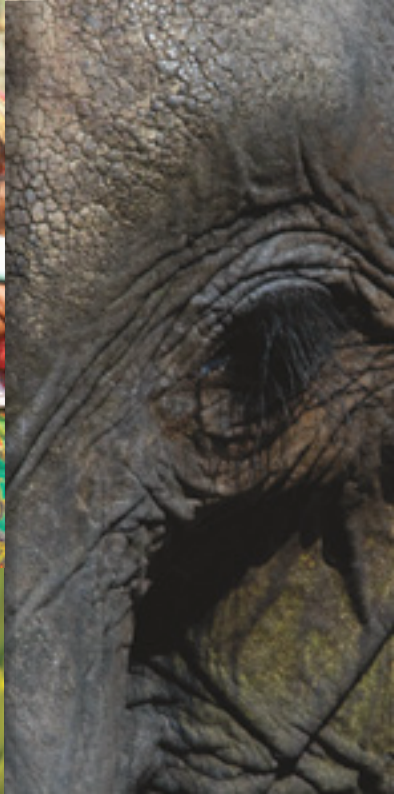




PEACE PARKS FOUNDATION





'I know of no political movement, no philosophy, no ideology, which does not agree with the peace parks concept as we see it going into fruition today. It is a concept that can be embraced by all.'

~ NELSON MANDELA
FOUNDING PATRON OF PEACE PARKS FOUNDATION

OVERVIEW

The notion of peace parks is a global one, with the World Conservation Union identifying 227 transboundary protected area complexes around the world that incorporate 3 043 individual protected areas or internationally designated sites. The idea was and remains compelling: an opportunity to think beyond political boundaries to accommodate gene pools, water flow, wildlife movement and the propagation of plant species; an opportunity to unlock regional economic development, share the conservation of biodiversity and promote regional peace and stability by demonstrating the benefits of cooperation.

The dream of contiguous transfrontier conservation areas (TFCAs) in southern Africa began its realisation in the mid-1990s in the discussions of visionary leaders as they contemplated a new era of regional peace, democracy and development.

In the years since, it has been the political will of leaders in southern Africa, and the efforts of an organisation set up to champion the peace parks concept, that has seen the vision of peace parks taking shape on the subcontinent. Spearheaded by Dr Anton Rupert, and

with President Nelson Mandela and HRH Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands as co-founding patrons, Peace Parks Foundation was founded on 1 February 1997 to facilitate the creation of TFCAs throughout southern Africa.

The concept of the region's peace parks is as glorious as it is audacious: vast conservation areas that straddle national borders, of sufficient extent to incorporate entire biomes; of sufficient integrity to restore the ancient patterns of diverse ecological communities, and of sufficient vision to reconnect the shared cultures of tribal peoples, dislocated when colonial rulers arbitrarily imposed Africa's borders and cut through some 190 culture groups.

Southern Africa's peace parks today incorporate over half of the declared conservation estate in the region. At over a million square kilometres, or 387 000 square miles, they rival the combined landmass of France and Spain, or Texas and Arizona. These parks are as astounding in their extent as in their natural magnificence, the immense richness of their biodiversity and the importance of their cultural heritage.



'Our job is to keep on doing what we do – giving the tools to the right people, so they can do what they really need and want to do, which is to improve the lives of their communities in a sustainable way. At a local level, and indeed at a global level, this means finding practical, mutually beneficial ways for man and nature to thrive together. If we can keep on demonstrating that this is in fact possible, then I'm very hopeful about the future.'

~ JOHANN RUPERT

CHAIRMAN OF PEACE PARKS FOUNDATION

MICHAEL RAIMONDO



HERITAGE PARK : CRAFTS



ALEX VAN DEN HEEVER



WERNER MYBURGH



MICHAEL VILJOEN

DELIVERING THE DREAM

A new generation of leadership has taken up the mantle of Peace Parks Foundation under the chairmanship of Johann Rupert. The aim is to facilitate the delivery of fully functioning peace parks, managed in harmony with their surrounding communities in order to create sustainable local, national and regional benefit flows. Its five-year strategy includes measurable steps to ensure that the 10 peace parks currently established are developed to their full potential.

Peace Parks Foundation's interventions stand on four pillars: securing protected land, training wildlife managers, training tourism managers, and improving accessibility through infrastructure and policy development. Working structures are created to advance integrated development plans, with the involvement of stakeholders from government and non-government organisations, across all political boundaries.

Project areas cover a wide range: community development, GIS analyses and mapping, water and fire management, veterinary services and wildlife relocation, all supported by cutting-edge

technology and the pioneering spirit that is the hallmark of the foundation's unique approach. The foundation's long-term support of its training partners, the Southern African Wildlife College and the SA College for Tourism, also serves to develop valuable management skills to staff the wildlife and tourism initiatives of the peace parks.

Peace Parks Foundation's approach is founded on the principles of trust, respect and partnership, never moving beyond its supporting role as a preferred partner to the governments of southern Africa. A core objective of its work is to marshal limited resources and to ensure that 100% of donor funding flows through to the projects on the ground.

The professional financial management of the foundation and its reputation for the highest standards of corporate governance have earned it the trust and long-standing support of public and private international financial institutions and governments alike, as an advisory, facilitation, management and administrative partner.

The foundation is transparent in accounting for the flow of funds from donors to the projects they have elected to support. Since inception, its operational expenses have averaged an exemplary 20% of total income, with interest on a capital fund providing the lion's share of the organisation's working capital requirements. The projects it undertakes are organised to become self-sufficient, with a focus on building capacity to avoid long-term donor dependency. It is worth noting that the foundation's work addresses at least three of the eight UN Millennium Development Goals.

The peace parks of southern Africa present a powerful vision of a shared ecological heritage and a mutually sustainable future. This is indeed an African dream to inspire a jaded world.

VISIT www.peaceparks.org



SOUTHERN AFRICA'S TFCAs

TREATY SIGNED

- 1 /Ai/Ais-Richtersveld TP* (NAMIBIA/SOUTH AFRICA)
- 2 Kgalagadi TP* (BOTSWANA/SOUTH AFRICA)
- 3 Kavango Zambezi TFCA* (ANGOLA/BOTSWANA/NAMIBIA/ZAMBIA/ZIMBABWE)
- 4 Great Limpopo TP* (MOZAMBIQUE/SOUTH AFRICA/ZIMBABWE)

MoU SIGNED

- 5 Lubombo TFCRA* (MOZAMBIQUE/SOUTH AFRICA/SWAZILAND)
- 6 Maloti-Drakensberg TFCDA* (LESOTHO/SOUTH AFRICA)
- 7 Iona-Skeleton Coast TFCA (ANGOLA/NAMIBIA)
- 8 Greater Mapungubwe TFCA* (BOTSWANA/SOUTH AFRICA/ZIMBABWE)
- 9 Chimanimani TFCA (MOZAMBIQUE/ZIMBABWE)
- 10 Malawi-Zambia TFCA* (MALAWI/ZAMBIA)

TFCAs IN PROCESS

- 11 Maiombe Forest TFCA (ANGOLA/CONGO/DRC)
- 12 Liuwa Plains-Mussumma TFCA* (ANGOLA/ZAMBIA)
- 13 Lower Zambezi-Mana Pools TFCA* (ZAMBIA/ZIMBABWE)
- 14 ZIMOZA TBNRMP (MOZAMBIQUE/ZAMBIA/ZIMBABWE)
- 15 Kagera TFCA (RWANDA/TANZANIA/UGANDA)
- 16 Niassa-Selous TFCA (TANZANIA/MOZAMBIQUE)
- 17 Mnazi Bay-Quirimbas TFCMA (TANZANIA/MOZAMBIQUE)
- 18 Western Indian Ocean TFCA (COMOROS/FRANCE/MADAGASCAR/AUSTRALIA/SEYCHELLES/TANZANIA)

* Peace Parks Foundation directly involved

TP : Transfrontier Park

TFCA : Transfrontier Conservation Area

TFCDA : Transfrontier Conservation and Development Area

TFCMA : Transfrontier Conservation Marine Area

TFCRA : Transfrontier Conservation and Resource Area

TBNRMP : Transboundary Natural Resource Management Project

TFCA DEVELOPMENT

The accomplishments thus far have been thanks to the successful public and private partnerships that were formed to create and develop southern Africa's peace parks.

/AI/AIS-RICHTERSVELD

TRANSFRONTIER PARK (NAMIBIA/SOUTH AFRICA)

The transfrontier park measures 5 920 km² and spans some of the most spectacular arid and desert mountain scenery in southern Africa. It lies in the Succulent Karoo biome and has the richest succulent flora in the world, harbouring about a third of the world's approximately 10 000 succulent species. It features the world's second largest canyon, the Fish River Canyon, which meanders for 161 km between the steep, spectacular cliffs that divide the Nama plateau. In places the canyon floor is more than 550 m below the plateau, exposing rock of up to 2 600 million years old. The Orange River mouth is a Ramsar site, and the 350-million-year-old lower

Orange River gorge abounds in history, folklore and grandeur. The Richtersveld is one of the last regions where the Nama people's traditional lifestyle – nomadic pastoralism – has been preserved.

The heads of state of Namibia and South Africa signed a treaty establishing the transfrontier park on 1 August 2003 and since then joint management, tourism and financial protocol plans have been completed. The Sendelingsdrift tourism access facility enables tourists and local communities to travel in the park by crossing the Orange River on a pontoon. In recent years the transfrontier park has become a model for joint planning, operations, training and cross-border events. A joint management committee successfully manages daily operations, with a joint management board making decisions at policy level.



KOOS VAN DER LENDE



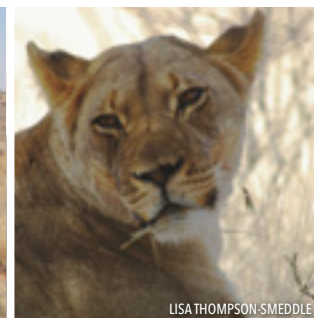
PAUL SUTTON



PAUL SUTTON



HERITAGE PARK - IXAUS LODGE



LISA THOMPSON-SMEDDLE



MICHAEL VILJOEN



HERITAGE PARK - MAIN FOUNDING MEMBERS

KGALAGADI

TRANSFRONTIER PARK (BOTSWANA/SOUTH AFRICA)

Kgalagadi is Africa's first peace park – officially opened by the presidents of Botswana and South Africa in May 2000. It has become a popular destination for tourists wishing to experience the Kalahari's tranquillity and for lovers of its 4x4 wilderness trails. At 35 551 km², it represents a large ecosystem relatively free of human interference – an increasingly rare phenomenon in Africa. The vastness of Kgalagadi allows the nomadic ungulate populations and their predators to stay in balance with their environment, with

little need for extensive management intervention. The name Kgalagadi is derived from the San language and means 'place of thirst'.

In a unique arrangement, the tourist access facility at Two Rivers/ Twee Rivieren is jointly manned by customs and immigration officials from Botswana and South Africa. Thanks to the Mata-Mata gate giving access to Namibia, Kgalagadi is accessible from three countries. Passports are not required for entry, unless departure is planned through a different gate into another country. A joint management committee oversees and undertakes joint initiatives and activities.

In May 2002 the !Khomani San and Mier communities reached a historic land settlement agreement with the government of South Africa, which restored a large tract of land in Kgalagadi to the communities that had once roamed or farmed this area. The !Ae!Hai Kalahari Heritage Park aims to preserve the cultural and traditional knowledge of these indigenous communities, while improving their opportunities to earn a livelihood. Its development has been supported by South Africa's National Lottery Distribution Trust Fund, Rotary Deutschland Gemeindienst and the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development.

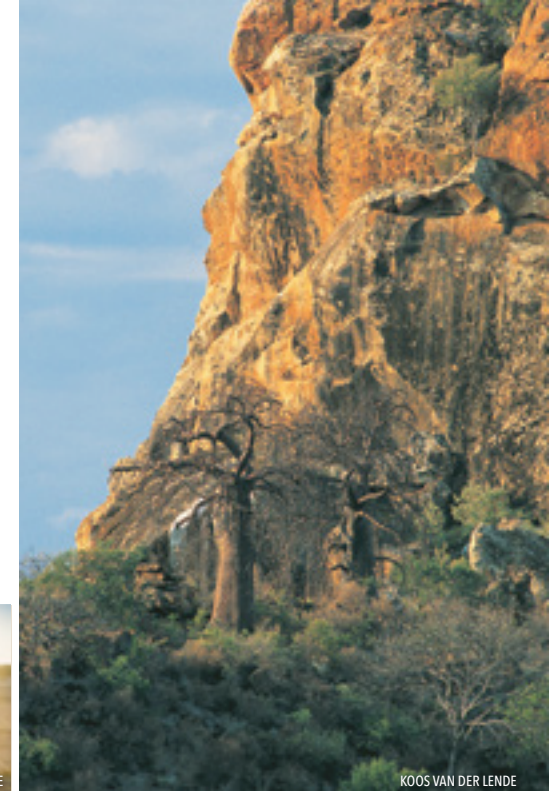
GREATER MAPUNGUBWE

T F C A (BOTSWANA/SOUTH AFRICA/ZIMBABWE)

Greater Mapungubwe, measuring 5 909 km², has become the cultural TFCA. Visitors flock to the area not only to see the magnificent sandstone formations, the wide variety of trees – notably the enormous baobab – and game and birdlife, but also to experience a kinship with past generations. The cultural resources of the Limpopo-Shashe basin are generally associated with Iron Age settlements of around 1200 AD. The similarity of ivory objects, pottery remains and imported glass beads excavated at different sites spread across the modern international borders of Botswana, South Africa and Zimbabwe, attests to the cultural affinity of the people who lived in the Limpopo-Shashe basin during the Iron Age.

The Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape, a World Heritage Site, is a major attraction in the TFCA and was home to the famous Golden Rhino – a symbol of the power of the King of the Mapungubwe people who inhabited the Limpopo River Valley between 900 AD and 1300 AD. At that time Mapungubwe had developed into the largest kingdom on the subcontinent. It is believed that a highly sophisticated civilisation, which traded with Arabia, Egypt, India and China, existed at Mapungubwe.

A memorandum of understanding towards the TFCA's establishment was signed on 22 June 2006. A TFCA resource management committee now deals with cross-border challenges at an operational level and area managers directly attend to cross-border or international matters like border safety and security, veterinary concerns and other joint management matters.



MALOTI-DRAKENSBERG

TRANSFRONTIER CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT AREA (KINGDOM OF LESOTHO/SOUTH AFRICA)

The Maloti-Drakensberg Transfrontier Conservation and Development Area covers 14 740 km² of the mountains that straddle the north-eastern border between Lesotho and South Africa. The area has spectacular scenery and is home to many important endemic montane plant species. The mountains, with their highest peak rising to 3 482 m above sea level, are of exceptional beauty and host the largest and most concentrated group of rock paintings in Africa south of the Sahara. There are about 600 known sites containing between 35 000 and 40 000 individual images painted by the San people over a period of at least 4 000 years. It can truly be called the world's greatest outdoor art gallery.

The area is furthermore the most important water catchment area for the people of Lesotho and South Africa.

A memorandum of understanding for the establishment of the Maloti-Drakensberg TFCA was signed on 11 June 2001. Lesotho's Sehlabathebe National Park was proclaimed on 2 November 2001. Peace Parks Foundation supported management and tourism plans, as well as infrastructure projects, notably an entrance gate and arrival centre, to turn the park into a tourist attraction.

On 22 June 2013 the World Heritage Committee of UNESCO inscribed Lesotho's Sehlabathebe National Park as an extension to the uKhahlamba Drakensberg World Heritage Site in South Africa. The transboundary World Heritage Site, called the Maloti-Drakensberg Park, is of outstanding cultural and natural value to the world. This is Lesotho's first World Heritage Site.

GREAT LIMPOPO

TRANSFRONTIER PARK (MOZAMBIQUE/SOUTH AFRICA/ZIMBABWE)

Great Limpopo joins some of the most established wildlife areas in southern Africa into a large conservation area, at 37 572 km² approximately the size of the Netherlands. The heads of state of the partner countries signed a treaty establishing Great Limpopo on 9 December 2002. In 2006 the Giryondo tourist access facility between the Limpopo and Kruger national parks was opened. Almost 5 000 animals have been translocated from Kruger to Limpopo National Park. This, combined with 50 km of fencing being dropped, has encouraged more animals, including over 1 000 elephant and over 1 000 buffalo, to cross the border of their own accord. An ongoing carnivore research programme estimates that there are 30 adult cheetah in the park, compared to the approximately 200 cheetah in the well-established Kruger National Park. The harmonisation and integration of various policies to improve the cooperative management of the transfrontier park are under way. Processes such as standardising a fee and rate structure, introducing a joint operations protocol and developing



KOOS VAN DER LENDE

cross-border tourism products that will optimise Great Limpopo's tourism development opportunities are also far advanced.

Mozambique proclaimed the million-hectare Limpopo National Park in November 2001 and requested Peace Parks Foundation's assistance in overseeing its development as a SADC-approved project. Apart from constructing park headquarters and field ranger base camps, significant progress has been made in turning the area into a tourist-friendly park, notably through animal translocations, infrastructure development and the construction of tourism facilities. To date, grants totalling \$30.6 million from the German Federal Ministry for Cooperation and Development through KfW and \$15.1 million from Agence Française de Développement (AFD) have been secured to develop the park. The park's management plan provides for the participation of local communities in the development and management of the park and ensures the equitable flow of benefits to the communities. A strategic plan for tourism development serves as the basis for the park's tourism development.

Thanks to the Federal Republic of Germany, through GIZ, and AFD, agricultural projects in the buffer zone along the Limpopo River

now include 18 community irrigation schemes, whereby over 3 000 community members benefit from improved food nutrient value, food sustainability and income generation. Students from the Ecole d'Ingénieur Agro-Développement International also teamed up with the park's community programme officials to implement a community nursery to generate income for the community and provide food and firewood security. The nursery has supplied 1 600 trees to the park.

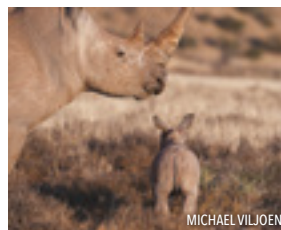
Communities annually receive 20% of the park's revenues, which engenders collective support for the successful development of the park.



DUSTY JOUBERT



MICHAEL RAIMONDO



MICHAEL VILJOEN

The park's special anti-poaching unit of 30 specially trained field rangers is deployed along the border with Kruger National Park to focus on the increasing rhino- and elephant-poaching threats facing the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park. Supporting this is an intensive protection zone along the western border of the park.



MICHAEL VILJOEN

LUBOMBO

TRANSFRONTIER CONSERVATION AND RESOURCE AREA (MOZAMBIQUE/SOUTH AFRICA/SWAZILAND)

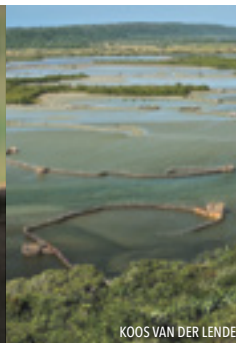
Lubombo includes five distinct transfrontier conservation areas, covering a total area of 10 029 km². Globally it is one of the most striking areas of biodiversity and lies in the Maputaland Centre of Endemism. It also includes five Ramsar sites: Ndumo Game Reserve, the Kosi Bay System, Lake Sibaya, the Turtle Beaches and Coral Reefs of Tongaland, and Lake St Lucia, which at 350 km² is the largest estuary in Africa. The establishment of Lubombo will reunite the last naturally occurring elephant populations of KwaZulu-Natal and southern Mozambique. These populations historically moved freely across the border along the Futi system and Rio Maputo floodplains.



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KOOS VAN DER LENDE



KOOS VAN DER LENDE



BARRY SKINSTAD



MIGUEL GONCALVES



MIGUEL GONCALVES

In 2005 the Mozambican government secured a \$6 million loan from the World Bank to develop Maputo Special Reserve. These developments include infrastructure and accommodation upgrades, and the construction of headquarters and accommodation facilities. To supplement this, a co-financing agreement between Mozambique and Peace Parks Foundation was signed in 2006 for the development, management and extension of Maputo Special Reserve. A park management unit was appointed to oversee the process. Following a request by the Mozambican government for assistance with its community development strategy in the Matutuine district, a community development technical adviser was appointed to implement the strategy. The aim is to bring about the sustainable economic development of and benefit-sharing by communities living in and around Maputo Special Reserve and to promote consultation and participation to develop nature-based tourism and conservation enterprises.

In 2011 the Futi Corridor was proclaimed as an extension of Maputo Special Reserve, expanding it by 24 000 ha. Only the international border fence now separates Maputo Special Reserve from Tembe Elephant Park in South Africa. Thanks to a Dutch Postcode Lottery grant, the Futi Corridor is being fenced and developed to allow a

transborder linkage that will enable the elephant populations of the two countries to reunite. In order to develop a tourism product for the reserve, a multi-year restocking plan is being implemented in collaboration with Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife in South Africa, with almost 1 000 animals having been translocated already. The Community Development Facility (CDF), comprising a donation by the COMON Foundation, was launched as a joint initiative between the government of Mozambique, COMON Foundation and Peace Parks Foundation. The CDF is intended to serve as a financing mechanism to unlock community enterprise and socio-economic development opportunities.



MICHAEL VILJOEN

A crucial step in protecting the resources of Lubombo has been a cross-border turtle-monitoring programme in Africa's first coastal and marine TFCA, to collect data for the entire Maputaland coastline, from St Lucia in South Africa to Santa Maria in Mozambique. Supporting this was the proclamation of a 678 km² marine protected area, stretching from Ponta do Ouro to the Maputo River mouth in Maputo Bay and three nautical miles into the Indian Ocean. The marine reserve is the most important leatherback and loggerhead turtle nesting ground along the Mozambican coast and it now has its own headquarters, management plan and community action plan. Since December 2007, members of the Muvukuza community at Milibangalala and Ponta do Ouro have been trained as turtle monitors before being employed for the season. The marine reserve is being supported by the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation, the Principality of Monaco and the Turing Foundation.



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KAVANGO ZAMBEZI (KAZA)

T F C A (ANGOLA/BOTSWANA/NAMIBIA/ZAMBIA/ZIMBABWE)

KAZA TFCA is situated in the Okavango and Zambezi river basins where the borders of Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe converge. It is the world's largest TFCA, spanning approximately 520 000 km² (similar in size to France). It includes 36 national parks, game reserves, community conservancies and game management areas. Most notably, it includes the Caprivi Strip, Chobe National Park, the Okavango Delta (a World Heritage Site and the largest Ramsar Site in the world) and the Victoria Falls (a World Heritage Site and one of the Seven Natural Wonders of the World). KAZA promises to be southern Africa's premier tourist destination with the largest contiguous population of African elephant (approximately 250 000) on the continent. Conservation and tourism will be the vehicle for socio-economic development in the TFCA.

In 2011 the presidents of the respective countries involved signed a treaty that formally established the Kavango Zambezi TFCA.

The German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, through KfW, has been supporting its development with a grant of \$48.9 million thus far. Integrated development plans (IDPs) for all five partner countries are being implemented, while the KAZA TFCA master IDP is being developed. The IDP process is a comprehensive and participatory planning process that aligns the planning and development of the different tiers of government with those of the private sector and communities. It also informs the national development strategy of that particular area. The five separate IDPs, with the master IDP for KAZA TFCA as a whole, will promote the sustainable and equitable development, utilisation and management of KAZA TFCA.



LAURA HEISKANEN



MICHAEL VILJOEN



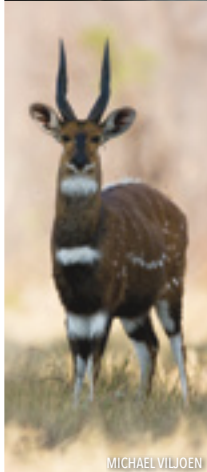
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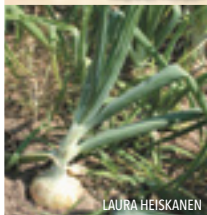
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MARINA FABER



MICHAEL VILJOEN



LAURA HEISKANEN

Various wildlife corridors in KAZA have been identified and conservation strategies for specific species such as wild dog were finalised. A financial sustainability strategy is also being developed and the harmonisation of key policies and practices on the conservation status, level of development, management regime and in the legislation and policies governing the various components of the TFCA is under way. The World Bank is supporting the development of a KAZA visa.

As part of their grant to the TFCA, KfW allocated \$4.5 million to Sioma Ngwezi National Park, which forms a strategic link between the Angolan, Namibian and Zambian components of KAZA. The park and the surrounding area within the West Zambezi Game Management Area have been earmarked for intensive wildlife recovery. Efforts thus far have been concentrated on participation in the Community Centred Conservation and Development programme, compilation of work plans, finalisation of the Ngonye Falls development plan, field patrols and the mitigation of human/wildlife conflict. In this regard, thanks to support from The Rufford Foundation, an elephant-restraining line has been erected around Kabula village to protect the community's crops and food supply. Headquarters for the park have also been completed and include a main office complex and 23 housing units for staff.

Of significant benefit to both the local communities and the largest contiguous population of African elephant on the continent, is the establishment of one of Zambia's first conservancies, the Simalaha Community Conservancy, spanning the Sisheke and Chundu chiefdoms. Simalaha will be an important area in KAZA TFCA to re-establish wildlife populations and their migration routes and a multi-year translocation programme is under way to restore previously depleted species. A game-proof fence was erected around the wildlife sanctuary thanks to funding by MAVA Foundation and the Swedish Postcode Lottery while the Cleveland Zoological Society is supporting wildlife rangers. The Swedish Postcode Lottery is also funding a human rights-based programme. This includes the establishment of two wildlife sanctuaries, training in conservation agriculture, training in controlled grazing, and the introduction of sustainable energy products. The Kadans Foundation, with its partners Hitachi Data Systems and Hercuton, is also funding conservation agriculture in the conservancy. The project aims to reach at least 350 farmers in and around Simalaha. Thanks to Stichting Energo funding, matched by mostly free labour from the community, staff houses were built to accommodate teachers at Mwandi School.

LIUWA PLAINS-MUSSUMA

T F C A (ANGOLA/ZAMBIA)

The Liuwa Plains-Mussuma TFCA, measuring 14 464 km², will protect the largest migratory population of blue wildebeest in the miombo ecosystem in Africa, as well as a significant portion of the catchment area for the Zambezi River, Africa's fourth largest river system. African Parks (Zambia) in 2003 entered into a formal agreement with the Zambia Wildlife Authority and the Barotse Royal Establishment to manage Liuwa Plains National Park for a period of 20 years. Their efforts have seen wildlife species prosper, the most notable being the increase of blue wildebeest from 15 000 in 2003 to almost 43 000 in 2011. The Angolan government proclaimed the Mussuma National Park in preparation for the TFCA's development and to further protect the wildlife migration on the Angolan side.



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MICHAEL VILJOEN



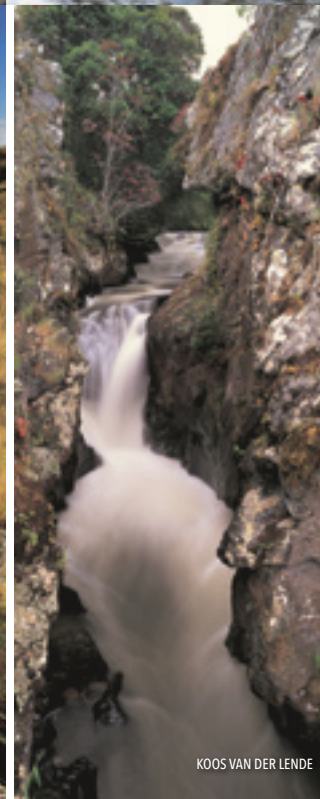
CRAIG BEECH



ANTHONY HALL-MARTIN



KOOS VAN DERLENDE



KOOS VAN DERLENDE

LOWER ZAMBEZI-MANA POOLS

T F C A (ZAMBIA/ZIMBABWE)

Lower Zambezi-Mana Pools TFCA measures 17 745 km² and lies in the Zambezi Valley, which since the dawn of time has been used by wildlife as a thoroughfare between the escarpment and the Zambezi River. The two national parks lying opposite each other make for a massive wildlife sanctuary on both sides of the Zambezi River. As a World Heritage Site, Mana Pools is known for its wildness and beauty, its wide range of large mammals, over 350 bird species and aquatic wildlife.



KOOS VAN DERLENDE



MICHAEL VILJOEN



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MALAWI-ZAMBIA

T F C A (MALAWI/ZAMBIA)

Malawi-Zambia TFCA, measuring 30 621 km², is centred around the Nyika Plateau, a high undulating montane grassland plateau that rises over 2 000 m above the bushveld and wetlands of the Vwaza Marsh. The vegetation above 1 800 m is predominantly montane grassland, interspersed with evergreen forest. These high-lying areas are often shrouded in mist, giving them a unique appeal. In summer a multitude of wild flowers and orchids burst forth in the highlands, making it a sight unlike any seen in most other game parks. A memorandum of understanding towards the TFCA's establishment was signed on 13 August 2004. A joint law enforcement project operating as a single unit across international borders to combat poaching has been deployed with success, resulting in an

increase in wildlife numbers. In 2011 the World Bank approved a Global Environmental Facility trust fund grant of \$4.82 million for the cross-border management of biodiversity in the TFCA. In addition, co-financing commitments were secured from the Norwegian embassy in Malawi, the governments of Malawi and Zambia, and Peace Parks Foundation for a total amount of \$11.09 million over the next five years. Thanks to this, vehicles and equipment could be procured for the TFCA and extensive maintenance undertaken on roads, entrance gates and staff houses and offices, while new staff houses were constructed. The German Federal Ministry for Cooperation and Development has committed \$24.2 million to SADC, through KfW, to develop the TFCA.

SUPPORT PROGRAMMES



TRAINING

In order to engender the sustainability of the parks, Peace Parks Foundation has been supporting two training colleges since their inception.

THE SA COLLEGE FOR TOURISM

The SA College for Tourism in Graaff-Reinet in the Eastern Cape was established in 2001 by the late Dr Anton Rupert, then chairman of Peace Parks Foundation. Every year, 90 young women from impoverished backgrounds undergo a year-long training course that focuses exclusively on the development of hospitality services skills. Graduates are able to return home and find employment within the tourism infrastructure supported by TFCAs. Since 2010, the college's Tracker Academy has been training 16 trackers annually in the age-old indigenous and traditional skill of tracking animals in the wild. Many entities and individuals support the college, with the Reinet Foundation, the EU, Finland, the Swedish Postcode Lottery, the South African National Lottery Distribution Trust Fund and Absa as primary benefactors.

THE SOUTHERN AFRICAN WILDLIFE COLLEGE

The Southern African Wildlife College near Hoedspruit trains students from across the African continent in the essential skills of managing parks and conservation areas. In 2011 the college achieved accreditation as a Private Higher Education and Training Institution. The college's flagship programmes, which have an intake of 50 students per year, are the Higher Certificate in Nature Conservation – Implementation and Leadership, and the Advanced Certificate in Nature Conservation – Transfrontier Management. MAVA Foundation for Nature is the main sponsor of these programmes.

By December 2013, the college had trained 10 480 students. Impressive growth has been achieved in all training programmes, but more importantly, the students trained now oversee the protection of the region's natural resources and wildlife. Underpinning southern Africa's conservation efforts has been the large number of field rangers trained to counter the dramatic increase in elephant and rhino poaching. A number of public and private institutions and individuals support the college, which was constructed thanks to a grant by the German Federal Ministry for Cooperation and Development through KfW.



TFCA VETERINARY WILDLIFE PROGRAMME

To protect southern Africa's biggest competitive advantage in tourism – its wildlife – the University of Pretoria and Peace Parks Foundation are facilitating wildlife disease research, training and a number of veterinary projects at the Hans Hoheisen Wildlife Research Station, which was reopened in August 2010. Thanks to the Hans Hoheisen Charitable Trust (managed by Nedbank Private Wealth), Fondation Hoffmann and the Turner Foundation,

the research station provides a dedicated platform for local and international researchers to conduct experimental work on animal diseases and related issues at the transfrontier interface between people, livestock and wildlife. The first topic for research is foot-and-mouth disease. African buffalo could carry and shed the virus intermittently, posing a risk to livestock roaming in close proximity, which is often the case in Africa's protected areas.





ALAN GARDINER



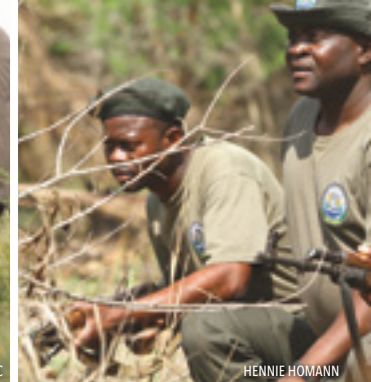
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TOM VARLEY



SAWC



HENNIE HOMANN

COMBATTING WILDLIFE CRIME

The illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife products globally constitutes the fourth largest illegal trade after narcotics, counterfeiting of products and currency, and human trafficking, and is estimated to be worth at least \$19 billion per year. While threatening the future existence of whole species, it devastates already vulnerable communities, drives corruption and undermines efforts to cut poverty. There is a risk that insurgent or terrorist groups could benefit from

the trade, which undermines the international rule of law and African economies. Peace Parks Foundation launched a new programme to combat wildlife crime in 2013, supported by Fondation Hoffmann, Club 21 members Neville and Pamela Isdell, Liberty Wildlife Fund, The Rufford Foundation and The Sophia Foundation. Thanks to a \$20.9 million grant by the Dutch and Swedish postcode lotteries, a multi-pronged programme to counter wildlife crime is being

implemented in partnership with affected governments and their conservation agencies. It focuses on five key interventions, namely supporting rangers with training, equipment, sniffer dogs and conservation drones; promoting community development; facilitating cooperation between TFCA partners; understanding the supply and demand of wildlife products and illegal wildlife trafficking; and establishing partnerships.

'Peace Parks Foundation remains steadfast in its vision and continues to act as a catalyst and facilitator in regional conservation development, but this of course is not possible without the continued support and generosity of our donors and club members.'

~ JOHANN RUPERT
CHAIRMAN OF PEACE PARKS FOUNDATION

AN INVITATION TO LEAVE A LIVING LEGACY

Peace Parks Foundation deeply appreciates the many dedicated people worldwide who support its work as patrons, directors, advisers and employees. With the support of international public funders and financial institutions, listed companies, family foundations and individuals, Peace Parks Foundation gives donors the opportunity to invest in a brighter future for Africa and in sustainable conservation solutions with global relevance.

Club 21 comprises individuals, families and companies who have donated \$1 million or more to the foundation's work and include The Rufford Foundation, Exxaro, WWF Netherlands, Richemont and Remgro, who have renewed their membership. Many others have enrolled as corporate Peace Parks Club members, donating \$50 000, or individual members, donating \$5 000 every 10 years. The option of \$60 000 over six years for corporate members or

\$6 000 over six years for individual members also exists. Club 21 fees strengthen the foundation's capital fund, which, over the past five years, has contributed an average of 27% to the total annual operational budget. Peace Parks Club fees, together with interest from the capital fund, support head office operations and critical programmes. The foundation's Legacy Society also allows supporters to include the foundation as a beneficiary of their estate, or to establish a living legacy whereby annual contributions are made to the foundation's operational expenses, or to a specific project or programme.

In order to optimise the foundation's fundraising potential, structures that allow donations to be made in a tax-efficient manner were created in Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, the USA and the UK.



The biggest private supporter of the foundation has been the Dutch Postcode Lottery, joined more recently by the Swedish Postcode Lottery. The partnership with the lotteries has enabled the mobilisation of significant funding from multilateral development agencies for TFCA development.

We invite you to become a protagonist in this story of hope and progress. We welcome your call, email or visit to our website to find out how you can support the work of Peace Parks Foundation.



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