental days and presenting environmental awareness talks to school children.

Conservation and Environmental Bridging Programme
With the assistance of the Hans Hoheisen Charitable Trust this course, which was implemented for the first time in 2010 was once again run. This is the only school leavers' course offered by the College and it is aimed at school leavers who have already shown an interest in conservation and the environment as part of the WWF/WESSA Eco School's Programme. The course is run over six months and opens up career options and study opportunities for the students who spend four months at the College and two months doing practical work within conservation organisations.

DEPARTMENT: OPERATIONS

Thatching of Roof
The high maintenance and insurance costs of the thatching on roofs have reached unacceptable limits. The College is investigating various alternatives in phase 2 of the new facilities and to replace some of the thatch on existing buildings.

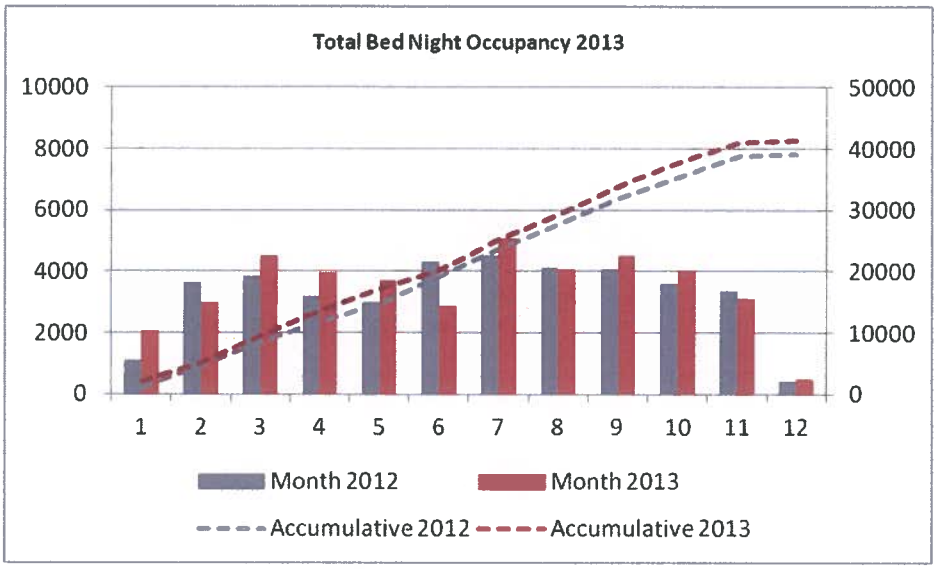
Rufford Grant
A 20-seater Mercedes bus and trailer were purchased with the donation from Rufford. This has relieved the pressure that was being placed on the two older busses.

Avis
Two new vehicles were delivered to the College in August. A Volkswagen Polo and Toyota Avanza have replaced the two Chicos that have been in use for a number of years.

Hans Hoheisen
The support service contract at Hans Hoheisen is running extremely well. There are continuous requests for alterations to facilities and additional maintenance breakdowns. The annual increases for 2014 in the contract will be discussed on 21 November 2013 at Onderstepoort.

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Department: Hospitality and Housekeeping



DEPARTMENT: HUMAN RESOURCES

Staff Training and Development:

Three members of staff received training in waste management and recycling, twelve staff were trained in Wilderness First Aid, five staff received training to be Fire Crew Leaders and two lecturers were trained in prescribed burning for fire managers. A Shop Steward attended a two day training course arranged by the Union. Four staff members trained as Assessors. Two staff members also completed pre-trade training in electrical modules at a Cape Town Technical College.

Upliftment and education of staff between levels 4 -7 in 2013 have largely been conducted free of charge. Old Mutual presented personal financial management workshops that have assisted staff in understanding basic principles of sound management of personal income and expenses and the importance of preparation for retirement. Feedback regarding the performance of the Provident Fund was also given to staff at a meeting in October. Focus was placed on healthy living and talks were presented by qualified medical practitioners on dental hygiene, hypertension, diabetes and HIV. Testing and counselling were also made available free of charge. Operations and administrative staff members have been educated in the basics of conservation ethics so that their practical implementation of this in the workplace can be an example to students and visitors.

A highlight has been the opening of a clinic facility at the College in October. A qualified nurse and counsellor working for a local NGO, service the clinic once a week. The clinic has been well attended and it is hoped that this will impact positively in terms of fewer trips undertaken to the nearest clinic and hospital. As substantial funding is required to develop the clinic to a daily service, and also into the local community, a further proposal for a joint venture has been submitted to the division of nursing services of Life-healthcare.

Appointments and Resignations:

The staff compliment increased substantially in 2013 with four members from AFRTS being added to the Guardianship Programme. A full-time in-house IT Manager was appointed in July and this has proved to be a positive step forward. A couple of staff have resigned during the year and replacements have been found internally giving staff the opportunity of promotion and progress.

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DEPARTMENT: FUNDRAISING AND MARKETING

Current Donors

The College continues to develop sound relationships with well-established donors such as Avis, Rufford, Hans Hoheisen Charity Trust, Tusk Trust, Afrisam, Distell, Aimpoint, KfW, Liberty Wildlife Fund, Safari Club International Fund, Dallas Safari Club and RMB. The donors accounted for funding in the region of R5-million in 2013. The College's current donors have been very supportive of the different business themes having expressed the fact that they are happy to donate to specific project initiatives and to receive reports specific to these units/projects/initiatives.

The Zurich "Friends of the College" initiative has progressed well having resulted in a number of bursaries being sourced through this funding line. The launch event of "Friends of African Wildlife" took place on 24 October. The SAWC CEO and fundraiser attended the launch event.

Fundraising Events/Visits:

A number of successful visits and events were held in 2013

- The PHASA African Wildlife Heritage Dinner took place in the first quarter and raised in excess of €66,093 towards conservation training.
- Friends of African Wildlife – The College hosted the founder donors and their friends
- Staff from SAWC met with various donors prior to attending the International Trade Fair (ITB) in Berlin including the Rufford Foundation, Tusk Trust, Liberty Wildlife Foundation and Swiss Supporters during an international fundraising trip where various contacts and new leads were also established.
- Rand Merchant Bank and the team from TSI visited the College. Good relationships were forged which then also led to the SAWC being nominated as a joint recipient of the RMB Morgan Stanley Charity Trading Day together with Rage (primary recipient) and WESSA. The College received an additional €18,558 as a result of this fundraiser.
- The Jobs Fund visited the Community Ranger's project in June 2013. This led to an expression of interest to expand this project managed by the College's business development unit.

College Information Materials – SAWC:

A number of information materials have been produced:

- The College's revised and expanded website is up and running
- The 2013 Annual Review is in the process of being printed
- The SAWC Newsletter has gone out quarterly and a new programme specific newsletter – "The Bateleur" - is being developed as this element of the Wildlife Guardian Programme has led to various funding opportunities now being explored.
- 2014 Prospectus now in process – due out before end of year

Southern African Wildlife College Trust

Support was given in 2013 to the Southern African Wildlife College Trust (SAWCT) which included

- The production of SACET's 2012 Annual report. This is currently with SAWCT for distribution to its donor base
- The appointment of a SACET Fundraiser/Administrator is in place and the SAWC is working on a joint/collaborative fundraising strategy.
- Donor reports produced by the College for funding provided by SAWCT (HHCT)
- The development of a SAWCT scholarship and bursary donor board in time for the 2013 graduation

Media:

Inroads were made with media in 2013 especially in terms of facilitating television coverage which has led to good exposure for the College together with additional bursary funding.

- Various media groups/television crews visited the College in 2013 which has led to coverage on a variety of different programmes both locally and internationally (Canadian/German/ French television stations)

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- Following an article which appeared in "Willy Wills Wissen" – a German Youth Magazine; contact was been made with RTL one of Germany's biggest television networks through WWF Germany. They visited the College with WWF Germany with a view to doing an insert. This lead to two bursaries also being awarded for the HET programme.
- Discussions have been held with Meropa Visual & Digital (leading communications and PR agency) - to discuss a potential social media campaign using this platform to drive interest through to mainstream media.
- Meetings were held with two mainstream television producers in Cologne during the SAWC visit to Frankfurt and Zurich. This is very promising both from a College and KAZA perspective.
- Contact has also been made with local media with a view to generating coverage both generally and for specific projects such as the Community Rangers project as well as on functions such as the PHASA event.
- Coverage was generated on the Colleges Wildlife Guardian Programme Kaelo Stories of Hope on ETv. (10/15 minute slot) This will be uploaded onto the College website together with other College videos/coverage.

Targets:
A number of targets are being set in line with the College's revised business strategy/business plan. From a fundraising point of view:

- Better understanding of EU proposal requirements need to be established
- Follow up on funding windows and leads to help ensure that departments/business units meet their targets.
- Continue to work closely with PPF's fundraising team in terms of securing additional funding.
- Continue to develop key stakeholder initiatives and funding programmes with a view to securing grants.
- Continue establishing media relationships with selected media in order to generate coverage.
- A strategy to boost bursary funding is also being pursued.
- Pursue opportunities being presented – US based funding and individual donors

DEPARTMENT: FINANCE

Significant Challenges
Cash Flow :
The 4th quarter showed an improvement in the College's cash flow with SA Lotteries paying the College's outstanding amounts.

Expenses:
All departments went through budget cuts to help accommodate a lower GP% on certain projects - due to per diems being required and not budgeted for - which affected the surplus margins required to break even. The budget cuts were administered so that the cuts did not affect the quality of training provided. This has helped ensure that the SAWC reached its targets for 2013.

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CONSTRAINTS WHICH HAVE AFFECTED PROGRESS

General constraints affecting progress during the reporting period include:

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

Detail regarding constraints pertaining to specific TFCAs are provided below:

/Ai/Ais-Richtersveld Transfrontier Park

- Lack of clarity regarding the availability of funds from the Governments to support operational aspects of the TFCA Development Programme as well as joint activities planned between the two components of the ARTP.

Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park

- Delays in planning as a result of political and administrative processes
- Clarity regarding PPF's approach to support for KTP, specifically critical projects

Greater Mapungubwe Transfrontier Conservation Area

- Lack of resources to support projects in Zimbabwe.
- The growing elephant impact on the park.
- The increasing incidences of poaching and the numbers of stray cattle moving into the area
- The area has experienced severe flooding and requests for assistance from the Maramani Community regarding the Shashe Irrigation Scheme have been received
- The IDP still has to be finalised as well as the GMTFCA Joint Operational Strategy, requiring inputs from the individual TFCA partner countries, as well as collective discussions
- Botswana has proposed revisiting the name of the TFCA, recommending that the name revert back to Limpopo-Shashe TFCA or Shalimpo TFCA. This could be a reaction to the strong emphasis that South Africa is placing on the Mapungubwe concept, rather than reflecting the geographical nature of the area. The matter has been referred to the Ministerial Committee for a decision since the Ministers originally changed the name from Limpopo Shashe to Greater Mapungubwe.
- The final discussions regarding the Biodiversity Offset programme between DEA and Coal of Africa Limited (CoAL) apropos the Vele Colliery ended inconclusively, and the process faces challenges since no finality regarding the offset programme could be reached between the parties. DEA will now be required to investigate other options to enforce compliance and this could include directives from DEA to CoAL.

Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park

- Rhino poaching
- Lack of clarity regarding future institutional arrangements, such as the establishment of Park Management Committee and Joint Operational Centres.
- Operational and ecological linkages within Zimbabwe (Gonarezhou National Park – Sengwe Corridor).
- Structures and protocols for decision-making in Mozambique.
- Multiple stakeholder involvement in resettlement process.

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- Limpopo National Park income generation opportunities – significant impacts due to uncertainties pertaining to the Gaza Safaris/Twin City Concession agreement.

Lubombo Transfrontier Conservation and Resource Area

Lubombo Conservancy-Goba

- Lack of clarity regarding the TFCA, funding and private partnerships.

Nsubane-Pongola

- The impasse between Swaziland Government and Royal Jozini Big 6 Consortium.
- Alleged illegal activities, including gill-netting within the Pongolapoort Dam in South Africa.

Ponta do Ouro-Kosi Bay

- Lack of a joint operational framework.
- Clarity regarding institutional arrangements and agreements pertaining to management and development of Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve (PPMR).
- Environmental challenges and uncertainty associated with the deep sea port at Techobanine.
- Income generation for PPMR (retention of revenue).

Songimvelo-Malolotja

- Land claims in Songimvelo, South Africa.
- Lack of financial sustainability of Songimvelo.
- Proposed mining at Ngwenya Mines in Swaziland.

Usuthu-Tembe-Futi

- Community expectations.
- Clarity regarding fence alignment along international boundary inside Sanctuary area.
- The need for the establishment of a Community Conservation Area (CCA) along the Musi is required, yet the requisite support and initiative is not forthcoming from EKZNW.
- Lack of clarity regarding community involvement and developments on South African side.
- Recurrence of FMD in South Africa, a disease that attacks cloven-hoofed animals, but also hampers free movement of animals due to consequent prohibitions.

Maloti-Drakensberg Transfrontier Conservation Development Area

- Lack of funding for the implementation of activities within Lesotho.

Liuwa Plains-Mussuma Transfrontier Conservation Area

- The long approval process in Angola and the levels of understanding regarding conservation, proclamation and implementation.
- Sensitisation of local communities regarding the need to conserve the natural and cultural resources of the area is required. A solid understanding of conservation, its value and potential, as well as the proper planning and management of natural resources need to be nurtured in the entire area, especially in the remote areas far removed from the administrative centres.
- The relationship between the two partner countries also requires attention. The challenge remains to establish a well established working relationship between the Ministries responsible for TFCA development. The current Joint Permanent Commission between the two countries enables discussion, yet this must be supported by functional institutional structures aimed specifically at addressing the requirements necessary to make the area functional as a transboundary conservation area.

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Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area

- Complexity of decision-making processes as a result of diversity of stakeholders.
- Lack of donor support for Zimbabwe.

Lower Zambezi-Mana Pools Transfrontier Conservation Area

- Lack of continuity as a result of high turn-over of senior officials.
- Lack of donor support for Zimbabwe projects.
- Elections in Zambia have placed a certain amount of uncertainty on when the MoU will be signed.

Malawi-Zambia Transfrontier Conservation Area

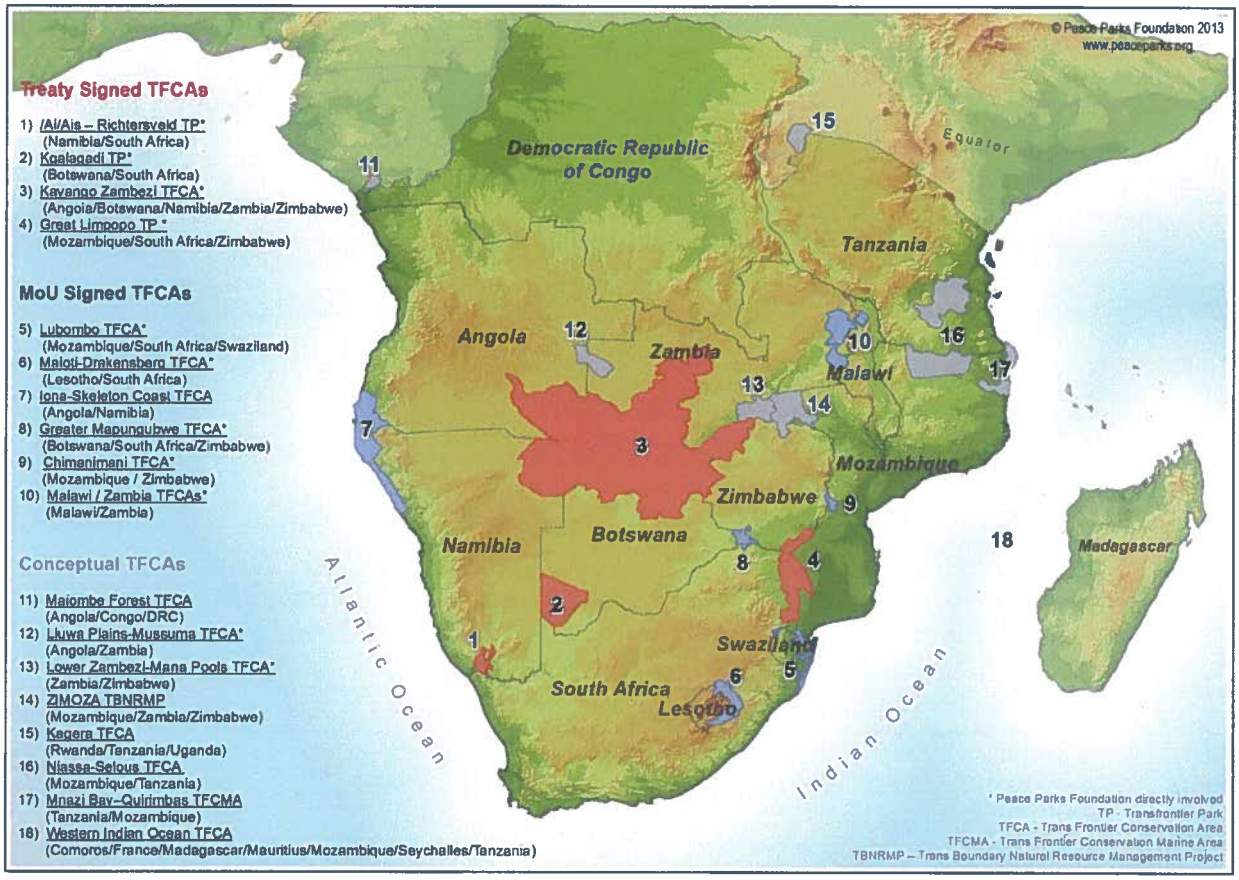
- There have been implementation delays on the Zambian side on account of changes in key the Zambia Wildlife Authority (ZAWA) personnel which affected disbursements and the withdrawal from the project of the Forestry Department, which in turn necessitated the restructuring of the project
- Lack of clarity regarding the feasibility of establishing ecological linkages between Kusungu and Lukusuzi National Parks specifically relating to human settlement

Report completed by:	Héloïse de Villiers, Programme Administrator
Programme Manager	Paul Bewsher
Organisation:	PPF

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Annexure A

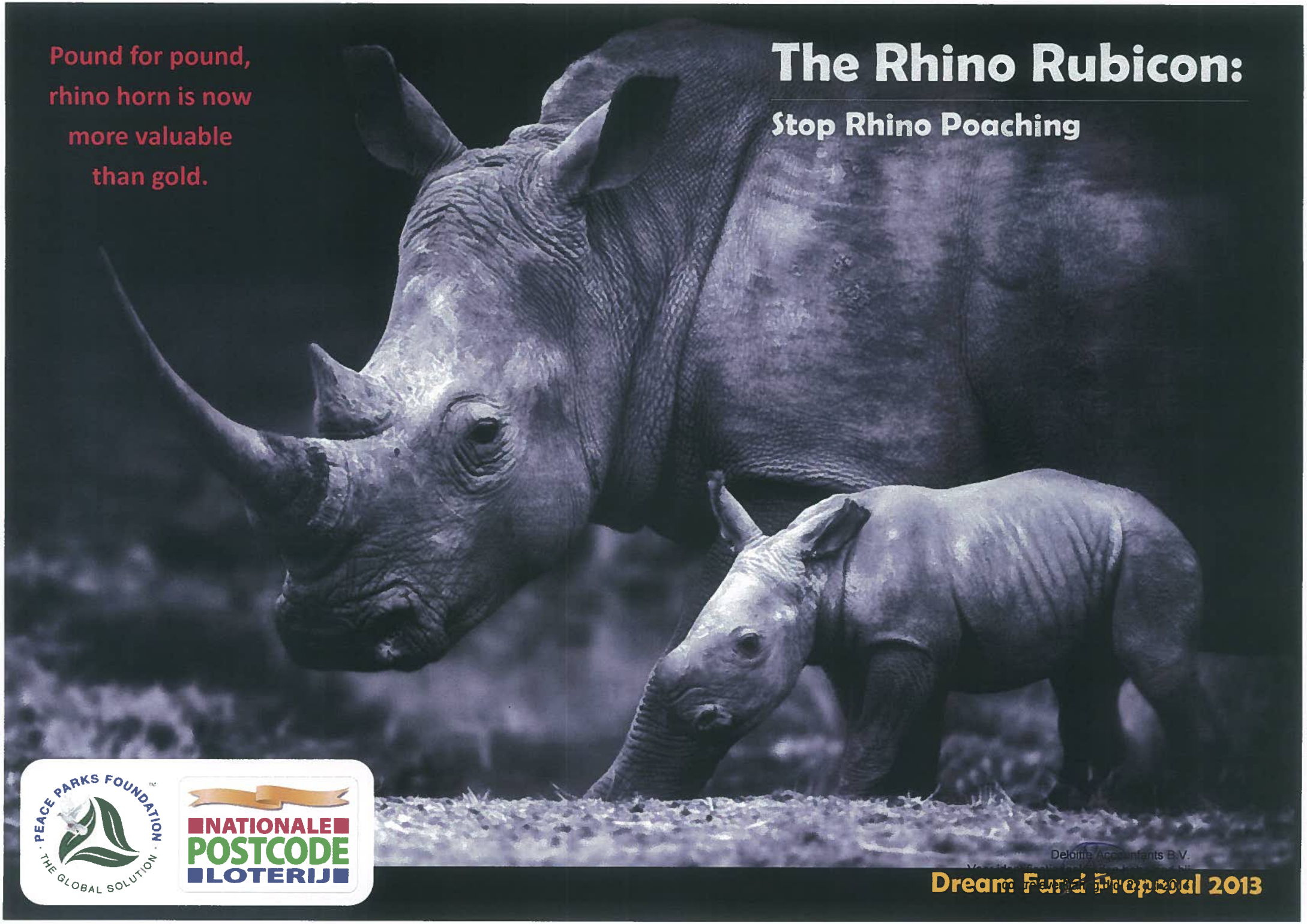
MAP OF TFCA'S IN THE SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY REGION



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Pound for pound,
rhino horn is now
more valuable
than gold.
The Rhino Rubicon:
Stop Rhino Poaching
PEACE PARKS FOUNDATION
THE GLOBAL SOLUTION
NATIONALE
POSTCODE
LOTERIJ
Deloitte Accountants B.V.
Dream Fund Proposal 2013

Dutch Postcode Lottery: Dream Fund Application

Submitted by Peace Parks Foundation and its partners

September 2013

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Registration number: 97/004896/08

> *"If rhinos are to disappear it will be a disaster, an enormous disaster. We have already reached the point where, if we don't find a solution, we are likely to see the extinction of rhinos. And what is happening to them is symptomatic of what is happening to the environment as a whole. If we don't get it right, we as humans are going to suffer. By saving the rhino we are saving ourselves – and if we're not interested in saving ourselves, what are we doing here?"*
>
> - **Dr Ian Player**, Conservationist

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An early morning in 2011 at a private game reserve in South Africa...

Absa, a brave rhino bull, fights for his precious life. People watch helplessly as his haunting cry echoes against the distant Karoo koppies. A gaping and bloody wound tells the devastating story of another ruthless and cruel attack by rhino poachers. Three days later Absa dies. A once proud African beast, left hornless and badly injured, has finally become another sad statistic in the growing number of rhino killings in Southern Africa...

This is but one of many rhino killings the world would like to forget. Still the brutal slaughtering continues...

And if the current rate of poaching is not stopped, these magnificent creatures will one day simply disappear from the face of our beloved earth...



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The dream is to end rhino poaching and destroy the illegal supply and demand chain, by devaluing the horns of live rhinos thorough various methods rendering it useless for human consumption and ornamental use. It will also save live rhino from being killed in the first place, as poachers will know that these rhino are "off limits".

To turn the dream into reality, Peace Parks Foundation's core business is to support countries and their conservation agencies to establish and development transfrontier conservation areas in Africa. Escalating wildlife crime now threatens the very fabric and nature of regional development, co-operation, stability and livelihoods. PPF has therefore offered to provide assistance to rhino range states in Africa to counter rhino poaching.

The Rhino Rubicon project has the potential to stop rhino poaching.

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Executive Summary

Today every rhino on the planet faces the mortal danger of being killed by wildlife criminal syndicates. **It has become a race against time**. Unless something fundamentally different is done, the human race will be confronted with the inevitable and significant environmental disaster - by 2015 rhino mortalities will exceed births, sending the world's remaining population into a decline. Once the resource becomes even more scarce, the black market value will escalate and it will become even more difficult to save the last remaining animals. It will be irreversible.

The Dream Project, **The Rhino Rubicon**, as presented in this document, challenges conservationists, politicians and sceptics to think differently about rhino poaching and wildlife crime. It means joining Peace Parks Foundation in its quest to find ways of stopping the carnage. It means embracing the fear for the unknown, trusting instincts, - showing courage, joining forces and finally, crossing the Rubicon; knowing that there is a point of no return. Weighing in at two tons, it is sad that such a huge charismatic and pre-historic animal, with so few natural predators, are now losing the battle for survival.

The rhino as a species has existed on earth for over **50 million** years. By **1890** fewer than 100 white rhino were left in Africa. **From 1900** the black rhino also suffered a significant decline as a result of poaching and today from an initial number of 500,000 only 4,500 remain in the wild. **From 2007 to 2012** rhino deaths at the hands of poachers increased exponentially with an all time record of 688 killed while **2013 recorded a shocking 1,004 deaths. All of the rhino have been illegally killed, their horns hacked off often while they were still alive, leading to painful cruel deaths. Lifelines and timelines have become entwined.**

Early in 2013, PPF embarked on a pilot project in collaboration with Ezemvelo KwaZulu-Natal Wildlife as a leading authority on rhino conservation, to devaluate the horns of live rhino with chemicals to pro-actively and directly impact on the supply and demand chain. This decision was made based on the early positive results achieved by the Rhino Rescue Project when they treated the first 230 rhino using this methodology. Of all the 230 rhino treated to date, only three animals were lost to poaching. The thinking is that it can help to stop poaching and also buy time while more research is being conducted to find solutions to save the species. A repetition of the near extinction scenario of one hundred years ago must and can be avoided.

More than 83% of all the rhino in Africa are found in South Africa and are located within the so-called **Priority Rhino Protected Areas**, with more than 50% occurring in one single park, the Kruger National Park, an integral component of the 35,000km^2 Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park (GLTP) that also incorporates the Limpopo National Park in Mozambique. The KwaZulu-Natal Province's rhino reserves, under the management of the world renowned Ezemvelo KwaZulu-Natal Wildlife, are the custodians of a further 2,500 animals. The aim of the pilot project embarked on, was to treat the horn on live rhino in selected areas testing the concept on a larger scale. The first part of the pilot commenced in September with the intention of testing the infusion methodology and performing sample scientific research. Although it is widely accepted that further research is needed to refine techniques, the principle of devaluing the horn as an effective deterrent showed significant promise provided a minimum of 50% of any population is treated combined with other rhino anti-poaching management activities, e.g. improved law enforcement. What is clear, that there is no single solution and a multi-pronged approach is essential to win this war.

The Rhino Rubicon project could become the most important game changer in the quest to find solutions to save the rhino. **The project's focus** is to devaluate an estimated **10,000 rhinos, across nine countries, or rhino range states, in Africa.** It also includes support for a wider comprehensive rhino management approach to protect the largest rhino population on earth found in the Kruger National and Limpopo National Parks that form part of GLTP and the founder rhino populations located within the rhino reserves managed by Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife. The project also includes a separate segment in its sustainability plan to support WWF's Wildlife Justice Commission and also makes provision for a joint initiative with the George Mason University's Terrorism, Transnational Crime and Corruption Center (TraCCC) that has designed an innovative, market based approach to track, penetrate, disrupt and ultimately collapse the transnational crime syndicates that control the illicit markets linked to rhino horn trafficking. The total budget requested for **The Rhino Rubicon** is **€15 million** over five years. To this end, PPF would like to request the Dutch Postcode Lottery to join PPF, in becoming an investment partner in The Rhino Rubicon Dream project. A substantial contribution of € 15m over five years will enable us to cross this important Rubicon, tackle and fight wildlife crime syndicates head-on, preserve the world's precious wildlife, support countries and their conservation agencies and ultimately secure vital and valuable rural livelihoods.

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A message from Peace Parks Foundation

Combatting wildlife crime

2012 unfortunately marked a pronounced escalation in wildlife crime, particularly in the slaughtering of high-value species such as elephant and rhino. The statistics are appalling. Every 20 minutes of every day of every month of every year, an African elephant dies at the hands of wildlife criminals. Elephant deaths caused by poaching are estimated at between 20, 000 and 40,000 a year. An African rhino is poached every 11 hours. According to the IUCN, at least 1 700 rhinos, or 7% of the total population, have been killed and their horns hacked off since 2011. More than two thirds of the casualties occurred in South Africa, home to 83% of the world's wild rhinos.

Southern Africa's competitive advantage in ecotourism is its wildlife, with a very large number of livelihoods depending on the industry. Wildlife crime has now reached a level where it is threatening the continued existence of the region's transfrontier conservation areas (TFCAs). Improved cooperation between the partner countries is one of the stated objectives of peace parks. Solutions to combatting wildlife crime can only be found by rapidly strengthening cooperation at a national, regional and international level.

The indiscriminate slaying of species such as rhino and elephant has moved beyond the point where local solutions can be found in isolation of the international community. Crime syndicates operate freely across borders and capitalise on the lack of cooperation and coordination between the affected countries' governments. This weakness re-emphasises the importance of TFCAs as an important tool in dealing with the demographic, climatic and economic challenges the world is facing today. The knowledge and technology at our disposal could provide the momentum needed to ensure the preservation of biodiversity, the cornerstone of well-functioning ecosystems. Perhaps the most important goal is adaptability in our quest for solutions.

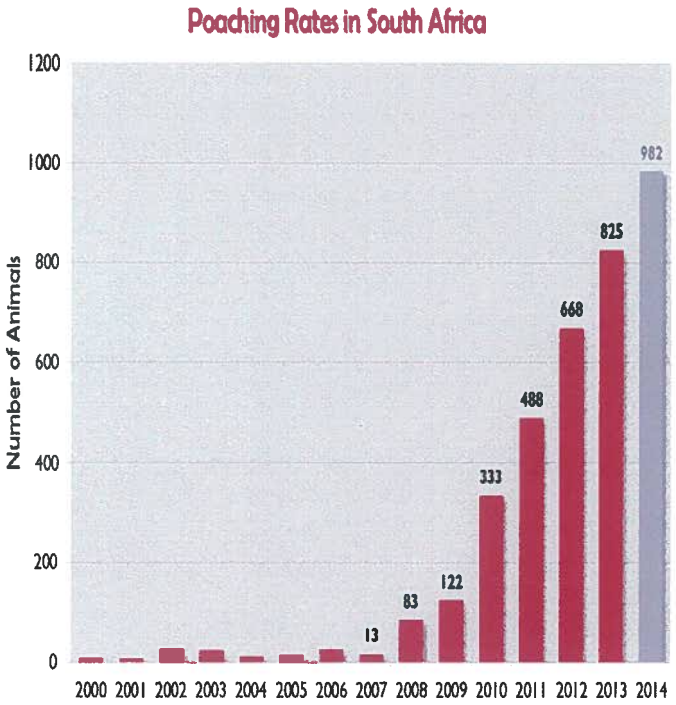
Continued support to Peace Parks Foundation on a technical, political and/or financial level is vital: it will help us to continue making a difference as an indispensable partner to the region's governments and their conservation and tourism agencies.



Johann Rupert & Werner Myburgh

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1. The Challenge





Rhinoceros populations worldwide are in the midst of a poaching onslaught. The relentlessness and brutality are a cause for grave concern. Over the last five years poaching rates have increased dramatically, with the number of animals killed for their horn, rising exponentially each year.

Africa, which is home to 89% of the remaining rhino populations worldwide, is bearing the brunt of the poaching crisis. Current estimates put Africa rhinoceros populations, both Black and White, at a combined figure of around 25,000 animals.

Despite many efforts, more than 668 rhino were killed in 2012. By 31 December 2013, 1,004 rhinos had been slaughtered. The graph shows up to November 2013.

The majority of rhino are in South Africa and the rest throughout countries like Botswana, Kenya, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Increased demand from Asian countries has caused the price of rhino horn to skyrocket, with a black market value of up to an estimated $65,000/kg.

Organised crime syndicates are now the major driving force behind the trafficking. These syndicates are well resourced and, by taking advantage of the poorest of the poor who live within and around the reserves, have access to an unlimited pool of expendable poachers. As a result, syndicates have very little fear of recrimination for their crimes. Even when rangers manage to capture poachers, the syndicates themselves are unaffected and quickly find new recruits from marginalised communities. Poachers meanwhile enjoy a tactical advantage over rangers as they dictate the time, place and scale of their engagement and hide in plain sight amongst local communities.

To date, interventions aimed at ending the crisis have focused on bringing additional manpower to the field. This has proven effective in terms of increasing arrests, but not in stemming the rising rhino body count. A drastic change in response is needed in order to break the cycle and curb the rate of rhino poaching and the ever growing demand. Innovative approaches are needed to destabilise the market, interrupt the supply chain and impact on ignorance, ir-



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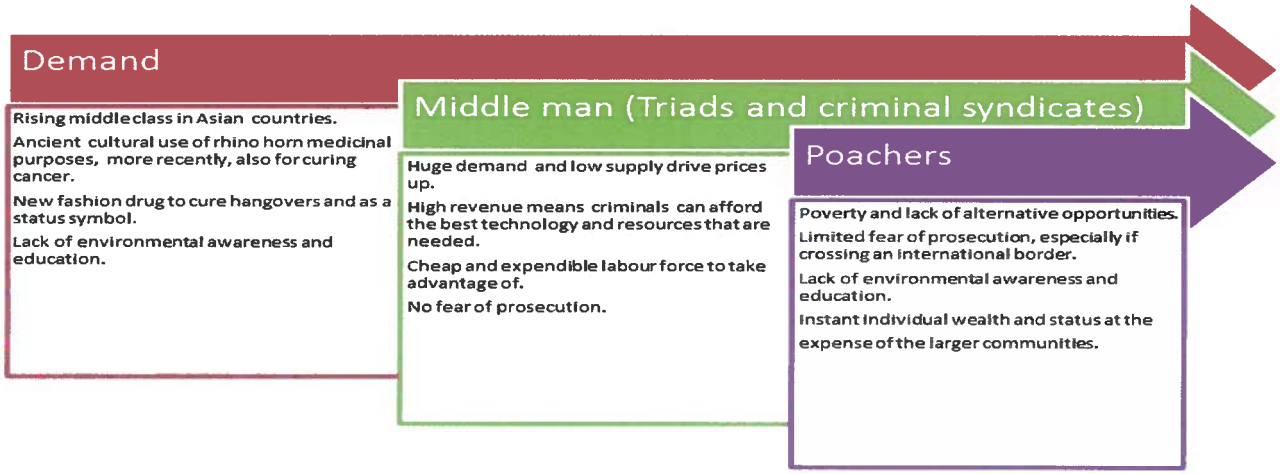
2. The Rhino Horn Devaluation Concept

Going for pro-active solutions

The concept of rhino horn devaluation is one that is strongly supported by PPF and its partners who reason that the problem with most of the alternative anti-poaching measures available are that it is largely reactive, costly and not providing the desired impact. These measures are themselves not viable solutions when implemented on their own given the current advanced modus operandi of the organized wildlife crime syndicates.

PPF and its partners had therefore embarked on finding more pro-active and cost-effective solutions in the belief that diminishing the value of illegal rhino horn products is key to complement all future interventions. For this reason, the focus has been to determine whether rhino horns could be contaminated and/or tagged in a way that would make it undesirable and dangerous to have in hand and commercially worthless i.e. devalue the horn, thereby disrupting the supply chain and decreasing the ever increasing body count. This is not only about the rhino, but also about people. Both rangers and poachers are engaged in a daily armed conflict to protect on the one side, and exploit on the other, this highly sought after and scare resource.

Drivers of the poaching cycle



> Wildlife crime is leading to the proliferation of guns in exactly those areas that need less conflict, not more; it is providing money for corruption in exactly those countries in which corruption has already stalled all pro-poor decision making and doing business legitimately is already hard enough; and it is oiling the engine of crime and polluting efforts at good governance, democracy and transparency in exactly those communities that need more voice, not more silence . . . . The fight to end wildlife crime is a fight for humanity."
>
> — Valerie Hickey,
> World Bank Environmental Scientist

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Rhino Horn Devaluation Options

Developing new approaches:

To date, the methodology for the devaluation of rhino has predominantly focussed on a chemical based infusion devaluation whereby an indelible (indestructible) dye and an ecto-parasiticide compound is injected and infused into the horn.

The infusion of liquids into the horn is not fool-proof and in recent cases it was discovered that the entire horn was not homogenously saturated. The density of horns differs as well as the solubility of the chemical compound and therefore the use of this approach in its current form is unreliable. To counter these inconsistencies, PPF with support from various entities has embarked on the research and development of multiple options to devalue rhino horn.



The multi-pronged approach comprises three methods that will provide conservation agencies and private game farmers with a suite of devaluation techniques to apply as required to suit their circumstance.

The methods incorporated under the first phase of implementation include:

- Improving the methodology for the chemical-based infusion devaluation of rhino horn by drilling a matrix of small holes in irregular patterns into the horn and staining these areas with silver-nitrate (a chemical that reacts specifically with keratin on cellular level). The inside of the horn will therefore be effectively criss-crossed making any portion of the horn unusable.
- The initial feasibility study undertaken by the Nuclear Energy Corporation of South Africa has indicated that it is possible to irradiate rhino horn by exposing it to a portable proton source. The concept therefore is to irradiate trace elements in the horn that would mark the horn with a radio-active signal. The trafficking of rhino horn through any international port will therefore be effectively stopped as all ports are required by international law to scan for radio-activity.
- The use of cellular and electronic micro-sensor technology that will be implanted in rhino horn and the host animal in the form of secure electronic micro-computer devices that provides communication on the locality of the animal when needed and triggers an immediate alarm when the horn is separated from the host animal. The horn continues to emit an undetectable traceable signal, enabling the immediate apprehension of the perpetrators and recovery of the horn. This in itself will create a very effective deterrent to poachers as they will know that any animal poached will lead to a very high probability of arrest.

The development and eventual use of these devaluations methods takes the welfare of the rhino into consideration and neither the animal's behaviour, nor the social structures within the herd should be affected in any way after introduction of the method.



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Devaluation: a cutting edge solution

PPF has identified rhino horn devaluation methodology as a critical intervention to assist in ensuring the survival of the species. If one considers that the concept during the pilot project has shown excellent results, the obvious next step is to explore the possibility of expanding the project to devaluate a significant portion of rhino horn within Africa and utilise the most effective methodologies.

At the frontline of the global rhino poaching crisis is, South Africa's Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA), and its two largest conservation agencies, South African National Parks (SANParks) and Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife, who are straining under the cost and pressure of continuous and large-scale anti-poaching operations. PPF has been requested to provide assistance to these organisations in safeguarding South Africa's rhino population. This project will be supporting during its first phase, the Priority Rhino Protected Areas in GLTP (KNP and LNP) and parks in KwaZulu-Natal. This will entail the use of devaluation techniques, to augment a variety of other anti-poaching interventions in these areas.

Together with several pioneer partners, PPF raised seed funding for the initial devaluation of rhino as part of a pilot project in some of the most high risk areas. This pilot, which has started in September acted as a testing phase which resulted in stopping rhino poaching in the pilot areas completely.

During implementation of the dream project, on going research will be conducted by the University of Pretoria and other scientific partners to continuously improve methods to devaluate rhino horn. The on-going research will be crucial to assist conservation agencies not only to implement these measures as part of their daily conservation work but also to extrapolate this concept to be applied to other high value species that are also facing similar threats due to ever increasing demand in wildlife products. Species that are also now targeted include lion, elephant, and pangolin.

A three-pronged approach is being developed

Cellular dye *- to augment the infusion methodology the entire horn will be covered with 40-50 small holes (3-4mm wide) each drilled to the core of the horn (that will not be visible externally after a few days) and each hole will be filled with silver nitrate (the same chemical that is used to mark our nails/fingers when we vote) which reacts specifically with keratin on a cellular level. The inside of the entire horn will be criss-crossed with deep red/brown "stripes" to create a Swiss cheese effect and together with the cellular dye and a mixture of other chemicals, such as certain plant based hormones, carcinogenics, etc. will be injected into the cavities and will be undesirable to the end consumer. All chemicals have been tested on humans and are safe to animals. In other words, they are not a poison that can kill a person, but rather undesirable chemicals that will produce the opposite effect for what the rhino horn is used;*

Irradiation of rhino horn *- the horn is radiated (in other words given a radio-active signal) that it will effectively stop all movements of rhino horn trafficking through all airports, considering that all international airports worldwide are obligated to have radio-active scanning devices for luggage and passengers. The horn will be treated on a live rhino through either being exposed to a mobile proton source or by imbedding a small pellet into the horn that is radio-active. Although the radiation levels will be safe to both humans and animals, experts agree that the mere fact that the horn will be irradiated by minute quantities of radio-active material, will be an exceptionally strong deterrent, not only due to the risk of transporting the horn but also because of the incredible stigmas surrounding radio-activity; and,*

Micro-technology *- a radio frequency identity (RFID) tag and GPS device is placed inside the rhino horn as well as on the foot of the rhino – these two devices will communicate with each other and if the stream is broken i.e. the rhino is poached and the horn removed, or if either of the devices stop communicating with each other, a GPS signal will be sent out to the control room and the units will send out a signal that can be tracked. This technology is already far advanced and being tested in the field. It will be ready within the next six months to be rolled out on a larger scale.*

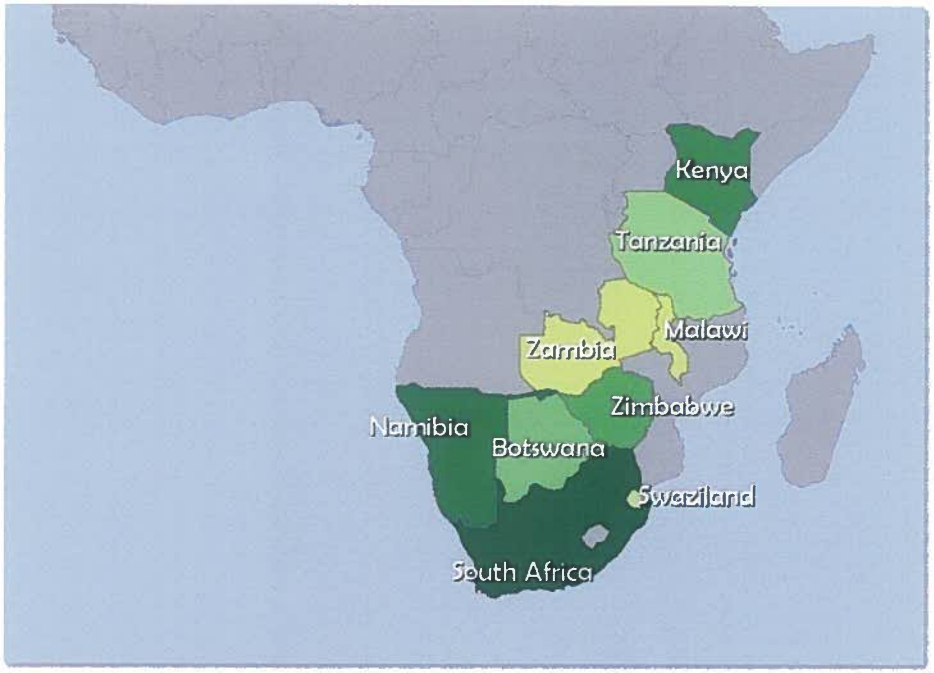
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The African Rhino Rubicon: a game changer

The Rhino Rubicon project could become the most important game changer in the quest to find solutions to save the rhino.

The project's focus is to target an estimated 10,000 rhinos, across nine countries, or rhino range states, in Africa. It also includes support for a wider comprehensive rhino management approach to protect the largest rhino population on earth found in the Kruger National and Limpopo National Parks that form part of GLTP and the founder rhino populations located within the rhino reserves in the KwaZulu-Natal province managed by Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife.

The project also includes a separate segment in its sustainability plan to support WWF's Wildlife Justice Commission and also makes provision for a joint initiative with the George Mason University's Terrorism, Transnational Crime and Corruption Center (TraCCC) that has designed an innovative, market based approach to track, penetrate, disrupt and ultimately collapse the transnational crime syndicates that control the illicit markets linked to rhino horn trafficking.



African rhino statistics (July 2013) and proposed devaluation numbers		
	Total	Target
African species		
Black Rhino		
Sub-total: Black	**4 880**	**2 300**
White Rhino		
Northern	4	4
Southern	20 161	5 400
Sub-total: White	**20 165**	**5 400**
Total: Africa	25 045	10 004

Nr	Species / Sub-species	White Rhino Total	Black Rhino Total	Grand Total
1	Botswana	135	7	142
2	Kenya	365	594	959
3	Malawi	-	24	24
4	Namibia	469	1 750	2 219
5	South Africa	18 796	1 915	20 711
6	Swaziland	88	17	105
7	Tanzania	-	113	113
8	Zambia	7	27	34
9	Zimbabwe	290	431	721
Total		**20 150**	**4 878**	**25 028**

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The Project Team

For an international and innovative project of this nature, a dedicated and experienced project team needs to be in place to oversee the process and to ensure that the project is executed professionally.

The team members should have the necessary experience to enable them to provide full-time attention to those initiatives which are critical in fostering good working relationships with all stakeholders involved.

The core team will include project and administrative staff members dedicated to the implementation of the project. This team will be supported by the PPF head office team, that has extensive experience of working in different countries under multi-national conditions.

The project manager will oversee a team of qualified experts while having the support and sharing a knowledge partnership with South Africa's conservation agencies and the Department of Environmental Affairs. The team will provide training and building of capacity within each country in implementing the project.





"Hands off our rhinos!" A workshop is being conducted to train local rhino community ambassadors to spread the message of anti poaching and wildlife ownership in their communities.

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The importance of grassroots communications

The message:

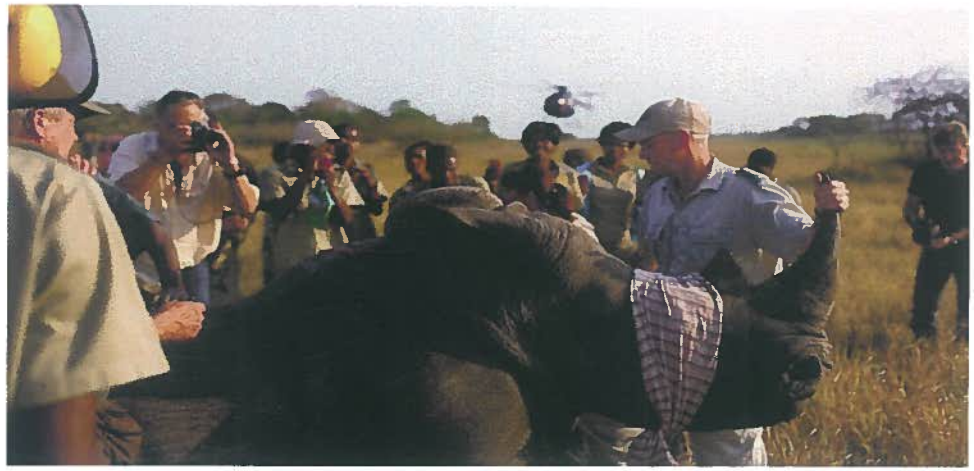
An essential part of the success of the rhino anti-poaching strategy rests on a strong awareness, communication and advocacy strategy for the project. The devaluation methods need to be widely publicised, with local people invited to witness the devaluation process and be informed of the consequences of poaching and tampering with the horn.

Through the use of rural community communications networks and the easy access to social media, word will quickly spread to poaching syndicates that rhinos on these particular properties are no longer worth the risk of poaching, as selling the horns consequently ruin their credibility with buyers and therefore their continued ability to sell rhino horn to those parties in the future.

The procedure and communities

The message is then amplified through to the following audience target groups are invited to witness the devaluation of rhinos in their local reserves, and they in turn will spread the news:

- Local communities members and elders
- Community influencers
- Local politicians and political leaders
- Traditional leaders
- Reserve staff
- Local schools
- Electronic and print media including local vernacular



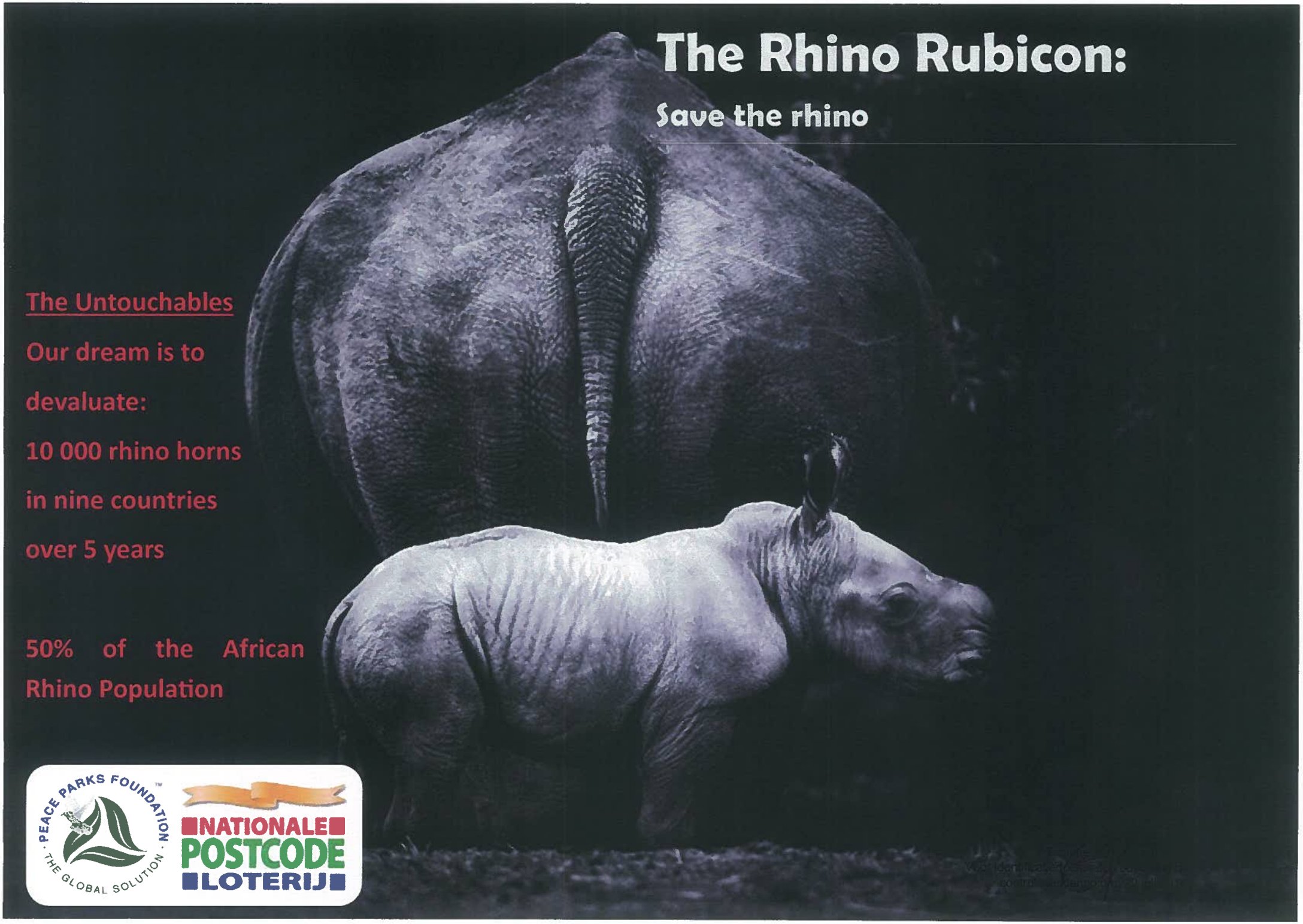
Conservation is taken seriously in South Africa, but in a country where health and education issues are so prominent, it is at risk of becoming an afterthought.

Mavuso Msimang

Peace Parks Foundation Board member and recently appointed Rhino Issues Manager for the South African Government.

To view the first pilot procedure in September 2013 click here: Pilot Rhino Horn Infusion

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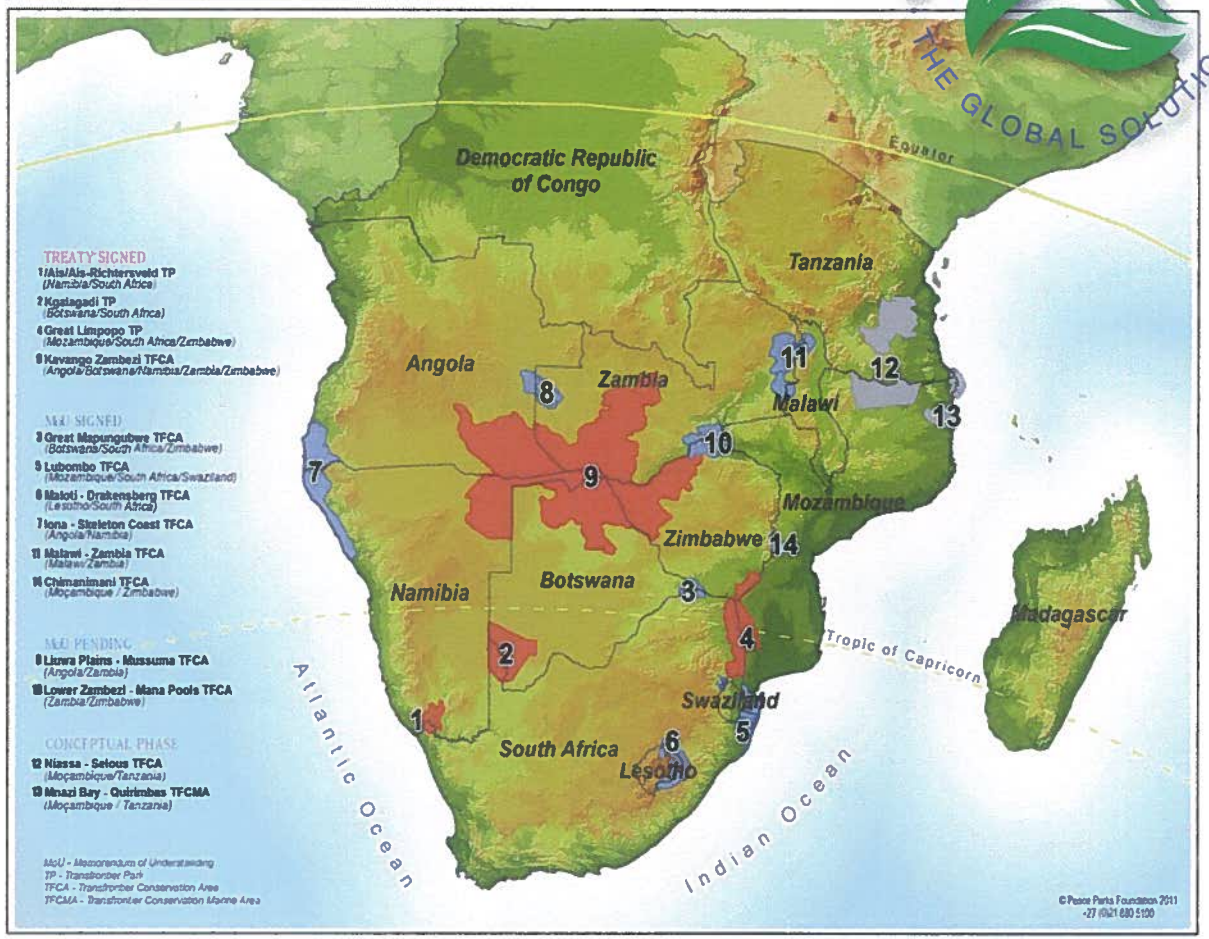

The Rhino Rubicon:
Save the rhino
The Untouchables
Our dream is to
devaluate:
10 000 rhino horns
in nine countries
over 5 years
50% of the African
Rhino Population
PEACE PARKS FOUNDATION
THE GLOBAL SOLUTION
NATIONALE
POSTCODE
LOTERIJ

3. Roll out: Support Priority Rhino Protected Areas

Established in 1997, the overall objective of Peace Parks Foundation (PPF) is to facilitate and co-ordinate the establishment and development of Transfrontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs) within southern Africa. PPF has already gained 16 years of pioneering experience, working with ten countries in southern Africa, which most are on the "least developed countries" list. The Foundation enjoys good relations with stakeholders at all levels, and has a realistic understanding of core socio-economic and developmental challenges and how to balance this with conservation imperatives.

TFCAs have the potential of safe-guarding the integrity of biological diversity, whilst at the same time contributing to the development of shared economic benefits and poverty alleviation. This is achieved by harnessing the potential for ecotourism development, which is the fastest growing industry worldwide, to provide sustainable economic growth and foster community development initiatives. Traditionally, PPF's work in this area has been focused around large-scale ecosystem protection rather than species protection, in order to safe-guard life giving ecosystem services.

However, with the recent exponential rise in wildlife crime, instigated by global criminal syndicates, PPF made the decision to launch a new programme dedicated to addressing wildlife crime that impacts directly on the viability of transfrontier conservation areas and associated regional development opportunities in southern Africa. Initially, projects under this banner will focus on slowing poaching rates of high value species, such as rhino, particularly within the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park (GLTP) between Mozambique and South Africa, the frontline of the rhino poaching war in southern Africa.



PPF is currently facilitating the establishment of ten TFCAs spanning one million km² of conservation estate in southern Africa. All are in varying stages of development.

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Key Partnerships

Peace Parks Foundation's core business is to support countries and their conservation agencies to establish and develop transfrontier conservation areas in Africa. Wildlife Crime has however, escalated to such a level that it is threatening the very fabric and nature of regional development and integration through wildlife as a viable land-use option to ensure a significant contribution to economic development. To this end, PPF has offered to provide assistance to the rhino range states to provide help and support to combat rhino poaching. The Ministries responsible for environment and their conservation agencies therefore are the key partners to this initiative.

Department of Environmental Affairs, South Africa

As the country with the largest combined population of rhinoceros on earth, the South Africa Government's Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA), as well as the country's two largest conservation agencies, South African National Parks (SANParks) and Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife (EKZNW), will be the three most important beneficiaries of The Rhino Rubicon project. Initial discussions have also been held with Botswana's Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism, Malawi's Department of Wildlife and National Parks, Namibia's Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Zambia's Wildlife Authority and Ministry of Arts and Tourism and Zimbabwe's Parks and Wildlife Management Authority. All conservation agencies expressed an interest to participate in the rhino horn devaluation project, indicating that once the rhino project is operational, they will submit the project concept to their necessary decision-making structures for consideration.

WWF Netherlands

Internationally, WWF and PPF share the same ethos and belief in the importance of conservation projects that each is undertaking, and a partnership between PPF and WWF Netherlands will mean that each organisation will have the ability to learn from, and share knowledge of best-practice with their counterparts, thereby assisting in fast-tracking the roll-out of the project. WWF Netherlands' Wildlife Justice Commission will add additional international wildlife crime intelligence to the project. In collaboration with TRAFFIC a demand reduction strategy in Vietnam as part of the communications component of The Rhino Rubicon project.

University of Pretoria

The University of Pretoria (UP) is an internationally recognised South African research-intensive institution. PPF has a working partnership with the UP since 1999. In 2009 UP and PPF jointly re-opened the Hans Hoheisen Wildlife Research Station on the outskirts of South Africa's Kruger National Park. The facility, jointly operated by PPF and the UP, is central to the implementation of PPF's and UP's transfrontier conservation area (TFCA) veterinary wildlife programme.

The UP will partner with PPF for the total of the research project, to ensure that all the pharmaceutical toxicological and efficacy work are conducted and the related research questions answered.

NATIONALE POSTCODE LOTERIJ

WWF

EZEMVELO KZN WILDLIFE
Conservation, Partnerships & Ecotourism

South African NATIONAL PARKS

UNIVERSITEIT VAN PRETORIA
UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA
YUNIBESITHI YA PRETORIA

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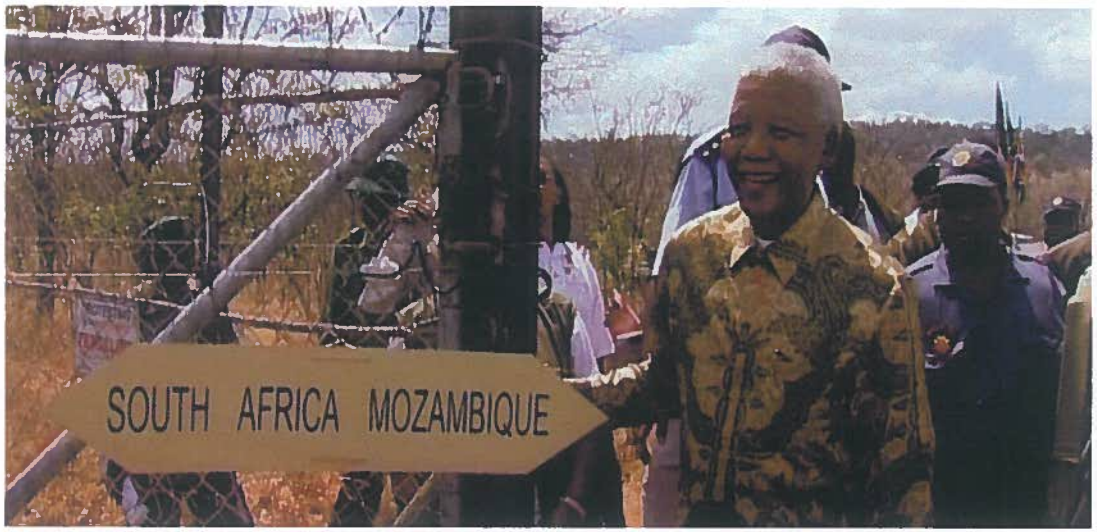
Key Partnerships (continued)

International Communications Partners

The indiscriminate killings of endangered wild animals to fuel the needs of the greedy and corrupt criminal syndicates is an emotive issue worldwide, and as such, a project of this nature is sure to draw its own level of media interest. However, to be as effective as possible in expanding the project's communication reach and target markets, PPF proposes to partner with an established international communications firm to drive the relay of appropriate information to the public in a strategic and effective manner. Ideally, the firm will have experience working in Africa, Asia and Europe as well as particularly in the Netherlands, or have relevant international partners.

It is anticipated that organisations such as WildAid, WWF and TRAFFIC could play an important role to spearhead an awareness and demand reduction campaign in Asia.



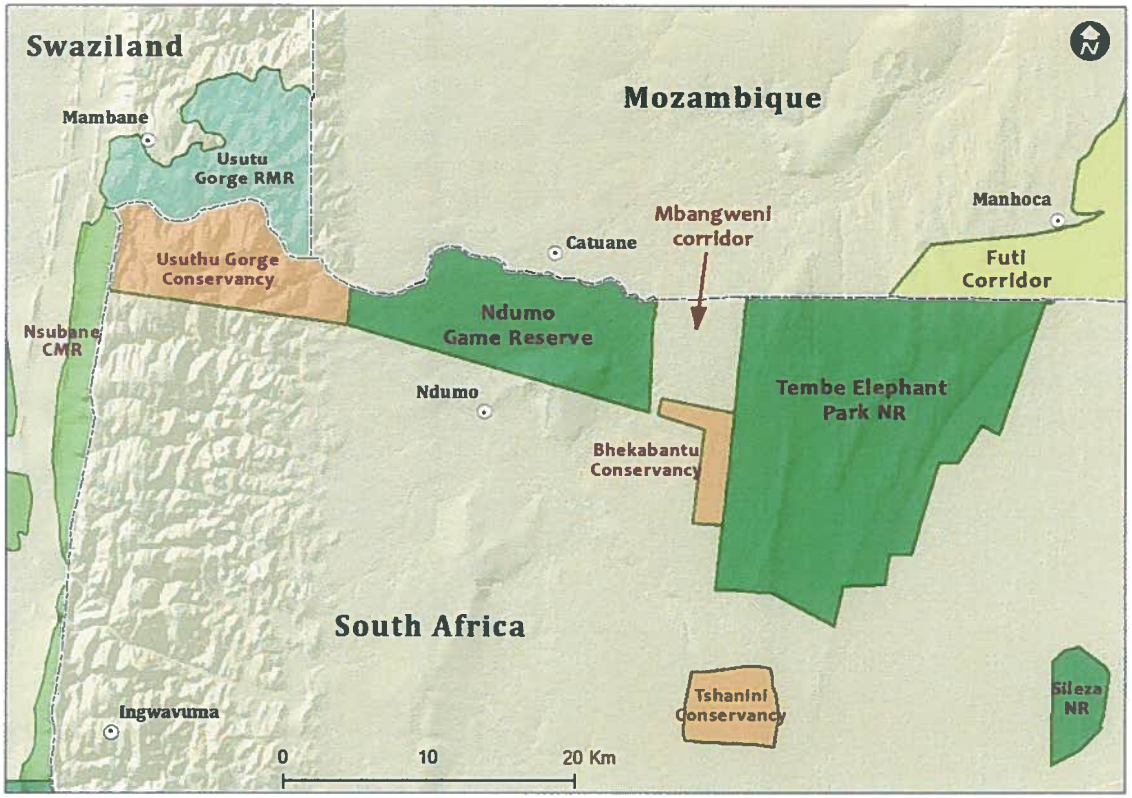


> Ultimately conservation is about people. If you don't have sustainable development around these (wildlife) parks, then people will have no interest in them, and the parks will not survive.
>
> – *Dr Nelson Mandela, PPF Founder member*

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Protecting the source: Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife Reserves

The KwaZulu-Natal Province in South Africa is home to about 2,500 rhino that inhabit the various rhino reserves managed by Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife who are world renowned leaders in the conservation and protection of rhino. However, even with their vast experience and knowledge, EKZNW has experienced high levels of rhino poaching thus also prompting EKZNW to take the bold step if finding alternative ways of combating rhino poaching. This resulted in collaboration with PPF and the introduction of the first rhino horn devaluation pilot project by a state conservation agency using the chemical based infusion devaluation method.



The pilot project was initiated at the Tembe Elephant Park and Ndumo Game Reserve which form part of the Lubombo Transfrontier Conservation Area and commenced on 10 September 2013. The initial aim of the project was the devaluation of a target of 40 rhino being 50% of the rhino population hosted in the two parks combined with a scientific research component to test the viability of chemical infusion devaluation and its efficacy as a poaching deterrent.

Due to prevailing weather conditions the pilot project concluded with the eventual devaluation of 28 rhino of which a number were later tested to establish the level of saturation of the chemicals. Unfortunately, in this instance, the test results for the chemical infusion were inconsistent prompting further investigation, research and development of an improved suite of horn devaluation methods.

The significant positive outcome of the pilot project however has been the sudden and dramatic reduction in the number of poaching incidents and illegal activities in the parks. These parks averaged up to five illegal incursions per day and 11 rhino had been poached within the six months prior to the pilot project. Subsequently, the on-going monitoring information gathered to date, confirm that there has only been two insignificant illegal entries into the parks and no further incidents of rhino poaching.

The results so far provide confirmation that the concept of rhino horn devaluation is an effective counter poaching instrument and provide further determination to PPF and its partners to develop reliable rhino horn devaluation methods.

"This is a real war but there is absolutely no way we are going to lose it."

Dr Bandile Mkhize, Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife Chief Executive Officer

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Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park (GLTP): KNP

The Kruger National Park forms an integral component of the 35,000km^2 Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park, and home to the largest population of White Rhino and the second largest population of critically endangered Black Rhino, worldwide. Sadly, it has also recently become known as the frontline of the rhino poaching war, particularly across the international border between Mozambique and South Africa, where it has escalated to a level which not only threatens the survival of rhino populations, but also the continued viability of the Transfrontier Park itself.

As a result, the Mozambican Government has been cited as not doing enough to counteract poaching and is facing growing international pressure to intensify operations to halt poaching. In response, they have requested PPF's assistance in improving anti-poaching measures.

PPF is therefore working closely with Mozambique and South Africa to identify possible gaps in the current cross-border co-operation model.

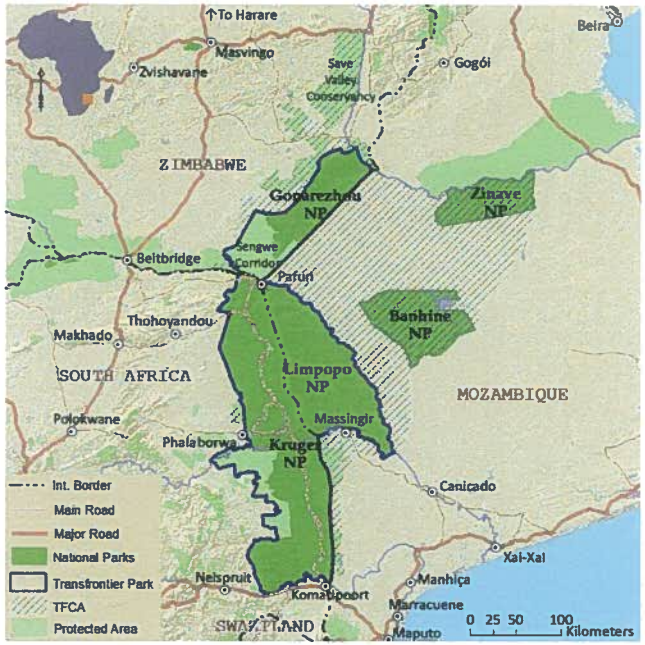
This collaborative process has highlighted a need to support the conservation efforts of Mozambique which are currently grossly unequipped to handle the level of activity that is needed in order to remain effective against well-funded syndicates.

KNP bears the brunt of the poaching onslaught and needs support for a wide range of interventions they have identified which could add to tipping the scale in favour of conservation. As the first line of defense, it is imperative that rangers on the ground is supported to perform optimally. Although typical anti-poaching work by rangers may not be regarded as innovative or as cutting edge as rhino horn contamination.

This support is suggested as a critical component of The Rhino Rubicon project as criminal syndicates will immediately shift their attention to other high value species such as elephant, lion and pangolin, once the rhinos no longer will be accessible.

The rangers therefore requires assistance and support to fulfill their role as vigilant deterrents on the frontline.





Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park is home to over 10,000 rhino, and is included in the Dream as it has the potential to become a haven for rhinoceros once more, provided it can overcome the current funding challenges. Supporting the rangers will have immediate impact in slowing poaching rates.

In addition to devaluateing rhino in selected areas in Kruger (which is still investigated by SANParks management) funding in high tech equipment and intelligence gathering will assist the many different implementations already being applied.

The need is critical.

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Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park (GLTP): Limpopo National Park

The GLTP incorporates the Limpopo National Park (LNP), Kruger National Park (KNP) and Gonarezhou National Park in Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe, respectively. Being home to the largest population of wild rhinos, this TFCA has also become the world's newest war-zone and the implications are far-reaching. Game rangers face mortal danger on a daily basis and funding is continuously sought to enhance resources in this "hotspot".

Poaching also affects community livelihoods. Wildlife tourism is regarded as a means for communities to create sustainable livelihoods through the responsible management of their natural resources and the protection of their wildlife - a rhino is more valuable alive than dead. Currently, communities bordering on the LNP receive 20% of the revenues generated, but if fewer people visit the park due to the decline in large charismatic wildlife such as rhino, local people will lose income in an area where poverty levels are already high.

The Government of Mozambique and PPF have in recent months intensified plans to accelerate and strengthen strategic anti-poaching operations. The LNP on the Mozambican side of GLTP is a relatively young park, and as such is under-resourced and under-capacitated, requiring urgent resource support. PPF is working closely with both Mozambique and South Africa to identify gaps in the current cross-border protection model. This collaborative process has highlighted a need to support LNP's rangers which is ill-equipped to handle the level of activity needed to remain effective against well-funded and heavily armed poaching syndicates with high-tech equipment.



These rangers put their lives on the line every single day to protect the rhino. Every effort should be made to support them with the latest technologies and equipment to level the playing fields.

Improved cooperation between the partner countries is one of the stated objectives of peace parks. Solutions to combatting wildlife crime can only be found by rapidly strengthening cooperation at national, regional and international level.

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2.1 Sustainability in GLTP: creating a functional working environment

The creation of a functional working environment will be further enhanced by improved disciplinary procedures, creation of Intensive Protection Zone, night drive curfew, a 56 km eastern boundary fence and the investigation of further eastern boundary fences. This is also linked to a very successful voluntary resettlement programme currently under way.

To work towards sustainability and assist the park management and its communities with resources and livelihood prospects, PPF has embarked on a new Combatting Wildlife Crime programme in partnership with governments in southern Africa. The Foundation has been invited to assist with the development of critical plans, agreements and funding support. A range of interventions have been developed: Supporting rangers on the ground, Community development initiatives, Research into understanding the value chain of products through supply and demand of wildlife products and Support International Cooperation between countries regarding harmonising policies and legislation, as well as normal day to day collaborative efforts.



The Kruger National Park bears the brunt of the highest poaching levels worldwide, and various urgent and critical interventions are needed. Currently Kruger loses one rhino every 11 hours. A rate that is clearly not sustainable and even more worrisome, a rate that is creating a new and entrenched economic driver amongst poor rural people, which is very difficult to curtail.

The Kruger National park has indicated that they are very interested in the outcomes of the pilot rhino devaluation projects currently being embarked on and agree that rhino horn adulteration is an important concept requiring further investigation. They will however only be in a position to present the concept to the Board of South African National Parks for consideration once all the toxicological, pharmaceutical and efficacy research has been completed. In the interim, they have requested support for key interventions that are urgent and for which they do not have secured funding.

The most important of these are to include training for additional rangers, informant networks and equipment. These projects together with a myriad of other interventions already implemented by Kruger in addition to rhino horn devaluation, (once implemented) is sure to tip the scale towards conservation and the safeguarding of the world's largest remaining rhino population.

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3. Identifying and Disrupting the Criminal and Terror Networks

3.1 George Mason University's Terrorism, Transnational Crime and Corruption Center (TraCCC)

It is evident that the scourge in rhino poaching at such a unprecedented rate and on such a large scale is only achievable through substantial backing from organized crime and business syndicates who are stimulating and exploiting the supply and demand mechanisms for illegal trade wildlife products. Criminal penalties related to wildlife trade remain weak or simply are not applied in most African nations due to resource constraints and corruption. For criminal syndicates, this creates a win-win situation to increase profits and lower the risk they encounter in other illicit businesses such as drug trafficking.

Illegal businesses function like any transnational commercial business, reactive to supply and demand, and dependent on critical social networks, transport corridors, financial and online systems to remain operational. Until now, no one has identified the transnational business networks behind the trade in rhino horn. Current counter poaching approaches focus only on ground level activity and are, on their own, insufficient to stem the transnational activity occurring. Good ground level enforcement is necessary to help reduce the outward flow of smuggled goods, but will fail to make a significant dent in any illicit, transnational supply chain that is fed by globalized demand unless combined with a well- coordinated strategy to disrupt the illegal business networks.

George Mason University's Terrorism, Transnational Crime and Corruption Center (TraCCC) has designed an innovative, market-based approach to combat the dramatic rise in poaching in Africa, bringing to bear TraCCC's experience in narcotics smuggling, human trafficking and money laundering. TraCCC's multi-disciplinary team of experts will work closely with PPF, the South African conservation and law enforcement authorities to:

1. Analyze the business side of the illicit trade in rhino horn
2. Map out the supply chain for rhino horn from the key source points in Kruger National Park, through key transit regions in the Mideast and South Asia to consumer markets in East Asia;
3. Identify the financial networks that finance this trade, including banks, money exchange houses, front companies and the key players involved;
4. Apply social network analysis to the rhino horn supply chains, identifying which groups traffic in other illicit goods, such as narcotics and guns;
5. Conduct geospatial mapping of the illicit wildlife trade;
6. Create a comprehensive and updateable database tracking how networks adapt, change behavior, or when new players emerge on the market;
7. Analyze and expose internet communications and marketplaces that support this trade;
8. Foster communication between the conservation, intelligence and law enforcement communities where collaboration has been lacking;
9. Closely collaborate with nations tracking these same networks to support their interdiction efforts by providing targeting PR-packages and critical evidence;
10. Develop professional courses on the illicit wildlife crime and wildlife forensics;
11. Support policy planning efforts to strengthen national-level legislation and enforcement of wildlife crime.

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3.2 Partnering with WWF on Wildlife Justice Commission (WJC)

Soaring demand for wildlife parts in Asia combined with a persistent lack of political will and pervasive corruption in key source, transit and destination countries has resulted in the skyrocketing of poaching and trafficking of several iconic wildlife species, including elephants, rhinos and tigers, in recent years. The sophistication with which organised criminal networks are orchestrating the poaching and trafficking of wildlife means that the traditional responses to wildlife crime are not sufficient to cope. The scale and nature of wildlife crime is such that it is pushing many wildlife species to the brink of extinction and destabilizes governments, harms economic development and poses a threat to national and regional security.

In most countries where serious wildlife crime is occurring there are laws in place to protect wildlife, but they are insufficiently applied and enforced. If people get caught, it is usually low level individuals: the local, often impoverished people who are hired for very low sums to do the dirty work of illegal killing, processing and/or smuggling. Those who profit most from wildlife crime and those who facilitate and provide cover for the illegal trade often enjoy impunity. In addition, governments are not held accountable for their failure to effectively combat wildlife crime, which leads to widespread inaction.

The solution: exposing traders and corrupt government officials and inciting their prosecution.

WWF together with other NGO's and key stakeholders will initiate the creation of a high-profile and innovative accountability mechanism called the **Wildlife Justice Commission** (WJC), with the aim of ending pervasive impunity by **activating justice** for wildlife crime, **combatting widespread corruption**, and, ultimately, **holding governments accountable**. The WJC will do this by:

A. Supporting intensive investigative efforts in the field and mapping out key wildlife crime cases, focused on the driving figures who oversee the trade chains;

B. Leveraging pressure mechanisms to activate justice through innovative approaches;

C. Documenting, ranking and publicizing government effectiveness in combatting wildlife crime.

The WJC will be supported by, amongst others, a group of high profile Ambassadors (for influence and profile) and an Accountability Panel (highly experienced and esteemed representatives from the judiciary field) for evidence validation.
The WJC will be based in The Hague, established by a consortium of founding partners in collaboration with organizations working to combat wildlife crime in the field. The WJC will not be a new NGO as such; it will simply galvanize, channel and increase the impact of the specific efforts in the field of enforcement of wildlife legislation of many partners around the globe.

Vision

The Rule of Law is fully applied in target countries and effective justice for wildlife crime ensures that there is a significant reduction in the poaching and trafficking of threatened species, especially elephants, rhinos, great apes and tigers.

Mission

The mission of the WJC is to reduce poaching and trafficking of threatened species by activating justice for wildlife crime in key countries and holding governments accountable.



Wildlife Justice Commission: main activities

Main activities: Justice Activation Stream

1. **Map transnational wildlife crime networks** (focusing on those who are most responsible for driving and providing cover for the trade) through consolidation of existing data and solid additional data gathering and analysis.
   - Scoping of wildlife crime chains.
   - Crime scenario selection.
   - Delving deeper: Investigative and data collection capacity of local NGOs in the implicated countries of the crime scenario will be built, in order to generate probable cause level evidence for the most serious violations.

2. Provide solid evidence and capacity **support to local/national prosecutors** to activate justice, by sharing the 'map of facts' and offering assistance in the criminal justice process where appropriate.

3. In case of continued criminal justice inaction, deliberate obstruction or corruption at national level, the WJC engagement will **escalate**. In doing so, it may refer cases to its **Accountability Panel,** thus starting a high profile **public scrutiny procedure**.
   - **Examination:** the Accountability Panel examines the crime scenario, and if satisfied that possible crimes have been committed, mandates a Panel member to verify the evidence presented.
   - **Validation:** if there is continued national inaction the case is officially presented to the Accountability Panel. The Panel will validate the evidence, and will produce a final decision based on the strength of the criminal facts.

4. If the evidence is validated and a decision taken calling for further action, the WJC will leverage its **Ambassadors** to build political and public pressure on responsible governments to activate justice. In addition, existing **pressure mechanisms or** sanctions (such as through government or bank blacklists, corruption mitigation mechanisms, corporate governance mechanisms) will be sought.

Main activities WJC: Accountability Stream

Accountability of national governments will be sought by

5. Exposing both positive and negative examples of criminal justice responses to wildlife crime by government authorities.

6. Monitoring and ranking the performance of national governments in combatitng wildlife crime by means of a regular scorecard.

Legitimacy and Mandate:

This initiative will need to start without any formal mandate, but would aim to have considerable public credibility by virtue of its founding members, its accountability panel, and its Ambassadors. Legitimacy will thus start small and grow - activities of the WJC will match the level of legitimacy reached.

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Integrated Communications Strategy

The interest such an innovative and large-scale project will generate, particularly as a result of the emotive nature of the problem, will create its own global momentum and result in a snowball effect across all print, digital and social media channels. To ensure that the right message is spread across these channels, PPF plans to partner with experienced and respected international communications establishments to initiate a targeted and effective communications strategy at an international level. A second communications strategy, with a very different target audience and actionable goals, will be implemented on the ground in partner countries, at a community level. A third level, Demand Reduction strategies, will be introduced by WWF Netherlands and TRAFFIC which will concentrate on awareness in Vietnam.

External: The Global Public

External audiences will be targeted globally however they will be analysed within their respective country contexts. The message will differ greatly from the current campaign-based communications from activists groups, where the main aim is to change behaviour.

Here, the message transmitted will be that this programme has already "crossed the Rubicon," presenting to the world an immediate plan to stop rhino poaching and a positive outlook for the future.

It will concentrate on highlighting the immediacy of this project as an interim measure in the devaluation techniques and one that is regarded as a credible intervention to reduce, and ultimately in time, succeed in breaking the market drivers. These messages will also address long-term sustainability and could provide interesting forums for on-going discussions.

In most countries, the tone of the message will be informative and factual, targeting an already desensitised audience. Rhino poaching, and its catastrophic results, have been reported daily in international print, electronic and face to face media, always depicting horrific images and staggering numbers of butchered rhino. The messages served as before the first phase of news reporting in alerting the public through emotional and statistical information sharing, resulting in a huge outcry to stop the carnage. Most proposed solutions communicated were not of an immediate nature and could have resulted in many concerned individuals being desensitised. This was also the case with the HIV/Aids campaigns a few years ago. As a result, the public at large currently experience a sense of helplessness and many have lost interest. The Rhino Rubicon message will be that there is hope, and that steps are being taken that will bring about immediate results.

The quest to find long term solutions to end the illegal sale of wildlife products like rhino horn is currently being investigated by government agencies, conservation groups and economists alike. As the race against time continues, thorough research into the economic drivers of the market and how best it could serve conservation worldwide, is now needed. The communications strategy will also include a research component to reflect on, monitor and record progress on evolving models and think tanks.

Messages will reflect and promote a "cool-headed" approach.

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Integrated Communications Strategy: events and awareness

A brief overview of some of the envisioned communications actions includes:

International travelling exhibition

A travelling exhibition by world-renowned sculptor Mr Dylan Lewis is planned for 2014. The exhibition, which will showcase Mr Lewis's life-size bronze sculptures, including several rhino pieces, as well as photography from esteemed landscape photographer Mr Koos van der Lende, will act as a platform to raise awareness of the Rhino Rubicon project, with brochures, banners and videos on display. The theme will be human/wildlife conflict and will visit galleries in Amsterdam, Stockholm, London and various cities in the south of France. A percentage of the proceeds will go towards PPF's programme for combatting wildlife crime.

#rhino rubicon events

Several other events can be planned with PPF club members and youth/sport organizations in various countries, to improve awareness within the youth market and add a fun/fresh element to showcasing the project and promoting participation and fundraising for the project. For instance, several fibreglass rhino statues could be commissioned, and placed in various locations around the world, i.e. New York, Amsterdam, Cape Town, Reykjavik, Tokyo, Shanghai, etc. These fibreglass rhinos could be painted by famous artists or branded in national colours and linked to the rhino states of the world, anything that will get people talking about them. Where are they? Where will they spring up next? Will the Times Square rhino turn up in your garden in Amstelveen next? What is Twitter saying? Are you following the hashtag?

This could be organised in collaboration with "ordinary heroes for global change" and could even conclude in an event where the everyday citizen/s in one of the rhino countries is honoured for his/her special contribution. Other smaller awards can be added to this. Its theme could be: Local challenge, global solution!

Print

Certain print media outlets and billboards should be selected to strengthen the message of The Rhino Rubicon project and how it will save the rhino. Airports, inflight magazines and special editorials could become a strong conduit to reach the higher Life Style Measurement (LSM) target groups.

Electronic

A dedicated website will be set up for the project, linked all partner sites.

It will also include an ESRI story map, that will allow visitors to delve deeper into the history of rhino poaching, the realities on the ground, the project partners and how they are involved.

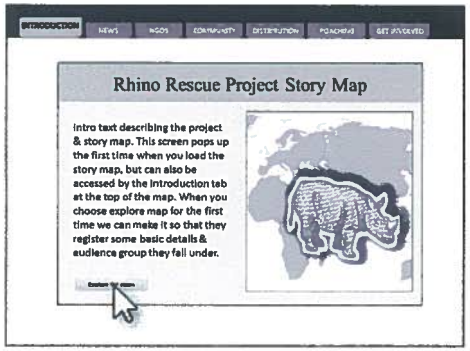
PPF envisages that most communication aimed at Asian nationals will be towards those travelling abroad, such as tourists, through airport posters and inflight magazines, and international students, through activities on university campuses and the social media.



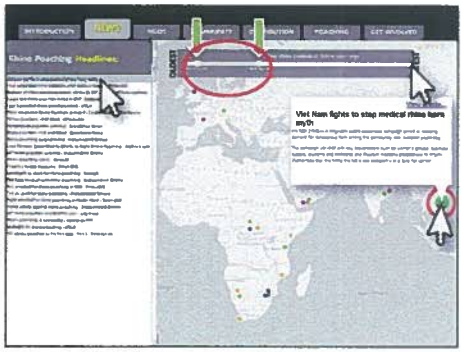
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The Rhino Story Map Website

"Story maps inform, educate, entertain, and inspire people about a wide variety of topics"



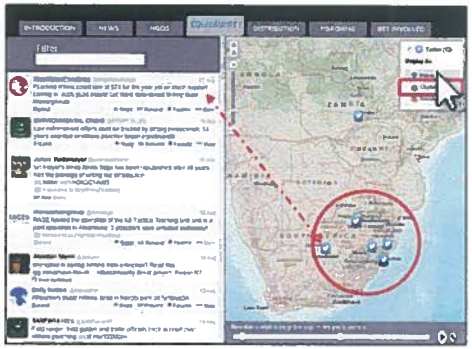
INTRODUCTION: The rhino poaching problem and the workings of the story map is introduced to the viewers. From here the rest of the story unfolds in a series of maps.



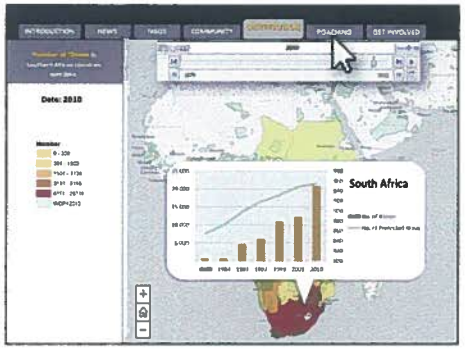
NEWS: All rhino news headlines are listed on the left and located on the map. More detail can be seen by clicking on the news item or map point. Articles can be search by using the time slider.



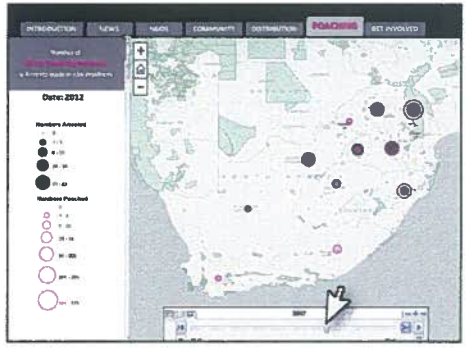
NGOS: NGOs involved with anti-rhino poaching can register to appear on the website together with their contact information. NGO collaboration is important if we are to win this fight.



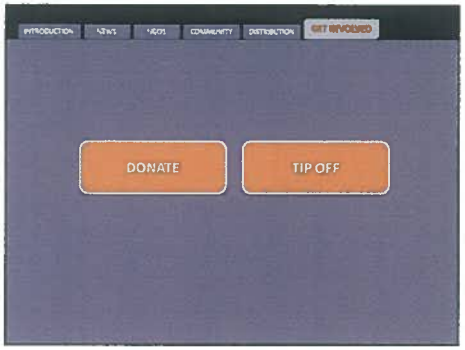
COMMUNITY: Tweets about rhinos will be geo-located as points, clusters and densities. This gives an idea of where the concern is (or is not). Tweets can be temporally filtered.



DISTRIBUTION: Rhino numbers in each country will be displayed in a time series. Clicking on a country gives a graphical presentation of the rhino numbers over time.



POACHING: The number of rhinos poached and number of arrests made in each province of South Africa* will be displayed in a time series. *This is the only country for which this data is currently available.



GET INVOLVED: The last page allows for the community to become involved through donations, tip-offs etc.



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Integrated Communications Strategy: communities at the core

Community Communications

The second, very different but no less important target audience is the local communities in the area where rhino horn devaluation is taking place. It is equally important to have an effective communications plan for this group, as they are ultimately the ones who will have to spread the word to stop poaching on the ground.

Community Communications in the various countries will focus on sensitisation projects especially tailored for their specific cultural groups. Each country will be supported to create its own indigenous awareness projects which will educate, inform and warn fellow community members of the dire consequences of killing a devaluated rhino. This is a critical intervention aimed at starting a spontaneous movement where rhino horn is regarded as "hands off" and unfit for human consumption to discourage wildlife criminals from targeting rhino populations.

The message: Wildlife crime impacts on their long term livelihoods. Wildlife tourism is one of the few options that could create opportunities for communities to promote sustainable livelihoods through the responsible management of their natural resources and the protection of their wildlife - a rhino is more valuable alive than dead. During these interactions, and on site where a rhino is being devaluated, the procedure will be explained and the toxic nature of the injected compound highlighted, ensuring that communities are, aware that the horns are no longer valuable, and are in fact, unfit for human consumption.

During the current project phase which began in September 2013, culturally sensitive communication programmes are being implemented and tested. This includes appointing local community members as rhino ambassadors. Their role is to engage with fellow community members regarding anti-poaching and urge them to report suspicious activities. This sensitisation programme, run in collaboration with local traditional leaders, is already making headway.

Regular discussion forums are held to keep the communities up to date with the on-going crisis. Theatre groups travel from village to village, presenting productions which combine rhino folklore and the effects of poaching, in traditional, mimed, African story-telling style.

In addition to these activities, PPF is partnering with Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife to create an educational video outlining the horn devaluation project. It can be used as a tool to further compound the fact that the procedure renders the horn worthless to poachers and toxic to humans.



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Integrated Communications Strategy: demand reduction

Rhino horn demand reduction strategy in Viet Nam.

Viet Nam is the main destination country for illegal rhino horn from Southern Africa. Almost all rhino horn seized in South Africa or in transit, was destined for this country. As part of the Rhino Rubicon Project, it is key to inform the people in Viet Nam that there may be risks with regards to consumption of rhino horn, and that dealers increasingly risk detection.

The following advocacy, lobbying and awareness raising activities are proposed to address this issue.

- Demand reduction through securing key government ministry's support and translating consumer research (see: http://tinyurl.com/oxqma6x) into targeted strategies as well as ensuring that targeted capacity building on enforcement is delivered in concert with this demand reduction, and securing government buy-in at high political level for demand reduction and political engagement strategy for supply reduction;
- Undertake large scale awareness raising campaigns with the largest reach possible, through social media, celebrity support, etc. In order to this responsibly and sensibly, existing data on wildlife consumption patterns in Viet Nam as they relate to Rhino horn need to be collated and processed;
- Drawing upon the literature which has been produced on Viet Nam's CITES obligations relevant to rhino horn trade in order to generate a coherent process by which these can be used to pressure the Vietnamese government for improved enforcement (e.g. supply reduction activities);
- Maintain international pressure on Viet Nam to reform its approach to regulating the consumption of rhino horn;
- Follow-up on the existing discussions and Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) process between Viet Nam and South Africa to ensure this is clearly understood and adhered to by both parties.



The work will be undertaken through existing WWF and WWF/TRAFFIC offices, staff and infrastructure in Viet Nam and surrounding countries.

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Risk Analysis: could impact on successful implementation

Contradictory to other large rhino protection movements, such as legalized trade

There is a strong movement developing in South Africa to investigate the legalized trade of rhino horn. Without pronouncing on the merits or demerits of this line of thinking, rhino horn devaluation can easily be construed as contradictory or even damaging to the rhino horn market. The reality is that the devaluation procedure is focused on prevention of the ILLEGAL trade of rhino horn by acting as a deterrent and disrupter of the illegal supply and demand chain.

Reputational risk, public perception that horns are devaluated to be harmful to humans

There have been remarks made by human rights activists that likened the devaluation of rhino horn equal to chemical warfare or equal to lacing liquor with poisons in order to intentionally harm thieves that steal the liquor. In this regard, it is important to consistently communicate that the rhino horn contamination is in no way intended to harm humans, hence the extensive communications campaigns that accompanies the application of rhino horn devaluation techniques. In addition, the products that are used to devaluate the rhino horns that are commercially available and are accompanied by the normal warning labels which places the onus on the consumer to not ingest the substances orally. The difference here is that that substances are legally obtained and infused and applied with sufficient warning notices.

Legal risk, potential legal recourse against conservation agencies devaluating their rhinos with substances that can be harmful to humans.

Legal advice has been sought from senior council and studied thoroughly before PPF and Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife (EKZNW) embarked with the pilot rhino horn devaluation project. Legal counsel has advised that it is extremely unlikely that there ever will be legal recourse should an individual consume devaluated rhino horn and becomes ill or dies as a result. The most important reason for this is that rhino horn is an illegal product and has been illegally obtained in all the supplier countries. To physically prove the origin of a devaluated horn and to prove that there was no further contamination of the horn along the illegal trading chain, would be an impossibility to accomplish. In addition, there is a common law principle that is referred to as the *Par Delictum* rule that determines that a plaintiff cannot be successful in a claim when his own actions were unlawful.

The action to devaluate the rhino horn is not unlawful as it is primarily aimed at the health and well-being of the animal. The poaching, trading and consumption of the rhino horn on the other hand is an unlawful action. If it were found that the devaluation to unlawful activity, which is does not, then the *Par Delictum* rule would no longer be applicable. In addition, no legislation exists prohibiting the use of chemicals to devaluate rhino horns. In other words even more lethal chemicals may be used and will be completely legal, however in the case of the Rhino Rubicon Project, it is generally accepted that the chemicals used can in no way be lethal to human health except if it is consumed in large quantities.

With further research work that is being undertaken, it is planned to even remove this risk by devaluing the horns only with substances that will provide the exact opposite effect to the consumer, as for what it is intended for. For example the most common reasons for consuming rhino horn is to regulate blood pressure, as a cleanser (detoxifier), as a counter action for fever, as an aphrodisiac and as a supposed cure to cancer. By devaluing the horn with substances that will increase blood pressure, cause fevers, reduce libido and is carcinogenic, there will be no need to include toxins. This approach will undoubtedly receive the support of a much wider audience, which has been already displayed by the general South African and international public in response to the pilot project implemented by EKZNW.

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Risk analysis continues

Technical shortcomings, infusions or devaluations does not permanently devalue the horn or can be countered with other devaluations

Recently, a rhino horn that was devaluated on a private reserve next to Kruger and a sampling of the horns that were treated in the pilot project by EKZNW were found to be inconsistent in the effective infusion of the chemical compounds throughout the entire horn. Several reasons or factors have been identified that contribute to the anomalies and these include the possible solubility of the specific batch of chemical compounds, the age and density of the rhino horn. The identification of these inconsistencies and anomalies formed part of the intention of the pilot project and to help develop solutions , improve techniques and develop additional devaluation methods through collaborative research.

Devaluation procedure potentially harmful to the rhino

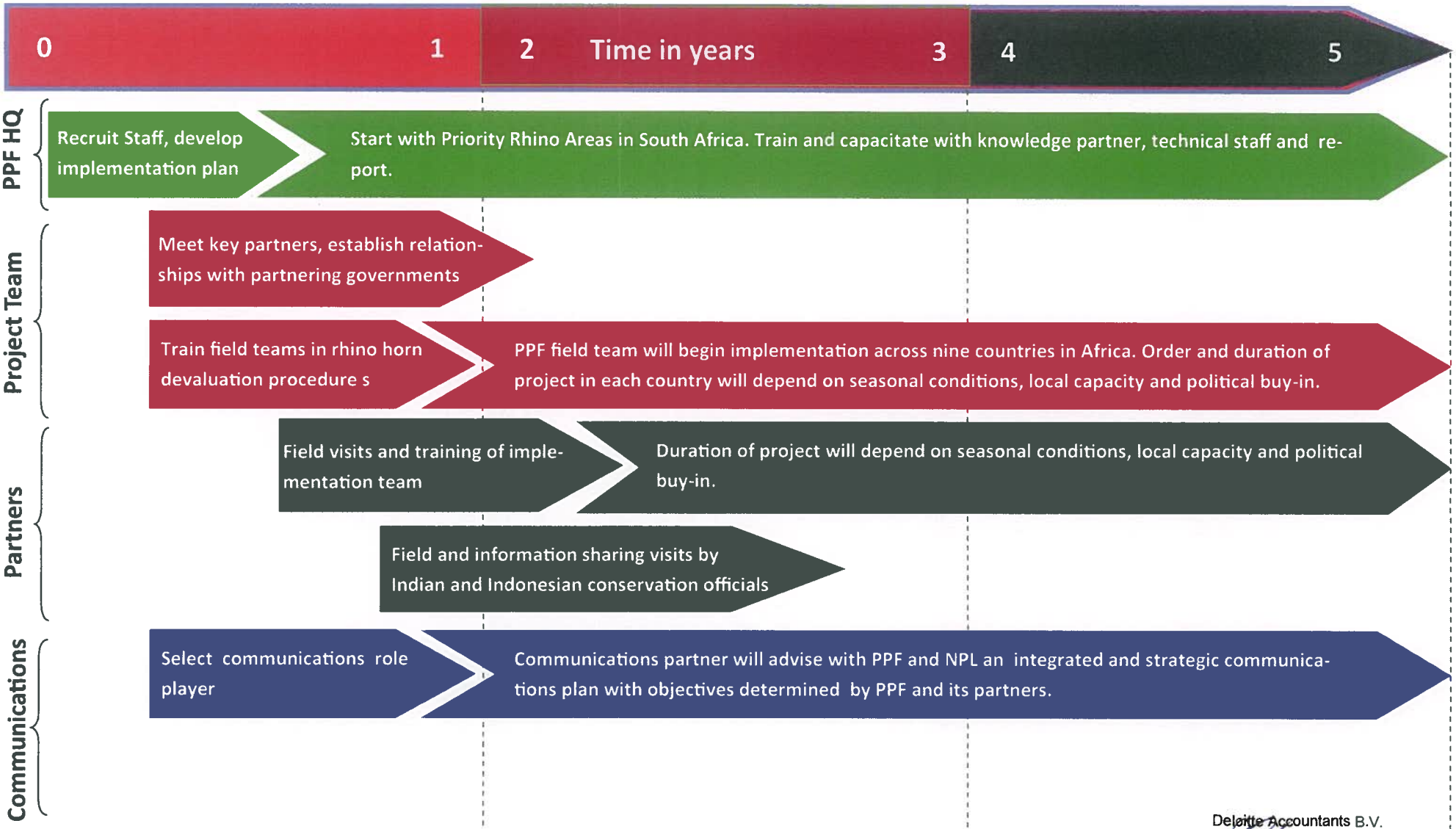
Of the devaluations that have been done to date, only one rhino has died as a result of the procedure. The autopsy revealed that the animal had underlying health issues and could not recover from the effects of the anesthetization. The chemical compounds used that were infused into the horn did not have any adverse impacts on the rhino. The chemical-based devaluation method that has been applied to date has been performed under the guidance of wildlife vets and wildlife management experts with the specific purposes of ensuring that the animal welfare and health in no way compromised during and after the devaluation procedure. Animal health and welfare is a primary consideration in the development of alternate horn devaluation techniques and this is underpinned by the participation of reputable organizations such as the University of Pretoria and EKZNW in the process.





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Roll-out of project plans

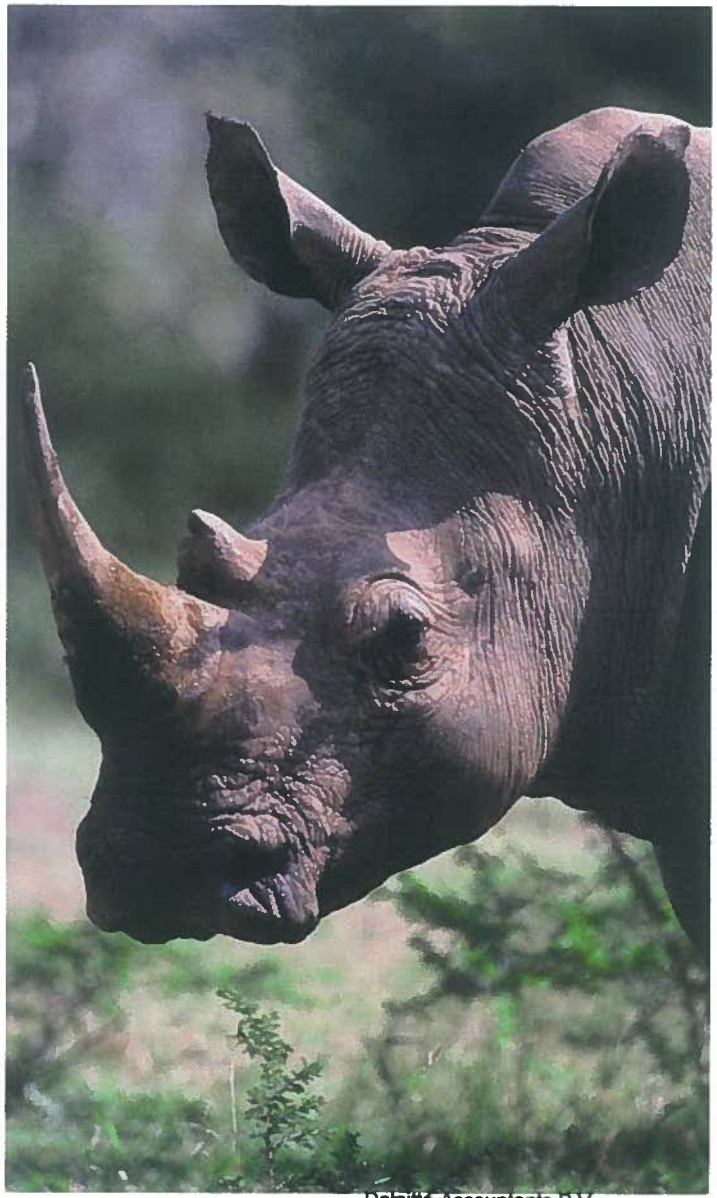


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Five year funding for critical interventions and key personnel

Budgetary Requirements

SAVE THE RHINO DREAMFUND SUMMARY BUDGET			
Nr	**Expenditure Item**	**Rand**	**Euro**
1	**RHINO HORN DEVALUATION (10,000 rhino)**	**80,837,450**	**5,774,104**
	African Rhino Range States	64,887,450	4,634,818
	Project Team	15,950,000	1,139,286
2	**PRIORITY RHINO PROTECTED AREA SUPPORT**	**63,201,000**	**4,514,357**
	Kruger National Park	29,700,000	2,121,429
	Limpopo National Park	23,001,000	1,642,929
	KwaZulu-Natal Rhino Reserves	10,500,000	750,000
3	**COUNTER TRAFFICKING (TraCCC)**	**5,600,000**	**400,000**
4	**WILDLIFE JUSTICE COMMISSION (WWF NL)**	**14,000,000**	**1,000,000**
5	**MARKETING AND COMMUNICATIONS**	**25,410,000**	**1,815,000**
6	**PPF PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT**	**20,951,546**	**1,496,539**
	TOTAL	**209,999,996**	**15,000,000**



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Crossing the Rubicon...again

By 1890, the white rhino population had dwindled to less than 100 animals, but with the help of a handful of dedicated men and woman and innovative conservation measures, the species was brought back to a healthy population of over 18,000 animals. The former Natal Parks Board, now Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife, were at the forefront of this success.

The Black rhino population is classified as critically endangered. For most of the 20th century the continental black rhino was the most numerous of all rhino species.

Around 1900 there were several hundred thousand living in Africa. During the latter half of the 20th century their numbers were severely reduced from an estimated 70,000 to below 2,500 in the early 1990s. The total African population had recovered to about 4,500 animals today. This remarkable conservation success story for both species is being undone at an alarming rate. It is estimated that by or before 2016, the population will, for the first time in over 50 years, again begin a rapid decline.



To quote Dr Ian Player, the veteran of a previous 'rhino war' who almost single-handed saved the white rhino from extinction:

> "If rhinos are to disappear it will be a disaster, an enormous disaster. We have already reached the point where, if we don't find a solution, we are likely to see the extinction of rhinos. And what is happening to them is symptomatic of what is happening to the environment as a whole. If we don't get it right, we as humans are going to suffer. By saving the rhino we are saving ourselves – and if we're not interested in saving ourselves, what are we doing here? "

A drastic intervention is needed.

We need to cross the Rubicon.

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Annexure 1 Summary Budget and Cash Flow

THE RHINO RUBICON DREAMFUND SUMMARY BUDGET								
Nr	Expenditure Item	Rand	Euro	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1	RHINO HORN DEVALUATION (10,000 rhino)	80,837,450	5,774,104	337,262	881,647	1,713,874	1,713,874	1,127,447
	African Rhino Range States	64,887,450	4,634,818	231,741	695,223	1,390,445	1,390,445	926,964
	Project Team	15,950,000	1,139,286	105,521	186,424	323,429	323,429	200,483
2	PRIORITY RHINO PROTECTED AREA SUPPORT	63,201,000	4,514,357	1,394,500	1,301,755	1,039,318	523,555	255,229
	Kruger National Park	29,700,000	2,121,429	737,500	654,834	436,389	238,055	54,650
	Limpopo National Park	23,001,000	1,642,929	407,000	393,350	356,500	285,500	200,579
	KwaZulu-Natal Rhino Reserves	10,500,000	750,000	250,000	253,571	246,429		
3	COUNTER TRAFFICKING (TraCCC)	5,600,000	400,000	120,000	180,000	100,000		
4	WILDLIFE JUSTICE COMMISSION (WWF NL)	14,000,000	1,000,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
5	MARKETING AND COMMUNICATIONS	25,410,000	1,815,000	355,000	465,500	400,500	363,333	230,667
6	PPF PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT	20,951,546	1,496,539	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	296,539
	TOTAL	209,999,996	15,000,000	2,706,762	3,328,902	3,753,692	3,100,762	2,109,882

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Annexure 2 Rhino Horn Devaluation

THE RHINO RUBICON DREAMFUND BUDGET					
Description		Rate	No. of units	Amount in Rand	Amount in Euro
1. RHINO HORN DEVALUATION					
Treatment of Rhino Horn in Africa (10,000 rhino)(7,500 white; 2,500 black)					
1.1	Horn Devaluation Application (cellular dye infusion, radiation, chemicals, micro-technology)	3 000	10 000	30 000 000	2 142 857
1.2	Veterinary drugs, tranquilisers and microchips	650	10 000	6 500 000	464 286
1.3	Rhodis Kit (incl. DNA samples, inclusion in National Database)	300	10 000	3 000 000	214 286
1.4	Helicopter costs lease @ R4,500/hr and 30min per animal)	2 250	5 000	11 250 000	803 571
1.5	Helicopter costs (own helicopter - R3,000/hr and 30min per animal)	150	50 000	7 500 000	535 714
1.6	Travel @ R15 per kilometer (8 countries @ 3,000km per country)	15	24 000	360 000	25 714
1.7	Flights (Botswana, Kenya, Malawi, Namibia, SA, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe)	450	100	45 000	3 214
1.8	Accommodation (Botswana, Kenya, Malawi, Namibia, SA, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe)	1 500	360	540 000	38 571
1.9	Vehicles	350 000	3	1 050 000	75 000
1.10	Helicopter	4 000 000	1	4 000 000	285 714
1.11	Contingency (10%)	642 450	1	642 450	45 889
	Subtotal			**64 887 450**	**4 634 818**
Rhino Horn Devaluation Project Team					
1.12	Research Team (University of Pretoria)	600,000	5	3 000 000	214 286
1.13	Technical Specialists (Veterinarians, Pilot, Game Capture & Technicians)	2,300,000	5	11 500 000	821 429
1.14	Contingency (10%)	1,450,000	1	1 450 000	103 571
	Subtotal			**15 950 000**	**1 139 286**
	TOTAL			**80 837 450**	**5 774 104**

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Annexure 3a: Priority Rhino Protected Area Support
Kruger National Park

THE RHINO RUBICON DREAMFUND BUDGET					
	Description	Rate	No. of units	Amount in Rand	Amount in Euro
GREAT LIMPOPO TRANSFRONTIER PARK					
Kruger National Park					
1.1	Training (Southern African Wildlife College) (10 week specialised training programme)	25,000	100	2,500,000	178,571
1.2	Semi-permanent accommodation for staff	500,000	3	1,500,000	107,143
1.3	Informants networks	1,000,000	5	5,000,000	357,143
1.4	Entrance gate security	1,000,000	10	10,000,000	714,286
1.5	Application of new technologies, such as sensors	5,000,000	1	5,000,000	357,143
1.6	Support to operations of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles	1,000,000	3	3,000,000	214,286
1.7	Contingency (10%)	2,700,000	1	2,700,000	192,857
			TOTAL	**29,700,000**	**2,121,429**

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Annexure 3b: Priority Rhino Protected Area Support
Limpopo National Park

THE RHINO RUBICON DREAMFUND BUDGET					
	Description	Rate	No. of units	Amount in Rand	Amount in Euro
GREAT LIMPOPO TRANSFRONTIER PARK					
Limpopo National Park					
1.8	Specialist Technical Advisor	500,000	3	1,500,000	107,143
1..9	Training (Southern African Wildlife College) (Annual Refresher Training and Advanced Leadership and Management)	500,000	5	2,500,000	178,571
1.10	Sniffer dogs (training, vehicle, handler, equipment, dog maintenance and care)	800,000	5	4,000,000	285,714
1.11	Informants networks	1,000,000	5	5,000,000	357,143
1.12	Rewarding (Incentives for successful arrests and prosecutions) (50 arrests per annum)	20,000	250	5,000,000	357,143
1.13	Specialist Equipment for Elite Anti-poaching Unit	10,000	30	300,000	21,429
1.14	Accommodation for 30 new rangers (Elite Anti-poaching Unit)	75,000	30	2,250,000	160,714
1.15	Radio network upgrades (Giriyondo and H7)	300,000	1	300,000	21,429
1.16	Contingency (10%)	2,151,000	1	2,151,000	153,643
	TOTAL			**23,001,000**	**1,642,929**

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Annexure 3c: Priority Rhino Protected Area Support

KwaZulu-Natal Rhino Reserves

THE RHINO RUBICON DREAMFUND BUDGET					
	Description	Rate	No. of units	Amount in Rand	Amount in Euro
Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife - Rhino Reserves					
1.1	Corridor Road Security	83,333	36	3,000,000	214,286
1.2	Anti-Poaching & Law Enforcement Equipment	300,000	10	3,000,000	214,286
1.3	Specialist Technical Adviser. Application of new technologies, such as sensors	300,000	1	300,000	21,429
1.4	Rhino Anti Poaching Awareness	1,500,000	1	1,500,000	107,143
1.5	Protected Area Security Communication Network (Digital Radio Systems)	1,200,000	2	2,400,000	171,429
1.6	Informer Fees	300,000	1	300,000	21,429
	TOTAL			**10,500,000**	**750,000**

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Annexure 4: Marketing and Communications

THE RHINO RUBICON DREAMFUND BUDGET					
	Description	Rate	No. of units	Amount in Rand	Amount in Euro
1.1	Community Sensitisation	750,000	5	3,750,000	267,857
1.2	Media and stakeholder field visits	320,000	5	1,600,000	114,286
1.3	Electronic material: Film and video; print and marketing	1,250,000	5	6,250,000	446,429
1.4	Rhino horn demand reduction strategy in Vietnam	1,500,000	5	7,500,000	535,714
1.5	Research (understanding the supply and demand chain)	1,000,000	4	4,000,000	285,714
1.6	Contingency (10%)	2,310,000	1	2,310,000	165,000
			TOTAL	**25,410,000**	**1,815,000**

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BIJLAGE 7

CBF CENTRAAL BUREAU FONDSENWERVING

Stichting Peace Parks Foundation Nederland
t.a.v. de heer J. Loudon
Buurtweg 50
2244 AE WASSENAAR

Amsterdam, 24 december 2013
Referentie: 201302823/302024
Behandeld door: Mariska de Boer
Betreft: beslissing Commissie Keurmerk tussentijdse controles zonder kwalificaties

Geachte heer Loudon,

Het resultaat van de tussentijdse controle van de Stichting Peace Parks Foundation Nederland is aan de Commissie Keurmerk voorgelegd.

De Commissie Keurmerk heeft met tevredenheid geconstateerd dat er geen afwijkingen openstaan.

Met vriendelijke groet,

i/o

drs. A.J.J. Kemps
directeur

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