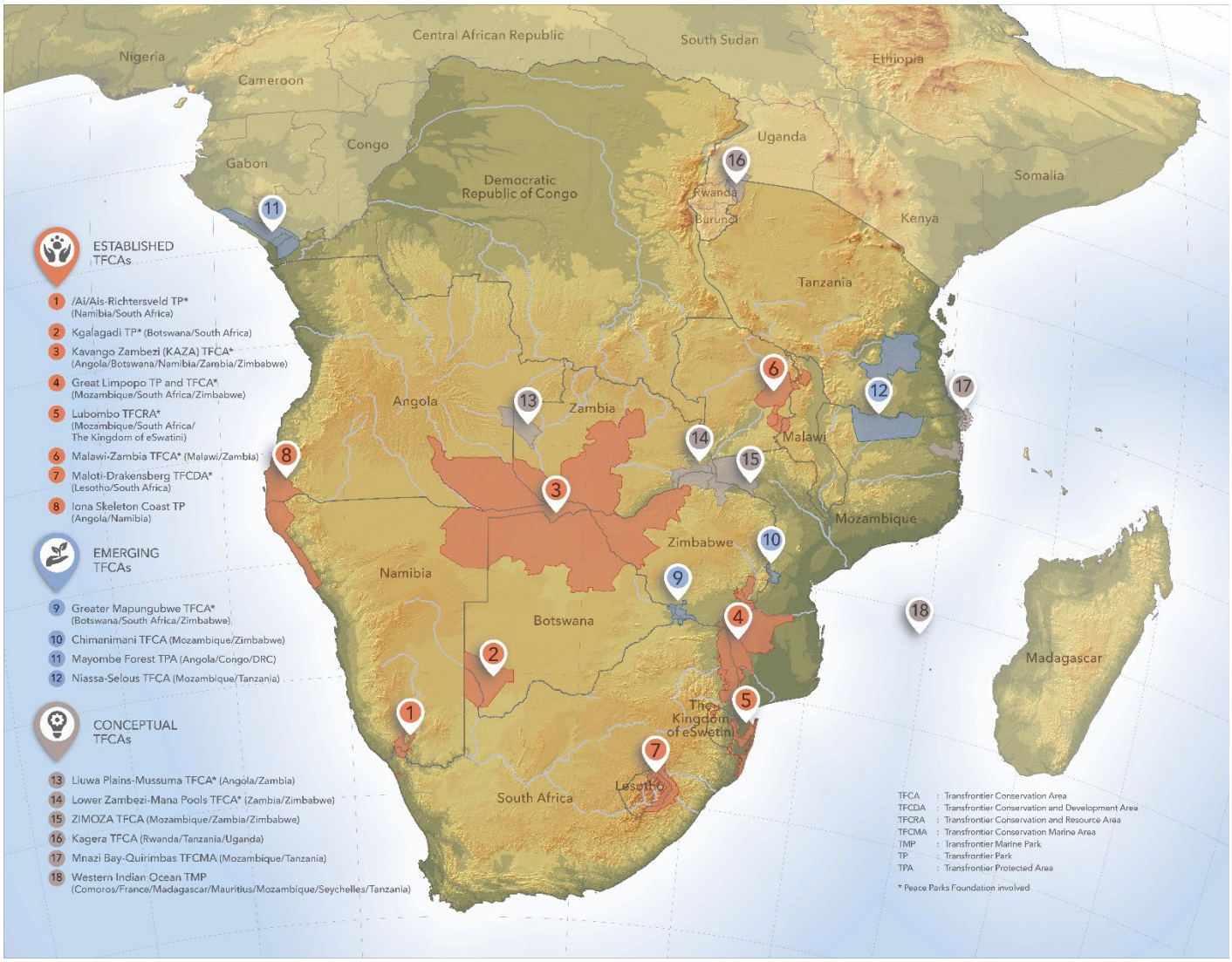
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Stichting
Peace Parks Foundation
Nederland



Jaarverslag 2021

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 Rost Onnes
Mr Rob Boelen
Mr Thijs Brans
Mr John Loudon

Ook wij zijn
CBF Erkend Goed Doel

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Financieel Jaarverslag
Controleverklaring van Kaap Hoorn Audit & Assurance B.V.

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 liep van 01-01-2017 tot 31-12-2021. Omdat de uitkering plaatsvindt op basis van de loterij-inkomsten uit het voorgaande jaar, weet PPF-NL zich ook dit jaar weer verzekerd van een geweldige donatie van € 1.350.000, - uit de inkomsten van 2021. Wij zijn zeer verheugd in dit verslag te kunnen melden dat de Nationale Postcode Loterij besloten heeft haar contract met Peace Parks Foundation te continueren met ingang van 1 januari 2022 voor weer een periode van 5 jaar.

Projectaanvragen Peace Parks Foundation
Onze belangrijkste taak is 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 2021). Wij zullen erop toezien dat de projectaanvragen vallen binnen de doelstellingen van de Peace Parks Foundation. Nadat aanvragen zijn getoetst aan onze 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 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 2022 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.

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 2021 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, (lid) CEO COmON Foundation en bestuurslid Peace Parks Foundation, 1 oktober 2022
D.F. Strietman, (lid) bestuurslid Peace Parks Foundation, 10 juni 2026

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 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,-***

3.2 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 2022

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 2021 een basis applicatie voor € 1.347.100 welke PPF NL volledig heeft gehonoreerd (zie bijlage). De gelden worden met name besteed aan key personeel, het ondersteunen van het Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park alsmede Malawi Zambia park, de afdeling research & development op het gebied van ongoing training en implementatie van een SMART systeem.
PPF NL ontving dit jaar ook weer de zogenaamde *Progress Reports* die het Bestuur van PPF NL in staat heeft gesteld te controleren of de toegekende middelen ook daadwerkelijk zijn uitgegeven aan het aangevraagde doel. Het Bestuur heeft de rapporten gelezen, enkele wijzigingen geconstateerd en goedgekeurd en is van mening dat de gelden op een effectieve en efficiënte wijze zijn besteed. Alle rapporten zijn als bijlage aan dit jaarverslag toegevoegd. PPF ZA levert geen directe diensten aan PPF NL of visa versa.
De jaarstukken van PPF-ZA zijn bij PPF-NL opvraagbaar. In bijlage 1 een kopie van de tekst van de goedkeurende accountantsverklaring verstrekt door PWC, Zuid-Afrika d.d. 13 juni 2022 inzake de cijfers betreffende 2021.

5. Klachtenprocedure

PPF NL beschikt over een klachtenprocedure. Deze is vermeld op de website en tevens 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)
- Streven naar optimale relaties met belanghebbenden

De 6 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 2021 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), CEO COmON Foundation en bestuurslid Peace Parks Foundation
D.F. Strietman (lid), bestuurslid Peace Parks Foundation

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

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

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

Uitvoerende werkzaamheden voor PPF NL worden verricht door de heer John Loudon, tevens Internationaal Bestuurslid van de Peace Parks Foundation, gevestigd in Stellenbosch, Zuid-Afrika. In opdracht van het Bestuur van PPF NL ondersteunt hij de voorzitter, secretaris en penningmeester bij hun bestuurswerkzaamheden en bereidt hij de bestuursvergaderingen voor. Tevens fungeert hij als contactpersoon voor de Peace Parks Foundation, de Nationale Postcode Loterij, het Centraal Bureau Fondsenwerving en overige partijen. Hij is ook verantwoordelijk voor de financiële administratie en de samenstelling van het jaarverslag, waarvan de cijfers worden opgesteld door Administratiekantoor 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. Ook de heer Frits Strietman 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. In 2021 zijn er geen (vermoedens van) meldingen gemaakt van misstanden en/of schendingen van de integriteit. Het Bestuur benadrukt het belang van de normen van het integriteitsbeleid en het belang van integer handelen en zal tijdens haar vergaderingen dit intern toetsen middels zelfreflectie. Een kopie van het integriteitsbeleid is opvraagbaar bij het bestuur.

7. Ontwikkelingen 2022

Tussen balansdatum en opmaak van dit jaarverslag zijn de volgende activiteiten noemenswaardig.

De wereld wordt nog steeds geteisterd door diverse varianten van Covid-19, zo ook de landen waar PPF werkzaam is. We zien echter dat ook de zuidelijke Afrikaanse samenleving veerkrachtig is en ook doorgaat met het uitvoeren van plannen. In januari 2022 maakte de regering van Mozambique bekend dat het Maputo Special Reserve en het Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve zullen worden samengevoegd tot één park met één naam te weten Maputo National Park. En mijlpaal voor Mozambique. Maputo National Parks wordt nu al de Parel van Mozambique genoemd.

Zuidelijk Afrika leidt echter ook onder klimaatverandering. Hoewel in delen van Zambia eindelijk precies voldoende water is gevallen, zijn er in het midden van Mozambique overstromingen door aanhoudende regens. Andere jaren is het zo droog dat vee en wild sterft van de dorst. Kortom het klimaat is ongewis en zuidelijk Afrika heeft het er maar mee te doen. Peace Parks steunt de communities zo goed als ze kunnen in haar werkgebieden.

Peace Parks Foundation concentreert zich heden in het bijzonder op de voortgang in KAZA, de vijf landen, Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Zambia en Namibia, met de beroemde Victoria Falls in het hart. Angola speelt een belangrijke rol omdat alle beroemde rivieren zoals de Zambezi, Kwandoo en de Okavango ontspruiten in de Camaia Catchment in het noorden van Angola. Samen met Angola worden plannen uitgewerkt om de rivieren te laten blijven stromen, omdat deze cruciaal zijn voor het welzijn van de mensen die in KAZA wonen en het welslagen van KAZA als grootste grensoverschrijdende natuurpark ter wereld met een oppervlakte van circa 600.000 km^2, dat is bijna 12 keer de oppervlakte van Nederland.

Tot slot is Peace Parks zeer betrokken bij de ontwikkeling van zogenaamde *Special Purpose Vehicles*, dat zijn samenwerkingsverbanden, tussen lokale bevolking, overheid, *businesses* en NGO's om bepaalde gebieden in grensoverschrijdende parken te beheren conform gezamenlijk ontwikkelde lange termijn plannen die ook nog eens financieel rendabel zullen zijn op termijn.

Amsterdam, 10 juni 2022

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

Stichting Peace Parks Foundation Nederland
Koningslaan 42
1075 AE Amsterdam

Financieel verslag 2021

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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
D.F. Strietman	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 2021 bedraagt € 3.922 tegenover € 6.008 over 2020. De resultaten over beide jaren kunnen als volgt worden samengevat:

	Realisatie 2021	Begroting 2021	Realisatie 2020
	€	€	€
Baten			
Baten	1.390.160	1.355.000	1.356.000
Som van de geworven baten	1.390.160	1.355.000	1.356.000
Lasten			
Werving baten			
Donatie PPFSA	1.372.100	1.340.000	1.338.075
Kosten van beheer en administratie			
Kantoorlasten	897	2.000	355
Verkooplasten	-	1.000	50
Algemene lasten	12.764	11.750	11.274
Som der lasten	13.661	14.750	11.679
Resultaat	4.399	250	6.246
Financiële baten en lasten	-477	-250	-238
Saldo	3.922	-	6.008

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 2021 in verkorte vorm.

Uit deze balans is de volgende financieringsstructuur af te leiden:

	31-12-2021	31-12-2020
	€	€
Beschikbaar op lange termijn:		
Kapitaal	10.829	6.907
Dit bedrag is als volgt aangewend:		
Vorderingen	124	124
Liquide middelen	19.174	14.302
	19.298	14.426
Af: kortlopende schulden	8.469	7.519
Werkkapitaal	10.829	6.907

JAARREKENING

Balans per 31 december 2021
Staat van baten en lasten over 2021
Kasstroomoverzicht 2021
Grondslagen voor waardering en resultaatbepaling
Toelichting op de balans per 31 december 2021
Toelichting op de staat van baten en lasten over 2021
Overige toelichtingen

1 BALANS PER 31 DECEMBER 2021

(na winstbestemming)

		31 december 2021		31 december 2020	
		€	€	€	€
ACTIVA					
Vlottende activa					
Vorderingen	(1)	124		124	
Liquide middelen	(2)	19.174		14.302	
			19.298		14.426
			19.298		14.426
PASSIVA					
Reserves en fondsen	(3)				
Vrij besteedbaar vermogen			10.829		6.907
Kortlopende schulden	(4)				
Overige schulden en overlopende passiva			8.469		7.519
			19.298		14.426

2 STAAT VAN BATEN EN LASTEN OVER 2021

		Realisatie 2021	Begroting 2021	Realisatie 2020
		€	€	€
Baten				
Baten	(5)	1.390.160	1.355.000	1.356.000
Lasten				
Lasten doelstelling				
Donatie PPFSA	(6)	1.372.100	1.340.000	1.338.075
Kosten van beheer en administratie				
Kantoorlasten	(7)	897	2.000	355
Verkooplasten	(8)	-	1.000	50
Algemene lasten	(9)	12.764	11.750	11.274
		13.661	14.750	11.679
Saldo voor financiële baten en lasten		4.399	250	6.246
Rentelasten en soortgelijke lasten	(10)	-477	-250	-238
Saldo		3.922	-	6.008
Resultaatbestemming				
Vrij besteedbaar vermogen		3.922	-	6.008

3 KASSTROOMOVERZICHT 2021

Het kasstroomoverzicht is opgesteld volgens de indirecte methode.

	2021		2020	
	€	€	€	€
Kasstroom uit operationele activiteiten				
Resultaat voor interest	4.399		6.246	
Aanpassingen voor:				
Veranderingen in het werkkapitaal:				
Mutatie vorderingen	-		-35	
Mutatie kortlopende schulden (exclusief kortlopend deel van de langlopende schulden)	950		-663	
Kasstroom uit bedrijfsoperaties		5.349		5.548
Betaalde interest		-477		-238
Kasstroom uit operationele activiteiten		4.872		5.310
		4.872		5.310

Samenstelling geldmiddelen

	2021	2020
	€	€
Geldmiddelen per 1 januari	14.302	8.992
Mutatie liquide middelen	4.872	5.310
Geldmiddelen per 31 december	19.174	14.302

	Liquide middelen
	€
Samenstelling geldmiddelen	
Geldmiddelen per 1 januari 2020	8.992
Mutatie 2020	5.310
Geldmiddelen per 31 december 2020	14.302
Geldmiddelen per 1 januari 2021	14.302
Mutatie 2021	4.872
Geldmiddelen per 31 december 2021	19.174

4 GRONDSLAGEN VOOR WAARDERING EN RESULTAATBEPALING

ALGEMEEN

Activiteiten

Stichting Peace Parks Foundation Nederland, geregistreerd bij de Kamer van Koophandel onder nummer 33303646, is statutair gevestigd te Amsterdam en voert haar activiteiten uit voor het ondersteunen van de Peace Parks Foundation gevestigd in Zuid-Afrika.

ALGEMENE GRONDSLAGEN VOOR DE OPSTELLING VAN DE JAARREKENING

De jaarrekening is opgesteld volgens de Richtlijnen voor de Jaarverslaggeving 640 Organisaties-zonder-winst-streven.
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 (saldo) wordt bepaald als het verschil tussen het totaal der baten en het totaal der lasten. Ontvangsten en uitgaven worden in de staat van baten en lasten toegerekend aan de periode waarop ze betrekking hebben. Bij de toerekening wordt een bestendige gedragslijn gevolgd. Dit houdt in dat rekening wordt gehouden met de aan een periode toe te rekenen bedragen die in een andere periode zijn of worden ontvangen, dan wel betaald.

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 2021

ACTIVA

VLOTTENDE ACTIVA

1. Vorderingen

	31-12-2021	31-12-2020
	€	€
Overige vorderingen en overlopende activa		
Overlopende activa	124	124
Overlopende activa		
Vooruitbetaalde kosten	124	124

2. Liquide middelen

ABN AMRO Bank N.V. betaalrekening	19.174	14.302

PASSIVA

	31-12-2021	31-12-2020
	€	€
3. Reserves en fondsen		
Vrij besteedbaar vermogen	10.829	6.907

	2021	2020
	€	€
Vrij besteedbaar vermogen		
Stand per 1 januari	6.907	899
	6.907	899
Resultaatbestemming boekjaar	3.922	6.008
Stand per 31 december	10.829	6.907

4. Kortlopende schulden

	31-12-2021	31-12-2020
	€	€
Overige schulden en overlopende passiva		
Overlopende passiva	8.469	7.519
Overlopende passiva		
Accountantskosten	6.600	6.600
Nog te betalen kosten	19	19
Administratiekosten	1.850	900
	8.469	7.519

6 TOELICHTING OP DE STAAT VAN BATEN EN LASTEN OVER 2021

	Realisatie 2021	Realisatie 2020
	€	€
5. Baten		
Donaties en giften	30.160	6.000
Nationale Postcode Loterij (reguliere bijdrage)	1.360.000	1.350.000
	1.390.160	1.356.000
Lasten doelstelling		
6. Donatie PPFSA		
Donatie Peace Parks Foundation Zuid-Afrika	1.372.100	1.338.075

Bezoldiging van (voormalige) bestuurders en commissarissen

De bestuursleden en toezichthouders worden niet bezoldigd.

Overige bedrijfslasten

7. *Kantoorlasten*		
Porti	54	55
Internet	386	300
Overige kantoorlasten	457	-
	897	355
8. *Verkooplasten*		
Representatiekosten	-	50
9. *Algemene lasten*		
CBF bijdrage (inclusief hertoetsing)	5.673	4.347
Accountantslasten	6.141	6.643
Administratielasten	950	948
Vrijval gereserveerde kosten oude jaren	-	-664
	12.764	11.274

Financiële baten en lasten

	Realisatie 2021	Realisatie 2020
	€	€
10. *Rentelasten en soortgelijke lasten*		
Rente rekening courant	-202	-
Bankkosten	-275	-238
	-477	-238

7 OVERIGE TOELICHTING

Bestemming van het resultaat 2021

De bestemming van het resultaat geschiedt conform het besluit van het bestuur.
Zowel over 2020 als 2021 is het resultaat toegevoegd aan het vrij besteedbaar vermogen.

Ondertekening bestuur,

Amsterdam, 9 juni 2022

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

D.F. Strietman / Lid

KAAPHOORN AUDIT & ASSURANCE

CONTROLEVERKLARING VAN DE ONAFHANKELIJKE ACCOUNTANT

Aan: het bestuur van Stichting Peace Parks Foundation Nederland

Verklaring over de in het jaarverslag opgenomen jaarrekening 2021

Ons oordeel
Wij hebben de jaarrekening 2021 van Stichting Peace Parks Foundation Nederland te Amsterdam opgenomen op pagina 17 tot en met 27 van het jaarverslag 2021 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 2021 en van het resultaat over 2021 in overeenstemming met de in Nederland geldende RJ-Richtlijn 640 Organisaties zonder winststreven.

De jaarrekening bestaat uit:

1. de balans per 31 december 2021;
2. de staat van baten en lasten over 2021; 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.

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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.

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; en
- toelichting op ontwikkelingen 2022.

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

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 Stichting;
- 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 activiteiten 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 entiteit 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, 9 juni 2022

Kaap Hoorn Audit & Assurance B.V.

Was getekend,
B. Veenhof RA

Draft

Independent auditor's report on the summary consolidated financial statements

To the Members of Peace Parks Foundation NPC

Opinion

The summary consolidated financial statements of Peace Parks Foundation NPC, set out on pages ... to ..., which comprise the summary consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2021, the summary consolidated statements of financial performance, changes in funds and cash flows for the year then ended, and related notes, are derived from the audited consolidated financial statements of Peace Parks Foundation NPC for the year ended 31 December 2021.

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

Summary Consolidated Financial Statements

The summary consolidated financial statements do not contain all the disclosures required by International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium Entities and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa as applicable to annual financial statements. Reading the summary consolidated financial statements and the auditor's report thereon, therefore, is not a substitute for reading the audited consolidated financial statements and the auditor's report thereon. The summary consolidated financial statements and the audited consolidated financial statements do not reflect the effects of events that occurred subsequent to the date of our report on the audited consolidated financial statements.

The Audited Consolidated Financial Statements and Our Report Thereon

We expressed an unmodified audit opinion on the audited consolidated financial statements in our report dated ..... .

Director's Responsibility for the Summary Consolidated Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation of the summary consolidated financial statements in accordance with the for Small and Medium Entities and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa as applicable to summary financial statements.

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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.
Reg. no. 1998/012055/21, VAT reg.no. 4950174682.

Draft

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on whether the summary consolidated financial statements are consistent, in all material respects, with the audited consolidated financial statements based on our procedures, which were conducted in accordance with International Standard on Auditing (ISA) 810 (Revised), *Engagements to Report on Summary Financial Statements*.

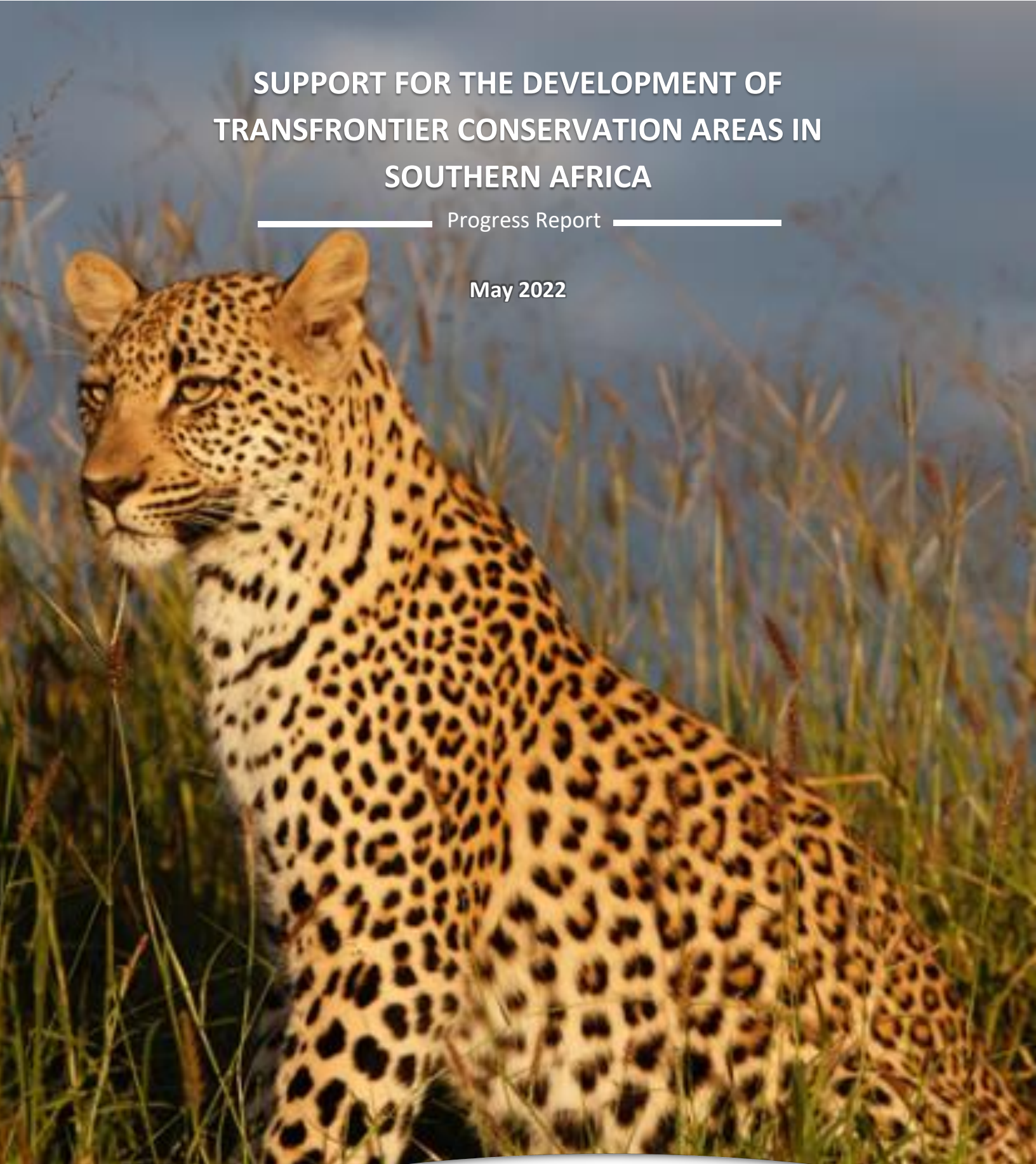
PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc.
Director: RM Labuschaigne
Registered Auditor
Stellenbosch

Date: ……..

SUPPORT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSFRONTIER CONSERVATION AREAS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

Progress Report

May 2022



Submitted by

PEACE PARKS™ FOUNDATION

Submitted to

Peace Parks Foundation, Netherlands

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

HONORARY PATRONS
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President Hage Geingob (Namibia)
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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)

Project Title	**Support for the Development of Transfrontier Conservation Areas in Southern Africa**
Reporting Period	**1 January to 31 December 2021**

1. INTRODUCTION

This progress report reflects the activities of Peace Parks Foundation (PPF) for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 which took place with the support received from the Dutch Postcode Lottery via PPF Netherlands. The aim of all projects undertaken by PPF is to facilitate the development and establishment of transfrontier conservation areas (TFCAs) in southern Africa in order to ensure functional ecosystems in which humans and wildlife live in harmony. See **Annexure A** for a map of the 18 TFCAs in southern Africa, with an asterisk indicating the ten TFCAs in which PPF has been engaged. Peace Parks has now prioritised involvement in four of these, namely Great Limpopo, Kavango Zambezi, Lubombo and Malawi-Zambia TFCAs.

The structure of this report provides insight into the specific units within PPF that assist in attaining the objectives of TFCA development, followed by a summary of the programmatic and project interventions within the TFCAs in which PPF is actively involved, as well as a summary of the support programmes that contribute towards the realisation of the TFCA objective thanks to support of the Dutch Postcode Lottery (NPL). Separate grants have been received in support of Peace Parks' Rhino Protection Programme, Simalaha Community Conservancy and securing a corridor for elephants (the Kwando Wildlife Dispersal Area in the Kavango Zambezi TFCA) in partnership with WWF Netherlands and African parks.

2. PPF MANAGEMENT

To develop TFCAs, PPF focuses on providing key interventions aimed at ensuring support, planning the various interventions and placing these in a systematic programme, mobilisation of adequate resources, and effective project management. Critical to ensuring that this process is effective and efficient, support from Fund Development, Information Systems, Communication, Information Communication Technology, Innovative Conservation Finance, Project Systems and Compliance and Financial Management as well as from its Support Programmes is required. PPF is also focussing on socio-economic development activities as well as pro-active measures to counter organised wildlife crime.

Chief Executive Officer's Report

The year 2021 was another very difficult year as the COVID pandemic continued with the concomitant travel restrictions. However, PPF – with the continued support of the donor community and its partners – nevertheless managed to celebrate some of its most significant milestones to date as it substantially deepened and expanded its impact in transfrontier conservation areas across southern Africa. PPF has implemented new and innovative conservation financing strategies; strengthened its relationships with governments; reached tens of thousands of people through its community development programmes and has made great strides in restoring and protecting ecosystems. PPF also continued with its rewilding programme and 2021 saw one of many exciting firsts

of this programme. In addition to carrying out Mozambique's first in-country elephant translocation and introducing another 349 animals to Simalaha Community Conservancy, PPF also celebrated the return of apex predators to several protected areas for the first time in decades — something that can only be achieved once an ecosystem has been sufficiently restored and secured from threats. As the Chief Executive Officer said in his year-end message:

"We learnt many lessons, celebrated many achievements, and continued to grow, adapt and develop in line with a fast-paced world. Amongst all the clamour around COVID-19, what stands out to us is the indisputable fact that nature-based solutions are critical to secure a future for humankind. Peace Parks Foundation's work in restoring terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems is therefore more essential than ever before, and we take on this responsibility with wholehearted dedication. With donors and partners alongside us, we can reach even greater heights in 2022."

Fund Development and Communications

Communications

- The 2020 Annual Review was produced and distributed to approximately 600 donors, partners and VIPs.
- 31 stories were written and published on www.peaceparks.org, social media channels and sent to media.
- Overall, during the course of 2021, Peace Parks was mentioned in 536 articles with a **potential earned total reach of 1146.6 M** readers.
- 11 videos were produced and published to the website, YouTube channel and other social media platforms. In most instances, this involved production of multiple versions of the video - a full video cut, as well as the different formats (length, style) required by various social media channels. Many of the videos were also duplicated to produce an English as well as a subtitled version. In addition, some of the videos were re-packaged for events, award nominations and fundraising proposals.
- Since our previous report, our social media reach continued to increase steadily on our corporate channels:
  - **Facebook** followers: from 7 776 to 9 631 – 24% increase
  - **Twitter** followers: from 1 374 to 1 628 - 18% increase
  - **Instagram** followers: from 2 545 to 3 140 – 23% increase
  - **YouTube** followers: from 327 to 471 - 44% increase
  - **LinkedIn** followers: from 1 713 to 3 340 – 188% increase
- The **total earned potential reach on social media** for 2021 was **more than 11 M** with mentions in more than 2 000 social posts.
- With the outbreak and subsequent lockdowns resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic, people could not travel to Africa, which exacerbated the disconnect between southern Africa's conservation areas and the rest of the world. To bridge this gap, Peace Parks TV (www.peaceparks.tv) was established with the aim of taking people behind the scenes of Peace Parks Foundation's operations. Daily videos were created using footage collected from field staff, including rangers, project managers, community development teams, etc. By the end of 2021, Peace Parks TV had a presence on six social media channels, including Facebook, Instagram, YouTube, LinkedIn, Twitter and TikTok, with over 10 000 followers. We had over 3 million views and more than 137 000 users to the channel in eight months. Since its launch, the channel has grown significantly in

the quality of the content it creates and how we are connecting with audiences, fostering support for Peace Parks Foundation.

- Eight e-newsletters were produced and distributed -
  - Peace Parks News: Restoring ecosystems in the new 'normal'
  - Cheetahs return to Mozambique's Maputo Special Reserve
  - Groundbreaking technology saves Kruger's rhinos
  - It's not too late to support our wildlife rangers
  - Your chance to stand united with Africa's rangers
  - The Peace Parks Annual Review
  - Peace Parks News: Keeping it private
  - Peace Parks News: Step into our story of hope
- Three staff newsletters were produced and distributed -
  - Pigeon Post #6
  - Pigeon Post #7
  - Pigeon Post #8



Figure 1: *Example of one of the stories in the e-newsletters*

Financial Management, Corporate Governance and Operations

In addition to ongoing financial management, details of which are outlined below, Peace Parks has embarked upon an Organisational Development & Change process in order to increase operational efficiencies and ensure the organisation is future fit to deliver on its objectives. This includes addressing people (a team design process to ensure role clarity and alignment), processes (streamlining where possible) and systems (with a migration to Microsoft Dynamics during 2021):

- Developed accounting and control systems which ensure accurate accounting records;
- Maintained the accounting and control systems;
- Completed and submitted reliable financial reports (for the PPF Board of Directors, donors, etc.);
- Ensured compliance with company and tax laws for all PPF entities;
- Ensured the registering and protection of PPF assets;
- Provided efficient management of funds, including payments and receipts;
- Delivered financial administrative support to PPF field staff;
- Supported the Mozambique office in ensuring compliance with tax legislation and financial reporting;
- Managed the €5 million, €7 million and €10 million KfW grants for the development of the LNP (at the request of the Mozambican Government and KfW);
- Supported management of the €8 million, €12 million and €15.5 million KfW grants for the development of KAZA TFCA (at the request of the Ministerial Committee consisting of representatives of the Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe Governments and KfW);
- Supported the €18 million and €6 million KfW grants for the development of the Nyika North Luangwa component of the Malawi-Zambia TFCA (at the request of the governments of Malawi and Zambia);
- Maintained and updated budget/donor reports for all projects, as well as PPF's operational costs;
- Managed PPF's investments and cash flows to ensure maximum return whilst having sufficient liquidity for operations;
- Updated Risk policies and Company Risk registers through management processes;
- Prepared for and concluded year-end external audits as well as separate agreement audits as per donor requirements; and
- Maintained an Ethics hotline.

Geographic Information Systems and Planning

Administration

In June, the GIS and Planning teams merged to form the *GIS and Planning Services* (GPS) team to allow for improved services and functioning to meet Peace Park's strategic objectives and savings on resources.

Capacity Building: GIS

The Geographic Information Systems (GIS) module which forms part of the Advanced Certificate in Nature Conservation for Transfrontier Conservation Areas at the Southern African Wildlife College (SAWC) was facilitated. The module was successfully completed with an overall average mark of 72.5% and a 100% pass rate. The class consisted of 20 students from the Southern African Development Community.

GPS Team members along with staff of the Southern African Wildlife College attended virtual training sessions presented by GIS Corps, focusing on ArcGIS Online concepts. The Conservation solution includes a collection of ArcGIS solutions that can be used by conservation organizations to improve operations and effectively manage protected areas.

Maps & Spatial Analysis

There was ongoing ad hoc mapping and spatial support to all TFCA Programmes, Projects and internal teams for fund development, reporting, planning, conceptualising and management purposes.

Data Collection Tools, Dashboards and Reporting

Data collection tools and dashboards were created for various projects and programmes. Below are some examples:

- A data capture tool was created from questions supplied, for surveys to be undertaken in the Simalaha Community Conservancy. The aim of the survey was to record the baseline household conditions of people taking part in the Conservation Agriculture programme.
- A survey to track the distribution and use of cookstoves in the Zinave National Park communities was developed with an accompanying dashboard. The latter was used to track the progress of the surveys.

Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART)

PPF, a SMART Partner, and with a representative as Chair of the Technical Council, rendered assistance with the creation of software video snippets on SMART functionality; provided support on user questions posed on the community forum; tested and provided feedback on new versions of the software; and assisted with the development and feedback on new training materials e.g., SMART Connect Manual, SMART Adaptive Management and SMART Reporting.

Business and Enterprise Management

Focus was placed on the Strategic Business Plan cashflow modelling. The models for a number of the Protected Areas within the transfrontier parks where PPF is engaged are in development. The Strategic Business Plan cashflow modelling seeks to forecast ten-year spending, income and ultimately track against strategic objectives.

The PPF Conservation and Business Planning consultant together with the planning team developed a first draft Protected Area Management Plan and Specific Regulation for Limpopo National Park (LNP), which lies in the Mozambique component of the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area (GLTFCA). A Management Plan provides a high-level, adaptable decision-making framework for integrating conservation, tourism, and effective engagement with local communities living in and adjacent to the park while at the same time promoting the integration of the LNP into the social and economic life of the local communities and the GLTFCA. It further expresses the commitment of Mozambique's National Administration of Conservation Areas (ANAC), the agency responsible for its national parks, and the management team, including Peace Park), to pursue an approach that seeks to implement best practice conservation of the biodiversity of the protected area while at the same time seeking to improve the financial sustainability of the park and to enhance the value of the park to local communities.

Information Communication Technology

The Information Communication Technology (ICT) division was established with three principal execution mandates, namely:

- To align the ICT strategy with the PPF business Strategy – this requires the constant evaluation of the ICT architecture to ensure that the ICT solutions meet the current and future business strategy;
- To provide the necessary ICT infrastructure to support the ICT operational requirements of financial management, information management, Monitoring & Evaluation and reporting; and
- To review, select and implement new technologies required to meet the needs of PPF's field staff who operate in diverse and challenging environments; these projects often dictate the need to utilise leading edge technologies, and in some cases the development of custom solutions to meet the unique project requirements is required.

In light of its mandate, the ICT division identified and prioritised, amongst others, the implementation of an Enterprise Resource Planning solution (Microsoft D365) to improve financial management, reporting and the operational efficiency of the business. The Microsoft D365 project was successfully implemented, with its "Go Live" occurring in two phases i.e., the Customer Relationship Management (Fund Development) Module went live in September 2021 and the Financial and Operations module went live during December 2021. The new system has resulted in a large number of operational changes, with transactions now captured and approved at field level; this was done to get the data into the system quicker, which improves the management of project costs, reduces the amount of paperwork, and will improve the information available for the management of the various projects.

The implementation of D365 has created the core system around which PPF can now build its Business Intelligence systems and allow PPF to continually improve its business processes and in so doing improve its business management.

3. FACILITATING TFCA DEVELOPMENT – PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

PPF has developed a co-management approach which is being implemented in **eight protected areas.** 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. Fundamental to PPF's approach is that community development is seen as integral to the future of these protected areas, wherever possible. The overriding principle is to manage the land in a professional manner and secure the future of wildlife in key protected areas. Communities are benefitting from the establishment of peace parks through **employment creation** resulting from tourism to the areas, e.g. guides, law enforcement officers, hospitality industry, trackers etc, with the concomitant **training and capacity building**.

TFCA Development

A milestone was reached when, on 7 December, the Mozambique Council of Ministers approved the proclamation of Maputo National Park, which formally merges Maputo Special Reserve and Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve under one management structure. Bestowing national park status will not only enhance the environmental protection of this spectacular and richly biodiverse wilderness, but also greatly boost the tourism appeal of the region and increase the attraction for investors. All focus is now being placed on developing additional tourist facilities, with three lodges and a network of exclusive camping sites set to be fully operational by the end of 2022.

Great Limpopo TFCA (Mozambique, South Africa, Zimbabwe)

The handover process between the outgoing GLTFCA International Coordinator (IC) and incoming IC was facilitated through virtual meetings and key documents/ information transfer.

Progress was made with the establishment of the GLTFCA Secretariat with location proposals being submitted from the three countries and evaluations being conducted. Currently, the process is undergoing Sustainable Financial Due Diligence.

Many projects and activities were carried out in Zimbabwe, a component of the GLTFCA, but with little recognition of their value and impact, and it was therefore agreed that institutional mapping of project implementers and funding partners within the landscape should be undertaken. A meeting was convened where project implementers within the landscape made presentations of their projects and their theory of change.

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

The KAZA Secretariat sought the services of a consultant to facilitate the process of developing Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for transboundary law enforcement in the landscape, and member states were called upon to provide comments and inputs. The general objective of this consultancy was to facilitate the development of a standard framework of protocols and guidelines for trans-boundary natural resources law enforcement operations in the KAZA TFCA, through a consultative process with the Partner States.

The KAZA Secretariat with support from PPF and the Southern Africa Wildlife College (SAWC) conducted a five-day Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) training workshop. The training targeted customs officials and other law enforcement agents working at ports of entry and exit and was attended by 42 participants. The aim was to reduce the incidents of illegal trafficking of wildlife products, forestry and other natural resources at all ports of entry in KAZA through the creation of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in five KAZA partner states. Moreover, the project is expected, as an outcome, to improve capacity, synergy and effectiveness of law enforcement agencies at all ports of entry.

During the reporting period, 330 animals were translocated to the wildlife sanctuary within the Simahala Community Conservancy. This consisted of 80 red lechwe, 150 puku and 100 buffalo. All the puku were provided by a Zambian game dealer from Zambia suppliers, while the buffalo were sourced from Waterberg Plateau National Park in Namibia.



Figure 2: *Buffalo being released into Simalaha Wildlife Sanctuary*

After numerous delays and setbacks due to COVID-19 related travel restrictions, the KAZA Secretariat convened the first meeting of the Safety and Security Working Group (SSWG) during the reporting period. Conservation and law enforcement agencies from all five partner states were present. Key objectives of the meeting were to develop an annual workplan for the SSWG and share details of law enforcement challenges faced by partners states. SSWG members include representatives from police and defence forces, wildlife, customs, immigration, and fisheries departments as well as the KAZA Birdlife sub-working group.

This work in KAZA complements projects undertaken through the Dream Fund (in partnership with WWF Netherlands and African Park) to secure a migration route through the Kwando Corridor for Africa's largest elephant population as well as an Extra Project to enable rewilding and support sustainable livelihoods in the Simalaha Community Conservancy.

Malawi-Zambia (Malawi, Zambia) TFCA

The development of two of Malawi's ecologically crucial wilderness areas, Nyika National Park and Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve, is progressing well. Infrastructure development includes the construction and upgrading of roads and bridges, the provision of electricity to management facilities and upgraded accommodation establishments. Significant efforts are being made to secure the two reserves, to protect the incredible biodiversity within them, while simultaneously ensuring that communities can benefit from these endeavours. The Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve is home to Mopane and Miombo woodland and marshy wetlands, providing a fertile haven for wildlife, while Nyika National Park boasts more than 200 species of orchids, 420 species of birds, 120 species of butterflies, Africa's highest concentration of roan antelope, and three of the Big 5 (buffalo, elephant and leopard), along with a variety of plains game. Aerial counter-poaching support has been provided as the formation of rapid response units, also comprising specialised rangers and canines, takes shape. Human-wildlife conflict is also being addressed through another major milestone — the activation of a 70km electrified fence surrounding Vwaza Marsh. This will be instrumental in protecting both the communities surrounding the

reserve as well as the elephant and other wildlife populations resident within Vwaza. These and other species of high conservation importance have increased in numbers in recent years, through enhanced protection efforts and increased levels of migration from Zambia. As the Malawi country manager said: "*To combat illegal and unsustainable use of these rich natural resources, counter-poaching has been a key focus area. The number of rangers, well-trained in intelligence gathering and use of advanced technology, has increased to 50 in Nyika and 45 in Vwaza Marsh, which has markedly reduced incidents of illegal activities in the parks.*"



Figure 3: *Rangers in Nyika National Park*

Zimbabwe TFCA Unit

During the period under review, a total of 30 rhinos were re-introduced into Gonarezhou National Park from Malilangwe, Bubye Valley Conservancy and Save Valley Conservancy. The Park can now boast that it is home to the big five species.

The Bosman-Manjinji Pan Community Tourism Project was officially opened in November 2021. This project is a collaboration between the tripartite arrangement of Gonarezhou Conservation Trust, Chiredzi Rural District Council and the Malipati Development Trust, a testimony to the government's policy position that tourism in Zimbabwe is Government led, Private Sector driven and Community Welfare-oriented.

Gonarezhou National Park, Chimanimani National Park and the Zimbabwean component of Greater Mapungubwe TFCA were nominated to be included as World Heritage Sites. A dossier to justify Chimanimani National Park's nomination as a World Heritage Site was submitted to the World Heritage Convention focal person. The dossier was further submitted to the National Committee after consultations with the local traditional leaders who signed a letter of consent. Also presented by the National Monuments and Museums of Zimbabwe were Ziwa, Nerumedzo and Nalatale as possible sites. It was agreed that Chimanimani and Gonarezhou National Parks will

proceed for the nomination under the natural sites while Ziwa, Nerumedzo, Nalitale and Mapangubwe Extension (Zimbabwean Component of GMTFCA) will proceed for the nomination under the cultural sites.

4. PPF SUPPORT PROGRAMMES

A number of support programmes have been developed to attain the TFCA vision, including the SA College for Tourism (SACT), which benefitted from the generous support of NPL in 2021.

SA College for Tourism (SACT)

The year 2021 marked the 20th anniversary of SA College for Tourism's Hospitality Programme. The College is proud to advise that over the past 20 years it has enrolled 1 483 students, with a graduation rate of 97%, a remarkable achievement given the National Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) graduation rate is 5%, meaning 95% of enrolled students do not complete the course successfully. The Class of 2021 had 61 Hospitality student graduate, including two deaf students.

One of the ways in which the College adapted to the post-COVID world was to launch a new website which includes an alumni employment portal. This feature enables graduates looking for jobs to connect with employers seeking to hire SACT alumni. This portal will be marketed to industry partners and hospitality establishments as a free recruitment service that allows an employer to search for job seekers by categories that include courses completed, places of origin and experience level.

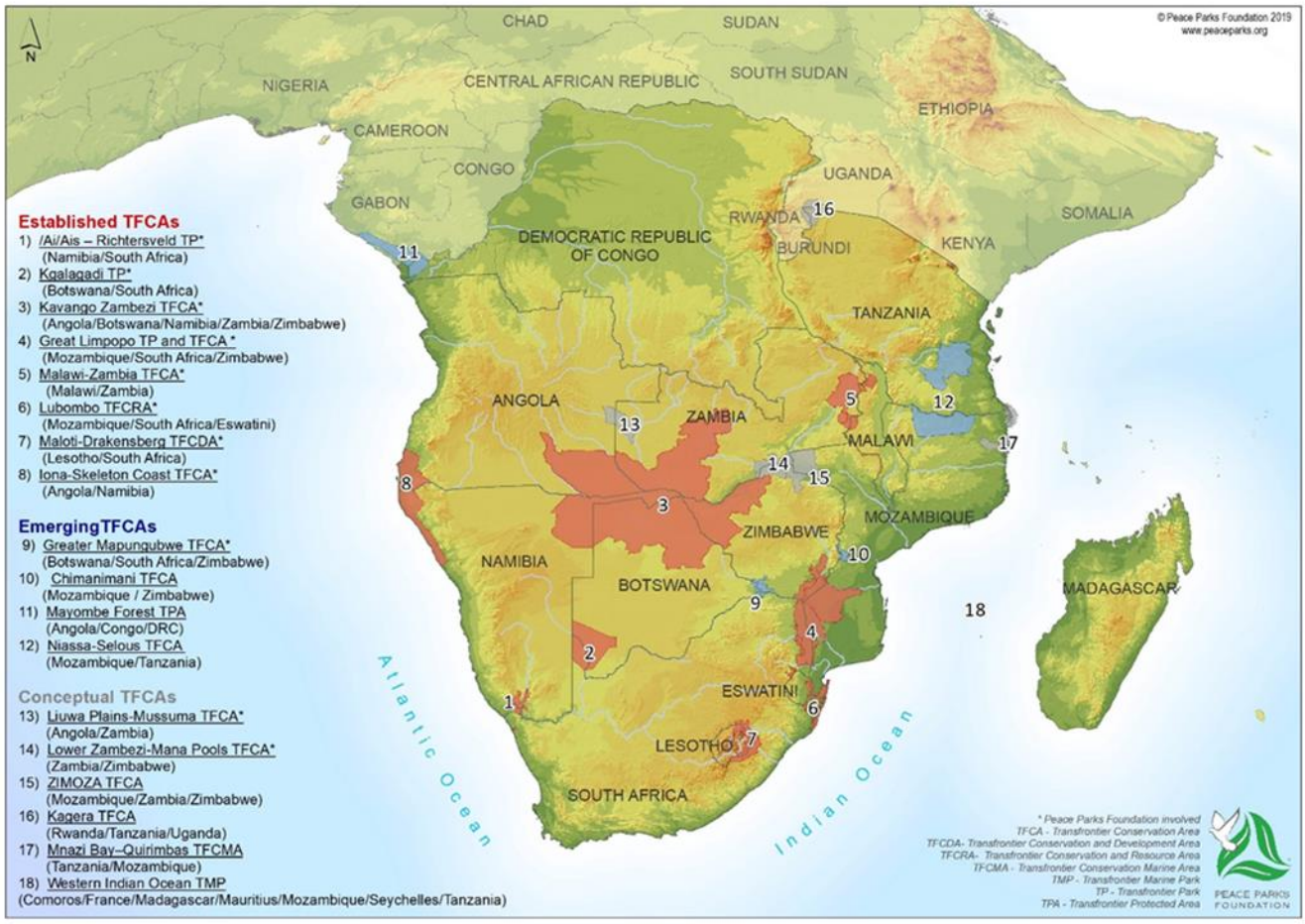


Figure 4: *Cook preparing food in kitchen*

Another exciting new offering of the Hospitality programme was the development of a refined curriculum which places each student in one of four specialisation modules for the second semester. This focused learning and practical experience allows graduates to be leaders in the hospitality industry.

Perhaps the most unique aspect of the hospitality training programme is SACT's ability to offer students practical experience throughout their year-long training at a 5-star establishment. The Drostdy Hotel, a declared National Monument, which was renovated and upgraded into a 48-room boutique establishment with state-of-the-art facilities, works in partnership with SACT to offer the students work experience. The Drostdy Hotel serves as operational and practical training site for SACT, allowing the students to gain valuable, hands-on, work experience at a 5-star boutique hotel before they begin their job search after graduation.

ANNEXURE A - MAP OF TFCAS IN THE SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY REGION



ANNEXURE B – FINANCIAL REPORT

PPF NL FINANCIAL REPORT : DUTCH POSTCODE LOTTERY GRANT 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2021										
DESCRIPTION	EURO					ZAR				
	Surplus - 01/01/2021	Income	Transfers	Expenditure	Surplus - 31/12/2021	Surplus - 01/01/2021	Income	Transfers	Expenditure	Surplus - 31/12/2021
Support for key staff members	215,609	147,524	(235,170)	(30,940)	97,023	3,957,690	2,529,297	(4,128,963)	(573,859)	1,784,165
PPF Programmes and Projects	328,039	108,159	(88,880)	(112,147)	235,171	5,277,638	1,854,391	(1,559,308)	(1,732,394)	3,840,327
Training	68,363	285,798	(183,663)	(170,498)	-	1,364,039	4,900,000	(3,148,897)	(3,115,143)	-
PPF Operational	-	795,519	507,713	(1,303,232)	-	-	13,639,177	8,837,168	(22,476,346)	-
PPF Netherlands Operational	-	13,000	-	(13,000)	-	-	222,885	-	(222,885)	-
PPF TOTAL	**612,011**	**1,350,000**	**-**	**(1,629,818)**	**332,194**	**10,599,367**	**23,145,750**	**-**	**(28,120,626)**	**5,624,492**



Figure 1: *Elephants in Limpopo National Park*

A non-profit organisation | Registration No. 1991/004896/08 **| Fundraising No.** 005-294 NPO **| PBO No.** 130003729
11 Termo Road, Techno Park, Stellenbosch, 7600, South Africa
Tel: +27 (0)21 880 5100 **| Email:** ppfcomms@peaceparks.org **| www.peaceparks.org**

13 April 2021

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
A van der Vorm	Unearmarked Funding	EUR 5,000.00
A Friling	Maputo Special Reserve	EUR 4,100.00
MK Brans	PPF Club Membership	EUR 1,000.00
TOTAL		**EUR 1,347,100.00**

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 Lazarus Chakwera (Malawi)
President Hage Geingob (Namibia)
His Majesty King Letsie III (Lesotho)
President João Lourenço (Angola)
His Majesty King Mswati III (Swaziland)
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)
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)

RHINO PROTECTION PROGRAMME

Progress Report No 25 | April – June 2021



In partnership with

November 2021

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document provides feedback on progress of the Rhino Protection Programme (RPP) for the period April to June 2021. The RPP continues to pursue and evolve its strategy, which now includes a wide range of state, non-governmental and private partners, in a complex undertaking with projects targeting illicit activities throughout the wildlife crime supply chain.

Agile, organised wildlife crime groups operating nationally, continue to maintain the advantage in South Africa as they exploit the inequitable protection of the country's dispersed rhino populations, and their fragmented management. Bringing together state custodians and private rhino owners in South Africa, within the national Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment's (DFFE) Enforcement Directorate, the Wildlife Zones Project was initiated in late 2020. The project has grown from strength to strength during the review period with the continued deployment and uptake of the Cmore situational awareness platform across the Zones. With a 60% increase in active Cmore accounts since the initiation of the Wildlife Zones Project, responses to any identified threats are increasingly based on a single national intelligence picture as provided by Cmore.

The expansion of the guardian approach to combatting rhino poaching in Kruger National Park (KNP) through the development of funding proposals and the support of KNP's new head ranger continued during the review period. In addition, the development of a dedicated monitoring unit for rhino hotspot zones has progressed, with implementation expected to begin shortly.

The strategic deployment of cameras along the perimeter fences of Hluhluwe-iMfolozi Park (HiP), in combination with the integrated Artificial Intelligence (AI) software, has resulted in a large number of incursions detected since their installation. By using camera traps as a force-multiplier, K9 units can respond to the scene of an incursion rapidly before the scent of the suspects diminishes, thereby improving the chance of detaining the suspects and leveraging the opportunity provided by the camera traps.

During the quarter poaching has decreased in KwaZulu-Natal (KZN) with eight rhinos poached compared to nine in the same reporting period in 2020. Similarly, poacher arrests in KZN have also decreased with no arrests made in the KZN IPZ during the quarter compared to the 21 arrests in the same period in 2020, indicative of the reduced poaching pressure in the region. Conversely and indicative of the upturn in poaching activity in this region, 11 rhinos were poached across Greater Kruger Environmental Protection Foundation (GKEPF) reserves during the quarter - an increase from the two poached during the same period last year. Anti-poaching operations across member reserves resulted in the arrest of 16 suspects. Furthermore, 14 sets of human tracks were detected inside Limpopo National Park (LNP) during the quarter, including three suspected rhino poaching groups, eight bush meat poaching groups and three illegal immigrants. These detections resulted in two arrests with the remaining suspects either absconding or reaching their villages before they could be intercepted.

Continuing to deter wildlife trafficking through Maputo International Airport, the Detection Dog Unit undertook 91 aircraft searches during the quarter with a remarkable total of 27,010 pieces of luggage and 8,190 pieces of cargo inspected.

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 of the LoRa Rhino Edge subcutaneous sensor with Dutch company Smart Parks is ongoing. Focus is being placed on the refinement and tuning of the radio antenna to ensure that the sensor functions optimally and delivers the required battery life. Delivery of the sensors has been postponed due to the discovery of a fault in the new low-powered GPS chip. Delivery of the next iteration of the sensor is expected in August once the manufacturer has resolved this issue.

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

The conceptual development of the guardian approach to combatting rhino poaching continued in KNP during the review period. Following a revision and reflection on relevant rhino protection initiatives, development of complimentary approaches became a focal point for the biological monitoring team. This focused on developing and implementing an Anti-Poaching Guardian (APG) initiative in three key rhino guardian zones. The APG initiative focussed on placing capable guardians in target areas where rhino congregate and have five elements that includes access control, technology-led rhino monitoring, people-led rhino monitoring, specialised rangers, and focal detection of incursions. In addition, the APG initiative has a key role of informing a new rhino birth/deaths performance indicator on a quarterly basis. The development of this initiative is now in full swing, with additional funding being sourced to drive the initiative forward.



Figure 1: Rhino dehorning in KNP during the quarter.

Several meetings with Section Rangers were convened to build on this renewed approach to rhino conservation in KNP. One key initiative focuses on rhino hotspots, improving situational awareness of both rhino and people present within these zones. This informed the development of a funding proposal which was submitted to the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) during the reporting period. The proposed intervention will support multi-layered rhino security and protection initiatives introduced by KNP management to boost the rhino recruitment rate. In addition, the development of a dedicated monitoring unit for rhino hotspot zones is advanced and implementation is imminent.

In addition, strategic dehorning of rhino cows in high density areas and all rhinos in high poaching risk areas continued. The team participated in four dehorning events in the Malelane Section and ear tags was fitted to the newly dehorned rhino.

The formal analyses of the 2020 rhino survey of KNP are complete. The analyses illustrated a substantial effect of South Africa's hard lockdown on reducing rhino poaching numbers. Poaching, however, increased again after the easing of lockdown regulations.

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, training, and innovative solutions to execute successful anti-poaching, safeguard themselves and protect the rhinos. Anti-poaching activities remain an important disincentive, increasing the risk to poachers engaging in illegal activities and 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

During the quarter poaching decreased in the KwaZulu-Natal Intensive Protection Zone (KZN IPZ) with eight rhinos poached compared to nine in the same reporting period in 2020. Year to date in 2021, 18 rhinos have been poached, a decline of 54% for the same period in 2020. Similarly, poacher arrests in the KZN have also decreased with no arrests made in the KZN IPZ during the quarter compared to the 21 arrests in the same period in 2020, indicative of the reduced poaching pressure in the region. Along with the impact of the project's activities and other anti-poaching interventions implemented in the IPZ, the decline is likely owed in part to COVID-19 travel restrictions imposed during the third wave of infections in South Africa, causing a disruption to illegal supply chains.

A critical requirement of the intelligent camera trap solution mentioned in Section 3.2. below is that Cmore generated alerts are monitored on a 24-hour basis, ensuring these are responded to in real time. Since the construction of the Operation Control Centre (OCC) at uMkhuze, additional funds have been secured and this OCC is now also operational around the clock. This provides critical monitoring and coordination capacity in the event of an incident.

An inadequate communications network, due to the absence of a landline connection and poor mobile phone reception was identified as a key weakness inhibiting effective coordination between and within the OCC and anti-poaching units. As a critical enabler to effective anti-poaching, this was addressed by the provision of a high-quality, stable internet connection across HiP and uMkhuze. In addition, the houses of key personnel that include the conservation manager and section ranger houses were equipped with solar back up power systems, reducing any connectivity downtime that may impact their ability to monitor and communicate in the event on an incident. As such, cameras can also now be monitored as and when required and any AI triggered imagery can be monitored remotely over WhatsApp as well as Cmore.

High speed connectivity, coupled with the real-time blue force tracking of law enforcement personnel and the Cmore shared awareness system, has given anti-poaching personnel superior coordination capacity when conducting field operations. Early in June field rangers on patrol in HiP were chased by elephant while on night patrol and went off-course, losing their way in thick forest in the far north of HiP. The rangers radioed the section ranger for assistance who, using blue force tracking on Cmore was able to locate and then direct them back to safety.

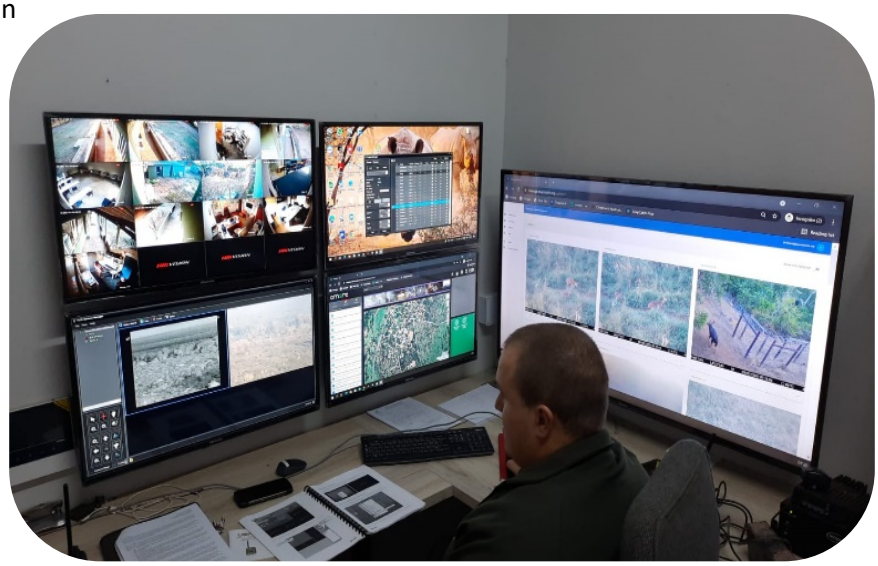


Figure 2: uMkhuze systems administrator monitoring cameras in the uMkhuze Control room.

Later in the month the Manzibomvu section ranger directed his colleague in the Nqumeni Section of HiP to a rhino carcass that had been seen from the air. While the rangers on the ground struggled to locate it, wasting considerable time, with assistance from the OCC they quickly recovered the carcass and horns. While it is suspected that due the presence of the horns it was a natural mortality, an investigation has been opened to determine this.

2.2. Kruger National Park

2.2.1. Access gate security control

The upgrade to the entrance gates at KNP is now complete with all gate access control assets handed over to SANParks. However, the handover of communications network equipment is still in progress until the testing of the site by Electra and DCX has been undertaken. This will ensure that systems are fully integrated into the parks network management.

SANParks personnel have integrated the gate access control system into their daily operations and are currently planning to expand the system to aid in not only in detecting poacher drop-offs in the park, but also near the it. The use of the Pan-Tilt and Zoom (PTZ) cameras is aiding management in monitoring activities at the gates, as they provide a wider view of areas of interest and observation of personnel-related issues.



Figure 3: Monitoring the KNP gate access control system at the Skukuza Operations Room.

Although the park area network that underpins the new entrance gate system is complete, inspections of the site links are ongoing. Bandwidth testing has confirmed delivery of a sustained 100mbs of the network backbone. This is sufficient to enable the eastern perimeter camera, western magnetic sensor, and the Sabi River Gorge thermal camera to be further integrated.

The newly completed site link at Pafuri Border was successfully inspected during the review period. Access to the Giriyondo Border site was not possible due to COVID-19 restrictions and therefore the inspection of this site will not be undertaken until next quarter. Certificates of Conformance for both the Pafuri and Giriyondo links have been provided, which will be included in the DCX/SANParks Service Level Agreement (SLA).

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

Ongoing collaboration between the multiple reserves that form the GKEPF through their centralised command and control centre continues to allow for both proactive and reactive anti-poaching efforts across the region.

Anti-poaching operations during the reporting period resulted in the arrest of 16 suspects, seizure of 11 firearms and 246 snares, indicative of increased poaching activity across the region. Eleven rhinos were poached during the quarter, an increase from the two poached during the same period last year.




Figure 4: Field ranger tactical training exercises conducted across GKEPF reserves during the quarter.

The central License Plate Recognition (LPR) camera system is proving to be very successful in monitoring and controlling the movement of people within the area. In May the system was used to great success with the recovery of two vehicles including a high calibre rifle, and R58,000 in cash along with a variety of poaching equipment. The system is now extended to two sites with four more sites along the main and secondary entrance routes to KNP planned in the upcoming months.

A meeting was held with the new CEO of GKEPF, to facilitate the alignment and integrations of GKEPF strategy with the new Wildlife Zones Initiative (Section 4.1) currently being undertaken in partnership with the South African DFFE.

2.3. Limpopo National Park

2.3.1. Anti-poaching

An average of 542 patrols per month were recorded during the review period, with 54 snares and five gin traps recovered. While the average number of patrols for the quarter was similar to that of the same period in 2020, snare recovery has reduced from a monthly average of 260 to 18. This is likely due to the reduction in actual patrol hours which dropped by nearly 1,000 hours between March and April due to the involvement of field rangers in logistical preparations for the inauguration of Salane by the Mozambican President Filipe Nyusi. Furthermore, vital training was provided to field rangers during the review period, with 14 rangers trained in Joint, cross-border anti-poaching standard operating procedures and 50 rangers in the identification and safety procedures linked to wildlife poisoning. Supporting both proactive and reactive anti-poaching efforts, aerial support continued to be an important resource with the aircraft and helicopter flying a combined total of 143 hours during the quarter.

Fourteen sets of human tracks were detected inside the park during the quarter, including three suspected rhino poaching groups, eight bush meat poaching groups and three illegal immigrants. These detections resulted in two arrests with the remaining suspects either absconding or reaching their villages before they could be intercepted.

A special cross-border meeting was held with the project manager, forward operating base personnel and KNP section rangers near Pafuri. The meeting served to clarify the change in LNP tactics since the resettlement of Makandazulo village to outside LNP and to introduce the new FOB Manager. KNP introduced their new section rangers and shared their latest experiences and anti-poaching tactics. Discussions followed on coordinating operations between the two parks.

3. TECHNOLOGY

The RPP continues to explore, develop, implement, and scale technology solutions to accelerate and magnify the impact of the RPP.

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

Maintaining it 100% detection rate, the Wide Area Surveillance Systems (WASS) detected a total of 13 incursions in KNP's intensive protection Zone (IPZ) during the quarter. Ten of the 13 incursions were disrupted, with four poachers arrested and two high-calibre hunting rifles recovered. It was by interrogating WASS system data history, the appropriate use of the WASS system, and appropriate deployment, that enabled these poachers to be successfully apprehended and arrested.



Figure 5: The Wide Area Surveillance System (WASS) 1 with the new RINO camera and off-set laser installed onto existing infrastructure.

A new camera (RINO) was designed to replace the non-operational OTUS camera which was not deployable due to its weight. Installation of the new RINO 1 camera and off-set laser was completed, as seen in Figure 5, however integration of the new camera software presented major problems. The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) is working on finding a solution to this issue.

3.2. Image-recognition Camera Traps

The deployment of camera traps in the uMkhuze Game Reserve (uMkhuze) continues to positively impact wildlife crime in this park. The strategic deployment of cameras along the perimeter fences of the park, in combination with the integrated Artificial Intelligence (AI) software, has resulted in a large number of incursion detections since their installation. Reduced incursions and thus wildlife crime in uMkhuze provides robust evidence of the deterrent effect of the cameras. This finding has led to an adaptive management process being implemented, leveraging both covert and overt deployment benefits. Furthermore, the overt deployment of camera traps is resulting in the avoidance of these areas by poachers. This effectively steers poachers into areas where law

enforcement is concentrated, improving the chances of arrest. Ensuring the camera traps are deployed effectively in both scenarios, a comprehensive SOP has been developed.

A total of 132,441 photos were taken during the quarter. The SnapCatch AI provided 11,926 alerts (9%) sent to Cmore, indicating a potential threat, illustrated in Figure 6 below. These potential threats are then further assessed by the OCC to identify park personnel and vehicles, drastically reducing the amount of time spent attending to false notifications.

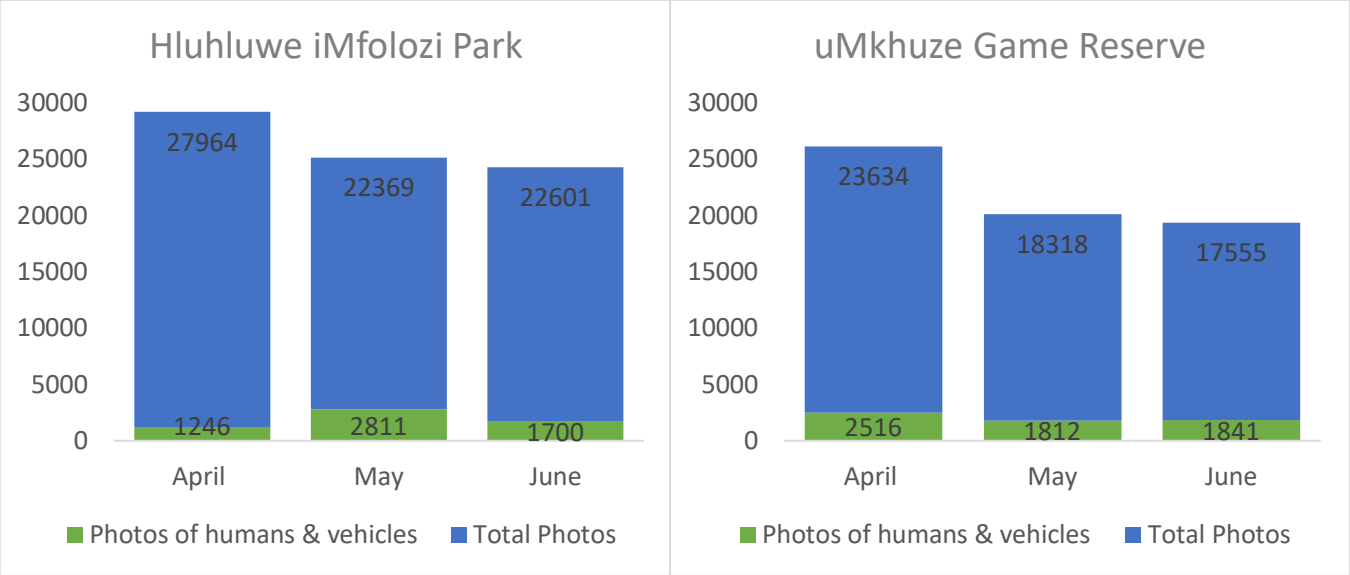


Figure 6: Number of camera trap photos taken in HiP and uMkhuze, including photos of humans and vehicles as detected via the SnapCatch application.

Ezemvelo anti-poaching personnel in the IPZ detected 77% of poacher sightings within 24 hours of the incursion, a decrease from 88% in the previous quarter.

Prior to the installation of intelligent camera traps at HiP and uMkhuze, the main source of information relating to possible incursions into the parks would be from patrols conducted along perimeter fence lines. When spoor or broken fences were detected, the anti-poaching dog unit would be deployed. However, using this methodology, very few suspects were apprehended as the spoor or scent would often have disappeared by the time the dog unit arrived, often hours after the incursion took place.

With the deployment of the intelligent camera traps solution, images of suspects leaving or entering the park were initially used to point anti-poaching units (APUs) in the direction they appeared to be moving in the image. While the APUs were able to respond quickly to the real-time intelligence provided, the method of using direction of movement to guide the APUs was also not always effective if the suspects altered their direction of movement and if spoor could not be tracked.

The combination of intelligent camera traps and K9 units solved both the issues of time and scent loss as dog units are now able to respond to incursions picked up by camera traps within 30 minutes as in Figure 7. As the

dogs were deployed to the scene more rapidly, they were able to pick up a strong scent from the suspects, allowing the tracking and apprehension of three bush meat poachers.



Figure 7: Poachers detected exiting the park followed 30 minutes later by the K9 unit at uMkhuze who went on to arrest three bushmeat poachers.

By using camera traps as a force-multiplier, dog units respond to the scene of an incursion rapidly before the scent / trail of the suspects diminishes, thereby improving the chance of detaining the suspects and leveraging the opportunity provided by the camera traps.

3.3. Project Griffon

The Griffon Open-source Initiative (Griffon) aims to scale open-source technology solutions developed through the initiative that are successfully reducing and disrupting wildlife crime, thereby increasing the impact of the RPP in combatting wildlife crime (CWC) across southern Africa.

An architectural design for conceptualising the full suite of CWC solutions supported by the RPP otherwise referred to as “Griffon stack” has been initiated. This includes functionality gaps, such as offline functionality for the deployment of the solution at Zinave National Park in the Mozambican component of the GLTFCA. Work is ongoing with the integration of Chirpstack and Snapcatch into the single Griffon open-source platform. Along with the integration to the system “front end” user interface, this will significantly reduce the level of technical support required by the systems as rangers and support staff will be able to mage devices directly without the need of specialised technical staff.

An SMTP[1] server has been configured and added to the Griffon stack to manage the flow of messages, such as camera trap photo alerts. This is a result of an update on the previous service that was used which caused major downtime on the SnapCatch App.

[1] SMTP – Simple Mail Transfer Protocol is an application used by mail servers to send, receive, and/or relay outgoing mail between email senders and receivers.

4. COUNTER-TRAFFICKING, INTELLIGENCE AND JUDICIARY SUPPORT

4.1. Wildlife Zones

With the demarcation of the seven wildlife zones based on the location of rhino populations most important for the long-term survival of the species, a more detailed audit of rhino distribution has been undertaken. This will guide the focus of the program and prioritize the rollout of interventions. Due to the sensitive nature of the resultant map's information, the circulation of this is restricted. The results have however been consolidated into a more generalized population infographic, as seen in Figure 8, as a basis for stakeholder engagement. The map clearly illustrates the reason for the priority afforded to the Premier, Zululand, Platinum and Waterberg zones - located in the North-east of the country, and accounting for 95% of the national rhino population.

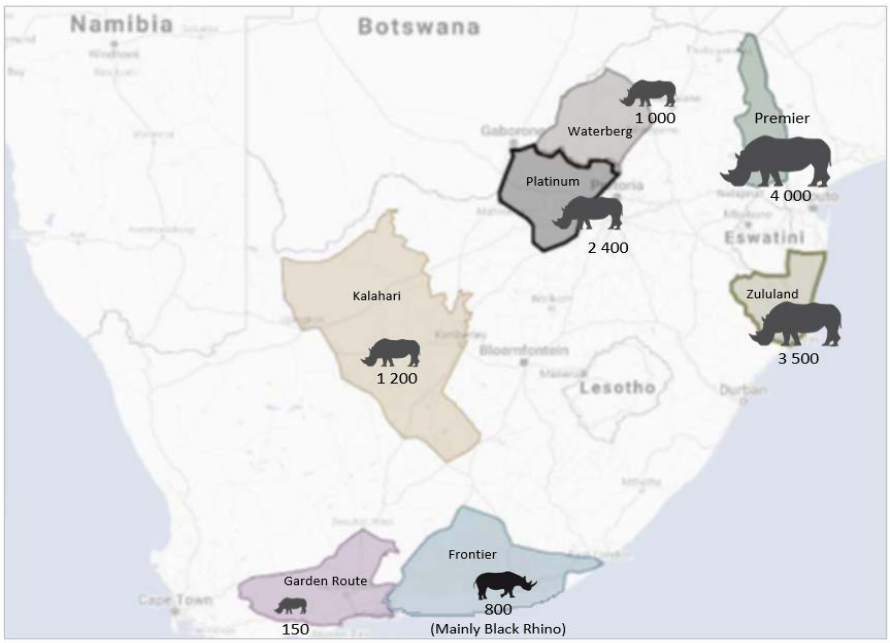


Figure 9: Graphic showing the summarized assessment of key populations of rhinos in

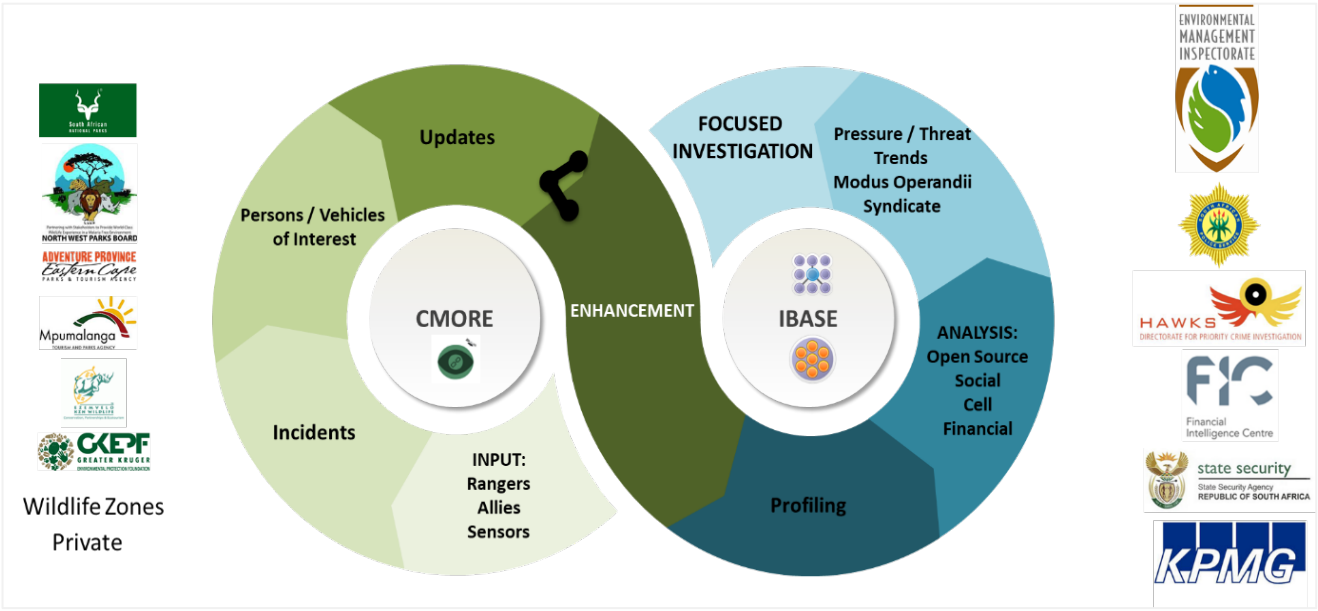


Figure 8: Infographic illustrating the environmental crime information flow, from crime scenes to focused investigations, coordinated through the DFFE environmental crime analysis unit.

With a 60% increase in active Cmore accounts since the initiation of the Wildlife Zones project, responses to identified threats are increasingly based on a single national intelligence picture. This increase in active accounts is largely due to engagement sessions within the zones in partnership with the CSIR.

A total of 674 data inputs relating to rhino crime across South Africa were uploaded to the Cmore during the review period. The DFFE Analyst Unit captured 92.2% of these inputs into the national environmental crime database (iBase), allowing the intelligence cycle of key criminal networks and suspects to be continually updated. The flow of environmental crime information from crime scenes to focused investigations through both Cmore and iBase can be seen in Figure 9 above.

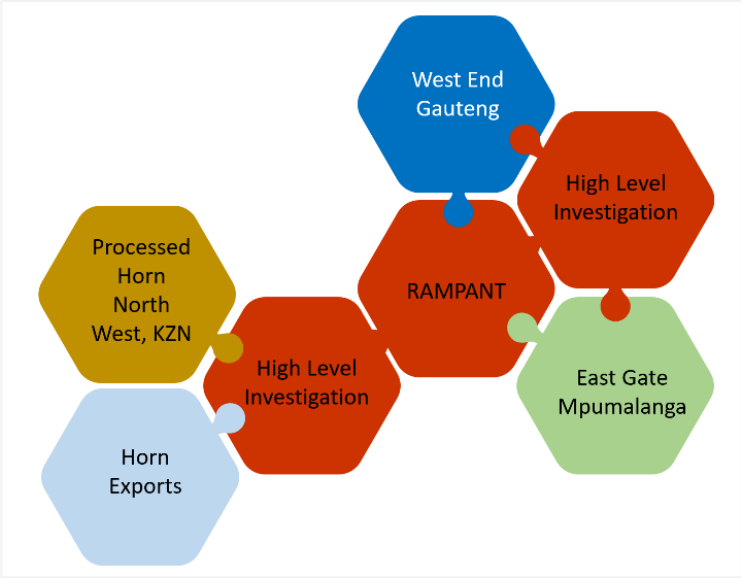


Figure 10: Links between focused investigations. Two project names have been redacted as "High level investigation" due to their sensitivity.

Using this information, the DFFE analyst team have contributed significantly to the mapping of wildlife criminal networks at a national level over the past month. Confirmed links between the current focused investigations have been identified by the analyst team as in Figure 10. The three red hexagons in the diagram represent three high level investigations underway and their importance in relation to the illegal trafficking of rhino horn in the country.

These high-level investigations fall within three broader projects with specific geographic focuses. These are *Project West End*, focusing on syndicates involved in the sale of rhino horn in Gauteng, *Project East Gate*, which focuses on Mpumalanga and *Project Highway/Depot* which targets the transport and storage of rhino horn between these two locations. The geographic ranges of the broader projects are depicted in Figure 11.

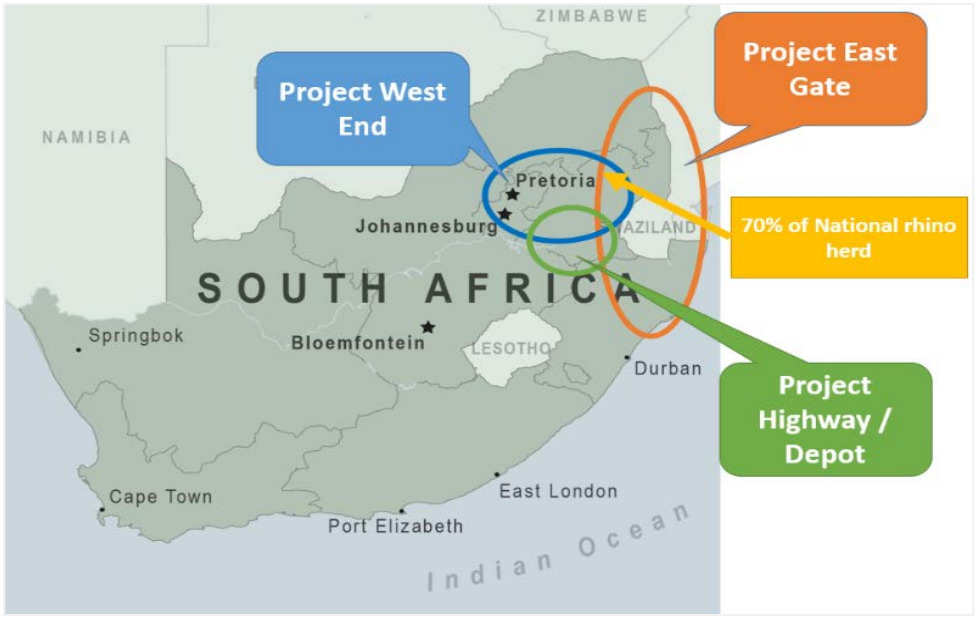


Figure 11: The geographic range of three key projects currently under undertaken by the Wildlife Zones Investigation Team.

4.2 Mozambique Detection Dog Unit

Continuing to deter wildlife trafficking through Maputo International Airport, the Detection Dog Unit undertook 91 aircraft searches were undertaken during the quarter. A total of 27,010 pieces of luggage and 8,190 pieces of cargo were inspected. These figures include the inspection of 1,600 pieces of cargo by the unit as part of Interpol's Operation Pangea XIV which targeted illicit wildlife products transiting through Maputo Airport's cargo terminal. No suspicious cargo was detected during the operation.

The unit continues to work alongside ANAC to further the investigation into the Vietnamese syndicate behind the attempted trafficking of rhino horn and lion bone through Maputo Airport in November 2020. A residence in Maputo is currently being monitored, however links to the Vietnamese embassy has made obtaining a search warrant for the property challenging.



Figure 12: Dog handlers inspecting passenger luggage (left) and duty-free shops (right) in the International Departures Terminal.

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

The final research report (summarised in the previous quarterly report to NPL) was submitted to the Peace Parks EXCO during the review period. A proposal to expand the research to include the use of social media as a distribution channel for online trade in rhino horn and other wildlife in China is being considered.

5. COMMUNICATIONS, MARKETING AND ADVOCACY

5.1. Demand Management and Awareness

5.1.1. Wild Rhino – A Vietnamese Youth Rhino Awareness Campaign

The pandemic has had a considerable impact on this and other advocacy and awareness projects and thus no activity is recorded in the quarter.

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

No activity is recorded against this project during the quarter.

5.2. GLTFCA Wildlife Poisoning Baseline Study

The GLTFCA Poisoning baseline study is complete. Addressing recommendations in the study has given rise to multiple projects, that are being initiated and will be reported in future.

5.3. General Communication

The following press releases and associated media articles were distributed in the reporting period:

- The Dutch Postcode Lottery continues to support transfrontier conservation – 16 April 2021
- Reinventing the Conservation Narrative – 28 June 2021

Since the beginning of 2021, a dedicated team of designers, developers, filmmakers, storytellers, and communications professionals have been working around the clock to create Peace Parks TV, a new visual communication platform that was launched during the review period. A selection of videos published on the channel that show case the work of the RPP can be found below:

- Peace Parks TV – Tech in the bush – June 2021
- Peace Parks TV - Hanging in Hluhluwe-iMfolozi – June 2021
- Peace Parks TV - All in a day's work – June 2021
- Peace Parks TV - Herman and LoRa make a great team – June 2021

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 €15,671,203 including an adjustment of €674,895 in interest reallocation (proposed adjustment to budget). This was partly allocated to support Counter Trafficking in 4.3-4.5 (€338,382), Wildlife Zones in 2.4 (€277,656), and the Project Manager in 1.6 (€63,005).

Current project funding commitments against the budget amount to €2,532,029 and actual expenditure is €11,960,568. At June 2021, 76% of the total adjusted budget has been expended with a further 16% committed, bringing the total active funding to 92% of the programme value. The remaining uncommitted funds (8%) have been ringfenced to provide cost-share funding, enable the initiation of key interventions and scaling combatting crime solutions.

NPL RHINO PROTECTION PROGRAMME - SUMMARY BUDGET as at 30 June 2021								
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	276 255	126 939	8 298
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	470 397	8 657	-
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	140 784	60 411	-
	Sub Total	**4 427 668**	**2 130 251**	**-**	**2 130 251**	**1 297 872**	**233 869**	**598 510**
2	**RHINO & PROTECTED AREA SUPPORT**							
2,1	Kruger National Park	1 907 143	396	-	396	303	-	93
2.1.1	KNP: Law Enforcement training		170 978	-	170 978	143 783	-	27 195
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	360 024	51 925	-
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	688 181	106 225	-
2.1.9	KNP: Integrity Testing		35 002	-	35 002	14 145	-	20 858
2.1.10	Joint Protection Zone: Manyeleti Game Reserve		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.11	KNP/Wide Area Surveillance System (WASS)		1 803 201	-	1 803 201	1 151 218	635 997	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	796 619	36 800	-
2.3.1	Ezemvelo UAV - extended contract		-	-	-	-	-	-
2,4	Wildlife Zones		-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total	**4 451 962**	**7 036 713**	**-**	**7 036 713**	**6 141 636**	**830 946**	**64 132**
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	215 369	51 171
4,3	iBase Rhino Investigation System		3 664	-	3 664	3 664	-	-
4,4	KAZA Joint Law Enforcement		-	1 060	1 060	1 060	-	-
4,5	KAZA Customs		-	118 587	118 587	34 480	84 107	-
	Sub Total	**250 000**	**390 765**	**119 647**	**510 412**	**159 765**	**299 476**	**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	47 480	-	11 274
6,2	Communication Manager		249 592	-	249 592	216 270	33 322	-
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	271 399	45 958	-
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**	**1 726 005**	**236 714**	**89 178**
7	**PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION UNIT / TOURISM CONSERVATION FUND**							
7,1	South Africa	987 324	-	-	-	-	-	-
7,2	Tourism Conservation Fund		538 074	-	538 074	538 074	-	-
	Sub Total	**987 324**	**538 074**	**-**	**538 074**	**538 074**	**-**	**-**
8	**CONTINGENCY**		237 537	-	237 537	-	-	237 537
	Interest received		817 118	(115 501)	701 617	-		701 617
	Sub Total	**-**	**1 054 655**	**(115 501)**	**939 154**	**-**	**-**	**939 154**
9	**PPF PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT**	1 496 539	1 468 846	-	1 468 846	1 086 335	382 511	-
	Sub Total	**1 496 539**	**1 468 846**	**-**	**1 468 846**	**1 086 335**	**382 511**	**-**
10	**Reserved funds for future allocation**		-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	GRAND TOTAL	**14 397 795**	**15 671 203**	**4 146**	**15 675 349**	**11 949 687**	**1 983 516**	**1 742 145**

Table 1: RPP financial report at 30 June 2021.

NPL RHINO PROTECTION PROGRAMME - SUMMARY BUDGET as at 30 JUNE 2021					
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	132 539	132 539	-	-
	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	951 235	768 837	174 641	7 757
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	195 364	150 171	45 193	-
1,6	Project Manager	741 531	495 466	8 657	237 409
1,7	Rhino Rapid Response Technology (to be distributed amongst future projects with EKZNW, GRU, KNP, etc)	337 676	3 489	-	334 187
1,8	SANParks Rhino Monitoring programme	201 194	140 784	60 411	-
	Sub Total	**3 480 354**	**2 016 291**	**294 497**	**1 169 565**
2	**RHINO & PROTECTED AREA SUPPORT**				
2,1	Kruger National Park	396	303	-	93
2.1.1	KNP: Law Enforcement training	188 653	161 458	-	27 195
2.1.2	KNP: Law Enforcement accommodation & equipment	334 975	334 975	-	-
2.1.3	KNP: UAV Project	576 026	576 026	-	-
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	887 922	835 997	51 925	-
2.1.6	KNP: Surveillance (application of new technologies)	259 928	259 928	-	-
2.1.7	KNP: All terrain vehicles	90 223	90 223	-	-
2.1.8	SANParks - Special project and Risk Management Unit	1 692 371	1 563 753	106 225	22 393
2.1.9	KNP: Integrity Testing	35 002	14 145	-	20 858
2.1.10	Joint Protection Zone: Manyeleti Game Reserve	324 893	268 774	13 397	42 721
2.1.11	KNP/Wide Area Surveillance System (WASS)	2 489 565	1 837 582	635 997	15 986
2,2	Limpopo National Park	2 285 145	2 283 069	2 075	-
2.2.1	Limpopo National Park - Great Limpopo TFCA: Anti poaching	1 989 346	1 703 440	233 390	52 515
2,3	Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife Rhino Reserves	2 035 923	1 781 258	254 665	-
2.3.1	Ezemvelo UAV - extended contract	162 473	162 473	-	-
2,4	Wildlife Zones	1 665 341	239 148	1 426 193	-
	Sub Total	**15 122 276**	**12 216 647**	**2 723 868**	**181 761**
3	**VETERINARY SUPPORT**				
3,1	University of Pretoria (RHODIS)	62 670	62 670	-	-
3,2	Kruger National Park (Injured and Orphaned Rhino)	196 759	196 668	4	88
3,3	Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife (Injured and Orphaned Rhino)	106 323	106 087	236	-
	Sub Total	**365 752**	**365 424**	**240**	**88**
4	**COUNTER TRAFFICKING**				
4,1	GMU - TraCCC / other	-	-	-	-
4,2	Mozambique Cooperation (JCF / ANAC)	1 000 583	665 935	253 647	81 001
4,3	iBase Rhino Investigation System	91 093	91 093	-	-
4,4	KAZA Joint Law Enforcement	1 541 646	35 747	1 505 900	-
4,5	KAZA Customs	1 158 019	145 740	1 012 279	
	Sub Total	**3 791 341**	**938 515**	**2 771 826**	**81 001**
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	74 635	47 480	-	27 155
6,2	Communication Manager	331 957	223 443	33 322	75 192
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	395 480	347 696	47 784	-
6,6	Rhino Information System	43 617	43 617	-	-
6,7	Mozambique GLTFCA Youth Project (Laureus project)	85 139	85 139	-	-
6,8	China consumer behaviour and demand management	87 032	72 705	-	14 327
6,9	Dutch Lottery Broadcast Programmes	270 440	152 893	92 124	25 423
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	47 602	16 173	2 829	28 601
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	25 126	13 378	11 749	-
6.17	Harnessing and Sharing Proven Applied Solutions to Combat Wildlife Crime: The Isivivane Anti-Poaching Toolbox	76 556	-	-	76 556
	Sub Total	**2 459 907**	**1 918 980**	**239 187**	**301 739**
7	**PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION UNIT**				
7,1	Tourism Conservation Fund	538 074	538 074	-	-
	Sub Total	**538 074**	**538 074**	**-**	**-**
8	**CONTINGENCY**	253 003	-	-	253 003
	Interest received	769 552	-	-	769 552
	Sub Total	**1 022 556**	**-**	**-**	**1 022 555**
9	**PPF PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT**	2 182 183	1 652 111	405 976	124 095
	Sub Total	**2 182 183**	**1 652 111**	**405 976**	**124 095**
10	**Reserved funds for future allocation**	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total	-	-	-	-
	GRAND TOTAL	**29 962 442**	**20 646 043**	**6 435 595**	**2 880 804**

Table 2: RPP financial report - entire programme, 30 June 2021

7. CONCLUSION

Although pressure on rhino populations from wildlife crime syndicates operating in South Africa remains high, progress continues to be made by the RPP and its partners in its core focus areas. Considerable progress is being made on the South African Wildlife Zones Project, where success in the disruption and dismantling of national crime networks is being realised.

With the third wave of COVID-19 infections spreading across South Africa during the reporting period, poaching pressures varied across the country, indicative of the uncertain long term economic and social impacts of the ongoing pandemic. Contingency measures continue to be explored to find an effective long-term solution to mitigate the increasing threat of the bushmeat trade in both South Africa and Mozambique.

There is little doubt that without the continued support of the RPP, poaching would have already sealed the fate of the last remaining rhino populations in South Africa. Once again, Peace Parks extends their most sincere gratitude to the Dutch Postcode Lottery for their contribution to the combatting of wildlife crime in Southern Africa.

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RHINO PROTECTION PROGRAMME

Progress Report No 26 | July – September 2021

In partnership with

EZEMVELO KZN WILDLIFE
Conservation, Partnerships & Ecotourism

South African NATIONAL PARKS

January 2022

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document provides feedback on progress of the Rhino Protection Programme (RPP) for the period July to September 2021. 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.

Biological monitoring continued in the Kruger National Park (KNP) this quarter with the completion of the 2021 annual rhino survey. The survey was completed over a six-week period with analyses now underway to assess population trends for both black and white rhino species. In addition to using innovative techniques to maximise population growth, as part of the biological monitoring these surveys are essential to determine the location of rhino strongholds or hotspots in KNP, helping to inform focused anti-poaching.

Rhino poaching increased in both the KwaZulu-Natal Intensive Protection Zone (KZN IPZ) and the private reserves along the western boundary of KNP which form part of the Greater Kruger Environmental Protection Foundation (GKEPF). The increase in poaching in both these regions compared to 2020 may be attributed to the easing of lockdown restrictions in 2021, the imposition of which caused a major decline in poaching numbers in 2020. Both managing authorities are responding to this uptick by increasing law enforcement capacity or effectiveness. Across GKEPF reserves, additional anti-poaching training has taken place and a new live thermal imagery camera deployed in uMkhuze Game Reserve (uMkhuze) in the KZN IPZ. Contrary to this, illegal activity in the Postcode Meerkat Wide Area Surveillance System mission area in the KNP IPZ decreased during the quarter. This is indicative of the deterrent ability of the Meerkat - even more impressive given the enormous and unremitting pressure on the IPZ from syndicated poachers in this part of the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area (GLTFCA).

The intelligence-led, collaborative approach of the Environmental Enforcement Fusion Centre (EEFC), analyst and investigative units in the Wildlife Zones Project has begun yielding concrete results in disrupting and dismantling wildlife crime networks in South Africa. Project Lion, a four-month long joint investigation involving Wildlife Zones analysts and investigators culminated in the seizure of various lion parts and derivatives along with documents and cell phones which proved invaluable in revealing additional information about this network. This culminated in further success, where additional searches yielded various contraband including suspected opium, shark fins, ivory, and a raw rhino foot.

Efforts to disrupt the trafficking of rhino horn and other wildlife products successfully poached from the GLTFCA (primarily Kruger National Park) and other areas in the region, the Detection Dog Unit continues to fulfil a critical role. During the quarter, the unit undertook 99 aircraft searches during the quarter and a remarkable total of 42,100 pieces of luggage and 8,530 pieces of cargo inspected. Collaborating with South Africa's DFFE analyst unit, the unit helped intercept the trafficking of 1,200kgs of rare succulent plants. Upping the ante and outmanoeuvring the dog unit, traffickers were able to smuggle rhino horn through the airport, in luggage and cargo on to Malaysia and Vietnam. Uncovering a new tactic by wildlife criminals, the scent of the horn was masked by packing it with crab cargo and chocolate. Both trafficking attempts were detected at the destination airports in Kuala Lumpur and Hanoi. The dogs are now being trained to detect both substances.

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 of the LoRa rhino horn sensors by Dutch company Smart Parks is now complete, however work on subcutaneous sensor has been hampered by technical issues discovered in the sensor chipsets. This issue has been escalated to the manufacturer and once resolved, it is expected that the first six rhino sensor prototypes will be ready for deployment in the next reporting period.

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

Various biological monitoring and management interventions are being explored to increase rhino breading rates to offset the impact of poaching on the rhino populations.

The 2021 KNP rhino survey was completed over a six-week period during the quarter. Analyses are now underway to assess population trends for both black and white rhino species.



Figure 1: A black rhino alive and well seen from the air during the 2021 KNP rhino surveys.

Two additional rhino hotspots have been identified in KNP, bringing the total number of hotspots to four. Making use of South African National Defence Force (SANDF) and police support, South African National Parks (SANParks) continues to deploy various initiatives to improve visible policing across all four identified rhino hotspots.

Support to the strategic dehorning of rhino continued during the reporting period. Since May 2019, SANParks has employed strategic dehorning focusing on adult white rhino cows and all black rhino within rhino hotspots to reduce poaching

pressure on these critical individuals. Some areas with high poaching risk were also strategically targeted, but in these cases all rhino present in these areas were dehorned. To date, SANParks has dehorned a total of 861 rhino.

Two peer-reviewed publications co-authored by Dr Sam Ferreira, Head of KNP's Biological Monitoring Unit, were recently published. The first paper compared various rhino poaching rates across South Africa, which spoke to the optimal habitat/protected area size required to achieve robust situational awareness. The second paper assessed the impact of government's COVID-19 response to rhino poaching in KNP, and sadly found that, despite the poaching pause experienced in 2020, both black and white rhino populations continued to decline in KNP.

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, training, and innovative solutions to execute successful anti-poaching, safeguard themselves and protect the rhinos. Anti-poaching activities remain an important disincentive, increasing the risk to poachers engaging in illegal activities and 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

During the quarter poaching increased in the KZN IPZ with 27 rhinos poached compared to 19 in the same reporting period in 2020.

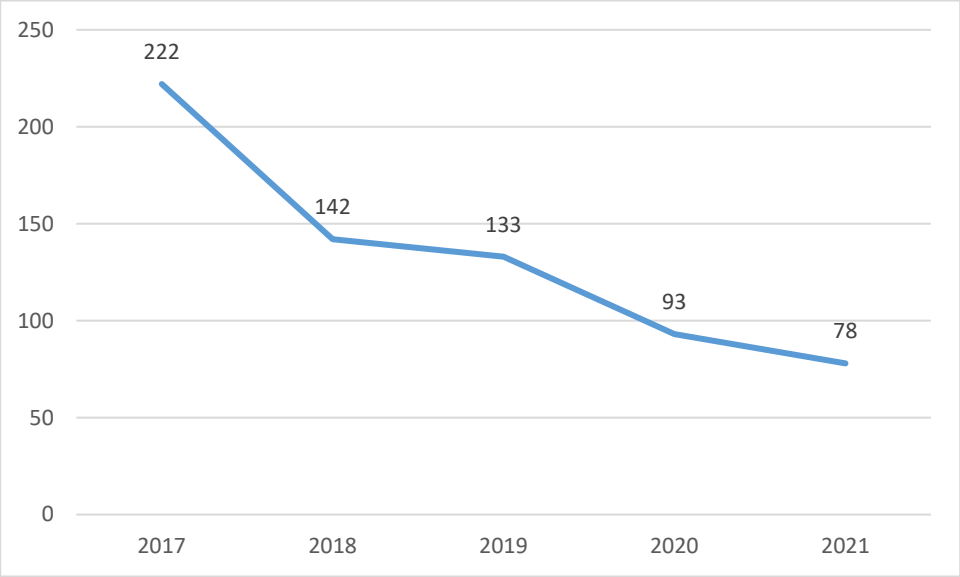


Figure 2: Rhino poaching in KwaZulu-Natal, 2017 – 2021 (note 2021 excludes Nov and Dec).

Year to date in 2021, 78 rhinos have been poached, an increase of 18% for the same period in 2020. However, poacher arrests have decreased with six arrests made in the KZN IPZ during the quarter compared to the 17 arrests made in the same period in 2020.

This increase in poaching may be attributed to the easing of lockdown restrictions in 2021, the imposition of which caused a major decline in poaching numbers in 2020.

The provincial command and control centre plays a role in supporting provincial risk and threat management. A fast fibre internet connection installed gives a remote link to the IPZ, with a contract for this connectivity secured for the next two years. With the focus on the IPZ, the information flowing through this centre was considerably lower than expected, however, the centre remains an important facility to coordinate and oversee ad hoc provincial operations, and where forecasting and evaluation of wildlife crime risks and the identification of procedures to be sent to the Operation Control Centres (OCCs) is ongoing.

Acknowledging that in South Africa transnational wildlife crime operations are controlled nationally, where groups are deployed to provincial areas, focus has shifted to national coordination, with capacity and lessons learnt through this objective, incorporated into to the Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment's (DFFE) Environment Enforcement Fusion Centre (EEFC) as part of the larger Wildlife Zones (WLZ) Initiative (See section 4.1 below).

2.2. Kruger National Park

2.2.1. Access gate security control

During the quarter considerable progress was made with enhancing and institutionalising the access control systems in KNP that enable all the remote and systems distributed across the extensive park to be managed centrally at the Skukuza Mission Area Joint Operations Command (MAJOC).

To minimise installation and infrastructure requirements, the Automated Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) camera to monitor and track the entry and exit of vehicles through the Pafuri Border Gate will be installed on the South African Police Service's (SAPS) radio tower near the border post. This requires additional permissions from SAPS which are still outstanding. We expect the issue will be resolved with the involvement of the KNP head ranger and the new Pafuri section ranger.

As of September 2021, the maintenance programme for the gate access control system was in its sixth month of implementation. KNP's Head Ranger, confirmed that a workshop took place during September to confirm the gate system maintenance plan beyond March 2022.

During the reporting period, the network link to Pafuri was extended to the ranger offices. This connection will provide a reliable communication platform to enable joint operations and shared awareness as part of the Joint Security Coordination in the Pafuri/Sengwe node of KNP.

The dedicated resource for network support at KNP has resigned and Datacentrix (DCX), the network support supplier for KNP, has confirmed that all support will be obtained through the central support email address to ensure all service calls are logged. This presents a challenge to the timeous resolution of issues affecting a highly utilised system. Network issues also affects the access to video footage, which is essential for certain investigations.

DCX have made a few changes to the network resulting in a big improvement in speed and sustainability, especially at the Crocodile Bridge and Malelane Gates. There are still a few problems that occur from time to time, such as damage sustained by the fibre optic cable at Phalaborwa which affected the entire northern network of KNP due to the daisy chain design of the system. Damage to the fibre optic cable was, however repaired swiftly.

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

Collaboration between the multiple reserves under provincial and private management through the GKEPF continues to allow for centralised, proactive anti-poaching efforts across the region, including intelligence sharing between reserves in the Joint Protection Zone.

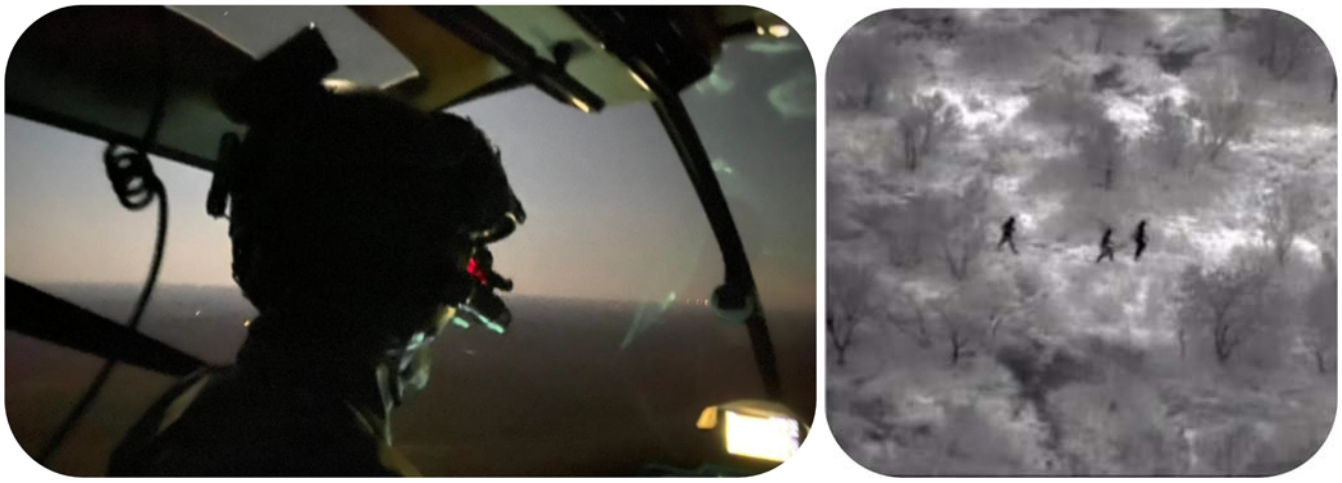


Figure 3: Night operations and training undertaken using night vision goggles undertaken across GKEPF reserves during the reporting period.

Night anti-poaching operations including night flying and associated training have been implemented across GKEPF reserves in response to a sustained increase in activities during the reporting period, as in Figure 3 below.

Shown in Figure 4, tactics and skills learned from a joint standard operating procedure training, held in Karingani, Mozambique, as part of the GLTFCA Joint Security Project implemented by Peace Parks (in partnership with Mozambique's National Administration of Conservation Areas), led to the successful arrest of two poachers and the seizure of a weapon.



Figure 44: A two-week ranger training course was held in Karingani, Mozambique during the reporting period.

Furthermore, two joint operations between Sabi Sands in South Africa and Sabie Game Park in Mozambique resulted in seven arrests and the seizure of six high calibre hunting rifles. Additional training that occurred during the quarter included K9 training at Thornybush and Sabie Game Reserves, tactical training at Mala Game Reserve, and legal training provided by Advocate Coert Jordaan.

A total of 16 suspects were arrested across GKEPF reserves during the quarter along with the seizure of 12 firearms and 246 snares, indicative of increased poaching activity across the region. Eleven rhinos were poached during the quarter, an increase from the four poached during the same period last year. Dehorning operations continued across GKEPF reserves with a total of 49 rhinos dehorned, 22 in Selati, 16 in Manyeleti, nine in Thornybush, and two in Balule.

2.3. Limpopo National Park

2.3.1. Anti-poaching

An average of 448 patrols per month were recorded in Limpopo National Park (LNP) during the review period, consistent with the same period in 2020 when an average of 444 patrols per month was recorded. Eight arrests were made along with the recovery of 242 snares, two firearms and 19 gin traps – shown in Figure 5.



Figure 5: Two containers of poison found at an abandoned house in August 2021.

The use of poison persists, particularly in human-wildlife conflict incidents in retaliation for stock loss by lions or crop loss by elephants. Shown in Figure 6, two containers filled with poison were discovered and seized in Machamba Village.



Figure 6: Six of the 19 gin traps seized during anti-poaching patrols in the review period.

Twenty-seven sets of human tracks were detected inside the park, including five suspected rhino poaching groups, 19 suspected bush meat poachers and three groups of illegal immigrants. These detections led to the arrest of four bush meat poachers with 22 illegal immigrants handed over to the authorities. It is imperative to apprehend illegal immigrants moving through LNP as poachers can hide within these groups. In addition, it is also important to show the Counter-Poaching Unit (CPU) has control of human movement within LNP. External intelligence

sources led to the arrest of syndicated poachers and the seizure of two high calibre hunting rifles and four elephant tusks.

Supporting both reactive and proactive efforts, aerial support continued to be an important resource with the helicopter and aircraft flying a combined total of 102 hours. The flying hours are slightly reduced compared to the 143 flying hours recorded during the previous quarter due to both the Savannah aircraft and helicopter having to return to South Africa for to resolve maintenance and licensing issues.

3. TECHNOLOGY

The RPP continues to explore, develop, implement, and scale technology solutions to accelerate and magnify the impact of the RPP.

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

Retaining its near-perfect success rate, the Wide Area Surveillance System (WASS) detected a total of six incursions in the KNP's Intensive Protection Zone (KNP IPZ) during the quarter. Two of the six incursions were disrupted, with three poachers arrested and two high-calibre hunting rifles recovered. Given the large increase in poaching activity within the System 1 area during July, Meerkat operations did well to reduce the number of rhinos lost. August and September saw a notable decline in illegal activity, even over the full moon period, with only one poaching group detected in August and none in September, as shown in Figure 7.

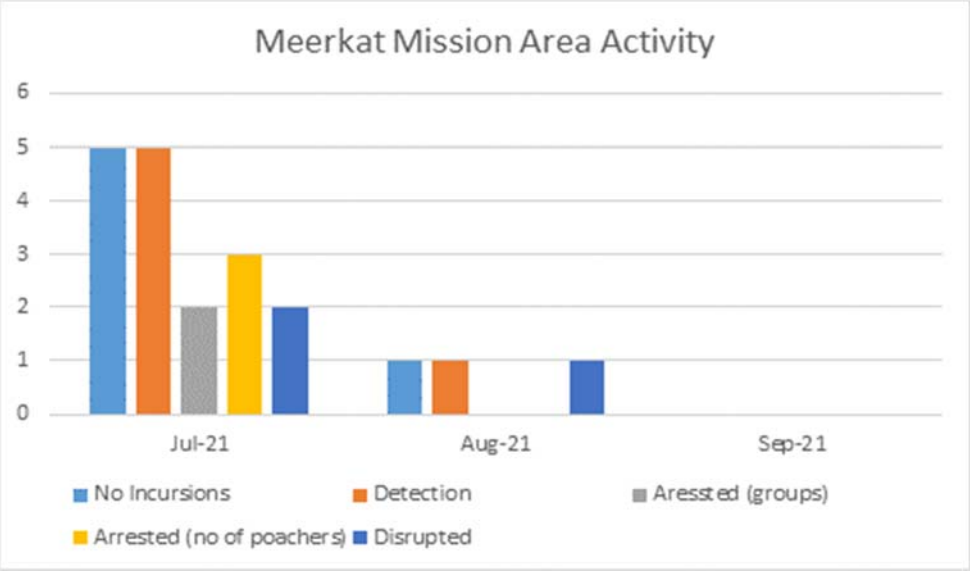


Figure 77: Poaching activity and responses within the Meerkat mission area during the quarter.

These results are indicative of the Meerkat's deterrent ability, which is even more impressive given the high number of rhino present in the mission areas.

The Technology Operations Manager is continually improving and upgrading the systems. A new laser positioner has been installed on System 1 with ongoing monitoring and testing scheduled to occur over the next six months. Furthermore, a charging issue on System 1 has been resolved by installation of additional solar panels from the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

3.2. Image-recognition Camera Traps

The deployment of the SnapCatch intelligent camera trap system in uMkhuze in the KZN IPZ continues to be an effective deterrent against wildlife crime in this park.

Thirty LoRaWAN asset trackers were installed on the camera traps. Critically, the location and battery voltage now becomes visible by rangers in real-time through CMore. This greatly reduces effort required to manage and maintain the fleet of devices. These sensors will now be rolled out to the remaining camera traps in the upcoming months.



Figure 88: Thermal image from the SpyderCam showing giraffe at night (left) and a regular image of giraffe during the day (right).

Further enhancing the capacity to detect illegal activities in uMkhuze, a SypderCam live thermal imagery camera was deployed. Although the camera must be continually monitored (as opposed to the camera trap solution which provide automated alerts when activity is detected), it provides a unique monitoring function. The device can detect movement up to a mile away, in complete darkness, has a wider field of view and can be used to zoom in on a particular area of interest. This project made provision for the funding of the tower to install the SpyderCam and for the costs to connect it to the tower. The SpyderCam was installed in area that is experiencing elevated poaching. This will further shrink opportunity and increase the risk to poachers attempting to operate illegally in the park. The camera is controlled remotely from the Operational Control Centre and will be linked to static camera traps. Interim data, not yet available, suggests that that this new tool is highly effective, and funding is being sought to deploy additional units.

In September, four suspected poachers were detected by SnapCatch entering uMkhuze. Law enforcement personnel responded, and the suspects were intercepted. Unfortunately, two suspects were fatally wounded and two escaped. Confirming their intention to hunt rhinos, a high calibre .303 rifle with a silencer was recovered from the scene. Although the outcome of this incident was not positive, the poachers were prevented from accessing rhinos.

The system captured 219,693 photos across the IPZ, providing 10,278 alerts (5%), sent to CMore indicating a potential threat, illustrated in Figure 8 below. These potential threats are then further assessed by the OCC, drastically reducing the amount of time spent attending to false notifications. As with all technology, time is needed for personnel to get accustomed to it, trust it and use it to its full potential. The evolution of SnapCatch

in the IPZ has moved from limited adoption to management embracing the system as it reveals it enormous potential in reducing wildlife crime. Managers now actively manage the detection network, ensuring it remains online showing their reliance and confidence in this technology.

The network of camera traps, comprising 475 devices are now configured on the SnapCatch App and deployed

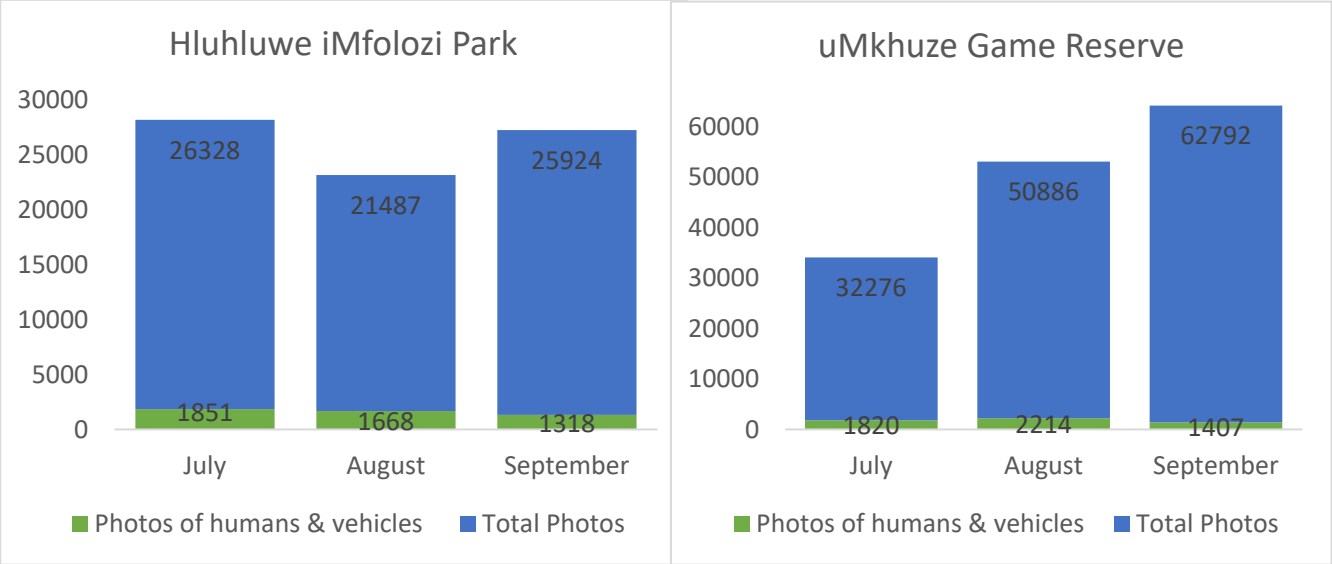


Figure 99: Total photos and threat alerts (photos of humans and vehicles) generated by the system during the quarter.

into the operations of the KZN IPZ. The graphs in Figure 9 illustrate the total number of photos captured by devices deployed in the field (blue) and the number of photos sent as threat alerts (green). The graphs illustrate the power of the AI enhanced system in autonomously eliminating the large number of spurious alerts that make it a highly viable threat detection system.

3.3. Project Griffon

The Griffon Open-source Initiative (Griffon) aims to develop and scale open-source technology solutions that are successfully reducing wildlife crime, thereby increasing the impact of the RPP across southern Africa.

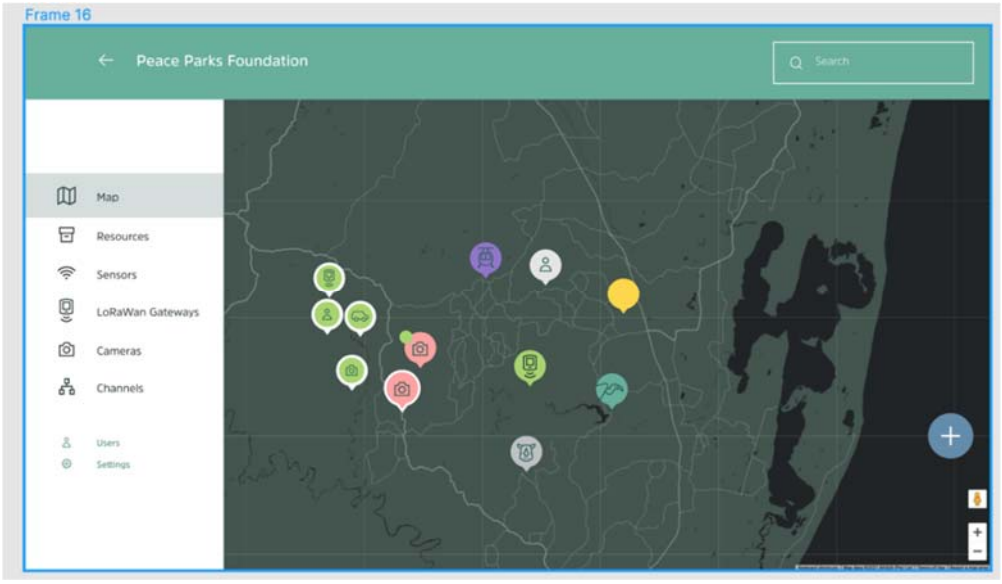


Figure 1010: Screenshot from the SnapCatch App. Events/alerts can now be created to record (for example) a poaching event.

The integration of Chirpstack and SnapCatch into the single Griffon open-source platform is nearing completion. Along with the integration to the system "front end" user interface, this will significantly reduce the level of technical support required by the system as rangers and support personnel will be able to manage devices directly without the need of specialised technical staff.

The functionality of the SnapCatch App has been increased with the App now able to create events (alerts) as in the screenshots in Figure 10.

4. COUNTER-TRAFFICKING, INTELLIGENCE AND JUDICIARY SUPPORT

Major assessments that lay the foundation for this initiative, guiding and informing work that will be done in 2022 are complete. These comprised security assessments that include enforcement gap analyses as well as the identification of key rhino populations and stakeholders in all seven Zones.

To understand and then address risk gaps, information gathered in the security assessments has been categorized into three main areas, Protection (preventative measures), Reaction (incident response) and Pro-action (threat detection). Within these categories, through the follow-up assessments, the capabilities of the Zones will then be assessed against best practice.

During this process, it was identified that License Plate Recognition (LPR) cameras are a significant force multiplier of law enforcement effort, proving very effective in detecting potential threats at key access points within a Zone. Through a multi-partner effort, 31 of these kits – consisting of masts, power, data connectivity and ANPR cameras will be deployed across the Zones in early 2022.

Cmore implementation and expansion continued during the quarter. Focus was given to DFFE's Operation Phakisa Initiative 5 – an interdepartmental approach to combating marine environmental crime. Criminal syndicates often target multiple species, typically including rhino horn and other species like abalone and shark fins. The expansion of the Analyst Unit to include marine environmental crime makes provision for this, expanding their knowledge of and reach into South Africa's organized environmental crime networks.

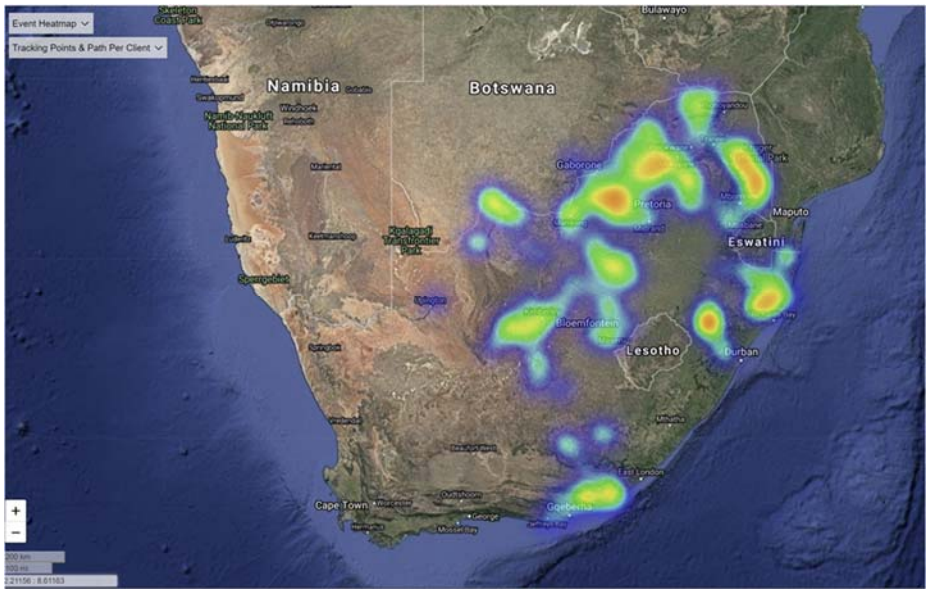


Figure 11: Heat map showing the location of rhino crime scene data captured within CMore from 2016 to date.

A total of 988 data inputs relating to environmental crime **across South Africa** were uploaded to the Cmore shared awareness system during the review period. The majority (57.5%) of data inputs were received via the DFFE Analyst Unit, followed by the Phakisa Initiative 5 Overberg Team, now supported by the DFFE Analyst unit.

The Analyst Unit captured 96% of these inputs into the National Environmental Crime Database, an increase from 92.2% compared to the previous quarter, allowing the intelligence cycle of key criminal networks and suspects to be continually updated.

Good progress continues to be made with the National Crime Scene Register, now updated with outstanding SANParks carcass data from 2018 to August 2021. To date 2,878 carcass records have been migrated, captured, and enhanced within the National Register as represented by the heat map in Figure 11 (left). The Analyst Unit ensures this data is captured to Cmore either through the relevant Wildlife Zones champions or by assisting and capturing the data to the respective Cmore share group. Further increasing the data that will flow to this centralised, national database, helping develop the national intelligence picture in South Africa, two sessions were held with SANParks Environmental Crime Investigators and the Provincial Free State Conservation Agency to facilitate this process.

A four-month long joint investigation involving Wildlife Zones analysts and investigators culminated in the execution of two search and seizure warrants on properties in Gauteng in August. A Vietnamese national was arrested and numerous wildlife products, including lion gelatine, claws and more than 600 lion teeth were seized. A bone saw and several large pots used for extracting the gelatine from lion bones were found in the adjoining garage. Passports of two other Vietnamese nationals were photographed and five cell phones seized. This will be

used to establish actors in the network. Simultaneously, two rental storage units were searched in Bela, east of Pretoria where large quantities of suspected lion gelatine, amounting to more than 350 kilograms were seized.

Later in August, police returned to the same storage units with a K9 Unit to search for rhino horn, suspected to be buried underground. Although no rhino horns were found, eight shark fins were recovered along with 20 litres of suspected opium, concealed underwater in a cement reservoir. In September, further information obtained through subpoenas was analysed and additional search and seizure warrant applications were successfully obtained for properties in the east of Pretoria. These searches yielded more illegal wildlife products including three kilograms of ivory, 8.2 kilograms of "lion cake" (lion gelatine) and one raw rhino foot.

Prior to these raids, the Analyst Unit concluded analyses of photo data which identified the involvement of private lion breeders in South Africa in this syndicate. This information, along with associated financial analyses were submitted to the Chief Directorate for further action. The success of these raids is significant as the targeted syndicate is involved in ongoing rhino horn trafficking as well as other serious wildlife crimes.

4.2 Mozambique Detection Dog Unit

The Detection Dog Unit continued to deter wildlife trafficking through Maputo International Airport by undertaking 99 aircraft searches during the quarter. A total of 42,100 pieces of luggage and 8,530 pieces of cargo were inspected, increases of 55% and 4% respectively since the previous quarter.

During the review period, the Canine Unit collaborated with the Mozambican Special Police who sent their Police Dog Unit to the airport to work alongside the Canine Unit with a specific focus on detecting explosives and narcotics.

We are pleased to report that a Red Notice[1] was finally issued by Interpol for the arrest of Mr Tran Kieu Trang, the Vietnamese fugitive wanted in connection with the smuggling of illegal wildlife products, detected by the Unit, enroute to Vietnam in November 2020. The next step will be the arrest and extradition of the suspect to Mozambique to prosecution for trafficking of 4.3kg of rhino horn, 127 lion claws and 36 lion teeth.



Figure 12: Detection dog Sam inspecting cargo at the DHL Warehouse.

[1] Red Notices are issued for fugitives wanted either for prosecution or to serve a sentence. A Red Notice is a request to law enforcement worldwide to locate and provisionally arrest a person pending extradition, surrender, or similar legal action.

The large number of legal crab exports transiting through the airport has negatively impacted the Unit. The strong smell of the crabs has proven to interfere with their sense of smell and thus their ability to detect wildlife – for a few hours after inspecting cargo containing crabs. Similarly, wildlife products concealed within shipments of crabs are equally difficult for the dogs to detect.

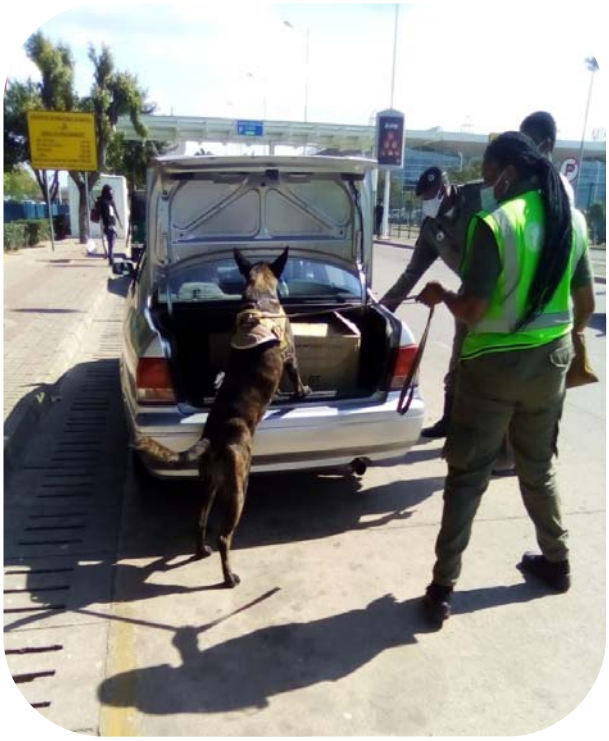


Figure 13: Detection dog Casey searching for narcotics and explosives during a joint operation with Mozambican Police at the airport.

As is characteristic of organised crime, they have successfully established and exploited this weakness. In September, two Malaysian nationals were arrested in Kuala Lumpur after 50 rhino horns were discovered concealed within a container of crabs. These containers travelled though the cargo terminal at Maputo International Airport. A case has been opened against a Mozambican national whose name appeared on the waybill of the goods.

In September, two Vietnamese nationals were arrested on Hanoi with 9kgs of rhino horn. The pair left Maputo International Airport on a Qatar Airways flight with the rhino horn pieces concealed in chocolate. More information has been requested from the Vietnamese police about the case.



Figure 14: Rhino horn pieces concealed in chocolate seized in Hanoi after transiting through Maputo Airport.

As a result of these two seizures, the dogs will begin training next month to detect chocolate and crab products as they may be indicative of the potential concealment of illegal wildlife products.

During September, the K9 Unit received intelligence from DFFE about a syndicate that planned to traffic succulent plants through Mozambique to Asia, Europe, and North America. Two shipments of plants (700kg and 300kg) were successfully seized by the K9 Unit at Maputo International Airport cargo terminal. Investigations are ongoing.

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

Approval has been afforded to the Wildlife Justice Commission to proceed with phase two of the research into the online trade of illegal wildlife products over social media platforms. The results of phase one is being finalised for publication now that confirmation has been forwarded to them to proceed.

5. COMMUNICATIONS, MARKETING AND ADVOCACY

5.1. Demand Management and Awareness

5.1.1. Wild Rhino – A Vietnamese Youth Rhino Awareness Campaign

The pandemic has had a considerable impact on this and other advocacy and awareness projects and thus no activity is recorded in the quarter.

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

Led by Professor Mo Jiao, Tongji University hosted an exhibition called “Hello Rhino Alley” during the reporting period with the aim of educating youth and adults, in creative ways, about the importance of rhino conservation. Various workshops mainly focusing on art and design, catering for all age groups were arranged and took place from late August to early September.



Figure 15: Workshops hosted by Tongji University to help raise awareness for rhino conservation and reduce rhino horn consumption in China.

5.2. GLTFCA Wildlife Poisoning Baseline Study

A GLTFCA Poison Working Group meeting was facilitated by the GLTFCA international coordinator during the reporting period to spearhead implementation of the recommendations stemming from the GLTFCA Poisoning Baseline Study. Country-based responses to wildlife poisoning were presented at the meeting. Mozambique indicated that training had already been undertaken, and that information was being shared and samples from poisoned animals were being collected. In South Africa and Zimbabwe, stakeholder engagement had begun to mitigate wildlife poisoning issues. USAID donor VukaNow gave a presentation on the training programme they had conducted in Mozambique and South Africa, with plans to expand it to Zimbabwe as well.

Peace Parks has been identified to assist with the production of Standard Operating Procedures and a system to then support the operationalization thereof through the provision of a customised technology system. Work will commence on this in early 2022.

5.3. General Communication

The following press releases and associated media articles were distributed in the reporting period:

- Groundbreaking technology saves Kruger's rhinos – 22 September 2021
- Postcode Meerkat: A Guardian of South Africa's Rhinos – 22 September 2021
- Meerkat proving its worth in Kruger – 29 September 2021

Since the beginning of 2021, a dedicated team of designers, developers, filmmakers, storytellers, and communications professionals have been working around the clock to create Peace Parks TV, a new visual communication platform that was launched during the review period. A selection of videos published on the channel that show case the work of the RPP can be found below:

- Groundbreaking Technology Saves Kruger's Rhinos – September 2021
- Know your rhino – September 2021

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 below breaks down the total current NPL budget of €15,675,349 including an adjustment of €701,617 in interest reallocation (proposed adjustment to budget).

Current project funding commitments against the budget amount to €1,914,891 and actual expenditure is €12,017,985 At June 2021, 77% of the total adjusted budget has been expended with a further 16% committed, bringing the total active funding to 93% of the programme value. The remaining uncommitted funds (7%) have been ringfenced to provide cost-share funding, enabling the initiation of key interventions and scaling combatting crime solutions.

NPL RHINO PROTECTION PROGRAMME - SUMMARY BUDGET as at 30 September 2021									
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	307 141	95 885	8 465	
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	479 054	-	-	
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	140 784	60 411	-	
	Sub Total	**4 427 668**	**2 130 251**	**-**	**2 130 251**	**1 337 415**	**194 159**	**598 677**	
2	**RHINO & PROTECTED AREA SUPPORT**								
2,1	Kruger National Park	1 907 143	396	-	396	303	-	93	
2.1.1	KNP: Law Enforcement training		170 978	-	170 978	143 645	-	27 334	
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	359 688	52 262	-	
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	687 568	106 838	-	
2.1.9	KNP: Integrity Testing		35 002	-	35 002	14 131	-	20 871	
2.1.10	Joint Protection Zone: Manyeleti Game Reserve		-	-	-	-	-	-	
2.1.11	KNP/Wide Area Surveillance System (WASS)		1 803 201	-	1 803 201	1 175 395	611 821	15 986	
2,2	Limpopo National Park	1 580 533	1 941 926	-	1 941 926	1 937 144	4 781	-	
2,3	Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife Rhino Reserves	750 000	833 419	-	833 419	796 619	36 800	-	
2.3.1	Ezemvelo UAV - extended contract		-	-	-	-	-	-	
2,4	Wildlife Zones		-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Sub Total	**4 451 962**	**7 036 713**	**-**	**7 036 713**	**6 159 929**	**812 500**	**64 284**	
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	215 371	51 170	
4,3	'iBase Rhino Investigation System		3 664	-	3 664	3 664	-	-	
4,4	KAZA Joint Law Enforcement		1 060	-	1 060	1 060	-	-	
4,5	KAZA Customs		118 587	-	118 587	37 705	80 882	-	
	Sub Total	**250 000**	**510 412**	**-**	**510 412**	**162 990**	**296 253**	**51 170**	
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	47 471	-	11 283	
6,2	Communication Manager		249 592	-	249 592	217 308	32 285	-	
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	271 399	45 958	-	
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**	**1 727 034**	**235 677**	**89 187**	
7	**PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION UNIT / TOURISM CONSERVATION FUND**								
7,1	South Africa	987 324	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7,2	Tourism Conservation Fund		538 074	-	538 074	538 074	-	-	
	Sub Total	**987 324**	**538 074**	**-**	**538 074**	**538 074**	**-**	**-**	
8	**CONTINGENCY**		237 537	-	237 537	-	-	237 537	
	Interest received		701 617	-	701 617	-	-	701 617	
	Sub Total	**-**	**939 154**	**-**	**939 154**	**-**	**-**	**939 154**	
9	**PPF PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT**	1 496 539	1 468 846	-	1 468 846	1 092 544	376 302	-	
	Sub Total	**1 496 539**	**1 468 846**	**-**	**1 468 846**	**1 092 544**	**376 302**	**-**	
10	**Reserved funds for future allocation**		-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Sub Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	
	GRAND TOTAL	**14 397 795**	**15 675 349**	**-**	**15 675 349**	**12 017 985**	**1 914 891**	**1 742 472**	

Table 1: Financial report RPP until September 2021.

NPL RHINO PROTECTION PROGRAMME - SUMMARY BUDGET as at 30 SEPTEMBER 2021					
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	131 927	131 927	-	-
	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	948 742	809 460	131 356	7 927
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	195 005	149 872	45 133	-
1,6	Project Manager	740 319	528 826	-	211 493
1,7	Rhino Rapid Response Technology (to be distributed amongst future projects with EKZNW, GRU, KNP, etc)	336 117	33 393	-	302 724
1,8	SANParks Rhino Monitoring programme	201 194	140 784	60 411	-
	Sub Total	**3 474 120**	**2 119 269**	**242 496**	**1 112 356**
2	**RHINO & PROTECTED AREA SUPPORT**				
2,1	Kruger National Park	396	303	-	93
2.1.1	KNP: Law Enforcement training	188 571	161 238	-	27 334
2.1.2	KNP: Law Enforcement accommodation & equipment	334 975	334 975	-	-
2.1.3	KNP: UAV Project	574 665	574 665	-	-
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	885 724	833 463	52 262	-
2.1.6	KNP: Surveillance (application of new technologies)	259 812	259 812	-	-
2.1.7	KNP: All terrain vehicles	90 223	90 223	-	-
2.1.8	SANParks - Special project and Risk Management Unit	1 688 225	1 569 151	96 785	22 289
2.1.9	KNP: Integrity Testing	35 002	14 131	-	20 871
2.1.10	Joint Protection Zone: Manyeleti Game Reserve	323 393	267 533	13 335	42 524
2.1.11	KNP/Wide Area Surveillance System (WASS)	2 486 396	1 858 590	611 821	15 986
2,2	Limpopo National Park	2 283 560	2 276 896	6 664	-
2.2.1	Limpopo National Park - Great Limpopo TFCA: Anti poaching	1 997 198	1 917 723	76 302	3 173
2,3	Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife Rhino Reserves	2 030 371	1 757 703	272 668	-
2.3.1	Ezemvelo UAV - extended contract	161 723	161 723	-	-
2,4	Wildlife Zones	1 673 005	398 467	1 274 539	-
	Sub Total	**15 117 334**	**12 580 689**	**2 404 374**	**132 270**
3	**VETERINARY SUPPORT**				
3,1	University of Pretoria (RHODIS)	62 380	62 380	-	-
3,2	Kruger National Park (Injured and Orphaned Rhino)	195 851	195 759	4	87
3,3	Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife (Injured and Orphaned Rhino)	105 832	105 597	235	-
	Sub Total	**364 063**	**363 737**	**239**	**87**
4	**COUNTER TRAFFICKING**				
4,1	GMU - TraCCC / other	-	-	-	-
4,2	Mozambique Cooperation (JCF / ANAC)	997 750	677 303	239 586	80 861
4,3	iBase Rhino Investigation System	90 689	87 790	-	2 900
4,4	KAZA Joint Law Enforcement	1 548 736	69 000	1 479 736	-
4,5	KAZA Customs	1 162 803	183 545	979 258	-
	Sub Total	**3 799 979**	**1 017 638**	**2 698 580**	**83 761**
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	74 562	47 471	-	27 090
6,2	Communication Manager	331 577	231 593	32 285	67 699
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	395 120	347 344	47 776	-
6,6	Rhino Information System	43 617	43 617	-	-
6,7	Mozambique GLTFCA Youth Project (Laureus project)	84 995	84 995	-	-
6,8	China consumer behaviour and demand management	86 711	72 413	-	14 298
6,9	Dutch Lottery Broadcast Programmes	270 323	152 893	92 124	25 305
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	47 505	16 136	2 830	28 539
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	25 090	13 346	11 745	-
6.17	Harnessing and Sharing Proven Applied Solutions to Combat Wildlife Crime: The Isivivane Anti-Poaching Toolbox	76 203	38 529	-	37 674
	Sub Total	**2 458 023**	**1 964 792**	**238 138**	**255 090**
7	**PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION UNIT**				
7,1	Tourism Conservation Fund	538 074	538 074	-	-
	Sub Total	**538 074**	**538 074**	**-**	**-**
8	**CONTINGENCY**	252 932	-	-	252 932
	Interest received	769 411	-	-	769 411
	Sub Total	**1 022 343**	**-**	**-**	**1 022 343**
9	**PPF PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT**	2 178 889	1 684 717	376 302	117 870
	Sub Total	**2 178 889**	**1 684 717**	**376 302**	**117 870**
10	**Reserved funds for future allocation**	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	GRAND TOTAL	**29 952 824**	**21 268 916**	**5 960 129**	**2 723 777**

Table 2: Financial report, broader RPP with all contributions, until September 2021.

7. CONCLUSION

The RPP, in its sixth year of implementation, remains a major contributor and catalyser of the huge effort to combat the illegal trade in rhino horn, and in effect, all wildlife crime in target areas in southern Africa.

With unremitting pressure from syndicated wildlife crime, which has increased dramatically after COVID-19 lockdowns, interim data suggests that rhino deaths (natural and unnatural) are outstripping births in key areas such as KNP and populations are not recovering from an onslaught which has lasted more than a decade. Peace Parks is working closely with SANParks to support their evolving Turnaround Strategy that comprises several interventions focused on anti-corruption and further enhanced situational awareness that is complemented by and integrated with innovative biological management where population growth is optimised. The first step in this strategy is to appoint a dedicated project manager, positioned in KNP and the recruitment process for this individual is in progress with the terms of reference concluded. In addition, at a national level, work is being undertaken with DFFE to increase partnerships, supporting threat management beyond the boundaries of KNP through the Wildlife Zones Project.

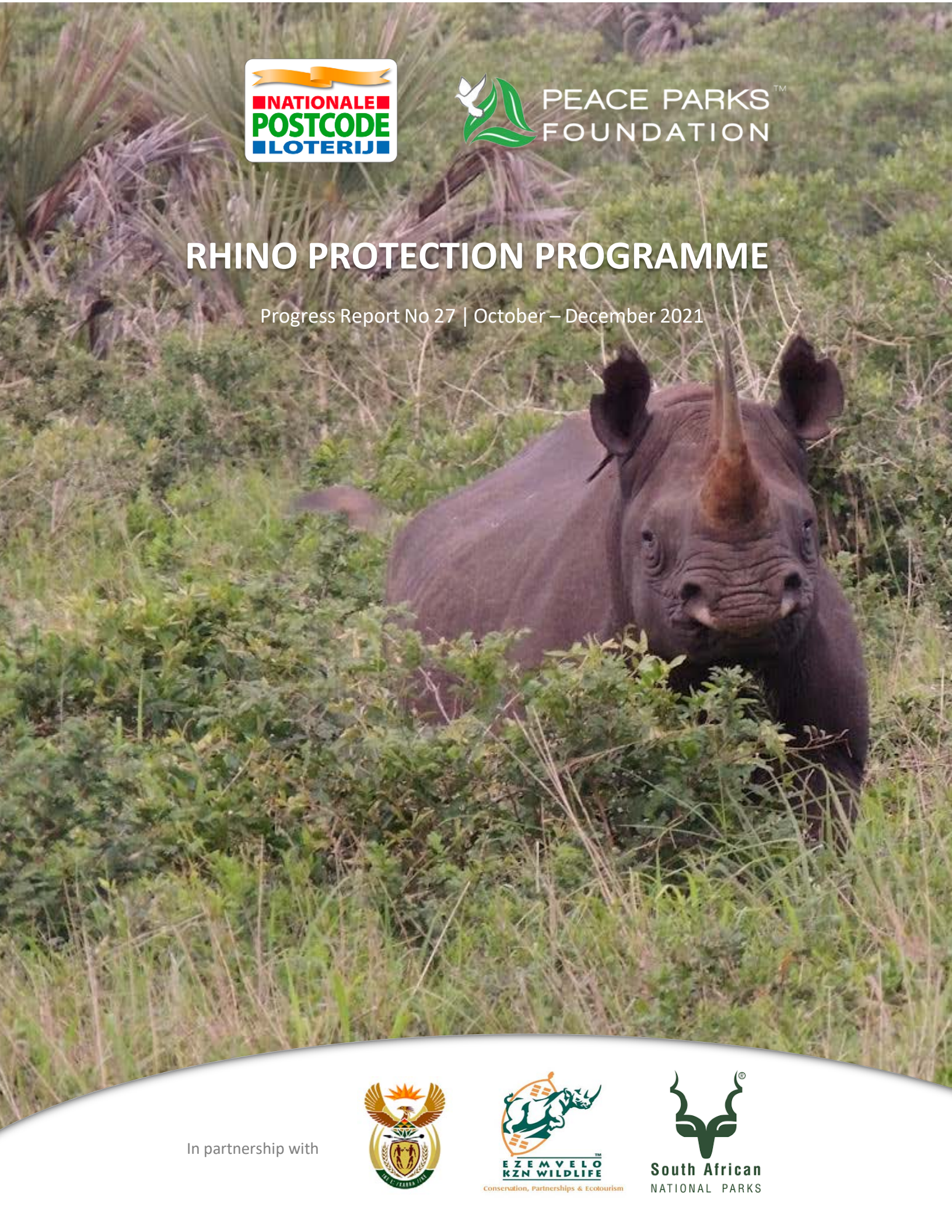
Through this project and the renewed interventions in KNP, Peace Parks will continue supporting partners in improving, enhancing, refining, and importantly scaling proven interventions. We are also strengthening our efforts to better understand the problem in our focus areas, using this information to develop and improve targeted solutions. The successes of the RPP reported this quarter, particularly those achieved within the Wildlife Zones Project, illustrate the enormous potential of intelligence-led enforcement in combatting wildlife crime and efforts to support our partners in strengthening this approach are ongoing.

The Dutch Postcode Lottery continues to make a monumental contribution to conserving at-risk wildlife – where many targeted species, like rhinos and elephants are the foundation on which successful transfrontier landscapes are built. Again, we would like to thank NPL for its commitment to supporting the Peace Parks CWCP.

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

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RHINO PROTECTION PROGRAMME

Progress Report No 27 | October – December 2021

In partnership with

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document provides feedback on progress of the Rhino Protection Programme (RPP) for the period October to December 2021. With the support of the Dutch Postcode Lottery, the RPP has evolved into a complex undertaking with multiple interventions at key points along the illegal rhino horn trade chain, tackling wildlife crime in seven countries, in priority transfrontier conservation areas.

While poaching and arrests statistics do not give a complete picture of rhino crime in South Africa, they remain indicative of the status of this ongoing crisis. For the first time since 2014, in 2021, the number of rhinos killed for the illegal trade has shown a year-on-year increase. A total of 451 rhinos were killed compared to 394 in 2020, confirming that the trade in rhino horn is alive and well. Of this total, 327 were killed on state reserves and 124 on private reserves. Having regard for unusually reduced illegal activity in 2020, a pre-COVID comparison to 2019 shows a decline of 36%.

Despite continued pressure on Kruger National Park's (KNP) population, the downward trend in the numbers of rhinos killed in 2021 was maintained. The park recorded a loss of 209 animals during the year, compared to 2020 when 245 were killed. In KwaZulu-Natal (KZN), poaching accelerated during the second half of 2021, but overall, only a slight increase was recorded with 98 rhinos killed compared to 93 in 2020. Contributing to increased losses on privately owned reserves in the country, which accounted for almost a third of all rhinos killed in the year, areas participating in the Greater Kruger Environmental Protection Foundation (GKEPF) recorded a disturbing increase of 147% increase in rhino poaching, where 42 animals were killed compared to only 17 in the previous year. In the reporting period alone, 14 rhinos were poached across GKEPF reserves, an increase of 100% from the same period in 2021.

In response, efforts are being stepped up, improving the capacity to detect, disrupt, deter, and respond to rhino crime. A network of advanced number plate recognition (ANPR) cameras now active on main roads leading to the GKEPF reserves generated 537 threat alerts for vehicles listed as stolen or were displaying suspicious activity. Giving critical response capacity at the time when poachers operate, night anti-poaching operations including night flying across GKEPF reserves was initiated. Intensifying protection in the largest of the four identified rhino hotspots in KNP, supported by South Africa's National Police and Defence Force, initiatives to improve visible policing are now active. Additionally, working in concert with the Postcode Meerkat Wide Area Surveillance System (WASS), a manned Intelligence Surveillance Reconnaissance (ISR) system was deployed. Delivering immediate results, the solution was instrumental in securing the arrest of a rhino poaching group. In the KZN Intensive Protection Zone (IPZ), an additional 100 intelligent camera trap devices were added to the SnapCatch autonomous detection solution. The solution alerted the presence of a poaching group during the quarter, resulting in the arrest of a known poacher linked to multiple rhino poaching incidents. Gaining enhanced awareness on the movement criminal groupings across South Africa, critical for growing the national ''intelligence picture'' and building cases against known suspects, the Environmental Enforcement Fusion Centre (EEFC) is receiving data from the national ANPR camera network. Finally, additional training for the Maputo International Airport Detection Dog unit, allowing dogs to detect abalone as well as contraband concealed in crab consignments and in chocolate, is increasing the difficulty for traffickers to utilise this exit route.

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 protection efforts. Embracing an ecosystem approach, innovative solutions are being deployed to enable a rapid detection and response to poaching threats, often resulting in the prevention of incidents.

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

The development of the LoRa rhino horn sensors by Dutch company Smart Parks is now complete, with six horn sensors dispatched to South Africa in early December 2021. With customs delays in the Netherlands, delivery of the sensors is expected in February 2022. Testing of battery life and the GPS signal strength (emitted from the sensor through dense rhino horn) will be carried out in the KZN IPZ.



Figure 1: Rhino horn sensors packaged and ready to be shipped from the Netherlands to South Africa.

Work on the subcutaneous sensor has been hampered by technical issues in the batteries and sensor chipsets resulting in the project running four months behind schedule. A suitable battery was sourced after extensive testing. The new size of this sensor will be 66 x 40 x 15mm – a similar size previously found to stay in the rhino.

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) continued through the white and black rhino guardian initiatives during the quarter. South African National Parks (SANParks) received support for two dedicated rhino monitors who will focus on the largest of the four identified rhino hotspots in KNP. Several initiatives are now active in these rhino hotspots that improve visible policing making use of the South African National Defence Force and South African Police Service (SAPS).

During the review period Kruger Conservation Management initiated a dedicated rhino monitoring approach with funding sourced for two dedicated monitors. The process of interviewing and appointing the rhino monitors will start in early 2022.

By 15 December 2021, 919 white rhino and 90 black rhinos had been dehorned since the inception of the initiative in May 2019. Unfortunately, incidences of poaching of dehorned rhinos are increasing in the region partly due to displacement of poacher activities away from areas that aimed to dehorn all rhinos. A second and concerning dynamic is that as the numbers of dehorned rhinos in KNP increases, poachers will likely spend two or three days searching for horned rhinos. If unsuccessful, they will target dehorned animals, often killing more than one to make up for the reduced weight of horn acquired per rhino.

Data cleaning of the 2021 KNP rhino survey and verification of individual rhino sightings was completed in December with analyse of the data due to continue in January 2022. Preliminary analysis of rhino survey results highlighted that by September 2021 (when the survey took place), 20% of white rhino males and 29% females older than three years are dehorned in KNP. For black rhino, 36% of males and 46% of females older than six years are dehorned. Regrettably, interim reports suggest that numbers of rhinos are expected to have declined further in KNP as birth rates have not kept pace with natural and unnatural deaths. This data will be released by national government in the coming months.

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, training, and innovative solutions to execute successful anti-poaching, safeguard themselves and protect the rhinos. Anti-poaching activities remain an important disincentive, increasing the risk to poachers engaging in illegal activities and limiting the supply of rhino horn and other wildlife products from protected areas.

2.1. Ezemvelo KwaZulu-Natal Wildlife

2.1.1. Hluhluwe-iMfolozi Park (HiP) IPZ Strategy: operational planning and information co-ordination

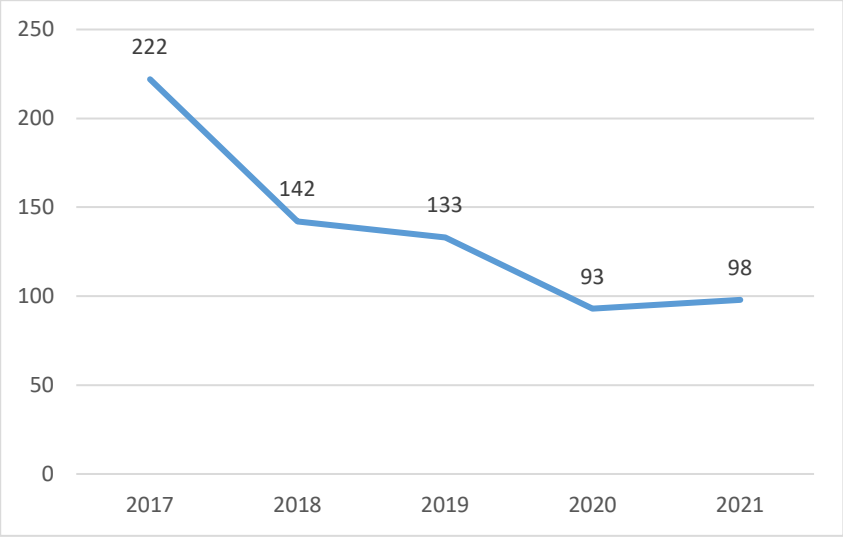


Figure 2: Rhino poaching in KwaZulu-Natal, 2017 – 2021.

A spike in illegal activity in the KZN IPZ resulted in 40 rhinos killed by poachers compared to 27 in the same reporting period in 2020, an increase of 48%. During 2021, a total of 97 animals were killed across KZN Rhino reserves. Compared to 2020, when 91 animals were killed, a small increase of 7% is recorded. Despite this increase, arrests of perpetrators have decreased considerably, with 23 arrests made in the KZN IPZ in 2021 compared to the 81 arrests made in 2020.

This increase in poaching may be attributed to the easing of lockdown restrictions in early 2021, the imposition of which caused a major decline in poaching numbers in 2020.

2.2. Kruger National Park

2.2.1. Access gate security control

The upgrade to the entrance gates at KNP is complete with all gate access control assets handed over to SANParks. Superior access control introduced at the park's 12 gates has boosted perimeter security, preventing incursions and poacher drop-offs through these formal access points. The new entrance gate systems monitor 100% of entries and exits through KNP's gates. System upgrades included the installation of innovative surveillance, alert, access control and communications systems.

Datacentrix (DCX), the network support service provider for KNP, and the SANParks Information Technology team are in the process of performing an audit of the gate access control system and the related network. This process is important as it will enable the transition to DCX managing the system for SANParks. Furthermore, with the current access gate maintenance contract due to expire in March 2022, Peace Parks is encouraged by the assurance given by SANParks that the continued maintenance of the gate access control system is of high priority.

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

In addition to providing a buffer to KNP, the collaborative efforts of the GKEPF continue to help secure rhinos and other wildlife under threat in the consortium of reserves along in the central western section of the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area (GLTFCA).

Night anti-poaching operations including night flying[1] and associated training continue to be implemented across GKEPF reserves in response to a sustained increase in illegal activity. A focus on cross-reserve operations occurred in December with night training events taking place collaboratively between Klaserie and Balule, Sabi Sands and Mala, and Manyeleti and Sabi Sands. These collaborative efforts are essential given the large amount of boundary fences shared between GKEPF reserves and the movement of poachers between reserves when undertaking illegal activities.

Sandringham Private Nature Reserve is the newest member of GKEPF. Although no rhinos are found in this reserve, as in Figure 3 (red circle) below, it is situated in a highly strategic location within the GKEPF, between Thornybush Game Reserve and Andover Nature Reserve and remains important for conducting anti-poaching in the broader region.

Indicative of increased poaching activity across the region, a total of 27 suspects were arrested across GKEPF reserves during the review period along with the seizure of five firearms and 60 snares. Fourteen rhinos were poached, a significant increase from the seven poached during this same period last year.

[1] To operate aircraft at night, the craft requires specialised instrumentation and the pilot specialised training.

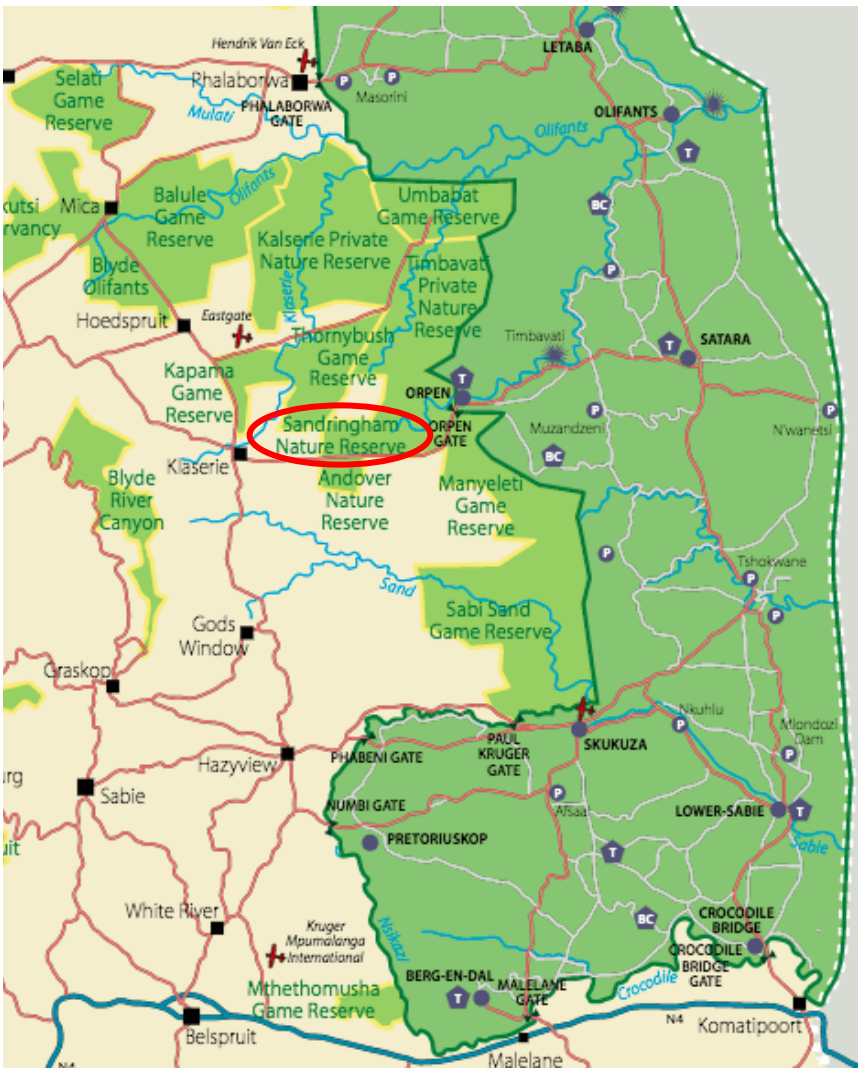


Figure 3: Map showing Kruger National Park on the right, with GKEPF reserves on the left. Sandringham Nature Reserve, the newest member of GKEPF is circled in red.

Illustrating enormous potential impact in detecting threats and driving proactive enforcement, the newly introduced ANPR system, deployed on main roads around the GKEPF logged an enormous 1,292,645 vehicles and generated 537 alerts during the quarter. Alerts generated vary from stolen vehicles to vehicles listed for suspicious activity. Acting on the alert, further action is either taken by the SAPS or by the GKEPF reserve in conjunction with SAPS.

The RPP will continue to support the cost share arrangement for the Chief Executive Officer for a year (2022). This will enable several activities, initiated for the Premier Zone through the Wildlife Zones Project (Section 4.1. below) implemented in partnership with Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment (DFFE), to be rolled out.

2.3. Limpopo National Park

Rangers conducted an average of 459 patrols per month in Limpopo National Park (LNP) during the reporting period, a slight reduction when compared to the same period in 2020 when an average of 506 patrols were recorded. These routine patrols have successfully resulted in the detection of 13 groups of bush meat poachers, eight groups of illegal immigrants and two suspected rhino poaching syndicates across LNP. Two arrests were made along with the recovery of 150 snares, two gins traps, and two pairs of elephants' tusks. Six animal carcasses were also located and linked to illegal bush meat activities, with one elephant detected that appeared to have died of old age.

Cross border collaboration between LNP and KNP remained a critical activity, halting incursions and ensuring follow ups on suspected poaching groups attempting to transit between the two parks. Aerial support by both helicopter and fixed wing aircraft continued to be an important resource to ground anti-poaching efforts in LNP,

flying a combined total of 77 hours, compared to 120 hours during the same period in 2020. This reduction is due to the Savannah aircraft being out of service while it awaits a replacement engine.

As seen in Figure 4, Peace Parks rangers in LNP helped rescue an infant vervet monkey during the reporting period. The very young animal was found alone, orphaned after its' mother was killed by bushmeat poachers. Rangers brought the infant to the forward operating base where it was fed and cared for before being flown to a monkey sanctuary. The story was broadcast on Peace Parks TV in February 2022.

3. TECHNOLOGY

The RPP continues to explore, develop, implement, and scale technology solutions to accelerate and magnify the impact of the RPP.

3.1. Postcode Meerkat: Wide Area Surveillance System

Maintaining its near-perfect success rate, the Wide Area Surveillance Systems (WASS), deployed to protect KNP's rhino hotspots, detected a total of five incursions during the quarter. Three of the five incursions were disrupted, with three poachers arrested and two hunting rifles recovered.

During October, the detection and arrest of one poaching group occurred within the system area through a combination of the Meerkat Radar and the newly introduced ISR system (a high-altitude aircraft with a camera sensor). A Concept of Operations for ISR use that includes the use of specialised image enhancement equipment is complete. A first in the history of anti-poaching and conservation, thus far this system has delivered exceptional results.

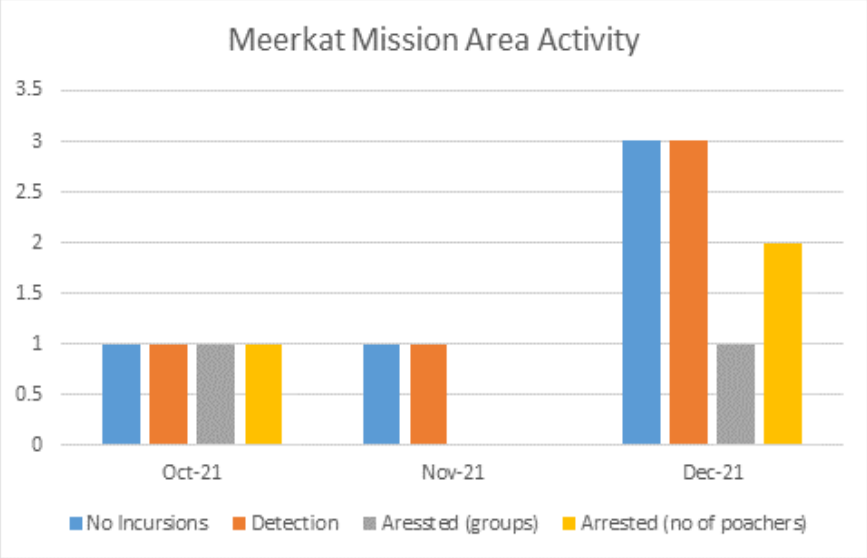


Figure 4: Poaching activity and responses within the Meerkat mission area.

December saw a slight increase in poaching activity as seen in Figure 5 above, indicative of the historically high-risk December holiday period. Three incursions were detected during the month, with two poaching groups disrupted through a combination of the K9 Unit deployment, aerial support, and night and day ops teams. Detection of the third incursion by System 2 resulted in a major success for anti-poaching team. Two experienced poachers were apprehended, and a high calibre hunting rifle seized.

3.2. Image-recognition Camera Traps (SnapCatch)

This autonomous detection system continues to function as a key tool in anti-poaching operations at HiP and uMkhuze. The network of devices found potential threats in 2.8% of images, sending alerts for these to Cmore (a total of 389,474 photos were captured across the IPZ, providing 10,923 alerts). Potential threats are assessed by the Operation Control Centre (OCC), helping to reduce the amount of time spent by personnel attending to false notifications. Camera traps are strategically deployed across poaching hotspot areas, usually along boundary fences, roads, paths, and river crossings as deterrents to any would-be poachers. Overtly deploying devices is intended to divert suspects into areas where response capacity is higher.



Figure 5: Camera trap images showing elephants near the boundary fence inside the park, and domestic cattle just outside the boundary fence.

Functionality of the devices has been enhanced to identify which individual within a poaching group may be carrying a firearm. This risk pre-assessment allows for the de-escalation and increases the safety of response teams.

An unexpected benefit of the system is its value in alerting management to potential human wildlife conflict. The devices can detect elephants and predatory wildlife moving close to the boundary fence, as seen in Figure 6. In addition, alerts are provided for domestic animals, like cattle, also moving near porous fence-lines, which could be depredated by lions or other predators in the park.

In October, a device alerted the presence of four suspected poachers entering uMkhuze in the early hours of the morning. The helicopter, K9 unit and anti-poaching rangers were deployed in response which resulted in the apprehension of one of the poachers. This was a major success as the individual is a known poacher, wanted by the police in connection with several other rhino poaching incidents.

An emergency meeting was convened by Ezemvelo Senior Management in October in response to increasing illegal activity and associated rhino losses in the KZN IPZ in the previous review period. A key outcome of the meeting was a decision to boost detection (and deterrence) by fast tracking the deployment of an additional 100 devices. In-field deployment across HiP and uMkhuze was concluded during the quarter.

3.3. Project Griffon / EarthRanger

The Programme has taken a decision to utilise EarthRanger as its shared awareness frontend, instead of pursuing the development of its own system, Griffon. This decision was based on many factors, including the drive by EarthRanger to make their software open sourced. This important change will allow Peace Parks to adapt the product as required. With a team of 30 developers backed by the Paul Allan Foundation, EarthRanger has become the platform of choice for many organisations due to its user-friendly nature.

While it has been decided not to use Griffon as the front end for visualising and producing data, the other functions of the system are still in use and continue to be improved upon. Griffon includes a complete suite of integrations, including SnapCatch, and sensor integrations. These can now be integrated with Earth Ranger and Cmore as needed.

4. COUNTER-TRAFFICKING, INTELLIGENCE AND JUDICIARY SUPPORT

4.1 Wildlife Zones

Protecting South Africa's rhinos as a national herd, the Wildlife Zones Project has continued to grow from strength to strength during the review period.

The increase in data received through the Cmore situational/shared awareness platform, important for developing the national intelligence picture, continued on an upward trajectory. A total of 1,744 data inputs relating to environmental crime across South Africa were uploaded to the National Environmental Crime Database (NECD). This is a 77% increase from the 988 inputs captured during the previous reporting period. Much the same as the previous quarter, the vast majority (86.5%) of data inputs were received via the DFFE Analyst Unit, followed by the Phakisa Initiative 5 Overberg Team, as in Table 1.

The associated Cmore tags linked to data inputs gathered from across the country in Table 1, are listed in Table 2. Of all tags, 70% were linked to vehicles, a dramatic increase compared to the previous quarter when only 30.3% were vehicle related.

Unit	No.	%
DFFE EEFC Analyst Unit	1508	86.5%
Pi5 WC Overberg	62	3.6%
Pi5 EC Operations	41	2.4%
Pi5 WC Overberg Operations	35	2.0%
Pi5 WC Overstrand	33	1.9%
SANParks National ECI	21	1.2%
Mpumalanga Parks Board	9	0.5%
Zone_GKEPF	8	0.5%
Table Mountain	6	0.3%
Project Rampant	4	0.2%
Pi5 Eastern Cape	4	0.2%
DFFE-USFW	3	0.2%
Phakisa Initiative 5	2	0.1%
GKEPF Org	1	0.1%
HiP Law Enforcement	1	0.1%
DFFE EEFC Investigations Unit	1	0.1%
Pi5 WC Melkbos	1	0.1%
Pi5 SSA	1	0.1%
Pi5 Pink	1	0.1%
DFFE	1	0.1%
Pi5 KZN SSA	1	0.1%
Grand Total	**1744**	**100%**

Table 1: The source and relative percentages of wildlife crime scene information submitted to the DFFE Analyst Unit.

This steep increase can be explained by the new linkage of the EEFC to the national License Plate Recognition (LPR) camera network. This is a considerable step forward for the project. This data provides new awareness relating to the movement of South Africa's organized wildlife crime networks, further enhancing, and enriching the national intelligence picture.

CMORE Tag	No.	%
Vehicle	1237	70.0%
Person	289	16.6%
Arrest	125	7.2%
Address	23	1.3%
Poacher Sighting	18	1.0%
Suspicious Person	11	0.6%
Rhino Dehorning	9	0.5%
Evidence of Poacher	6	0.3%
Vessel Launch Site Inspection	6	0.3%
No tag	4	0.2%
Suspicious Activity	3	0.2%
Firearm	2	0.1%
Suspicious Vessel	2	0.1%
Vessel Port Entry	1	0.1%
Daily Report	1	0.1%
BOLO	1	0.1%
Daily Safety Report	1	0.1%
Rhino Carcass	1	0.1%
Abandoned Items	1	0.1%
Assist	1	0.1%
Vessel Sighting	1	0.1%
Poached Animal	1	0.1%
Grand Total	**1744**	**100%**

Table 2: Categories of Cmore tags generated.

The reach of Cmore across South Africa is visualized in the heat map in Figure 7, showing all reported incidents uploaded in 2021. These incidents include cases involving priority species as well as reports of suspicious vehicles and shipping vessels (related to abalone poaching). Priority hotspot areas include Cape Town, George, and Port Elizabeth (Gqeberha) for abalone poaching, Richards Bay, KNP, Limpopo and Northwest Provinces for rhino poaching, with smaller areas indicating reported incidents such as pangolin or succulent poaching related arrests.

Where possible provinces carried out joint disruptive operations (i.e., vehicle check points) with the South African Police Service during the historically high-risk December holiday period. Results of these operations will be presented at the Rhino Anti-Poaching sub-committee meeting (RAP) in February 2022. Interim, unofficial reports confirm that pressure was lower than expected over this holiday period. This is in part attributed to these operations and the central coordination and intelligence sharing of the Wildlife Zone initiative - underpinned by the decentralized execution of law enforcement by stakeholders within the Zones.

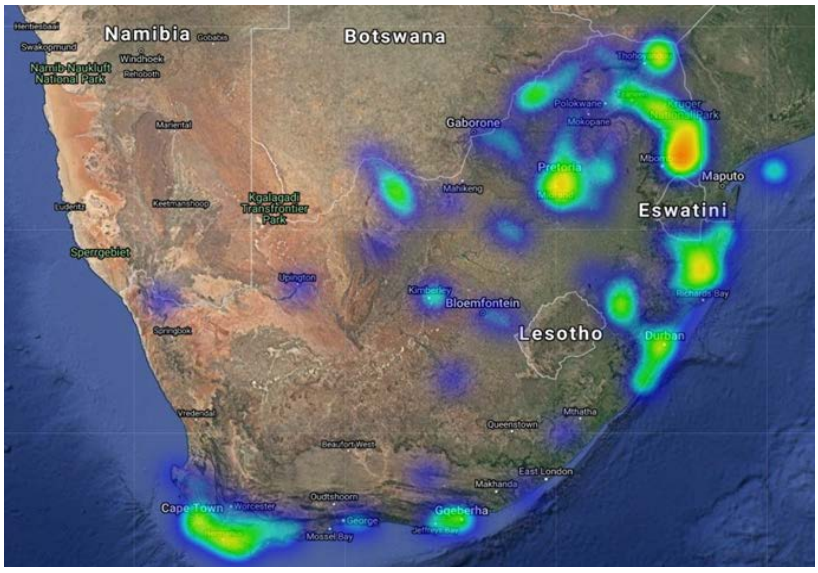


Figure 6: Heat map showing the location of all reported incidents received via Cmore in 2021, including poaching of priority species, suspicious vehicles, and fishing vessels.

Dedicating several days to court, investigators provided testimonies in the 'Project Lion' case reported on in the last quarter. This case involves the arrest of a Vietnamese national in possession of several illegal wildlife products including lion gelatine, claws, and teeth. The next court date is set for 3 March 2022.

4.2 Mozambique Detection Dog Unit

The Detection Dog Unit continued to deter wildlife trafficking through Maputo International Airport (MIA) during the quarter. Dogs and handlers conducted 107 aircraft searches, inspected 30,443 pieces of luggage and 949 pieces of cargo.

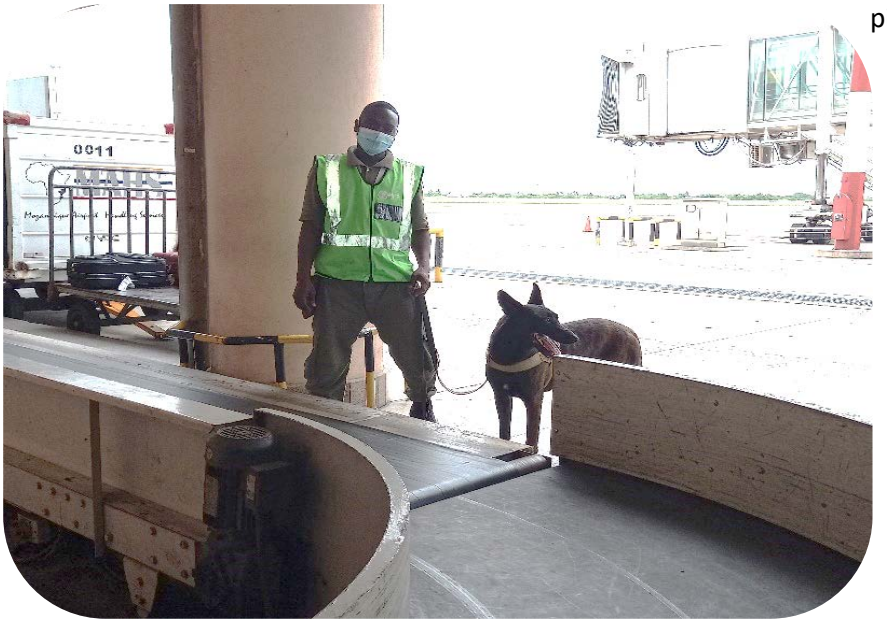


Figure 7: Inspections undertaken by the K9 Unit on luggage offloaded from commercial flights at Maputo International Airport.

In response to the two incidents in the previous quarter dogs were trained to detect crab and chocolate products in passenger luggage and cargo. In these incidents rhino horns were successfully smuggled through the airport concealed in a container of crabs and in chocolate in passenger baggage. Seizures were made at destination airports in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia and Hanoi, Vietnam.

In October, the Detection Dog Unit were provided with intelligence relating to Asian criminal syndicates using MIA to traffic South African abalone. Satisfying demand in China, the illegal harvesting and trade of abalone, a marine mollusk, is having a devastating social and environmental impact in South Africa. Further expanding their capabilities and increasing the difficulty for traffickers to use this exit point, detection dogs underwent additional training to identify abalone products.

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

With the support of Peace Parks, the Wildlife Justice Commission (WJC) undertook targeted research to assess the levels of illegal wildlife trade on Chinese e-commerce platforms. Publicly released 3 November the report 'Wildlife Trade on E-Commerce Sites in China, with a Focus on Mammoth Ivory: A Rapid Assessment', reveals that the majority of advertised wildlife products are legally permitted for sale. However, the prevalence of mammoth ivory found legally for sale raises concerns about perpetuating demand for elephant ivory products which is now illegal in China. Furthermore, approval to proceed with phase two of the research into the online trade of illegal wildlife products over social media platforms was granted to the WJC, with preliminary results expected mid-2022.

5. COMMUNICATIONS, MARKETING AND ADVOCACY

5.1. Demand Management and Awareness

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

A 'pop-up' creative workshop linked to the "Hello Rhino Alley" event (reported on in the previous quarter) was held 9 November in collaboration with Starbucks, where participants were invited to decorate rhino figurines. As part of the project's "exploring into the wild" theme, these mini-expos and workshops continue to be critical in raising awareness about rhino conservation. These events are targeted at upwardly mobile, young Chinese, who may help effect generational influence.



Figure 8: A pop-up creative workshop held in collaboration with Starbucks where members of the public were invited to decorate rhino figurines.

5.2. General Communication

The following press releases and associated media articles were distributed in the reporting period:

- The tech saving South Africa's rhinos – 10 October 2021
- Assessing wildlife trade on e-commerce sites in China, with a focus on mammoth ivory – 3 November 2021

Since the beginning of 2021, a dedicated team of designers, developers, filmmakers, storytellers, and communications professionals have been working around the clock to create Peace Parks TV, a new visual communication platform that was launched during the review period. A selection of videos published on the channel that show case the work of the RPP can be found below:

- Meet Kruger's First Female Head Ranger – October 2021
- Cathy Dreyer On the Meerkat System – November 2021

6. FINANCIAL SUMMARY

An overview of the financial status of the RPP is presented in Tables 3 and 4 below. Table 3 provides information on the donation received from the NPL and Table 4 on the value of all donations, commitments and expenditure relating to the broader RPP. Table 3 below breaks down the total current NPL budget of €15,695,874 including an adjustment of €77,482 in interest reallocation (proposed adjustment to budget). This was partly allocated to support the KNP Wide Area Surveillance System in 2.1.11 (€35,003), and the Project Manager in 1.6 (€63,005).

Current project funding commitments against the budget amount to €1,684,003 and actual expenditure is €12,346,068. At December 2021, 79% of the total adjusted budget has been expended with a further 11% committed, bringing the total active funding to 90% of the programme value. The remaining uncommitted funds (10%) have been ringfenced to provide cost-share funding, enable the initiation of key interventions and scaling combatting crime solutions.

NPL RHINO PROTECTION PROGRAMME - SUMMARY BUDGET as at 31 December 2021								
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	312,885	90,113	8,493
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	63,005	542,059	493,093	48,966	-
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	157,418	43,776	-
	Sub Total	**4,427,668**	**2,130,251**	**63,005**	**2,193,256**	**1,373,833**	**220,718**	**598,705**
2	**RHINO & PROTECTED AREA SUPPORT**							
2.1	Kruger National Park	1,907,143	396	-	396	301	-	95
2.1.1	KNP: Law Enforcement training		170,978	-	170,978	142,885	-	28,094
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	357,847	54,102	-
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	684,217	110,189	-
2.1.9	KNP: Integrity Testing		35,002	-	35,002	14,056	-	20,946
2.1.10	Joint Protection Zone: Manyeleti Game Reserve		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.11	KNP/Wide Area Surveillance System (WASS)		1,803,201	35,003	1,838,203	1,437,519	384,699	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	796,619	36,800	-
2.3.1	Ezemvelo UAV - extended contract		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.4	Wildlife Zones		-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total	**4,451,962**	**7,036,713**	**35,003**	**7,071,716**	**6,420,806**	**585,790**	**65,121**
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	215,426	51,115
4.3	'iBase Rhino Investigation System		3,664	-	3,664	3,664	-	-
4.4	KAZA Joint Law Enforcement		1,060	-	1,060	1,060	-	-
4.5	KAZA Customs		118,587	-	118,587	37,705	80,882	-
	Sub Total	**250,000**	**510,412**	**-**	**510,412**	**162,990**	**296,308**	**51,115**
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	47,468	-	11,287
6.2	Communication Manager		249,592	-	249,592	218,274	31,319	-
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	271,399	45,958	-
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**	**1,727,996**	**234,710**	**89,191**
7	**PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION UNIT / TOURISM CONSERVATION FUND**							
7.1	South Africa	987,324	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.2	Tourism Conservation Fund		538,074	-	538,074	538,074	-	-
	Sub Total	**987,324**	**538,074**	**-**	**538,074**	**538,074**	**-**	**-**
8	**CONTINGENCY**		237,537	-	237,537	-	-	237,537
	Interest received		701,617	(77,482)	624,135	-	-	624,135
	Sub Total	**-**	**939,154**	**(77,482)**	**861,672**	**-**	**-**	**861,672**
9	PPF PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT	1,496,539	1,468,846	-	1,468,846	1,122,370	346,476	-
	Sub Total	**1,496,539**	**1,468,846**	**-**	**1,468,846**	**1,122,370**	**346,476**	**-**
10	**Reserved funds for future allocation**		-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	GRAND TOTAL	**14,397,795**	**15,675,349**	**20,525**	**15,695,874**	**12,346,068**	**1,684,003**	**1,665,804**

Table 3: Financial report RPP until December 2021.

NPL RHINO PROTECTION PROGRAMME - SUMMARY BUDGET as at 31 DECEMBER 2021					
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	131,754	131,754	-	-
	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	948,037	814,911	125,171	7,955
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	194,903	149,787	45,116	-
1.6	Project Manager	802,981	567,586	48,966	186,429
1.7	Rhino Rapid Response Technology (to be distributed amongst future projects with EKZNW, GRU, KNP, etc)	335,675	33,349	-	302,326
1.8	SANParks Rhino Monitoring programme	201,194	157,418	43,776	-
	Sub Total	**3,535,360**	**2,179,812**	**268,625**	**1,086,922**
2	**RHINO & PROTECTED AREA SUPPORT**				
2.1	Kruger National Park	396	301	-	95
2.1.1	KNP: Law Enforcement training	188,548	160,455	-	28,094
2.1.2	KNP: Law Enforcement accommodation & equipment	334,975	334,975	-	-
2.1.3	KNP: UAV Project	574,280	574,280	-	-
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	885,102	831,000	54,102	-
2.1.6	KNP: Surveillance (application of new technologies)	259,780	259,780	-	-
2.1.7	KNP: All terrain vehicles	90,223	90,223	-	-
2.1.8	SANParks - Special project and Risk Management Unit	1,687,051	1,564,641	100,150	22,260
2.1.9	KNP: Integrity Testing	35,002	14,056	-	20,946
2.1.10	Joint Protection Zone: Manyeleti Game Reserve	322,968	267,182	13,318	42,468
2.1.11	KNP/Wide Area Surveillance System (WASS)	2,520,501	2,119,817	384,699	15,986
2.2	Limpopo National Park	2,283,111	2,281,232	1,880	-
2.2.1	Limpopo National Park - Great Limpopo TFCA: Anti poaching	1,994,575	1,915,205	76,201	3,169
2.3	Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife Rhino Reserves	2,028,799	1,899,647	129,151	-
2.3.1	Ezemvelo UAV - extended contract	161,510	161,510	-	-
2.4	Wildlife Zones	1,688,147	530,277	1,157,870	-
	Sub Total	**15,159,062**	**13,108,673**	**1,917,372**	**133,018**
3	**VETERINARY SUPPORT**				
3.1	University of Pretoria (RHODIS)	62,298	62,298	-	-
3.2	Kruger National Park (Injured and Orphaned Rhino)	195,593	195,502	4	87
3.3	Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife (Injured and Orphaned Rhino)	105,693	105,458	235	-
	Sub Total	**363,585**	**363,259**	**239**	**87**
4	**COUNTER TRAFFICKING**				
4.1	GMU - TraCCC / other	-	-	-	-
4.2	Mozambique Cooperation (JCF / ANAC)	996,948	688,420	227,761	80,767
4.3	iBase Rhino Investigation System	90,575	87,679	-	2,896
4.4	KAZA Joint Law Enforcement	1,562,743	119,115	1,443,629	-
4.5	KAZA Customs	1,172,254	221,594	950,660	-
	Sub Total	**3,822,520**	**1,116,807**	**2,622,050**	**83,663**
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	74,541	47,468	-	27,074
6.2	Communication Manager	331,469	239,968	31,319	60,183
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	395,018	347,244	47,773	-
6.6	Rhino Information System	43,617	43,617	-	-
6.7	Mozambique GLTFCA Youth Project (Laureus project)	84,954	84,954	-	-
6.8	China consumer behaviour and demand management	86,620	72,330	-	14,290
6.9	Dutch Lottery Broadcast Programmes	270,290	152,893	92,124	25,272
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	47,478	16,126	2,830	28,522
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	25,080	13,336	11,744	-
6.17	Harnessing and Sharing Proven Applied Solutions to Combat Wildlife Crime: The Isivivane Anti-Poaching Toolbox	76,102	38,478	-	37,624
	Sub Total	**2,457,489**	**1,972,870**	**237,169**	**247,450**
7	**PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION UNIT**				
7.1	Tourism Conservation Fund	538,074	538,074	-	-
	Sub Total	**538,074**	**538,074**	**-**	**-**
8	**CONTINGENCY**	252,912	-	-	252,912
	Interest received	691,839	-	-	691,839
	Sub Total	**944,751**	**-**	**-**	**944,751**
9	**PPF PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT**	2,177,956	1,713,765	346,476	117,715
	Sub Total	**2,177,956**	**1,713,765**	**346,476**	**117,715**
10	**Reserved funds for future allocation**	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	GRAND TOTAL	**29,998,798**	**21,993,261**	**5,391,931**	**2,613,606**

Table 4: Financial report, broader RPP with all contributions, until December 2021

7. CONCLUSION

Despite encouraging responses to the pandemic in 2020 from key demand areas like Vietnam, where the sale of protected wildlife at markets was banned, this quarter's report provides strong evidence that demand endures and continues to drive a rhino crime crisis in South Africa.

In 2021, it was clear that the easing of global COVID-19 lockdown and travel restrictions resulted in a spike in rhino poaching. This may be owed to an increased reliance from local communities around protected areas on illegal activities, as economic opportunities in the tourism sector have dried up. The increase may also be related to crime groups actively addressing months of unmet demand experienced during the pandemic as supply chains were disrupted. The challenge of addressing this heightened illegal activity is exacerbated by dramatic budget cuts among governments and the private sector, resulting in significantly fewer resources available to support anti-poaching.

Notwithstanding, with the support of the Dutch Postcode Lottery through the RPP and in partnership with other NGOs, a considerable post-COVID response has been possible. At a national level, work continues with DFFE to increase partnerships, supporting threat management through intensifying the intelligence-led approach to combatting rhino and other wildlife crime. In key protected areas with South Africa's largest rhino populations, several new and expanded tactical solutions are proving highly impactful.

The Dutch Postcode Lottery's contribution remains invaluable to addressing the short and longer-term impacts of wildlife crime in southern Africa – and importantly in helping Peace Parks to scale solutions that are delivering results. We would like to extend our profound gratitude for this.

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