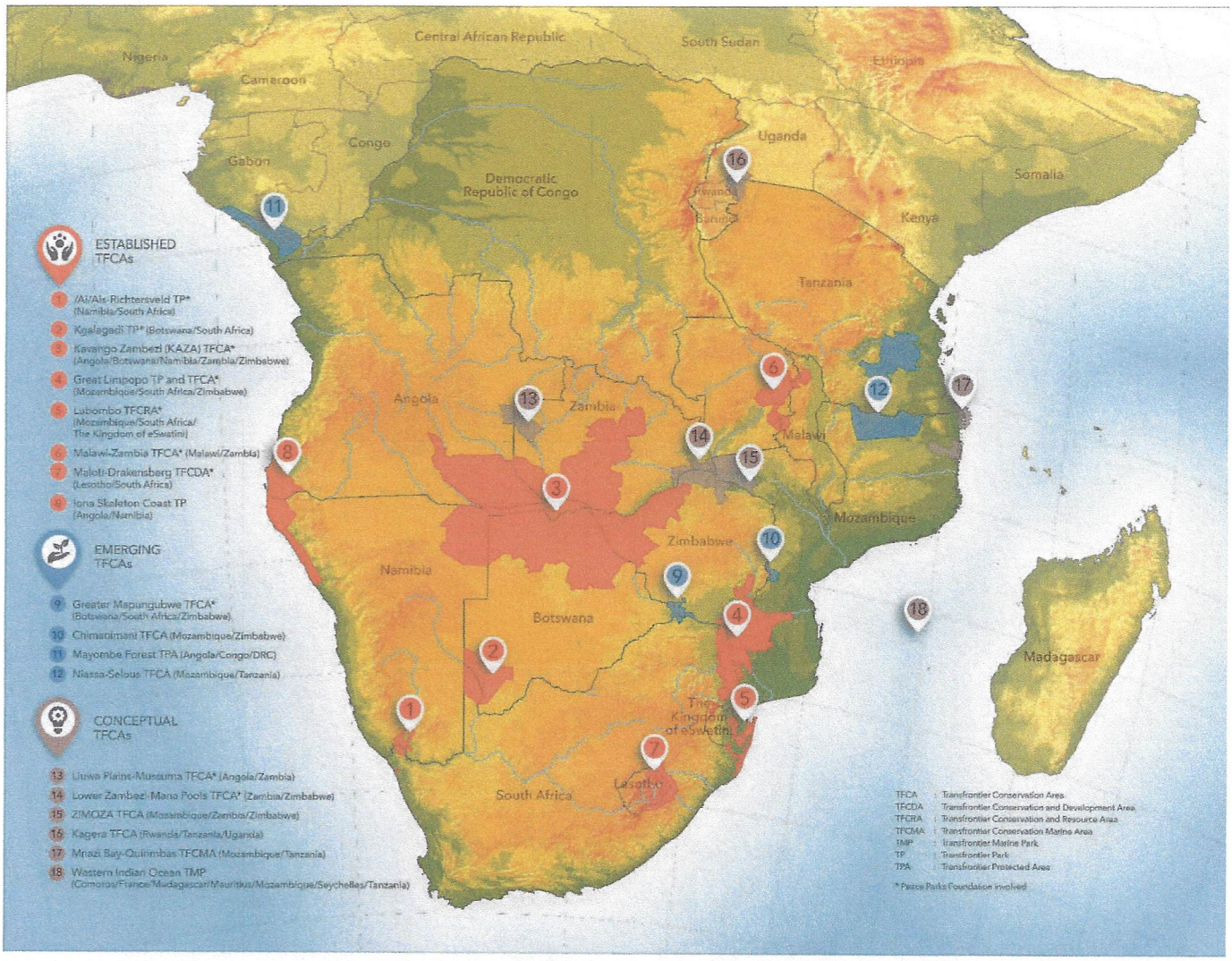
PEACE PARKS™ FOUNDATION

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Stichting
Peace Parks Foundation
Nederland



Jaarverslag 2020

FOUNDING PATRONS
HRH Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands
Dr Nelson Mandela
Dr Anton Rupert

HONORARY PATRONS
President Hage Geingob (Namibia)
His Majesty King Letsie III (Lesotho)
President João Lourenço (Angola)
His Majesty King Mswati III (Swaziland)
President Peter Mutharika (Malawi)
President Filipe Nyusi (Mozambique)

BESTUUR
Mr Willem Russell (chair)
Mr Jaap Roos Onnes
Mr Rob Boelen
Mr Thijs Brans
Mr John Loudon

CBF ERKEND
GOED DOEL

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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 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.

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 marketingkosten 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 ruim 120 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 01-01-2017 tot 31-12-2021. 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 2 voor de algemene projectaanvraag 2020).

Wij zullen erop 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 erop toezien dat er 2 maal per jaar 'Progress Reports' worden overlegd (zie bijlagen 4 t/m 6) 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 2021 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.

Het Wereld Natuur Fonds (WNF), African Parks en Peace Parks Foundation ontvingen tijdens het Goed Geld Gala op 4 maart 2020 in Theater Carré samen een schenking van 16,9 miljoen euro uit het Droomfonds van de Postcode Loterij voor het project *Onbegrensd door Afrika*. Door klimaatverandering en menselijk handelen dreigt het unieke natuurgebied Kavango Zambezi in zuidelijk Afrika voorgoed verloren te gaan, met desastreuze gevolgen voor mens en dier. African Parks, Peace Parks Foundation en het Wereld Natuur Fonds zijn daarom met een reddingsplan gekomen om te voorkomen dat dit iconische natuurgebied verdwijnt. In nauwe samenwerking met lokale partners gaan zij de zoetwatervoorziening in het gebied beschermen en natuurparken met elkaar verbinden, zodat een rijk landschap ontstaat voor kwetsbare diersoorten, waaronder de iconische Afrikaanse olifant. Dit creëert bovendien volop kansen voor economische ontwikkeling voor de bewoners van het gebied, die vaak in armoedige omstandigheden leven. WNF is de penvoerder van het project en derhalve de ontvanger van de gelden van het Droomfonds. De besteding van die gelden en verdeling ervan de komende 5 jaar tussen de partijen zal rechtstreeks gebeuren met de projectpartners in het veld in zuidelijk Afrika. PPF Nederland zal hieruit dus geen gelden uit ontvangen.

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 2020 bestaat het bestuur uit de volgende personen met bijbehorend rooster van aftreden:

W.O. Russell (voorzitter), advocaat, 5 juni 2023
J.J.N. Rost Onnes (Penningmeester), voormalig bankier, 5 juni 2023
R.M.M. Boelen (secretaris), voormalig directeur Deloitte, 29 september 2024
M.K. Brans (lid), voormalig adviseur KPMG, 29 september 2024
J.H.W. Loudon, Executive Director COmON Foundation, 1 oktober 2022

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 2019 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).

3. Toelichting op de cijfers

Het financiële jaarverslag vindt u aansluitend aan onze toelichting. Onderstaand treft u enkele verklaringen.

3.1 Begroting 2020

Verwachte gegarandeerde inkomsten :		
Postcodeloterij:		***€ 1.350.000,-***
Overige inkomsten of reserves		***€ 5.000,-***
Verwachte uitgaven		
Websiteonderhoud en abonnement	*2.000*	
Accountant en administratie kantoor	*7.850*	
Jaarlijkse fee CBF	*2.800*	
Kamer van Koophandel	*200*	
Bankkosten	*250*	
Representatie Bestuur	*1.000*	
Onvoorzien	*900*	
Totale verwachte jaarlijkse kosten	***15.000,-***	
Maximale PPF SA donatie	***€ 1.340.000,-***	
Toevoegen aan Continuïteitsreserve	*0*	
	€ 1.355.000,-	***€ 1.355.000,-***

3.2 Vrij besteedbaar vermogen

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

3.3 Begroting 2021

Verwachte gegarandeerde inkomsten:		
Postcodeloterij:		***€ 1.350.000,-***
Overige inkomsten of reserves		***€ 5.000,-***
Verwachte uitgaven		
Websiteonderhoud en abonnement	*2.000*	
Accountant en administratie kantoor	*7.850*	
Jaarlijkse fee CBF	*2.800*	
Kamer van Koophandel	*200*	
Bankkosten	*250*	
Representatie Bestuur	*1.000*	
Onvoorzien	*900*	
Totale verwachte jaarlijkse kosten	***15.000,-***	
Maximale PPF SA donatie	***€ 1.340.000,-***	
Toevoegen aan Continuïteitsreserve	*0*	
	€ 1.355.000,-	***€ 1.355.000,-***

3.4 Toelichting inzake beleggingsbeleid

Het bestuur van Peace Parks Foundation Nederland hanteert geen beleggingsbeleid, simpelweg omdat niet belegd wordt.

4. Peace Parks Foundation Zuid Afrika

PPF ZA vervaardigde voor 2020 een basis applicatie voor € 1.338.075,00 welke PPF NL volledig heeft gehonoreerd (zie bijlage 2). De gelden worden met name besteed aan key personeel, het ondersteunen van het Great Limpopo Transfrontier Parks alsmede Malawi Zambia park, de afdeling research & development op het gebied van ongoing training en implementatie van het SMART systeem.
PPF NL ontving dit jaar ook weer tweemaal 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 (bijlage 3 t/m 7). 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. In bijlage 1 een kopie van de tekst van de goedkeurende accountantsverklaring verstrekt door PWC, Zuid-Afrika d.d. 2 juni 2021 inzake de cijfers betreffende 2020.

5. Klachtenprocedure

PPF NL beschikt over een klachtenprocedure. Deze is opvraagbaar.

6. Verantwoordingsverklaring

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

- Duidelijke scheiding tussen toezicht houden, besturen en uitvoeren;
- Optimalisatie van besteding van middelen, zodat effectief en efficiënt gewerkt kan worden aan het realiseren van de doelstelling(en); 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 2020 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
J.H.W. Loudon (lid), Executive Director COmON Foundation

Het dagelijks bestuur van PPF NL is in handen van de heer John Loudon. De voorzitter, penningmeester en secretaris en overige bestuurslid 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 MKB Administraties te Spanbroek en gecontroleerd door Kaap Hoorn in Hoorn en vervolgens goedgekeurd, eerst door de Penningmeester en vervolgens door het voltallige bestuur. Tot slot is John Loudon verantwoordelijk voor het up-to-date houden van de website www.peaceparks.nl.

2. Optimaliseer de effectiviteit en efficiency van bestedingen.

De facto fungeert PPF NL tot nu toe voornamelijk als doorgeefluik naar Peace Parks Foundation van de in Nederland ontvangen donaties 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, noch PPF ZA.

De jaarrekeningen van PPF NL (incl. goedkeurende accountantsverklaring) zijn verkrijgbaar via de website. Hierin is ook de besteding van de jaarlijkse subsidie van PPF NL aan Peace Parks Foundation opgenomen.

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 toetst 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 KPMG, 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.

4. Integriteitsbeleid

Het Bestuur onderschrijft en ondersteunt het integriteitsbeleid zoals dit wordt toegepast binnen Peace Parks in Zuid-Afrika en geeft aan dat dit een uiterst belangrijk onderdeel is van de organisatie en haar medewerkers aldaar. Peace Parks heeft een meldpunt waar schendingen veilig en vertrouwelijk, op laagdrempelige wijze, door iedereen kunnen worden gemeld. Handelingen en gedrag zijn van zeer groot belang bij het realiseren van de missie en doelen en dienen in lijn te zijn met de normen en waarden van de organisatie in Zuid-Afrika zoals deze zijn opgesteld in de Code of Conduct. Een kopie hiervan is opvraagbaar bij het bestuur.

7. Ontwikkelingen 2021

Tussen balansdatum en opmaak van dit jaarverslag is de volgende opmerkelijke gebeurtenis noemenswaardig.

In de week na 4 maart 2020 werd het duidelijk dat COVID-19 toesloeg in de wereld, zo ook in Nederland. Wij werden hier geconfronteerd met een intelligente lock-down en ten tijde van dit schrijven zijn de regels inmiddels iets versoepeld. In de zuidelijk Afrikaanse landen waar PPF operationeel is, zijn de lock-downs veelal nog gaande. Het goede nieuws is, dat de internationale handel in *wildlife* en dus ook in Neushoorn-hoorn bijna tot stilstand is gekomen. Het slechte nieuws is, dat verschillende Afrikaanse gemeenschappen massaal zijn gaan stropen in de grensoverschrijdende parken om te voorzien in hun noodzakelijke voedselbehoefte. PPF staat nu de zuidelijk Afrikaanse landen extra bij in hun doelstelling om alle bewoners, vooral rondom natuurparken zo goed mogelijk te informeren over het Corona-virus opdat gemeenschappen zich beter kunnen beschermen tegen een grote Corona- *outbreak*. Gelukkig gaat het grensoverschrijdende werk van PPF ook gewoon door. Er zijn nieuwe plannen om het Banhine Nationale Park in Mozambique te gaan beheren, de ontwikkelingen van Zinave Nationale Park, ook in Mozambique zijn positief, de translocaties van dieren blijft doorgaan, het cookstove project in Zambia loopt zelfs vóór op schema en ten slotte de donors van PPF hebben hun rug niet naar PPF gekeerd. Dat zijn allemaal bemoedigende ontwijkingen om 2021 weer met meer vertrouwen tegemoet te zien

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Amsterdam, 10 juni 2021

Stichting Peace Parks Foundation Nederland
Mr W.O. Russell
Voorzitter PPF NL

CBF ERKEND
GOED DOEL

Stichting Peace Parks Foundation Nederland
Koningslaan 42
1075 AE Amsterdam

Financieel verslag 2020

INHOUDSOPGAVE

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Het Bestuur van
Stichting Peace Parks Foundation Nederland
Koningslaan 42
1075AE Amsterdam

Geachte bestuursleden,

1 ALGEMEEN

De activiteiten van Stichting Peace Parks Foundation Nederland bestaan voornamelijk uit het exploiteren van een stichting voor het ondersteunen van het Peace Parks Foundation, gevestigd in Zuid-Afrika, met 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.

1.1 Bestuur

Per balansdatum wordt het bestuur gevoerd door:

Naam:	Functie:
Mr. W.O. Russel	Voorzitter
J.J.N. Rost Onnes	Penningmeester
R.M.M. Boelen	Secretaris
M.K. Brans	Lid
Jonkheer J.H.W. Loudon	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.
Bestuurders worden niet bezoldigd, de bezoldiging over het boekjaar was nihil.

2 RESULTAAT

2.1 Vergelijkend overzicht

Het resultaat over 2020 bedraagt € 6.008 tegenover negatief € 5.046 over 2019. De resultaten over beide jaren kunnen als volgt worden samengevat:

	Realisatie 2020	Begroting 2020	Realisatie 2019
	€	€	€
Baten			
Baten	1.356.000	1.355.000	4.456.935
Som van de geworven baten	1.356.000	1.355.000	4.456.935
Lasten			
Werving baten			
Donatie PPFSA	1.338.075	1.340.000	4.449.910
Kosten van beheer en administratie			
Kantoorlasten	355	2.000	360
Verkooplasten	50	1.000	33
Algemene lasten	11.274	11.750	11.311
Som der lasten	11.679	14.750	11.704
Resultaat	6.246	250	-4.679
Financiële baten en lasten	-238	-250	-367
Saldo	6.008	-	-5.046

3 FINANCIËLE 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 2020 in verkorte vorm.

Uit deze balans is de volgende financieringsstructuur af te leiden:

	31-12-2020	31-12-2019
	€	€
Beschikbaar op lange termijn:		
Kapitaal	6.907	899
Dit bedrag is als volgt aangewend:		
Vorderingen	124	89
Liquide middelen	14.302	8.992
	14.426	9.081
Af: kortlopende schulden	7.519	8.182
Werkkapitaal	6.907	899

JAARREKENING

Balans per 31 december 2020
Staat van baten en lasten over 2020
Kasstroomoverzicht 2020
Grondslagen voor waardering en resultaatbepaling
Toelichting op de balans per 31 december 2020
Toelichting op de staat van baten en lasten over 2020
Overige toelichtingen

1 BALANS PER 31 DECEMBER 2020

(na winstbestemming)

		31 december 2020		31 december 2019	
		€	€	€	€
ACTIVA					
Vlottende activa					
Vorderingen	(1)	124		89	
Liquide middelen	(2)	14.302		8.992	
			14.426		9.081
			14.426		9.081
PASSIVA					
Reserves en fondsen	(3)				
Vrij besteedbaar vermogen			6.907		899
Kortlopende schulden	(4)				
Crediteuren		-		30	
Overlopende passiva		7.519		8.152	
			7.519		8.182
			14.426		9.081

2 STAAT VAN BATEN EN LASTEN OVER 2020

		Realisatie 2020	Begroting 2020	Realisatie 2019
		€	€	€
Baten				
Baten	(5)	1.356.000	1.355.000	4.456.935
Lasten				
Lasten doelstelling				
Donatie PPFSA	(6)	1.338.075	1.340.000	4.449.910
Kosten van beheer en administratie				
Kantoorlasten	(7)	355	2.000	360
Verkooplasten	(8)	50	1.000	33
Algemene lasten	(9)	11.274	11.750	11.311
		11.679	14.750	11.704
Saldo voor financiële baten en lasten		6.246	250	-4.679
Rentelasten en soortgelijke lasten	(10)	-238	-250	-367
Saldo		6.008	-	-5.046
Resultaatbestemming				
Vrij besteedbaar vermogen		6.008	-	-5.046

3 KASSTROOMOVERZICHT 2020

Het kasstroomoverzicht is opgesteld volgens de indirecte methode.

	2020		2019	
	€	€	€	€
Kasstroom uit operationele activiteiten				
Resultaat voor interest	6.246		-4.679	
Aanpassingen voor:				
Veranderingen in het werkkapitaal:				
Mutatie vorderingen	-35		26	
Mutatie kortlopende schulden (exclusief kortlopend deel van de langlopende schulden)	-663		-301	
Kasstroom uit bedrijfsoperaties		5.548		-4.954
Betaalde interest		-238		-367
Kasstroom uit operationele activiteiten		5.310		-5.321
		5.310		-5.321

Samenstelling geldmiddelen

	2020	2019
	€	€
Geldmiddelen per 1 januari	8.992	14.313
Mutatie liquide middelen	5.310	-5.321
Geldmiddelen per 31 december	14.302	8.992

4 GRONDSLAGEN VOOR WAARDERING EN RESULTAATBEPALING

ALGEMEEN

ALGEMENE GRONDSLAGEN VOOR DE OPSTELLING VAN DE JAARREKENING

De jaarrekening is opgesteld volgens de Richtlijn voor de Jaarverslaggeving 640 Organisaties-zonder-winststreven.
De jaarrekening is opgemaakt op basis van historische kostprijs. De waardering van activa en passiva geschiedt, voor zover niet anders is vermeld, tegen nominale waarde.
Baten worden toegerekend aan de periode waarin ze zijn gerealiseerd. Lasten worden verantwoord in het jaar waarin ze voorzienbaar zijn.

Financiële instrumenten

Onder financiele instrumenten worden zowel primaire financiele instrumenten (zoals vorderingen en schulden), als afgeleide financiele instrumenten (derivaten) verstaan.
Voor de grondslagen van primaire financiele instrumenten wordt verwezen naar de behandeling per balanspost van de 'Grondslagen voor de waardering van activa en passiva'. De stichting maakt geen gebruik van afgeleide financiele instrumenten.

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.

Vorderingen

Vorderingen worden bij eerste verwerking gewaardeerd tegen de reële waarde van de tegenprestatie, inclusief de transactiekosten indien materieel. Vorderingen worden na eerste verwerking gewaardeerd tegen de geamortiseerde kostprijs. Voorzieningen wegens oninbaarheid worden in mindering gebracht op de boekwaarde van de vordering.

Liquide middelen

Liquide middelen bestaan uit kas, banktegoeden en deposito's met een looptijd korter dan twaalf maanden. Rekening-courantschulden bij banken zijn opgenomen onder schulden aan kredietinstellingen onder kortlopende schulden. Liquide middelen worden gewaardeerd tegen nominale waarde.

Kortlopende schulden

Kortlopende schulden worden bij de eerste verwerking gewaardeerd tegen reële waarde. Kortlopende schulden worden na eerste verwerking gewaardeerd tegen de bedragen waartegen de schuld moet worden afgelost.

GRONDSLAGEN VOOR DE BEPALING VAN HET RESULTAAT

Algemeen

Het resultaat wordt bepaald als het verschil tussen de opbrengstwaarde van de geleverde prestaties en verrichte diensten enerzijds, en anderzijds de lasten en andere lasten van het jaar, gewaardeerd tegen historische kostprijzen.

Resultaatbepaling

Het resultaat wordt bepaald als het verschil tussen de op het verslagjaar betrekking hebbende baten en lasten met inachtneming van de hiervoor vermelde waarderingsgrondslagen.
Winsten zijn verantwoord in het jaar waarin de goederen zijn geleverd c.q. de diensten zijn verricht. Verliezen welke hun oorsprong vinden in het boekjaar zijn in aanmerking genomen zodra deze voorzienbaar zijn.

Baten

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

Lasten algemeen

De personeelskosten en andere kosten worden toegerekend aan de bestedingen in het kader van de doelstelling, de kosten van werving van baten aan de beheerkosten.

GRONDSLAGEN VOOR DE OPSTELLING VAN HET KASSTROOMOVERZICHT

Het kasstroomoverzicht is opgesteld volgens de indirecte methode.

De geldmiddelen in het kasstroomoverzicht bestaan uit liquide middelen.

5 TOELICHTING OP DE BALANS PER 31 DECEMBER 2020

ACTIVA

VLOTTENDE ACTIVA

1. Vorderingen

	31-12-2020	31-12-2019
	€	€
Overige vorderingen en overlopende activa		
Overlopende activa	124	89
Overlopende activa		
Vooruitbetaalde kosten	124	89

2. Liquide middelen

ABN AMRO Bank N.V. betaalrekening	14.302	8.989
ABN AMRO Bank N.V. depositorekening	-	3
	14.302	8.992

PASSIVA

	31-12-2020	31-12-2019
	€	€
3. Reserves en fondsen		
Vrij besteedbaar vermogen	6.907	899

	2020	2019
	€	€
Vrij besteedbaar vermogen		
Stand per 1 januari	899	5.945
	899	5.945
Resultaatbestemming boekjaar	6.008	-5.046
Stand per 31 december	6.907	899

4. Kortlopende schulden

	31-12-2020	31-12-2019
	€	€
Crediteuren		
Crediteuren	-	30
Overige schulden en overlopende passiva		
Overlopende passiva	7.519	8.152
Overlopende passiva		
Accountantskosten	6.600	6.600
Nog te betalen kosten	19	18
Administratiekosten	900	900
Betaald door Peace Parks Foundation Zuid-Afrika	-	634
	7.519	8.152

6 TOELICHTING OP DE STAAT VAN BATEN EN LASTEN OVER 2020

	Realisatie 2020	Realisatie 2019
	€	€
5. Baten		
Donaties en giften	6.000	81.935
Nationale Postcode Loterij (reguliere bijdrage)	1.350.000	1.350.000
Nationale Postcode Loterij (Corridor Chobe NP - Kafue NP; Rhino-project)	-	3.025.000
	1.356.000	4.456.935
Lasten doelstelling		
6. Donatie PPFSA		
Donatie Peace Parks Foundation Zuid-Afrika	1.338.075	4.449.910

Bezoldiging van (voormalige) bestuurders en commissarissen

De bestuursleden en toezichthouders worden niet bezoldigd.

Overige bedrijfslasten

7. *Kantoorlasten*		
Porti	55	-
Internet	300	360
	355	360
8. *Verkooplasten*		
Representatiekosten	50	33
9. *Algemene lasten*		
CBF bijdrage (inclusief hertoetsing)	4.347	4.214
Accountantslasten	6.643	6.584
Administratielasten	948	513
Vrijval gereserveerde kosten oude jaren	-664	-
	11.274	11.311

Financiële baten en lasten

	Realisatie 2020	Realisatie 2019
	€	€
10. *Rentelasten en soortgelijke lasten*		
Bankkosten	-238	-367

7 OVERIGE TOELICHTING

Bestemming van het resultaat 2020

De bestemming van het resultaat geschiedt conform het besluit van het bestuur.
Zowel over 2019 als 2020 is het resultaat toegevoegd aan het vrij besteedbaar vermogen.

Ondertekening bestuur,

Amsterdam, 10 juni 2021

W.O. Russel / Voorzitter

J.J.N. Rost Onnes / Penningmeester

R.M.M. Boelen / Secretaris

M.K. Brans / Lid

Jonkheer J.H.W. Loudon / Lid

KAAP HOORN

KAAPHOORN AUDIT & ASSURANCE

CONTROLEVERKLARING VAN DE ONAFHANKELIJKE ACCOUNTANT

Aan: het bestuur van Stichting Peace Parks Foundation Nederland

A. Verklaring over de in het jaarverslag opgenomen jaarrekening 2020

Ons oordeel

Wij hebben de jaarrekening 2020 van Stichting Peace Parks Foundation Nederland te Amsterdam gecontroleerd.

Naar ons oordeel geeft de in dit jaarverslag opgenomen jaarrekening een getrouw beeld van de grootte en de samenstelling van het vermogen van Stichting Peace Parks Foundation Nederland per 31 december 2020 en van het resultaat over 2020 in overeenstemming met de in Nederland geldende RJ-Richtlijn 640 Organisaties zonder winststreven.

De jaarrekening bestaat uit:

1. de balans per 31 december 2020;
2. de staat van baten en lasten over 2020; en
3. de toelichting met een overzicht van de gehanteerde grondslagen voor financiële verslaggeving en andere toelichtingen.

De basis voor ons oordeel

Wij hebben onze controle uitgevoerd volgens het Nederlands recht, waaronder ook de Nederlandse controlestandaarden vallen. Onze verantwoordelijkheden op grond hiervan zijn beschreven in de sectie 'Onze verantwoordelijkheden voor de controle van de jaarrekening'.

Wij zijn onafhankelijk van Stichting Peace Parks Foundation Nederland zoals vereist in de Verordening inzake de onafhankelijkheid van accountants bij assurance-opdrachten (ViO) en andere voor de opdracht relevante onafhankelijkheidsregels in Nederland. Verder hebben wij voldaan aan de Verordening gedrags- en beroepsregels accountants (VGBA).

Wij vinden dat de door ons verkregen controle-informatie voldoende en geschikt is als basis voor ons oordeel.

Op alle door Kaap Hoorn Audit & Assurance B.V. verleende diensten zijn uitsluitend onze Algemene Voorwaarden van toepassing.
De algemene voorwaarden zijn gedeponeerd bij de Kamer van Koophandel te Utrecht, onder nummer 40481496.

B. Verklaring over de in het jaarverslag opgenomen andere informatie

Naast de jaarrekening en onze controleverklaring daarbij, omvat het jaarverslag andere informatie, die bestaat uit:

- bestuursverslag;
- uiteenzetting van het CBF Keurmerk;
- toelichting op de cijfers;
- toelichting op Peace Parks Foundation Zuid Afrika;
- klachtenprocedure;
- verantwoordingsverklaring;
- toelichting op ontwikkelingen 2021; en
- overige gegevens.

Op grond van onderstaande werkzaamheden zijn wij van mening dat de andere informatie met de jaarrekening verenigbaar is en geen materiële afwijkingen bevat.

Wij hebben de andere informatie gelezen en hebben op basis van onze kennis en ons begrip, verkregen vanuit de jaarrekeningcontrole of anderszins, overwogen of de andere informatie materiële afwijkingen bevat.

Met onze werkzaamheden hebben wij voldaan aan de vereisten in de Nederlandse Standaard 720. Deze werkzaamheden hebben niet dezelfde diepgang als onze controlewerkzaamheden bij de jaarrekening.

Het bestuur is verantwoordelijk voor het opstellen van de andere informatie, waaronder het bestuursverslag en de overige gegevens in overeenstemming met geldende RJ-Richtlijn 640 Organisaties zonder winststreven

C. Beschrijving van verantwoordelijkheden met betrekking tot de jaarrekening

Verantwoordelijkheden van het bestuur voor de jaarrekening

Het bestuur is verantwoordelijk voor het opmaken en getrouw weergeven van de jaarrekening in overeenstemming met de in Nederland geldende RJ-Richtlijn 640 Organisaties zonder winststreven. In dit kader is het bestuur verantwoordelijk voor een zodanige interne beheersing die het bestuur noodzakelijk acht om het opmaken van de jaarrekening mogelijk te maken zonder afwijkingen van materieel belang als gevolg van fouten of fraude.

Bij het opmaken van de jaarrekening moet het bestuur afwegen of de onderneming in staat is om haar werkzaamheden in continuïteit voort te zetten. Op grond van genoemd verslaggevingsstelsel moet het bestuur de jaarrekening opmaken op basis van de continuïteitsveronderstelling, tenzij het bestuur het voornemen heeft om de stichting te liquideren of de bedrijfsactiviteiten te beëindigen of als beëindiging het enige realistische alternatief is.

Het bestuur moet gebeurtenissen en omstandigheden waardoor gerede twijfel zou kunnen bestaan of de onderneming haar bedrijfsactiviteiten in continuïteit kan voortzetten, toelichten in de jaarrekening.

Onze verantwoordelijkheden voor de controle van de jaarrekening
Onze verantwoordelijkheid is het zodanig plannen en uitvoeren van een controleopdracht dat wij daarmee voldoende en geschikte controle-informatie verkrijgen voor het door ons af te geven oordeel.

Onze controle is uitgevoerd met een hoge mate maar geen absolute mate van zekerheid waardoor het mogelijk is dat wij tijdens onze controle niet alle materiële fouten en fraude ontdekken.

Afwijkingen kunnen ontstaan als gevolg van fraude of fouten en zijn materieel indien redelijkerwijs kan worden verwacht dat deze, afzonderlijk of gezamenlijk, van invloed kunnen zijn op de economische beslissingen die gebruikers op basis van deze jaarrekening nemen. De materialiteit beïnvloedt de aard, timing en omvang van onze controlewerkzaamheden en de evaluatie van het effect van onderkende afwijkingen op ons oordeel.

Wij hebben deze accountantscontrole professioneel kritisch uitgevoerd en hebben waar relevant professionele oordeelsvorming toegepast in overeenstemming met de Nederlandse controlestandaarden, ethische voorschriften en de onafhankelijkheidseisen. Onze controle bestond onder andere uit:

- het identificeren en inschatten van de risico's dat de jaarrekening afwijkingen van materieel belang bevat als gevolg van fouten of fraude, het in reactie op deze risico's bepalen en uitvoeren van controlewerkzaamheden en het verkrijgen van controle-informatie die voldoende en geschikt is als basis voor ons oordeel. Bij fraude is het risico dat een afwijking van materieel belang niet ontdekt wordt groter dan bij fouten. Bij fraude kan sprake zijn van samenspanning, valsheid in geschrifte, het opzettelijk nalaten transacties vast te leggen, het opzettelijk verkeerd voorstellen van zaken of het doorbreken van de interne beheersing;
- het verkrijgen van inzicht in de interne beheersing die relevant is voor de controle met als doel controlewerkzaamheden te selecteren die passend zijn in de omstandigheden. Deze werkzaamheden hebben niet als doel om een oordeel uit te spreken over de effectiviteit van de interne beheersing van de entiteit;
- het evalueren van de geschiktheid van de gebruikte grondslagen voor financiële verslaggeving en het evalueren van de redelijkheid van schattingen door het bestuur en de toelichtingen die daarover in de jaarrekening staan;
- het vaststellen dat de door het bestuur gehanteerde continuïteitsveronderstelling aanvaardbaar is. Tevens het op basis van de verkregen controle-informatie vaststellen of er gebeurtenissen en omstandigheden zijn waardoor gerede twijfel zou kunnen bestaan of de onderneming haar bedrijfsactiviteiten in continuïteit kan voortzetten. Als wij concluderen dat er een onzekerheid van materieel belang bestaat, zijn wij verplicht om aandacht in onze controleverklaring te vestigen op de relevante gerelateerde toelichtingen in de jaarrekening. Als de toelichtingen inadequaat zijn, moeten wij onze verklaring aanpassen. Onze conclusies zijn gebaseerd op de controle-informatie die verkregen is tot de datum van onze controleverklaring. Toekomstige gebeurtenissen of

omstandigheden kunnen er echter toe leiden dat een onderneming haar continuïteit niet langer kan handhaven;
- het evalueren van de presentatie, structuur en inhoud van de jaarrekening en de daarin opgenomen toelichtingen; en
- het evalueren of de jaarrekening een getrouw beeld geeft van de onderliggende transacties en gebeurtenissen.

Wij communiceren met het bestuur onder andere over de geplande reikwijdte en timing van de controle en over de significante bevindingen die uit onze controle naar voren zijn gekomen, waaronder eventuele significante tekortkomingen in de interne beheersing.

Hoorn, 10 juni 2021

Kaap Hoorn Audit & Assurance B.V.

Was getekend,
B. Veenhof RA

Independent auditor's report

To the Members of Peace Parks Foundation NPC

Our 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 (the Company) and its subsidiaries (together the Group) as at 31 December 2020, and its consolidated and separate financial performance and its consolidated and separate cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.

What we have audited

Peace Parks Foundation NPC's consolidated and separate financial statements set out on pages 9 to 41 comprise:

- the consolidated and separate statements of financial position as at 31 December 2020;
- the consolidated and separate statements of financial performance for the year then ended;
- the consolidated and separate statements of changes in funds for the year then ended;
- the consolidated and separate statements of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements* section of our report.

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

Independence

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors' *Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors* (IRBA Code) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in South Africa. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IRBA Code and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in South Africa. The IRBA Code is consistent with the corresponding sections of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)*.

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Chief Executive Officer: L S Machaba
The Company's principal place of business is at 4 Lisbon Lane, Waterfall City, Jukskei View, where a list of directors' names is available for inspection.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information obtained at the date of this auditor's report comprises the information included in the document titled "Peace Parks Foundation NPC Consolidated and Separate Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2020", which includes the Directors' Report as required by the Companies Act of South Africa. The other information does not include the consolidated or the separate financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated and separate financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated and separate financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the directors for the consolidated and separate financial statements

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

In preparing the consolidated and separate financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Group and the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Group and/or the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated and separate financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated and separate financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Group's and the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's and the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated and separate financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group and/or Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated and separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated and separate financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc.
Director: RM Labuschaigne
Registered Auditor
Stellenbosch
2 June 2021

Funding Proposal for Operational Support in 2020

Submitted to:

Submitted by:

APRIL 2020





Honorary Patrons:
President Hage Geingob (Namibia), His Majesty King Letsie III (Lesotho), President João Lourenço (Angola),
His Majesty King Mswati III (Swaziland), President Peter Mutharika (Malawi), President Filipe Nyusi (Mozambique)

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

Directors:
Mr JP Rupert (Chairman), Mr JA Chissano (Vice Chairman) (Mozambique), Mr W Myburgh (Chief Executive Officer), Mr TA Boardman,
Mr NN de Villiers (member only), Mr A Hoffmann (Switzerland), Mr EN Isdell (Ireland), Prof. A Leiman, Drs JHW Loudon (The Netherlands),
Ms LM Lynch, Mr M Msimang, Mr HL Pohamba (Namibia), Dr FE Raimondo, Ms CC Rupert, Mr DF Strietman (The Netherlands),
Mr JG Swiegers, Mr P van der Poel, Senior Chief Inyambo Yeta (Zambia).

Registration number: 97/004896/08

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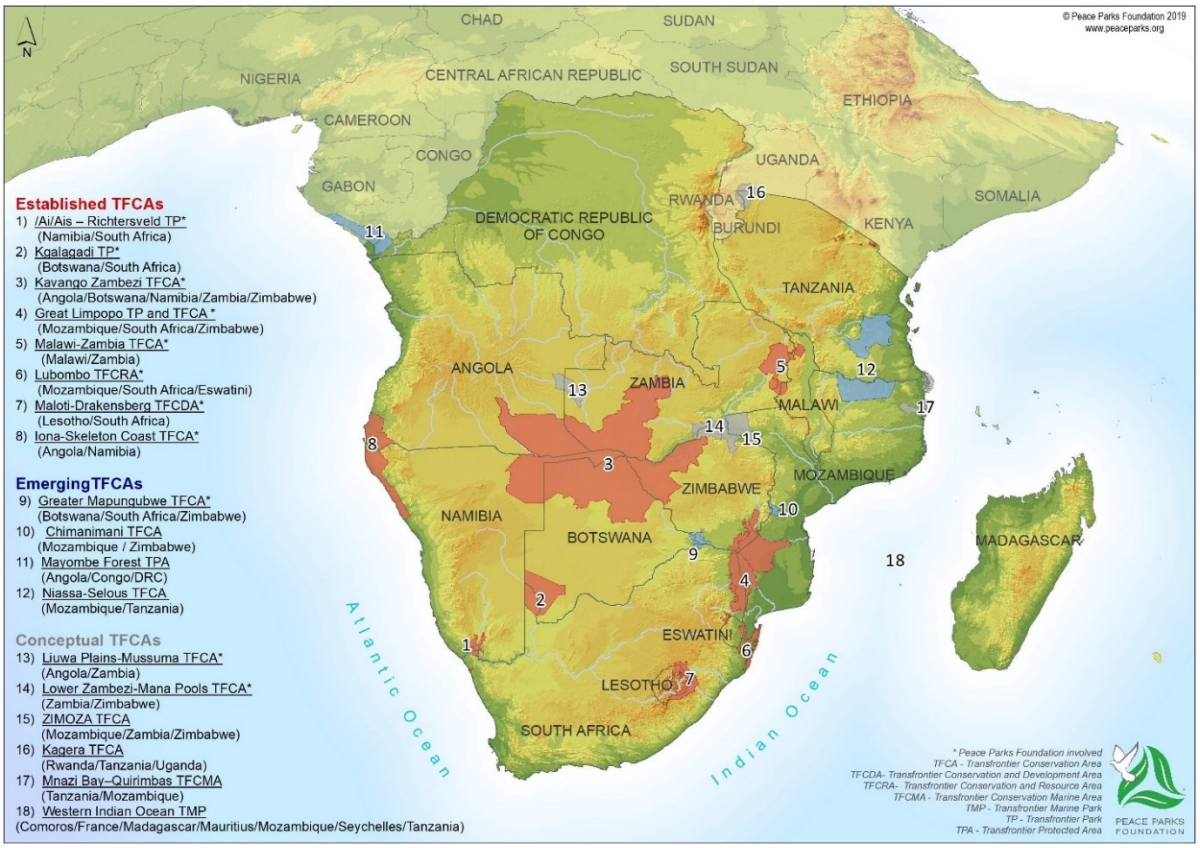
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Acronyms

GLTP	Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park
GLTFCA	Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area
JMB	Joint Management Board
JOS	Joint Operational Strategy
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PPF	Peace Parks Foundation
SACT	SA College for Tourism
SADC	Southern African Development Community
TFCA	Transfrontier Conservation Area

Introduction and Background

Peace Parks Foundation was established 23 years ago by Dr Anton Rupert, Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands and Nelson Mandela to address the challenge of poverty, fueling unsustainable resource use and loss of biodiversity, facilitating the securing of large landscapes through the creation of cross-border protected areas. The objective was not only to maintain ecological connectivity through corridors linking the various parks, but also to support communities adjacent to these areas to manage their natural resources sustainably and to assist governments to develop their protected areas in ways that would allow private sector partnerships to flourish.

Peace Parks' approach focuses on 4 C's:

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

2) **Conservation**, having co-founded and supported the Southern African Wildlife College, which has trained over 17,000 conservation practitioners to date;

3) **Community beneficiation**, amongst an array of various interventions, providing food security through conservation agriculture to thousands of households;

4) **Commercial development**, founding and supporting the SA College for Tourism to develop tourism professionals and improving access by creating roads, developing park infrastructure and pioneering innovations such as the KAZA uni-visa.

Peace Parks is focusing on the development of nines protected areas within four transfrontier conservation areas (Great Limpopo, Lubombo, Kavango Zambezi and Malawi-Zambia) through this holistic approach.



This proposal outlines the key operational requirements which PPF, via PPF Netherlands, is requesting support for in 2020. Support from the Dutch Postcode Lottery (NPL) will enable PPF to provide delivery of programmes and projects for two TFCAs as well as ongoing research and development; training via the SA College for Tourism; and support for operations and key staff. Further information on PPF's requirements and focus areas is provided in sections which follow.

Measuring Success

PPF uses the following Key Performance Areas (KPAs) to measure the success of its overall goals:

- **Joint Planning** relates to the compilation of Integrated Development Plans which guide cross-border development and management and provide direction and context for the development and governance of the TFCA and are based on the needs and expectations of relevant stakeholders.
- **Legal Status and Institutional Arrangements** comprise Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) and International Treaties. These MoUs and Treaties form the legal basis or agreement between the partner countries for the establishment of the TFCAs. Institutional arrangements relate to the entities established to carry out or oversee the joint operations for the development of the TFCAs, such as Joint Management Board (JMB), Park Management Committees (PMCs) and Specialist Working Groups.
- **Sustainable Financing** relates to the development of strategies to find sustainable financing sources and mechanisms for the transfrontier structures such as the Secretariat, JMB, and PMCs. The objectives of sustainable financing are to augment financial resources provided by governments and International Cooperating Partners, to create systems to ensure a portion of the revenues are retained and invested in TFCAs, to demonstrate commitment of parties towards TFCAs, to create a common pool of resources for development of TFCAs and to empower parties and stakeholders to lead and drive TFCA processes.
- **Policy Harmonisation** relates to the harmonisation of tourist entrance times, gate fees, standardisation of fines for similar offences across the borders and management of shared resources, such as rivers. This enables partner countries of a TFCA to operate under the same rules and regulations so as to prevent confusion amongst tourists.
- **Sustaining and Restoring Landscape Dynamics** is an important component as it comprises game translocations, removal of encumbrances such as fences, and the establishment of wildlife corridors.
- **Integrated Management** addresses aspects such as the preparation of Joint Operational Strategies (JOS) which guide the relationship between various protected areas regarding collaborative management efforts. For example, a JOS must be in place to ensure that field rangers can follow poachers across the border into another country in order to apprehend the poachers without having to go through a formal border gate which may result in the poachers getting away.
- **Integrated Development** addresses regional development, especially aspects such as cross-border tourism products, tourism access facilities and gates. This KPA will ensure that all the parks making up a TFCA are developed at the same time.
- **Benefit Flow Management** addresses aspects such as community benefits, income generation for the parks, research and related benefits. If communities do not receive benefits from the TFCAs the success thereof could be in jeopardy.

1. Support for Key Staff: €915,615

The sustainable development of peace parks requires a highly skilled, dedicated staff proficient in not only biodiversity conservation but also finance, technology, project management, community development and commerce, amongst others. Specialist skills are additionally contracted in as required.



Peace Parks has experienced significant growth in the last five years and in 2019, leadership commenced with the organisational change necessary to strengthen and enhance its ability to service the needs of the conservation sector, stakeholders, partners and donors. As part of the Organisational Development and Change initiative, Peace Parks has a Programme Plan that will focus on developing capability over the short, medium and long-term. The organisation has identified key focus areas to enable its future growth:

Capacitate People

Support and implement team structures with clearly defined roles and skill sets to support the various business functions aligned with strategic objectives.

Develop leadership

Enhance our leadership capability through development programmes and coaching.

Streamline Processes

Improve workflows and related processes to enable effective communication and efficient delivery of results.

Improve systems and technologies

Strengthen the ICT environment through investigation and implementation of new systems and technologies that will support work effectiveness, create efficiencies and minimise risk.

Maintain a healthy organisational culture

Implement change interventions focused on developing the right behaviours so that staff members and leadership demonstrate these desired behaviours and reflect the values, ethics and philosophy of the organisation. This includes improving the lines of communication and interaction between different functional areas of departments and teams.

2. Programmes and Projects supporting the development of TFCAs: €62,497

TFCAs add value and support existing sacred sites, which are the oldest form of habitat protection. TFCAs can offer additional protection to these sites, and TFCA designation may assist these sites to attract further funds to secure their long term preservation. Maintaining the spiritual value of these sites and managing the sites in collaboration with those to whom it is sacred could enhance the value of TFCAs and that of the sacred sites and may also offer additional persuasive reasons for protection to local communities. Long-standing traditions can also effectively conserve biodiversity, often without recourse to financial compensation, therefore, maintaining these traditions can be an effective way to sustain their biodiversity.

PPF has therefore developed a co-management approach which is being implemented in **nine protected areas** measuring **four million hectares**. Through the co-management approach, a foundation is being laid to provide a platform for for-profit private sector investors to invest and partner in a variety of sectors, such as the growing tourism market, by providing the facilities and services to attract paying guests from across the globe to visit these pristine and increasingly rare, true wilderness areas.

Tourism within TFCAs can deliver many benefits, amongst others, providing employment and other opportunities to local people, and its benefits can be further enhanced by designing tourism interventions to include specific sectors of society, such as women and youth.

It is envisaged that peace parks will bring about the sustainable economic development of people living in and adjacent to the peace parks through employment, training and capacity building as well as through their active participation in transfrontier conservation areas, both as owners and as beneficiaries.

Currently, PPF is focusing on four TFCAs throughout the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region. PPF representatives provide technical, administrative and logistical support to international TFCA coordinators, TFCA programme managers and to national government agencies. PPF Programme and Project Managers ensure that sufficient funding is available for the operational components of TFCA development. Support from NPL for the following two TFCAs is requested for 2020:

- **Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park** – Mozambique/South Africa/Zimbabwe
- **Malawi Zambia TFCA** – Zambia/Zimbabwe

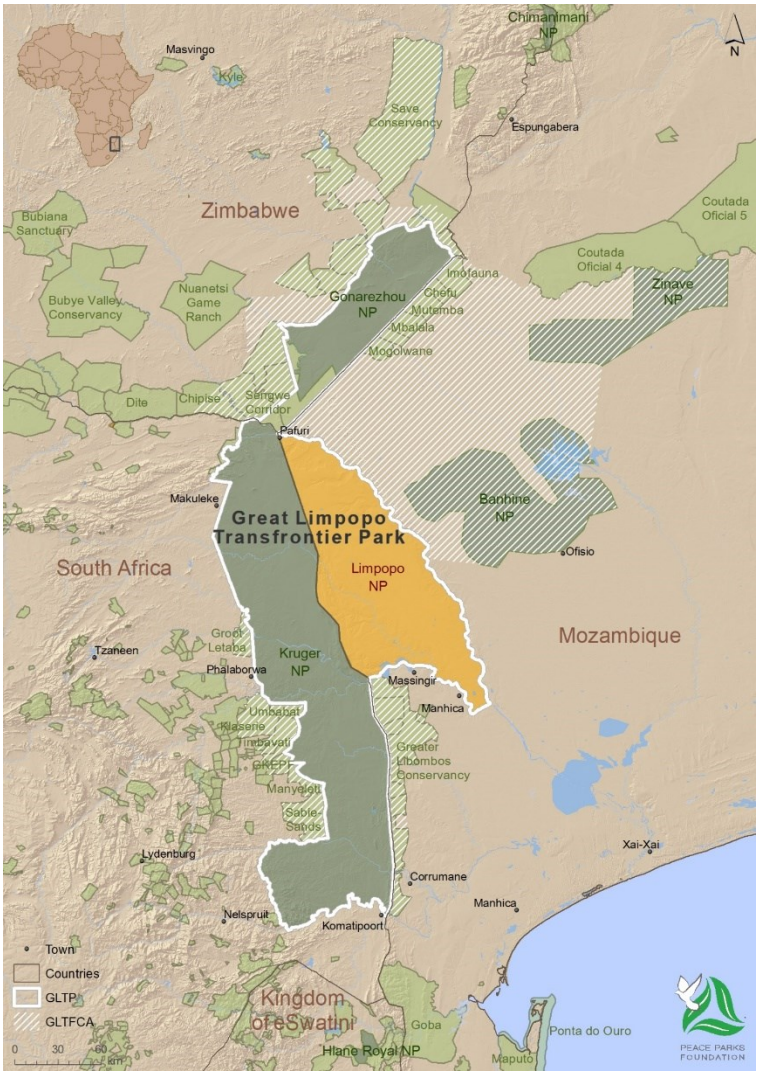
PPF also relies on the advice and guidance from senior officials in the conservation field from all over the SADC region on how to develop functional TFCAs. Annual PPF Advisory Committee meetings are held with countries from the SADC region attending, at which support for PPF's various initiatives is obtained, especially the crucial role that the strengthening of local governance structures and the establishment of viable alternative livelihoods will play in the development of the TFCAs.

A brief overview of each of the supported TFCAs and support programmes follows:

2.1 Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park

Peace Parks has prioritised the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park (GLTP) as well as the wider Transfrontier Conservation Area (GLTFCA) as one of its focus areas, with NPL supporting the costs of the GLTFCA International Coordinator, responsible for facilitating processes between the member states at a Joint Park Management level.

While many of Peace Parks' Rhino Protection Programme (RPP) activities focus on securing the world's largest rhino population – in Kruger National Park – other on the ground interventions focus on the Mozambique component of the TFCA, namely Limpopo, Banhine and Zinave National Parks.



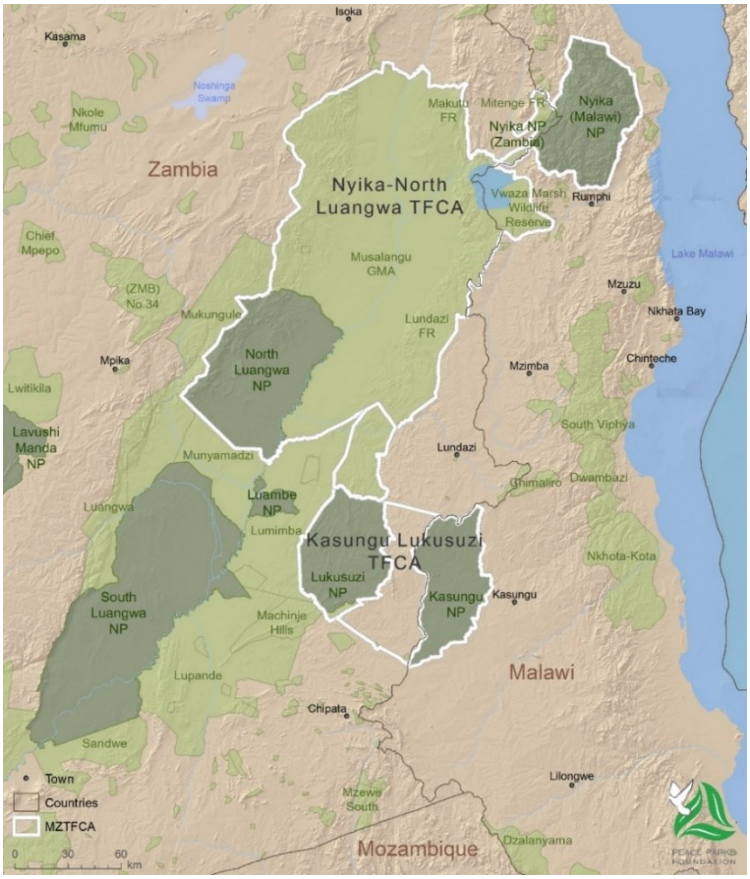
Without the support of the local communities living in and around the TFCAs, peace parks will fail. PPF, therefore, through its Community Development Programme, seeks to provide alternative livelihoods; viable and sustainable community-based irrigated agriculture for food security; climate smart cattle ranching (also known as Herding for Health); and awareness raising programmes focused on youth.

A whole generation of children in and around the national parks Gonarezhou in Zimbabwe and Limpopo in Mozambique are being educated through the Peace & Changemaker Generation project[1], as changemakers who can take a stand against wildlife crime, and for girls' rights in their communities. This may be the first time that such a large number of children in a vast, but defined, area are reached in order to contribute in the long-term to increased respect for children's rights in their communities, and to the protection of wildlife and nature. The project is carried out in communities of Zimbabwe and Mozambique living in or adjacent to the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area, where 2,000 children will be trained as Peace & Changemaker Generation Ambassadors, together with 700 teachers and school leaders.

[1] Supported by the Swedish Postcode Lottery and implemented in partnership with the World Children's Prize.

2.2 Malawi Zambia TFCA

The Malawi-Zambia Transfrontier Conservation Area, measuring 31,792km², incorporates the Nyika-North Luangwa and the Kasungu–Lukusuzi components.



Floristically the Nyika Plateau is classified as one of Africa's premier centres of plant diversity including 215 species of orchid and is a "Global 200" priority region for conservation.

The Nyika harbours a high diversity of large mammals, including a number of rare, endemic and wide-ranging species, with over 95 mammal species, including the largest concentration of roan antelope in Africa, 426 bird species, including the world's greatest blue swallow breeding population, and enjoys Important Birding Area (IBA) status.

Hydrologically, this TFCA is of immense water catchment value to the surrounding areas of Malawi and Zambia. Rivers flowing to the east sustain agriculture, domestic water supply, generation of electricity, and maintain viable fish stocks in the Lake Malawi, which contribute to the welfare of large numbers of people. The westward flowing Chire River is an important tributary of the Luangwa River that supports many people in eastern Zambia.

Culturally, the TFCA offers a variety of historical sites including ancient dwelling sites with rock paintings, iron-ore mines, iron-smelting kilns and the remnants of complex traditional ironworking traditions.

Peace Parks Foundation has supported the development of the Malawi-Zambia Transfrontier Conservation Area (TFCA) since 2003 with a MoU for the development of the TFCA signed in 2004. From 2004 to 2014, Peace Parks facilitated continued collaboration between the two countries to develop the draft treaty and implementation framework. The bilateral treaty at a Heads of State level was finally signed in 2015. At a ministerial committee meeting held in 2016, it was approved that the Nyika-North Luangwa component of the TFCA would be managed by a joint integrated management committee, and that Peace Parks Foundation would be appointed as the implementing agent for TFCA development.[2]

Notably, Malawi-Zambia was the first TFCA with a cross-border wildlife sanctuary, a joint radio communication system and joint patrols. NPL support in 2020 will allow a particular focus on the Malawi component of this critical TFCA.

[2] With the exception of North Luangwa National Park, where Frankfurt Zoological Society plays this role.

3. Research and Development: €136,665

Research and Development (R&D) funds are necessary to stimulate new ideas, to test theories in practice and to provide effective support for projects and programmes. In 2020, R&D support is required for the ongoing training and implementation of the Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART), the tourism planning processes, and a business refresh process, which will culminate in the integration of an **Enterprise Resource Planning** system, with Microsoft Dynamics 365 the preferred system of choice. Through such planning processes the necessary aid is given to guide conservation and compatible development of key protected areas and large landscapes (TFCAs). Through the use of technology, innovative approaches are being found to support conservation efforts.

Business Development Planning:
A Resource Economist is contracted on an annual basis to assist with strategic business plan development for the various protected areas in which PPF plays a co-management role. These plans are often developed alongside the development of general park management plans, to ensure alignment between land use and conservation priorities.

Aerial and Land Access
Business cases for easier aerial and land access for tourists within and between TFCAs have been developed. Each business case study seeks to develop a 5-10 year business plan, with role players and responsibilities identified and committed and comprises three phases: Phase 1 consisted of a detailed situation assessment; Phase 2 a working session with PPF staff to formulate and finalise likely/priority business cases and Phase 3 the development of the priority business cases.

Birding Routes
PPF contracted a consultant to undertake a feasibility study investigating the potential economic and socio-economic benefits of developing birding tourism at three TFCAs in southern Africa, namely the Kavango Zambezi, Lubombo and the Kgalagadi, specifically the Khomani San Heritage Park and properties, subsequently extending the scope to include the Greater Mapungubwe TFCA. The purpose of the feasibility study is to identify the viability as well as strengths and weaknesses in terms of birdwatching potential of the four TFCAs in southern Africa and to determine the factors for success. The outcome of the feasibility study will be a roadmap to the development of key niche tourism products at the four TFCAs, which not only provide economic and socioeconomic benefits, but also will contribute to increasing tourism in the respective regions.

Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART)
Technology in the form of SMART is being rolled out in the TFCAs to measure, evaluate and improve the effectiveness of wildlife law enforcement patrols and site-based conservation activities. A hands-on approach regarding the development of SMART including the integration of external sensors, e.g. Long Range Low Power (LoRa) tracking devices and digital radios, is being followed.

4. Training: € 222,222

During 2020, NPL support will go to the SA College for Tourism, who has set itself the following objectives:

- Accept, train and graduate a minimum of 115 unskilled and unemployed men and women from rural family units in accredited hospitality service skills at SACT in Graaff-Reinet and at the SACT satellite campus in Hazyview. Deploy graduates of the training programme as new entrants to the hospitality sector of the tourism industry of the sub-continent.
- Accept and train 22 graduates of the 2018 hospitality service skills development training programme in the SACT Learnership Training Project, offered in liaison with Drostdy Hotel, a wholly owned subsidiary of the college, towards two full hospitality management qualifications and deploy graduates of the learnership project to mid-management positions in hospitality establishments.
- Accept, train and graduate 24 unskilled and unemployed men and women from rural family units in the age-old indigenous knowledge and accredited skills of tracking animals in the wild and deploying graduates as new entrants to the nature-based tourism industry in the sub-continent.
- Accept and train four graduates of the tracker skills development training programme as anti-poaching operatives at Southern African Wildlife College and/or at the Sabi Sands and Tswalu Kalahari anti-poaching units and deploy them upon graduation to the latter anti-poaching units.
- Accept and train four graduates of the tracker skills development training programme as field guides in liaison with the Field Guide Association of Southern Africa (FGASA), Londolozi Game Reserve, Samara Private Game Reserve, Thornybush Collection and Tswalu Kalahari Game Reserve and deploy them upon completion of the course to the latter privately owned game reserves.
- Involve trainers and trainees of Tracker Academy, Tswalu Kalahari in a southern Pangolin research project in the Kalahari Desert of the Northern Cape.
- Train (up-skill) and graduate eight employed and experienced trackers and game guides with no formal recognition of their expertise, in an accredited Lead Tracker short course.
- Accept, train and graduate 12 men and women in an 11-month long accredited herding course and deploy graduates as trainers for herding for heath and/or rangeland restoration projects.
- Participate as training provider and partner of Conservation SA in an R80 million plus Small and Medium Sized Business Development training project for which Job Fund funding is sought.
- Expand existing donor-base in liaison with PPF and grow endowment and general funds.



5. Risk Assessment

Key challenges for transfrontier conservation development, of course in addition to dealing with the reality of a global pandemic, are:

- Tackling unrelenting wildlife crime related activities, which is now clearly understood to be behind the COVID-19 outbreak;
- Managing the challenges of Human-Wildlife Conflict while simultaneously developing tourism potential through an effective wildlife translocation programme;
- Maintaining buy-in from the highest levels of government right down to the grassroots level; and
- Developing more effective and appropriate socio-economic benefit sharing mechanisms, in order for TFCAs to realise the potential of regional conservation-based development initiatives.

Unless these are satisfactorily addressed, the risk exists that populist, inward-looking sentiments will view TFCAs as a threat to rather than a building block of regional peace and stability. Thank you to the Dutch Postcode Lottery for believing in our dream – creating a future for man in harmony with nature!



6. Budget

The budget below shows the intended allocation of the award of €1,350,000 for operational support in 2020. Our most sincere thanks for your incredible generosity and ongoing support!

	DESCRIPTION	EUR
	SUPPORT FOR KEY STAFF MEMBERS	915,615
	DEVELOPMENT OF TFCA	62,497
	RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT	136,665
	TRAINING	222,222
	PPF NETHERLANDS SUPPORT	13,000
	TOTAL	**1,350,000**

PEACE PARKS™ FOUNDATION

A non-profit organisation | **Registration No.** 1997/004896/08 | **Fundraising No.** 005-294 NPO | **PBO No.** 130003729
11 Termo Road, Techno Park, Stellenbosch, 7600, South Africa
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29 April 2020

Attention : Mr WO Russel

Peace Parks Foundation Netherlands
Koningslaan 42
1075 AE Amsterdam
Netherlands

Dear Mr Russel,

REQUEST TO TRANSFER FUNDS

Herewith a formal request to transfer the following funds that was received on behalf of the Peace Parks Foundation –

Source of Funding	**Project Name**	**Amount**
Nationale Postcode Loterij	Unearmarked Funding	EUR 1,337,000.00
MK Brans	PPF Club Membership	EUR 1,000.00
MTJ Grupstra & PA Schermers	Unearmarked Funding	EUR 75.00
TOTAL		**EUR 1,338,075.00**

Bank details:

Account name: Peace Parks Foundation NPC
Account number: 62603024770
Bank name: RMB Corporate Banking
Branch: Cape Town
Branch nr.: 204-109
Swift code: FIRNZAJJ

The funds will be allocated to and used for the projects as set out above.

We trust you will find the above in order.

Kind regards,

LIZE-MARI LYNCH
Chief Financial Officer

FOUNDING PATRONS
HRH Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands
Dr Nelson Mandela
Dr Anton Rupert

HONORARY PATRONS
President Hage Geingob (Namibia)
His Majesty King Letsie III (Lesotho)
President João Lourenço (Angola)
His Majesty King Mswati III (Swaziland)
President Peter Mutharika (Malawi)
President Filipe Nyusi (Mozambique)

DIRECTORS
Mr JP Rupert (Chairman)
Mr JA Chissano (Vice-Chairman)
Mr W Myburgh (Chief Executive Officer)
Mr TA Boardman
Mr NN de Villiers (Member Only)
Mr A Hoffmann (Switzerland)
Mr EN Isdell (Ireland)
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Drs JHW Loudon (The Netherlands)
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Dr FE Raimondo
Ms CC Rupert
Mr DF Strietman (The Netherlands)
Mr JG Swiegers
Mr P van der Poel
Senior Chief Inyambo Yeta (Zambia)

RHINO PROTECTION PROGRAMME

PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT NO 20

January – March 2020

Submitted to:

Submitted by:

July 2020

Honorary Patrons:
President Hage Geingob (Namibia), His Majesty King Letsie III (Lesotho), President João Lourenço (Angola),
His Majesty King Mswati III (Swaziland), President Peter Mutharika (Malawi), President Filipe Nyusi (Mozambique).

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

Directors:
Mr JP Rupert (Chairman), Mr JA Chissano (Vice Chairman) (Mozambique), Mr W Myburgh (Chief Executive Officer), Mr TA Boardman,
Mr NN de Villiers (member only), Mr A Hoffmann (Switzerland), Mr EN Isdell (Ireland), Prof. A Leiman, Drs JHW Loudon (The Netherlands),
Ms LM Lynch, Mr M Msimang, Mr HL Pohamba (Namibia), Dr FE Raimondo, Ms CC Rupert, Mr DF Strietman (The Netherlands),
Mr JG Swiegers, Mr P van der Poel, Senior Chief Inyambo Yeta (Zambia).

Registration number: 97/004896/08

COMPANY CONFIDENTIAL – NATIONALE POSTCODE LOTERIJ & PEACE PARKS FOUNDATION

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document provides feedback on progress of the Rhino Protection Programme (RPP) for the period January to March 2020. The RPP continues to pursue its strategy, which now includes a wide range of partners, both from the state, non-governmental and private sector, in a complex undertaking with projects targeting illegal activities along the rhino horn trade chain.

Although only coming into effect toward the end of the quarter, the impact of global shutdowns and disruption to illegal trade flows caused by COVID-19 is already evident in rhino poaching statistics in the RPP's focus areas. Poaching activity in Kruger National Park (KNP) declined by almost 40% compared to same period in 2019. Although 198 poaching activities were still recorded, unofficial reports confirm that rhino poaching has reached record lows. In the nine reserves that participate in the Greater Kruger Environmental Protection Foundation (GKEPF) that are contiguous with KNP, poached has declined by 64% in the quarter. Similarly, in KwaZulu-Natal (KZN), despite a historical trend of heavy poaching pressure in this period, Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife (Ezemvelo) report a 15% decline in the number of animals killed. Elephants also received a temporary reprieve with only a single animal killed in both KNP and Limpopo National Park (LNP).

The RPP has extended its support to the Black and White Rhino Guardian initiatives in KNP until 2023. These biological management initiatives place emphasis on ''the asset'', increasing our understanding of rhino behavior to inform intelligent law enforcement deployments.

Technologies continue to play an important role in combatting the illegal rhino horn trade in South Africa, compensating for severe resource shortages in the project's focus areas. Newly designed sensors were implanted on 15 wild adult rhinos in HiP during the quarter, taking big steps forward with this important rhino tracking and rapid response solution. Laying the foundation for introducing additional connectivity-dependent technology solutions and ensuring that white rhinos reintroduced to the park can be monitored at all times, a Low Frequency-Long Range – Low Power (LoRa) network was extended to the uMkhuze Game Reserve section of the KZN Intensive Protection Zone. The Intelligent Camera Trap solution deployed in Hluhluwe-iMfolozi Park (HiP), provided early detection of an armed poaching group. One of the suspects detected, who was fatally wounded in the incident, was a previously convicted Level-Three Kingpin. Now indispensable to detect and deter poaching activity, the Postcode Meerkat Wide Area Surveillance System (WASS) successfully detected 100% of incursions to KNP's Intensive Protection Zone in the quarter. KNPs high-tech gate access system upgrade is complete at six of the park's nine gates. Using a sophisticated suite of technologies, the new systems will significantly improve KNPs perimeter security and reduce the threat of poacher drop-offs.

Peace Parks and the RPP are supporting South Africa's Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries (DEFF) in the new Wildlife Zones project. The project, initiated in this quarter, takes lessons learnt and "winning formulas" – many trialed through the RPP, scaling them up throughout South Africa.

Both the Vietnamese and Chinese consumer behaviour and demand management campaigns have been severely impacted by COVID-19 containment strategies. Despite this, several activities have continued, and new ones have been explored. Youth Ambassadors completed some school visits in January gathering hundreds of signatures from children pledging their support for the campaign. A new flyer that contained updated, relevant COVID-19 messaging in relation to rhino horn consumption was also produced. Reach on media platforms has gained considerable momentum. In this quarter alone the Vietnamese campaign messaging reached 822,107 people.

1. RHINO HORN ASSET MANAGEMENT

1.1. Rhino Rapid Response and Tracking Programme

The RPP continues to pursue research and development of technologies that integrate with and magnify existing rhino protection and conservation operations to maximise and scale the effect of protection efforts. Embracing an ecosystem approach, innovative solutions are being deployed to enable a rapid detection and response to poaching threats resulting in the prevention of incidents.

1.2.1. Low Frequency – Long Range, Low Power (LoRa) rhino sensor solution



New sensors developed through the workshop with Clickey in the previous quarter were fitted to 15 wild rhinos in HiP during the quarter, shown in Figure 1 and 2 below. Thus far, the new sensor design has proved significantly less intrusive on the rhino. This will be closely monitored in the upcoming quarter to ensure the subcutaneous sensor is not rejected.

Figure 1: Capture of rhino and sensor fitment at HiP.



Figure 2: Auxiliary sensor fitted beneath skin of rhino to detect poaching incident and primary sensor fitted in horn to monitor rhino location and communicate with LoRaWAN towers.

Contributions from six donors coordinated by "Save the Rhino International" have amounted to an additional donation of €45,200 to uMkhuze, enabling the LoRaWAN infrastructure to be deployed over the park, extending Smart Park functionality to this area.

LoRa Wide Area Network (LoRaWAN) functionality has been expanded with internet coverage to all field ranger outposts. Funding and expertise was then provided by the RPP to configure and install the equipment. Security provided by the new Command and Control Centre and this key equipment has allowed the re-introduction of 12 white rhinos into the reserve.

Laying the foundation for the establishment of a Smart Park that will be critical to launch the proposed Innovation Hub concept, permanent LoRaWAN gateways are now installed at the Southern African Wildlife College (SAWC). Kickstarting the Innovation Hub initiative, the Isivivane Anti-poaching Toolbox project has been approved for funding through the USAID VukaNow programme. The Toolbox will house knowledge and best practice relating to anti-poaching and will assist in sharing lessons learnt gleaned on programmes such as the RPP amongst conservation agencies, accelerating efforts to combat wildlife crime in the region.

1.2. Kruger National Park – Biological Monitoring and Management of Rhino

Ensuring effective biological management of one of South Africa's most important rhino populations, the Black and White Rhino Guardian initiatives are finding new and innovative ways to monitor and protect (guard) rhinos in KNP.

During the quarter focus was given to the development of predictive models identifying areas where black rhino concentrate – "hotspot areas", irrespective of whether rhinos are collared in an area, and using optimal sampling periods to monitor black rhinos in those areas. Analysing black rhino home range data gathered from collared rhino cows, core hotspot areas were identified within three previous home ranges (data is older than two years). The team positioned camera traps in these areas. Within a week, five individual black rhinos were recorded, in some instances several times, as below in Figure 3.

Inspecting the status of dehorned rhino cows within the dehorned zone in KNP was a second key activity during the quarter. The team found that white rhino cows move extensively. After 12 months,



Figure 3: Camera trap images of a black rhino visiting a midden site in KNP.

only a quarter of the dehorned cows remain in the original zone. Most other animals have moved elsewhere in the park, and several new cows have moved into the area. Analyses are ongoing on the effects of dehorning cows.

The research is providing improved rhino management techniques to assist in rebuilding rhino populations. All new information and insights gained from the research is regularly fed back to law enforcement personnel for optimisation of their response.

2. PRIORITY PROTECTED AREA SUPPORT - RHINO SECURITY AND PROTECTION

Protected area support involves various initiatives that provide personnel at the frontlines with the services, infrastructure, equipment and training they need to protect the rhino, safeguard themselves and execute successful anti-poaching operations on the ground.

2.1. Ezemvelo KwaZulu-Natal Wildlife

2.1.1. HiP IPZ Strategy: operational planning and information co-ordination

Directed by the Park's Law Enforcement and Conservation Manager, their ranger teams and critical support functions including the Canine (K9) unit, veterinary teams, air support, the Rhino Security Unit and the South African Police Service (SAPS), the HiP Nerve Centre continues to play a vital role in coordinating the Park's anti-poaching response. During the quarter, the Centre managed a total of 54 reactions (32 gunshot/poacher sightings and 22 helicopter and personnel deployments), together with all flight controls, during both day and night operations. In addition, the Centre plays a crucial role in setting up and processing crime scenes, relaying this information during reactions. This includes directing air-to-ground reactions and monitoring alerts via CMore from camera traps and LoRa sensors.

Reactions initiated resulted in several successes as below. In March, a timeous notification to reaction teams received from a camera trap alert resulted in a contact with armed rhino poachers (detailed in Section 3.2.1). Employment contracts for duty rangers, personnel deployed to the Nerve Centre on a rotational basis 24 hours a day to monitor and coordinate operations have been extended with co-funding from the Global Environmental Facility Programme (GEF 5) coordinated by the DEFF.

Despite the lack of a robust commercial business case, through extensive engagement with telecommunication companies operating in the area, high speed, high bandwidth (100mb) internet connections have been secured to both the IPZ Command and Control Centres at HiP and uMkhuze. This will unlock the extension of high-speed internet to all law enforcement locations within the two parks. As well as allowing the further expansion of technology, such as entrance gate systems, this powerful connectivity will enable law enforcement personnel to coordinate activities with the provincial Joint Operations Centre (JOC) electronically, saving over two hours of travel for participating personnel, reducing costs and improving meeting attendance. With COVID-19 restrictions and the need for remote meetings, the provision of this function has been well timed.

Although pressure on the populations persists, rhino poaching in KZN continues following a downward trend with 35 rhinos killed compared to 41 in 2019. This may be owed in part to movement restrictions (taking effect towards the end of March) imposed as part of global COVID-19 restrictions. Reduced trade flows have disrupted all stages of the illegal supply chain, reducing poaching pressure. It is important to note that of the 35 carcasses reported in KZN, three were poached in the last quarter of 2019, but only discovered in 2020.

2.2. Kruger National Park

2.2.1. Access gate security control

Upgrades at all five IPZ gates (in the south of KNP) as well as the Phalaborwa gate located in the north are completed. System installation at Punda Maria and Pafuri gates is progressing well. An additional link is however required for Orpen gate to connect the entrance to the main gate before installation can commence.

The network that will enable vehicle data and CCTV information to be streamed to the Mission Area Joint Operations Control (MAJOC - KNP's Command and Control Centre or Nerve Centre) is complete for the five southern entrance gates. This function remains key to the success of the access control system and includes capturing the number of passengers in the vehicle at entry and exit, preventing criminals dropping off poachers inside the park. The system automatically flags vehicles with mismatched passenger numbers, alerting enforcement personnel who will initiate necessary procedures. The final commissioning and handover of the system is delayed due to COVID-19 restrictions.



Figure 4: MAJOC movement and access control centre where all data from the 9 entrance gates to KNP is streamed to.

2.2.2. Joint Protection Zone/Greater Kruger Environmental Protection Foundation/Manyeleti Security Strategy

The multiple reserves under private and provincial management on KNP's western boundary that collaborate to form the Greater Kruger Environmental Protection Foundation have reported only six rhinos poached during the first quarter of the year. Compared to last year when 11 rhinos were poached in this period, this is a considerable achievement. Like KNP, HiP and other areas, it is likely owed in part to disruptions to illicit trade flows caused by COVID-19.

Due to the success of this initiative, the Memorandum of Agreement with the GKEPF has been extended for another year. This is on a co-financing arrangement where the RPP funds are matched 50:50 by the members of the GKEPF.

2.3. Limpopo National Park

2.3.1. Anti-poaching

Poaching of high-value species for the international illegal wildlife trade has been limited to a single elephant poached in the park in January. A total of six poacher arrests have been concluded, two convictions secured and €3,510 paid in poaching-related fines.

Due to good rains experienced in Mozambique at this time of year, many communities return to subsistence agriculture, taking pressure off wildlife that is hunted for bushmeat. A total of 25 animals were poached in LNP in this first quarter. While this is a 25% increase in poaching compared to the same period last year, most of these animals were vulture deaths connected to poisoning events.

In February, 15 vulture carcasses were found near the Bingo community area in the south of LNP. It is presumed the vultures were poisoned as containers of unknown substances were recovered by rangers. Vultures are the worst affected non-target species of wildlife poisoning. During 2019, 36 vultures were lost in five poisoning incidents in LNP. Escalating wildlife poisoning in LNP remains a very serious concern requiring urgent implementation of recommendations from poison research in 2019, including raising awareness of the dangers of poison amongst communities.



Figure 5: Poachers arrested in LNP with a variety of poaching equipment including a gin trap, bush knife, wire, and a hacksaw.

2.3.2. Anti-poaching training

Military techniques and tactics are often applied in anti-poaching; however, it is important that this is done in a "paramilitary manner'' and that in their application there is acknowledgement of human rights. To this end, a human rights training programme, delivered by the Southern African Wildlife College is being implemented in LNP. During the quarter 98 of LNP's rangers participated in this important training.

2.3.3. Human Wildlife Conflict

With the remaining communities that reside in the park yet to relocate, conflict with wildlife in the park persists resulting in ongoing depredation of livestock by predators. Apart the financial compensation for these losses, the Herding 4 Health (H4H) initiative is being piloted with six villages in the park. A total of ~3,000 animals owned by 170 farmers are already enrolled and benefitting from planned grazing and kraaling[1]. Demonstrating impact, of the numerous human-wildlife conflict cases recorded in the park during the quarter, no losses were recorded from herds that are part of the H4H programme.

3. TECHNOLOGY

3.1. Postcode Meerkat: Wide Area Surveillance System (WASS)

To date in 2020, the WASS has achieved a 100% incursion detection rate within its operational area. The Technology Operations Manager who oversees the WASS and its operational deployments in KNP reports that because of its impact in 2018 and 2019, the WASS is a now very powerful deterrent to poaching.

Due to COVID-19 travel restrictions, volunteers from Veterans For Wildlife – an NGO that that assists with staffing the operations of the WASS - are no longer able to travel to South Africa. Contingencies have been put in place for South African National Parks (SANParks) honorary rangers to assist with the system operations during the lockdown period.

[1] A kraal is an enclosure for livestock.

3.2. New Technologies Programme (NTP)

The NTP continues to explore technology solutions to accelerate and magnify the impact of the Foundation's core business areas – including those that are linked to wildlife crime.

3.2.1. Image-recognition Camera Traps

A significant success was achieved this quarter through the intelligent camera trap solution developed by the RPP, deployed at HiP. Illustrated in Figure 4 below, a camera trap detected three suspects that gained illegal entry. An alert was triggered through SnapCatch (the artificial intelligence software developed) and received by the duty ranger at the Nerve Centre. A rapid reaction was initiated and using the technology intelligence, rangers were directed to the scene. Rangers closed in, but the suspects retreated.

Later, when attempting to exit the park, the rangers successfully intercepted the poaching group. A firefight ensued. Unfortunately, two of the suspects were fatally wounded and one escaped. A heavy calibre hunting rifle as well as knives (commonly used to remove rhino horns) were recovered at the scene by SAPS. One of the suspects was an identified person of interest, previously convicted for possession of rhino horn in 2017. He was convicted for involvement in several rhino poaching incidents but was also suspected of coordinating poaching in HiP with syndicates based in Mpumalanga (near KNP).



Figure 6: Images of poaching group, detected entering and then later exiting the park. A rifle can be clearly seen in the hands of the one suspect.

We request that, due to the ongoing investigation relating to this incident, the images above are not distributed further.

3.2.2 Project Griffon

The limitations of proprietary software in collaboration and innovation, and the need to rapidly scale and deploy technology for conservation, have triggered the initiation of an open source software development initiative, Project Griffon.

Stimulating open source software development collaboration, all code will be shared in a GitHub repository and made publicly available for organisations to enhance, customise, and deploy at no cost. Initially, the project will concentrate on supporting collaboration between rhino custodians and owners that are using different law enforcement software platforms. This will require a standardised Application Programme Interface (API) that will integrate the different platforms, facilitating easy information exchange.

Several organisations have indicated their interest in participating. A project development roadmap along with a functional requirement schedule, for a conservation law enforcement themed piece of software, is nearing finalisation.

4. COUNTER-TRAFFICKING, INTELLIGENCE AND JUDICIARY SUPPORT

4.1. SANParks Special Projects and Risk Management Unit

During the first quarter of 2020, criminal activity in KNP declined by almost 40% compared to the same period in 2019. This may be owed in part to COVID-19 movement restrictions (taking effect towards the end of March), reducing trade flows, and allowing downward trends to accelerate. Provisional data confirms that no elephants have been poached in KNP in 2020.

In 2020 thus far, 31 poachers and traffickers have been arrested in and around KNP. The arrests comprise 23 Level-One poachers, seven Level-Two and one Level-Four trafficker. The arrest of the Level-Four was concluded as part of a joint operation which included the SANParks Wildlife Crime Combatting Centre. The suspect, a Chinese citizen, is being charged not only for his involvement in rhino poaching but also for bribery following his attempts to pay-off investigators an amount of €5,220 for granting bail.

Official poaching data has not yet been released but unofficial information confirms that rhino poaching has reached record lows in KNP.

4.2. Wildlife Zones

With the official redeployment of General Jooste from SANParks to the national DEFF as the Programme Manager: Wildlife Zones overseeing the Enforcement Fusion Centre (EFC), this reporting period saw the commencement of the Wildlife Zones initiative.

The initiative leverages lessons learnt and scales winning formulas from the interventions pioneered by the RPP and its partners in KNP and HiP. For enhanced protection to South Africa's collective rhino population the initiative will establish a cooperating network of rhino custodians and owners in South Africa.

Geographic areas where significant rhino populations exist will be clustered into integrated wildlife zones. These zones will be supported by the EFC, comprising wildlife crime and anti-poaching technology experts. Giving Zones access to proven, effective tools and solutions, the EFC will offer expert technical advice, supported by the Isivivane Anti-poaching Toolbox and the Innovation and Technology Hub[2] that will be overseen by the Southern African Wildlife College. The EFC will establish ties with other state sectors ensuring a holistic, landscape-scale conservation approach is adopted in each Zone.

[2] Development of the Isivivane Anti-poaching Toolbox will be initiated in 2020 with funding successfully secured from the USAID VukaNow Programme. This project will kickstart the Innovation and Technology Hub at the SAWC.

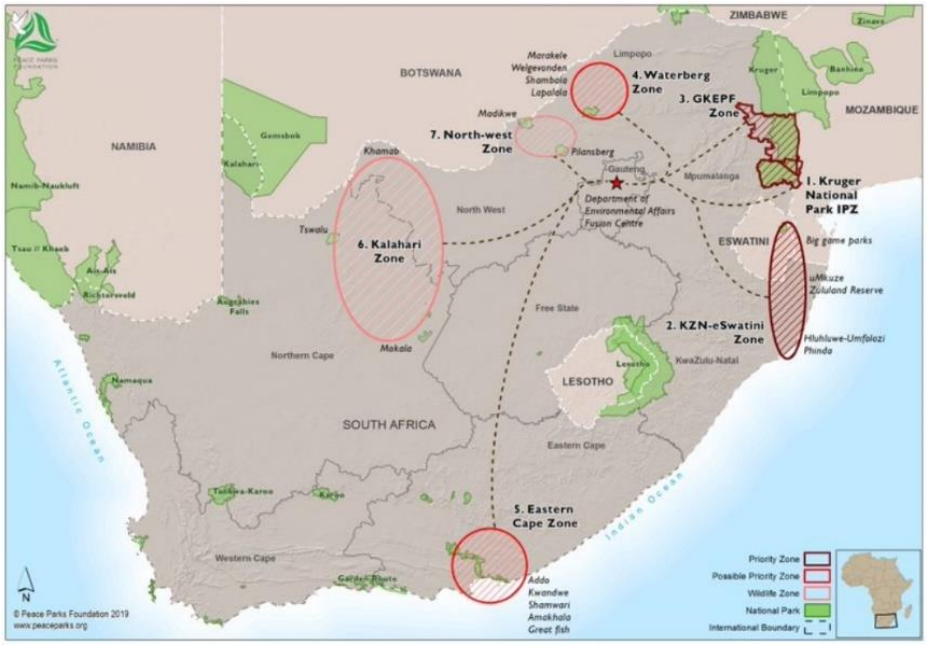


Figure 7: Seven preliminary wildlife zones in South Africa.

This increased coordination amongst rhino owners and custodians will reduce opportunity for syndicates to exploit, magnifying impact and addressing the displacement of rhino poaching across the country. In addition, it will further consolidate efforts of the SANParks and Ezemvelo Risk Management Units through the establishment of centralised analytical capacity within DEFF. This central analyst unit will support the Wildlife Zones in focusing information lead law enforcement activities and developing a national intelligence picture.

The initiative will be implemented in three phases, over five years. Four major interventions delivering national coordination, knowledge democratisation, joint protection of the national rhino herd and disruption of national rhino horn trade supply chains will be implemented.

4.3 Mozambique Detection Dog Unit

As well as refresher training for detection dogs and their handlers this quarter, additional technical support to increase confidence and skills was provided.



Figure 8: Detection dog Casey searches cargo departing Maputo airport.

With fewer flights arriving at and departing from Maputo Airport, focus has shifted to inspections at the cargo terminal. This has required the establishment of new procedures and training.

Peace Park's partner in this initiative, the African Wildlife Foundation, have indicated that they will explore additional funding assistance and continued provision of expertise and an agreement is being concluded.

Furthermore, a review undertaken on the impact of the initiative has identified that no "downstream" seizures have been made at airports on passenger flights arriving from Maputo airport. This indicates that the Unit has become a powerful deterrent to wildlife trafficking.

5. COMMUNICATIONS, MARKETING AND ADVOCACY

5.1. Demand Management and Awareness

5.1.1. Wild Rhino – A Vietnamese Youth Rhino Awareness Campaign

Planned contact activities for the first quarter of 2020 have either not been possible or had to be reduced due to COVID-19 restrictions. Plans are underway to assess how planned activities for 2020 can be moved to electronic platforms or to later in the year. The third edition of the Rhino Ranger comic also had to be reconsidered, as it was going to take a substantial portion of the budget and is traditionally used to stimulate engagement when interacting with students.

Rhino Ambassadors

Several activities were however conducted toward the beginning of the quarter. Activity books with promotional materials including bamboo straws (engraved with the hashtag *#RhinoHornNotCool),* were distributed through a "rhino lesson". The lesson was given by the British International School Hanoi's Rhino Ambassador to 500 children at the Bao La Elementary School – located at a remote town outside of Hanoi City. The field trip was also a good community service opportunity to connect with young students in remote areas of Vietnam.

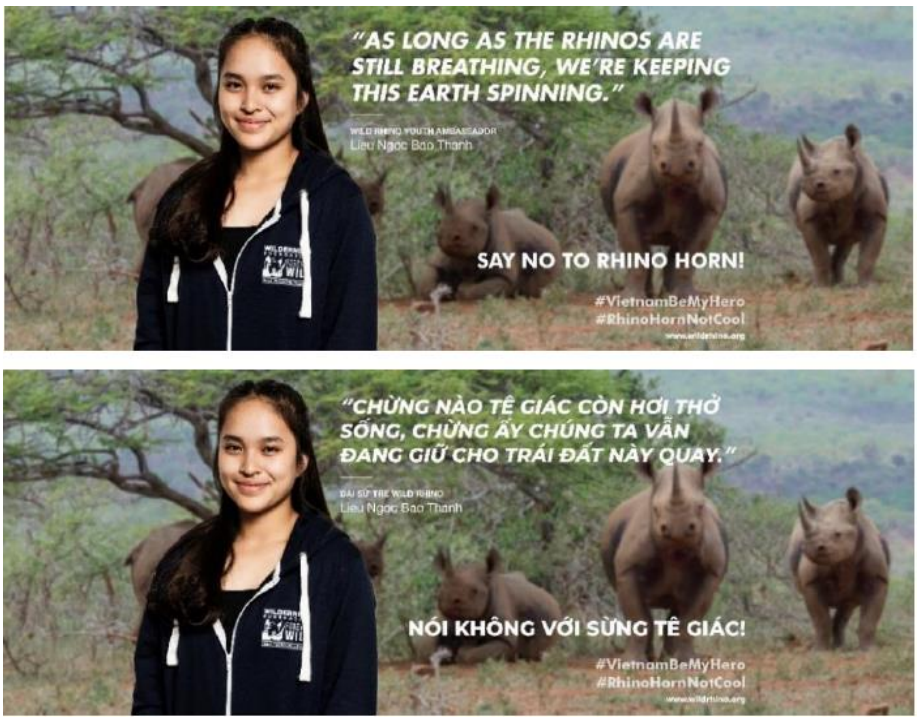


Figure 9: Rhino Ambassador Poster 2020.

These schools face challenges in acquiring material outside the standard curriculum, and the students have little opportunity to engage in lessons about wildlife and the environment.

The Youth Ambassador Poster Campaign has proceeded. Posters of each Youth Ambassadors have been designed, to be used as a messaging tool in the Campaign. The posters, as shown in Figure 9, contain a photo of each Ambassador with an impactful quote. The posters have been adapted for social media

Most of the previous Youth Ambassadors have indicated that they are still committed to the Campaign and willing to be supportive. This has led to the establishment of the Youth Ambassador Alumni and this addition to the Campaign and activities to be implemented will be explored in the future.

With the suspension of most activities, Youth Ambassadors explored alternatives for Campaign messaging. An Infographic flyer for religious communities in Ho Chi Minh City was developed and its content tested with peers and parents. The content and design targets different age groups, education levels and background and uses emotional and ethical facts to capture audiences from various religious groups. The flyer in Figure 10 highlights the global health risk of using rhino horn and other wildlife products related to disease outbreaks or pandemics, such as the current COVID-19 pandemic.



Figure 10: Draft Vietnamese infographic flyer on the dangers of using rhino horn.

Media

The Wild Rhino website is currently being translated into Vietnamese to increase accessibility to local Vietnamese citizens. A sub-campaign to drive users to the website from the campaign's social media sites, will also be implemented in the next quarter in support of this. Possibly owed to reduced physical activities, social media reach has continued to increase over the period with an average 26% growth since the last quarter. A considerable 822,107 users were reached through the campaign's Facebook page and 405,643 through its Instagram account in this quarter.

Platform	# Likes / Users / Followers by 31 March 2020	Successes for the quarter
Facebook	**Quarter 1:** 10 368 (increase of 26% since December 2019)	**Quarter 1:** Total reach of 822 107 and 94 244 post engagements
Instagram	**Quarter 1:** 1 742 (Increase of 26% since December 2019)	**Quarter 1:** Total reach of 405 643 and 4 545 image likes
Website	**Quarter 1:** 377 users	**Quarter 1:** 368 (97.61%) were new users, 44.59% were from Vietnam, total of 731-page views

COVID-19 has severely impacted the roll out of this Campaign in Vietnam. The following project activities have had to be rescheduled or cancelled:

- Youth Ambassador Presentations / hosting events (delayed)
- Rhino dance performances (delayed)
- Rhino Ranger guest appearances (delayed)

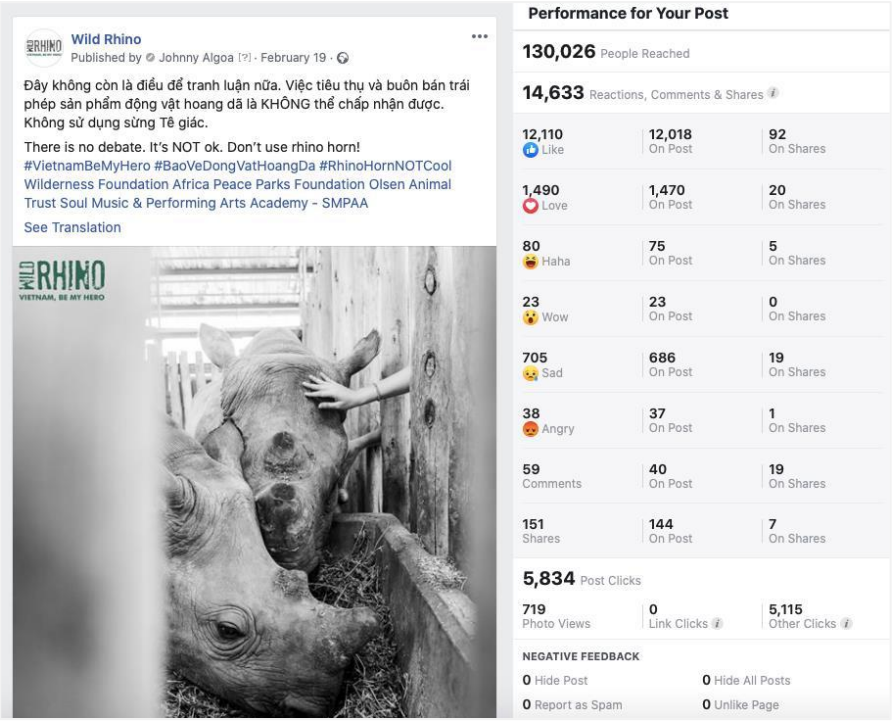


Figure 11: Best performing Facebook posts received 12,110 likes.

- University seminar planned for May 2020 (postponed)
- Presentation at the World Wilderness Congress (cancelled)

The Campaign is developing innovative approaches to ensure momentum is maintained until conditions return to normality in Vietnam.

5.1.2.Tongji and Tsinghua Universities – Chinese Consumer Behaviour and Demand Management

The Tongji behaviour and demand management programme has also unfortunately suffered major disruptions. Tongji University has been temporarily closed, cancelling all international trips for the teachers and students. The 2019 winning student team (theme: Wenwan) may not be able to visit South Africa to present their concept and interact with conservation personnel as it is likely that by the time restrictions are lifted, they would have graduated. Options, through remote platforms are being explored to replicate this exchange.



Figure 12: Rhino conservation themed Wenwan soap.

The final phase of the 2019 cycle of the project has however been initiated with several iterations of the soap product designed by the winning team, pictured above in Figure 12 having been produced. The manufacturing process will begin as soon as an agreement is in place.

Planning for the the 2020 cycle has commenced with the finalisation of the research topic for the academic year. The team have chosen to explore concepts that promote banning illegal wild animal consumption in China, using design. Physical activities will only however commence once the COVID-19 restrictions are rolled back, the University is open, and classes recommence.

5.2. General Communication

The following press releases and associated media articles were distributed in the reporting period. In all instances, this included publication across various social media platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram.

- Four-legged defence against the illegal wildlife trade, https://tinyurl.com/y72mnuft - February 2020
- Protecting the Pangolin, https://tinyurl.com/y8564el6 - February 2020

A collaboration with CNN was undertaken to showcase the use of technology in fighting wildlife crime with particular focus on the Postcode Meercat: A solar-powered 'Meerkat' is protecting South Africa's rhinos - https://tinyurl.com/y78yabk7

7. FINANCIAL SUMMARY

An overview of the financial status of the RPP is presented in Tables 1 and 2 below. Table 1 provides information on the donation received from the NPL and Table 2 provides information on the value of all donations, commitments and expenditure relating to the broader RPP. Table 1 below breaks down the total current NPL budget of €15,595,044 including an adjustment of €51,375 in interest reallocation (Proposed adjustment to Budget). This was allocated to support the SANParks – Special Project and Risk Management Unit (€31,639) and the HiP Smart Park initiative (€16,493).

Current project funding commitments against the budget amount to €2,478,362 whilst actual expenditure for project activities implemented amounts to €11,213,000. As at 31 March 2020, 72% of the total adjusted budget has been expended with a further 16% committed in projects under implementation, bringing the total active funding to 88% of the programme value. Remaining funds have been ringfenced until key initiatives are sufficiently mature to scale and roll out. A large portion of this is linked to the rollout of rhino and Smart Park detection sensors.

Reflected in Table 2, the Dream Fund has been a catalyst for expanding, focusing, and integrating rhino protection initiatives in South Africa. This has resulted in an additional €9,76 million (63% growth) being secured for scaling initiatives. This is a remarkable achievement and a testament to the considerable effect of the initial funding. Another recent development has been the increase of “in-kind” support and assistance – particularly around skills and expertise – from the technology community. Although difficult to reflect, efforts are being made to quantify this in-kind support.

NPL RHINO PROTECTION PROGRAMME - SUMMARY BUDGET as at 31 March 2020								
NR	DESCRIPTION	Original Budget	Approved budget (from last report submitted)	Proposed Adjustments to Budget	Proposed Budget	NPL BUDGET EUR		
						Actuals	Committed	Balance available
1	**RHINO HORN ASSET MANAGEMENT AND RESEARCH**							
1.1	Research and Development	214,286	115,228	-	115,228	114,199	1,030	-
1.1.1	EnviroEng - Chemical Alteration		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.1.2	NECSA - Irradiation		72,657	-	72,657	71,040	1,618	-
1.2	EKZNW	855,535	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2.1	Rhino tagging process at Weenen Game Reserve		40,270	-	40,270	40,270	-	-
1.2.2	HiP Smart Park - Rhino Monitoring and Tracking		400,249	11,243	411,491	159,703	244,819	6,969
1.3	SANParks	2,245,980	6,336	-	6,336	-	-	6,336
1.3.1	KNP: relocation and monitoring of Rhino		39,553	-	39,553	36,604	2,949	-
1.4	Africa States / other areas in SA	951,562	430,535	-	430,535	-	-	430,535
1.4.1	Botswana Rhino Monitoring programme	-	210,015	-	210,015	62,895	-	147,120
1.5	Greater Kruger	160,305	6,221	-	6,221	-	-	6,221
1.5.1	Balule Game Reserve		98,007	5,250	103,257	85,422	17,835	-
1.6	Project Manager		409,049	-	409,049	368,991	40,058	-
1.7	Rhino Rapid Response Technology (to be distributed amongst future projects with EKZNW, GRU, KNP, etc)		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.8	SANParks Rhino Monitoring programme	-	201,194	-	201,194	106,121	95,073	-
	Sub Total	**4,427,668**	**2,029,315**	**16,493**	**2,045,808**	**1,045,245**	**403,381**	**597,181**
2	**RHINO & PROTECTED AREA SUPPORT**							
2.1	Kruger National Park	1,907,143	396	-	396	305	-	91
2.1.1	KNP: Law Enforcement training		170,978	-	170,978	144,823	-	26,155
2.1.2	KNP: Law Enforcement accommodation & equipment		334,975	-	334,975	334,975	-	-
2.1.3	KNP: UAV Project	214,286	281,283	-	281,283	281,283	-	-
2.1.3.1	KNP: UAV Project - extended contract		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.4	Mozambique Environmental Police Project		104,094	-	104,094	104,094	-	-
2.1.5	KNP: Entrance gate security upgrades		411,949	-	411,949	361,811	50,138	-
2.1.6	KNP: Surveillance (application of new technologies)		234,861	-	234,861	234,861	-	-
2.1.7	KNP: All terrain vehicles		90,223	-	90,223	90,223	-	-
2.1.8	SANParks - Special project and Risk Management Unit		740,478	31,639	772,117	689,032	83,085	-
2.1.9	KNP: Integrity Testing		35,002	-	35,002	13,853	-	21,149
2.1.10	Joint Protection Zone: Manyeleti Game Reserve		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.11	KNP/Wide Area Surveillance System (WASS)		1,803,201	-	1,803,201	982,145	805,070	15,986
2.2	Limpopo National Park	1,580,533	1,941,926	-	1,941,926	1,883,082	58,844	-
2.3	Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife Rhino Reserves	750,000	833,419	-	833,419	788,652	44,766	-
2.3.1	Ezemvelo UAV - extended contract		-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total	**4,451,962**	**6,982,786**	**31,639**	**7,014,425**	**5,909,140**	**1,041,904**	**63,381**
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	142,857	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2	Mozambique Cooperation (JCF / ANAC)	107,143	387,102	-	387,102	120,561	215,385	51,156
	Sub Total	**250,000**	**387,102**	**-**	**387,102**	**120,561**	**215,385**	**51,156**
5	**WILDLIFE JUSTICE COMMISSION (WWF NL)**	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	-
	Sub Total	**1,000,000**	**1,000,000**	**-**	**1,000,000**	**1,000,000**	**-**	**-**
6	**MARKETING, COMMUNICATIONS, ADVOCACY & AWARENESS**	1,534,302						
6.1	Local / International Communications Campaign & Community awareness		61,443	-	61,443	47,823	-	13,620
6.2	Communication Manager		211,902	-	211,902	181,342	30,559	-
6.3	General Communications Management		256,312	-	256,312	148,121	53,706	54,485
6.4	WLF/Youth Vietnam - Wilderness Foundation		33,048	-	33,048	33,048	-	-
6.5	Vietnam Youth Demand Reduction Campaign		317,357	-	317,357	268,195	45,958	3,204
6.6	Rhino Information System		43,617	-	43,617	43,617	-	-
6.7	Mozambique GLTFCA Youth Project (Laureus)		53,804	-	53,804	53,804	-	-
6.8	China consumer behaviour and demand management		17,501	-	17,501	9,447	-	8,054
6.9	Dutch Lottery Broadcast Programmes	250,000	245,017	-	245,017	152,893	92,124	-
6.10	WWF/TRAFFIC/PPF - Demand Reduction Campaign		500,000	-	500,000	500,000	-	-
6.11	Table Mountain Rhino Park		3,500	-	3,500	3,500	-	-
6.12	Mozambique GLC Community Livelihoods Baseline Study		47,006	-	47,006	47,006	-	-
6.13	SA GLC Livelihoods Baseline Study		26,576	-	26,576	8,218	2,992	15,365
6.14	Review National Strategy - Safety & Security of Rhino		11,026	-	11,026	11,026	-	-
6.15	New Technologies		171,429	-	171,429	171,429	-	-
	Sub Total	**1,784,302**	**1,999,538**	**-**	**1,999,538**	**1,679,470**	**225,340**	**94,728**
7	**PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION UNIT / TOURISM CONSERVATION FUND**							
7.1	South Africa	987,324	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.2	Tourism Conservation Fund		582,091	-	582,091	439,221	142,870	-
	Sub Total	**987,324**	**582,091**	**-**	**582,091**	**439,221**	**142,870**	**-**
8	**CONTINGENCY**		193,520	-	193,520	-	-	193,520
	Interest received		900,471	3,243	903,714	-	-	903,714
	Sub Total	**-**	**1,093,991**	**3,243**	**1,097,234**	**-**	**-**	**1,097,234**
9	**PPF PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT**	1,496,539	1,468,846	-	1,468,846	1,019,364	449,482	-
	Sub Total	**1,496,539**	**1,468,846**	**-**	**1,468,846**	**1,019,364**	**449,482**	**-**
10	**Reserved funds for future allocation**		-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	GRAND TOTAL	**14,397,795**	**15,543,669**	**51,375**	**15,595,044**	**11,213,000**	**2,478,362**	**1,903,680**

Table 1: RPP financial report at 31 March 2020

COMPANY CONFIDENTIAL – NATIONALE POSTCODE LOTERIJ & PEACE PARKS FOUNDATION

NPL RHINO PROTECTION PROGRAMME - SUMMARY BUDGET as at 31 March 2020					
NR	DESCRIPTION	Budget	Actuals	Committed	Balance available
		EUR			
1	**RHINO HORN ASSET MANAGEMENT AND RESEARCH**				
1.1	Research and Development	115,228	114,199	1,030	-
	EnviroEng - Chemical Alteration	137,570	137,570	-	-
	NECSA - Irradiation	72,657	71,040	1,618	-
1.2	EKZNW	-	-	-	-
	Rhino tagging process at Weenen Game Reserve	40,270	40,270	-	-
	HiP Smart Park - Rhino Monitoring and Tracking	971,723	657,048	308,268	6,407
1.3	SANParks	6,336	-	-	6,336
	KNP: relocation and monitoring of Rhino	39,553	36,604	2,949	-
1.4	Africa States / other areas in SA	430,535	-	-	430,535
	Botswana Rhino Monitoring programme	210,015	62,895	-	147,120
1.5	Greater Kruger	6,221	-	-	6,221
	Balule Game Reserve	170,457	152,622	17,835	-
1.6	Project Manager	409,049	368,991	40,058	-
1.7	Rhino Rapid Response Technology (to be distributed amongst future projects with EKZNW, GRU, KNP, etc)	350,494	3,621	-	346,873
1.8	SANParks Rhino Monitoring programme	201,194	106,121	95,073	-
	Sub Total	**3,161,303**	**1,750,980**	**466,830**	**943,492**
2	**RHINO & PROTECTED AREA SUPPORT**				
2.1	Kruger National Park	396	305	-	91
2.1.1	KNP: Law Enforcement training	189,324	163,169	-	26,155
2.1.2	KNP: Law Enforcement accommodation & equipment	334,975	334,975	-	-
2.1.3	KNP: UAV Project	587,214	587,214	-	-
2.1.3.1	KNP: UAV Project - extended contract	-	-	-	-
2.1.4	Mozambique Environmental Police Project	104,094	104,094	-	-
2.1.5	KNP: Entrance gate security upgrades	839,879	703,545	125,472	10,862
2.1.6	KNP: Surveillance (application of new technologies)	260,880	260,880	-	-
2.1.7	KNP: All terrain vehicles	90,223	90,223	-	-
2.1.8	SANParks - Special project and Risk Management Unit	1,506,942	1,130,334	151,804	224,804
2.1.9	KNP: Integrity Testing	35,002	13,853	-	21,149
2.1.10	Joint Protection Zone: Manyeleti Game Reserve	337,226	263,567	29,316	44,343
2.1.11	KNP/Wide Area Surveillance System (WASS)	2,468,952	1,619,968	832,997	15,986
2.2	Limpopo National Park	2,298,173	2,233,287	64,886	-
2.2.1	Limpopo National Park - Great Limpopo TFCA: Anti poaching	1,935,191	1,057,773	777,356	100,062
2.3	Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife Rhino Reserves	1,945,048	1,272,596	672,452	-
2.3.1	Ezemvelo UAV - extended contract	168,640	168,640	-	-
	Sub Total	**13,102,158**	**10,004,423**	**2,654,283**	**443,452**
3	**VETERINARY SUPPORT**				
3.1	University of Pretoria (RHODIS)	65,048	65,048	-	-
3.2	Kruger National Park (Injured and Orphaned Rhino)	204,228	204,133	4	91
3.3	Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife (Injured and Orphaned Rhino)	110,359	110,114	245	-
	Sub Total	**379,635**	**379,295**	**249**	**91**
4	**COUNTER TRAFFICKING**				
4.1	GMU - TraCCC / other	-	-	-	-
4.2	Mozambique Cooperation (JCF / ANAC)	962,089	550,671	333,893	77,526
4.3	iBase Rhino Investigation System	90,748	62,476	-	28,272
	Sub Total	**1,052,837**	**613,147**	**333,893**	**105,798**
5	**WILDLIFE JUSTICE COMMISSION (WWF NL)**	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	-
	Sub Total	**1,000,000**	**1,000,000**	**-**	**-**
6	**MARKETING, COMMUNICATIONS, ADVOCACY & AWARENESS**				
6.1	Local / International Communications Campaign & Community awareness	77,926	47,823	-	30,103
6.2	Communication Manager	211,902	181,342	30,559	-
6.3	General Communications Management	256,312	148,121	53,706	54,485
6.4	WLF/Youth Vietnam - Wilderness Foundation	33,048	33,048	-	-
6.5	Vietnam Youth Demand Reduction Campaign	398,446	347,389	47,853	3,204
6.6	Rhino Information System	43,617	43,617	-	-
6.7	Mozambique GLTFCA Youth Project (Laureus project)	86,329	86,329	-	-
6.8	China consumer behaviour and demand management	89,672	66,757	-	22,914
6.9	Dutch Lottery Broadcast Programmes	271,405	152,893	92,124	26,388
6.10	WWF/TRAFFIC/PPF - Demand Reduction Campaign	500,000	500,000	-	-
6.11	Table Mountain Rhino Park	3,500	3,500	-	-
6.12	Mozambique GLC Community Livelihoods Baseline Study	47,006	47,006	-	-
6.13	SA GLC Livelihoods Baseline Study	48,401	16,475	2,823	29,103
6.14	Review National Strategy - Safety & Security of Rhino	11,026	11,026	-	-
6.15	New Technologies	171,429	171,429	-	-
	Sub Total	**2,250,018**	**1,856,754**	**227,066**	**166,197**
7	**PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION UNIT**				
7.1	Tourism Conservation Fund	582,091	439,221	142,870	-
	Sub Total	**582,091**	**439,221**	**142,870**	**-**
8	**CONTINGENCY**	209,573	-	-	209,573
	Interest received	1,400,682	-	-	1,400,682
	Sub Total	**1,610,255**	**-**	**-**	**1,610,255**
9	**PPF PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT**	2,099,799	1,534,765	482,022	83,012
	Sub Total	**2,099,799**	**1,534,765**	**482,022**	**83,012**
10	**Reserved funds for future allocation**	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	GRAND TOTAL	**25,238,098**	**17,578,586**	**4,307,212**	**3,352,297**

Table 2: Financial report for the broader RPP at 31 March 2020.

COMPANY CONFIDENTIAL – NATIONALE POSTCODE LOTERIJ & PEACE PARKS FOUNDATION

8. CONCLUSION

The RPP, now in its fifth year of implementation, remains a major contributor as well as catalyst for the huge effort to combat the illegal rhino horn trade, and in effect, all wildlife crime in South Africa. Although COVID-19 has severely disrupted the implementation of major activities in this quarter, it has provided short term benefits.

In addition to severely disrupting trafficking, roadblocks implemented on key national routes to enforce movement restrictions have also affected illegal activity and the operations of criminal syndicates, resulting in reduced poaching activity. The situation is however being carefully monitored. The economic impact of COVID-19 shutdowns will likely deepen already extreme poverty in rural South Africa and Mozambique and when movement restrictions are rolled back, this is expected to cause a surge in poaching. Contingency measures are being explored to combat this.

Through this funding, and with numerous partners, Peace Parks has been given an extraordinary opportunity to try and test countless solutions to end the brutal assault on South Africa's rhinos (and other wildlife). Many of these have proved successful are now being implemented as "winning solutions'', adopted as best-practice by South Africa's government and others for combatting wildlife crime. Peace Parks remains grateful for the enormous contribution that this Dream Fund Project and the Dutch Postcode Lottery have made to this.

Report compiled by	Gillian Rhodes
Programme Manager	Doug Gillings
Organisation	Peace Parks Foundation



RHINO PROTECTION PROGRAMME

Progress Report No 21 | April – June 2020

In partnership with

EZEMVELO KZN WILDLIFE
Conservation, Partnerships & Ecotourism

South African NATIONAL PARKS

October 2020

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document provides feedback on progress of the Rhino Protection Programme (RPP) for the period April to June 2020. With the Dutch Postcode Lottery's support, the RPP continues to pursue its strategy to combat the illegal rhino horn trade, with targeted interventions in supply, transit, export, and end-use regions.

The disruption to both legal and illegal trade flows caused by COVID-19 shutdowns is evident in rhino poaching statistics in the RPP's focus areas. In the first half of 2020, although 674 poaching activities were recorded, the Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries (DEFF) Minister confirmed in an official release that rhino poaching in KNP dropped by 54%. Similarly, in the nine reserves participating in the Greater Kruger Environmental Protection Foundation (GKEPF), poaching declined by 56% in this period. Furthermore, despite a historical trend of heavy poaching in this period in KwaZulu-Natal (KZN), Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife (Ezemvelo) reported a 29% decline in rhino poaching.

On Kruger National Park (KNP)'s eastern boundary, in Limpopo National Park (LNP) poaching for high-value species was limited to one elephant, killed in the previous quarter in January. However, as well as a spike in bush meat poaching and several disturbing cases of human wildlife conflict, 81 vultures, typically not the target species, have been killed in "poison poaching'' events. The RPP supported a study, led by Dr Annette Hübschle, to better understand this practice, and provide rigorous data to inform a strategy to work towards stopping it.

Complementing anti-poaching interventions in KNP, the Black and White Rhino Guardian initiatives continue exploring innovative methods for the biological management of KNP's rhinos. One of these, the strategic dehorning of rhino cows, has yielded results that successfully address the goals of the initiative in reducing poaching rates and securing rhino cow fecundity.

Providing a central facility for enhanced anti-poaching coordination within the KZN Intensive Protection Zone (IPZ) and helping secure the newly re-introduced white rhino in uMkhuze Game Reserve, the Nerve Centre is now operationalised. In addition, the RPP collaborated with local tech companies to secure dramatically discounted rates - allowing the connection of both Hlhuluwe-iMfolozi Park (HiP) and uMkhuze Game Reserve to high speed, high bandwidth internet. This powerful connectivity facilitates enhanced anti-poaching coordination, efficiency, and effectiveness as it allows for the expansion of internet-dependant anti-poaching technologies.

COVID-19 related limitation on in-person activities in both the Vietnamese and Chinese consumer behaviour and demand management campaigns did not significantly limit progress. Initiated as part of the 2020 round of the Tongji University College of Design and Innovation Xi Campaign, student teams presented fifteen innovative concepts, aiming to influence Chinese consumers in their choices to participate in the illegal wildlife trade. Through a variety of creative methods and different online platforms, once again, the messaging of the Wild Rhino Campaign reached thousands of Vietnamese audiences of all ages during the quarter. Social media is proving highly effective, reaching[1] an estimated two million Vietnamese through the Wild Rhino Facebook and Instagram pages in 2020 thus far. A sample of these has been posted to the Lottery.

[1] In social media terms, ''reach" is the total number of people who see your content.

1. RHINO HORN ASSET MANAGEMENT

1.1. Rhino Rapid Response and Tracking Programme

The RPP continues to pursue research and development of technologies that integrate with and magnify existing rhino protection and conservation operations to maximise and scale the effect of protection efforts. Embracing an ecosystem approach, innovative solutions are being deployed to enable a rapid detection and response to poaching threats resulting in the prevention of incidents.

1.1.1. Low Frequency – Long Range, Low Power (LoRa) rhino sensor solution

New sensors developed through the workshop with Clickey, shown in Figure 5 below, were fitted to 15 wild rhinos in HiP. The new sensor design has proved significantly easier to install and less intrusive on the rhinos. Close



Figure 1: New auxiliary sensor.

monitoring of the animals involved in this trial has revealed that several animals have experienced secondary infections. This is possibly due to contamination of the sensor during the fitment process. Further research has been initiated with the veterinary team and biomedical product producers, investigating alternative, field-based sterilisation techniques.

Peace Parks Foundation is exploring potential collaboration opportunities with Smart parks, a Dutch based open source organisation. The collaboration will form part of the Open Collar initiative and will build on the early alert rhino sensors developed through the RPP. Open Collar is a conservation collaboration that designs, supports, and deploys open source tracking collar hardware and software for environmental and wildlife monitoring projects.

The open source approach adopted means that developers and conservationists can collaborate to enhance the sensor solutions, adding additional functionality and improving stability. Furthermore, rangers can have sensors locally developed and enhanced, reducing transportation costs, and simplifying system support.

1.2. Kruger National Park – Biological Monitoring and Management of Rhino

The Black and White Rhino Guardian initiatives are finding new and innovative ways to monitor and protect (guard) rhinos in KNP. Data will ensure effective biological management of KNP's rhinos that complements and ensures strategic anti-poaching in one of South Africa's most important populations.

In this quarter KNP's large mammal scientist, Dr Sam Ferreira, and his team continued pursuing various interventions. This included monitoring through the use of camera traps at strategic areas within the home ranges of previously collared black rhino cows and the use of satellite ear tags, the strategic dehorning of rhino cows and animal counts.

The evaluation of camera traps to determine rhino core activity areas (or hotspot areas) was carried out in eleven black rhino home ranges. Concurrently the key features of these areas were quantified within the home ranges of 30 previously collared black rhinos. This information will be linked to remote-sensed data and collectively used to develop predictive models of core localities across the entire distribution of black rhinos in KNP – invaluable to strategic anti-poaching planning and response in the park.

The initiative to evaluate the strategic dehorning of rhinos, targeting rhino cows in specific areas in the park, is near conclusion. Results from the intervention confirm that only 20% of cows within the dehorning zone had no horns, proving the extensive movement of white rhinos in response to water and food resources. Many dehorned cows left the area, while numerous cows with horns entered it. Despite these changes in the original dehorned rhino cow count, the following key findings were recorded.

- Poaching rates within the dehorned zone as well as beyond the zone both declined substantially after dehorning. This was however owed largely to successful anti-poaching that included key arrests.
- Despite the above, before the dehorning pilot started, approximately 43% of **poached rhinos** were cows irrespective of whether poaching was within or beyond the dehorning zone. After the dehorning exercise, only 19% of poached rhinos were cows within the dehorning zone, while cows continued to make up 43% of the poached rhinos in areas outside the dehorning zone.
- Poaching levels together with the relative proportion of poached rhino cows in areas beyond the dehorning zone resulted in a 45% reduction in a cow's lifetime number of calves being produced. Based on the two findings described above, the pilot dehorning of rhino cows has been estimated to reduce the above 45% loss in reproductivity to 15%.



Figure 2: Black rhino cow and calf being counted as part of the ongoing KNP survey.

The target annual growth of the rhino population, to stop the present decline is 4%. Despite severe COVID-19-related budget cutbacks within SANParks, a park-wide sample-based survey is being conducted with support from the WWF Khetha Programme. The survey, already in progress, will include rhinos and elephants.

In addition to evaluating the use of camera traps to monitor rhinos, research continues with satellite ear tags. COVID-19 movement restrictions have delayed the delivery of the devices. Despite this setback, SANParks and the State Veterinarian Department received some tags and field trials have begun.

2. PRIORITY PROTECTED AREA SUPPORT - RHINO SECURITY AND PROTECTION

Protected area support involves various initiatives that provide personnel at the frontlines with the services, infrastructure, equipment and training they need to protect the rhino, safeguard themselves and execute successful anti-poaching operations on the ground. Anti-poaching activities remain an important disincentive limiting the supply of rhino horn and other wildlife products from protected areas.

2.1. Ezemvelo KwaZulu-Natal Wildlife

2.1.1. HiP IPZ Strategy: operational planning and information co-ordination

Allowing for improved pre-emptive enforcement, the HiP Nerve Centre and the specialised infrastructure, equipment, systems, and human resources that have been deployed have become indispensable in anti-poaching operations in KwaZulu-Natal. In addition, the withdrawal of national support to KwaZulu-Natal from the South African Police Services (SAPS) Rhino 9 specialist unit has meant that the Nerve Centre undertakes operations coordination for the entire province.

Although this places pressure on the Centre and its resources, it has allowed the province to maintain essential operational coordination to protect its core rhino population and underscores the enormous value of the Nerve Centre.



Figure 3: Installing camera traps in line with Standard Operating Procedures to ensure they can be utilised as evidence in court.

Ensuring new personnel deployed to the Nerve Centre are adequately trained and follow specific procedures, an operations dispatch manual has been developed. The manual has been submitted to South Africa's Services Sector Education and Training Authority for unit standard alignment and accreditation. This will then enable the lessons learnt to be banked and scaled to rhino reserves across the country.

Employment contracts for duty rangers, critical personnel deployed to the Nerve Centre on a rotational basis 24 hours a day to monitor and coordinate operations, have been extended with co-funding from the Global Environmental Facility Programme (GEF 5) coordinated by DEFF.

Following the installation of equipment and connection of services, the Command and Control Centre or Nerve Centre at the nearby 400km² uMkhuze Game Reserve, which forms part of the KZN IPZ, is now operational. Functions are however limited to special operations until the Centre is fully staffed to manage and coordinate operations.

Video conferencing equipment has been purchased and will soon be installed at all three Centres at HiP, uMkhuze and at the provincial centre, established with support from the US Department of State Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement. The equipment will secure live communications for risk and threat management and operational planning between the three centres, facilitating improved collaboration, cutting down on security personnel travel and the associated financial and environmental impacts.

Through extensive engagement with telecommunication companies, high speed, high bandwidth (100mb) internet connections have been secured to the IPZ Command and Control Centres. This will unlock the extension of high-speed internet to all law enforcement locations within the two parks. With COVID-19 restrictions and the

need for remote meetings, the provision of this function has been well timed and proven to be invaluable to fragmented law enforcement efforts.

Although pressure persists, numbers of rhinos lost continues to follow a downward trend in KZN. In the first half of the year, 47 rhinos were killed compared to 66 in the same period in 2019. This may be owed in part to movement restrictions imposed as part of COVID-19. Reduced trade flows have disrupted all stages of the illegal supply chain, reducing poaching pressure.

2.2. Kruger National Park

2.2.1. Access gate security control

A significant milestone was reached in this quarter with the full auditing and commissioning of the access gate systems for the five southern KNP gates including Crocodile Bridge, Malelane, Numbi, Phabeni and Paul Kruger gates. This included the training of SANParks security personnel to operate equipment and execute specific operational processes. Additionally, relevant digital communication links were tested and commissioned; and the Mission Area Joint Operations Centre (MAJOC) gate access control system equipment inventory was audited and commissioned. Equipment was formally handed over to SANParks.

The respective service level agreements for maintenance of the gate systems and communication links, that will continue until March 2021, have been activated. The southern systems are now in a stability monitoring phase which will continue until December. The completion of the four northern gate access control systems and the respective communication links is expected in October. The installation of the two border gates and Skukuza airport systems are in process, scheduled for completion in December.

2.2. 2 Joint Protection Zone/Greater Kruger Environmental Protection Foundation/Manyeleti Security Strategy

The Greater Kruger Environmental Protection Foundation and its centralised, fully equipped, and capacitated command and control centre continues to facilitate extensive anti-poaching collaboration between the private and provincial reserves on KNP's western boundary.

Allowing a proactive response to poaching in this wildlife- rich region that also forms a buffer to poaching in KNP, the collaboration includes operational coordination and information sharing between reserves in the Joint Protection Zone – that extends into Mozambique.

For the period January to June, Figure 4 shows a **76% decline** in poaching since 2018. Twenty-five rhinos were killed in 2018, compared to only six in 2020. Despite the reduced poaching pressure in this period, poacher arrests increased from six last year to 11 during the same period. Upturns in arrests may also be attributed to increased bushmeat poaching in the region.

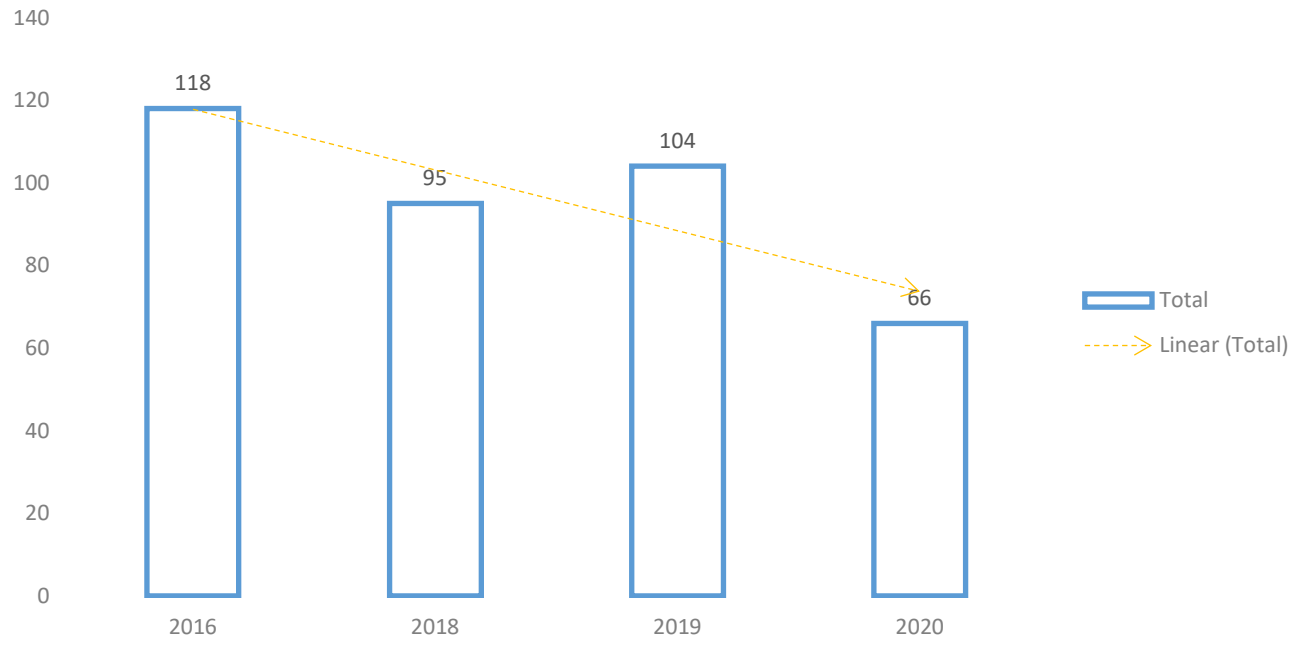


Figure 4: Rhino poaching in the Greater Kruger Environmental Protection Foundation Private and Provincial Reserves for the period January to June 2018 – 2020.

Proving its effectiveness over the past three years, the GKEPF cooperative model has formed the basis for the new Integrated Wildlife Zones initiative being implemented by South Africa's DEFF. As above, the initiative will scale the cooperative model fostering unprecedented cooperation between rhino owners and custodians in South Africa.

Six rhinos were poached in the GKEPF reserves during the first half of the year. Compared to last year when 16 rhinos were poached in this period, this is a considerable achievement. Like KNP, HiP and other areas, it is owed in part to disrupted trade flows caused by COVID-19.

The RPP will continue to support this successful initiative through the GKEPF Zone (one of the seven provisionally identified Wildlife Zones), and the memorandum of agreement with the GKEPF has been extended for another year accordingly. This was concluded through a co-financing arrangement where the RPP funds are matched 50:50 by the members of the GKEPF.

2.3. Limpopo National Park

2.3.1. Anti-poaching

In the first half of 2020 a total of 118 animals have been poached in LNP. While this is a big increase compared to 2019, when only 68 animals were killed in this period, 69% of these carcasses (total of 81) were vultures killed in poisoning incidents. Poaching for high-value species was limited to one elephant, killed in LNP in January.

The subsistence and commercial bush-meat trade in LNP poses a very serious threat to the success of the park. Amongst the negative impacts, these include prey reduction, limiting the carrying capacity for apex predators, and indiscriminate methods that are used killing non-target species such as wild dogs. The number of snares recovered in the first half of 2020 has increased from 753 last year to 1,088 this year, while gin trap recovery has declined.

Although poacher arrests have reduced, fines issues for poaching offences have increased by nearly 60% compared to last year.

2.3.2. Human Wildlife Conflict

Several communities, yet to be relocated as part of the voluntary resettlement programme, continue to reside in areas of LNP zoned for wildlife. Human-wildlife conflict (HWC) thus remains a challenge.



Figure 5: Poison, equipment and bushmeat seized from a poacher that was arrested in LNP during the quarter.

As reported previously, cheap, and easily accessible chemicals (usually but not limited to agricultural herbicides and pesticides) are used by poachers to kill wildlife. Figure 5 shows items seized from a poacher arrested in an area of the park plagued by "poison poaching".

The items include a bottle of liquid – suspected to contain an agricultural pesticide, 28 wire snares and 30 kilograms of dried bushmeat. The liquid was sent for analysis and the results, now available, are being used as evidence in the case to prosecute the poacher.

Amongst the interventions introduced by park management to mitigate HWC, a memorandum of understanding (MoU) was concluded between LNP and the Mavodze community. The MoU articulates the park's commitment to financial compensation for depredated livestock. An initial payment of over €20,900 was made to both the Mavodze and Bingo communities.

In addition, the Herding 4 Health (H4H) Programme is being introduced at LNP. Having regard for the environment, the H4H programme helps communities utilise their livestock assets more effectively and reduces wildlife-livestock conflict. A strategy to combat the use of chemicals to kill wildlife is being developed following the conclusion of a study, detailed in 5.3 below.

3. TECHNOLOGY

3.1. Postcode Meerkat: Wide Area Surveillance System (WASS)

The WASS continues to protect southern sections of the park, where rhinos concentrate. It maintains a 100% detection record in 2020, with all attempts at entry into the WASS mission area detected. Of these detections 77% of the individuals were arrested and 16% were disrupted. The heat maps in Figure 6 illustrate the massive reduction in illegal activity after the deployment of the systems.

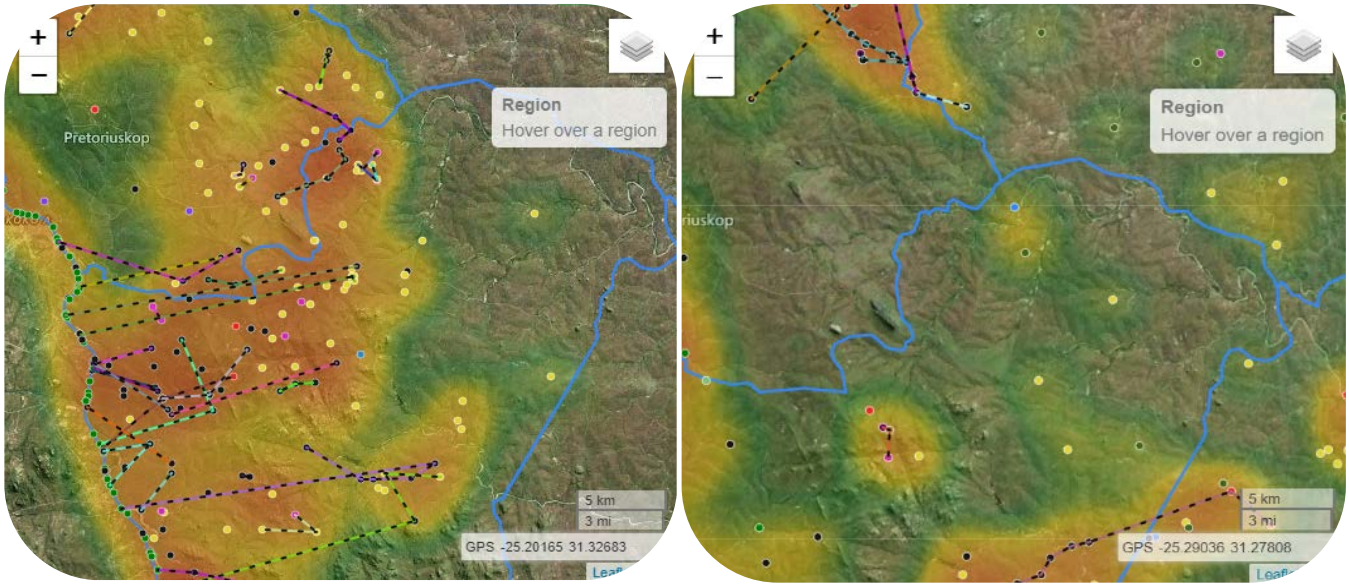


Figure 6: Pre- and post-WASS deployment showing poaching hotspot "cooling" over time because of the WASS.

The operational and maintenance costs of the three systems presents a challenge for SANParks as budgets have been cut because of COVID-19 and the associated impacts on tourism revenue. Peace Parks is exploring ways in which assistance can be provided to bridge this difficult period, however long-term commitment from SANParks to technology operations and maintenance is an essential element of the support provided by the RPP.

3.2. New Technologies

The RPP continues to explore technology solutions to accelerate and magnify the impact of the Foundation's core business areas – including those that are linked to wildlife crime.

3.2.1. Image-recognition Camera Traps

Standard Operating Procedures have been developed by the Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife Environmental Management Inspectors (EMIs) in partnership with their legal advisors. This will ensure photos generated by the camera trap solution are admissible as evidence in court when prosecuting poaching cases.

Building on the network of traps already strategically positioned in the KZN IPZ, an additional 100 camera traps were installed in both HiP and uMkhuze during the quarter. In August, the number of photos taken increased from 8,000 to 22,000 in HiP and 9,000 to 34,000 in uMkhuze compared to July. During the quarter, three camera trap detections concluded in arrests in uMkhuze and HiP. A total of 217 camera traps now comprise a comprehensive detection network in the IPZ, with a further 200 scheduled to be deployed by the end of the year. This would not be possible without the advancements made in cloud computing, Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Internet of Things (IoT) technologies supported by the RPP.

The new Trailguard camera trap supported by the Leonardo DiCaprio Foundation in partnership with Microsoft's AI for Earth programme is being tested in HiP. With integrated artificial intelligence, the cameras function without an internet connection and with reduced data transmission requirements they are appropriate for deployment in areas with poor cell phone signal. Difficulties identified with the software are being resolved with the manufacturer.

3.2.2 Project Griffon

The Griffon open source software initiative has been initiated, starting with the GitHub repository setup and the consolidation of the various existing software integrations built in support of the rhino protection initiatives. Due to reduced setup and configuration requirements, this will simplify the shareability of solutions with various rhino owners/custodians.

A high-level system architecture along with a Graphical User Interface (GUI) has been developed to enable the demonstration of the platform and use case of the systems to potential development (and other interested) partners. The GUI will simplify the integration of the various systems and reduce the need for continued development support.

Peace Parks is engaging with the University of the Witwatersrand's Robotics, Autonomous Intelligence and Learning Laboratory (RAIL Lab). They have confirmed their interest in the initiative and the development of an agreement is in process. The collaboration will involve student research projects, aligned to the development requirements of Griffon. Serving both student and conservation needs, the approach will allow students to engage in real-world problems, delivering solutions that can be practically applied in rhino protection and law enforcement efforts. It is hoped that this will then create a guide for engagement with other universities and tertiary institutions.

4. COUNTER-TRAFFICKING, INTELLIGENCE AND JUDICIARY SUPPORT

4.1. SANParks Special Projects and Risk Management Unit

Year to date in 2020, criminal activity in KNP declined by almost 40% compared to the same period in 2019. This may be owed in part to COVID-19 movement restrictions (taking effect towards the end of March), reducing trade flows, and allowing downward trends to accelerate. This is reflected in the official statistics released by the national Minister, confirming that rhino poaching in both KNP and in South Africa has declined dramatically. Eighty-eight animals were killed in KNP, compared to 190 in the same period last year – a 54% decline. In the country, 166 animals were poached compared to 318 in this period last year. Not showing the same results, elephant poaching only reduced slightly. A total of six animals will killed in KNP, compared to eight last year.

In this same period, 78 poachers and traffickers have been arrested in and around KNP. The arrests comprise 56 Level-One poachers, 17 Level-Two, four Level-Three and one Level Four trafficker. With reduced poaching activity, arrests are considerably lower than this same period in 2019.

4.2. Wildlife Zones

Improved and effective cooperation amongst rhino reserves, both with state custodians and private owners, underpins the wildlife zones initiative. High levels of engagement are required and thus with movement restrictions, progress was hindered in this quarter. However, as well as considerable planning in anticipation of a project launch in the third quarter, the Specialist Assessor who will work with rhino reserves in the Zones to identify and address gaps in their response to anti-poaching has been appointed.

4.3 Mozambique Detection Dog Unit

The detection dog unit deployed to Maputo airport maintains their perfect track record in deterring wildlife trafficking from this former hotspot. Since the deployment of the dog teams, they have inspected the luggage of more than 180,000 passengers. Although trafficking of high-value wildlife (rhino horn, ivory, pangolin scales) has been deterred through the passenger terminal, the dogs have detected various other illegal contraband and CITES banned species, such as a recent find of dried seahorses.

A new Toyota Quantum minibus was procured and handed over to Mozambique's National Administration of Conservation Areas. The new vehicle will extend the capabilities of the Unit so that teams can now be transported to inspect cargo, addressing concerns that wildlife is being smuggled through this terminal in response to the



Figure 7: New Toyota Quantum minibus, customised with kennels to transport teams to the cargo terminal.

heightened passenger security. This new situation has required the establishment of new procedures and training, provided to the team.

Following the success of this initiative, Peace Park's partner, the African Wildlife Foundation, have confirmed the extension of their financial and technical support to the project. When combined with the RPP funding this will extend the project for a further two years, until the end of 2021.

4.4. Understanding the Online Trade in Rhino Horn and other Wildlife in China

To better understand the online trade in illegal wildlife in China, with a special interest in Alibaba, and to identify opportunities to disrupt it, the RPP has concluded an agreement to undertake research with the Wildlife Justice Commission. The research will involve online investigatory activities. A research plan and parameters that included preliminary research on Alibaba and the identification of 67 suppliers is final and will commence in earnest in the following quarter. Other online trading platforms in China will also be investigated as part of the study.

5. COMMUNICATIONS, MARKETING AND ADVOCACY

5.1. Demand Management and Awareness

5.1.1. Wild Rhino – A Vietnamese Youth Rhino Awareness Campaign

Much the same as the first quarter of 2020, planned activities were scaled back in this quarter due to COVID-19 disruptions.

Rhino Ambassadors

In the review period, the distribution of the individualised Rhino Ambassador Posters, featuring inspirational messages, was the focus of this element of the campaign. One hundred posters were allocated per student comprising 50 Vietnamese and 50 English versions. The posters are now on display at four of the 11 participating schools, also featuring on the school's social media platforms. Once schools have returned after the summer break in August, the remaining schools will begin displaying posters.

With contact activities not possible, in May, Nguyen Duc Tuan (Tuan) the Wild Rhino Youth Ambassador from the British International School in Hanoi, hosted a webinar in collaboration with the Wild Rhino Team. Reaching 50 students in the new partner school, the International School Vietnam (ISV), as well as introducing the campaign and its core messaging, the purpose was to launch Tuan's new Apprentice competition. This competition is aimed at a group of international schools in Hanoi who comprise the Hanoi Activity Community. Inspired by the Wild Rhino Competition, the competition will follow a similar format. For the senior category of the competition Tuan aims to select winners / apprentices to work with him in the next 12 months to bring their projects or ideas to life. The work and performance will then be evaluated, finding the most qualified candidate to be the next Wild Rhino Youth Ambassador.

A database of all previous Wild Rhino competition winners is concluded, and contact has been made with the former Youth Ambassadors. In the next quarter an Alumni Facebook page will be launched, establishing yet another platform and opportunity to engage the public and disseminate the campaign messaging.

Rhino Dance

Delivering the Campaign message to younger audiences in Vietnam and partnering with the Saigon Children's Charity (Saigon Children) in their virtual Steps Challenges, a rhino dance tutorial and rhino dance performance was provided. Through these events, 3 827 Vietnamese children were reached and in addition, by sharing the videos on the Saigon Children Charity's Facebook page, the message potentially reached a further 16 224 people.

Rhino Ranger Superhero

The Rhino Ranger co-hosted a Gen Xanh[2] Workshop. Gen Xanh is a newly established group of young Vietnamese concerned about the environment. Pledge posters were signed at the workshop as well as one other smaller

[2] Translated into English, Gen Xanh means connecting children with nature.

event, gathering in total 60 commitments from Vietnamese to reject the use of rhino horn. To date in 2020, 572 pledges have been gathered.

Education and Awareness

Once again, a considerable increase in subscription to the Campaign's social media platforms was achieved. Facebook followers have now increased to 1 060 and Instagram followers to 1 952. As in Figure 7, to date in 2020, Facebook activity reached 1 318 370 people with 158 915 engagements. Instagram posts reached 637 498 people, collecting 9 235 image Likes.

Platform	# Likes / Users / Followers by 30 June 2020	Successes for the quarter
Facebook	**Quarter 1:** 10 368 (increase of 26% since December 2019) **Quarter 2:** 11 428 (increase of 10.22% from Q1)	**Quarter 1:** Total reach of 822 107 and 94 244 post engagements **Quarter 2:** Total reach of 496 263 and 64 671 engagements **Total for year: 1 318 370 reach ; 158 915 engagements**
Instagram	**Quarter 1:** 1 742 (Increase of 26% since December 2019) **Quarter 2:** 1 952 (increase of 12.1% since Q1)	**Quarter 1:** Total reach of 405 643 and 4 545 image likes **Quarter 2:** Total reach of 231 855 and 4 690 image likes **Total for the year: 637 498 reach, 9 235 image likes**
Website	**Quarter 1:** 377 users **Quarter 2:** 574 users	**Quarter 1:** 368 (97.61%) were new users, 44.59% were from Vietnam, total of 731 page views **Quarter 2:** 564 (98.26%) were new users, 51.22% were from Vietnam, total of 1 098 page views **Total for the year: 932 new users, 1 829 page views**

Figure 8: Campaign social media statistics for 2020.

The campaign has effectively expanded it reach beyond schools. Partnering with Vietnam based student group, Wildhand, a livestreamed talk show was held. The show focused on conservation and the role of journalism in raising awareness and educating the public as well as changing perceptions by condemning the illegal trade of wildlife.

The Wild Rhino Campaign was the main sponsor and as well as being introduced at the beginning of the show, the logo was displayed throughout the livestream video. The show was livestreamed and shared on two Facebook pages, Wildhand and Green Journalist Club, and a recap of it was re-shared on another three pages that included the Wildlife Conservation Society's page, approximately a month later. Through these platforms a total of 5 049 viewers were reached.

Increasing reach into the business community, an advert was featured in the British Business Group Vietnam Directory 2020. The Directory is distributed to 600 businesses in Ho Chi Minh City. The online e-newsletter's "open rate" is around 20-25% and is sent to 7 000 business contacts. This translates to a potential reach of up to 1 750 Vietnamese businesspeople.

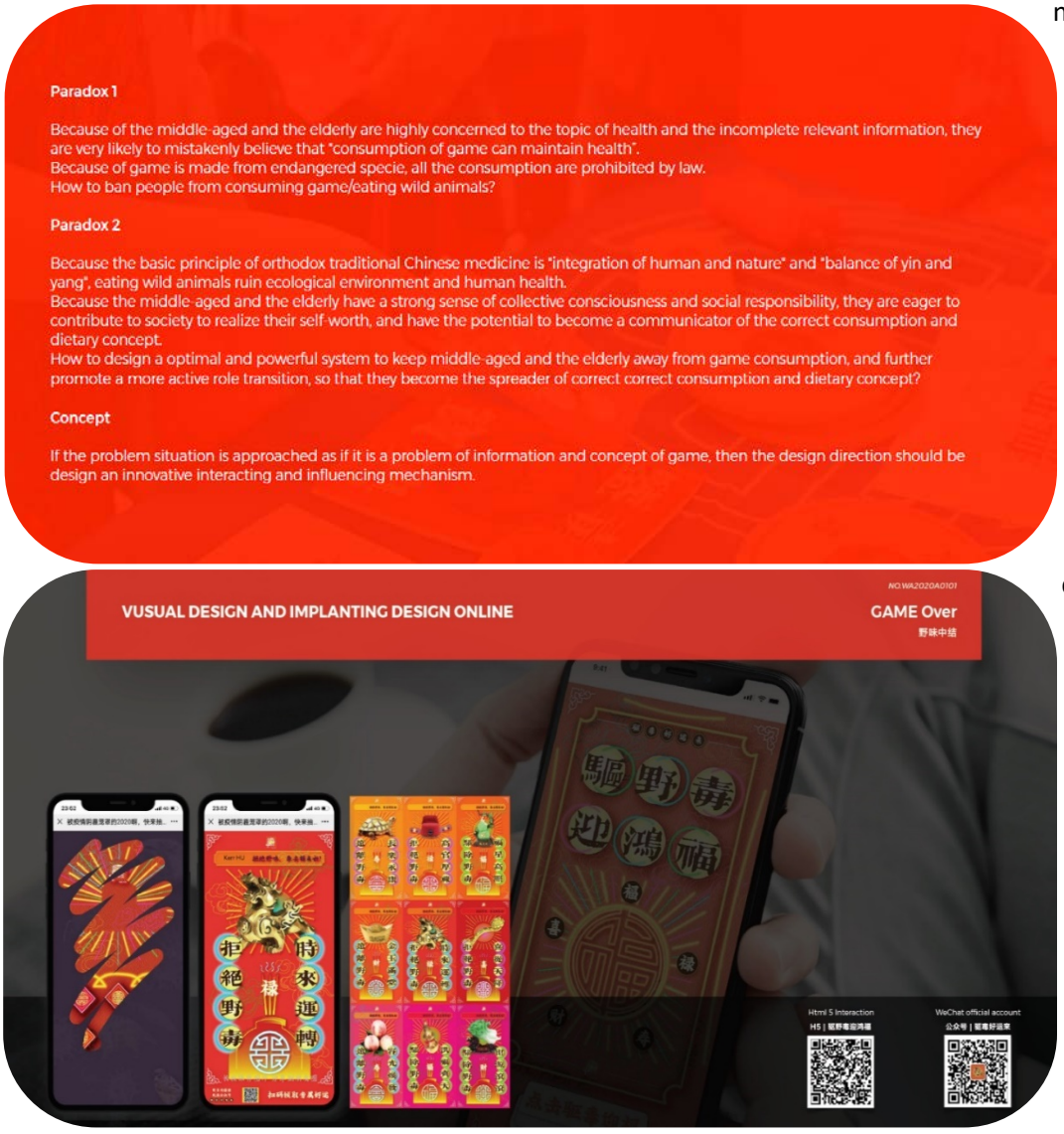
Launch of new Campaign cycle

As the current form of the Wild Rhino Competition and the related prize involves international travel, the campaign is revaluating the immediate future of this element. Alternative ways of conducting the competition and selecting new Youth Ambassadors, while strengthening and adapting the campaign, are being explored.

While placing severe limitations on the roll out of the campaign, the COVID-19 pandemic has placed under the spotlight the link between people's destruction of the natural world and transmission zoonotic diseases. This is an opportunity which the Campaign will explore in the near future.

5.1.2.Tongji and Tsinghua Universities – Chinese Consumer Behaviour and Demand Management

Despite disruptions to the campaign, the 2020 cycle, involving a new cohort of design students who have taken up the challenge to design a product that will reduce the consumption of illegally harvested wildlife in China, is now gaining momentum. In July, students presented their concepts to representatives from the University, Peace Parks, and the Paradise Foundation.



Fifteen concepts ranging from technological innovations and social sensitisation campaigns through to social media messaging initiatives and gaming solutions were presented by the students. A technology solution proposed included an AI enhanced device installed on the rhino's horn. Using a micro camera and speaker, data

Figure 9: Concept titled GAME Over, presented by the 2020 Tongji University design students.

gathered is interpreted for different user groups such as rangers, for law enforcement purposes and the members of public, allowing a rhino to be ''adopted''. Shown in Figure 9, this social sensitisation solution uses an online game, titled "GAME Over". The game targets middle-aged Chinese consumers of wildlife and addresses the misconception that consuming wildlife maintains health. The concept features several peripheral products including responsibility badges, bags, and posters.

Some student groups chose to focus their efforts on other species traded illegally for consumption or the pet trade in China.

Targeting the prolific use of pangolin body parts in Chinese medicine[3], one concept proposed the use of social media platforms to raise awareness of pangolin conservation and the potential for these animals to host dangerous viruses. The concept "introduces the life habits of pangolins", while popularising the fact that they are "toxic".

Several concepts met the requirements of the brief, showing excellent potential in delivering the message to Chinese wildlife consumers as well as potential for commercialisation. After presentation, concepts were critiqued by the panel and students are currently processing refinements.

5.3. GLTFCA Wildlife Poisoning Baseline Study

With the escalating number of wildlife poisoning events in the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area (GLTFCA), together the WWF Kheta programme, USAID and the RPP, commissioned a new study to better understand this destructive practice. With a background in research related to illegal markets, organised crime, environmental security, and broader African security issues, Dr Annette Hübschle from the University of Cape Town was appointed to carry out the study. The study employs a case study research design. The research was undertaken in the three main protected areas that comprise the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park, and in the absence and inconsistency of quantitative data, relied heavily on qualitative methodologies. This involved group discussions, focus groups, interviews, field visits and a literature review. Included in the research sample were the following stakeholders:

- Conservation officials and rangers in all three parks
- Community-Park liaison officers
- Government/departmental/ministry representatives
- Veterinarians (state and private)
- Law enforcement officials
- Local community leaders (municipal and traditional) and local community members
- Commercial farmers, concession holders and private reserve owners
- Wildlife professionals including wildlife rehabilitation centres
- Wildlife poisoning experts
- Researchers, scientists, and academics

[3] The African Pangolin Working Group confirms that there are 60 commercially produced remedies in Chinese pharmacopoeia that use pangolin scales and are distributed through more than 200 pharmaceutical companies.

- NGO and civil society representatives

Recommendations from the report are incorporated into a TFCA level initiative to inform a strategy to combat wildlife poisoning in the GLTFCA. Strategy development and implementation will now be taken forward by the Endangered Wildlife Trust, in a project funded by United States Agency for International Development VukaNow programme. This will ensure that insights gained through the exercise translate into tangible actions.

5.2. General Communication

In June, the combatting wildlife crime programme manager participated in a webinar series titled "Charting the Way Forward for Conservation and Sustainable Development Across Africa". The intention of the webinar series was to offer lessons learnt and support to conservation and sustainable development practitioners in exploring a new way forward as we move into the post COVID-19 "new normal". Speakers provided insight into how to embrace new opportunities and adapt innovative approaches that have emerged during lockdowns. Programme Manager Doug Gillings shared insights and lessons learnt gained in the effective use of innovative technologies, focusing on the intelligent camera trap solution as a practical example of using emerging technologies to combat wildlife crime.

7. FINANCIAL SUMMARY

An overview of the financial status of the RPP is presented in Tables 1 and 2 below. Table 1 provides information on the donation received from the NPL and Table 2 provides information on the value of all donations, commitments and expenditure relating to the broader RPP. Table 1 below breaks down the total current NPL budget of €15,595,044 including an adjustment of €72,334 in interest reallocation (proposed adjustment to budget). This was partly allocated to support the new online wildlife trade research with the Wildlife Justice Commission in 6,16 (€17,357).

Current project funding commitments against the budget amount to €2,357,542 and actual expenditure is €11,437,073. At 30 June 2020, 73% of the total adjusted budget has been expended with a further 15% committed, bringing the total active funding to 88% of the programme value. Remaining funds have been ringfenced until key initiatives are sufficiently mature to scale and roll out. A large portion of this ringfenced funding is linked to the rhino sensors as well as for cost share funding in collaboratively funded projects.

Reflected in Table 2, the RPP has been a catalyst for expanding, focusing, and integrating rhino protection initiatives in the region. This has resulted in an additional €9,8 million being secured for scaling initiatives.

The increase in "in-kind" support, such as the collaboration with the internet service providers and RAIL Lab detailed above, has yet to be reflected but is now making an enormous contribution to rhino protection efforts in the country.

NPL RHINO PROTECTION PROGRAMME - SUMMARY BUDGET as at 30 June 2020					
NR	DESCRIPTION	Budget	Actuals	Committed	Balance available
		EUR			
1	**RHINO HORN ASSET MANAGEMENT AND RESEARCH**				
1,1	Research and Development	115 228	114 199	1 030	-
	EnviroEng - Chemical Alteration	134 972	134 972	-	-
	NECSA - Irradiation	72 657	71 040	1 618	-
1,2	EKZNW	-	-	-	-
	Rhino tagging process at Weenen Game Reserve	40 270	40 270	-	-
	HiP Smart Park - Rhino Monitoring and Tracking	961 141	712 431	241 474	7 237
1,3	SANParks	6 336	-	-	6 336
	KNP: relocation and monitoring of Rhino	39 553	36 604	2 949	-
1,4	Africa States / other areas in SA	430 535	-	-	430 535
	Botswana Rhino Monitoring programme	210 015	62 895	-	147 120
1,5	Greater Kruger	6 221	-	-	6 221
	Balule Game Reserve	196 789	151 352	45 437	-
1,6	Project Manager	479 054	401 489	77 565	-
1,7	Rhino Rapid Response Technology (to be distributed amongst future projects with EKZNW, GRU, KNP, etc)	343 874	3 553	-	340 321
1,8	SANParks Rhino Monitoring programme	201 194	106 121	95 073	-
	Sub Total	**3 237 840**	**1 834 925**	**465 144**	**937 770**
2	**RHINO & PROTECTED AREA SUPPORT**				
2,1	Kruger National Park	396	305	-	91
2.1.1	KNP: Law Enforcement training	188 977	162 571	-	26 407
2.1.2	KNP: Law Enforcement accommodation & equipment	334 975	334 975	-	-
2.1.3	KNP: UAV Project	581 436	581 436	-	-
2.1.3.1	KNP: UAV Project - extended contract	-	-	-	-
2.1.4	Mozambique Environmental Police Project	104 094	104 094	-	-
2.1.5	KNP: Entrance gate security upgrades	917 270	710 268	207 002	-
2.1.6	KNP: Surveillance (application of new technologies)	260 388	260 388	-	-
2.1.7	KNP: All terrain vehicles	90 223	90 223	-	-
2.1.8	SANParks - Special project and Risk Management Unit	1 615 795	1 178 243	332 844	104 708
2.1.9	KNP: Integrity Testing	35 002	13 829	-	21 173
2.1.10	Joint Protection Zone: Manyeleti Game Reserve	330 856	266 022	21 329	43 506
2.1.11	KNP/Wide Area Surveillance System (WASS)	2 497 372	1 612 852	868 534	15 986
2,2	Limpopo National Park	2 291 444	2 287 175	4 269	-
2.2.1	Limpopo National Park - Great Limpopo TFCA: Anti poaching	1 928 328	1 309 508	536 014	82 807
2,3	Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife Rhino Reserves	1 924 051	1 335 399	588 652	-
2.3.1	Ezemvelo UAV - extended contract	165 455	165 455	-	-
	Sub Total	**13 266 062**	**10 412 741**	**2 558 644**	**294 678**
3	**VETERINARY SUPPORT**				
3,1	University of Pretoria (RHODIS)	63 820	63 820	-	-
3,2	Kruger National Park (Injured and Orphaned Rhino)	200 370	200 277	4	89
3,3	Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife (Injured and Orphaned Rhino)	108 275	108 034	241	-
	Sub Total	**372 465**	**372 131**	**244**	**89**
4	**COUNTER TRAFFICKING**				
4,1	GMU - TraCCC / other	-	-	-	-
4,2	Mozambique Cooperation (JCF / ANAC)	951 229	576 291	311 455	63 483
4,3	iBase Rhino Investigation System	89 034	71 662	-	17 371
	Sub Total	**1 040 263**	**647 953**	**311 455**	**80 854**
5	**WILDLIFE JUSTICE COMMISSION (WWF NL)**	1 000 000	1 000 000	-	-
	Sub Total	**1 000 000**	**1 000 000**	**-**	**-**
6	**MARKETING, COMMUNICATIONS, ADVOCACY & AWARENESS**				
6,1	Local / International Communications Campaign & Community awareness	74 927	47 687	-	27 240
6,2	Communication Manager	214 590	193 897	20 693	-
6,3	General Communications Management	256 312	150 447	51 379	54 485
6,4	WLF/Youth Vietnam - Wilderness Foundation	33 048	33 048	-	-
6,5	Vietnam Youth Demand Reduction Campaign	396 914	345 893	47 817	3 204
6,6	Rhino Information System	43 617	43 617	-	-
6,7	Mozambique GLTFCA Youth Project (Laureus project)	85 714	85 714	-	-
6,8	China consumer behaviour and demand management	88 309	73 866	-	14 443
6,9	Dutch Lottery Broadcast Programmes	270 907	152 893	92 124	25 889
6.10	WWF/TRAFFIC/PPF - Demand Reduction Campaign	500 000	500 000	-	-
6.11	Table Mountain Rhino Park	3 500	3 500	-	-
6.12	Mozambique GLC Community Livelihoods Baseline Study	47 006	47 006	-	-
6.13	SA GLC Livelihoods Baseline Study	47 988	16 319	2 826	28 843
6.14	Review National Strategy - Safety & Security of Rhino	11 026	11 026	-	-
6.15	New Technologies	171 429	171 429	-	-
6.16	Wildlife Justice Commission	25 269	-	25 269	-
	Sub Total	**2 270 555**	**1 876 342**	**240 109**	**154 104**
7	**PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION UNIT**				
7,1	Tourism Conservation Fund	582 091	439 221	142 870	-
	Sub Total	**582 091**	**439 221**	**142 870**	**-**
8	**CONTINGENCY**	209 270	-	-	209 270
	Interest received	1 312 795	-	-	1 312 795
	Sub Total	**1 522 065**	**-**	**-**	**1 522 065**
9	**PPF PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT**	2 105 977	1 545 400	479 032	81 545
	Sub Total	**2 105 977**	**1 545 400**	**479 032**	**81 545**
10	**Reserved funds for future allocation**	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	GRAND TOTAL	**25 397 319**	**18 128 714**	**4 197 499**	**3 071 105**

Table 1: RPP financial report – entire programme, 30 June 2020.

NPL RHINO PROTECTION PROGRAMME - SUMMARY BUDGET as at 30 June 2020								
NR	DESCRIPTION	Original Budget	Approved budget (from last report submitted)	Proposed Adjustments to Budget	Proposed Budget	NPL BUDGET EUR		
						Actuals	Committed	Balance available
1	**RHINO HORN ASSET MANAGEMENT AND RESEARCH**							
1,1	Research and Development	214 286	115 228	-	115 228	114 199	1 030	-
1.1.1	EnviroEng - Chemical Alteration		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.1.2	NECSA - Irradiation		72 657	-	72 657	71 040	1 618	-
1,2	EKZNW	855 535	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2.1	Rhino tagging process at Weenen Game Reserve		40 270	-	40 270	40 270	-	-
1.2.2	HiP Smart Park - Rhino Monitoring and Tracking		411 491	-	411 491	212 071	191 633	7 788
1,3	SANParks	2 245 980	6 336	-	6 336	-	-	6 336
1.3.1	KNP: relocation and monitoring of Rhino		39 553	-	39 553	36 604	2 949	-
1,4	Africa States / other areas in SA	951 562	430 535	-	430 535	-	-	430 535
1.4.1	Botswana Rhino Monitoring programme	-	210 015	-	210 015	62 895	-	147 120
1,5	Greater Kruger	160 305	6 221	-	6 221	-	-	6 221
1.5.1	Balule Game Reserve		103 257	14 439	117 696	85 422	32 274	-
1,6	Project Manager		409 049	70 005	479 054	401 489	77 565	-
1,7	Rhino Rapid Response Technology (to be distributed amongst future projects with EKZNW, GRU, KNP, etc)		-	-	-	-	-	-
1,8	SANParks Rhino Monitoring programme	-	201 194	-	201 194	106 121	95 073	-
	Sub Total	**4 427 668**	**2 045 808**	**84 444**	**2 130 251**	**1 130 110**	**402 141**	**598 000**
2	**RHINO & PROTECTED AREA SUPPORT**							
2,1	Kruger National Park	1 907 143	396	-	396	305	-	91
2.1.1	KNP: Law Enforcement training		170 978	-	170 978	144 572	-	26 407
2.1.2	KNP: Law Enforcement accommodation & equipment		334 975	-	334 975	334 975	-	-
2.1.3	KNP: UAV Project	214 286	281 283	-	281 283	281 283	-	-
2.1.3.1	KNP: UAV Project - extended contract		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.4	Mozambique Environmental Police Project		104 094	-	104 094	104 094	-	-
2.1.5	KNP: Entrance gate security upgrades		411 949	-	411 949	361 934	50 016	-
2.1.6	KNP: Surveillance (application of new technologies)		234 861	-	234 861	234 861	-	-
2.1.7	KNP: All terrain vehicles		90 223	-	90 223	90 223	-	-
2.1.8	SANParks - Special project and Risk Management Unit		772 117	-	772 117	727 489	44 628	-
2.1.9	KNP: Integrity Testing		35 002	-	35 002	13 829	-	21 173
2.1.10	Joint Protection Zone: Manyeleti Game Reserve		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.11	KNP/Wide Area Surveillance System (WASS)		1 803 201	-	1 803 201	981 932	805 283	15 986
2,2	Limpopo National Park	1 580 533	1 941 926	-	1 941 926	1 941 926	-	-
2,3	Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife Rhino Reserves	750 000	833 419	-	833 419	795 808	37 610	-
2.3.1	Ezemvelo UAV - extended contract		-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total	**4 451 962**	**7 014 425**	**-**	**7 014 425**	**6 013 231**	**937 537**	**63 657**
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	142 857	-	-	-	-	-	-
4,2	Mozambique Cooperation (JCF / ANAC)	107 143	387 102	-	387 102	120 561	215 379	51 162
	Sub Total	**250 000**	**387 102**	**-**	**387 102**	**120 561**	**215 379**	**51 162**
5	**WILDLIFE JUSTICE COMMISSION (WWF NL)**	1 000 000	1 000 000	-	1 000 000	1 000 000	-	-
	Sub Total	**1 000 000**	**1 000 000**	**-**	**1 000 000**	**1 000 000**	**-**	**-**
6	**MARKETING, COMMUNICATIONS, ADVOCACY & AWARENESS**	1 534 302						
6,1	Local / International Communications Campaign & Community awareness		61 443	(2 688)	58 754	47 687	-	11 067
6,2	Communication Manager		211 902	2 688	214 590	193 897	20 693	-
6,3	General Communications Management		256 312	-	256 312	150 447	51 379	54 485
6,4	WLF/Youth Vietnam - Wilderness Foundation		33 048	-	33 048	33 048	-	-
6,5	Vietnam Youth Demand Reduction Campaign		317 357	-	317 357	268 195	45 958	3 204
6,6	Rhino Information System		43 617	-	43 617	43 617	-	-
6,7	Mozambique GLTFCA Youth Project (Laureus)		53 804	-	53 804	53 804	-	-
6,8	China consumer behaviour and demand management		17 501	-	17 501	9 447	-	8 054
6,9	Dutch Lottery Broadcast Programmes	250 000	245 017	-	245 017	152 893	92 124	-
6.10	WWF/TRAFFIC/PPF - Demand Reduction Campaign		500 000	-	500 000	500 000	-	-
6.11	Table Mountain Rhino Park		3 500	-	3 500	3 500	-	-
6.12	Mozambique GLC Community Livelihoods Baseline Study		47 006	-	47 006	47 006	-	-
6.13	SA GLC Livelihoods Baseline Study		26 576	-	26 576	8 218	2 992	15 365
6.14	Review National Strategy - Safety & Security of Rhino		11 026	-	11 026	11 026	-	-
6.15	New Technologies		171 429	-	171 429	171 429	-	-
6,16	Wildlife Justice Commission		-	17 357	17 357	-	17 357	-
	Sub Total	**1 784 302**	**1 999 538**	**17 358**	**2 016 895**	**1 694 216**	**230 504**	**92 175**
7	**PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION UNIT / TOURISM CONSERVATION FUND**							
7,1	South Africa	987 324	-	-	-	-	-	-
7,2	Tourism Conservation Fund		582 091	-	582 091	439 221	142 870	-
	Sub Total	**987 324**	**582 091**	**-**	**582 091**	**439 221**	**142 870**	**-**
8	**CONTINGENCY**		193 520	-	193 520	-	-	193 520
	Interest received		903 714	(72 334)	831 380	-	-	831 380
	Sub Total	**-**	**1 097 234**	**(72 334)**	**1 024 900**	**-**	**-**	**1 024 900**
9	**PPF PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT**	1 496 539	1 468 846	-	1 468 846	1 039 734	429 112	-
	Sub Total	**1 496 539**	**1 468 846**	**-**	**1 468 846**	**1 039 734**	**429 112**	**-**
10	**Reserved funds for future allocation**		-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	GRAND TOTAL	**14 397 795**	**15 595 044**	**29 468**	**15 624 510**	**11 437 073**	**2 357 542**	**1 829 894**

Table 2: RPP financial report at 30 June 2020

8. CONCLUSION

Although it has disrupted the implementation of the RPP's activities, reduced wildlife crime in South Africa is without doubt a positive outcome of the COVID-19 pandemic. However, this is expected to be short-lived. Pent-up demand in the east as well as economic downturns are expected to place enormous pressure on wildlife and other natural resources into the near future. Mozambique will be severely impacted as the country is still struggling to recover from major financial difficulties as well successive and catastrophic cyclones. The RPP will play a role in mitigating this increased poaching activity as ongoing as well new interventions deliver impact.

Within the RPP's target areas technological solutions including the high-tech gate upgrades, intelligent camera traps and rhino sensors as well as biological management interventions are continuously being improved, and strategically scaled up. Amplifying detection capabilities and protection strategies and improving the proactive response to crime, these interventions are mitigating key threats to the region's wildlife. The launch of the Wildlife Zones initiative, that will scale tried and tested solutions to aggregated protected areas that form the various zones, is well-timed.

Similarly, interventions that disrupt trafficking, including the detection dog teams and risk and threat management units are being enhanced and a new intervention with the Wildlife Justice Commission will improve our ability to undermine this element of the illegal supply chain.

The role of Peace Parks and the RPP as well as other non-state actors in supporting southern African institutions to maintain the hard-fought gains in combatting wildlife crime over the past few years will be important in the approaching months. Thus, while the RPP's funds are now in effect almost 90% spent, we pursue the cause with renewed vigour. Furthermore, the RPP's co-funding contribution to various initiatives such as the project supported by the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs to combat trafficking of at-risk species – including rhinos, within the Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (pending final approval) has and continues to be an important catalyst for new partnerships.

Once again, Peace Parks extends its sincerest gratitude to the Dutch Postcode Lottery for its invaluable contribution to the combatting of wildlife crime in the region.

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RHINO PROTECTION PROGRAMME

Progress Report No 22 | July – September 2020

In partnership with

EZEMVELO KZN WILDLIFE
Conservation, Partnerships & Ecotourism

South African NATIONAL PARKS

January 2021

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document provides feedback on progress of the Rhino Protection Programme (RPP) for the period July to September 2020. The RPP continues to pursue its strategy to combat the illegal rhino horn trade, with projects targeting illicit activities in supply, transit, export, and end-use countries. Without the support of the Dutch Postcode Lottery, the complex and diverse array of interventions currently undertaken by the RPP would not be possible.

While implementing critical counter-trafficking and demand management initiatives, the focus of the RPP remains on disrupting crime networks operating in South Africa and limiting the supply of rhino horn by locking down key populations in Hluhluwe-iMfolozi Park (HiP) and Kruger National Park (KNP). An increase in poaching activity was seen across KNP, as well as in the neighbouring Limpopo National Park (LNP) and the reserves participating in the Greater Kruger Environmental Protection Foundation (GKEPF) along KNP's north-eastern border. As the impact of poverty emanating from the coronavirus begins to unfold, bushmeat poaching as well as poaching using poison is on the rise. Fifty-seven snares were recovered through anti-poaching activities in the GKEPF area during the reporting period, with 950 snares and 26 gin traps recovered in LNP.

Research and development of advanced technologies that improve upon existing rhino protection and conservation operations, maximising and scaling protection efforts, continue. The latest partnership with Smart Parks to create an open-source version of the Low Frequency, Long Range, Low Power (LoRa) rhino sensor will enable the solution to be significantly more scalable and replicable while complimenting the RPP's other anti-poaching interventions across South Africa.

Although official rhino poaching statistics for 2020 are still to be released by the South African Government, unofficial reports indicate that the decline in rhino poaching numbers continues, despite the increase in poaching activities during the reporting period.

International Rhino Day in September was celebrated by Peace Parks Foundation (Peace Parks) with the launch of the Wildlife Zones Initiative in partnership with South Africa's Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries (DEFF). Addressing the fragmented response to rhino poaching in South Africa, the initiative will aggregate rhino reserves into seven integrated zones so that proven solutions can be consolidated and strategically deployed to close capacity gaps and eliminate weaknesses currently perpetuating wildlife crime across the country. Further afield, Rhino Day was celebrated in Vietnam by our Rhino Ranger Superhero and nearly 2,000 school children gathered to learn about the rhino poaching crisis and pledge their support to reject the use of rhino horn in Vietnam.

While limitations on travel imposed by COVID-19 restrictions are still very much a reality for both the Chinese and Vietnamese consumer behaviour and demand management campaigns, progress continued. The success of social media platforms for the Vietnamese consumer behaviour campaign continues to grow, where an estimated 2.5 million Vietnamese were reached through the Wild Rhino Instagram and Facebook pages in 2020 thus far, an increase of half a million in just three months.

1. RHINO HORN ASSET MANAGEMENT

1.1. Rhino Rapid Response and Tracking Programme

The RPP continues to pursue research and development of technologies that integrate with and magnify existing rhino protection and conservation operations to maximise and scale the effect of protection efforts. Embracing an ecosystem approach, innovative solutions are being deployed to enable a rapid detection and response to poaching threats resulting in the prevention of incidents.

1.1.1. Low Frequency, Long Range, Low Power (LoRa) rhino sensor solution

The development and refinement of the LoRa rhino sensor solution is ongoing with only two of the 15 sensors fitted in May in Hlhuluwe-iMfolozi Park (HiP) still functioning correctly. This has been primarily attributed to the loss of connection between the horn sensor and subcutaneous sensor, which triggers a false alarm and drains the batteries. The issue has been factored into the new open-source version of the sensor currently being developed where it is anticipated to be resolved.



Figure 1: An example of a rhino horn sensor, similar to the design of the Smart Parks sensor.

During the reporting period, a Memorandum of Agreement was signed with Smart Parks, an open-source conservation sensor developer based in Amsterdam. As part of the Open Collar initiative, this collaboration will enhance rhino tracking solutions by building on previous sensor technology developed through the RPP to mitigate false alarms and investigate alternative materials for the subcutaneous sensor. Once developed, the open-source version of the LoRa sensor will allow sensor replication at significantly reduced costs and the deployment of the solution at a faster pace due to the lack of restrictions imposed by commercial sensor source codes.

Regular feedback and technical review sessions are being held between Peace Parks and the Smart Parks team and considerable progress is being made updating both the primary and the auxiliary sensors. The new primary sensor will look similar to the sensor image in Figure 1 above.

Development is on track, with the primary sensor expected to be ready for testing next quarter. The prototype subcutaneous auxiliary sensor is scheduled to arrive from Amsterdam in February 2021.

A report detailing the rhino sensor development process over the last three years is nearing completion. The report will serve as a valuable resource for examining lessons learnt and guiding the way forward towards enhanced and scalable rhino sensor solutions.

1.2. Kruger National Park – Biological Monitoring and Management of Rhino

The intense biological monitoring and management of rhinos in safe-haven areas of the Kruger National Park (KNP) through camera traps, aerial surveillance and special ranger deployment has continued as part of the black and white rhino guardian initiatives in the park. While completing the annual rhino census during the quarter, testing alternative tracking and monitoring methods for both black and white rhino species continued.

The use of camera traps to collect data on rhino home ranges to help test and reinforce the data collected from GPS foot collars was also a focus during the quarter. The installation of traps in core black rhino activity (or hotspot) areas in KNP has increased the accuracy of rhino counts by identifying several unmarked black rhinos. To determine the optimal deployment time of camera traps in hotspot areas, an additional three devices were deployed in historical black rhino home ranges during August.

Rhino tracking technology continues to be tested and improved upon, with several satellite ear tags deployed on dehorned white rhinos. Satellite ear tags are a key technological tool that have the potential to increase the efficacy of rhino population monitoring. Despite a delay in shipping due to COVID-19, South African National Parks (SANParks) and the State Veterinarian Department received the ear tags from the Max Planck Society in Germany in August and monitoring and evaluation of the tags is now underway.

A sample-based population survey of rhinos was initiated in September as part of the park-wide wildlife census. The annual rhino survey is crucial for assessing the efficacy of the RPP's activities since the poaching crisis began in 2014, while also informing future strategies of the programme. During this mammoth task, data relating to population size, distribution, age, and sex profiles for both black and white rhino species were collected. Analyses of the survey data are underway with results expected in the next quarter.

2. PRIORITY PROTECTED AREA SUPPORT - RHINO SECURITY AND PROTECTION

Protected area support involves various initiatives that provide personnel at the frontlines with the services, infrastructure, equipment and training they need to protect the rhino, safeguard themselves and execute successful anti-poaching operations on the ground. Anti-poaching activities remain an important disincentive limiting the supply of rhino horn and other wildlife products from protected areas.

2.1. Ezemvelo KwaZulu-Natal Wildlife

2.1.1. HiP Intensive Protection Zone (IPZ) Strategy: operational planning and information co-ordination

The RPP provided the critical seed funding that has catalysed further support from the US Department of State, enabling the full activation of the Intensive Protection Zone (IPZ) strategy in KwaZulu Natal (KZN). At its core, this included the development of the HiP Nerve Centre which remains indispensable to the success of the IPZ and anti-poaching operations in the region.

A total of eighteen rhino carcasses, all within HiP were recovered during the quarter. In the month of September only a single rhino was poached in the KZN IPZ. Excluding unusual COVID-19 lockdown-related statistics, the last time this occurred was almost two years ago, in December 2018. For the period January to September, poaching has declined by 37% in KZN with 66 rhinos killed compared to 104 last year.



Figure 2: Shoes recovered, with shoeprints matching those identified in several incursions in HiP.

Although poaching has declined, compared to 2019, the number of poachers arrested in 2020 thus far is unchanged at 64.

Averaging out at seven arrests per month in 2020, this is indicative of the success of the RPP's interventions.

Reacting to reported gunshots along the western boundary of HiP and using information recently acquired about a nearby homestead being used as a staging post, the Ezemvelo operations teams located and searched the house. A set of freshly cut rhino horns were recovered and a suspect was arrested. The search also yielded a pair of shoes, with prints matching those identified (and catalogued in the shoeprint database) at multiple incursions in HiP, shown in Figure 2. DNA and forensic evidence from the shoes resulted in a second arrest. The syndicate connected to this incident and the arrests is active in the province and this disruption to their activities is a significant success.

In another incident also in HiP, a poaching suspect was fatally wounded, and a silencer and axe were recovered. The individuals involved in this syndicate are linked to a local grouping. The operations team are following up on information pertaining to the second suspect who fled the scene as well as a rifle in his possession.

Challenges are being experienced with the implementation of projects with Ezemvelo. During the quarter, the organisation's Board, appointed in 2018, was suspended and Ezemvelo was placed under administration by its governing Ministry of Economic Development, Tourism, and Environmental Affairs. While the projects implemented have already felt the effects of management challenges within the organisation, this turn of events will result in further disruptions. Peace Parks has already implemented specific measures to address these challenges and mitigate any impact on ongoing projects.



Figure 3: KNP access gates, showing the location of the three remaining access points to be upgraded.

2.2. Kruger National Park

2.2.1. Access gate security control

After successfully commissioning and auditing the access gate systems for five southern gates in KNP last quarter, the assets were formally handed over to SANParks 25 August 2020. Subsequently, the southern gate systems entered a stability monitoring phase which is ongoing until December 2020.

In July, an addendum to the current tender was prepared to accommodate the extension of the Gate Access Control system to the remaining three access points at the Pafuri, Giriyondo border gates to Mozambique, and Skukuza airport with the installation of communication links at these gates expected to be completed during the next reporting period. This will enable all vehicle entry and exit from the park to be tracked, significantly increasing movement and access control to Kruger National Park.

2.2.2 Joint Protection Zone/Greater Kruger Environmental Protection Foundation/Manyeleti Security Strategy

One of the greatest advantages of the Greater Kruger Environmental Protection Foundation (GKEPF) is its ability to form a buffer to poaching in KNP along the park's western boundary. Collaboration between the multiple reserves under provincial and private management through GKEPF's centralised command and control centre continues to allow for proactive anti-poaching efforts across the region, including intelligence sharing between reserves in the Joint Protection Zone (JPZ).

An increase in bushmeat related incursions was recorded during the reporting period – which is widely thought to be due to social and financial impacts of COVID-19 on low-income households. During the month of August, 57 wire snares were removed in a joint operation between Balule and Klaserie Reserves, with one bush meat poacher arrested, and skins, bones and bush meat seized.



Figure 4: LNP rangers burning snares on World Ranger Day.

In a separate incident, two poachers were fatally wounded with one evading capture. GKEPF report ongoing incursions from Mozambique into the Marula North region of KNP with renewed incursions from the west. An intelligence driven operation by Sabi Sands Private Game Reserve resulted in two arrests as well as the recovery of three firearms and a pangolin. A separate investigation led to the arrest of seven poachers and the seizure of three unlicensed firearms, nine cell phones, explosives, counterfeit bank notes, and a vehicle, bringing the total number of arrests made in GKEPF during the reporting period to 20.

Despite the increase in bushmeat poaching, the rate of rhino poaching in GKEPF reserves continues to decline, with 10 rhinos poached to date, compared to 29 in the same period last year.

2.3. Limpopo National Park

2.3.1. Anti-poaching

As in KNP and GKEPF, the bushmeat trade is on the rise and continues to pose a grave threat to LNP's wildlife, with 950 snares and 26 gin traps recovered during the review period. On World Ranger Day the stockpile of snares was burnt to symbolise the gains made over poaching in LNP (see Figure 4 on previous page).
Evidence of poison was found in 12 locations in LNP, which included containers of poison as well as carcasses of 41 vultures, jackal, warthog, kudu and a cow, thought to be intended to kill lions in a poaching or retaliation attempt. Additionally, six poacher camps were located and destroyed during the reporting period.

Despite mechanical problems with the Savannah aircraft during the review period, a record 131 hours were flown by the park's aircraft, carrying out patrols and responding to incidents in the park. This has been a game changer in reducing incident detection and response times.



Figure 5: Snares and poison recovered from a poaching camp that was destroyed during the quarter.

This included 50 hours flown in the Bathahawk aircraft, the use of which was donated by the private, specialist anti-poaching group operational in the park.

Supporting strategic, proactive anti-poaching that establishes the location of at-risk wildlife, the monitoring of 16 collared elephants continued. Results indicated that elephant movement from LNP to Karingani Game Reserve south of the park has become a regular occurrence - suggesting good connectivity across the landscape when the Olifants River is low.

A pangolin, found in the possession of a local community member, was seized and released back into LNP. This is the third pangolin release that LNP authorities have been involved in this year (photo on report cover page).

In Mozambican tradition, pangolins are regarded as sacred and are associated with both positive and negative mythology. Most poaching for these anteaters is associated with the demand for their scales and other body parts as major ingredients in many traditional Chinese medicines. Tip offs about pangolin smuggling are regularly given to the LNP by community members. This is bolstered by the Ranger Incentive Scheme that is supported by Peace Parks in LNP.

3. TECHNOLOGY

3.1. Postcode Meerkat: Wide Area Surveillance System (WASS)

The WASS continues to maintain a 100% detection record of all incursions in 2020 across the mission areas. In the reporting period, an increase in poaching activity within the mission areas was detected with four poaching groups detected. Of the detected incursions, 67% of poachers were arrested with 16% disrupted. Areas with high rhino densities remain protected by the Meerkat, which is considered to be one of the most effective systems for securing rhino populations.



Figure 6: Postcode Meerkat Wide Area Surveillance System

Poaching activity is on the increase, resulting in the extension of the Meerkat's operational times to adequately protect the mission area from poaching groups targeting the landscape.

Despite the increase in poaching activity, the systems have established, and still maintain, a reduction in rhino poaching of 88% within the mission area. During WASS deployments in the quarter, two poacher groups, that comprised one very well-known poacher, were arrested and three hunting rifles seized. However, despite a follow-up engagement, the groups evaded arrest. Despite this pressure, no rhinos were poached during any of these incidents – a testament to the disruptive effect of the speed and accuracy of the WASS system.

Stability and reliability have been a hallmark of the WASS systems. However, software issues have materialised over the last few deployments – now being investigated by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR). SANParks has also indicated that further developments and design enhancements are needed to refine some of the functionality of the systems. These will be reviewed with the CSIR to determine their viability. Additionally, Peace Parks is exploring ways to provide operational support to SANParks for the three systems while budgets are under pressure due to COVID-19 related losses of tourism revenue.

3.2. New Technologies

The RPP continues to explore technology solutions to accelerate and magnify the impact of the Foundation's core business areas – including those that are linked to wildlife crime.

3.2.1. Image-recognition Camera Traps

The 217 deployed camera traps are functioning well and are reliably triggering alerts for both humans and vehicles detected in the parks. Illustrated in Figure 7 below, camera traps detected suspects attempting to gain illegal



Figure 7: Images of suspected poachers detected by camera traps at uMkhuze Game Reserve.

entry into uMkuze earlier this year. A further 200 camera traps have been ordered directly from the manufacturer resulting in significant financial savings. These cameras are scheduled for deployment in December 2020.

The camera traps have become an integral part of anti-poaching operations at HiP and uMkhuze, with the newly employed IT Network Officer ensuring camera traps are deployed in poaching hotspots and that a regular maintenance programme is followed. Recognising the value of this solution, section rangers in HiP have taken ownership of it, and have now set up their own monthly alerts to trigger the servicing of devices.

With the success of the solution in the KZN IPZ, and the scalability afforded through the Artificial Intelligence and Cloud architecture, the expansion of the solution to additional rhino parks is now being investigated.

3.2.2 Project Griffon

Stimulating open-source software development collaboration, Project Griffon circumvents the limitations of proprietary software, addressing the need to rapidly scale and deploy innovative technological solutions for conservation. While still in early stages of development, the short-term goal of this project is to develop an open-source anti-poaching user interface which can be scaled out to rhino owners and custodians and shared with key stakeholders.

Peace Parks has formalised their agreement with the Robotics, Autonomous Intelligence and Learning Laboratory (RAIL Lab) at the University of the Witwatersrand. This collaboration will serve the needs of students and conservation while delivering practical solutions to help improve rhino protection and law enforcement efforts on the ground.

4. COUNTER-TRAFFICKING, INTELLIGENCE AND JUDICIARY SUPPORT

4.1. SANParks Special Projects and Risk Management Unit

Poaching activity remains high in KNP following the easing of COVID-19 travel restrictions in South Africa. In 2020 thus far, 1,068 incidents of poaching activity have been recorded, with September experiencing 157 incursions - the highest monthly number in 2020 thus far.

During the quarter, 39 poachers and traffickers were arrested in and around KNP. The arrests included 32 Level-One poachers, four Level-Two, two Level-Three, and one Level-Four trafficker. To date in 2020, arrests have declined by half, with 117 arrests having been made in 2020 compared to 232 in 2019.

A major success during the quarter was the arrest of the Level-Four trafficker early in July at OR Tambo International Airport in a joint operation with the Hawks and other agencies. Twenty-five rhino horns (47 kilograms) worth around €168,360, en route to Malaysia were seized. The horns were concealed in a wooden crate and declared as scaffolding equipment. Further investigations by the Hawks led them to a shipping agent in Johannesburg where the suspect was arrested and charged for illegal dealing in rhino horns and perjury.

Official poaching data has not yet been released but unofficial information confirms that rhino poaching continues on a downward trend.

4.2. Wildlife Zones

Launched by the Department of Environment, Forest and Fisheries (DEFF) on International Rhino Day, the Wildlife Zones Initiative will see South Africa's rhino populations protected as a single, national herd. The partnership between DEFF and Peace Parks aims to consolidate, and replicate lessons learned across the countries' rhino strongholds in line with the Integrated Strategy for the Combatting of Wildlife Trafficking - championed by DEFF.

Although the project is still in its infancy, major lead in activities, including the employment of key personnel that will drive the national Enforcement Fusion Centre (EFC), have been concluded. In addition, the re-positioning and centralisation of the Ezemvelo Risk and Threat Management Unit within the EFC and the employment of key analyst positions have been finalised.

4.3. Mozambique Detection Dog Unit

The detection dog unit deployed to the Maputo International Airport have been kept busy and their welfare upheld despite the closure of international borders and reduced international flights. The focus of the unit temporarily shifted to the cargo terminal. However, a reduced operations schedule helped to ensure that both dogs and handlers received a well-deserved break. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and sanitising products were procured and delivered to the unit to ensure their ability to operate safely and effectively.

Peace Parks is very pleased to have concluded a contract extension between the African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) until the end of 2021 during the reporting period, securing this vital functionality for an additional year.

4.4. Understanding the Online Trade in Rhino Horn and other Wildlife in China

In August 2020, the Wildlife Justice Commission (WJC) with the support of Peace Parks commenced a project to research and analyse illegal wildlife trade on e-commence websites in China. The objective of this project is to gain an increased understanding of the role of e-commence platforms in facilitating the illegal sale of wildlife products to determine the extent to which criminal networks use these platforms to sell and transport illegal wildlife products both within China and to supply products outside of China.



Figure 8: Suspected elephant ivory product advertised online as 'mammoth' ivory.

One of the main findings of the initial report is the prevalent use of the word 'mammoth' to advertise elephant ivory. There are currently two ways in which illegal dealers trade in ivory avoid detection by authorities. One is to make the crafts appear old and trade them as antiques and the second is to sell crafts in the name of other legal materials.

The woolly mammoth is an extinct species, but unearthed carcasses retain high quality ivory that can be carved, in the same way that elephant ivory is carved. Mammoth ivory is a fossil and unrenewable resource and therefore no bans on its sale currently exist in China. This situation creates loopholes enabling traders to fraudulently market elephant derived ivory as fossil mammoth. Figure 8 shows an advert of an ivory product masquerading as mammoth ivory.

Another important aspect of this research will be a critical analysis of the value of advertised products. Other commonly used key words used where ivory was found for sale, were terms such as 'replicated' or 'fake' ivory, however, the price for the products was not consistent with a fake product. Preliminary examination of the images featured in the adverts has found that some may qualify as elephant ivory.

It is currently unverified if elephant ivory or any other illegal wildlife products, such as rhino horn, are for sale through these agents and/or sellers and remains a possibility that illegal products are disguised as legal products such as mammoth ivory. Further investigations will be conducted, by the WJC, to gain intelligence about business operations of identified sellers and agents to confirm this theory.

In addition to the above misrepresentations found in adverts on the platforms, the research has found adverts that overtly state the product is made from elephant ivory. The final project report is expected from the WJC in January 2021 and will be available in both English and Chinese languages.

5. COMMUNICATIONS, MARKETING AND ADVOCACY

5.1. Demand Management and Awareness

5.1.1. Wild Rhino – A Vietnamese Youth Rhino Awareness Campaign

Much the same as the first two quarters of 2020, planned activities were scaled back significantly in this quarter due to COVID-19 disruptions.

Rhino Ambassadors

Activities under the Youth Ambassador campaign in this quarter included meetings with youth ambassadors to establish a relationship with the newly employed coordinator, Linh Nguyen, and developing the alumni Facebook page.

Due to the second wave of COVID-19 in Vietnam, youth ambassadors could not organise face-to-face activities during the reporting period, however they still met regularly to discuss ideas and plan for upcoming activities for the next quarter. The results from their meetings include the development of an Apprenticeship Programme, which was originally created by Tuan Nguyen (British International School Youth Ambassador), and design ideas

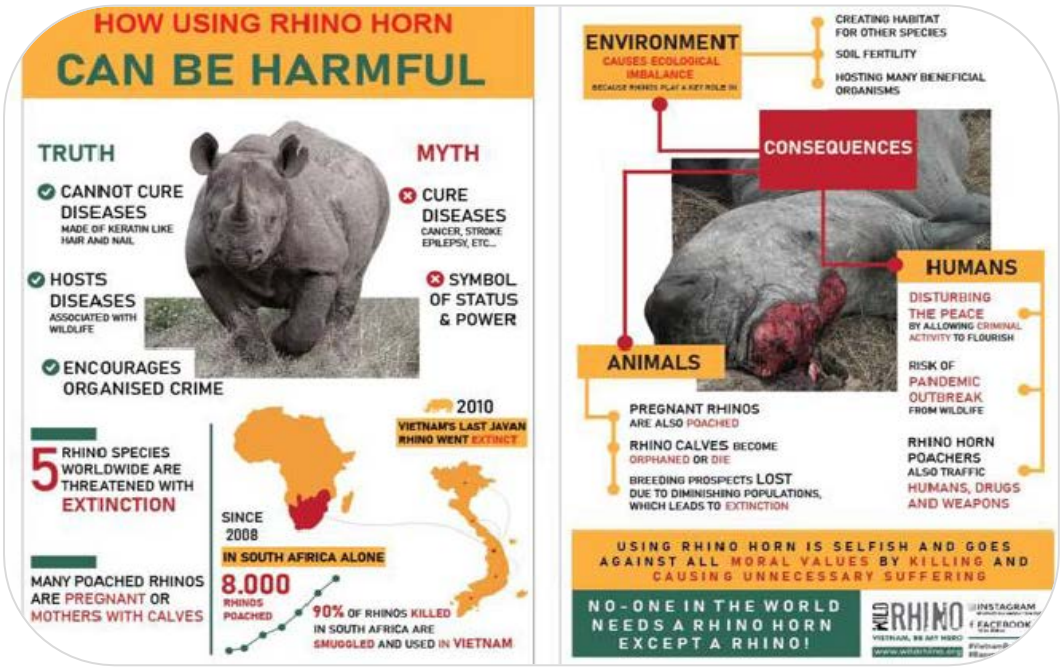


Figure 9: Campaign flyer design in Vietnamese and English

for a campaign flyer to be distributed at various public events, as in Figure 9. During this period of restrictions, the alumni Facebook page has also been updated and developed, to become a platform for discussions between all former and current youth ambassadors. As a direct result of these updates, An Hoang, a former Wild Rhino Youth Ambassador from 2017, contacted the coordinator and expressed interest in contributing to the campaign.



Figure 10: Signing of pledge posters.

Rhino Ranger Superhero

Once the second wave of COVID-19 infections had dissipated in Vietnam, Rhino Ranger was once again able to visit schools. This year, Rhino Ranger celebrated World Rhino Day for a week (20 to 27 September) with 2,000 students from six schools. Events on Environment Day and Mid-Autumn Moon Festival were also attended by Rhino Ranger, raising awareness about the rhino poaching crisis and calling on the support of school children. Importantly, 548 pledge signatures were collected during the reporting period, bringing the total number of commitments from Vietnamese to reject the use of rhino horn to 1,120 in 2020.

Education and Awareness

Once again, a considerable increase in subscription to the Campaign's social media platforms was achieved. Facebook followers have now increased to 11,548 and Instagram followers remained consistent at 1,952. As in Figure 11, to date in 2020, Facebook activity reached 1,701,661 people with 203,608 engagements. Instagram posts reached 826,233 people, collecting 14,155 image Likes.

Platform	# Likes / Users / Followers by 30 June 2020	Successes for the quarter
Facebook	**Quarter 1:** 10 368 (increase of 26% since December 2019) **Quarter 2:** 11 428 (increase of 10.22% from Q1) **Quarter 3:** 11 548 (increase of 11.38% from Q1) (85% from Vietnam)	**Quarter 1:** Total reach of 822 107 and 94 244 post engagements **Quarter 2:** Total reach of 496 263 and 64 671 engagements **Quarter 3:** Total reach of 383 291 and 47 693 engagements **Total for year: 1 701 661 reach ; 206 608 engagements**
Instagram	**Quarter 1:** 1 742 (Increase of 26% since December 2019) **Quarter 2:** 1 952 (increase of 12.1% since Q1) **Quarter 3:** 1 952 (no increase from Q2 to Q3, 12.1% increase since Q1)	**Quarter 1:** Total reach of 405 643 and 4 545 image likes **Quarter 2:** Total reach of 231 855 and 4 690 image likes **Quarter 3:** Total reach of 188 735 and 4 920 image likes **Total for the year: 826 233 reach, 14 155 image likes**
Website	**Quarter 1:** 377 users **Quarter 2:** 574 users **Quarter 3:** 466 users	**Quarter 1:** 368 (97.61%) were new users, 44.59% were from Vietnam, total of 731 page views **Quarter 2:** 564 (98.26%) were new users, 51.22% were from Vietnam, total of 1 098 page views **Quarter 3:** 454 (88.7%%) were new users, 39.61% were from Vietnam, total of 1 893 page views **Total for the year: 1 386 new users, 3 722 page views**

Figure 11: Media statistics for 2020.

During the reporting period the campaign connected with Vietnamese universities to increase its reach at the start of the academic year in September. Collaborations between the Wild Rhino Campaign and two well-known national universities have been established, preparing for upcoming events in October. Furthermore, to engage and connect with more national and international universities, Wild Rhino has partnered with the AIESEC[1]

[1] AIESEC (pronounced eye-sek) was originally an acronym for Association Internationale des Étudiants en Sciences Économiques et Commerciales. AIESEC is no longer used as an acronym but simply as the name of the organisation.

organisation, which promotes and supports the growth of student leaders around the world. Furthermore, expanding their reach in the Vietnamese business sector, the project is in discussions with Shire Oak International (SOI) about supporting their campaign in the future. SOI is a developer and financier of large-scale renewable energy products in developing countries and has shown great interest in supporting the Wild Rhino campaign in Vietnam.

Launch of new Campaign cycle

As the current form of the Wild Rhino Competition and the related prize involves international travel, the campaign has made the decision to postpone the launch of the competition for two years. In the interim, the Wild Rhino Volunteer and Apprenticeship Programme will be launched in January 2021. Participants of the programme will be invited to join either as a volunteer who contributes to the campaign by completing a set of tasks during the semester, or as an apprentice, who is required to design and implement their own project with assistance from Rhino Youth Ambassadors.

This programme provides a tool for the Wild Rhino Campaign to continue working with students despite the setbacks to the competition, as well as offering the current youth ambassadors an opportunity to mentor and lead these participants to accomplish their projects.

5.1.2. Tongji and Tsinghua Universities – Chinese Consumer Behaviour and Demand Management

At the end of July, 15 design students presented their concepts for products that would support the reduced utilisation of illegally harvested wildlife in China. The concepts varied widely, and many were very applicable to the Combatting Wildlife Crime Programme. Students were subsequently invited to refine their concepts for shortlisting, however, due to COVID-19 - related disruptions, no further progress has been made.

One of the student teams has reinvented an earlier student team product design. Using innovative materials, they 3D printed rhino figurines€ using UPM Formi Plastic, a biocomposite, which contains 30-40% wood fibre and is considered more environmentally friendly than oil-based plastics. The students then added their own designs to the surface of the figure. The final designs formed part of an exhibition held at Tongji University and were subsequently distributed as gifts to some of the overseas students.

5.2. GLTFCA Wildlife Poisoning Baseline Study

During the reporting period, the Wildlife Poisoning Baseline Report was finalised and circulated to the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area (GLTFCA) Wildlife Poisoning Task Team for dissemination and discussion.

Key findings of the report are summarised as follows. A steady increase in wildlife poisoning incidents in and around the KNP and LNP suggests that wildlife poisoning continues to pose a serious threat to conservation endeavours in the GLTFCA. A total number of 152 poisoning and attempted poisoning incidents were recorded in the transfrontier park between 1 January 2008 and 18 July 2019, resulting in an overall death toll of 2,052 animals. The majority of these incidents (47%) occurred within the Greater Kruger landscape of the GLTFCA, including 39 incidents (26%) occurring within the boundaries of the KNP.

Elephants and lions were the primary targets of poisoning in the study area. While most lion poisonings were linked to human-wildlife conflict scenarios, many poisoned elephants were found with their tusks removed, suggesting that ivory, and not retaliation, was the primary goal of these poisoning incidents. Although vultures, and birds in general, were the worst impacted by poisoning, they appear not to have been the primary targets.

Meat or fruit laced with highly hazardous pesticides, (including Aldicarb and Carbofuran), were associated with the greatest number of wildlife poisonings in the GLTFCA during the study period. Despite their prohibition in the European Union and North America, the ubiquitous availability of highly hazardous pesticides in all three countries of the GLTFCA (South Africa, Mozambique and Zimbabwe), suggests the presence of a well-established transnational supply chain controlled by criminal networks.

The report was subsequently endorsed by the GLTFCA Joint Management Board with funding currently being sourced for a full roll out of the study recommendations.

5.3. General Communication

The following press release and associated media articles were distributed in the reporting period. In all instances, this included publication across various social media platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram.

- Wildlife Zones to protect all of South Africa's rhino – September 2020

- CSIR produces anti-poaching guide – September 2020

- GPS collars for lions and cheetahs: How IoT and open source are protecting rare animals – June 2020

6. FINANCIAL SUMMARY

An overview of the financial status of the RPP is presented in Tables 1 and 2 below. Table 1 provides information on the donation received from the NPL and Table 2 provides information on the value of all donations, commitments and expenditure relating to the broader RPP. Table 1 below breaks down the total current NPL budget of €15,295,349 including an adjustment of €147,948 in interest reallocation (proposed adjustment to budget). This was partly allocated to support the KNP WASS in 2.1.11 (€3,450).

Current project funding commitments against the budget amount to €2,854,810 and actual expenditure is €10,781,647. At 30 September 2020, 70% of the total adjusted budget has been expended with a further 18% committed, bringing the total active funding to 88% of the programme value. Remaining funds have been ringfenced until key initiatives are sufficiently mature to scale and roll out. A large portion of this ringfenced funding is linked to the rhino sensors as well as to cost share funding in collaboratively funded projects.

NPL RHINO PROTECTION PROGRAMME - SUMMARY BUDGET as at 30 September 2019								
NR	DESCRIPTION	Original Budget	Approved budget (from last report submitted)	Proposed Adjustments to Budget	Proposed Budget	NPL BUDGET EUR		
						Actuals	Committed	Balance available
1	**RHINO HORN ASSET MANAGEMENT AND RESEARCH**							
1.1	Research and Development	214,286	115,228	-	115,228	114,199	1,030	-
1.1.1	EnviroEng - Chemical Alteration		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.1.2	NECSA - Irradiation		72,657	-	72,657	71,040	1,618	-
1.2	EKZNW	855,535	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2.1	Rhino tagging process at Weenen Game Reserve		40,270	-	40,270	40,270	-	-
1.2.2	HiP Smart Park - Rhino Monitoring and Tracking		400,249	-	400,249	111,125	281,579	7,545
1.3	SANParks	2,245,980	6,336	-	6,336	-	-	6,336
1.3.1	KNP: relocation and monitoring of Rhino		39,553	-	39,553	36,604	2,949	-
1.4	Africa States / other areas in SA	951,562	430,535	-	430,535	-	-	430,535
1.4.1	Botswana Rhino Monitoring programme	-	210,015	-	210,015	62,895	-	147,120
1.5	Greater Kruger	160,305	6,221	-	6,221	-	-	6,221
1.5.1	Balule Game Reserve		98,007	-	98,007	72,233	25,774	-
1.6	Project Manager		409,049	-	409,049	310,504	98,545	-
1.7	Rhino Rapid Response Technology (to be distributed amongst future projects with EKZNW, GRU, KNP, etc)		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.8	SANParks Rhino Monitoring programme	-	201,194	-	201,194	97,312	103,882	-
	Sub Total	**4,427,668**	**2,029,315**	**-**	**2,029,315**	**916,181**	**515,376**	**597,757**
2	**RHINO & PROTECTED AREA SUPPORT**							
2.1	Kruger National Park	1,907,143	396	-	396	306	-	90
2.1.1	KNP: Law Enforcement training		170,978	-	170,978	138,377	-	32,601
2.1.2	KNP: Law Enforcement accommodation & equipment		334,975	-	334,975	334,975	-	-
2.1.3	KNP: UAV Project	214,286	281,283	-	281,283	281,283	-	-
2.1.3.1	KNP: UAV Project - extended contract		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.4	Mozambique Environmental Police Project		104,094	-	104,094	104,094	-	-
2.1.5	KNP: Entrance gate security upgrades		411,949	-	411,949	351,149	60,801	-
2.1.6	KNP: Surveillance (application of new technologies)		234,861	-	234,861	234,861	-	-
2.1.7	KNP: All terrain vehicles		90,223	-	90,223	90,223	-	-
2.1.8	SANParks - Special project and Risk Management Unit		740,478	-	740,478	664,438	76,040	-
2.1.9	KNP: Integrity Testing		35,002	-	35,002	12,741	-	22,262
2.1.10	Joint Protection Zone: Manyeleti Game Reserve		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.11	KNP/Wide Area Surveillance System (WASS)		1,799,751	3,450	1,803,201	973,666	810,099	19,436
2.2	Limpopo National Park	1,580,533	1,941,926	-	1,941,926	1,815,794	126,132	-
2.3	Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife Rhino Reserves	750,000	833,419	-	833,419	781,930	51,488	-
2.3.1	Ezemvelo UAV - extended contract		-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total	**4,451,962**	**6,979,336**	**3,450**	**6,982,786**	**5,783,837**	**1,124,561**	**74,389**
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	142,857	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2	Mozambique Cooperation (JCF / ANAC)	107,143	387,102	-	387,102	120,561	215,392	51,149
	Sub Total	**250,000**	**387,102**	**-**	**387,102**	**120,561**	**215,392**	**51,149**
5	**WILDLIFE JUSTICE COMMISSION (WWF NL)**	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	-
	Sub Total	**1,000,000**	**1,000,000**	**-**	**1,000,000**	**1,000,000**	**-**	**-**
6	**MARKETING, COMMUNICATIONS, ADVOCACY & AWARENESS**	1,534,302						
6.1	Local / International Communications Campaign & Community awareness		61,443	-	61,443	46,647	-	14,796
6.2	Communication Manager		211,902	-	211,902	183,000	28,901	-
6.3	General Communications Management		256,312	-	256,312	148,121	56,481	51,711
6.4	WLF/Youth Vietnam - Wilderness Foundation		33,048	-	33,048	33,048	-	-
6.5	Vietnam Youth Demand Reduction Campaign		317,357	-	317,357	259,258	58,099	-
6.6	Rhino Information System		43,617	-	43,617	43,617	-	-
6.7	Mozambique GLTFCA Youth Project (Laureus)		53,804	-	53,804	53,804	-	-
6.8	China consumer behaviour and demand management		17,501	-	17,501	9,447	-	8,054
6.9	Dutch Lottery Broadcast Programmes	250,000	245,017	-	245,017	152,893	92,124	-
6.10	WWF/TRAFFIC/PPF - Demand Reduction Campaign		500,000	-	500,000	500,000	-	-
6.11	Table Mountain Rhino Park		3,500	-	3,500	3,500	-	-
6.12	Mozambique GLC Community Livelihoods Baseline Study		47,006	-	47,006	47,006	-	-
6.13	SA GLC Livelihoods Baseline Study		26,576	-	26,576	8,218	2,992	15,365
6.14	Review National Strategy - Safety & Security of Rhino		11,026	-	11,026	11,026	-	-
6.15	New Technologies		171,429	-	171,429	171,429	-	-
	Sub Total	**1,784,302**	**1,999,538**	**-**	**1,999,538**	**1,671,014**	**238,597**	**89,926**
7	**PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION UNIT / TOURISM CONSERVATION FUND**							
7.1	South Africa	987,324	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.2	Tourism Conservation Fund		582,091	-	582,091	309,903	272,188	-
	Sub Total	**987,324**	**582,091**	**-**	**582,091**	**309,903**	**272,188**	**-**
8	**CONTINGENCY**		193,520	-	193,520	-	-	193,520
	Interest received		655,601	144,498	800,099	-	-	800,099
	Sub Total	**-**	**849,121**	**144,498**	**993,619**	**-**	**-**	**993,619**
9	**PPF PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT**	1,496,539	1,468,846	-	1,468,846	980,150	488,697	-
	Sub Total	**1,496,539**	**1,468,846**	**-**	**1,468,846**	**980,150**	**488,697**	**-**
10	**Reserved funds for future allocation**		-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	GRAND TOTAL	**14,397,795**	**15,295,349**	**147,948**	**15,443,297**	**10,781,647**	**2,854,810**	**1,806,840**

Table 1: RPP financial report at 30 September 2020.

NPL RHINO PROTECTION PROGRAMME - SUMMARY BUDGET as at 30 September 2019					
NR	DESCRIPTION	Budget	Actuals	Committed	Balance available
		EUR			
1	**RHINO HORN ASSET MANAGEMENT AND RESEARCH**				
1.1	Research and Development	115,228	114,199	1,030	-
	EnviroEng - Chemical Alteration	138,615	138,615	-	-
	NECSA - Irradiation	72,657	71,040	1,618	-
1.2	EKZNW	-	-	-	-
	Rhino tagging process at Weenen Game Reserve	40,270	40,270	-	-
	HiP Smart Park - Rhino Monitoring and Tracking	975,260	568,976	399,304	6,979
1.3	SANParks	6,336	-	-	6,336
	KNP: relocation and monitoring of Rhino	39,553	36,604	2,949	-
1.4	Africa States / other areas in SA	430,535	-	-	430,535
	Botswana Rhino Monitoring programme	210,015	62,895	-	147,120
1.5	Greater Kruger	6,221	-	-	6,221
	Balule Game Reserve	160,801	132,801	28,000	-
1.6	Project Manager	409,049	310,504	98,545	-
1.7	Rhino Rapid Response Technology (to be distributed amongst future projects with EKZNW, GRU, KNP, etc)	353,155	3,649	-	349,507
1.8	SANParks Rhino Monitoring programme	201,194	97,312	103,882	-
	Sub Total	**3,158,890**	**1,576,864**	**635,327**	**946,698**
2	**RHINO & PROTECTED AREA SUPPORT**				
2.1	Kruger National Park	396	306	-	90
2.1.1	KNP: Law Enforcement training	189,463	156,862	-	32,601
2.1.2	KNP: Law Enforcement accommodation & equipment	334,975	334,975	-	-
2.1.3	KNP: UAV Project	589,537	589,537	-	-
2.1.3.1	KNP: UAV Project - extended contract	-	-	-	-
2.1.4	Mozambique Environmental Police Project	104,094	104,094	-	-
2.1.5	KNP: Entrance gate security upgrades	843,128	423,314	419,814	-
2.1.6	KNP: Surveillance (application of new technologies)	261,077	261,077	-	-
2.1.7	KNP: All terrain vehicles	90,223	90,223	-	-
2.1.8	SANParks - Special project and Risk Management Unit	1,425,966	1,068,277	186,095	171,593
2.1.9	KNP: Integrity Testing	35,002	12,741	-	22,262
2.1.10	Joint Protection Zone: Manyeleti Game Reserve	339,786	265,568	6,598	67,620
2.1.11	KNP/Wide Area Surveillance System (WASS)	2,474,006	1,612,239	842,332	19,436
2.2	Limpopo National Park	2,300,780	2,164,438	136,342	-
2.2.1	Limpopo National Park - Great Limpopo TFCA: Anti poaching	1,924,880	727,949	1,012,097	184,834
2.3	Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife Rhino Reserves	1,953,488	1,165,109	788,379	-
2.3.1	Ezemvelo UAV - extended contract	169,921	169,921	-	-
	Sub Total	**13,036,723**	**9,146,630**	**3,391,657**	**498,436**
3	**VETERINARY SUPPORT**				
3.1	University of Pretoria (RHODIS)	65,542	65,542	-	-
3.2	Kruger National Park (Injured and Orphaned Rhino)	205,779	205,683	4	92
3.3	Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife (Injured and Orphaned Rhino)	111,197	110,010	1,187	-
	Sub Total	**382,518**	**381,235**	**1,191**	**92**
4	**COUNTER TRAFFICKING**				
4.1	GMU - TraCCC / other	-	-	-	-
4.2	Mozambique Cooperation (JCF / ANAC)	966,455	537,347	359,560	69,549
4.3	iBase Rhino Investigation System	75,051	49,266	-	25,785
	Sub Total	**1,041,507**	**586,613**	**359,560**	**95,334**
5	**WILDLIFE JUSTICE COMMISSION (WWF NL)**	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	-
	Sub Total	**1,000,000**	**1,000,000**	**-**	**-**
6	**MARKETING, COMMUNICATIONS, ADVOCACY & AWARENESS**				
6.1	Local / International Communications Campaign & Community awareness	78,051	46,647	-	31,405
6.2	Communication Manager	211,902	183,000	28,901	-
6.3	General Communications Management	256,312	148,121	56,481	51,711
6.4	WLF/Youth Vietnam - Wilderness Foundation	33,048	33,048	-	-
6.5	Vietnam Youth Demand Reduction Campaign	399,062	339,053	60,009	-
6.6	Rhino Information System	43,617	43,617	-	-
6.7	Mozambique GLTFCA Youth Project (Laureus project)	86,576	86,576	-	-
6.8	China consumer behaviour and demand management	90,220	67,193	-	23,027
6.9	Dutch Lottery Broadcast Programmes	245,017	152,893	92,124	-
6.10	WWF/TRAFFIC/PPF - Demand Reduction Campaign	500,000	500,000	-	-
6.11	Table Mountain Rhino Park	3,500	3,500	-	-
6.12	Mozambique GLC Community Livelihoods Baseline Study	47,006	47,006	-	-
6.13	SA GLC Livelihoods Baseline Study	48,566	14,781	2,822	30,964
6.14	Review National Strategy - Safety & Security of Rhino	11,026	11,026	-	-
6.15	New Technologies	171,429	171,429	-	-
	Sub Total	**2,225,331**	**1,847,888**	**240,337**	**137,107**
7	**PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION UNIT**				
7.1	Tourism Conservation Fund	582,091	309,903	272,188	-
	Sub Total	**582,091**	**309,903**	**272,188**	**-**
8	**CONTINGENCY**	205,879	-	-	205,879
	Interest received	1,240,526	-	-	1,240,526
	Sub Total	**1,446,405**	**-**	**-**	**1,446,405**
9	**PPF PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT**	2,089,774	1,412,292	540,929	136,553
	Sub Total	**2,089,774**	**1,412,292**	**540,929**	**136,553**
10	**Reserved funds for future allocation**	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	GRAND TOTAL	**24,963,239**	**16,261,426**	**5,441,189**	**3,260,625**

Table 2: RPP financial report – entire programme, 30 September 2020.

7. CONCLUSION

Now in its fifth year of operation, the RPP continues to be a catalyst for innovation and collaboration while contributing towards implementation efforts to combat the illegal trade in rhino horn both nationally and internationally. Although COVID-19 severely disrupted the implementation of major poaching activities over the past six months, the lifting of travel restrictions has seen a rapid increase in poaching activity in South African rhino reserves.

The economic impact of the COVID-19 shutdowns can already be seen through the spike in poaching of wildlife for the local and international wildlife trades over the last quarter. While measures have been effective in supressing rhino poaching, contingency measures are being explored to find an effective, long-term solutions to mitigate the considerable threat of the bushmeat trade, particularly in Mozambique's LNP.

Once again, Peace Parks extends its sincerest gratitude to the Dutch Postcode Lottery for its vital contribution towards conserving the world's last remaining rhino strongholds and for its ongoing commitment to helping Peace Parks combat wildlife crime in the region.

Report compiled by	Gillian Rhodes and Caitlin Melidonis
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RHINO PROTECTION PROGRAMME

Progress Report No 23 | October – December 2020

In partnership with

EZEMVELO KZN WILDLIFE
Conservation, Partnerships & Ecotourism

South African NATIONAL PARKS

February 2021

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document provides feedback on progress of the Rhino Protection Programme (RPP) for the period October to December 2020. With the Dutch Postcode Lottery's support, the RPP continues to pursue its strategy to combat the illegal rhino horn trade, with targeted interventions in supply, transit, export, and end-use regions.

Compared to 2019, poaching pressure in both Kruger National Park (KNP) and Hluhluwe-iMfolozi Park (HiP) has declined in 2020. However, an increase in poaching pressure and rhino losses occurred during December in KNP. While an average of 356 incidents were recorded for the first three quarters of 2020, incidents spiked by 30% to 458 during this review period. Conversely, the steady reduction in poaching activity and rhino deaths was maintained across KwaZulu Natal (KZN) rhino reserves. This was owed in part to a collaborative operation hosted by the KZN Risk and Threat Management Unit undertaken on the last full moon of 2020. The second wave of coronavirus infections hit southern African countries with a vengeance during the reporting period, with economic hardships and travel restrictions felt keenly by local communities and project staff alike. Bush meat poaching and retaliatory wildlife poisoning therefore, remain a concern for the project. A total of 2,153 snares were recovered from Limpopo National Park (LNP) during 2020, a 40% increase compared to 2019, owed in part to an increase in both foot and aerial patrols over the year.

The Long Range, Low Power Wide Area Network (LoRaWAN) has become a critical system in HiP through continued research and development to help improve anti-poaching activities across the park. In addition to facilitating efforts to combat wildlife crime, the LoRaWAN is now also benefitting essential conservation activities through the use of LoRa sensors to monitor endangered wildlife, including wild dogs, lion, and cheetah. Activities relating to the initiation and establishment of the Wildlife Zones project were undertaken during the review period with a full complement of personnel now installed at the new Environment Enforcement Fusion Centre (EEFC). Building a national response to rhino poaching displacement, two of the seven Wildlife Zones have undergone a formal assessment process, with recommendations for mitigating weaknesses and decreasing risk profiles expected next quarter. Two wildlife crime investigators have been employed and certified as Environmental Management Inspectors (EMIs) and have been tasked with investigating prioritised criminal networks involved in poaching and rhino horn trafficking. Their efforts will be focused and prioritised through insights provided by the new analyst unit, established through the consolidation of the SANParks Wildlife Crime and Corruption Combatting Centre (WCCC) and the Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife (Ezemvelo) Risk and Threat Management Unit.

The RPP continues to pursue initiatives that influence consumer behaviour, and activities that discourage future demand through youth engagement. Online engagement proved to be crucial for the Wild Rhino campaign in 2020, reaching over two million individuals on Facebook and over 900,000 individuals on Instagram. The ongoing partnership with Tongji University's College of Design and Innovation, that aims to influence consumer behaviour in China, has focused on investigating commercialisation opportunities for products produced in previous campaign cycles. Prototypes of four products and variations of them have been produced and the University is engaging with manufacturers and distributors at upcoming design trade shows.

1. RHINO HORN ASSET MANAGEMENT

1.1. Rhino Rapid Response and Tracking Programme

The RPP continues to pursue research and development of technologies that integrate with and magnify existing rhino protection and conservation operations to maximise and scale the effect of protection efforts. Embracing an ecosystem approach, innovative solutions are being deployed to enable a rapid detection and response to poaching threats resulting in the prevention of incidents.

1.1.1. Low Frequency, Long Range, Low Power (LoRa) rhino sensor solution

An operation was conducted in HiP during the quarter to remove the foot collars that were attached to the 15 wild adult rhinos fitted with LoRa horn and subcutaneous sensors in HiP in May 2020. This process allowed for the simultaneous assessment of the efficacy of the subcutaneous sensor performance. A metal detector was used to confirm the position of the sensor on the rhinos. Two of the 15 animals could not be captured, due to rangers not wanting to disturb the calves that they were nursing, however of the remaining 13 rhinos, nine subcutaneous sensors were in the correct position. A considerable milestone has thus been reached in this element of the rhino sensor development. The exercise showed that sensor incision sites had healed well, indicating that the extensive work done over the past few years to refine the shape, incision site, type of incision and epoxy used to fit the sensor has finally yielded positive results.

Further progress on the open-source, LoRa Rhino Edge subcutaneous sensor with Smart Parks has also been made. Building on lessons learnt from sensors deployed (sensor developed with Clickey and the Utrecht University) as well as the lessons learnt by the Smart Parks team, the new sensor will remove all barriers to enhancement and distribution currently faced. Recent development was focused on tuning the sensor antenna to optimise the trade-off between signal and battery use – a critical aspect to ensuring that the sensors are reliable but meet the targeted operational lifespan. Initial prototype sensors are on track to be ready for deployment in February 2021.

Although the LoRaWAN and associated infrastructure was established to enable real time law enforcement as part of the HiP Smart Park opportunity for the solution to be significantly scaled at minimal additional cost. In addition to the primary vital role in securing the park's wildlife, the network is now supporting LoRa sensors used in wildlife research. Using the network, donor funded projects in HiP are deploying LoRa sensors to monitor wildlife that includes wild dogs, lion, and cheetah. The LoRaWAN has thus become a critical system for the park, for the combatting of wildlife crime but also for essential conservation activities that include the important research into the park's endangered wildlife, looking for methods to help their populations increase more effectively.

This largely unintended result came about through a convergence of factors, including:

- Establishment of industry leading LoRaWAN over the KZN Intensive Protection Zones (IPZ).

- Opportunities illustrated by the LoRaWAN sensors piloted within the parks along with frustrations with shortcomings of existing wildlife tracking sensors by nature conservationists.
- Proliferation of open standards for LoRaWAN.
- Maturation (size reduction, power consumption and sensor component price reduction) of LoRaWAN sensor technology.
- Open sourcing of LoRaWAN sensor firmware and reduced development/maintenance costs.
- Availability of donor funding for sensor development and production (previously network establishment costs would have been prohibitive).

1.2. Kruger National Park – Biological Monitoring and Management of Rhino

The Black Rhino Guardian programme, which seeks to secure black rhino in KNP through intensive monitoring and an improved understanding of spatiotemporal relationships, continues to find new ways to innovate and expand. Through the identification of hotspots (areas of high black rhino concentration), protection effort can be more focused and effective – allowing rangers to do more with less.



Figure 1: White rhino counted during aerial surveys in KNP, during annual SANParks rhino census.

A camera trap trial was initiated during the reporting period to assist in the development of the guardian approach for these black rhino hotspots.

While still ongoing, South African National Parks (SANParks) personnel involved in the trial have noted a high abundance of specific forbs[1] in areas frequented by black rhino. As a result, work is underway to identify the forbs and their nutritional value to further investigate the landscape features which might define or influence black rhino hotspots. The results of this study will ultimately enable strategic deployment of camera traps for the guardian initiative in the future.

Several white rhino orphans rescued from poaching incidents were released back into KNP during the quarter. The individuals were all fitted with satellite eartags to monitor the next phase of their rehabilitation and to provide data to improve similar initiatives which contribute towards the recovery of rhino populations and increased breeding rates. Orphan rehabilitation in KNP is a long process with several important phases. It includes

[1] A forb is a herbaceous flowering plant that is not a grass.

recovery from the field, weaning support, raising them to sub-adults in semi-free ranging bomas, releasing them back into free ranging breeding populations, monitoring their survival, and recording subsequent breeding events.

Analysis of the results of the annual rhino census is still ongoing, with results due for releases in early 2021. In addition to collecting demographic data, the census also focused on checking and recording notched black rhinos. Notching the ears of rhinos is a simple and useful tracking tool which adds to the variety of mark-recapture techniques used to estimate survival rates and rhino population trends in the KNP – a notoriously difficult task in a wild and remote area the half the size of the Netherlands, but critical to ensure that optimal management techniques are being applied.

2. PRIORITY PROTECTED AREA SUPPORT - RHINO SECURITY AND PROTECTION

Protected area support involves various initiatives that provide personnel at the frontlines with the services, infrastructure, equipment and training they need to protect the rhino, safeguard themselves and execute successful anti-poaching operations on the ground. Anti-poaching activities remain an important disincentive limiting the supply of rhino horn and other wildlife products from protected areas.

2.1. Ezemvelo KwaZulu-Natal Wildlife

2.1.1. HiP IPZ Strategy: operational planning and information co-ordination

Several responses were coordinated through the KZN IPZ Operational Control Centres (OCCs) during the quarter responding to multiple incidents that included perimeter incursions into parks, the detection of humans suspected to be poaching, human tracks and other evidence of poaching activity, gunshots as well as the detection of carcasses.

The HiP OCC is manned 24 hours with an officer on duty, who coordinates all responses. Following the detection of an incident through various technology or human intelligence, the officer contacts the section ranger in the area in which the incident has occurred, who confirms resource deployment requirements. The officer then deploys the necessary resources, which include, as appropriate, the park's helicopter, anti-poaching dogs and or the reaction team. A helicopter can be at a specific location within 20 minutes anywhere in HiP. Owing to lower poaching pressure, the uMkhuze Game Reserve OCC is however only manned at high-risk full moon periods. Responses are then coordinated with the reserve manager and rangers are deployed directly from the multiple camps distributed throughout the reserve, reducing response times.

Two extended patrols were concluded in the IPZ during the quarter. These deployments are conducted for up to two weeks after a new poaching hotspot is identified and are made possible using the fully equipped 4 x 4 tactical

trailers, purchased by the RPP[2]. The trailers have full accommodation for two rangers with additional storage for supplies and solar powered electrical charging facilities for field equipment. Based directly in the hotspot area, rangers are able to respond rapidly to poacher activity. This deters and reduces poaching activity in the areas that often have high rhino concentrations.

Twenty-seven rhinos were killed in KZN rhino reserves during the quarter. Unlike other areas including KNP that experienced severe poaching pressure and rhino losses in December, only five animals were poached in Ezemvelo rhino reserves. This may be attributed in part to a collaborative operation (Operation Scarecrow) hosted by the Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife Risk and Threat Management Unit, coordinated on the last full moon of the year. This operation may have caused poaching displacement to other areas of the country. Illustrated in Figure 2, the downward trend in poaching in KZN has been sustained in 2020.

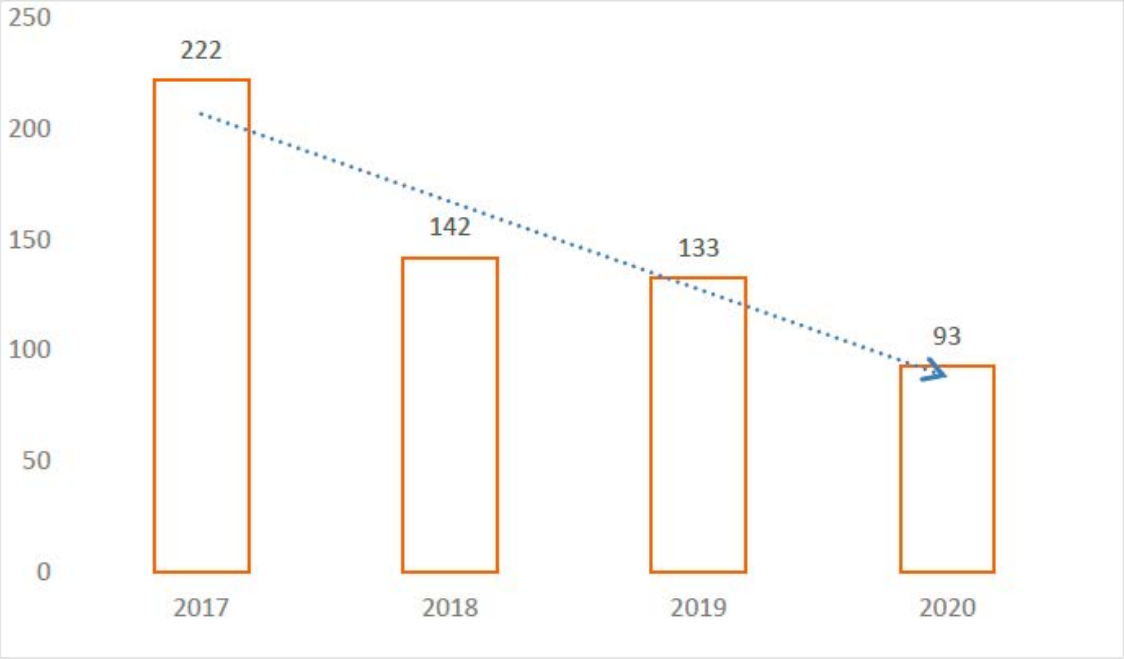


Figure 2: Rhinos poached in KwaZulu Natal from 2017 to 2020.

A total of 17 poachers were arrested in KZN rhino reserves during the quarter and in 2020, 81 arrests were secured, compared to 90 in the previous year.

Giving superior connectivity to the OCCs and ranger outposts, installation of a high bandwidth (100Mb) internet connection at uMkhuze is complete and nearly complete in HiP. The system is already proving beneficial with the connection of 13 LoRa animal tracking collars, that utilise the LoRaWAN. This high-speed internet will underpin

[2] Using funding from the U.S. Department of State.

and allow the introduction of a vast array of technology dependent systems in the IPZ, including the upgraded access control system planned for HiP's entrance gates[3].

An additional, unintended benefit of this high-speed internet has been the ability for rangers to conduct virtual meetings and planning sessions during the pandemic that previously would not have been possible.

2.2. Kruger National Park

2.2.1. Access gate security control

Approximately 180 events were managed through the CMORE shared awareness system during the quarter, synthesising and presenting data from various sensors in the park, that now includes the gates. All southern KNP entrance gate access control upgrades, including Crocodile Bridge, Malelane, Numbi, Phabeni and Paul Kruger, are now fully operational and integrated with the central system located at the Mission Area Joint Operations Control Centre (MAJOC).

Utilising the various access control technologies now deployed, which stream information to the MAJOC at Skukuza, all entries and exits are recorded, regardless of the gate, significantly increasing the perimeter security and level of difficulty in poachers using these formal access points.



Figure 3: Freshly cut rhino horns seized in KNP.

Shutting down corruption which undermines efforts to combat organised crime in South Africa, as part of an extended collaborative intelligence-drive operation, the gate system (Paul Kruger Gate) played a critical role in securing the arrest of three SANParks officials during the review period. Shown in Figure 3, a freshly cut set of rhino horns as well as a vehicle were seized. This success is a validation of the gate functionality and testament to the considerable impact expected. The investigation is ongoing.

As well as auditing and commissioning the remaining four northern gate access system upgrades at Orpen, Phalaborwa, Punda Maria and Pafuri Gates, finalising this highly complex project, the border gate upgrades were concluded. The Pafuri and Giriyondo border gates as well as the Skukuza Airport are now fully upgraded to the same security standard as other gates in the park.

The upgraded gate access systems feature internet-dependent technologies and Peace Parks is pleased to share that this the new, Software Defined Wide Area Network (SDWAN) is fully functional, managed centrally at the Datacentrix (DCX) National Operations Centre with DCX personnel deployed at the MAJOC to monitor

[3] Access systems now complete and fully deployed in KNP, as in section 2.2 below, will be replicated.

connectivity to the gates. Ensuring post commission sustainability, network management is now centralised within SANParks. DCX network maintenance is contracted to support the KNP network and this is embedded in the SANParks network maintenance plan. The official handover of the system to both the SANParks Information Communication Technology Department and KNP Security Services is complete.



Figure 4: An example of number plate recognition software used to identify vehicles entering and exiting KNP.

In addition to their integral role in KNP's security, the new gate systems are already benefitting tourism operations. In December, the gate systems helped track down an elderly couple. The couple's family were not able to contact them and were anxious to confirm if they had accessed the park. Using Automated Number Plate Recognition software seen in Figure 4, the couple were located entering the Phalaborwa Gate and further information was then found about the accommodation in which they were booked.

Intermittent system disruptions, due to faulty equipment, inclement weather, and load shedding in South Africa, as well as the inaccessibility of gate and network sites, resulted in significant delays in getting to and troubleshooting problems with the end-to-end gate system. This has been successfully resolved through the installation of a real-time monitoring tool on the network. Connected to all hardware that supports the network, the tool can automatically monitor and detect problems in real time. This has enabled personnel in the MAJOC to remotely isolate issues with individual devices such as handheld scanners and cameras as soon as there is a problem, resulting in targeted problem solving and direct escalation of issues to the correct support area within SANParks. The solution is helping rapidly address system disruptions and maintain unprecedented system uptime.

2.2.2 Joint Protection Zone/Greater Kruger Environmental Protection Foundation/Manyeleti Security Strategy

In addition to securing wildlife within their boundaries, the heightened, cooperative security between the private reserves that form the Greater Kruger Environmental Protection Foundation (GKEPF), shown in Figure 5, provides a buffer that fortifies KNP's western boundary. Assisting with the employment of the GKEPF Security Coordinator, the RPP continues to support the central coordination of the initiative, allowing for a proactive response to poaching in this wildlife-rich region.

Anti-poaching operations during the quarter resulted in the seizure of three firearms and the arrest four suspects, one of whom, a person of interest. Three handguns were seized in a separate intelligence-led operation during the quarter.

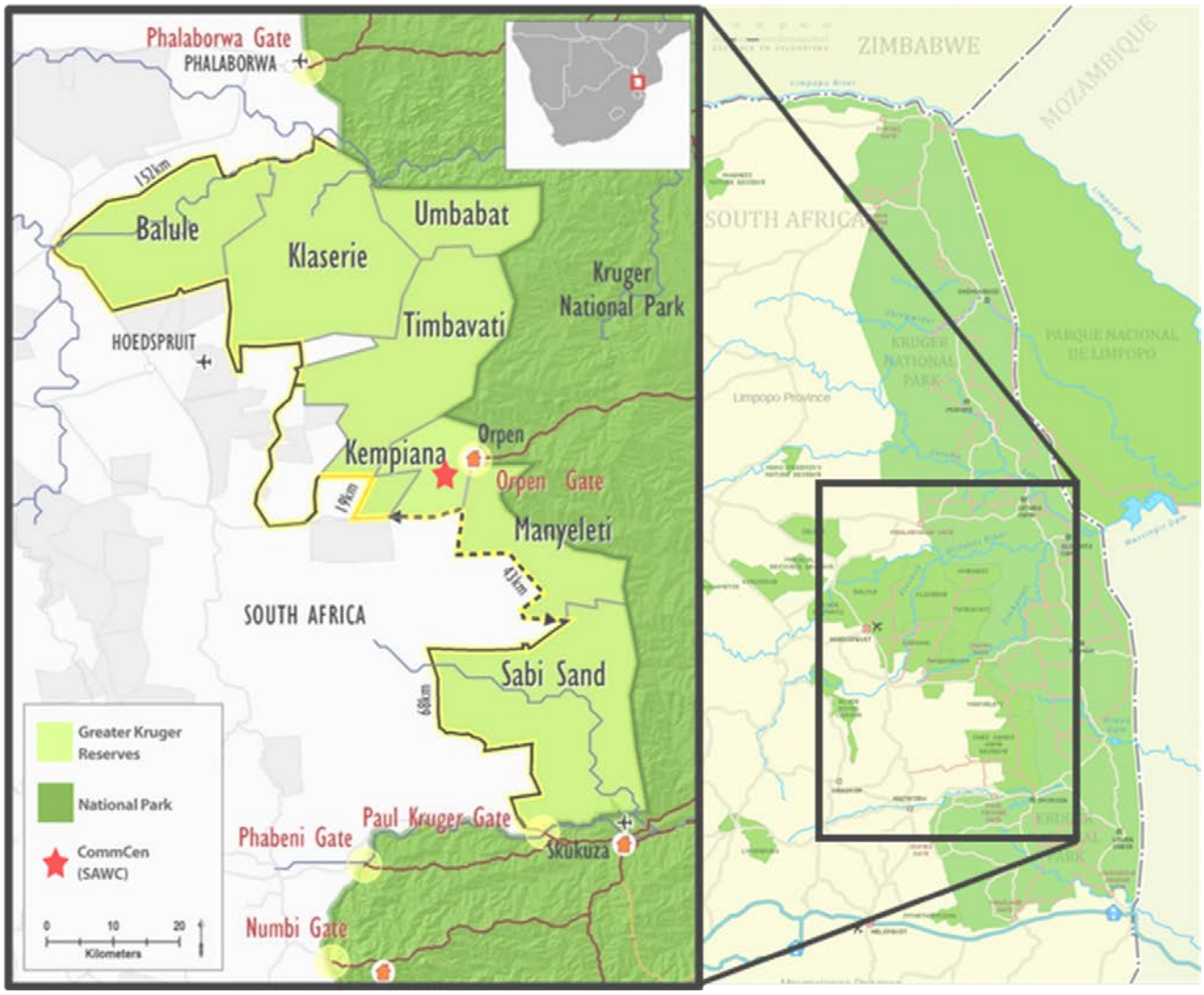


Figure 5: Map of the Kruger National Park (right) showing the location of the Greater Kruger Environmental Protection Foundation (GKEPF) private reserves (inset) along the western boundary of Kruger National Park.

Bush meat poaching remains a concern across GKEPF reserves, however the number of rhinos poached has declined, with 17 killed during 2020 compared to 40 in 2019.

2.3. Limpopo National Park (LNP)

2.3.1. Anti-poaching

Lion baiting continues to occur in the LNP. In October, an aerial patrol identified a poisoning incident west of the Shingwedzi River. A buffalo calf laced with poison was used as bait, resulting in the death of 37 vultures. Prior to this, no poisoning incidents had been recorded in the areas since July, however an increase in poaching activity was anticipated around Makandazulo prior to resettlement resulting in the deployment of additional rangers to the area.

Year-on-year patrolling effort increased in the park in 2020, with an average of 445 patrols conducted per month compared to 396 in 2019. Additionally, the average flying time of aerial patrols increased from 40 in 2019 to 55 hours per month in 2020. Over 2,440 snares were removed in the park over the course of the year, a 40% increase compared to 2019. This increase in poaching for bushmeat trade is thought to be a result of the economic impacts of COVID-19.

A total of 201 carcasses were found poached in LNP in 2020, although the majority, 122 of these, were vultures connected with poisoning events in the park. Anti-poaching patrols conducted in November discovered three poached animals, sadly, this included an endangered wild dog. Three poacher camps were however also detected and destroyed, decreasing their ability to ability to maintain and replace remote snare lines. Additionally, four incidents of suspected rhino poacher activity between LNP and KNP were identified, linked to the overall increase in poaching activity in KNP and the Greater Libombos Conservancy.

Coordination and cooperation between KNP and LNP is key to effective anti-poaching in this region. Therefore, the real-time Hytera SMART digital radio dispatch system is used to facilitate coordination between the teams through the ability to track the handheld radios of each patrol unit. Figure 6 shows how the technology enables monitoring of patrol teams. The red circle shows the rendezvous between two patrol teams (Capricorn 10 and 17) on the border of South Africa and Mozambique, and the three blue circles indicate the deployment of three LNP patrols in anticipation of a

Figure 6: Coordination between KNP and LNP patrol units using SMART dispatch technology.

threat moving from west to east (left to right) across the park. Though this coordination, a three-man group of poachers were waylaid, resulting in one arrest during the reporting period.

Incentives to value of €990 were paid to field rangers during the quarter. The enormous value of the incentive scheme lies not only in its success with driving the large-scale removal of poaching equipment and materials, including snares, gintraps, firearms, and poison, that severely disrupts bushmeat poaching and protects LNP's valuable wildlife assets, but also in supplementing ranger salaries - the park's most valued human assets. The impact of this cannot be underestimated. The average monthly ranger salary remains unchanged at around €130. Low wages leave rangers vulnerable to the temptation of considerable financial rewards offered by wildlife crime networks, highly active in the region, seeking information about the whereabouts of wildlife and anti-poaching activity (planned patrols, operations). Incentive payments bring average ranger salaries closer to region of €380 per month. They are therefore crucial in mitigating corruption in the park and limiting transnational organised crime.

3. TECHNOLOGY

3.1. Postcode Meerkat: Wide Area Surveillance System (WASS)

The Wide Area Surveillance Systems (WASS) deployed in the KNP continue to protect a large area of the IPZ. Operations have been adapted, and deployments increased to counter the surge in poaching activities and adjusted modus operandi of poacher groups in the park. These adaptations paid off, with an experienced poaching group intercepted and apprehended with the aid of the systems in November. The WASS maintained its 100% detection rate throughout 2020. Of these detections, almost half of the individuals were arrested and 8% were disrupted.

The process is underway to commission the systems and transfer them to SANParks. This process includes identification of potential funding sources to provide maintenance support to the WASS for three to five years. This need for additional funding is a direct result of the COVID-19 pandemic, which has negatively impacted the SANParks operational budget, limiting their ability to integrate the WASS system and its maintenance into operations. Furthermore, the Technical Assistant (TA) will be trained to safely install radio equipment for the systems at high elevations. Once complete, the Meerkat Operation Room will be moved to Skukuza, centralising operations with less predictable WASS operational times and reduced operational deployment requirements. Currently, an operations room is established and manned in the general vicinity of the WASS deployment area. This requires a lengthy setup and enables syndicates to gain inside information as to the area that the system is deployed in.

3.2. New Technologies

The RPP continues to explore technology solutions to accelerate and magnify the impact of the Foundation's core business areas – including those that are linked to wildlife crime.

3.2.1. Image-recognition Camera Traps

Positioned in vulnerable areas across the KZN IPZ, over two hundred Artificial Intelligence (AI) enhanced camera traps are now providing 24-hour monitoring of illegal activity. Figure 7, below, shows several incidents during the quarter, where the SnapCatch system captured images and alerted anti-poaching personnel to illegal activity.



Figure 7: Illegal activities captured with the camera trap solution during the quarter in the KZN IPZ.

Unfortunately, the boundary to HiP remains porous and it is currently not possible to monitor all vulnerable points. Instead, mobile devices are moved between poaching hotspot areas, responding to high-risk zones as they are identified.

Unfortunately, poachers are now more aware of the presence of camera traps in the landscape, with five devices destroyed or stolen during November alone. However, in one incident, while stealing the devices, the camera traps performed their inherent function and captured images of the perpetrators (using the Peace Parks' SnapCatch solution). With this, an automated alert was flagged in CMORE with the photos.

These photos were taken to the local Induna[4] who identified the perpetrators as residents of the community. The Induna then accompanied law enforcement personnel to the homes of the accused where the camera traps were

[4] An induna is a traditional councillor or headman.

found and retrieved, along with the batteries and two sim cards. After investigation, it was discovered that the sim cards had been destroyed when the perpetrators learnt that they were blocked for use in other devices.

After this incident, theft and damage to camera traps has reduced as information is circulated in the local community. This includes awareness that sim cards cannot be used in other devices and that the devices capture images before and during attempts to destroy them.

Like many other protected areas in South Africa, the numbers of illegal entries to HiP increased considerably during the review period. The majority of these were connected to hunting of small game (bushmeat poaching) and not transnational organised crime. Conversely, uMkhuze Game Reserve experienced a drop in incursions, following the strategic deployment of camera traps along the boundary fence. Enormous success has been realised in this part of the IPZ. Trap detections have resulted in up to two arrests per week when incursions were at their peak. Although most arrests were for illegal bushmeat poaching, a zero-tolerance message is sent to communities, serving as a deterrent for all types of illegal activity in uMkhuze.

3.2.2 Project Griffon

The Griffon open-source software initiative is proceeding steadily. During the quarter, an open source LoRaWAN network server solution, Chirpstack, was configured and deployed. Installed on all gateways in the KZN IPZ, the opensource network server enables additional sensors and gateways to be added as and when required at no additional license cost. Furthermore, supporting multi-tenancy, the network server has been extended by the RPP as a Software as a Service initiative to its partners. The solution is being deployed by two additional partners, scaling up the use of internet of Things (IoT) to protect endangered wildlife and combat wildlife crime.

Moving toward the development of the "front end" of Griffon, enabling self-maintenance and configuration of the system, identification of potential partners to develop further modules that will increase and improve system functionality and potential impact is underway.

4. COUNTER-TRAFFICKING, INTELLIGENCE AND JUDICIARY SUPPORT

4.1. SANParks Special Projects and Risk Management Unit

Compared to the previous year, poaching pressure in 2020 in the project's core focus area, Kruger National Park (KNP) has declined. However, as in Figure 8, during this final quarter of the project's implementation period, incidents increased significantly compared to previous quarters.

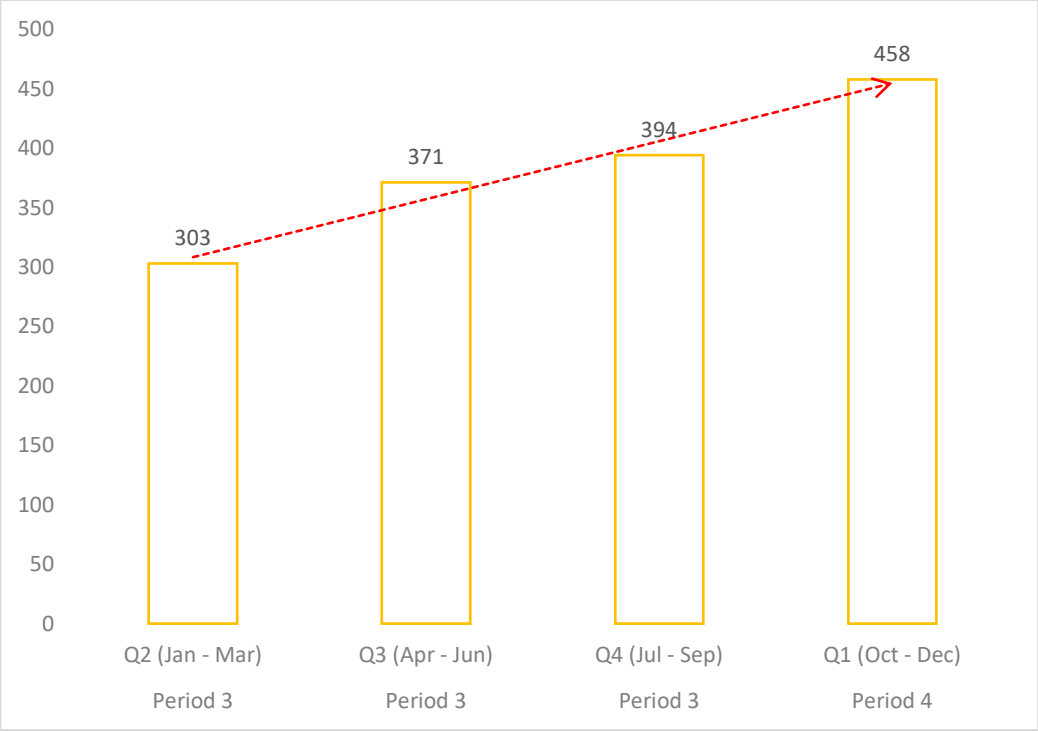


Figure 7: Increasing poaching pressure in Kruger National Park in 2020.

While an average of 356 incidents were recorded for the first three quarters, in this review period incidents spiked by 30% to 458. Incidents peaked in December, the highest number of incidents recorded in a single month recorded since July 2019 (16 months). Contributing to this increase may be additional incidents relating to increased bushmeat poaching, as well as intensification of pressure from Mozambique on KNP's south eastern border with the Greater Libombos Conservancy (GLC).

Areas around KNP in Mozambique and South Africa are populated by poor, rural communities and due to increased economic hardship resulting from COVID-19, exacerbated by severe weather (droughts and floods), reliance on "wild foods" has increased. The U.S. Agency for International Development's Famine Early Warning Systems Network has identified these areas around KNP as at a "crisis" level[5] of hunger. This is expected to worsen as we experience the second and more severe wave of the pandemic. Further shutdowns to tourism and other economic sectors, in response to this, is expected to further impact household income streams while stricter movement controls, implemented between the two countries, will affect food availability and supplies to these areas.

After the COVID-related reprieve from rhino poaching connected to disrupted supply chains, which saw dramatic reductions in rhino poaching in South Africa and KNP, a devastating spike in poaching in the park was experienced in December. Reported previously, this is likely attributed to suppressed demand during lockdowns and backlogged requirements from Asia. Moreover, this demand is now being supported by what seems to be the establishment of new networks on KNP's eastern boundary in Mozambique who are reportedly compensating generously for rhino horn. Work on this threat has now been transferred to the analyst and investigatory units

[5] Integrated Phase Classification: Acute Food Insecurity Phase Descriptions - Phase 1 Minimal, Phase 2 Stressed, Phase 3 Crisis, Phase 4 Emergency, Phase 5 Famine.

within the Sector Enforcement Chief Directorate at South Africa's Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries (DEFF) and is being investigated.

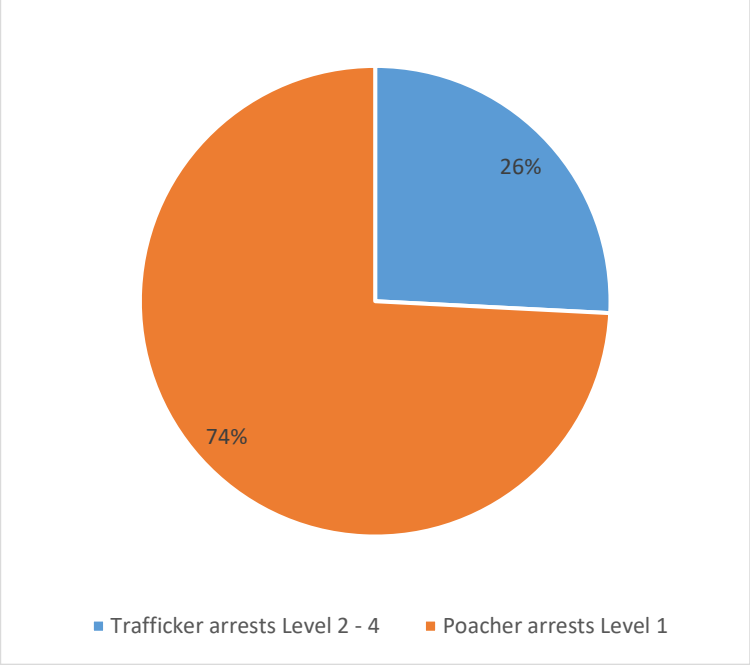


Figure 8: Proportional number of poachers (Level One) and traffickers (Level Two to Four) arrested in 2020.

A total of 11 suspects were apprehended within the boundaries of KNP during the quarter. Correlating with an overall reduction in poaching pressure during the year, the total number of arrests of poachers and traffickers secured within KNP in 2020 declined from 289 to 155. Represented in Figure 9, the majority (74%) of arrests continue to be Level One poachers, while the remaining 26% were Level Two, Three and Four traffickers.

Official data giving numbers of rhinos killed for the illegal trade in KNP and the rest of South Africa for the remainder of 2020 has not yet been released by DEFF. However, an interim report from the Environmental Enforcement Fusion Centre (EEFC) (formerly Wildlife Enforcement Fusion Centre) confirms that despite the increased pressure in December, the downward trajectory of rhino poaching in KNP has been sustained.

Based in Pretoria, the EEFC, assuming a critical coordination role in South Africa by addressing disjointed efforts to combat organised wildlife crime, has been fully established and is now operational. With this, the Wildlife Zones Project is rapidly gaining momentum.

The result of a Section 252A operation[6] in November, a Level Three perpetrator arrest was secured. This success was for illegal possession and dealing with elephant ivory at Midrand, Johannesburg. The suspects attempted to sell three pieces of elephant ivory with a weight of approximately five kilograms to a SANParks agent.

4.2. Wildlife Zones

Since the official launch during the previous reporting period, the Wildlife Zones project has made headway relating to project initiation and establishment during the quarter. The EEFC is now fully constituted with a full complement of personnel. A programme manager, programme support officer, technology operations manager, and anti-poaching specialist assessor have been appointed. Five analysts are appointed, with the chief analyst

[6] Section 252A of the South Africa's Criminal Procedure Act 51 of 1977 (CPA) permits the use of a trap or engaging in undercover operations in order to detect, investigate or uncover the commission of an offence.

seconded from the Ezemvelo Risk and Threat Management Unit. The project office has been established in Brooklyn, Pretoria and seconded to DEFF to ensure their roles are institutionalised and carry official mandates.

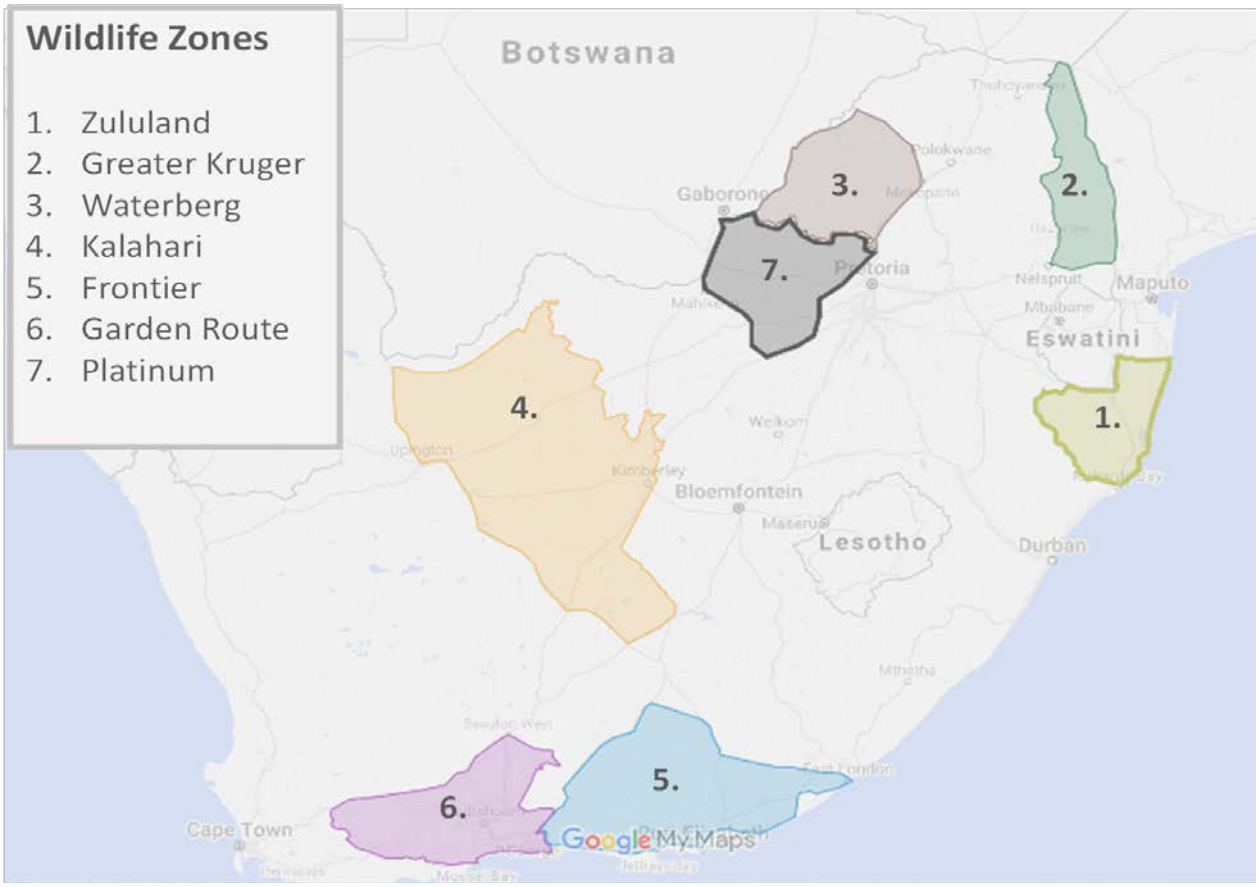


Figure 9: Map of the geographic spread of the Wildlife Zones across South Africa.

Within the private and state sectors, key populations and priority wildlife zones have been confirmed, as in Figure 10 above. IUCN population assessments[7] concluded in 2020 confirm that black rhinos remain classified as Critically Endangered (population trend: increasing) and white rhinos remain as Near Threatened (population trend: decreasing).

Working towards the objective to foster knowledge sharing and pooling, best practice and system weaknesses were identified in pilot assessments of the Greater Kruger and Frontier Zones during the reporting period. Recommendations for mitigating weaknesses and decreasing risk profiles of these zones were submitted to the EEFC for further analysis and implementation of recommendations.

[7] Emslie, R. 2020. Diceros bicornis. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2020: e.T6557A152728945. https://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2020-1.RLTS.T6557A152728945.en
Emslie, R. 2020. Ceratotherium simum. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2020: e.T4185A45813880. https://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2020-1.RLTS.T4185A45813880.en

Key influencers and leaders were identified in each zone. These Zone Champions will be the liaison with the EEFC, advocating the zone concept with zone stakeholders.

All wildlife crime analysts were deployed to the newly established analyst unit within DEFF during the quarter. Working toward developing the national intelligence picture, several wildlife crime datasets were consolidated into the national wildlife crime database. Increasing capacity of analysts/law enforcement personnel deployed in the zones, two online training sessions, including cell phone data analysis and interpretation, were given to personnel in three Zones.

An updated analysis for two major criminal networks active in South Africa was processed during the quarter that included Eastgate (Mpumalanga syndicates) and West End (Winterveld syndicates). Key suspects were identified with two focused investigative reports (Rampant and Eastgate 2) prepared for the DEFF investigation unit.

The deployment of two wildlife crime investigators and certification as Environmental Management Inspectors (EMI) is complete. With powers to investigate, inspect, enforce, and administrate afforded through South Africa's environmental legislation, the new EMIs have been briefed and tasked with investigating prioritised criminal networks as mapped by the analyst unit.

4.3 Mozambique Detection Dog Unit

In Mozambique, criminal syndicates have previously exploited the country's port and road networks to move illegal wildlife products from southern Africa to southeast Asia and beyond. However, these criminal activities have been severely curtailed since the deployment of the specialised detection dog unit at Maputo Airport in 2018.

Operations at the airport were ramped up in October and November in anticipation of an increase in international flights. An increase in criminal activity occurred during the quarter as travel restrictions were lifted and syndicates attempted to ease the backlog of illicit wildlife products.

In November, the canine unit and Mozambican Police apprehended a Vietnamese national at Maputo Airport attempting to smuggle wildlife products to southeast Asia. The suspect, who was in the process of boarding a Qatar flight, was questioned by the police after the tracking dog, Sasa, indicated the presence of prohibited products in her luggage (photo on report cover page).



Figure 10: (L-R) Lion claws, lion teeth and rhino horn recovered from a passengers' luggage.

As in Figure 11, further inspection revealed 127 lion claws, 36 lion teeth and 4.3 kg of rhino horn. According to experts from Mozambique's National Administration for Conservation Areas, the seized products were derived from the illegal slaughter of at least ten lions and four rhinos.

Work to upgrade the unit's operational base continued during the quarter with quotations sourced. A new shipment of face shields was received in November as part of the projects' ongoing efforts to ensure the utmost safety of the canine unit.

4.4. Understanding the Online Trade in Rhino Horn and other Wildlife in China

The partnership established with the Wildlife Justice Commission (WJC) to research, investigate and analyse the online trade in illegal wildlife products in China is ongoing. Preliminary studies on the Alibaba online platform identified 67 suppliers, each of which were further investigated to identify individual traffickers linked to each supplier. The full findings of the interim project report were summarised in the previous report. The final project report from the WJC is expected during the first quarter of 2021.

5. COMMUNICATIONS, MARKETING AND ADVOCACY

5.1. Demand Management and Awareness

5.1.1. Wild Rhino – A Vietnamese Youth Rhino Awareness Campaign

With restrictions impacting businesses and schools and therefore opportunities for the campaign to engage as planned, 2020 was a difficult year.

Rhino Ambassadors

In October, restrictions started to be eased in Vietnam. This created opportunities for the Youth Ambassadors to actively work on the campaign albeit in a limited capacity. The following was achieved during the reporting period:

- Six e-posters were created and posted on various business and NGO partners' Facebook pages.
- Five Wild Rhino events were hosted by Youth Ambassadors who either provided presentations or managed the Wild Rhino campaign booth.

Rhino Ranger Superhero

The Rhino Ranger attended nine separate events to help raise awareness and distribute campaign materials during the quarter, reaching 1,530 primary and university students of all ages. The Rhino Ranger also attended two fun run events where a total of 2,100 individuals visited the campaign booth to pick up campaign materials and have photographs taken with the Rhino Ranger.

Education and Awareness

The campaign's social media platforms continued to increase their followers during the reporting period. Facebook and Instagram followers have now increased to 11,749 and 2,071 respectively. As in Figure 12, in 2020, Facebook activity reached 2,036,210 people with 258,573 engagements, Instagram posts reached 952,455 people, collecting 15,940 image likes.

Platform	No. of Likes / Users / Followers	Successes for the quarter
Facebook	**Quarter 1:** 10,368 (increase of 26% since December 2019) **Quarter 2:** 11,428 (increase of 10.22% from Q1) **Quarter 3:** 11,548 (increase of 11.38% from Q1) (85% from Vietnam) **Quarter 4:** 11,749 (increase of 13% from Q1) (86% from Vietnam)	**Quarter 1:** Total reach of 822,107 and 94,244 post engagements **Quarter 2:** Total reach of 496,263 and 64,671 engagements **Quarter 3:** Total reach of 383,291 and 47,693 engagements **Quarter 4:** Total reach of 334,549 and 51,965 engagements **Total for year: 2,036,210 reach; 258,573 engagements**
Instagram	**Quarter 1:** 1,742 (increase of 26% since December 2019) **Quarter 2:** 1,952 (increase of 12.1% since Q1) **Quarter 3:** 1,952 (no increase from Q2 to Q3, 12.1% increase since Q1) **Quarter 4:** 2,071 (increase of 19% since Q1) (63.9% from Vietnam)	**Quarter 1:** Total reach of 405,643 and 4,545 image likes. **Quarter 2:** Total reach of 231,855 and 4,690 image likes. **Quarter 3:** Total reach of 188,735 and 4.920 image likes. **Quarter 4:** Total reach of 126,222 and 1,785 image likes. **Total for the year: 952,455 reach, 15,940 images likes.**
Website	**Quarter 1:** 377 users **Quarter 2:** 574 users **Quarter 3:** 466 users **Quarter 4:** 258 users	**Quarter 1:** 368 (97.61%) were new users, 44.59% were from Vietnam, total of 731-page views. **Quarter 2:** 564 (98.26%) were new users, 51.22% were from Vietnam, total of 1,098-page views. **Quarter 3:** 454 (88.7%) were new users, 36.61% were from Vietnam, total of 1,893-page views. **Quarter 4:** 247 (84.3%) were new users 65.89% were from Vietnam, total of 743-page views. **Total for the year: 1,633 new users, 4,465 page views**

Figure 11: Media statistics for 2020

The Hanoi Fun Run was used to reconnect with businesses and NGOs supporting the Wild Rhino Campaign, including Medical Technology Transfer and Services Ltd (MTTS), wildlife trade NGO TRAFFIC, youth conservation organisation Wildhand, the British International School of Hanoi, and the South African Embassy. MTTS, recommitted to persuading hospitals within their network to allow campaign materials to be displayed in their buildings. Furthermore, campaign supporter Dr Nguyen Ba Tiep has expressed his intention to collaborate with the campaign to gather information about the behaviour of wildlife consumers in Vietnam.



Figure 12: Supporters of the Wild Rhino campaign taking part in a fun run in Hanoi.

Launch of new Campaign cycle

The Wild Rhino competition scheduled to be launched in the last quarter of 2020 has been replaced with the Volunteer and Apprenticeship Programme as detailed in the previous report. The programme will commence in partner schools following the Vietnamese New Year holiday in February 2021. Schools who have confirmed their participation in this programme include:

- Renaissance International School
- Saigon South International School
- Canadian International School
- Vietnam Finland International School*
- British International School Hanoi
- United National International School Hanoi*

**New partner school*

5.1.2.Tongji and Tsinghua Universities – Chinese Consumer Behaviour and Demand Management

While waiting for the academic year and the 2021 course module to begin in April, Tongji University has been exploring ways of commercialising the catalogue of products designed by the students over the past few implementation cycles (face masks, bookmarks, Wenwan soap, rhino paperweights and endangered animal graffiti figurines, shown in Figure 14).



Figure 13: Prototype of endangered species graffiti figurines bundled with a permanent marker set.

An assessment revealed that marketing products through the university and their Xi Lab was not viable and different commercial models are now being explored. This includes partnering with established industries where existing distribution channels are utilised. A set of prototypes products was developed and is being displayed at various tradeshows to find partners.

Students engaged the Peace Parks communications team to run a media campaign during the quarter. Reaching hundreds of Chinese university students, periodic articles highlighting work of the RPP were broadcast on Tongji's WeChat platform.

5.2. GLTFCA Wildlife Poisoning Baseline Study

Endorsed by the Joint Management board for the TFCA, the recommendations made in the report area now being actioned. A poison working group has been established for the GLTFCA to increase collaboration and standardise approaches across the three partner countries. With the initial working group meeting scheduled for the upcoming quarter, recommendations emanating from the report, including interventions such as the establishment of a dedicated Mozambique National Wildlife Poisoning Prevention Working Group, will be prioritised and actioned through this forum.

5.2. General Communication

In November, a press release relating to success of the Mozambique Detection Dog Unit was released along with associated media articles. This included publication across all social media platforms including Facebook, Twitter and Instagram. Additionally, a YouTube video about the dog unit was also released during the reporting period.

- Victory for counter trafficking K9 unit - November
- Detection dog sniffs out wildlife trafficking in Mozambique - November
- YouTube video: Detection Dog Unit - Maputo International Airport - November

6. FINANCIAL SUMMARY

An overview of the financial status of the RPP is presented in Tables 1 and 2 below. Table 1 provides information on the donation received from the NPL and Table 2 on the value of all donations, commitments and expenditure relating to the broader RPP. Table 1 breaks down the total current NPL budget of €15,632,611 including an adjustment of €30,887 in interest reallocation (proposed adjustment to budget).

Current project funding commitments against the budget amount to €2,153,077 and actual expenditure is €11,598,592. At 31 December 2020, 75% of the total adjusted budget has been expended with a further 14% committed, bringing the total active funding to 89% of the programme value.

The remaining uncommitted funds (11%) have been ringfenced until key initiatives are sufficiently mature to scale and roll out. A significant portion of this is for Smart Park and cloud software infrastructure along with associated rhino sensor deployment and support. In addition, allocations are for cost sharing/matched funding in several rhino/wildlife crime collaboratively funded projects that are being initiated – primarily within the WLZ, KAZA and Great Limpopo TFCAs.

Processes are currently underway to finalise demand management interventions for 2021, with the allocations for 2020 having been severely disrupted due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

NPL RHINO PROTECTION PROGRAMME - SUMMARY BUDGET as at 31 December 2020								
NR	DESCRIPTION	Original Budget	Approved budget (from last report submitted)	Proposed Adjustments to Budget	Proposed Budget	NPL BUDGET EUR		
						Actuals	Committed	Balance available
1	**RHINO HORN ASSET MANAGEMENT AND RESEARCH**							
1.1	Research and Development	214,286	115,228	-	115,228	114,199	1,030	-
1.1.1	EnviroEng - Chemical Alteration		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.1.2	NECSA - Irradiation		72,657	-	72,657	71,040	1,618	-
1.2	EKZNW	855,535	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2.1	Rhino tagging process at Weenen Game Reserve		40,270	-	40,270	40,270	-	-
1.2.2	HiP Smart Park - Rhino Monitoring and Tracking		411,491	-	411,491	258,320	144,989	8,182
1.3	SANParks	2,245,980	6,336	-	6,336	-	-	6,336
1.3.1	KNP: relocation and monitoring of Rhino		39,553	-	39,553	36,604	2,949	-
1.4	Africa States / other areas in SA	951,562	430,535	-	430,535	-	-	430,535
1.4.1	Botswana Rhino Monitoring programme	-	210,015	-	210,015	62,895	-	147,120
1.5	Greater Kruger	160,305	6,221	-	6,221	-	-	6,221
1.5.1	Balule Game Reserve		117,696	-	117,696	85,429	32,267	-
1.6	Project Manager		479,054	-	479,054	441,189	37,866	-
1.7	Rhino Rapid Response Technology (to be distributed amongst future projects with EKZNW, GRU, KNP, etc)		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.8	SANParks Rhino Monitoring programme	-	201,194	-	201,194	126,685	74,509	-
	Sub Total	**4,427,668**	**2,130,251**	**-**	**2,130,251**	**1,236,629**	**295,227**	**598,394**
2	**RHINO & PROTECTED AREA SUPPORT**							
2.1	Kruger National Park	1,907,143	396	-	396	305	-	91
2.1.1	KNP: Law Enforcement training		170,978	-	170,978	144,482	-	26,496
2.1.2	KNP: Law Enforcement accommodation & equipment		334,975	-	334,975	334,975	-	-
2.1.3	KNP: UAV Project	214,286	281,283	-	281,283	281,283	-	-
2.1.3.1	KNP: UAV Project - extended contract		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.4	Mozambique Environmental Police Project		104,094	-	104,094	104,094	-	-
2.1.5	KNP: Entrance gate security upgrades		411,949	-	411,949	361,716	50,233	-
2.1.6	KNP: Surveillance (application of new technologies)		234,861	-	234,861	234,861	-	-
2.1.7	KNP: All terrain vehicles		90,223	-	90,223	90,223	-	-
2.1.8	SANParks - Special project and Risk Management Unit		794,406	-	794,406	744,913	49,493	-
2.1.9	KNP: Integrity Testing		35,002	-	35,002	14,213	-	20,789
2.1.10	Joint Protection Zone: Manyeleti Game Reserve		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.11	KNP/Wide Area Surveillance System (WASS)		1,803,201	-	1,803,201	981,384	805,831	15,986
2.2	Limpopo National Park	1,580,533	1,941,926	-	1,941,926	1,941,926		-
2.3	Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife Rhino Reserves	750,000	833,419	-	833,419	799,461	33,957	-
2.3.1	Ezemvelo UAV - extended contract		-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total	**4,451,962**	**7,036,713**	**-**	**7,036,713**	**6,033,837**	**939,514**	**63,362**
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	142,857	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2	Mozambique Cooperation (JCF / ANAC)	107,143	387,102	-	387,102	120,561	215,370	51,171
	Sub Total	**250,000**	**387,102**	**-**	**387,102**	**120,561**	**215,370**	**51,171**
5	**WILDLIFE JUSTICE COMMISSION (WWF NL)**	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	-
	Sub Total	**1,000,000**	**1,000,000**	**-**	**1,000,000**	**1,000,000**	**-**	**-**
6	**MARKETING, COMMUNICATIONS, ADVOCACY & AWARENESS**	1,534,302						
6.1	Local / International Communications Campaign & Community awareness		58,754	-	58,754	47,558	-	11,196
6.2	Communication Manager		249,592	-	249,592	207,318	42,275	-
6.3	General Communications Management		256,312	-	256,312	150,447	51,379	54,485
6.4	WLF/Youth Vietnam - Wilderness Foundation		33,048	-	33,048	33,048	-	-
6.5	Vietnam Youth Demand Reduction Campaign		317,357	-	317,357	268,195	45,958	3,204
6.6	Rhino Information System		43,617	-	43,617	43,617	-	-
6.7	Mozambique GLTFCA Youth Project (Laureus)		53,804	-	53,804	53,804	-	-
6.8	China consumer behaviour and demand management		17,501	-	17,501	9,447	-	8,054
6.9	Dutch Lottery Broadcast Programmes	250,000	245,017	-	245,017	152,893	92,124	-
6.10	WWF/TRAFFIC/PPF - Demand Reduction Campaign		500,000	-	500,000	500,000	-	-
6.11	Table Mountain Rhino Park		3,500	-	3,500	3,500	-	-
6.12	Mozambique GLC Community Livelihoods Baseline Study		47,006	-	47,006	47,006	-	-
6.13	SA GLC Livelihoods Baseline Study		26,576	-	26,576	8,218	2,992	15,365
6.14	Review National Strategy - Safety & Security of Rhino		11,026	-	11,026	11,026	-	-
6.15	New Technologies		171,429	-	171,429	171,429	-	-
6.16	Wildlife Justice Commission		17,357	-	17,357	6,419	10,938	-
	Sub Total	**1,784,302**	**2,051,898**	**-**	**2,051,898**	**1,713,926**	**245,667**	**92,304**
7	**PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION UNIT / TOURISM CONSERVATION FUND**							
7.1	South Africa	987,324	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.2	Tourism Conservation Fund		582,091	-	582,091	439,221	42,870	100,000
	Sub Total	**987,324**	**582,091**	**-**	**582,091**	**439,221**	**42,870**	**100,000**
8	**CONTINGENCY**		193,520	-	193,520	-	-	193,520
	Interest received		782,189	30,887	813,077	-	-	813,077
	Sub Total	**-**	**975,709**	**30,887**	**1,006,597**	**-**	**-**	**1,006,597**
9	**PPF PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT**	1,496,539	1,468,846	-	1,468,846	1,054,417	414,429	-
	Sub Total	**1,496,539**	**1,468,846**	**-**	**1,468,846**	**1,054,417**	**414,429**	**-**
10	**Reserved funds for future allocation**		-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	GRAND TOTAL	**14,397,795**	**15,632,611**	**30,887**	**15,663,498**	**11,598,592**	**2,153,077**	**1,911,828**

Table 1: RPP financial report at 31 December 2020.

NPL RHINO PROTECTION PROGRAMME - SUMMARY BUDGET as at 31 December 2020					
NR	DESCRIPTION	Budget	Actuals	Committed	Balance available
		EUR			
1	**RHINO HORN ASSET MANAGEMENT AND RESEARCH**				
1,1	Research and Development	115 228	114 199	1 030	-
	EnviroEng - Chemical Alteration	133 569	133 569	(0)	-
	NECSA - Irradiation	72 657	71 040	1 618	-
1,2	EKZNW	-	-	-	-
	Rhino tagging process at Weenen Game Reserve	40 270	40 270	-	-
	HiP Smart Park - Rhino Monitoring and Tracking	955 427	753 710	194 081	7 637
1,3	SANParks	6 336	-	-	6 336
	KNP: relocation and monitoring of Rhino	39 553	36 604	2 949	-
1,4	Africa States / other areas in SA	430 535	-	-	430 535
	Botswana Rhino Monitoring programme	210 015	62 895	-	147 120
1,5	Greater Kruger	6 221	-	-	6 221
	Balule Game Reserve	195 967	150 674	45 293	-
1,6	Project Manager	479 054	441 189	37 866	-
1,7	Rhino Rapid Response Technology (to be distributed amongst future projects with EKZNW, GRU, KNP, etc)	340 299	3 516	-	336 783
1,8	SANParks Rhino Monitoring programme	201 194	126 685	74 509	-
	Sub Total	**3 226 325**	**1 934 348**	**357 345**	**934 632**
2	**RHINO & PROTECTED AREA SUPPORT**				
2,1	Kruger National Park	396	305	-	91
2.1.1	KNP: Law Enforcement training	188 790	162 294	-	26 496
2.1.2	KNP: Law Enforcement accommodation & equipment	334 975	334 975	-	-
2.1.3	KNP: UAV Project	578 315	578 315	-	-
2.1.3.1	KNP: UAV Project - extended contract	-	-	-	-
2.1.4	Mozambique Environmental Police Project	104 094	104 094	-	-
2.1.5	KNP: Entrance gate security upgrades	912 017	775 051	136 966	-
2.1.6	KNP: Surveillance (application of new technologies)	260 123	260 123	-	-
2.1.7	KNP: All terrain vehicles	90 223	90 223	-	-
2.1.8	SANParks - Special project and Risk Management Unit	1 602 923	1 368 828	150 397	83 697
2.1.9	KNP: Integrity Testing	35 002	14 213	-	20 789
2.1.10	Joint Protection Zone: Manyeleti Game Reserve	327 417	263 256	21 107	43 053
2.1.11	KNP/Wide Area Surveillance System (WASS)	2 490 155	1 610 835	863 335	15 986
2,2	Limpopo National Park	2 287 811	2 285 651	2 160	-
2.2.1	Limpopo National Park - Great Limpopo TFCA: Anti poaching	2 156 497	1 575 447	523 184	57 866
2,3	Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife Rhino Reserves	1 912 713	1 562 319	350 395	-
2.3.1	Ezemvelo UAV - extended contract	163 735	163 735	-	-
2,4	Wildlife Zones	1 677 088	8 377	1 668 711	-
	Sub Total	**15 122 274**	**11 158 040**	**3 716 255**	**247 978**
3	**VETERINARY SUPPORT**				
3,1	University of Pretoria (RHODIS)	63 156	63 156	(0)	-
3,2	Kruger National Park (Injured and Orphaned Rhino)	198 287	198 195	4	88
3,3	Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife (Injured and Orphaned Rhino)	107 149	106 911	238	-
	Sub Total	**368 593**	**368 263**	**242**	**88**
4	**COUNTER TRAFFICKING**				
4,1	GMU - TraCCC / other	-	-	-	-
4,2	Mozambique Cooperation (JCF / ANAC)	1 005 348	632 940	327 279	45 129
4,3	iBase Rhino Investigation System	88 108	80 701	-	7 407
4,4	KAZA Joint Law Enforcement	1 551 453	-	1 551 453	-
	Sub Total	**2 644 910**	**713 641**	**1 878 732**	**52 536**
5	**WILDLIFE JUSTICE COMMISSION (WWF NL)**	1 000 000	1 000 000	-	-
	Sub Total	**1 000 000**	**1 000 000**	**-**	**-**
6	**MARKETING, COMMUNICATIONS, ADVOCACY & AWARENESS**				
6,1	Local / International Communications Campaign & Community awareness	74 759	47 558	-	27 200
6,2	Communication Manager	249 592	207 318	42 275	-
6,3	General Communications Management	256 312	150 447	51 379	54 485
6,4	WLF/Youth Vietnam - Wilderness Foundation	33 048	33 048	-	-
6,5	Vietnam Youth Demand Reduction Campaign	396 087	345 085	47 798	3 204
6,6	Rhino Information System	43 617	43 617	-	-
6,7	Mozambique GLTFCA Youth Project (Laureus project)	85 383	85 383	-	-
6,8	China consumer behaviour and demand management	87 573	73 196	-	14 376
6,9	Dutch Lottery Broadcast Programmes	270 638	152 893	92 124	25 620
6.10	WWF/TRAFFIC/PPF - Demand Reduction Campaign	500 000	500 000	-	-
6.11	Table Mountain Rhino Park	3 500	3 500	-	-
6.12	Mozambique GLC Community Livelihoods Baseline Study	47 006	47 006	-	-
6.13	SA GLC Livelihoods Baseline Study	47 766	16 235	2 828	28 703
6.14	Review National Strategy - Safety & Security of Rhino	11 026	11 026	-	-
6.15	New Technologies	171 429	171 429	-	-
6.16	Wildlife Justice Commission	25 187	13 432	11 755	-
	Sub Total	**2 302 921**	**1 901 172**	**248 159**	**153 588**
7	**PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION UNIT**				
7,1	Tourism Conservation Fund	582 091	439 221	42 870	100 000
	Sub Total	**582 091**	**439 221**	**42 870**	**100 000**
8	**CONTINGENCY**	209 106	-	-	209 106
	Interest received	1 308 485	-	-	1 308 485
	Sub Total	**1 517 592**	**-**	**-**	**1 517 591**
9	**PPF PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT**	2 099 534	1 554 827	463 830	80 877
	Sub Total	**2 099 534**	**1 554 827**	**463 830**	**80 877**
10	**Reserved funds for future allocation**	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	GRAND TOTAL	**28 864 239**	**19 069 512**	**6 707 433**	**3 087 290**

Table 2: RPP financial report - entire programme, 31 December 2020.

7. CONCLUSION

Organised wildlife crime is one of the greatest threats to biodiversity in southern Africa and with an enduring demand for wildlife products in Asian countries, the pressure on high-value species such as rhinos continues. Despite poaching declines, the species remains at risk of extinction and poaching continues to negatively affect people – especially rangers working at the frontlines and communities living in and around rhino reserves.

The continued and consistent efforts of the RPP are even more critical as the effects of the second wave (and future waves) of the coronavirus pandemic are felt economically and socially across the continent. With a sustained increase in bush meat poaching for both local and international markets seen during the quarter, it is imperative that long-term measures are found to supress this devasting trade.

Despite this, impacts are being made. The initiation of the Wildlife Zones project activities during the quarter serves as an important milestone for collaborative rhino conservation, which will see South Africa's public and private rhino custodians come together to protect the country's rhinos as a single national herd. With the first phase of project activities underway, the initiative is setting in motion an innovative mechanism that will give authorities a much-needed edge over crime networks in the country, while also cultivating sustainability for rhino conservation efforts in southern Africa.

Peace Parks extends their sincerest thanks to the Dutch Postcode Lottery for making this important endeavour possible so that some of the most challenging environmental and social concerns in the region can be addressed.

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Organisation	Peace Parks Foundation

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