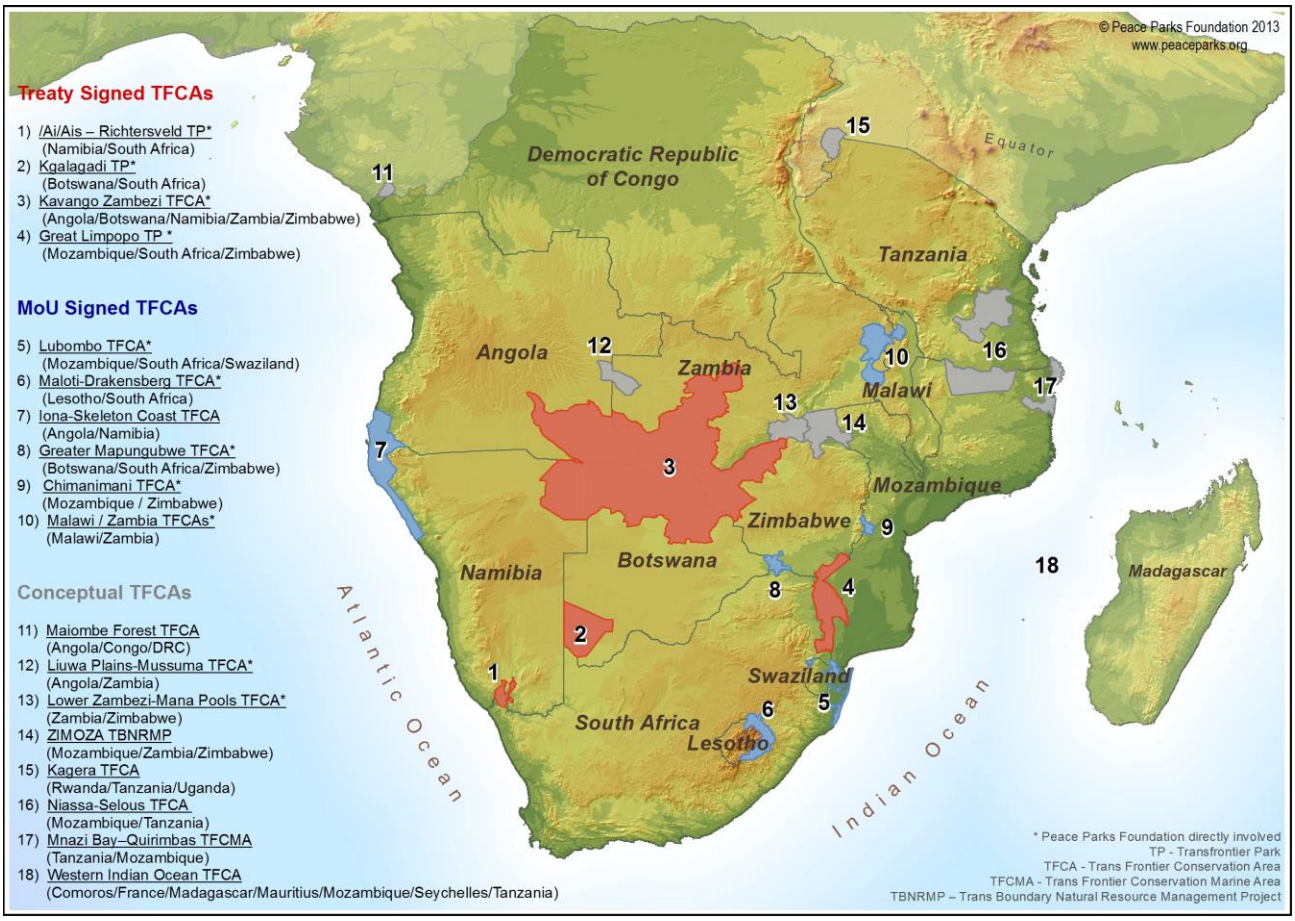
Stichting
Peace Parks Foundation
Nederland



Jaarverslag
2015

Deloitte Accountants B.V.
Voor identificatiedoeleinden.
Behorend bij controleverklaring
d.d. 14 november 2016

NEDERLAND

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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 circa 100 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 ook dit jaar weer verzekerd van een geweldige donatie van € 1.350.000,-.

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 2015).

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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. Ook in 2016 verwachten wij vanuit de reguliere bijdrage het genoemde bedrag van circa € 1.350.000,- 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 2015 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 2015 heeft er een hertoetsing plaatsgevonden die ertoe heeft geleid dat PPF NL opnieuw in aanmerking is gekomen voor erkenning als Keurmerkhouder (opvraagbaar bij www.cbf.nl).

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d.d. 14 november 2016

3. Toelichting op de cijfers

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

3.1 Begroting 2015

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 rekening courant

In 2014 is enige commotie ontstaan in de media, waarbij NRC Handelsblad, de Nationale Postcode Loterij en Peace Parks Foundation betrokken waren. De commotie had betrekking op aantijgingen aan het adres van Peace Parks Foundation door de NRC, als zou Peace Parks Foundation een deel van de ontvangen gelden niet van plan zijn te besteden aan het devalueren van de neushoorn-hoorn middels het injecteren van chemische middelen in de hoorn. Echter het onderzoek naar deze specifieke methode om de neushoorn-hoorn te devalueren was nog gaande in 2014. Om de ontstane commotie teniet te doen heeft Peace Parks Foundation Zuid Afrika besloten, een bedrag ter hoogte € 1.620.538,76 en betrekking hebbende op deze vorm van devaluatie, tijdelijk terug te storten, op een aparte rekening courant bij PPF-NL. Alleen in overeenstemming met de Nationale Postcode Loterij zullen deze gelden alsnog hun bestemming krijgen bij PPF ZA. Vooralsnog is geen besluit genomen over de bestemming van deze gelden.

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.

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d.d. 14 november 2016

3.4 Begroting 2016

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***

4. Peace Parks Foundation Zuid Afrika

PPF ZA vervaardigde voor 2015 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 2015 van PPF-ZA zijn bij het opstellen van de jaarstukken 2015 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 03-06-2015 inzake de cijfers betreffende 2014. De verwachting is dat over de cijfers van 2015 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:

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- 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

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 2015 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.

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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

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d.d. 14 november 2016

bijeenkomst wordt bijgewoond door één of meerdere bestuursleden, samen met John Loudon

---

Amsterdam, 14 november 2016

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

bijlagen

Koningslaan 42, 1075 AE, Amsterdam tel: 020-798 80 00 en 06-22500670
KvK Amsterdam: 33303646 ABN Amro: 51.42.87.179

BIJLAGE 1

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Behorend bij controleverklaring
d.d. 14 november 2016

STICHTING PEACE PARKS
FOUNDATION NEDERLAND
Koningslaan 42
1075 AE AMSTERDAM

FINANCIEEL VERSLAG 2015

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d.d. 14 november 2016

ACCOUNTANTSRAPPORT

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

25 oktober 2016

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 2015, alsmede een staat van baten en lasten over 2015 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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Voor identificatiedoeleinden.
Behorend bij controleverklaring
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Resultaat

Het overzicht van inkomsten en uitgaven over het boekjaar 2015 kan als volgt worden samengevat:

	2015		2014	
	x € 1.000	%	x € 1.000	%
Inkomsten:	1.351,04	100	15.748,81	100
Voorlichtingskosten	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Uitgaven doel stichting	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Uitgaven Zuid-Afrika	1.342,00	99,33	15.753,80	100,03
Uitgaven:				
Algemene kosten	16,27	1,20	4,26	0,03
Schenkingsrechten	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Bankkosten	0,17	0,01	0,25	0,00
Financiele baten	-9,33	-0,69	-2,15	-0,01
Saldo baten/lasten	1,93	0,14	-7,35	-0,05

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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 2015 in verkorte vorm.

Financiele structuur

	2015		2014	
	x € 1.000	%	x € 1.000	%
Activa				
Vorderingen	9,38	1	2,51	0
Liquide middelen	1.626,10	99	1.630,21	100
	1.635,48	100	1.632,72	100
Passiva				
Stichtingkapitaal	10,55	1	8,62	1
Kortlopende schulden	1.624,94	99	1.624,10	99
	1.635,48	100	1.632,72	100

Tot het geven van nadere toelichtingen zijn wij gaarne bereid.

Hoogachtend,

Cobert B.V.
T. Sneijder

Deloitte Accountants B.V.
Voor identificatiedoeleinden.
Behorend bij controleverklaring
d.d. 14 november 2016

JAARREKENING

STICHTING PEACE PARKS FOUNDATION NEDERLAND

Balans per 31 december 2015 (na resultaatbestemming)

AKTIVA	2015 €		2014 €	
Vorderingen				
Vooruitbetaald	0		13	
Nog te ontvangen rente	9.379		2.497	
		9.379		2.510
Liquide Middelen				
Bank ABN AMRO	5.563		9.666	
Deposito ABN AMRO	1.620.539		1.620.539	
		1.626.102		1.630.205
Totalen		1.635.481		1.632.715

PASSIVA	2015 €		2014 €	
Eigen Vermogen				
Vrij besteedbaar vermogen	10.546		8.617	
		10.546		8.617
Kortlopende schulden				
Nog te betalen kosten	3.762		2.912	
Project Rhino Protection Program	1.620.539		1.620.539	
Crediteuren	0		13	
PPF Zuid Afrika	634		634	
		1.624.935		1.624.098
		1.635.481		1.632.715

STICHTING PEACE PARKS FOUNDATION NEDERLAND

Staat van baten en lasten over 2015

	Werkelijk 2015		Begroot 2015		Werkelijk 2014	
Baten						
Donaties, giften		1.040		5.000		1.012
Baten acties derden						
Nationale Postcode Loterij (reguliere bijdr.)		1.350.000		1.350.000		1.350.000
Nationale Postcode Loterij (Rhino Project)		0		0		14.397.795
		1.351.040		1.355.000		15.748.807
Lasten						
Voorlichtingskosten		0		0		0
Southern Wildlife College		0		0		0
Nationale Postcode Loterij (belopbrengsten)		0		0		0
Donatie PPF SA		1.342.000		1.345.000		15.753.795
Netto baten		9.040		10.000		(4.988)
Uitgaven						
Kamer v. Koophandel	0		200		0	
Internet	202		2.000		324	
Automatisering	0		900		0	
Representatiekosten	240		1.000		0	
CBF (incl hertoetsing)	11.240		1.800		1.365	
Wervingskosten	0		0		0	
Administratiekantoor	1.050		1.300		835	
Accountantskosten	3.542		2.550		1.737	
Bankkosten	166		250		250	
Schenkingsrechten	0		0		0	
		16.440		10.000		4.511
		(7.400)		0		(9.499)
Financiele baten		9.329		0		2.145
Overschot/tekort		1.929		0		(7.354)

Overschot/tekort is toegevoegd aan het vrij besteedbaar vermogen.

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d.d. 14 november 2016

STICHTING PEACE PARKS FOUNDATION NEDERLAND

Kasstroomoverzicht volgens de indirecte methode

		2015		2014
	€	€	€	€
Kasstroom uit donaties				
Saldo baten/lasten		1.929		-7.354
Verandering in werkkapitaal				
Kortlopende vorderingen vorig boekjaar	2.510		14	
Kortlopende vorderingen	9.379		2.510	
		-6.869		-2.496
Kortlopende schulden vorig boekjaar	1.624.098		3.652	
Kortlopende schulden	1.624.935		1.624.098	
		837		1.620.446
Toename geldmiddelen		-4.103		1.610.596
Het verloop van de geldmiddelen was als volgt:				
Stand per 1 januari		1.630.205		19.609
Mutatie boekjaar		-4.103		1.610.596
Stand per 31 december		1.626.102		1.630.205

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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 2015

	2015	2014
Vorderingen		
Vooruitbetaald aan WIdeXS (forwarding 2014)	0	13
	0	13
Liquide middelen		
ABN-Amro Bestuurrekening 51.42.87.179	5.563	9.666
ABN-Amro Ondernemersdeposito 62.40.11.402	1.620.539	1.620.539
	1.626.102	1.630.205

De liquide middelen staan vrij ter beschikking aan de stichting.

Vrij besteedbaar vermogen		
Saldo per 1 januari	8.617	15.971
Saldo baten/lasten	1.929	-7.354
Saldo per 31 december	10.546	8.617

Kortlopende schulden

Nog te betalen kosten

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

Administratiekosten	1.250	1.462
Accountantskosten	2.500	1.547
Nog te betalen bankkosten	12	9
	3.762	3.018
Crediteuren		
Nog te betalen rekeningen	0	0
PPF Zuid Afrika		
Betaald door PPF Zuid Afrika	634	634

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d.d. 14 november 2016

STICHTING PEACE PARKS FOUNDATION NEDERLAND

Toelichting op de staat van baten en lasten over 2015

	2015 €	2014 €
Baten		
Donaties/giften:		
Donatie algemeen	1.040	1.012
Loterijen:		
Reguliere bijdrage NPL	1.350.000	1.350.000
Extra bijdragen NPL	0	14.397.795
	1.351.040	15.748.807
Uitgaven		
Internet	202	324
CBF	11.240	1.365
Representatiekosten	240	0
Administratiekantoor	1.050	835
Accountantskosten	3.542	1.737
Bankkosten	166	250
Schenkingsrechten	0	0
	16.440	4.511
Saldo financiële baten en lasten		
Financiele baten	9.329	2.145

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d.d. 14 november 2016

OVERIGE GEGEVENS

Bestemming van het resultaat

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

Bestuur

Het 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, 2 februari 2016

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

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Voor identificatiedoeleinden.
Behorend bij controleverklaring
d.d. 14 november 2016

Deloitte.

Deloitte Accountants B.V.
Orteliuslaan 982
3528 BD Utrecht
Postbus 3180
3502 GD Utrecht
Nederland

Tel: 088 288 2888
Fax: 088 288 9980
www.deloitte.nl

Controleverklaring van de onafhankelijke accountant

Aan het bestuur van Stichting Peace Parks Foundation Nederland

Wij hebben de in het financieel verslag 2015 op pagina 7 tot en met 14 opgenomen jaarrekening 2015 van Stichting Peace Parks Foundation te Amsterdam gecontroleerd. Deze jaarrekening bestaat uit de balans per 31 december 2015 en de staat van baten en lasten over 2015 met de toelichting, waarin zijn opgenomen een overzicht van de gehanteerde grondslagen voor financiële verslaggeving en andere toelichtingen.

Verantwoordelijkheid van het bestuur

Het bestuur van de stichting is verantwoordelijk voor het opmaken van de jaarrekening die het vermogen en het resultaat getrouw dient weer te geven, alsmede voor het opstellen van het jaarverslag, beide in overeenstemming met de Richtlijn voor de Jaarverslaggeving 640 "Organisaties zonder winststreven" en artikel 17 lid 1 sub b van Reglement CBF-Keur versienummer 19 uitgiftedatum juli 2013.

Het bestuur is tevens verantwoordelijk voor een zodanige interne beheersing als het noodzakelijk acht om het opmaken van de jaarrekening mogelijk te maken zonder afwijkingen van materieel belang als gevolg van fraude of fouten.

Verantwoordelijkheid van de accountant

Onze verantwoordelijkheid is het geven van een oordeel over de jaarrekening op basis van onze controle. Wij hebben onze controle verricht in overeenstemming met Nederlands recht, waaronder de Nederlandse controlestandaarden. Dit vereist dat wij voldoen aan de voor ons geldende ethische voorschriften en dat wij onze controle zodanig plannen en uitvoeren dat een redelijke mate van zekerheid wordt verkregen dat de jaarrekening geen afwijking van materieel belang bevat.

Een controle omvat het uitvoeren van werkzaamheden ter verkrijging van controle-informatie over de bedragen en de toelichtingen in de jaarrekening. De geselecteerde werkzaamheden zijn afhankelijk van de door de accountant toegepaste oordeelsvorming, met inbegrip van het inschatten van de risico's dat de jaarrekening een afwijking van materieel belang bevat als gevolg van fraude of fouten.

Deloitte.

Bij het maken van deze risico-inschattingen neemt de accountant de interne beheersing in aanmerking die relevant is voor het opmaken van de jaarrekening en voor het getrouwe beeld daarvan, gericht op het opzetten van controlewerkzaamheden die passend zijn in de omstandigheden. Deze risico-inschattingen hebben echter niet tot doel een oordeel tot uitdrukking te brengen over de effectiviteit van de interne beheersing van de stichting. Een controle omvat tevens het evalueren van de geschiktheid van de gebruikte grondslagen voor financiële verslaggeving en van de redelijkheid van de door het bestuur van de stichting gemaakte schattingen, alsmede een evaluatie van het algehele beeld van de jaarrekening.

Wij zijn van mening dat de door ons verkregen controle-informatie voldoende en geschikt is om een onderbouwing voor ons oordeel te bieden.

Oordeel betreffende de jaarrekening

Naar ons oordeel geeft de jaarrekening een getrouw beeld van de grootte en samenstelling van het vermogen van Stichting Peace Parks Foundation Nederland per 31 december 2015 en van het resultaat over 2015 in overeenstemming met de Richtlijn voor de Jaarverslaggeving 640 "Organisaties zonder winststreven" en artikel 17 lid 1 sub b van Reglement CBF-Keur versienummer 19 uitgiftedatum juli 2013.

Utrecht, 14 november 2016

Deloitte Accountants B.V.

Was getekend: drs. S.G. Verrips RA

BIJLAGE 2

Deloitte Accountants B.V.
Voor identificatiedoeleinden.
Behorend bij controleverklaring
d.d. 14 november 2016

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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 8 to 30, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2014, and the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in funds and statement 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 International Financial Reporting Standards 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, S N Madikane, P J Mothibe, 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. 4950174682.

Deloitte Accountants B.V.
Voor identificatiedoeleinden.
Behorend bij controleverklaring
d.d. 14 november 2016

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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 2014, and its consolidated and separate financial performance and its consolidated and separate cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards 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 2014, we have read the Directors' Report and the Company Secretary's Certificate for the purpose of identifying whether there are material inconsistencies between these reports and the audited consolidated 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

03/06/2015

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Voor identificatiedoeleinden.
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d.d. 14 november 2016

BIJLAGE 3

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Voor identificatiedoeleinden.
Behorend bij controleverklaring
d.d. 14 november 2016

Funding Proposal for Operational Support in 2015

Submitted to:

Submitted by:





April 2015

Honorary Patrons:
President José Eduardo dos Santos (Angola), President Lt Gen. Seretse Khama Ian Khama (Botswana), His Majesty King Letsie III (Lesotho), His Majesty King Mswati III (Swaziland), President Robert Mugabe (Zimbabwe), President Peter Mutharika (Malawi), President Jacob 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 A Hoffmann (Switzerland), Dr HL Hoffmann (Switzerland), Prof. A Leiman, 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 H Wessels, Senior Chief Inyambo Yeta (Zambia).

Registration number: 97/004896/08

Deloitte Accountants B.V.
Voor identificatiedoeleinden.
Behorend bij controleverklaring
d.d. 14 november 2016

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PO Box 12743, Die Boord, Stellenbosch, 7613
Tel +27 (0)21 880 5100 • Fax +27 (0)21 880 1173 • email: lthompson-smeddle@ppf.org.za
Website: www.peaceparks.org

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d.d. 14 november 2016

1. Introduction and Background

***Peace Parks Foundation Mission**: To facilitate the establishment of transfrontier conservation areas (peace parks) and develop human resources, thereby supporting sustainable economic development, the conservation of biodiversity and regional peace and stability.*

Established in 1997 by the late Dr Anton Rupert, together with the late Dr Nelson Mandela and the late HRH Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, Peace Parks Foundation (PPF) envisages the establishment of a network of Transfrontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs), also known as peace parks, across southern Africa. In order to support projects undertaken by Peace Parks Foundation South Africa (PPF SA), Peace Parks Foundation Netherlands (PPF NL) was established as a non-profit entity in June of 1998.

TFCAs have the potential to safe-guard the integrity of regional flora and fauna, whilst contributing to shared economic benefits and poverty alleviation through the conservation of natural resources and the development of ecotourism products. PPF has been involved with the establishment and development of 18 TFCAs (in various stages of development), 10 of which are currently prioritised. In contrast to traditional, state-controlled and managed national parks, TFCAs incorporate community-owned areas, state-owned land, national parks and nature reserves, private farms, game management and hunting areas. Moreover, local communities and the private sector work in cooperation with government authorities in the ongoing development of TFCAs.

In order to develop sustainable TFCAs, support for staff at PPF's head office in Stellenbosch, key staff in the field, programmes, projects and support for skills training linked to job creation are required. In order to measure TFCA and staff performance, monitoring, evaluation and reporting frameworks and the use of Key Performance Areas (KPAs) and Indicators are utilised.

This proposal outlines the key operational requirements for which the Dutch (Netherlands) Postcode Lottery (NPL), via PPF Netherlands, is requesting support in 2015. Support from NPL will enable PPF SA to provide the following: training via the South African College for Tourism (SACT) and the Southern African Wildlife College (SAWC); operational support and accelerated development for eight of the TFCAs; research and development support and support for programmes and projects. Further information on PPF's support requirements and focus areas is provided in sections which follow.

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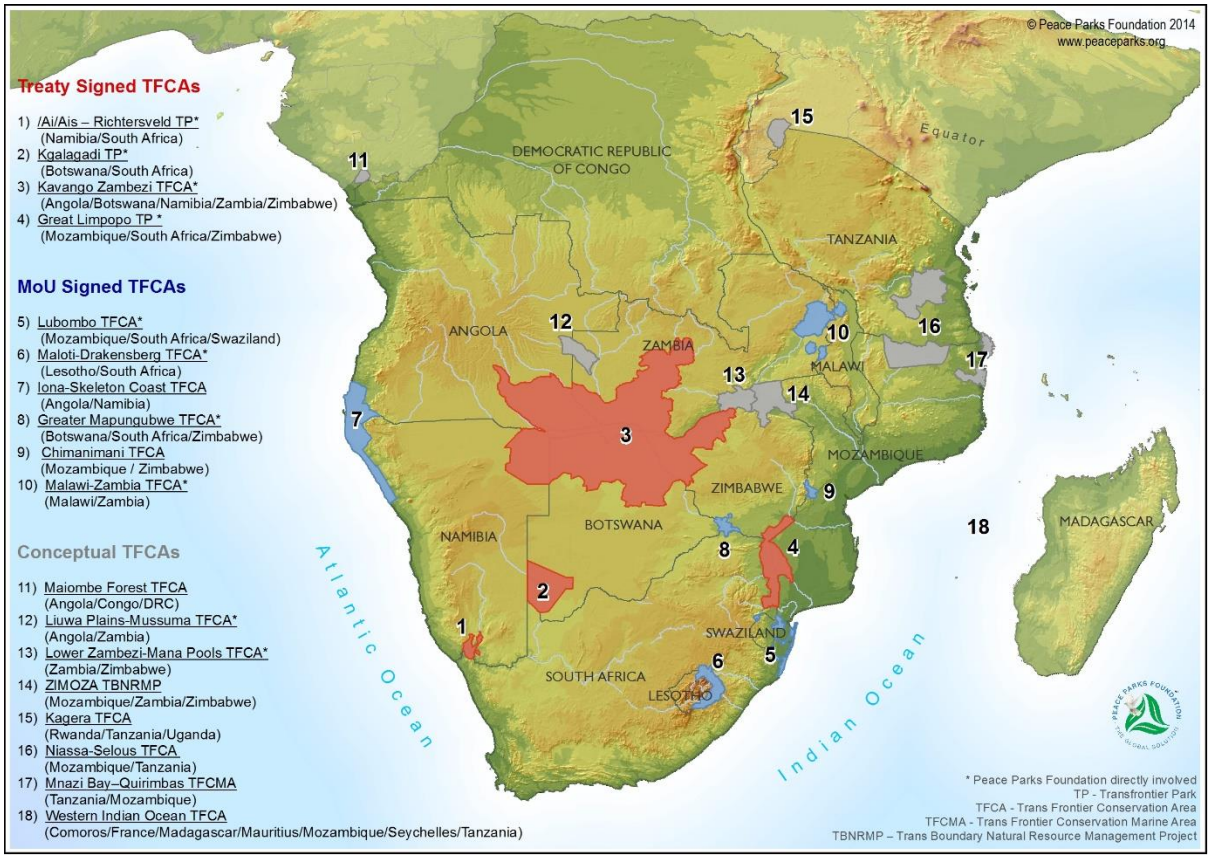


Figure 1. Map of all 18 transfrontier conservation areas in southern Africa

1.1 Measuring Success

Funding received from NPL will ensure that TFCAs throughout the SADC region continue to improve their KPAs as per PPF's business strategy. Each TFCA is measured according to eight KPAs as seen in Figure 2 below. During the TFCA facilitation process, an Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is drawn up. The IDP is a stakeholder driven process, which can take between 9-18 months from an 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 in identifying and documenting indicators which enable them to measure and evaluate success. Furthermore, an annual audit is held with the TFCA structures to measure the progress made during each annual reporting period. Project level activities are also measured against indicators which are defined on a project by project basis.

In order to measure the performance of PPF staff, KPAs are also established for sections and individuals. These KPAs are monitored via quarterly performance appraisals. Performance appraisals are also held bi-annually between managers and their staff. Managers of sections have performance appraisals with the Chief Executive Officer. The Human Resources and Remunerations Committee conducts an annual performance appraisal with the Chief Executive Officer. Thus PPF is measured at TFCA, organisational, sectional and individual levels.

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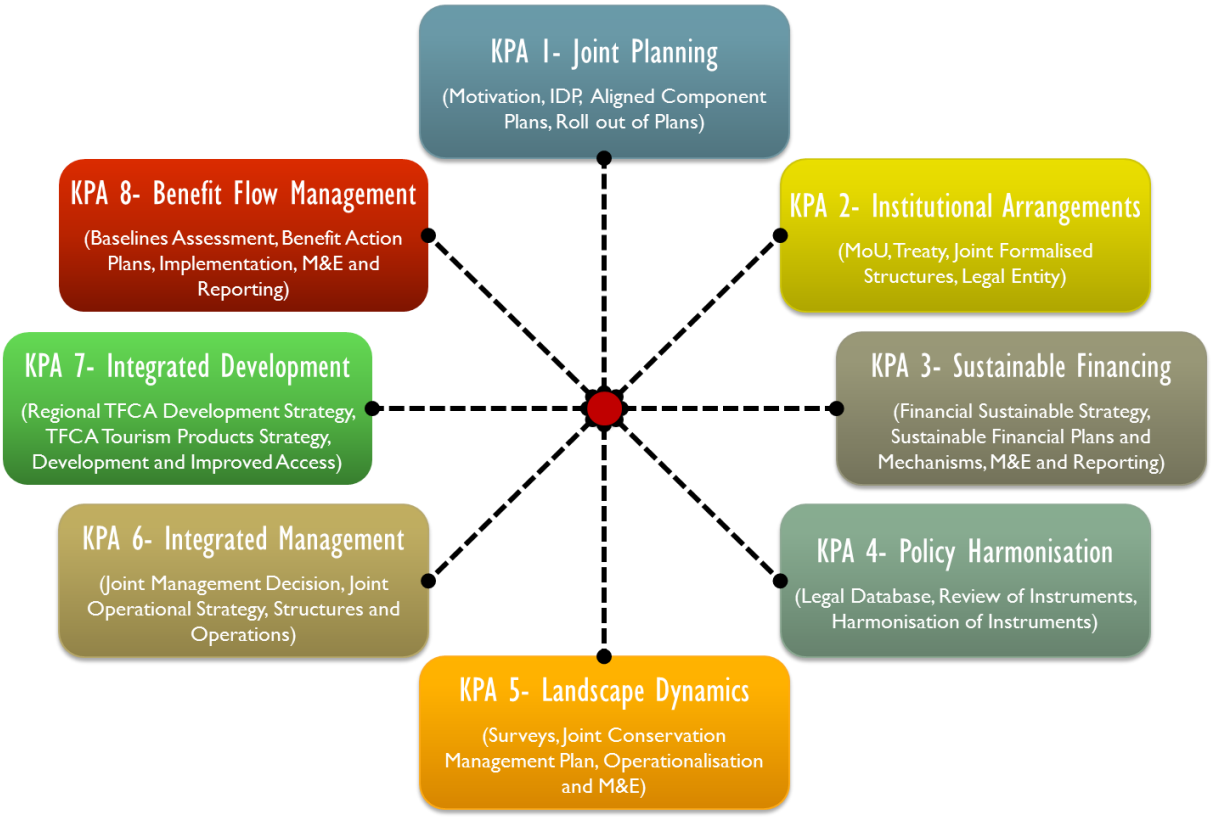


Figure 2. Key Performance Areas and Key Performance Indicators used to measure progress in each TFCA. A combined score of eight KPAs in each TFCA assists PPF to measure the impact of the work done.

2. Training at SA College for Tourism and Southern African Wildlife College: €226,771

Conservation cannot be successful without addressing the interests of local rural communities (which tend to be overwhelmingly poor) in and around wildlife reserves. Within the next fifty years, tourism, responsible ecotourism and related services linked to good conservation practice have the potential to provide the people of the southern African region with alternative and sustainable livelihoods, food security and economic development. Social entrepreneurship, job creation underpinned by skills training and the collective responsible management of natural resources will become key elements in ensuring the future sustainability of southern Africa. The key to supporting community development and breaking the poverty cycle is to enhance individuals' skills base, education and employability.

To this end, PPF has supported its training partners, the SA College for Tourism (SACT) and Southern African Wildlife College (SAWC) since inception in 1996 and 2001 respectively. Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) define areas of support and collaboration between PPF and the colleges.

In order to support employment and skills creation, SACT (based in Graaff-Reinet in South Africa), trains women in hospitality skills and assists them in finding work in lodges and guesthouses in and around conservation areas. Ninety students from across southern Africa participate annually in the programme, which takes place from January to November. The 120 Credit Certificate in Small Accommodation Establishment Operations comprises four national hospitality skills development

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courses and includes life skills training. SACT provides *fully funded*, broad spectrum training and places graduates in paid internships and/or employment, which enhances their employability and capacitates them to take their first steps in building a career in ecotourism. Furthermore, the course ensures that learners obtain the skills and confidence to develop beyond entry level positions and into management roles. This increases their earning capacity and reduces government grant dependency.

The SAWC is a training and education institution which focuses on protected area management and development; community-based natural resource management (CBNRM), poverty reduction, alternative livelihoods, economic strategies which contribute to biodiversity conservation, socio-economic and tourism development. In helping develop human capital through the transference of skills and competence, as well as facilitating the participation of local communities in the conservation and tourism value chain, the college is helping to ensure the sustainability of conservation areas and wildlife species.

In 2015, PPF will direct some of NPL's support to both colleges to ensure that future leaders in hospitality and wildlife management receive adequate training and support. This support will enable PPF to continue to assist SACT and SAWC with project development and project management support.



SA College FOR TOURISM



SOUTHERN AFRICAN WILDLIFE COLLEGE

3. Programme and Projects Supporting the Development of TFCAs: €201,509

Currently, PPF focuses on facilitating the establishment and development of ten TFCAs. PPF representatives provide technical, administrative and logistical support to international TFCA coordinators, TFCA programme managers and to national government agencies. This requires extensive travel and meeting arrangements. Technical support includes assistance in drafting motivation documents to support the initial lobbying for political support in and between partner countries, integrated development plans that serve as guideline documents for TFCA development, protected area or park management plans for the components of a TFCA to ensure alignment and broadened understanding, tourism development plans, strategic business plans and any other plan deemed necessary to attain the objectives of the TFCA.

PPF Programme and Project Managers ensure that sufficient funding is available for the operational components of TFCA development. Support from NPL for the following TFCA programmes is requested for 2015:

- AI-AIS/Richtersveld TFCA – Namibia, South Africa
- Greater Mapungubwe TFCA - Botswana/South Africa/Zimbabwe
- Maloti-Drakensberg TFCA – Lesotho/South Africa
- Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park – Mozambique/South Africa/Zimbabwe
- Lubombo Transfrontier Conservation and Resource Area – Mozambique, Swaziland, South Africa

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- Malawi/Zambia TFCA – Malawi/Zambia
- Kavango-Zambezi TFCA – Angola/Botswana/Namibia/Zambia/Zimbabwe
- Lower Zambezi/Mana Pools TFCA - Zambia/Zimbabwe

A brief overview of each of the supported TFCAs and support programmes can be found below.

3.1 AI-AIS / Richtersveld TFCA

An agreement regarding the establishment of the /Ai/Ais/Richtersveld Transfrontier Park (ARTP) was signed between the governments of Namibia and South Africa on 17 August 2001. On 1 August 2003 a treaty to establish the ARTP was signed by the Presidents from both countries. Thereafter, the Namibian and South African Ministers for Home Affairs opened the Sendelingsdrift Tourist Access Facility (October 2007), enabling tourists and local communities to travel between Namibia and South Africa through the park. Immigration offices and staff housing were built on both sides of the Orange River, and joint activities between the country offices were solidified in 2010. In April 2011, the /Ai/Ais-Richtersveld joint management board approved the Transfrontier Park's integrated development plan and joint operations strategy. The latter outlines joint activities at an operational level, including joint patrols for monitoring and law enforcement, management of joint assets such as the pontoon at Sendelingsdrift, joint research and the identification and implementation of cross-border tourism products. The ARTP management committee is comprised of park managers, supported by an intersectoral management and development task group. The committee jointly manages daily operations. The ARTP is a model for joint planning, operations, training and cross-border events. Owing to its unique characteristics, a comprehensive inventory of heritage resources in the park was compiled in 2012 for a World Heritage Site application.

ARTP is a popular eco-tourism destination providing jobs and economic benefits to both countries while protecting valuable natural resources. Tourism products such as canoe trips, hiking, 4X4 trails and the famous Desert Knights trail are generating much interest and are providing additional income for the TFCA. NPL funding in 2015 will ensure continued support for the TFCA coordinator, for further development of the TFCA and will provide support for the Park Management Committee.

3.2 Greater Mapungubwe TFCA

The Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape was proclaimed a World Heritage Site in July 2003. PPF, De Beers, the National Parks Trust and WWF-SA assisted South African National Parks (SANParks) by facilitating negotiations with landowners and buying up farmland to consolidate the core area of South Africa's contribution to the proposed TFCA. Mapungubwe National Park was officially opened on 24 September 2004. An MoU towards the TFCA's establishment was signed on 22 June 2006 and an international coordinator appointed. On 19 June 2009, Limpopo/Shashe TFCA was renamed the Greater Mapungubwe TFCA. Towards the end of 2011 the Greater Mapungubwe TFCA park management committee was formed to deal with cross-border challenges on the ground. Area managers now directly attend to cross-border or international matters like border safety and security, veterinary concerns and other joint management matters.

In October 2012, the Limpopo Tourism Agency, in collaboration with the Limpopo Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism, SANParks, Vhembe District Municipality, the Department of Sport, Arts and Culture, tour operators and tourism product owners, launched the

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Greater Mapungubwe heritage route. The main purpose is to stimulate heritage tourism to the unique and significant cultural treasures found in the TFCA. During November 2012, a task team comprising officials from Botswana, South Africa and Zimbabwe conducted a site visit and determined that a tourist access facility could be developed in the Maramani Wildlife Management Area. The task team also proposed the establishment of cross-border tourism products such as 4x4, mountain biking and walking trails, incorporating the Mapungubwe National Park, Tuli Circle Safari Area, Maramani Wildlife Management Area, Sentinel, Nottingham and River Ranch areas. In 2015, funds from NPL will be allocated to further development of the TFCA and to aid in the management of the Little Muck farm.

3.3 Maloti-Drakensberg TFCA

Straddling the borders of South Africa and Lesotho, this TFCA contains the largest and most important high altitude protected area on the sub-continent. The streams, oxbow lakes and wetlands, coupled with high annual rainfall make a major contribution to the provision of water for the urban and industrial complexes in South Africa. Negotiations to establish this TFCA began in 1982. In 1987 the respective wildlife authorities made a formal declaration of their intent to establish the transfrontier conservation and development area and set up a working team to investigate the way forward. An MoU towards the establishment of the Maloti-Drakensberg TFCA was signed on 11 June 2001 and Lesotho's Sehlabathebe National Park was proclaimed on 2 November 2001. PPF supported the development of Sehlabathebe's management and tourism plans, as well as infrastructure development, notably an entrance gate and arrival centre, in order to turn it into a tourist attraction. The uKhahlamba-Drakensberg Park was also proclaimed a World Heritage Site in November 2001.

On 22 August 2003 the Maloti-Drakensberg Transfrontier Conservation and Development Project was launched by the ministers of the environment of Lesotho and South Africa along with the World Bank, acting as implementing agent for the Global Environment Facility's (GEF). Management plans for the Lesotho component, as well as the TFCA as a whole, were completed in 2008. With GEF funding coming to an end in 2009, an exit strategy included the continued functioning of the project coordination unit, the project coordination committee and the bilateral steering committee. With support from NPL, necessary development of Maloti-Drakensberg will take place once again in 2015.

3.4 Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park

The main programmatic focus in Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park (GLTP) in 2015 continues to be combatting wildlife crime. The GLTP incorporates Kruger National Park (KNP) in South Africa, Limpopo National Park (LNP) in Mozambique and Gonarezhou National Park (GNP) in Zimbabwe. The GLTP was established in 2002 when Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe entered into a cooperative treaty for the joint management and development of the respective Limpopo, Kruger and Gonarezhou National Parks. GLTP is one of the flagship peace parks. The combined size of the three national parks is an impressive 35,000 km^2, providing vast collective potential for wildlife conservation and tourism development.

Notably, the GLTP is home to 40% of the world's rhino population. With the recent exponential rise in wildlife crime, PPF continues to be at the forefront of combatting wildlife crime, which impacts directly on the viability of transfrontier conservation initiatives and associated regional development opportunities in southern Africa. PPF has been working closely with the governments of Mozambique and South Africa on many interventions to counter this scourge through asset management, training,

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intelligence gathering, policy development, demand reduction and community awareness programmes. In 2014 the acceleration and strengthening of strategic operations to counteract wildlife crime were ongoing.

In addition to providing crucial support to key staff in the field, PPF SA assisted with LNP' s operational and strategic meetings, intelligence sharing, border patrols and communications, thereby providing support to counteract wildlife crime in the park in 2014. PPF assisted with tourism development plans, strategic business plans and other important aspects to make GLTP, and LNP in particular, attractive as a tourist destination. The main objective is to encourage political will and decision-making towards the creation of a well-managed protected area.

In 2015, further successes are expected as NPL supports a Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) TFCA Projects Co-ordinator, as well as supporting the overall development of the TFCA. This funding will stimulate buy-in from government while providing necessary operational support for the TFCA.

3.5 Lubombo Transfrontier Conservation and Resource Area

On 22 June 2000 the governments of Mozambique, South Africa and Swaziland signed the Lubombo Transfrontier Trilateral Protocol, establishing the Lubombo Transfrontier Conservation and Resource Area. This currently includes five distinct TFCA projects.

- Lubombo Conservancy-Goba TFCA (Mozambique/Swaziland). This conservancy includes the Hlane Royal National Park, Mlawula Nature Reserve, Mbuluzi Game Reserve (private), Nkhalashane Ranch (government owned) and the Shewula Community Nature Reserve.
- Usuthu-Tembe-Futi TFCAs (Swaziland/South Africa/Mozambique). These TFCAs are in the south of Mozambique and include the Maputo Special Reserve and a corridor of land along the Futi River linking it to the Tembe Elephant Park across the South African border. This corridor aims to restore the integrity of an historic elephant migration route between the two parks.
- Ponta do Ouro-Kosi Bay TFCAs (Mozambique/South Africa). This marine and coastal area links the Ponta do Ouro coastline of Mozambique with South Africa's Greater St Lucia Wetland Park, a World Heritage Site.

Of the five sub-TFCAs, PPF's work has concentrated on the Mozambican sections of the Usuthu-Tembe-Futi (within which the Maputo Special Reserve is located) and Ponta do Ouro-Kosi Bay, Africa's first Marine TFCA.

In 2015 NPL will provide funding for the TFCA Joint Operations Strategy, the Ponta do Ouro-Khosi Bay TFCA and for the Ponta do Ouro Marine Reserve Business Plan. Furthermore, NPL funding will provide support for the development of the Maputo Special Reserve. NPL funds will also assist with much needed support for the Ndumo community development project.

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3.6 Malawi/Zambia TFCA

Following a series of bilateral meetings that were facilitated by PPF, Malawi's Minister of Information and Tourism and Zambia's Minister of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources signed an MoU towards the establishment of the Malawi/Zambia TFCA in Chilinda in Malawi on 13 August 2004. The MZTFCA incorporates national parks, wildlife and forest reserves and game management areas. The area covers a large diversity of habitats and ecosystems including Afro-montane forests and high-altitude grasslands on the Nyika Plateau to marshes and wetlands, miombo *brachystegia* and acacia woodlands and classic African bushveld.

In 2005 an institutional framework that incorporated committees and working groups aimed at guiding tourism, immigration, joint management and security processes and procedures was firmly established, and joint management and integrated tourism development plans were explored. A highly successful law enforcement project in the Nyika TFCA was also launched and more poachers were arrested and convicted in 2005 than in the preceding five years. In 2007 the Malawi and Zambian governments identified the sustainable management of the Nyika TFCA for World Bank/GEF support. The GEF subsequently approved a grant and the two governments requested PPF to oversee the TFCAs development.

In 2015 NPL's support for Malawi Zambia will include a salary for the TFCA Coordinator**,** Mr Humphrey Nzima and the general development of the TFCA. Mr Nzima provides assistance and advisory services to the Department of National Parks and Wildlife in Malawi, the Zambian Wildlife Authority and the Forestry Department, to improve the implementation of joint law enforcement operations within this TFCA.

3.7 Kavango / Zambezi TFCA

A memorandum of understanding towards what is now Africa's biggest conservation area and the world's largest terrestrial transfrontier conservation area was signed in December 2006, paving the way for the establishment of the Kavango/Zambezi transfrontier conservation area (KAZA TFCA). To guide its development, the governments of Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe commissioned a pre-feasibility study and a secretariat was appointed to steer KAZA TFCA's development. The Netherlands Directorate-General for International Cooperation supported various projects and in June 2010 the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) through KfW committed €20 million for KAZA's development. PPF was appointed as the implementing agent by the partner countries, and provided financial management, technical and co-financing support to the KAZA secretariat. On 18 August 2011 the Presidents of the republics of Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe signed a treaty that formally and legally established the KAZA TFCA. KAZA was officially launched on 15 March 2012 when the ministers responsible for the environment, wildlife, natural resources, hotels and tourism of the republics of Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe hosted various stakeholders in the town of Katima Mulilo, Namibia, unveiling the KAZA treaty.

Integrated development plans (IDPs) for Zambia, Angola, Botswana, Namibia and Zimbabwe have been completed and are ready for implementation. Projects identified in the Zambian IDP relating broadly to natural resource conservation and use; community development and benefits and planning

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and infrastructural requirements have since been implemented. The five separate IDPs, as well as an IDP for KAZA TFCA as a whole, will promote the sustainable and equitable development, utilisation and management of KAZA. In November 2012 the World Bank agreed to fund the development of a KAZA visa, and the UN World Tourism Organisation general assembly meeting in 2013 in Victoria Falls was used as an opportunity to pilot the concept. The visa is currently being trialled and will allow visitors free movement across the borders of the five partner countries within the confines of the TFCA.

In 2015 NPL's support for KAZA TFCA will continue to cover the salary of the Botswana TFCA Coordinator. In addition to this, NPL funding will support the Manager of the TFCA Support Programme and a new Technical Advisor for Angola. Collectively, these positions will enhance PPF's influence in the region through improved communication and collaboration between the countries.

3.8 Lower Zambezi / Mana Pools TFCA

The Lower Zambezi – Mana Pools Transfrontier Conservation Area (LZMP TFCA) measures 17,745km2 and lies in the Zambezi Valley below the Kariba Dam. It has been used by wildlife as a thoroughfare between the escarpment and the Zambezi River since the dawn of time. LZMP TFCA is composed of the Lower Zambezi National Park (4,092 km2), and the Mana Pools National Park in northern Zimbabwe (2,196 km2), with 2,500 km2 of river frontage, islands, sandbanks and pools. Furthermore, Zimbabwe's Mana Pools has been declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO for its unparalleled wilderness. The pools so characteristic of the area are also designated as a Ramsar Wetland Site. There are four permanent pools which are the remnant ox-bow lakes that the Zambezi River carved out thousands of years ago as it changed its course.

An MoU towards the establishment of the TFCA has been finalised by the two governments and is awaiting their signature to formalise the TFCA and commence its development. Once established, the LZMP TFCA will combine these parks and form an extensive, cross-border, wildlife sanctuary that will bring about for the first time a practical approach to jointly manage a shared natural resource spanning the international borders of the two countries. NPL funding for 2015 will assist with general TFCA development support and with much needed Integrated Development Planning and general planning for the TFCA.

3.9 Veterinary Wildlife Programme

On 22 June 2009 the Mpumalanga Tourism and Parks Agency (MTPA), PPF and the University of Pretoria signed an MoU to develop the Hans Hoheisen Wildlife Research Station (HHWRS), situated within the boundaries of Kruger National Park in the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park. The primary function of the station is to develop a research platform with an emphasis on veterinary science in the context of TFCAs, and the interface between wildlife, livestock and humans. The research station was built in the 1980s on land donated by the late Mr. Hans Hoheisen. In 2006 the South African government delegated the management of the station to MTPA.

Development partners Mpumalanga Tourism and Parks Agency, the University of Pretoria and PPF reopened the refurbished HHWRSin August 2010. The research station provides a dedicated platform for local and international researchers to conduct experimental work on animal diseases and related issues at the transfrontier interface between people, livestock and wildlife. There is a continual

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student presence, largely because of the station's involvement in the University of Pretoria's Mnisi community programme. The Mnisi community programme is a multidisciplinary platform for research, teaching, learning and community engagement in the 'One Health' philosophy. At the centre of the programme is the Mnisi community and their animals, as well as the conservation areas surrounding the community. The 'One Health' approach necessitates multifaceted and interdisciplinary networking and collaboration between experts in the veterinary, human health, environmental, ecological, agricultural and conservation sciences, to name but a few.

Per the signed MoU, PPF supported the upgrade of, and partly carries the operational costs for the station. The University of Pretoria, with its experience in managing the world-renowned Faculty of Veterinary Science at Onderstepoort, developed the station's business plan and also manages its daily operations. In 2015, PPF will direct some of NPL's support to assist with needed maintenance of infrastructure at the HHWRS.

3.10 Research and Development

Research and development funds are necessary to stimulate new ideas, to test theories in practice and to provide effective support for PPF's TFCAs, projects and programmes. In 2015, R&D support is required for the Zimbabwe TFCA Unit, SMART conservation software development, GIS & remote sensing for KAZA, general facilitation planning as well as land-use planning and support. Further R&D support is required for PPF Coordinators, the annual Advisory Committee Meeting and PPF 20 year anniversary publications.

4. Supporting PPF Operations and Key Staff: €921,720

Based in Stellenbosch, PPF SA's head office manages international PPF offices and key field staff working within the Southern African Development Community (SADC) TFCAs. PPF's head office supports all 10 TFCAs through project and programme support, financial management, information technology, human resources, communications, geographical information systems (GIS) and fund development. Thus head office staff provide strategic, technical and logistical support and capacity building in the TFCAs where required.

PPF SA also assists national governments in taking the peace parks concept forward, enabling them to incorporate TFCA development into their government decision/making processes. PPF ensures that there is a dedicated project manager, technical advisor or TFCA coordinator who is based in the conservation area, within close proximity to the TFCA or in a local government office. He/she oversees project implementation and acts as a key link between PPF, government representatives, wildlife and conservation authorities, the private sector, NGOs and communities. Without this support, full time attention to necessary development initiatives would not be possible. Furthermore, key PPF field staff assist governments in drafting motivation documents and contributing to integrated development land use plans which serve as guidelines for TFCA development. Currently 31 individuals work at headquarters. This PPF management team, overseen by the CEO, will render valuable support to the NPL project. This support requires the professional services of:

a) **The financial and office administration section** which supports the managerial functions of the organization and forms an integral part of the overall PPF structure;

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b) **The communications section** which ensures that information on the activities of PPF are disseminated locally and internationally;
c) **The programmes section** facilitates planning, implementation and support required for the establishment and operations of the TFCAs, as well as supporting PPF's partner training colleges SACT and SAWC;
d) **The projects section** is responsible for projects within the TFCAs which include wildlife translocations, creating and managing sustainable finance mechanisms, community development projects and more;
e) **The fund development section** is responsible for soliciting support by preparing proposals, submitting applications and providing information to donors and support agencies;
f) **The information systems section** provides support to the programmes, projects and fundraising components.

Furthermore, NPL will provide support for the PPF administrative office in the Netherlands.

5. 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 awareness; to hold orientation workshops and meetings; to facilitate identification and prioritisation workshops and meetings; various stakeholder engagements; partnership brokerage, coordination and drafting of agreements; assisting with project plan development; facilitating value addition; cementing relationships, expanding relevant networks and investigating similar opportunities elsewhere.

7. Budget

Training	226,771
Programmes and Projects	201,509
Supporting PPF Operations and Key Staff	921,720
TOTAL IN EURO	**1,350,000**

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SUPPORT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSFRONTIER CONSERVATION AREAS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

PROGRESS REPORT NO. 22
(1 JULY TO 31 DECEMBER 2015)

Submitted to:

PEACE PARKS FOUNDATION NETHERLANDS

Submitted by:

9 March 2016

Honorary Patrons:
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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AFRTS	African Field Ranger Training Services
ARTP	/Ai/Ais - Richtersveld Transfrontier Park
BIOPAMA	Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management Programme
CBNRM	Community Based Natural Resource Management
CDF	Community Development Facility
DAFF	Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs
EKZNW	Ezemvelo Kwazulu-Natal Wildlife
ESRI	Environmental Sciences Research Institute
FGASA	Field Guides Association of Southern Africa
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GLTP	Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park
GLTFCA	Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area
GMTFCA	Greater Mapungubwe Transfrontier Conservation Area
IC	International Coordinator
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IMS	Information Management System
JMB	Joint Management Board
JOS	Joint Operational Strategy
KAZA TFCA	Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area
KNP	Kruger National Park
KTP	Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park
LNP	Limpopo National Park
MIDP	Master Integrated Development Plan
MGA	Mutual Gains Approach
MSR	Maputo Special Reserve
NFCPP	Ngonye
PPC	Peace Parks Club
PPF	Peace Parks Foundation
PPMR	Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve
RESILIM	Resilience in the Limpopo River Basin Programme
RIS	Rhino Information System
SACT	SA College for Tourism
SANParks	South African National Parks
SAWC	Southern African Wildlife College
SENSA	Sustainable, Environmental and Safe Tourism in Protected Areas
SMART	Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool
SNP	Sehlabathebe National Park
TFCA	Transfrontier Conservation Area
UAV	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle
UNA	User Needs Assessment
WHS	World Heritage Site

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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 2015**

INTRODUCTION

This progress report reflects the activities of Peace Parks Foundation (PPF) for the period 1 July to 31 December 2015 which took place with the support received from PPF Netherlands. The aim of all projects undertaken by PPF is to facilitate the development and establishment of transfrontier conservation areas (TFCAs) in southern Africa, and to assist, where possible, with the development of TFCAs globally. See **Annexure A** for a map of the 18 TFCAs in which PPF is either currently or could become involved. PPF has been requested to be actively engaged to various degrees in ten of these TFCAs.

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 ten TFCAs that PPF is actively involved in, as well as a summary of the five support programmes that contribute towards the realisation of the TFCA objective. Lastly, a summary of the constraints within TFCAs hampering the process of establishment and operationalization of key TFCA development processes is provided.

PPF MANAGEMENT

To develop TFCAs 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 Fund Development, Information Systems, Communication and Financial Management is required. Below are short descriptions regarding the activities undertaken by each of these sections.

Chief Executive Officer's Report

It gives PPF pleasure to report that President Filipe Nyusi of Mozambique has kindly agreed to become an honorary patron of PPF and, in accepting, said that Mozambique is committed to the preservation of the environment and to the efficient and sustainable use of natural resources, while promoting the development of communities and of Mozambique, as well as the harmonious co-existence between man and nature. President Nyusi also encouraged PPF to continue its support of biodiversity conservation through cross-border natural reserves.

CEO of Peace Parks Foundation, Werner Myburgh said: "*Peace Parks Foundation has been working closely with the government of Mozambique on developing the Mozambican components of the Great Limpopo and Lubombo TFCAs and is therefore deeply honoured by the patronage of President Nyusi. It is thanks to the vision and the will of the heads of state of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) that TFCAs that are making a major contribution to the region's conservation and sustainable economic development*."

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On 22 September 2015, the Mozambican Minister of Land, Environmental and Rural Development, Mr Celso Correia, and PPF CEO, Mr Werner Myburgh, signed a co-management agreement whereby the Mozambican National Agency for Conservation Areas and PPF will develop Zinave National Park over the next five years. Zinave will be developed as an integral component of Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area (GLTFCA), the larger area surrounding the core transfrontier park.



Mr Werner Myburgh, CEO of PPF and Mr Ceso Correira, Minister of Land, Environmental and Rural Development of Mozambique, signing the co-management agreement

Ever since the treaty to establish the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park (GLTP) was signed by the heads of state in December 2002, it was envisaged that there would be a second phase development that would include Banhine and Zinave National Parks, the Massingir and Corumana areas and interlinking regions in Mozambique, as well as various privately and state-owned conservation areas in South Africa and Zimbabwe bordering on the transfrontier park. During the past year, the borders of Banhine National Park were re-aligned and Limpopo National Park (LNP) initiated the demarcation and protection of wildlife corridors to develop national park interconnectivity in the GLTFCA.

The annual PPF Advisory Committee meeting was held with all countries from the SADC region, except Lesotho, attending. Support for PPF's various initiatives was obtained, especially the crucial role that the Community Development and Empowerment Support Programme will play in the development of the TFCAs. The Geographical Information System (GIS) team was afforded the opportunity to showcase a suite of tools being employed to assist TFCA related matters at this meeting. These range from high level reporting tools which the advisors can use to discuss and make informed decisions relating to country, agency and ministerial decision support within TFCAs. Furthermore, the tools presented informed the advisors of numerous options to collect and collate data and information which is being gathered from community members (e.g. conservation agriculture) to agency representatives (e.g. Human Wildlife Conflict – in communal areas adjacent to Parks).

Combatting Wildlife Crime is still a top priority with the CEO and serious attention is being given to all strategic interventions to try and curb the ongoing poaching of wildlife, namely:

Chemical Alteration
After concluding investigations into the possible chemical alteration of rhino horn, it was decided that this was not a viable option and the decision was made to concentrate on other potential devaluation options, being Irradiation of Rhino Horn and Rhino Rapid Response and Tracking solutions.

Rhino Tracking and Rapid Response
Four rhino tracking, early warning and rapid response pilot projects have been initiated with partner organisations to investigate and test various options around sensor technology and how the Internet of Things can be leveraged to enhance the efforts around rhino protection and the combatting of wildlife crime activities. The objective of these systems is to monitor animals in real time and provide early warning and monitoring combinations to determine if an animal is at risk or been poached and assist the various conservation agencies in fast tracking and increasing the effectiveness of their

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response. This is also envisaged to significantly increase the success and effectiveness of evidence collection at crime scenes in order to increase conviction rates and further deter would be poachers.

Support to Kruger National Park
A new accommodation unit was erected to house security personnel in Skukuza, and the counter-poaching unit received four all-terrain vehicles to improve patrol capabilities in remote locations. The ranger training programme for 2015 concluded with more than 300 rangers and patrol leaders benefiting from advanced counter-poaching and leadership skills education.

Support to Limpopo National Park
As part of its commitment to further bilateral cooperation with Mozambique in the war against wildlife crime, Mozambique was presented with a donation of equipment to the value of €124,859 to aid in strengthening its environmental law enforcement efforts. The donation included a brand new Savannah S Light Sport Aircraft with which to augment aerial counter-poaching and wildlife monitoring activities. PPF also completed the installation of an advanced digital communication system in LNP. This system allows for encrypted, secure communication with much improved quality of sound and reliability, as well as enables cross border communications between LNP and Kruger National Park (KNP) as part of their joint operations requirements.



Donation of Savanna S Light Spots Aircraft and equipment to Mozambique

Support to Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife
A new digital radio system has been installed in eight of Ezemvelo KwaZulu-Natal Wildlife (EKZNW) rhino reserves, with five more reserves to receive similar systems early in 2016. PPF also started with the roll-out of improved gate security as well as the installation of guard observation towers at strategic positions along reserve boundaries. Ithala Game Reserve was the first reserve to receive upgraded gate surveillance capacity, whilst the first two of 13 towers were erected at Weenen and Spioenkop.

Technology
Following a recent change in regulations governing the operation of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles in South Africa, PPF's service provider, UAV and Drone Solutions, became the first operator to receive a UAV pilot license from the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA). This allowed for crucial UAV test programmes and operation counter-poaching support to resume in KNP in December.

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Fund Development and Communications

Ensuring future fund sustainability and increasing the PPF endowment fund remain PPF's main priorities. The following funds were mobilised by PPF during the second half of 2015:

INCOME MOBILISED BY PPF IN 2015				
Description	Actual	International Entities	Secured	Total Income Secured
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Raising funds for management - unearmarked				
Club 21	106,007	-	-	106,007
PPF Club Corporate	17,978	-	-	17,978
PPF Club Individuals	38,540	5,555	-	44,095
Legacy Society	6,199	39,303	-	45,502
General Donations	1,016,841	1,018	59,783	1,077,643
Management Fees	375,610			375,610
Raising funds for projects & training - earmarked				
TFCA Projects	2,210,678	-	21,115,704	23,326,382
Rhino Funding	149,851	-	360,424	510,275
SAWC	438,491	26,502	534,175	999,169
SACT	233,955	46,179	1,019,374	1,299,508
TOTAL INCOME MOBILISED 2015	**4,594,149**	**118,558**	**23,089,461**	**27,802,167**

Project and Programme Funding

During the period under review five Letters of Interest, seven Concept Notes, twelve applications, three Funder Collaborations and eight proposals were submitted totalling €4,963,010. In addition, an online crowdsourcing campaign was launched on PIF World on World Ranger Day, 31 July, to raise funds for selected Tracker Academy graduates to enter the Southern African Wildlife College's ranger training programme.

Funding Secured for TFCA Development:

Greater Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area – A total amount of €4,859,160 was secured for the development of Zinave National Park from an anonymous donor.

Lubombo Transfrontier Resource and Conservation Area - An amount of €15,640,600 has been secured from the World Bank (MOZBIO) for community development in Maputo Special Reserve (MSR) and Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve (PPMR).

Funding Secured for Support Programmes:

1. SA College of Tourism (SACT) – The National Lotteries Commission approved a grant of €83,789 to train young women from Mpumalanga. An anonymous donor approved a grant of €59,925 while the Koos and Rona Rupert Educational Trust confirmed an amount of €40,498 for the Tracker Academy. Four funder collaborations netted the College €47,898. In addition, a voucher to the value of €2,234 was received from Shoprite Checkers.
2. Southern African Wildlife College (SAWC) – The MAVA Foundation for Nature approved a grant of €660,837 for the period 2016 – 2018; KfW approved bursaries for seven female African wildlife managers valued at €70,000 over two years. In addition, the PIF World campaign was launched on World Ranger Day, 31 July, to raise funds for selected Tracker Academy graduates to enter SAWC's ranger training programme.

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3. Combatting Wildlife Crime – Lindbergh Foundation signed a grant agreement for €256,395 providing Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) support to Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife and KNP.

PPF Delegation Visit

The PPF delegation, which was led by Senior Chief Inyambo Yeta for the first week and former Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano for the next two, conducted a highly successful visit to Europe from 1 – 23 October, with the following major highlights:

1. Kadans Foundation (Wim Boers) pledged support to the Simalaha Community Conservancy (SCC) for the next 20 years; a number of other donors (COmON, Stichting Energo) invited PPF to submit proposals in support of the SCC;
2. Cartier International invited PPF to submit a proposal on another "Big Cat" conservation initiative (possibly expansion of the Furs for Life initiative);
3. MAVA Foundation will be working closely with PPF to develop concepts that will enable them to leave a legacy with the initiatives with which they have been working, e.g. SCC and the SAWC;
4. The Master Plan for the Matutuine District (MSR, PPMR and Machangulo) was well received and a number of private sector investors are interested in tourism developments there;
5. The Swedish Postcode Lottery has issued another Request for Proposals for a special project in line with the Sustainable Development Goals;
6. The World We Want Foundation is interested in supporting the Eco-Charcoal concept;
7. The Rufford Foundation invited PPF to submit another proposal in support of the Combatting Wildlife Crime programme;
8. The UK Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs engaged with PPF for the first time and uncovered a number of areas for collaboration, beginning with a review of the three applications that were submitted as part of their Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund;
9. The Royal Foundation of the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and Prince Harry indicated their desire to support capacity building, particularly as a tool for combatting wildlife crime;
10. PPF will receive an introduction to the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation and will develop a proposal tailored for that purpose;
11. Approximately €55,859 was raised in support of the Rhino Protection Programme (€45,805 received to date) at an event hosted by Hansjuerg Saager and Katharina Buettiker in Zurich;
12. Fondation Prince Albert II affirmed their continued interest in supporting Africa's first marine TFCA (PPMR).

Translocations and Donor Trips

During the period under review, an exclusive PPC member visit to Simalaha Community Conservancy (SCC) to witness giraffe translocation took place, with David Moir and family in attendance, while an exclusive visit to the community projects of the MSR as well as the nesting sites of leatherback and loggerhead turtles in PPMR was undertaken by Erna and Paul Meaker and their friends, the Bestbiers.

Peace Parks Club

One new member, Mr Stephan L. Sagar, joined the club in September. In addition, Andreas Michael La Roche and Nick Hancock upgraded their memberships. PPC members and supporters were honoured at a cocktail function hosted by Johan Rupert at L'Ormarins Wine Estate in Franschhoek on 3 December, with General (Ret) Johan Jooste, Head of Special Projects at SANParks, providing the keynote address.

Communications

Media statements/newsflashes/online publications were disseminated on the following topics:

1. Treaty establishing the Malawi-Zambia Transfrontier Conservation Area (TFCA) signed;
2. Vietnamese youth say no to rhino horn/Night-vision equipment for Kruger National Park rangers;
3. Honouring our rangers (Launch of PIF World campaign);

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4. Restocking Simalaha Community Conservancy;
5. Developing Zinave National Park as an integral component of Great Limpopo;
6. Solar power thanks to Remgro's support;
7. Ezemvelo Rhino Protection Programme update; and
8. Cross-border collaboration strengthens counter-poaching efforts in Mozambique.

The video Vietnamese Youth Say No to Rhino Horn https://youtu.be/3l5ph6VU9Uw has reached over 25,000 people through PPF's Facebook page and has accessed over 30 publication platforms in Vietnam.

PPF's 2014 Annual Review was finalised, printed and circulated to stakeholders. The electronic version is available on the PPF website at http://www.peaceparks.org/story.php?pid=1&mid=17.

The German version of the PPF brochure was produced, printed and couriered to Germany in time for the PPF delegation's visit in October and the PPF German website went live on 9 November www.peaceparks.de.

The annual CEO's Year-End Message went out to PPF stakeholders on 8 December and can be found on the PPF website at http://www.peaceparks.org/news.php?pid=1481&mid=1600.\

Information Systems

A new mapping tool has been launched on the PPF website. Updated mapping and reporting tools will be showcased to this mapping banner on a regular basis in support of all work taking place in the respective TFCAs.

Discussions and a road forward to finalise the approach with the Southern African Wildlife College (SAWC) relating to the Information System and the integration of Geographical Information Systems (GIS) and Smart Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) into the 2016 curriculum took place. SAWC – Train-the-trainers in the use of SMART and entrenching these technologies within the curricula at SAWC has now been fully endorsed and adopted for 2016. All students attending the College will be exposed to and trained throughout the year on using SMART and returning back to their places of work to implement these in those reserves and parks. In addition SAWC will be used as conduit for TFCA related training of SMART where TFCA practitioners and agencies across international boundaries will be trained in SMART under the SAWC banner. SMART was demonstrated to LNP and five other Mozambique Protected areas during late 2015. This demonstration was undertaken by the Wildlife Conservation Society. One of the important aspects PPF look to achieve as an Esri user in the SMART partnership is to ensure that there is a translation tool which will allow for both the SMART and Esri database to interchange data.

PPF attended the Global Esri User Conference in San Diego. During this event PPF was awarded a Special Achievement in GIS (SAG) acknowledgment. This award is given annually to 100 global GIS players for projects showing creativity and technical ability in the use of the technologies. The opportunity, whilst in California, was used to attend the Conservation GIS conference held in California. The first ever Esri Africa User Conference was held during November 2015, and proved to be a resounding success. PPF showcased its work (a further donation-in-kind by Esri), to man a stand showcasing the work and spatial support offered by PPF to Transfrontier Conservation. In addition, PPF was acknowledged for its cutting edge use and implementation of the full suite of ArcGIS software. Finally, PPF was instrumental in arranging a Conservation GIS side-event within the conference, which was well attended and received. The objective of the day was to draw together spatial data and information users who have and are contributing to conservation spatial knowledge.

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The final testing of the Sustainable and Responsible Tourism (SENSA) App has been completed in the Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park (KTP). The system will now be made ready to launch the full product and allow tourists visiting KTP to start using it. Further discussions between SENSA and SANParks have taken place in an attempt to align and perhaps integrate the respective organisations' booking systems. /Ai/Ais-Richtersveld Transfrontier Park (ARTP) and GLTFCA Joint Management Board (JMB) have also offered support to SENSA for a Phase II implementation during the coming years. SENSA will support the range of Cross Border Tourism products within GLTP and products within LNP.

The Resilience in the Limpopo Basin (RESILIM) Livelihoods Diversification Strategy for the GLTFCA Project was initiated with an experts panel discussion held in Johannesburg. Detailed planning was undertaken on the spatial and mapping support which is to be offered to the project. Pre-final analyses of the RESILIM spatial node identification has been done and results shared with the RESILIM project lead. The final strategic nodes will serve as priority areas for the first round of strategy implementation. This node identification forms part of the larger GLTFCA Livelihoods Diversification Strategy project. An inception meeting relating to the formalisation of the Greater Lebombo Conservancy (a conservancy just south of LNP) was held in Maputo. PPF has been working closely with the consultants to collate and integrate the data of the concessions.

Assistance has been offered to the LNP in support of producing Mountain Biking trails as tourism products, both within LNP and as cross-border initiatives between LNP and Kruger National Park (KNP). The focus and intention of the Mountain Biking trails within LNP, as a tourism product, is to offer activities around the existing camps of Albufeira and Aguia Pesqueira. The myriad of trails are joined to include elephant paths, old cultural cattle-sled trails and some of the existing jeep tracks along the northern shoreline. The undulating shoreline lends itself towards an interesting experience of the landscape. The trail is designed in such a way that the high-ground offers wonderful vistas of the dam and shoreline, whilst the re-emergence of the shoreline on the lower sections of the trail currently offer an interpretation of the use of low water mark agricultural practices. The birdlife along shoreline is also prolific and a wonderful mountain bike experience is offered. Additional circular loops have been designed based out of Aguia Pesqueira camp ranging from short (4km) to longer and more challenging (20km) loops. In addition trails have been identified to run from Nwankhandle camp, a newly identified development site, which will also allow much longer loops to be covered by mountain bike enthusiasts.

A two day work session was held with the Community Development Manager as well as Mozambique colleagues to detail each community project being initiated and run within the Maputo Special Reserve (MSR) component of the Lubombo TFCA. For each project baseline information was discussed on how best to represent these and link them to indicators, which are easy to gather and report on, and in so doing visually reflect the development, implementation and progress of the projects. A database and monitoring tool will now be developed for each of the projects together with field data collection devices which will make for the collection of these indicators easy, efficient and in a standardised fashion so as to ensure long term monitoring and reporting. These discussions were also extended to the Sustainable Fishing Project, in its infancy within PPMR to ensure similar monitoring and reporting strategies. Furthermore, new devices were handed over to the Turtle Monitoring Team to allow for close-to-real-time monitoring of turtle nesting and tagging along the coast. The development of a dolphin monitoring database and application was also presented to PPMR and Dolphin Encounters. A test device unit was left for their use, and monitoring and feedback of the system's functionality.

A demonstration of SMART was held in Mapungubwe National Park (MNP). The intention of the four day session was to discuss the existing infrastructure and reporting which is being done by the joint law enforcement between the three countries comprising the Greater Mapungubwe TFCA. A law enforcement committee exists with representation from all countries. SANParks' Information Systems officer was also present to investigate and discuss the likelihood of rolling out SMART across other National Parks.

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The consultant which was appointed to undertake the User Needs Assessment (UNA) of the Kavango-Zambezi (KAZA) Integrated Information Management System (IIMS), presented its draft findings and report of the UNA to KAZA. All countries were present as was the secretariat, and comments were discussed and recommendations made by the countries to the draft which will now be finalised and prepared as a Terms of Reference for the Call for Proposal for the development of the IIMS. Time was also spent with the KAZA Monitoring and Evaluation officer to ensure that all the necessary Key Performance Areas (KPAs) and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), which are required for the State of KAZA Report, are being monitored, and that they will form an integral part of the evaluation system going forward. Clarifying the various roles of the respective KAZA Liaison Officers (KLOs) and stakeholders was also discussed.

PPF was afforded the opportunity of presenting Spatial Information Management Systems to the Large Carnivore Working Group Workshop which was held in Hwange National Park Zimbabwe. Many Non Profit Organisations (NPOs) working with large carnivores were in attendance and the discussions relayed the extreme importance which the KAZA TFCA offers as a conservation landscape for the future existence of these species. Other very important matters that arose from this meeting were those of Human Wildlife Conflict (HWC), how to report on these and the analyses linked to prioritising interventions to mitigate and reduce HWC within KAZA. To this end PPF has produced some data collection and reporting tools which were showcased to the participants and KAZA secretariat.

PPF offered support to Nyika National Park's monitoring and evaluation officer to assess the impact of the alien species, bracken fern. To assess and derive a means of identifying the extent of the bracken fern stands, capacity building was undertaken with the field staff to make use of GPS to track the extent of known homogenous stands. These polygons will now be used to assign signatures to remote sensed data to identify these stands. Temporal analyses of imagery will also allow the rate of expansion of this alien species in the reserve to be calculated. Based on these findings Nyika will then be in a position to determine and implement mitigation management practices.

Time was spent engaging several service providers of sensors which PPF looks to make use of in the Combating Wildlife Crimes programme. The intention is to explore this landscape as widely and rigorously as possible and then to offer and design bespoke systems solutions to those in the respective rhino reserves. It is an exciting field to be investigating, especially in bringing these all together using the spatial technologies to offer a comprehensive business solution.

Further work in the Ezemvelo KwaZulu Natal Wildlife (EKZNW) Cybertracker workflow has been achieved, and this includes the linkage into some of the aforementioned technologies as well as drawing into weather and lunar services to undertake cross comparative analyses of what observations, especially those relating to poached animals, have been made under which climatic and environmental conditions, all of which offer best possible available data and information in support of adaptive and predictive management practices. Consultation work by Esri with PPF on the Database housing Combatting Wildlife Crimes data has been necessary to allow for the flow and reporting of these data in the reporting tools being offered to EKZN Wildlife.

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;
- Completed and submitted reliable financial reports (for the PPF Board of Directors, donors, etc.);
- Ensured compliance with company and tax laws;

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- Ensured the registering and protection of PPF assets;
- Provided efficient management of funds, including payments and receipts;
- Delivered financial administrative support to PPF field staff;
- Managed the €10 million and €5 million KfW grants for the development of the LNP (at the request of the Mozambican Government and KfW);
- Support management of the €8 million and €12 million KfW grants 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;
- Supported the SA College for Tourism (SACT) in their compliance with tax laws;
- Managed PPF's investments and cash flows;
- Ensured an unqualified external annual audit and drafted annual financial statements for PPF and SACT; and
- Maintained an Ethics hotline.

FACILITATING TFCA DEVELOPMENT – PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

To guide TFCA development, PPF utilises a TFCA Performance Audit and Management System, based on Key Performance Areas (KPAs), 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)

Another extremely successful Desert Knights Mountain Biking event was held during September 2015 in the /Ai/Ais-Richtersveld Transfrontier Park (ARTP). Participants came from as far afield as Sydney, London, Windhoek, Gaborone and provinces throughout South Africa. Altogether 40 couples signed up for the tour and participant ages ranged from 14 to 73 years. A number of development cyclists from communities in the surrounding areas also participated in the tour, most of them using their new passports for the first time.



Desert Knights Mountain Bike event participants

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September saw the re-introduction of more wildlife to the South African component of the ARTP. What is particularly exciting is that red hartebeest were returned to the Richtersveld for the first time in 179 years. The 21 red hartebeest were accompanied by six gemsbok and, in a first ever for the park, six zebra. The programme by SANParks to re-introduce wildlife to the park was started in 2007, when 40 gemsbok and 80 springbok were brought in. Said PPF CEO: "*The /Ai/Ais-Richtersveld Transfrontier Park is exemplary in the way it operates as a cross-border park. It has become a model for joint planning, operations, training and cross-border events and we are very pleased to be able to contribute to it functioning also as a tourist destination, thereby furthering its sustainability*." More wildlife in this unique arid and desert environment will enhance the experience of tourists visiting the area. It will also enrich the cultural heritage of the Nama community, who own the park, and lead to a diversified tourism economy. The area is attracting a new, high-quality, high-value, low-volume client base, broadened from the current self-drive 4x4 market.



Re-introduction of red hartebeest and gemsbok

Joint park management committee meetings and excellent collaboration enable these successes to be achieved within the ARTP.

Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park (Botswana, South Africa)

!Ae!Hai Kalahari Heritage Park

The South African National Parks (SANParks) wildlife capture team delivered 13 ostriches, 14 eland and five giraffe to the Khomani San's Erin Game Ranch, south of Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park during October. The donation of animals by SANParks is provided for in the National Environmental Management Protected Areas Act and covered by the SANParks Policy on the Donation of Wildlife and Wildlife Products. SANParks' donation of animals further contributes to the involvement of communities in the Wildlife Economy, thereby supporting government's strategic objectives of socio-economic upliftment. The game ranch has become an important source of income for the communities thanks to sustainable resource use. Wildlife Ranching South Africa has been instrumental in the success, as a result of extensive training of community members at the Ghoenas Kraal training facility, as well as their contributions of wildlife, equipment, and closing in the cold storage area.



Delivery of giraffe to Erin Game Ranch

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

After 13 years, initially focusing on the establishment of the core area, the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area (GLTFCA) is ready to extend benefits to its neighbours. Working directly with stakeholders, sharing benefits and catalysing socio-economic development in the areas around the various national parks and the TFCA's proclaimed areas, have always been an objective of the treaty signed in 2002 creating the GLTFCA. Now stakeholders are setting their sights on the buffer zones outside their fences. In November 2015, a series of workshops were held to thrash out details of how communities living on the borders of the protected areas could benefit from conservation. The goal is now to develop projects that are also of value to local communities. These may entail tourism and conservation, but also a range of other sectors like agriculture, livestock, business development and so forth.

A process has been initiated to integrate two concession areas / conservancies in Mozambique as part of the GLTFCA. These are the concession areas located adjacent to Gonarezhou National Park in the north, and the Greater Lubombo Conservancy (GLC) located on the south-eastern boundary of KNP. This process will include the fomalisation of the these areas in Mozambique through the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding with the Mozambican Government, after which these conservancies will participate in a Joint Park Management Committee with its neighbours. Following this, the process to fomalise the GLC has progressed well. The last workshop between ANAC and the concessionaires was held on 23 November 2015. At this workshop the draft Joint Management Framework was presented for discussion and inputs. The draft framework is now in the process of being translated from English into Portuguese, after which it will be further circulated to key stakeholders for comments and inputs. The next workshop will be scheduled at a suitable date in February 2016.

The third Pafuri Wilderness Trail was held during October and was completed by two groups of six people each and operated across the Makuleke area and into the Sengwe area (in Zimbabwe). The trail included a trip to the Shangane Festival in the village Samu, which is located in the Sengwe area. The initiative presents unique opportunities to use tourism development as a vehicle to facilitate regional conservation based socio-economic development. A range of cross-border tourism products that can be developed within the context of the transboundary initiative and in partnership with a range of key stakeholders has been identified. These products include transboundary wilderness trails, self-drive 4×4 trails, and the development of a cross-border tourism node within the Pafuri/Sengwe area that forms the heart of the GLTFCA.



Shangaan Festival

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Limpopo National Park

The LNP, in an effort to increase the understanding in local communities of the importance of conserving natural resources and to combat the destructive impact of wildlife poaching has initiated several programmes for the youth, namely

- A new environmental education programme in the Park: Late in October, more than five dozen local children attended the first of a series of environmental education film events in Massingir, the small town close to the park headquarters. The intention is to educate local inhabitants on the importance of conservation and to increase environmental awareness through the screening of films and documentaries conveying a strong environmental message. The film screenings will be a regular event on the Massingir social calendar. The plan now is to extend this programme to villages in and around the park. Given the lack of opportunities for evening entertainment in the area, these events are likely to prove extremely popular.
- Conservation excursions for groups of children from local schools: Ten 7th graders and two teachers from Chibotane Primary School spent the day touring the park and learning about the importance of conserving wildlife and the environment. They also visited the tourism facilities at Machampane. This new programme involves children from schools located in the buffer zone and those villages awaiting resettlement and aims to instil in the youth a respect for the natural environment and show how the cutting down of forests and the killing of wild animals is detrimental to tourism and conservation. According to Thomas Mpatua, of the Community Support Programme which organised the visit, "*the state of depletion of natural resources is serious, which is why there is need to work on the awareness of students about the preservation of wildlife*". Judging by a comment from Vanucha Daniel Valoi, a 12-year old student at Chibotane primary school, who said "*I learned that saving animals and plants is a way to contribute to our country's development. Having animals in the park will increase the number of tourists who visit and this will increase revenue for schools, roads, water supplies and hospitals",* the students found the visit highly educational. The tour, which helped the pupils understand the difference between a park and a game reserve, was a great success and the children requested that the LNP should continue with these initiatives so that children grow up with an awareness of conservation.

The resettlement process of the villagers still living in the Park is continuing and is still on track to be completed during 2018.

Law enforcement/anti-poaching

As part of its commitment to further bilateral cooperation with Mozambique in the war against wildlife crime, South Africa presented Mozambique with a donation of equipment to the value of €146,110 to aid in strengthening Mozambique's environmental law enforcement efforts, and support the rangers and police corps who dedicate their efforts to the cause every day. Rangers and police on the ground in Mozambique received much needed equipment. In support of improved work conditions and enhanced patrol requirements, the Mozambique Environmental Police received equipment (i.e. backpacks, tents, sleeping bags, cookware and camp accessories, solar panels, cameras and computer equipment, bulletproof vests, reflective jackets, batons, GPS devices and first aid kits. The LNP received a brand new Savannah S Light Sport Aircraft to assist with its anti-poaching efforts. The LNP field ranger corps also received a collection of equipment mainly aimed at appropriately equipping living quarters and offices at the new Base Camp to be erected in Massingir during the coming months.

At the handing over ceremony, Mr Fundisile Mketeni, CEO of SANParks, said that "*Mozambique and South Africa have joined forces through formalised agreements that provide strategic direction for cooperative biodiversity conservation and management. The conservation areas in each country, and in particular those that are shared – namely the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park and the Lubombo Transfrontier Conservation Area - hold great potential to provide a safe home for not only rhino and*

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elephant, but many other wildlife species, whilst providing numerous income generating opportunities for surrounding communities. We are excited about a shared vision with Mozambique of collaborating in efforts to intensify, accelerate and strengthen strategic anti-poaching operations; supporting the growth of a healthy eco-tourism industry; and facilitating the emergence of self-sustainable communities".

The LNP has also been equipped with an advanced digital communication system. This system allows for encrypted, secure communication with much improved quality of sound and reliability. With advanced repeaters and radio systems deployed throughout the park, the new digital communications system overcomes problems with poor signal or so-called "dead-zones" that previously hampered alert and rapid response capabilities, and ensures that important conversations are not able to be intercepted by poachers. Furthermore, with the construction of a new repeater station located on the border between the two parks the system enables cross border communications between the LNP and KNP as part of Operation Capricorn. The system uses the latest technology and has a number of features that includes alarms to ensure system security and integrity; as well as position monitoring to improve the safety and operational capability of the field ranger unit.

Greater Mapungubwe TFCA (Botswana, South Africa, Zimbabwe)

In an event arranged by the Greater Mapungubwe TFCA's park management committee, Botswana, South Africa and Zimbabwe this year jointly celebrated World Ranger Day on 31 July. The main objective of the day was to honour the men and women working in parks to protect the environment as well as to acknowledge the sacrifice that they make by pledging their lives to ensure that future generations will get to marvel at the wonders that the planet has to offer. Participants included representatives of the park management authorities, army, police, detection dog unit, Working on Fire, the honorary ranger and ranger corps. Also participating was the Mustown Theatre group, which raises awareness for conservation among communities. A great time was had by all with theatre groups giving fun filled performances and ending with a soccer match. Tracking devices procured by PPF were handed out to the Botswana rangers as a means to gathering data on the TFCA.



Celebration of World Ranger Day

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The participants in the 2015 Nedbank Tour de Tuli Mountain Biking event held annually in the Greater Mapungubwe TFCA had the opportunity to meet some of the communities they are helping to uplift first hand, with each cyclist donating a Wilderness Safaris-sponsored schoolbag and supplies to Jalukange Primary School in Zimbabwe. The 2015 event saw 340 participants cycle across almost 300 km of remote and pristine wilderness terrain in Botswana, Zimbabwe and South Africa between 13 and 18 August 2015.

The GMTFCA hosted the first tri-nations camp with children from all three GMTFCA partner countries (selected from schools within GMTFCA sphere of influence). The camp took place from 7 to 11 December 2015, and was facilitated by Children in the Wilderness. The partner country TFCA units assisted tremendously with the preparations and facilitation processes throughout of November and December, with PPF supporting the process with financial resources for the children who did not have travel documents (Botswana and Zimbabwe) for the trip. The camp was a resounding success and will be repeated in 2016.



Tri-Nations Camp for Children

To assist with cross border operations, a quad bike was purchased and delivered to the GMTFCA during December, and initial results have shown that, as expected, this acquisition has assisted tremendously with law enforcement efforts in the TFCA.

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

Upon a request from the Lesotho Government a concept regarding the stakeholder engagement process required for the review of the Management Plan for Sehlabathebe National Park, a component that PPF has been requested to assist with was provided.

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

Maputo Special Reserve

Regular foot- and vehicle patrols are being conducted in the MSR, while the bantam microlight is being used for aerial patrols. During one of these patrols, illegal reed cutting was observed in the northern area of the Futi plains. A follow-up foot patrol was deployed and four Lihundu community members were found busy cutting and removing reeds.

Elephant continue to be a problem on the outside of the reserve. Two have been in the Machangulo community area for a couple of months and do not seem interested in returning to the reserve. The elephant team has been sent out a couple of times to try and chase them back, but to no avail. There is also still a herd of about 25 elephant outside the reserve near Massale/Chia/Machia.

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***Community Development Facility*:**

The Community Development Facility in the Mozambican component of the Lubombo TFCA is continuing as follows:

Chemucane Lodge:

Altogether 18 members of the Chemucane community in Mozambique have been specially trained to work at the community's 22-bed Chemucane lodge, from which about 980 people will benefit. Five young men and one woman were the second group of Chemuncane students to be trained by the college for employment at the lodge. They received training in a range of hospitality skills such as housekeeping, table attendance, front-of-house, assistant chef and English literacy. Their practical evaluation took place at a 4-star guesthouse, where they cooked for 12 people and attended to the tables as hosts during the event. The students are now working at the community's lodge. On-the-job training will reinforce the knowledge they gained at the college and the lodge manager is assisting the staff with English language training.

Matchia Community Chilli Project:

Land preparation for the 2015/2016 planting season has been concluded with seven hectares being prepared. With technical assistance from the Elephant Pepper Development Trust, farmers were trained to produce 27,000 chilli seedlings locally. They have also been trained on eradicating pests, fertilization and better ways to maintain moisture. Irrigation equipment consisting of main lines, sub-lines and drips lines was purchased for the new area of production.

Bindzu & Tchia Agricultural Project:

The harvest of green beans, cucumber, carrots and bell-peppers has been sold in a variety of markets in Maputo, as well as large retailers. A new diesel powered pump was replaced at no extra cost to the project, as the initial petrol powered pump was inadequate and more costly to operate.



Harvesting green beans

Conservation Agriculture Project:

The first 60 community members participating in Conservation Agriculture were trained in the application of fertilizer and agricultural production. Due to the prolonged drought, crops sown in October and November were lost. A second planting attempt will be made if sufficient rain is received.

Machangulo Project:

An agricultural extension officer was appointed to oversee conservation agriculture, honey production and general liaison between communities located in the northern region of the MSR/PPMR.

A Master Plan for the MSR / PPMR / Machangulo complex was developed. The document includes the creation of an NPO to develop a tourism circuit.

Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve

***Marine Turtles Monitoring Programm*e**

The primary objective of the Turtle Monitoring and Protection Programme is to monitor the annual nesting of marine turtles within the marine protected area. This information is crucial to detect trends in the decline or growth of the endangered and critically-endangered marine turtle populations. The presence of the monitors also serves as a deterrent to improve the protection of the turtles during the

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nesting period when the turtles are at their most vulnerable when they came ashore to lay their eggs. The project has had a significant impact on the stabilisation of the number of marine turtle that visit the area annually.

The turtle monitoring season takes place during the nesting season from October of a year to the end of March the following year. While some turtle species only visit the shores of PPMR during such time, other species tend to stay within the coastal waters of the PPMR. Accordingly it is imperative that the habitat and resources which these turtles rely on for nesting and foraging - the beaches and coastal waters - are managed and protected all year round. In order to achieve this, patrols are carried out almost daily by a small yet highly skilled and dedicated team consisting of the Marine Manager and Marine Guards, who monitor the fauna and flora, engage in beach clean-ups, and see to the overall maintenance and security of the reserve. Members from the local communities are employed as monitors and receive training in the identification of species, tagging procedures, the collation of data and emergency response procedures. They are furthermore motivated and taught how to share knowledge and champion conservation of the species within their communities. To date, 46 community monitors have been trained and employed, but with the vast stretch of beach and sea to patrol, there is always a need to increase the capacity of the monitoring team so as to improve their reach and impact. Monitors have been equipped with GPS devices, appropriate uniforms, notepads and pens, two-way radios, tape measures, torches and head lights, in order to effectively execute their duties.

All data collected throughout the turtle monitoring season complies with international standards, ensuring that this programme's contribution has global relevance. The services of an expert professional marine biologist are retained to ensure that data is of the best quality and all collated information is computerised and professionally analysed in order to produce the annual report, which is distributed to all relevant conservation agencies, partner organisations and programme donors. Detailed reports are also submitted to, and the information shared through, the Indian Ocean South-East Asian Marine Turtle Memorandum of Understanding. Reports are compiled and published during May-September after each nesting season.

Training

In December 2015 skipper and diver training was conducted within PPMR. Two marine guards and two community members were trained as skippers. A further two marine guards and two community were trained as advanced divers and dive masters respectively.



Skippers training

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

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Botswana Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism (MEWT) and PPF was signed. This heralds in a new era in the development of TFCAs involving Botswana and provides clarity on the role PPF will play in relationship with Botswana, whilst the definition of the Areas of Cooperation highlights the initial priorities of the collaboration.

A TFCA Programme Coordinator for Botswana was appointed. This means that Botswana is joining the list of PPF partners with a single facility responsible for the development of all TFCAs and therefore a step in the direction of reducing the costs that come with the appointment of International Coordinators for the individual TFCAs.

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The pilot phase of the KAZA Univisa in Zambia and Zimbabwe came to an end in December 2015. Zambia and Zimbabwe have issued a joint report on their experiences with regard to the Univisa

Ngonye Falls Community Partnership Park

Two camps were constructed on the eastern shore of the Ngonye Falls Community Partnership Park (NFCPP) for the translocation of game. During September the following game donated by the Zambian Wildlife Authority (ZAWA) was introduced into these two camps: 8 waterbuck, 26 impala, 10 red lechwe, and 11 puku. This brings the total animals translocated to the NFCPP to 8 waterbuck, 54 impala, 11 puku, and 10 red lechwe. It is planned to introduce zebra, bushbuck and ostriches into the camps during the next capture season. A new waterhole was constructed on the western shore as it is very difficult for the animals to access the river in this area and adequate drinking facilities are required for the game. This waterhole is being used by the newly introduced impala.

Community Development:

Simalaha Community Conservancy

On 13 August, eight giraffe from Salambala Conservancy in the Zambezi Region of Namibia were translocated to Simalaha Community Conservancy. ZAWA also donated a number of animals from Kafue National Park and during September 35 puku, 25 waterbuck, 25 waterbuck, 25 red lechwe and 50 impala were translocated from Kafue to the Conservancy. A further 28 zebra were delivered from Salambala conservancy in Namibia as well as 90 impala which were captured on private game farms in Zambia. The Conservancy now has a growing number of animals which bodes well for tourism in the area.

Conservation Agriculture:

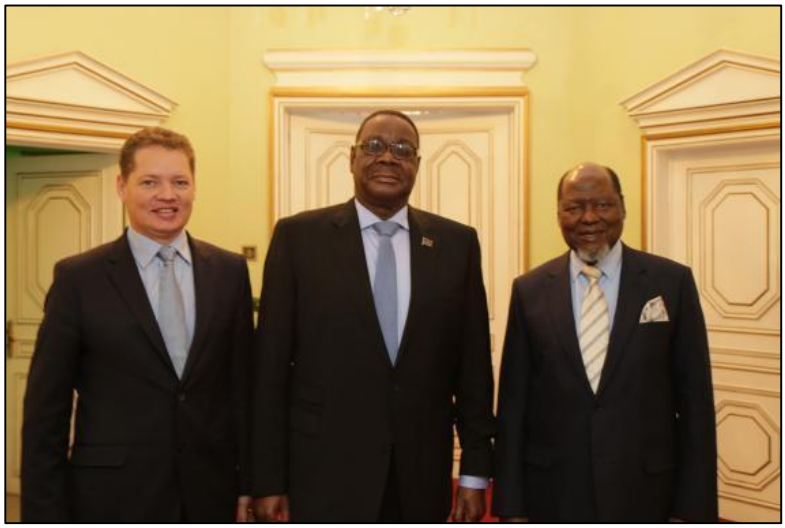
Farmer selection and training of contact farmers was carried out, working closely with the government agricultural extension workers. All existing Village Action Groups (VAG) received training as well as 50 new farmers.

The Sesheke and Kazungula District are both in a high-risk situation in terms of food security. The drought throughout southern Africa has been detrimental, with only one period in which rain was received. Crops were planted but many have failed to germinate. To try to mitigate the poor rainy season, extra sorghum seed was purchased and delivered to each of the 150 new farmers. The Manager: Conservation Agriculture met with breweries in Livingstone which have indicated that they will buy any excess sorghum that the farmers can produce.

Malawi-Zambia TFCA (Malawi, Zambia*)*

Marking another major step in southern Africa's transfrontier conservation development, His Excellency the President of the Republic of Malawi, Prof Arthur Peter Mutharika, and His Excellency the President of the Republic of Zambia, Mr Edgar Chagwa Lungu on 7 July 2015 signed the treaty that formally establishes the Malawi-Zambia Transfrontier Conservation Area (TFCA) at Sanjika Palace in Blantyre, Malawi. The presidents welcomed the establishment of the TFCA as a concrete example of the long and close relations that exist between their two countries, as well as of their focus on conservation, economic development, cultural integration and on community development.

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Mr Werner Myburgh, CEO of Peace Parks Foundation, President Peter Mutharika of Malawi, who is also an honorary patron of Peace Parks Foundation, and Mr Joaquim Chissano, former president of Mozambique and the vice-chairman of Peace Parks Foundation at the ceremony.

Law enforcement

Law enforcement continues, with 38 poachers being arrested during the reporting period for various offences ranging from poaching to vandalism of the electric fence in Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve. Seizures included muzzle loading guns, axes, knives and wire snares. A total of eight poachers were arrested in the Nyika-Vwaza block in the month of September for possession of game meat.

Liuwa Plains-Mussuma TFCA (Angola, Zambia*)*

A draft Integrated Development Plan for the Liuwa Plains Mussuma TFCA has been prepared and circulated to the various Zambian partners working on the project, aimed at providing insight into the document. A workshop was held between the Government of Zambia, Zambia Wildlife Authority (ZAWA), Africa Parks, Zambia Carnivore Research, WWF Zambia and the Barotse Royal Establishment (BRE) to discuss the Integrated Development Planning of the Zambian Component of the Liuwa Plains Mussuma TFCA. Excellent information and data was obtained enabling the updating of the draft plan, specifically addressing the detailed actions that Zambia, as TFCA partner country, needs to do to ensure that the TFCA becomes fully functional.

PPF SUPPORT PROGRAMMES

Five support programmes have been developed to attain the TFCA vision, namely, the TFCA Veterinary Wildlife Programme, the SA College for Tourism, the Southern African Wildlife College, Combatting Wildlife Crime and Community Development. The activities of the Combatting Wildlife Crime programme are detailed in a separate report (NPL Dream Fund) but highlights have also been included under the Chief Executive Officer's Report, while Community Development projects are included under the respective TFCAs. Following is a summary of activities of the other three support programmes during the period under review.

TFCA Veterinary Wildlife Programme and Hans Hoheisen Wildlife Research Station

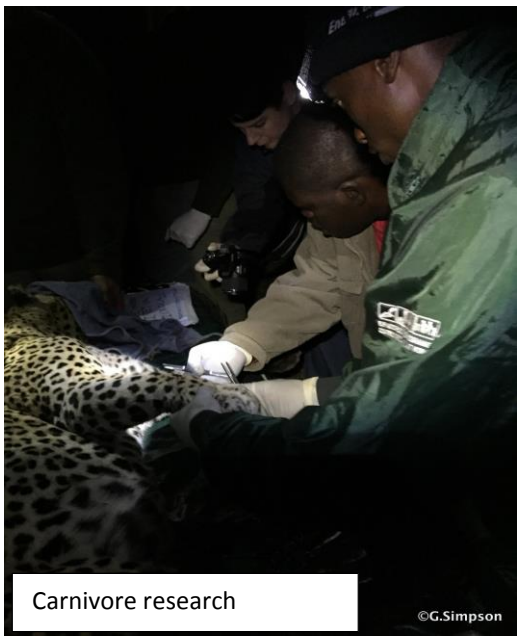
A finalised proposal for the Masters of Wildlife Health, Ecology and Management to be conducted at the Hans Hoheisen Wildlife Research Station (HHWRS) has been submitted to the dean of the Faculty

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of Veterinary Science. The dean will take the proposal through the university channels to get it approved and on the university year book for 2017. This process will take a few months.

A two day workshop was conducted with the University of Cape Town's Animal Demography Unit at HHWRS. The "Biodiversity Monitoring" workshop was a trial run to test the site for regular workshops and long term biodiversity monitoring at the site. A wide variety of experts in their fields (birds, lacewings, moths, butterflies, trees, bird parasites and others) and delegates from a diversity of backgrounds such as universities, non-governmental organisations and private individuals attended. The workshop was deemed a success and two more have been scheduled for 2016 as well as a "Citizen Scientist Conference" of four days. Long-term biodiversity monitoring at the site is planned to start in 2016.

The second phase of the Carnivore Project was conducted. This project is a partnership with Mpumalanga Tourism and Parks Agency and University of Pretoria. A carnivore census with biological (blood, internal and external parasites, faeces and hair) and morphometric (measuring lengths of a variety of parts of the body and weights) sampling is conducted. The animals are also microchipped and photographed for identification. This is very valuable research as it will give insight into the health and population dynamics of carnivores in the area by looking at the age and sex breakdown of the animals and looking at disease indicators in the blood and parasite loads on the animals. This research is to be conducted twice a year for two to three years.



Carnivore research

The Endangered Wildlife Trust held a "Birds of Prey Poison Workshop" over two days for 30 delegates each day. The Trust has recorded an increase in poisonings in birds over the last year and is now on a drive to educate as many relevant people as possible with the knowledge on what to do with an animal with a suspected poisoning and of the danger poisoning poses to the survival of birds of prey. The delegates consisted of environmental monitors from the Kruger to Canyon and University of Pretoria, local game reserve staff, researchers and others.

Campsite renovations have been completed. The campsite now has a variety of places to put up tents as well as male and female toilets and showers. There is also a kitchen with a fridge, freezer and microwave. Not only have the renovations improved the look of HHWRS, but have increased the accommodation options and have provided a cheaper option for students.

Construction of the camps for the Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) vaccine and transmission trial has begun. The camps will house cattle and goats that will be vaccinated and challenged with live virus. The study is to understand the risk of transmission of the virus from cattle to goats and the value in the vaccine to protect animals from infection. The study will be for a year and will be conducted at HHWRS utilising its location, animal camps and laboratories. This is a valuable study for transfrontier conservation areas as it could improve the protection methods for livestock from FMD.

The Department of Agriculture, Fish and Forestry (DAFF) veterinarians from the Animal Health section visited HHWRS and discussed the up-coming FMD vaccine and transmission study to be held at HHWRS. There are large consequences to conducting the vaccine trial, as it involves the use of a live virus that

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must be controlled by biosecurity measures. DAFF is the organisation that provides a permit to conduct the research as it involves animals. Therefore they have to be satisfied that the risk of the virus escaping will be controlled before allowing permission. The visit was positive, as the basis of biosecurity procedures was decided on. Standard operating procedures are to be developed that will limit the risk of the spread of live virus.

Associated Programmes

The Hluvukani clinic is still functioning well. The reporting period was a difficult time for livestock owners in the area due to the drought. The clinic has been assisting farmers to cope with the drought through providing supplements and nutritional advice. A new community service veterinarian who is stationed with the Mpumalanga Veterinary Services Orpen office is helping at the clinic. Her activities are disease control in the area, but she also has time to support the veterinarian and students in their function to serve the community and its animals.

SA College for Tourism

Hospitality Training

Year-end examinations (theory and practical) in respect of the Certificate in Small Accommodation Establishment Operations were conducted in the first week of November. Results obtained saw 11 students graduate with an above 80% year mark (with the Top Student, a South African for the first time since 2006, scoring 87%), 29 above 70% and 25 above 60%. The rest passed with an above 50% aggregate. These are the best results obtained in the 15 years the College has been operating.

At the Drostdy Hotel post moderation of Portfolio(s) of Evidence of the 19 learnership trainees was conducted on 19 October by the external moderator. Training practices, assessments and internal moderation thereof conducted during the period of reporting were found evident and above standard. As a result all judgments were endorsed and trainees exited. The Drostdy Hotel learnership participants (i.e. 2014 SACT graduates) who will graduate at a function at the hotel on 15 January have all been placed successfully with hospitality establishments.



Hospitality training at the SA College for Tourism

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Tracker Academy

All but one of tracker trainee Group 9 (first intake of 2014) who graduated in November 2014 are permanently employed in the conservation industry. The exception has embarked on further training with the Field Guide Association of Southern Africa. Of those employed four have found jobs at private eco-tourism lodges, one on a private game farm and the remaining two are working in unarmed animal monitoring positions.

Of the eight graduates who completed their tracker training at Londolozi at the end of June, seven have found employment, among other with African Parks in Zambia, with the Kwandwe Reserve in the Eastern Cape, at Timbavati River Lodge in Limpopo and at Samara as a rhino monitor. The last of the group has been recruited by a research team working in Namibia with honey badgers.

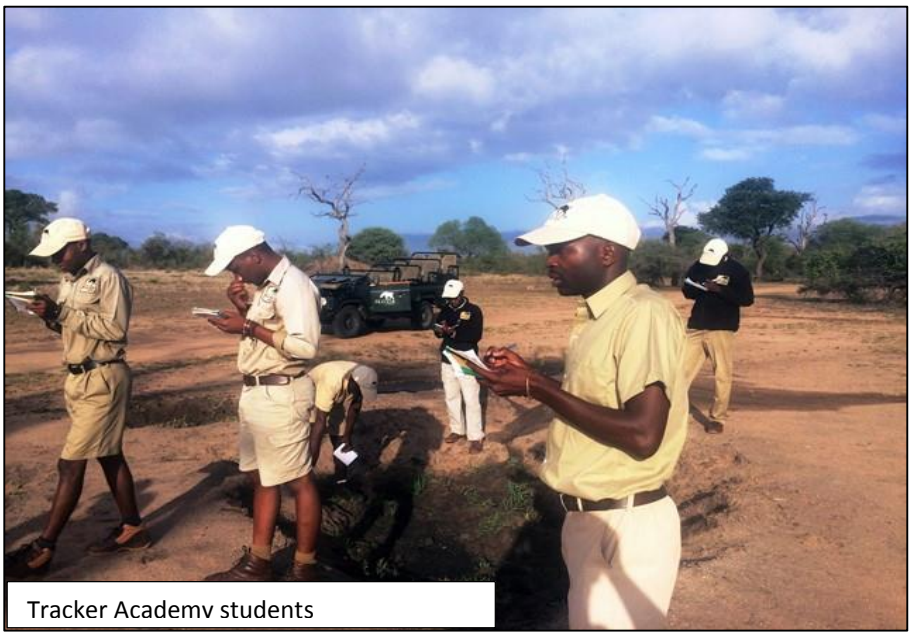
Of the 11 students who completed their training in November, one found employment at K9 Conservation (anti-poaching), another received a full time tracker post at Thornybush, while another has been employed by Earth Touch a wildlife film company and two students took up guiding posts at private lodges in the Sabi Sands. This is an exceptional feat since the students only graduated on 20 November 2015.

The deployment rate for tracker graduates reported in December is as follows:

- 74 students trained since 2010
- 68 students deployed
- Deployment rate: 92%

Tracker Group 12 completed their 6 month semester at Samara game reserve in November and have been found competent on the basic tracking and guiding modules of the CATHSSETA curriculum All the students have tracked black and white rhino, kudu, gemsbok and giraffe. The group will begin by learning how to approach large game such as elephant, buffalo and lion on foot when they arrive at Londolozi for their second semester on 15 January 2016.

Recruitment interviews of tracker students for the first intake of 2016 were conducted at the Shaw's Gate of the Sabi Sands. Group 13 will arrive at Samara game reserve on 15 January 2016 where they will start their year of study. This group represents North West Province, Eastern Cape, Mpumalanga, Limpopo and Kwa-Zulu Natal – which is the most diverse group to date.



Tracker Academy students

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Graduation

SA College for Tourism ended its Crystal Anniversary Year on a high note on Friday morning, 20 November, when it celebrated the graduation of 89 young women and 16 young men from rural southern Africa with national certificates in hospitality services and tracking animals in the wild respectively. Graduation day was preceded on Thursday evening with a dinner at Drostdy Hotel for graduation guests who were addressed by His Excellency, Mr Marcus Cornaro, Head of Mission of the European Delegation to South Africa. Drostdy Hotel forms part of the College's training facilities.

Southern African Wildlife College

2015 proved to be a phenomenal year for the SAWC from both a training and development perspective. As a result of the College's business plan talking directly to the needs of the conservation industry, together with the unwavering support from its local and international donors, the College surpassed its income target for the year.

Phase II of the SAWC's development has also added a huge amount of excitement and activity onto the campus. As part of Phase II of the College's development, seven new staff houses were erected. Six of the seven new PHASE II houses are occupied by staff and the seventh has been converted into a Guest House for VIP visitors.

Much work has been put into rehabilitation of the areas where construction took place on Campus and at the Ranger Camp. Thatch from the passageway where the new offices and seminar room will be built, were used as mulch to cover the bare topsoil to prevent erosion. An environmental audit was conducted in October, and the results were satisfactory. Much of the audit focused on historic environmental issues on campus with an overall mark of 87% achieved.

The occupancy on site once again reached an all-time high with over 47 500 bed nights occupied on campus.

Over the latter quarter of the year, the SAWC was successful in establishing an anti-poaching canine (K9) unit. This programme is an extension of the field ranger training base, and is largely funded via the WWF Nedbank Green Trust. The dogs, when trained, will be operational in the Joint Protection Zone (JPZ).

In addition to the K9 anti-poaching unit, which will be the responsibility of the SAWC, the JPZ headquarters will be based at SAWC from the middle of 2016. This suggestion came from the KNP and Game Reserves United, as they all felt the ranger station and infrastructure now developed at the SAWC would make the perfect base on which an operational unit can be added.

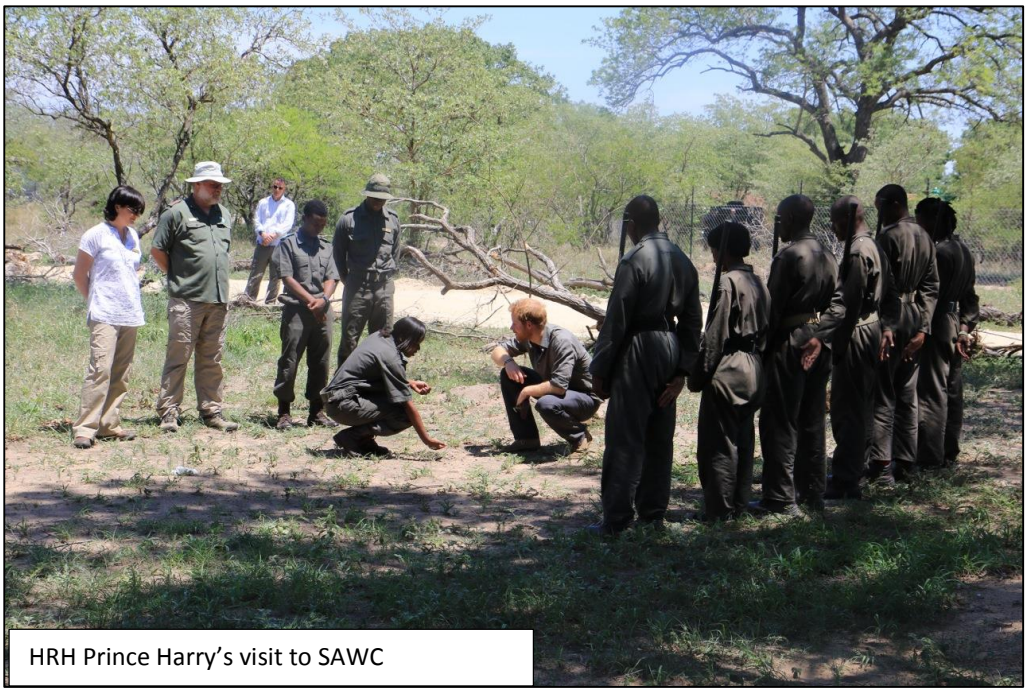
From a SADC perspective, Angola has fallen behind the other SADC Countries with regard to training development and as such, the SAWC was tasked this year to try and facilitate a good working relationship with Angola. The CEO and head of the Field Ranger training department visited Angola for a site visit at the end of October. Meetings were held with the Secretary of State as well as the Minister of Environment. A draft MoU is now on the table of the Minister for comments and actions.

In terms of funding, the SAWC also received good news that the Dioraphte Foundation (Ex Liberty Wildlife Foundation) would help fulfil the matched-funding requirement of the National Treasury's Jobs Fund Project for 2015 and 2016. This generous donation will allow the SAWC to train nearly 260 students from communities as field rangers/field guides and ensure they are placed in permanent

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employment. Matched funding for this project was also secured via the Tusk Trust, Timbavati Private Nature Reserve/Foundation, My Planet Rhino Fund and Friends of African Wildlife.

The biggest highlight of the year was a visit by His Royal Highness Prince Harry, who has taken a keen interest in the training the SAWC conducts. After meeting Prince Harry at an Air Wing workshop, he showed interest in the SAWC and visited the College as part of the Royal Tour to South Africa early in December. This allowed the College to showcase the work it does, which resulted in media coverage across a variety of local and international media. As a result of his visit, funding has now been secured via United for Wildlife through the support of The Royal Foundation.



HRH Prince Harry's visit to SAWC

Community Based Natural Resource Management

The Community Based Natural Resource management (CBNRM) economics and governance Unit has gone through some transformation with the launch of the brand name: "RISE: Rural Initiative for a Sustainable Environment". This will position the new Unit to work towards improving the governance, livelihoods and effective conservation efforts of rural communities. The Unit will embrace the principles and values of the new brand name, which is supported by the WWF Nedbank Green Trust and WWF-SA Rhino programmes. The launch of the new name was presented by the CBNRM Manager at the media briefing on 22 September 2015 in Johannesburg during the World Rhino Day event.

CBNRM Projects:

Somkhanda

The CBNRM unit has continued to support CBNRM activities at Somkhanda in the Kwa-Zulu Natal Village Assembly organisations. Meetings and training have been offered and mediation processes between the Traditional Council and Emvokweni Trustees are still undergoing discussions. Three Field Facilitators attended the CBNRM staff development training at the SAWC.

Sabie Game Park / Mangalana – Illegal Wildlife Trade

The Unit has also been supporting CBNRM activities at Sabie Game Park/Mangalana, where the community scouts programme has continued to perform well. Currently, 21 community scouts have been trained and deployed to work in the community as anti-poaching units.

A Field CBNRM assistant at Mangalana has been employed through this project and has attended Basic English and Computer Literacy training and is coping well.

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Four-hundred and twenty-seven households participated in what has been named the 'Food for Conservation Programme', working for conservation efforts and receiving food parcels. This is a once-off programme to support local communities due to heavy drought during the last rain season.

Wildlife Area Management: Short Courses

From September to November the following short courses were launched:

- A one week CBNRM training session for 30 community members
- A two week Tourism Management
- A one week Project Management course
- A two week CBNRM training session for Limpopo Economic Development Environment and Tourism (LEDET)
- A one week Stakeholder Engagement & Negotiations training session.

Wildlife Area Management: Wildlife Area Management Qualifications:

On the Higher Certificate - Nature Conservation (Conservation Implementation and Leadership) - 26 students were enrolled while 24 students were enrolled on the Advanced Certificate - Nature Conservation (Transfrontier Conservation Management).

All training modules on both the Higher and Advanced Certificate programme were completed and 48 of the students graduated early in December. Two of the students will be required to redo some of the modules. All exam papers were externally moderated and verified for quality via the Academic Compliancy and Quality Assurance Department.

Protected Area Integrity: (Field Ranger Training Services Division)

The African Field Ranger Training Services (AFRTS) Division has been extremely busy with the Jobs Fund scale up project and a total of 127 learners are being trained at three venues. Sixty-seven of the LEDET trainees, 67 are being trained at the SAWC with training also taking place in Somkhanda and Midmar training centres in Kwa Zulu Natal. Both reserves are community reserves and learners were selected from the areas surrounding the reserves.

A Field Ranger Armed course for the Isimangaliso Wetland Trust was initiated on 26 October 2015 and was completed in December 2015. The course consisted of 34 Environmental Monitors and was augmented with 10 Municipal Environmental Monitors from the Dr Ruth Mompati District Municipality from the North West Province.

The initiation of the Canine Unit (K9) at the Field Ranger Base, has injected a lot of activity into the Training area. There are 23 dogs under the control of Dog Handler Francois Nel and Kennel Hand Wisdom Makhubele. This exciting venture is aimed at producing pack tracking-dogs. The dogs are spread between the Beagle, Blue Tic and Fox Hound breeds.

Sustainable Use and Field Guiding

The 2015 Sustainable Utilisation course was concluded during the last quarter, with both practical and written examinations being conducted. The following modules were covered: Fish Studies & Sport Angling; Language 7 & 8; Advanced Firearms and Ballistics; Human Resource Management; Catering & Hospitality; Wilderness First Aid 1 & 2; Marketing & Business Management, Hunting dangerous game with a client; Survival & Bush Skills. The students have all done well, passing their final semester exams and the course as a whole. All now need to complete a year's apprenticeship with a safari registered operator so as to accumulate sufficient practical experience in order to qualify.

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The 10 female trails guides who are being trained on the NQF level 2 Dangerous Game Site Guide course conducted their practical work placements/assignments within the greater KNP. Feedback received to date has been very positive. All the trainees are doing well – some even conducting game drives on their own. All are scheduled to return to the College in January 2016 for the second part of their training – an NQF level 4 Dangerous Game Site Guide course. This course will last 39 days after which they will be placed in permanent employment within the KNP as field guides.

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.

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- Lack of clarity regarding future institutional arrangements, such as the establishment of a 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

- Community expectations.
- Clarity regarding fence alignment along international boundary inside Sanctuary area.
- The is a need for the establishment of a Community Conservation Area along the Musi, yet the requisite support and initiative is not forthcoming from EKZNW.
- Lack of clarity regarding community involvement and developments on South African side.

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 operational relationship between the two partner countries also requires attention.

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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.
- Development threats in both countries affecting protected areas.
- Elections in Zambia have placed a certain amount of uncertainty on when the MoU will be signed.

Malawi-Zambia Transfrontier Conservation Area

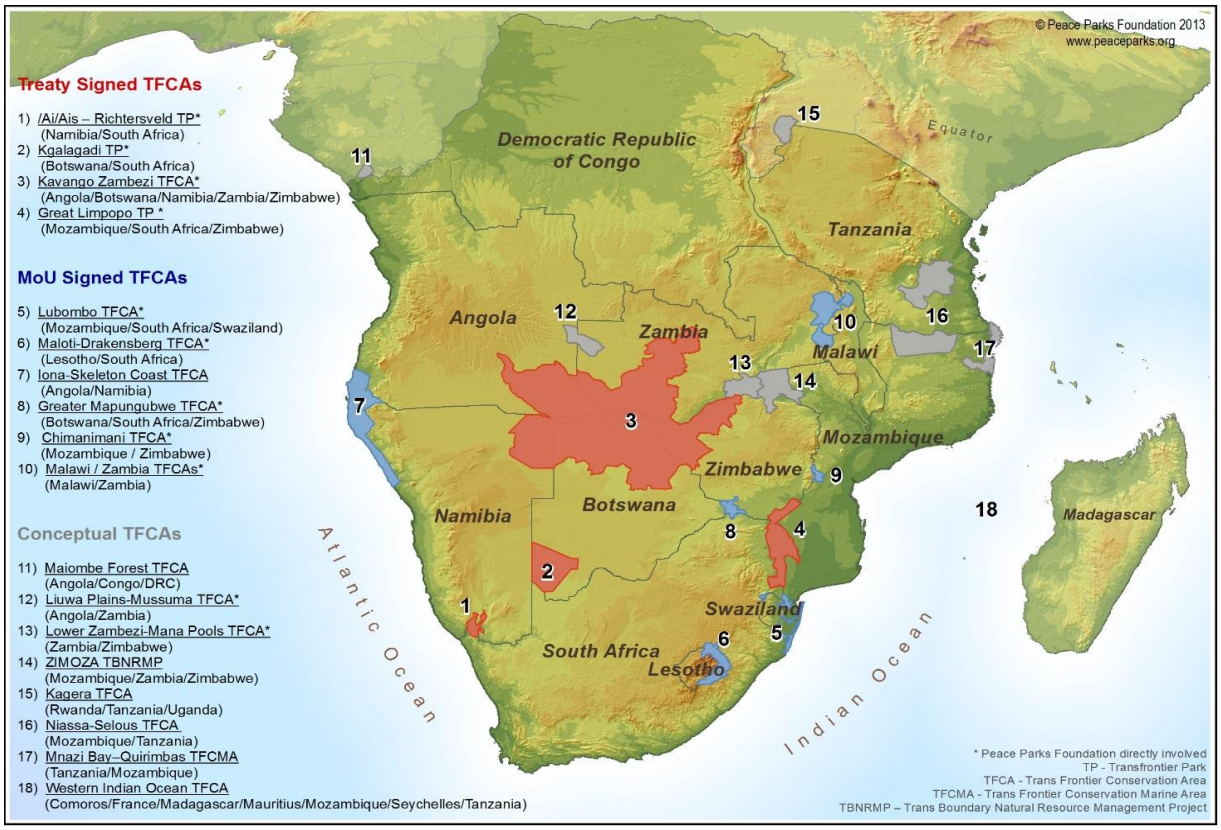
- There have been implementation delays on the Zambian side on account of changes in key Zambia Wildlife Authority (ZAWA) personnel, which affected disbursements
- Presidential election in Zambia

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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RHINO PROTECTION PROGRAMME

"RHINOCEROSES ARE WORTH GOLD"

PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT NO 4
1 December 2014 to 31 March 2015

Submitted to:



Submitted by:









March 2015

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ANAC	Administration for National Conservation Areas, Mozambique
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs, South Africa
EKZNW	Ezemvelo KwaZulu-Natal Wildlife
JCF	Joaquim Chissano Foundation
KNP	Kruger National Park
KZN	KwaZulu-Natal
LNP	Limpopo National Park
MoA	Memorandum of Agreement
PPF	Peace Parks Foundation
RPP	Rhino Protection Programme
SANParks	South African National Parks
SAWC	Southern African Wildlife College
UAVs	Unmanned Aerial Vehicles
WJC	Wildlife Justice Commission

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

It gives Peace Parks Foundation (PPF) great pleasure to advise that with the very generous funding received from the Dutch Postcode Lottery (NPL), much progress has been made with the interventions currently being initiated to bring an end to the devastation of the rhino population.

The private intelligence company appointed by PPF and the Joaquim Chissano Foundation (JCF) has now established its operational bases in Massingir (outside the Limpopo National Park (LNP) in Mozambique) as well as in Maputo and has made progress in building its information gathering networks. Approximately 15 people of interest at levels 2 and 3 have been identified to date for further investigation. This is extremely good news as the higher levels comprise the syndicate kingpins who need to be identified and brought to justice if any inroads are to be made against poaching.

The Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) team has completed the first three months of operation within the Kruger National Park (KNP). The team was used in various detection operations in areas in the KNP. The exciting news is that here again these areas experienced a rapid decrease in rhino poaching incidents upon the introduction of UAV operations as was the experience in Ozabeni Game Reserve in KwaZulu-Natal.

Ezemvelo KwaZulu-Natal Wildlife (EKZNW) has now completed all its planning and preparations for the initial roll out of the rhino horn tracking programme. As such, the dates 25 to 29 May have been identified to commence with the programme within one of the EKZNW rhino reserves with a targeted number of 40 rhino to be implanted with tracking devices during this period. A digital radio communications network will also be installed by EKZNW to improve communications within all EKZNW's rhino reserves and will vastly improve security operations.

The veterinary support projects within EKZNW and KNP are providing much needed support to the Wildlife Veterinary teams. This was particularly noticeable during the December holiday season during which EKZNW experienced an escalation in rhino poaching injuries and was able to deploy additional veterinarians to assist with the treatment of rhinos or help process forensics at crime scenes. Two rhino orphans have been rescued and ten rhino treated since commencement of the project.

The research into rhino horn devaluation by means of chemical alteration has thus far resulted in a clearer understanding of the micro structure of rhino horn. It has highlighted the fact that horns differ from animal to animal, but that chemical alteration is possible. The research work for the next six weeks will thus focus on investigation and development of application methods for future field use.

The Vietnamese Wilderness Youth Trails Wild Rhino competition closed on 5 December 2014. Presentations were made at 12 international schools in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, together with well-known Vietnamese singers Thanh Bui and Thu Minh. What is particularly heartening is that the school children showed tremendous interest in the competition with 1,056 junior entries being received comprising pictures and poems, while 307 senior entries, all essays were received. A total of 20 junior winners and 22 senior winners were chosen.

An in-house communications coordinator has been appointed resulting in a vast improvement in the dissemination of information on the Rhino Protection Programme (RPP). Filming of the various projects commenced in October 2014, with progress increasingly gaining momentum in line with the progress made by each individual project.

The financial performance of the Programme has made good progress and is consistent with the general progress of projects that are currently underway. The total NPL budget of €14,459,824 includes interest earned of €62,029. An amount of €5,520,624 has been committed contractually to

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date and an amount of €1,126,524 has been incurred as actual expenditure for numerous project activities currently underway.

PROGRESS

1. PROGRAMME INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURES AND COORDINATION

Creation of a National Wildlife Crime Reaction Unit

The Department of Environmental Affairs in South Africa (DEA) has drafted a National Rhino Strategy which makes provision for the establishment of a National Wildlife Crime Reaction Unit. This unit which is intended to serve as the "operational nerve centre" for rhino and wildlife crime management is already in existence and further steps have been taken by DEA to staff the unit. The Rhino Protection Programme (RPP) which has made provision to support DEA in the establishment of such a unit may support the existing structure which requires additional capacity and expertise to manage the broad suite of responsibilities associated with the coordination of wildlife crime strategies at a national, inter-departmental and inter-agency level. The unit also requires the use of specialised systems and secure independent offices with links to strategic wildlife crime management units in other provinces in South Africa and in key locations such as Kruger National Park and Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife.

2. RHINO HORN ASSET MANAGEMENT (DEVALUATION)

Research Projects

Chemical Alteration of Horn

As previously reported, PPF procured the services of EnviroEng to perform research on the possible chemical alteration of rhino horn to deflate its value. Subsequent to the signing of the contract, and in consultation with EnviroEng, PPF requested that the research be extended to include six horns, which would enable a more statistically sound approach and support a more robust peer review process.

Reasonable progress has been made during the reporting period and research efforts have concentrated on:

a) Determining the permeability of rhino horn and measure the potential flow of liquid, gas and air;
b) Understanding the cause of blockages and other obstacles;
c) Sourcing acceptable chemical substances that may stimulate chemical alteration; and
d) Development of application methods for suitable use in the field.

In summary, the permeability tests were conducted on the horn to determine if it is feasible to pass liquid substances through horn by means of infusion or diffusion. The movements of air and gas were established whilst liquid produced varied results in that 50% of the horn samples tested were confirmed permeable whilst the other samples were less permeable. On closer examination of these it was established that the filaments that form part of the internal structure of the horn are not continuous or connected and in some instances these contained blockages that prevent the flow of substances throughout the horn. This also varied between horns in that no two samples are the same. Further investigation determined that it may be possible to remove the blockages through the use of chemical substances. The research team thus also expanded their investigation of viable chemical substances to include that which will help break down the blockages such as Thioglycolic Acid.

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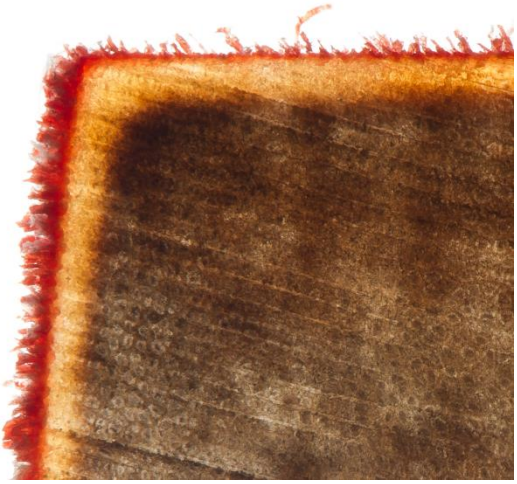


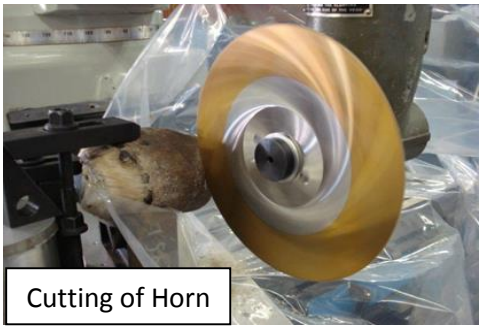
Figure 1: A slice of horn in which the edge was chemically altered by diffusion.

Given that 50% of the horn samples did produce a positive result, it was deemed acceptable to advance the research work. The research team was instructed to advance the identification of chemical substances that could then be introduced to horn to alter the colour, smell or taste and to work on the development of the application method as a priority. As such, engineers have been appointed to perform pressure tests and propose a means of rapidly creating multiple holes in the horn. Calculations will be done to determine the size of the hole, as well as the amount of colourant and peroxide to be injected to achieve the desired effect. The high pressure test will also establish whether the use of steam pressure may accelerate the absorption of chemicals.

The results of these final tests are expected by the end of March 2015. In the interim, a communication strategy will be developed to manage the dissemination of information related to the research study and the peer review process. The favourable conclusion of the process will then inform whether or not tests on live rhino and the development of a programme for the wider use of chemical alteration as a mechanism to devalue rhino horn on live rhino can be proceeded with.

Irradiation of Horn

The Nuclear Energy Council of South Africa (NECSA) is now also making steady progress on the analysis of rhino horn with the objective of introducing a radio-active signature to rhino horn. After a lengthy delay in establishing the best means of cutting the horn into the required sample disc sizes, the problem was overcome and NECSA developed a special instrument (cutting blade) to do this without contaminating the horn samples.



Cutting of Horn

Particles collected for analysis



The complete horns and the discs underwent micro-X-ray scanning to take high resolution scans of the discs to gain further information on the structural integrity of the horn. Electron microscope analyses have been applied to obtain insight in the major elemental composition at various points of the surface of one of the discs. The saw dust from each horn was collected and used to do neutron activation analysis. Further tests will be performed on the disc samples to determine the decay time at various time intervals ranging from 10 seconds to five days after various levels of radiation exposure following a irradiation-decay-counting schedule.

The research work will be concluded by 30 April 2015 where after the findings will be presented the nuclear regulations authority before being made public. More information on this will be included in the next progress report.

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Rhino Rapid Response and Tracking Programme

EKZNW has now completed all its testing, planning and preparations for the initial roll out of the rhino horn tracking programme. This ground breaking programme will realise the use of advanced micro technology (UHF and GPS communication devices) that will be implanted in the rhino horn and used to monitor the presence or absence of rhino and will also serve as an early warning system in the event that a rhino is incapacitated. Furthermore, the response teams will then have the ability to immediately activate the tracking device in the horn and trace or follow the horn until apprehending the culprits.

As such, the dates 25 to 29 May have been identified to commence with the programme within the first of EKZNW's rhino reserves with a targeted number of 40 rhino to be implanted with tracking devices during this period. A further three reserves with an additional 80 rhino have already been earmarked for immediate inclusion in the tracking programme within the 2015 winter season.

Furthermore, private game reserves with rhino populations located in KwaZulu-Natal and on the western boundary of Kruger National Park have already expressed interest to implement the rhino tracking technology. PPF will be holding discussions and planning meetings with these land owners to agree on support from the RPP in this regard.

3. PRIORITY PROTECTED AREA SUPPORT - RHINO SECURITY AND PROTECTION

The proposal to the NPL made provision to support various activities associated with anti-poaching operations within several priority protected areas including the KNP and which form part of the core area of the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park and the rhino reserves managed by EKZNW. These activities included, amongst others, field ranger training, supply of field equipment, establishment of secure communication networks, the provision of other essential law enforcement infrastructure and the introduction of strategies to enhance law enforcement operations such as the introduction of specialised anti-poaching units and the deployment of sniffer dogs.

3.1 Ezemvelo KwaZulu-Natal Wildlife

Corridor Road Security

EKZNW is implementing measures agreed under the project agreement with PPF. These measures include a corridor security surveillance strategy that seeks to introduce additional surveillance systems such as the use of surveillance towers, surveillance cameras and secure digital radio infrastructures at strategic locations across the province, commencing with high risk areas such as Ozabeni and along the corridor roads that dissect some of their rhino reserves. The design and specs for the observation towers were finalised and a prototype tower was built at Olweni, Ozabeni. The scoping reports for the installation of the following towers have been completed and these are now ready for construction:

(a) At the following camps in iSimangaliso World Heritage Park: a prototype at Ovalweni and one each at Mbazwana and Ntshanetshe;
(b) Four at Hluhluwe iMfolozi Park between Mtubatuba and Nongoma;
(c) One at Weenen Game Reserve on Vilakazi Hill;
(d) One at Spioenkop Nature Reserve between Bergville and Ladysmith;
(e) Two in the Tembe Elephant Park and two in Ndumo Game Reserve which form part of Usuthu-Tembe-Futi Transfrontier Conservation Area.

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The specifications for the surveillance and security cameras were investigated and the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) in South Africa has been visited to confirm specifications for day and night cameras. The number plate recognition cameras are still being finalised with input from the provincial Department of Transport.

A gate camera at the main entry gate of the Weenen Game Reserve was installed, and is functioning. An urgent upgrade of the Weenen Game Reserve main gate took place during the reporting period. This was necessary as information indicated that some recent poaching incidents may have been related to poor security at this access point. An electronic boom gate, two overhead spotlights and four cameras were installed. Of the cameras three are covert and one is overt. A wifi system was also fitted to stream live images to a desktop monitor in the Management Field Office.

A vehicle has been purchased for the Hluhluwe iMfolozi corridor road for the patrolling of this road and patrols are being conducted 24 hours per day, seven days a week.

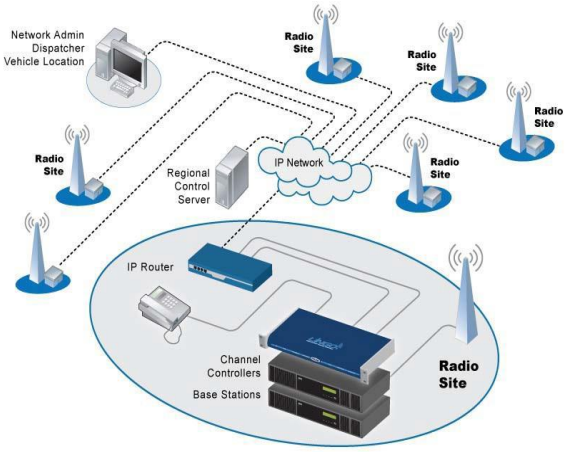
Rhino Anti-Poaching Awareness and Training

A number of joint meetings were held with the South African Police Service (SAPS) and EKZNW to set up a training programme. This training will be conducted in 2015 and will comprise:

(a) Scene of the Crime Course
(b) Footwear Impressions Proficiency
(c) RhODIS, DNA Collection
(d) Micro Tracking (black rhino monitoring tool)
(e) Counter Insurgency Tracking
(f) SAPS awareness and rhino crime orientation

Communications Network (Digital Radio System)

The planning and specification for the introduction of a new digital radio system in Ezemvelo's rhino reserves throughout KZN was completed.



EKZNW are now ready to commence with the upgrade of the current two way analogue radio communications system and will now migrate to an integrated, secure, digital radio communications system as a vital component of their strategy. The digital communication system will allow improved connectivity and connectivity with other law enforcement agencies. It will also provide means for direct linkage between all rhino reserves, connect security personnel and park managers to enable live monitoring of communications activity and the ability to track communication devices of staff on patrol. EKZNW and PPF carried out a due diligence process to source a suitable supplier for the supply of equipment and installation of the digital radio network with the target being to complete the upgrade within the next four months.

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3.2 Limpopo National Park

As reported previously, a Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) with a total value of €984,163 to support the following projects in the LNP was signed:

(a) Salaries for two technical advisors providing support to anti-poaching operations in the park and also specifically in the Park's Intensive Protection Zone;
(b) Training of field rangers at the Southern African Wildlife College (SAWC) as well as training and sensitisation of the Mozambique judges and prosecutors of the new Wildlife Act;
(c) Incentives for rangers;
(d) Anti-poaching equipment;
(e) Accommodation for rangers;
(f) Installation of a radio network to connect the LNP and KNP; and
(g) Community awareness.

Due to the previous Technical Advisor being offered a more lucrative position in Maputo, a new Technical Advisor was appointed to coordinate the development and implementation of these projects within LNP. He will be commencing with his duties once his work permit has been issued.

A training refresher course will be held for the guards in April, while the field ranger refresher training course will be held mid-year during the cooler months. The Central Section Leader has commenced with a one year certificate training at the SAWC.

Purchase of equipment for the rangers is being processed. This equipment consists of 100 x patrol backpacks and water bottles, 10 x repair and maintenance kits for patrol bicycles, 50 x rain ponchos, 60 x solar power torches and 15 x spotlights for night operations.

The field ranger station located in the north of the LNP is being upgraded with a new veranda, a new kitchen area and a solar power system has been ordered. These upgrades will make the stationed a fully self-contained unit that can accommodate field rangers during longer field operations.

A field survey has been done for the location of a new radio high site as is required for the installation of the new radio communications system. Radio equipment has been ordered and is expected to arrive within the next month. This will assist greatly in improving communications within the furthest reaches of the LNP and thus help improve coordination of security operations.

3.3 South African National Parks – Kruger National Park

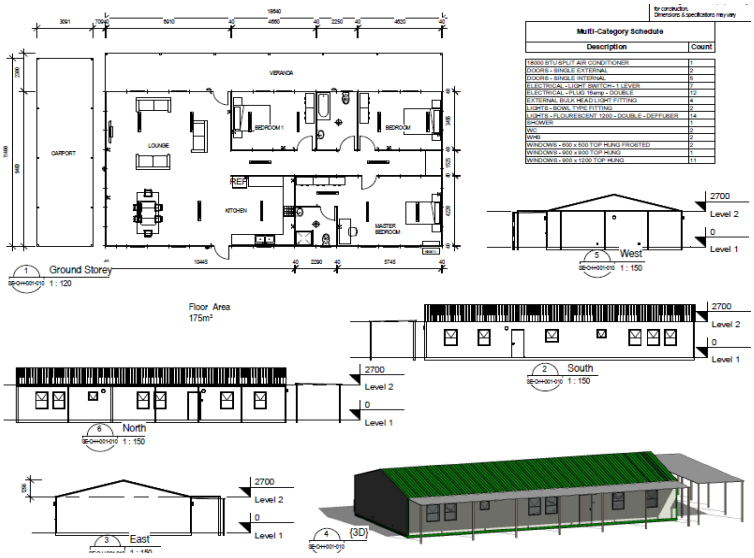
A detailed training plan has been developed by the SAWC and KNP which will entail the training of various groups of field rangers in various operational disciplines. About 300 field rangers and law enforcement personnel from KNP underwent a rapid skills assessment to determine their current skill levels and training requirements in order to cope with the demands of their current working environment.

The training programme includes tactical tracking, reaction force and special operations training and weapons proficiency as part of the training programme. The KNP staff will undergo training at different intervals on a monthly basis for the next 16 months and the training programme has already started. Thirty field rangers have participated in advanced tracking courses, whilst two groups of 20 field rangers are now engaged in firearm and weapon proficiency training.

Work is in progress for the purchase of +/-70 night vision goggles which will be supplied to KNP security personnel and field rangers to improve their operational capabilities during night patrols. This also

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provides an added element of security for staff when operating under complete darkness in KNP. Staff have been known to stumble upon poachers and come aware of their presence within a few metres of their position. The order has been issued and delivery of the equipment is expected in May 2015.



The provision of modular, prefabricated accommodation units for security personnel in the KNP is also underway. The specifications and designs have been completed and several local suppliers have been approached to bid on the supply and installation of the accommodation units. Once appointed, the installation will be completed within six weeks. It is anticipated that the accommodation units will be ready for occupation by the end of May 2015.

4. RHINO VETERINARY SUPPORT

The veterinary support projects within EKZNW and KNP are providing much needed support to the Wildlife Veterinary teams. This was particularly noticeable during the December holiday season during which an escalation in rhino poaching injuries was experienced. KNP and EKZNW were able to deploy additional vets to assist with the treatment of rhinos or help process forensics at crime scenes.



Rhino mortality and recovery of orphaned rhino

As many as eight orphaned rhino from KNP have been placed into secure care. Since the start of the project by EKZNW, a total of 10 rhino were treated for poaching related injuries i.e. snare and gunshot wounds and two rhino orphans have been rescued and moved to a secure location where they receive 24 hour care. During this reporting period alone a further five rhino were treated and one orphan recovered. Unfortunately, the EKZNW veterinary staff are also called upon to process forensic information at rhino poaching scenes and were called on to assist with 23 poaching incidents where rhino mortalities were encountered.

5. COUNTER-TRAFFICKING, INTELLIGENCE AND JUDICIARY SUPPORT

Mozambique Interventions

The private intelligence company appointed by PPF and the Joaquim Chissano Foundation (JCF) has now established its operational base in Massingir and Maputo and have made progress in building their intelligence information gathering networks. Investigations and the building of cases against active level 2 and level 3 poaching syndicate leaders is ongoing. To date, as many as 11 key level 2 operators, i.e. individuals who manage level 1 poachers and receive the horns that are brought in, have

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been identified whilst up to three level 3 individuals, being the financiers who transact and export the horns, have also been identified. The need to convene a special task team inclusive of members from Mozambique's security agencies was recently decided upon as this would ensure that the appropriate authorities react timeously on the criminal information that is gathered and execute well coordinated actions for the successful prosecution of syndicate leaders.

The lawyer who has been engaged by Mozambique's National Administration for Conservation Areas (ANAC) and PPF to assess the current laws and related regulations that will be affected by the development of the regulations for the Mozambique Conservation Law, has completed a preliminary assessment. Relevant laws and regulations have been identified that may have to be amended alongside the introduction of new regulations to empower and enforce the Conservation Law. The preparation and approval of the new regulation is of vital importance as this may have direct bearing on the meaningful prosecution of poaching syndicate leaders as mentioned above.

The project proposal for the introduction of a sniffer dog project in Mozambique has been supported by JCF and ANAC and has now been translated for consultation with key authorities in Mozambique, such as the police services and customs control. It is anticipated that the project will be operational in May commencing with the training of staff and dogs before their deployment in Mozambique.

George Mason University's - Terrorism, Transnational Crime and Corruption Centre

DEA and the George Mason University have agreed to enter into an MoA for implementation of the project which will be supported by a financing agreement with WWF-SA and PPF. DEA has issued a mandate letter to Terrorism, Transnational Crime and Corruption Centre (TRACCC) which is now assembling its main investigations team who will commence work on the project in May 2015. It has been confirmed that the TRACCC team will comprise between three to four analysts with specialist skills in financial forensic investigations.

In keeping with the instructions and conditions imposed for the implementation of the project by the Security Cluster for the South African Government, DEA have approached the South African Revenue Services, the Financial Intelligence Agency, the National Intelligence Agency and other relevant state security authorities to assign senior representatives who will form part of the Project Task Team and who will work alongside TRACCC for the duration of the project.

Wildlife Justice Commission

The Wildlife Justice Commission (WJC) has, over the past six months, made significant steps in the transformation process from being an innovation to being a real organisation. Built with the input of a multitude of experts from various fields, it now has functioning governance structures, a team, and on-going operations. The key milestones are:

(a) The WJC will be a charity foundation according to Dutch law (*Algemeen Nut Beoogende Instelling* – ANBI). The Articles of Association set out the governance structure, comprising of an Executive Board, a Supervisory Board, and Advisory Council. The Advisory Council is filling up with key stakeholders and those that can support the WJC. The Interim Supervisory Board will move to a permanent structure in the coming months, with new members that are currently being approached. The Interim Director will – for now – be the sole member of the Executive Board.

(b) A team is operational, mainly in a consultancy/interim basis, pending recruitment of the Director. In addition to the Interim Director, the WJC now has an investigation team of three,

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advisors on legal issues and a small support team. An advisor on external relations and communication is being recruited.

(c) A financial administration forum has been selected and it is working on setting up the financial administration, which includes a formal budget.

(d) The process of purchasing the necessary equipment – from laptops and encrypted phones to office material is underway.

(e) Fundraising activities have commenced.

(f) The WJC is keeping a low media profile for as long as possible. Being visible would, at this stage, complicate operations and risks raising expectations the WJC cannot yet fulfil. Therefore no official high profile launch is being envisioned for the time being. The WJC high profile will only come with a possible public hearing in The Hague on one of the two selected cases.

(g) WJC will however develop a communication strategy with the assistance of an international communication agency over the next few months. This strategy will be shared with PPF and the Lottery in the communication working group that meets every two months at the Lottery office.

WWF-NL and PPF are pleased to report that the WJC is getting support from wildlife crime and justice organisations from all over the world. A high level meeting was held with these organisations at the beginning of December 2014 where the delegates were of the view that the WJC is seen as both needed as well as an effort that should be fully supported. They also pledged their support to supply WJC with the necessary input for building the cases. Based on the delegates' input:

(a) Two cases have been selected for investigation. In respect of these cases an investigation plan has been prepared and investigation activities have commenced.

(b) The Accountability Panel procedure has reached its final draft version and is currently in the process of going through one more round of testing with experts.

(c) WJC expects to conclude the map of facts by June/July.

6. TECHNOLOGY

Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV)

The UAV team has completed the first three months of operation within KNP. A total of 82 flights were carried out, of which 34 were night flights, 91 flight hours with 3,518km being logged. The team has been used in various detection operations in areas such as Satara, Kingfisherspruit and Pretoriuskop in the KNP. What is particularly noticeable is that here again these areas experienced a rapid decrease in rhino poaching incidents upon the introduction of UAV operations as was the experience in Ozabeni Game Reserve in KwaZulu-Natal. Although the preliminary results need to be analysed, it is clear that information about the whereabouts of the UAV patrols are communicated by internal staff members and hence the complete reduction of poaching activities where the UAVs are deployed.

Improved camera technology and an upgraded on-board communications computer have been fitted to the most frequently used UAV in order to improve their capability during field operations. Additional technology has also been introduced that is currently being tested which will allow the tracing of poachers through detection of cell phone signals in remote locations. Special UAVs are also being equipped with devices that will enable the UAV to aid in the tracking of rhino by serving as a receiver for the tracking collar that has been fitted to 14 rhino in the Intensive Protection Zone within KNP.

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Taking into account the high level of public interest in UAV technology and the perceptions on the use of this technology in the fight against rhino poaching, a significant milestone was reached on 18 and 19 March when SANParks made an official announcement on the KNP UAV Project as a collaborative endeavour with PPF, with funding support from the NPL. Both local and international media groups were exposed to the UAV technology and informed about the objectives of the project.

Following EKZNW's request to reintroduce UAV operations within its rhino reserves, a request was presented to the Dutch Postcode Lottery to reallocate a portion of the budget available to EKZNW for this purpose. This request was approved and plans are underway to reinstate UAV operations in April 2015.

7. COMMUNICATIONS, MARKETING AND ADVOCACY

General Communication

PPF appointed Bletchley Park, a public relations and communications agency, to help manage the communications and media actions for the RPP. Whilst the agency are adept at managing crisis communications, it soon became evident that the day to day communication needs for the RPP needed to be managed more closely. The need to appoint a dedicated Communication Coordinator had been earmarked for 2015 but a decision was made to expedite this and the appointment of Ms Lise-Marie Greeff-Villet was confirmed in January 2015. The Communications Coordinator has immediately set about implementing the RPP communications plan resulting in an immediate increase in conventional media and social media coverage of RPP projects.

During the reporting period 11 media items comprising media statements, newsflashes and web based articles were released for several of the projects including:

(a) EKZNW Rhino Veterinary Support Project;
(b) KNP Rhino Veterinary Support Project;
(c) Vietnamese Youth and Rhino Awareness Project; and,
(d) KNP Unmanned Aerial Support Project

As part of an integrated communication plan for the RPP, Green Renaissance was contracted to document the various projects being implemented by filming and photographing the efforts of the RPP.

Filming commenced in October 2014, with progress increasingly gaining momentum in line with the advances made by each individual project. Multiple shoots are required for each project at every stage of the project – from launch date; through milestones reached; to final implementation, conclusion and results - needs to be captured. In order to achieve this, the film crew and the Communications Coordinator work together on quarterly filming schedules that align with other activities in the overall communications plan, as well as with critical activities and breakthroughs of each project. The last stage of filming on most projects includes a final visit to document key successes since the start of the project and key outcomes.

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Projects forming part of the current film process include the following:

(a) Improvement of rhino security within rhino reserves
(b) Deployment of drones to test the capability of UAV technologies
(c) Research and development of viable and effective means to devalue rhino horn
(d) Veterinary treatment of injured rhino and care of orphaned rhino

To quote the filmmaker from Green Renaissance: “What is really exciting about the film operation is the opportunity to bring the various projects 'to life'. It is one thing to put ideas down on paper and discuss them around boardroom tables, but to showcase how these projects are affecting change on the ground, though powerful visuals, we can have real impact on perceptions. We look forward to completing the filming on these projects during 2015, and to producing powerful, emotive stories which can be used to share the success of these projects in helping to combat wildlife crime.”

The deliverables will include digital media clips provided for enhancement of media coverage throughout the year, short films that provide an overview of each project to be produced on conclusion of each project, and a single high quality full-length mini-movie that will contain an overview of all projects as part of the larger Rhino Protection Programme.

Rhino Information System

During PPF’s interactions with the Department of Environmental Affairs and the conservation agencies it became apparent that there is at present no central repository to house and collate all information related to rhino poaching or to share information on the status of rhino related activities among all interested parties.

The rapid sharing and management of such information between government stakeholders, conservations agencies, private game farmers, NGOs and the general public is vitally important in ensuring coordination and synergy of efforts among all stakeholders. The RPP has therefore partnered with DEA to develop the Rhino Information System (RIS). The RIS will serve as a platform to register all NGOs which are supporting rhino conservation efforts, report on and monitor rhino incidents outside of state owned protected areas and also serve as a secure system to record and track rhino poaching incident case files. Users of the system with the appropriate security clearance will access the system and will obtain a general or detailed information on all rhino incidents across the country.

The RIS design and development has progressed very rapidly and the pilot system which will be hosted by DEA is now ready for testing before wider roll out.

Demand Reduction

Vietnamese Youth Wilderness Trails and Rhino Awareness Project

The Vietnamese Wilderness Youth Trails Project was officially launched during the week of 13 October 2014 with the announcement of the “Wild Rhino Competition”. Wilderness Foundation, which is the leading partner for this project, travelled to Vietnam where they gave presentations at six international schools in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, together with well-known Vietnamese singers Thanh Bui and Thu Minh. Presentations at a further six schools have since been conducted by Thanh Bui and his Soul Music Academy team. It is estimated that +/-15 000 school children between the ages of 10 and 16 have been exposed to the plight of rhino through this process alone.

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The Wild Rhino competition entries closed on 5 December 2014. Entries were submitted within three categories being an essay, a poem or art. What is particularly exciting is that the school children, with support from their teachers and parents, showed tremendous interest in the competition with 1,056 junior entries and 307 senior entries being received. A total of 20 junior winners and 22 senior winners were chosen. Schools were notified of the number of entries per school, with the names of all entrants. Thanh Bui's team distributed Wild Rhino wristbands to the participating schools, as acknowledgement of their participation entries. The winners were announced on 28 February 2015 and preparations are now underway to host the 22 senior winners on a Wilderness Trails expedition in iMfolozi Game Reserve.



One of the winners of the junior entries

The winning students will now travel to South Africa during June 2015 for a two week wilderness trail to game reserves in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. Four teachers will accompany the students.

Changing Consumer Behaviour in Vietnam – Demand Reduction Campaign

An important focus area of the Rhino Protection Programme (RPP) is to support strategies to reduce consumer demand for rhino horn in Asian consumer countries such as Vietnam. This is complimentary to other aspects of the RPP that focus on efforts to curtail the supply of rhino horn e.g. anti-poaching and protection efforts within key rhino reserves. WWF-NL and PPF had identified the need to work with TRAFFIC to address consumer demand.

TRAFFIC have recently completed an extensive market research study and have developed a demand reduction campaign directed at the wealthy upper class consumer group in Vietnam. The campaign activities will involve communication materials carrying a range of behavioural change messaging including:

(a) Locally appealing campaign imagery
(b) Creative public installations such as street art and events in high end public areas
(c) Online and print messages in newspapers and magazines popular within the business sector
(d) Digital media advertisements in business forums, business websites, sports websites and social media platforms
(e) Credit cards and airline mileage statements
(f) Radio spots during peak broadcasts

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WWF-NL, TRAFFIC (the wildlife trade monitoring network) and PPF have reached an agreement on the intended level of support for the demand reduction campaign that is being implemented by TRAFFIC in Vietnam. A project agreement has now been approved and implementation of the campaign is set to commence from April 2015 for a 3 year period.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

An overview of the financial status of the Rhino Protection Programme is presented in Tables 1 and 2 included to the report. Table 1 presents information on the NPL donation, project funding commitments and expenditure in relation thereto as at the end of December 2014. Table 2 presents information on the total value of all donations in support of the RPP, all project funding commitments and expenditure.

The total NPL budget of €14,459,824 includes interest earned of €62,029. An amount of €5,520,624 has been committed contractually to date and an amount of €1,126,524 has been incurred as actual expenditure for numerous project activities currently underway. Further projects are being developed which will increase the value of commitments for the RPP within the next 3 months.

CONCLUSION

The generous funding received from the Dutch Postcode Lottery has enabled PPF and its implementation partners to mobilise much needed interventions that will collectively, in time, stem and turn the tide of rhino poaching. PPF and partners in the RPP remain committed on this as the primary focus of the programme.

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Progress Reports for 2015 will be forwarded to NPL as follows:

April, May and June Report: 15 July 2015
July, August and September Report: 15 October 2015
October, November and December Report: 20 January 2016

Report compiled by	Héloïse de Villiers, Programme Administrator
Programme Manager	Brad Poole
Organisation	Peace Parks Foundation

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TABLE 1

RHINO PROTECTION PROGRAMME - SUMMARY BUDGET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2014					
NR	DESCRIPTION	NPL Budget_EUR			
		Budget	Actuals	Committed	Balance available
1	**RHINO HORN ASSET MANAGEMENT AND RESEARCH**				
1.1	Research and Development	115,228	-	115,228	-
1.1.1	EnviroEng - Chemical Alteration	-	-	-	-
1.1.2	NECSA - Irradiation	51,865	-	51,865	-
1.2	EKZNW	520,108	-	-	520,108
1.3	SANParks	1,438,954	-	-	1,438,954
1.3.1	KNP: relocation and monitoring of Rhino	21,352	5,675	15,677	-
1.4	Africa States / other areas in SA	640,550	-	-	640,550
1.5	Greater Kruger	104,228	-	-	104,228
	Sub Total	**2,892,286**	**5,675**	**182,770**	**2,703,840**
2	**RHINO & PROTECTED AREA SUPPORT**				
2.1	Kruger National Park	1,368,386	-	-	1,368,386
2.1.1	KNP: Law Enforcement training	175,012	-	175,012	-
2.1.2	KNP: Law Enforcement accommodation & equipment	327,427	-	327,427	-
2.1.3	KNP: UAV Project	192,304	70,410	121,894	-
2.2	Limpopo National Park	1,549,069	184,613	1,364,455	-
2.3	KwaZulu-Natal Rhino Reserves	752,763	204,955	547,809	-
	Sub Total	**4,364,961**	**459,978**	**2,536,598**	**1,368,386**
3	**VETERINARY SUPPORT**				
3.1	University of Pretoria (RHODIS)	-	-	-	-
3.2	Kruger National Park (Injured and Orphaned Rhino)	-	-	-	-
3.3	Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife (Injured and Orphaned Rhino)	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
4	**COUNTER TRAFFICKING**				
4.1	GMU - TraCCC	140,010	-	-	140,010
4.2	Mozambique Cooperation (JCF / ANAC)	303,631	17,021	286,611	-
	Sub Total	**443,641**	**17,021**	**286,611**	**140,010**
5	**WILDLIFE JUSTICE COMMISSION (WWF NL)**	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	-
	Sub Total	**1,000,000**	**500,000**	**500,000**	**-**
6	**MARKETING, COMMUNICATIONS, ADVOCACY & AWARENESS**				
6.1	Local / International Communications Campaign & Community awareness	552,202	1,398	-	550,804
6.2	General Communications Management	393,232	35,094	358,138	-
6.3	WLF/Youth Vietnam - Wilderness Foundation	43,753	13,900	29,853	-
6.4	Rhino Information System	24,502	7,489	-	17,013
6.5	Dutch Lottery Broadcast Programmes	245,017	-	-	245,017
6.6	WWF/TRAFFIC/PPF - Demand Reduction Campaign	500,000	-	500,000	-
	Sub Total	**1,758,706**	**57,880**	**887,991**	**812,834**
7	**PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION UNIT**				
7.1	South Africa	749,606	1,179	-	748,426
	Sub Total	**749,606**	**1,179**	**-**	**748,426**
8	**CONTINGENCY**	261,264	-	-	261,264
	Interest received	62,029	-	-	62,029
	Sub Total	**323,294**	**-**	**-**	**323,293**
9	**PPF PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT**	1,306,792	84,831	-	1,221,961
	Sub Total	**1,306,792**	**84,831**	**-**	**1,221,961**
10	**Reserved funds for future allocation**	1,620,539	-	-	1,620,539
	Sub Total	**1,620,539**	**-**	**-**	**1,620,539**
	GRAND TOTAL	**14,459,824**	**1,126,564**	**4,393,970**	**8,939,289**

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TABLE 2

NR	DESCRIPTION	Budget All Sources_EUR			
		Budget	Actuals	Committed	Balance available
1	**RHINO HORN ASSET MANAGEMENT AND RESEARCH**				
1.1	Research and Development	115,228	-	115,228	-
1.1.1	EnviroEng - Chemical Alteration	175,760	77,769	97,991	-
1.1.2	NECSA - Irradiation	51,865	-	51,865	-
1.2	EKZNW	1,014,806	-	-	1,014,806
1.3	SANParks	2,194,932	-	-	2,194,932
1.3.1	KNP: relocation and monitoring of Rhino	21,352	5,675	15,677	-
1.4	Africa States / other areas in SA	938,536	-	-	938,536
1.5	Greater Kruger	158,186	-	-	158,186
	Sub Total	**4,670,664**	**83,444**	**280,761**	**4,306,460**
2	**RHINO & PROTECTED AREA SUPPORT**				
2.1	Kruger National Park	1,368,386	-	-	1,368,386
2.1.1	KNP: Law Enforcement training	175,012	-	175,012	-
2.1.2	KNP: Law Enforcement accommodation & equipment	327,427	-	327,427	-
2.1.3	KNP: UAV Project	363,025	134,218	228,807	-
2.2	Limpopo National Park	1,831,452	206,201	1,625,250	-
2.3	KwaZulu-Natal Rhino Reserves	794,601	246,311	548,290	-
	Sub Total	**4,859,903**	**586,730**	**2,904,787**	**1,368,386**
3	**VETERINARY SUPPORT**				
3.1	University of Pretoria (RHODIS)	71,429	-	-	71,429
3.2	Kruger National Park (Injured and Orphaned Rhino)	177,387	-	142,857	34,530
3.3	Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife (Injured and Orphaned Rhino)	105,959	8,227	63,202	34,530
	Sub Total	**354,775**	**8,227**	**206,059**	**140,489**
4	**COUNTER TRAFFICKING**				
4.1	GMU - TraCCC	140,010	-	-	140,010
4.2	Mozambique Cooperation (JCF / ANAC)	322,543	20,961	301,583	-
	Sub Total	**462,553**	**20,961**	**301,583**	**140,010**
5	**WILDLIFE JUSTICE COMMISSION (WWF NL)**	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	-
	Sub Total	**1,000,000**	**500,000**	**500,000**	**-**
6	**MARKETING, COMMUNICATIONS, ADVOCACY & AWARENESS**				
6.1	Local / International Communications Campaign & Community awareness	655,059	1,398	-	653,661
6.2	General Communications Management	393,232	35,094	358,138	-
6.3	WLF/Youth Vietnam - Wilderness Foundation	43,753	13,900	29,853	-
6.4	Rhino Information System	24,502	7,489	-	17,013
6.5	Dutch Lottery Broadcast Programmes	245,017	-	-	245,017
6.6	WWF/TRAFFIC/PPF - Demand Reduction Campaign	500,000	-	500,000	-
	Sub Total	**1,861,563**	**57,880**	**887,991**	**915,691**
7	**PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION UNIT**				
7.1	South Africa	749,606	1,179	-	748,426
	Sub Total	**749,606**	**1,179**	**-**	**748,426**
8	**CONTINGENCY**	282,097	-	-	282,097
	Interest received	90,205	-	-	90,205
	Sub Total	**372,302**	**-**	**-**	**372,302**
9	**PPF PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT**	1,626,775	142,692	-	1,484,083
	Sub Total	**1,626,775**	**142,692**	**-**	**1,484,083**
10	**Reserved funds for future allocation**	1,620,539	-	-	1,620,539
	Sub Total	**1,620,539**	**-**	**-**	**1,620,539**
	GRAND TOTAL	**17,578,680**	**1,401,113**	**5,081,181**	**11,096,386**

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