



WWF

REVIEW

ZA

2012



Biodiversity

Low-carbon Transitions

Sustainability

Annual Review 2012

RESILIENT LANDSCAPES IN A CLIMATE OF CHANGE

Within an increasingly uncertain global economy, Africa's comparative advantage lies in its landscapes, its rich natural resource base. We have a natural heritage that the entire global economy needs – resources. It is this resource base, including our rich natural heritage, that can provide a foundation for improving the well-being of all the people on our continent.



RESILIENT LANDSCAPES

Africa holds much of the mineral resources needed to maintain global industries; much of the arable land and water resources needed to feed growing global populations; and much of the renewable energy resources needed to wean ourselves from our carbon-intensive economies. Africa is also the home to much of our global biodiversity – a genetic treasure trove of immeasurable value. Closer to home, South Africa is rated as the third most diverse country in the world. Our country has been blessed with several different biomes

that not only provide us with essential goods and services but are home to a variety of plants and animals, many of which are only found here.

However, our natural resource base, what we ecologists refer to as ecosystems, is facing grave threats. Massive increases in the demand for goods and services provided by our ecosystems are placing these systems at risk of collapse. The *WWF Living Planet Report* shows that we are currently exceeding supply by more than 50% per annum. Projections into the future are even more daunting.

In response to these challenges, WWF-SA's Biodiversity Unit developed a three-point plan to build what we refer to as 'resilient ecosystems' in this climate of risk. Resilient landscapes are vital because they provide us with two essential services, that of provisioning and buffering. Healthy ecosystems provide essential goods, such as food, water and energy, that are the foundation for our societies and economies. They also help to buffer society against extreme weather-related events. So then, how do we build landscapes that are resilient to these environmental risks?

Firstly, we need to prioritise landscapes according to their comparative value contribution of essential ecosystem goods. In South Africa, for instance, 12% of our land area provides more than 50% of our water. For a water-stressed country, these landscapes should receive the highest levels of protection and be managed for their production of high-quality clean water. Mining for coal in these areas would be irresponsible, and yet, this is what has happened. Secondly, beyond these clear priorities, we need to optimise the total ecological value contribution from our working landscapes. For instance, it is no longer good enough to see agricultural land simply as only providing value in terms of food generation. We need to recognise that these landscapes also generate water, absorb carbon and harbour critical biodiversity, and may help to control pests and pollinate crops. Thirdly, we need to recognise that, like any investment strategy, we need to weigh up the possible risks and returns. Simply working our landscapes harder to try and increase production (or returns) will compromise their buffering capacity and increase our risk exposure to extreme events.

Our work is no longer confined to only saving endangered species; it is now strongly defined by implementing a holistic approach which encompasses creating and maintaining resilient ecosystems that will ensure the sustainable economic development and social well-being of South Africa and all its citizens.



"Our ecological footprint has exceeded the Earth's biocapacity by 50%."

Dr Deon Nel, Head:
Biodiversity Unit

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RESILIENT LANDSCAPES:

CONTINUE TO FUNCTION
DESPITE MULTIPLE USES

ARE ADAPTIVE; ABLE TO
RECOVER FROM SHOCKS SUCH
AS DROUGHTS AND FLOODS

PROVIDE NUMEROUS
ENVIRONMENTAL AND
SOCIO-ECONOMIC BENEFITS

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Besides being of high biodiversity value, wetlands provide the natural infrastructure needed to help control heavy erosion and flooding. They offer a host of goods such as fodder, human food, fish and fibre.

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FOREWORD

An updated version of the *Living Planet Report*, WWF's flagship publication on the state of our planet, was launched earlier this year. It shows the relentless rise of our ecological footprint to one and a half times the capacity of our planet Earth to sustain our food, water

and energy needs while absorbing our waste products. Concurrently, the Living Planet Index, a tool for measuring biodiversity cited in the report, shows an equally relentless drop to 30% below levels seen in the 1970s. There is no question that we have a massive challenge on our hands, particularly when preparing a world that will by 2050 have to support the needs of 10 billion people.

Many of us may become overwhelmed by the scale of this challenge. However, WWF is confident that this tide can be turned through a number of concerted, yet relatively simple, actions. Firstly, it is key that we preserve the ecological foundation upon which our lives depend, including the restoration of damaged ecosystem services. Secondly, we have to guide better production systems by, for example, reducing inputs and waste. Thirdly, it is vital that we consume more wisely so as to achieve lower-footprint lifestyles that generate less waste. Fourthly, we need to redirect financial flows from resource-intensive and unsustainable practices and insist on accounting for the full environmental and social costs associated with every economic activity. And, finally, we must move towards sustainable resource governance and, in particular, find alternatives to gross domestic product (GDP) as measures of success.

In the report that follows, you will find evidence of each of these streams of work.

The year under review includes the COP17 event that was held in Durban in December 2011. While the outcome may not have been what WWF was hoping for, it would be fair to say that the organisation made every effort possible to shift the conservative positions that were taken. To this end, many WWF staff from across the world continue to work tirelessly in order to set the stage for further gains at future UNFCCC Conference of the Parties climate change negotiations.

In closing, I take great pride in the quality, professionalism, passion and commitment of the staff of WWF. When conversations with existing or prospective partners drift towards defining the unique selling proposition of WWF, I do not need to go much beyond pointing to the outstanding people who work as if their lives depend on their commitment to inspire people to live in harmony with nature.



Morné du Plessis
Chief Executive Officer: WWF-South Africa

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I have worked closely with the staff of WWF-South Africa over the past years, an experience which has led me to ask a number of challenging questions about the work we do. Recently, I found myself grappling with one particular question: Are we just a charitable organisation? Upon reflection, I have resolved that, as a non-profit organisation, we in fact have come to fulfil two purposes.

Firstly, we do nature conservation and environmental protection for people who are unable to do it themselves. So, we 'sell' such a service to those who donate small and big amounts to WWF. We do this on a not-for-profit basis.

Secondly, we provide assistance (also on a not-for-profit basis) to the corporate sector. For this, we charge a cost-recovery fee. The service that WWF-South Africa provides is directly in support of its work through the material reduction of the ecological footprint and enhanced sustainability of the business in question. This assistance includes things like advice on sustainable practices, administration of their corporate social investment (CSI) funds earmarked for the environment, assistance with fulfilling the requirement on companies to care for the planet, administration of trusts which support conservation (e.g. The Green Trust), endorsement by WWF, use of the WWF brand in licensing agreements, and more. When companies give us money to do all this, they are not merely performing an act of charity; they are in fact getting serious 'value for money'. And so is the environment which, of course, is WWF's primary concern.

In other words, WWF-SA is not just dependent on handouts to fulfil its conservation objectives; it has a valuable product for which people are willing to pay, with the added benefit that the objective of WWF-SA remains conservation and not profit. Of course, any for-profit environmental consultancy can do some of the above but none of them can or will have the credibility that WWF does.

WWF-South Africa has broad public support; it has scientific and intellectual depth, rigour and integrity. It is trusted by most stakeholders in society, enjoys international recognition, and takes a stand on issues without fear or favour. Its primary objective is not to attract 'business' from corporates, but rather to be an independent civil society platform for the protection of biodiversity and the combating of unsustainable human impact on the planet.

WWF-SA is driven by a passion for the environment. But we base our actions, unashamedly, on science and evidence. And, we believe that our actions must contribute positively to the welfare of people.



Valli Moosa
Chair: WWF-South Africa

WHAT WE DO

We're positive about the future. How can that be, when the environment is in crisis?

When millions face devastation?

When the survival of vulnerable places and creatures is in jeopardy? We're feeling hopeful because, as the world's leading independent conservation organisation, we're taking practical steps to give the world a brighter future.

WWF-SA is tackling three really big challenges:

1. Securing the integrity of South Africa's ecological assets:

We are working to ensure that high-priority ecological assets (i.e. Fynbos, Succulent Karoo, Enkangala Grasslands, Maputaland-Pondoland) are secured, managed and restored, thereby improving the representivity and cohesiveness of South Africa's ecological networks. We also work to promote the prioritisation of these ecological assets for protection and integration into sector development plans in key development areas such as agriculture, forestry, fisheries and mining.

2. Ensuring that ecosystem services underpin social and economic well-being:

We encourage better production practices in agriculture, forestry and fisheries, which contribute to the integrity of ecological systems and reduce their impacts on the environment. Working with business, we ensure that informed, transparent and capacitated markets drive the transformation of key high-impact industry sectors. We work to enable the beneficiaries of ecological goods and services to invest in the ecosystems that provide these services.

3. Building climate resilience:

We are working to ensure that South Africa adopts an ecologically sound climate-resilient, low-carbon economy strategy and that relevant role-players implement actions to realise this.

"The environment and the economy are really two sides of the same coin. You cannot sustain the economy if you don't take care of the environment because we know that the resources we use, whether it is oil, energy, land ... all of these are the basis on which development happens."

Nobel Peace Prize Laureate
Wangari Maathai
(1940–2011)



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The challenges faced by our country and the world are serious, but they are not insurmountable. At WWF we have the experience, the scientific knowledge and the passion and determination to find solutions.

CONSERVATION SUCCESSES

2012

Launch of the Marine National Biodiversity Assessment and National Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas

1 300

Water Balance contracted to rehabilitate 1 300 ha, replenishing 3 200 000 kℓ of water. Employment person days created so far: 15 000

17

responsible fisheries courses run

80 000 HA

in various stages of being secured in stewardship in grasslands beef areas through the WWF Grasslands and Sustainable Agriculture programmes

150 000 HA

secured in Fynbos winelands through the WWF Biodiversity and Wine Initiative

26 000 HA

purchased this year in Fynbos and Succulent Karoo regions, contributing to the expansion of 5 protected areas

AMATHOLE

Marine Protected Area (MPA) proclaimed in October 2011, excluding boat-based fishing

10

offshore priority sites identified for MPA proclamation

NO-GO AREAS

WWF-SA made recommendations in the Department of Environmental Affairs' Mining & Biodiversity guidelines for National Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas and marine areas sensitive to mining to be declared as no-mining areas

RESPONSIBLE FISHERIES

A Fishery Improvement Plan is being developed for hake longline fishing

FOREST STEWARDSHIP

WWF-SA contributed to the National Standard for Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certification

SA TROUT

added to WWF-SASSI green list (the healthiest and most well-managed fisheries) as a result of WWF's work with industry towards the adoption of responsible feed policies

WATER CATCHMENT STEWARDSHIP

Integrated approaches to catchment stewardship are being developed with wine and fruit farmers in the Palmiet region, with support from the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA)

ECOSYSTEM SERVICES UNDERPIN SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

SECURE ECOLOGICAL ASSETS

BUILD CLIMATE RESILIENCE

SUSTAINABLE SEAFOOD

203 WWF-SASSI Restaurant Supporters; 30% of consumer target market are aware of SASSI; 89% of these consumers say that using the WWF-SASSI tools has influenced their seafood choice

ECOLOGICAL RISK ASSESSMENTS

conducted in 5 southern African fisheries

CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY

WWF-SA contributed to the 'carbon budget' approach to development planning, which was adopted in the national climate change policy

BILATERAL WATER AGREEMENT

The Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) will use WWF's and the German Investment Corporation, DEG's, water risk filter tool to inform its water stewardship strategy

RENEWABLE ENERGY

WWF-SA participated in the South African Renewables Initiative (SARi), which provided the building blocks needed to fund SA's 2030 target of 19 GW of renewable energy and more

BIODIVERSITY

Our understanding of the economics of ecosystems and the biodiversity that underpins them is growing. We are securing the remaining wilderness areas and richness of our fauna and flora by working on a landscape level and supporting formal conservation and stewardship efforts. The unique network of biodiversity in our country is a major, yet often 'invisible', contributor to human health and well-being. Our efforts to build resilient communities and ecosystems cannot succeed without securing the biodiversity assets that underpin them.



TOWARDS A WATER SECURE FUTURE

“Water has been called the oil of the 21st century, with all the political and economic pressures accompanying that. Failure to ensure its judicious use will put paid to aspirations for the kind of economic growth required to

provide our citizens with the basic rights they're entitled to under our Constitution. No fresh water, no economic growth, no social justice.”

Prof Kader Asmal (1934–2011)



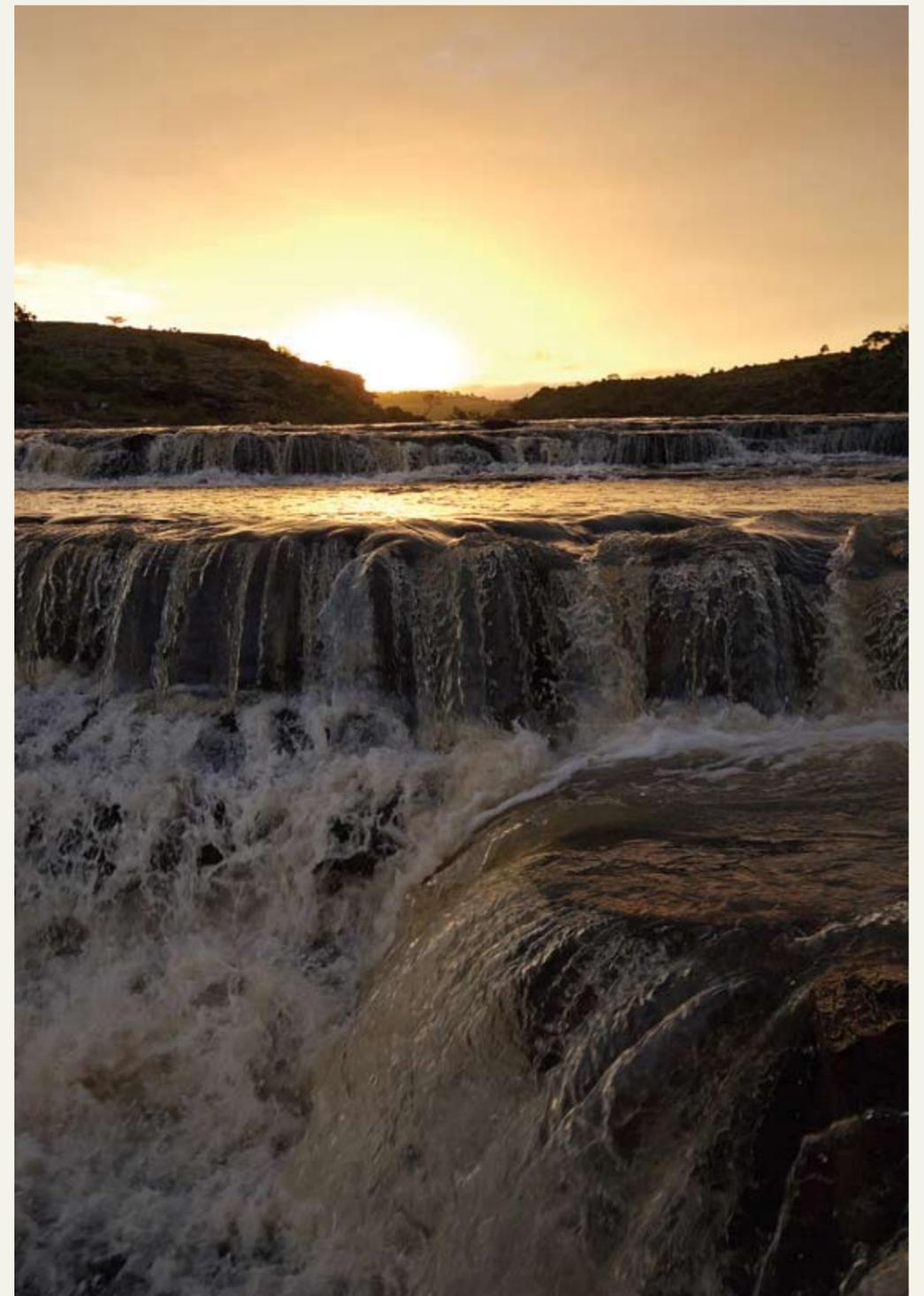
“We will need to act decisively to prioritise the management of our water resources.”

Christine Colvin,
Senior Manager:
Freshwater Programme

Water descriptions of South Africa invariably start with the phrase ‘South Africa is a water-scarce country’ and we are, with half the world average rainfall and per capita water storage that falls below the water-scarce limit. The impacts of climate change will be felt first through water: floods, droughts and the increased need for irrigation of basic food crops. Acid mine drainage from gold and coal mining areas has scarred entire catchments, such as the Olifants River, with a legacy of toxic metals and unusable salts. Dry seasons are longer than ever before with rivers in the Cape drying up as alien invasive plants take hold in the headwaters and use vastly greater quantities of water than the natural plants. People who live with rudimentary shared taps and toilets know the meaning of ‘water is life’ and ‘sanitation is dignity’. Demand for water continues to rise, and is projected to outstrip supply by 2030 if we carry on with business as usual.

With the above in mind, WWF-SA, through working with strategic partners, seeks to contribute towards the country’s water security through a number of interventions. WWF-SA has mapped freshwater priority areas with the Departments of Environmental Affairs, the Water Research Commission and the Centre for Scientific and Industrial Research. We are working towards land and water stewardship agreements to protect the 12% of our land area that generates more than half our surface water. Healthy catchments in these areas will provide water to support economic growth. We also work with forward-thinking corporates through our Water Balance programme, which allows corporates to support the fight against thirsty alien invasive vegetation, and our corporate water stewardship journey, which empowers corporates to identify and reduce their water-related impacts and risks. We are also raising awareness of water risk in the mining and financial sectors.

To put it simply, if we as South Africans wish to meet our common aspirations of social and economic development in this country, we will need to act decisively to prioritise the management of our water resources and the ecosystems that provide us with water. In the trade-offs aiming to optimise resource use and economic growth, we need to keep in mind that water is an irreplaceable resource, and plan ‘as if water matters’. Because it does.



WWF-SA, together with like-minded partners, works to build a future in which healthy freshwater systems underpin the country’s development and enhance the quality of life for all its people.

SUCCESSSES IN BIODIVERSITY

Five years of a visionary partnership in water conservation

In April 2012, WWF and Sanlam celebrated the end of what has been a successful five-year partnership to increase investment in the better management of South Africa's marine and freshwater resources. The event also marked the formal launch of a new three-year partnership phase (2012–2015) worth

R16 million. In addition to supporting WWF's freshwater and marine programmes, this partnership will also work on improving Sanlam's sustainability practices.

Based on the successes of the first partnership phase, WWF and Sanlam won two of the *Mail & Guardian's* Greening the Future Awards in recognition of the partnership's freshwater work. The annual awards recognise and celebrate individuals and organisations who have contributed greatly to environmental sustainability. The partnership also became the first winners of the inaugural Sudley Adams Memorial Award.

Water Balance programme goes from strength to strength

The Water Balance programme continues to show impressive growth and enjoys increased interest from forward-thinking corporates who would like to contribute to a water-secure South Africa. To date, the programme has three participants, namely: Woolworths, Sonae Novobord and Nedbank, the most recent corporate to join the initiative. Through the collective investments made by these three, the programme will rehabilitate 1 300 ha of land infested with alien invasive plants in priority clearing nodes, replenishing 3 200 000 kℓ of water. The programme thus far has created 15 000 employment person days.

Strengthening catchment stewardship at grassroots level

The WWF Mondi Wetlands Programme, through a partnership with AWARD (a development NGO) and the government's Working for Wetlands programme, has been working to empower and develop a land custodial relationship between local communities in the Makuya catchment in Venda, to ensure long-term sustainability and livelihood beneficiation. Currently 40 community monitors/researchers are being trained over a two-year period, through collaborative research and capacity development processes. The aim is to develop a broader systemic understanding of wetlands, including of biophysical, socio-economic and governance aspects. This wise-use process revolves around community members mapping and monitoring wetland and catchment land uses and impacts, as the 'vehicle' for engaging and strengthening wetland capacity within communities.

The costs of coal are more than carbon

The Ekangala Grasslands area includes the headwaters of the Pongola, Thugela and Vaal rivers. This diverse high headwater area is part of the 12% of South Africa's land area that produces more than half of its surface water. Part of this water-rich area is home to coal reserves, and mining here is threatening to destroy catchments that are essential to the nation's water security. As part of its COP17 plans, WWF presented a study on the potential impacts of coal mining in this area. The report, titled *Coal and Water Futures in South Africa: the case for conserving headwaters in the Ekangala grasslands*, highlighted, among other important facts, the far-reaching consequences of acid mine drainage (AMD) in this area. The report called for coordinated action

between the Departments of Water Affairs and Mineral Resources to mitigate impacts by declaring no-go areas for coal mining in our water-rich headwaters, dramatically improving the management of environmental impacts elsewhere, and insisting on widespread monitoring to validate compliance by mining companies.

WWF Nedbank partnership

During the course of this year, WWF launched its Sustainable Agriculture programme. The programme will work to ensure that healthy ecosystems are secured and maintained within our farmlands and broader catchments, while promoting and supporting the development of a viable and resilient agribusiness sector.

Nedbank, one of South Africa's leading banks and a long-standing partner of WWF-SA, signed a three-year partnership agreement with WWF in support of the Sustainable Agriculture programme. This partnership will help WWF-South Africa to leverage the South African agricultural sector in securing and restoring key priority areas of conservation importance. At the same time it will promote sustainable production practices to reduce the sector's overall environmental footprint and minimise the impacts of production activities on the finite natural resources.

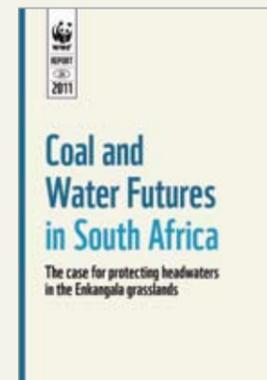
Towards a sustainable fruit and sugar industry

The WWF Sustainable Fruit Initiative has been developed on the back of the successful WWF Biodiversity and Wine Initiative (BWI). The BWI has resulted in an industry-wide environmental sustainability certification and more than 130 000 ha being set aside for conservation by participating BWI wine producers. WWF-SA is working in collaboration with the South African fruit industry to develop an industry-wide environmental base code and grower reference manual. It is envisaged that this industry base code will ultimately be incorporated in the industry ethical trade programme, the SIZA Initiative. This will be a leading example of South African best practice, whereby both social and environmental good practice is incorporated in one system. In addition, growers will be supported by industry and market alike to ensure social, ethical and environmental compliance.

WWF-SA also convened a market transformation workshop in January 2012. This workshop brought together key global and local market players such as The Coca-Cola Company, Unilever and Kraft, and role-players from the mills and the growers' association in the sugar industry. The aim was to explore the ongoing promotion of sustainable sugarcane production in the local South African context, in support of the industry's commitment to rolling out the industry-wide implementation of SUSFARMS (the Sustainable Sugar Farm Management System).

Nurturing leaders for change in the environmental sector

Our universities are very effective in providing our young leaders with the technical competence for the workplace. However, one of the key challenges facing young graduates is making a smooth transition from the higher learning environment to the real world of work. WWF-SA's Graduate Development Programme takes these foundations further and places young graduates in programmes where they can apply their technical environmental and ecological competencies in institutions and real socio-economic systems. Working with an assigned mentor, they are introduced to a network of support – and sometimes also contenders – and allowed opportunities to explore differences and innovation in their work in the environment. Between 2011 and 2012, the WWF-SA Graduate Development Programme has offered a total



>130 000 HA

of natural land conserved under WWF's Biodiversity and Wine Initiative



1 300

Olympic-sized swimming pools can be filled with the volume of water that will be replenished through current Water Balance investments (3 200 000 kℓ)

12%

SOUTH AFRICA'S LAND AREA THAT PRODUCES MORE THAN HALF OF ITS SURFACE WATER

of 13 graduate professional internship opportunities within WWF-SA and partnering environmental organisations. This has given graduates the opportunity to develop the confidence, will and identity to take their place as leaders for change in the environment.

75%
OF MICRO-GRANTING WORK
IN THE CAPE WEST COAST
BIOSPHERE RESERVE HAS
BEEN INCORPORATED INTO
MUNICIPAL PROJECTS

Investing in people and nature, making a difference for communities and our environment

Micro-granting work by the Table Mountain Fund (TMF) offers a unique and effective way to broaden the constituency of South Africans participating in natural resource management. It also introduces small community-based organisations and individuals to biodiversity conservation and develops locally relevant grassroots projects that balance conservation and development.

Such work was catalysed through close working relationships with local networks in the West Coast, Gouritz and Baviaanskloof areas. Unique approaches were developed with key local partners, which convened and operated a local node. This consisted of representatives from government, business, NGOs and individuals.

The Cape West Coast Biosphere Reserve (CWCBR) functioned well as a node in the pilot phase, with excellent long-term results. Of the 16 projects that were developed, 75% of these have been incorporated into municipal projects supported through funding and/or other means. Municipalities in the Moorreesburg, West Coast and Matzikamma areas have incorporated these projects into their Integrated Development Plans.

This has had long-term benefits in the form of an increase of funding to the CWCBR for eco-tourism and job creation projects in the conservation field. In total, at least 30 community members have some form of sustainable permanent job; 1 000 children have been exposed to environmental education and over 500 children now have better nutrition.

Founded by WWF-SA in 1998, TMF is a capital trust designed as a sustainable source of funding for biodiversity conservation in the Cape Floristic Region. The management of the trust is delegated to WWF-SA.

State of our oceans

In 2011 WWF-SA released an important report on the state of our oceans. Titled *WWF Fisheries: Facts and Trends South Africa*, the report provided an overview of the status of the local fishing sector and the marine environment.

This document has contributed significantly to our understanding of the changing marine landscape. Despite important progress made over the past 10 years in restoring and improving the state of marine resources, significant challenges remain. Many of South Africa's inshore marine resources are still considered overexploited or collapsed.

One of the most important findings in this report is that locally about 50% of our marine resources are fully exploited. A further 15% of marine resources are overexploited, including important commercial species. Of equal concern is the number of species for which the current stock status is uncertain. The status of many linefish species is particularly worrying, with almost 70% of the commercial species considered collapsed, i.e. less than 10% of their pre-fishing populations.

WWF-SA continues to play a critical role in promoting sustainable fishing practices. This includes its participation in the Responsible Fisheries Alliance and engaging directly with consumers and retailers through WWF-SASSI.



±300 000
SEABIRDS KILLED
GLOBALLY EVERY
YEAR DUE TO FISHING,
WITH ALBATROSSES
PARTICULARLY
VULNERABLE

Mitigating seabird bycatch

Major fishing industry players, WWF-SA and BirdLife South Africa, are reducing seabird bycatch by improving and promoting bird-scaring devices used during certain fishing operations.

The Responsible Fisheries Alliance (RFA) has committed itself to responsible fishing and the implementation of an ecosystem approach to fisheries management. This alliance is a partnership between WWF-SA and four major fishing companies – I&J, Sea Harvest, Viking and Oceana.

Fisheries 'bycatch' is one of the single greatest threats facing the survival of many seabird populations. Globally, about 300 000 seabirds are killed every year due to fishing, with albatrosses particularly vulnerable.

Seabird bycatch can, however, be reduced with the use of simple and effective solutions. The local hake trawl industry has been using a bird-scaring device called a 'tori line' which hangs off the back of the trawler to scare birds away from the trawl cables. The RFA, with the help of Birdlife South Africa, has been testing and improving these lines. Through this research they have shown that the use of tori lines has already resulted in a significant reduction in seabird mortality in this branch of the fishing industry.

Encouraging signs for black rhino

WWF's Black Rhino Range Expansion Project continued its record of creating new populations of this critically endangered species, when the seventh founder population was released on to new home ground in the north of the country in October 2011. Nineteen animals were moved from the Eastern Cape to make up the population. The eighth new population will be translocated in October 2012. The project aims to increase black rhino numbers by increasing the available land on which they can breed. Translocating black rhino from source populations also helps to prevent the overshoot of ecological carrying capacity and maintain population growth on those reserves. So far nearly 120 black rhino have been translocated and more than 40 calves born on project sites. The project supports security work on source populations, and has purchased light aircraft which are used in surveillance work in KwaZulu-Natal.



±50%
OF SOUTH AFRICA'S
MARINE RESOURCES
ARE FULLY EXPLOITED

PROMOTING BETTER FARMING PRACTICES

The goal of sustainable agriculture is to minimise adverse impacts of farming on the environment and to demonstrate good stewardship of natural resources to enhance social well-being, while providing a sustained level of production and profit.



“Sustainable agriculture focuses on innovative ways to reconnect our food systems and our ecosystems.”

Inge Kotze,
Senior Manager:
Sustainable Agriculture

Global food security is one of the key challenges of the 21st century. With the global population having already tipped the 7-billion mark and likely to reach 9 billion by 2050, there is an urgent need to double our current food production within the next 20 years. These global population trends are accompanied, on the one hand, by increasing patterns of western consumerism, rapid urbanisation and changing lifestyles, with increasingly protein-rich diets. On the other hand, one in every seven people on the planet, that's nearly 1 billion people globally, lacks access to adequate food and nutrition. At the same time, the world's agricultural systems will be increasingly challenged by water scarcity, climate change and volatility. Increasing extreme weather events and rising input costs related to fuel and electricity prices will raise the risk of production shortfalls and severely hamper efforts to control the cost of food. The key question then is: how do we find innovative ways to double our current food production when faced with severe physical and economic resource constraints and scarcity?

Sustainable agriculture focuses on innovative ways to reconnect our food systems and our ecosystems. WWF-SA places great emphasis on working within the primary agriculture sector. We work with various industries to reduce the direct on-farm environmental impact of their production practices, while supporting our farmers. They are the custodians who protect the supporting natural systems within our broader farmlands and catchments.

In the South African context, the agricultural sector is a critical stakeholder in the management of our natural resources, with 80% of the land surface owned by agriculture (including tribal communal lands, small-scale farmers, emerging farmers and commercial farmers) and nearly two thirds (63%) of all our freshwater resources currently being used by irrigated agriculture. Furthermore, agriculture is an important regional driver of rural development, job creation and poverty alleviation in the South African growth and development strategies.

Agriculture is the foundation of developing economies. As one of these economies, South Africa needs to ensure a healthy agricultural industry that contributes to the country's gross domestic product (GDP), food security, social welfare, job creation and ecotourism, while adding value to raw materials. But the health of the agricultural sector depends on the sustainability of farming methods. Farming practices must therefore not only protect the long-term productivity of the land, but also ensure profitable yields and the well-being of farmers and farm workers alike (*WWF Agriculture Facts & Trends Report*).



© THE GREEN TRUST

The goal of sustainable agriculture is to minimise adverse impacts of farming on the environment, to demonstrate good stewardship of natural resources to enhance social well-being, and to provide a sustained level of production and profit.

A FIVE-POINT PLAN TO HELP SAVE THE RHINO

In response to the dramatic increase in cases of rhino poaching, WWF-SA has launched a new national programme to strengthen rhino conservation efforts. We believe that there is no single solution to the poaching crisis and a range of related activities are needed right along the illegal trade chain.

The National Rhino Programme has developed a five-point strategic framework to address and combat the threats to rhinos.

The five key areas are:

1. Building and protecting key rhino populations to help them to continue to grow.
2. Developing buffers in local communities around rhinos as the first critical line of defence.
3. Supporting and tightening proactive law enforcement efforts to break illegal trade chains.
4. Improving cooperation between South Africa and consumer countries.
5. Understanding rhino horn trade in end-user markets and influencing demand.

Demand for and illegal trade in rhino horn remain the primary threat to rhino conservation and critically need to be addressed at their origin in Asia. Rhino horn has long formed a component of traditional Chinese medicine, where it was historically prescribed to reduce fever. Recent changes in demand are thought to be linked to new markets in Vietnam, where it is now used as a detoxification agent and implicated in the treatment of serious illnesses, such as cancer. Breaking the current illegal trade chain in rhino horn will require cooperation between South Africa and consumer countries. WWF-SA is advocating for the signing of a memorandum of understanding (MoU) and joint operations between these countries.

Criminal syndicates involved in illegal rhino horn trade have become increasingly sophisticated. WWF-SA will be supporting enhanced communication and collaboration between law enforcement agencies to enable them to act proactively and arrest and prosecute with the greatest impact. We believe that rhino conservation plans need to include local communities living near key rhino populations – it is very important that the local people are consulted and afforded tangible benefits for their conservation efforts. All these steps are based upon a foundation of healthy, resilient rhino populations. WWF-SA will continue vital work to grow new and existing black rhino populations and protect key donor populations through the Black Rhino Range Expansion Programme (BRREP).



“Breaking the current illegal trade chain in rhino horn will require cooperation between South Africa and consumer countries.”

Dr Jo Shaw,
Rhino Coordinator

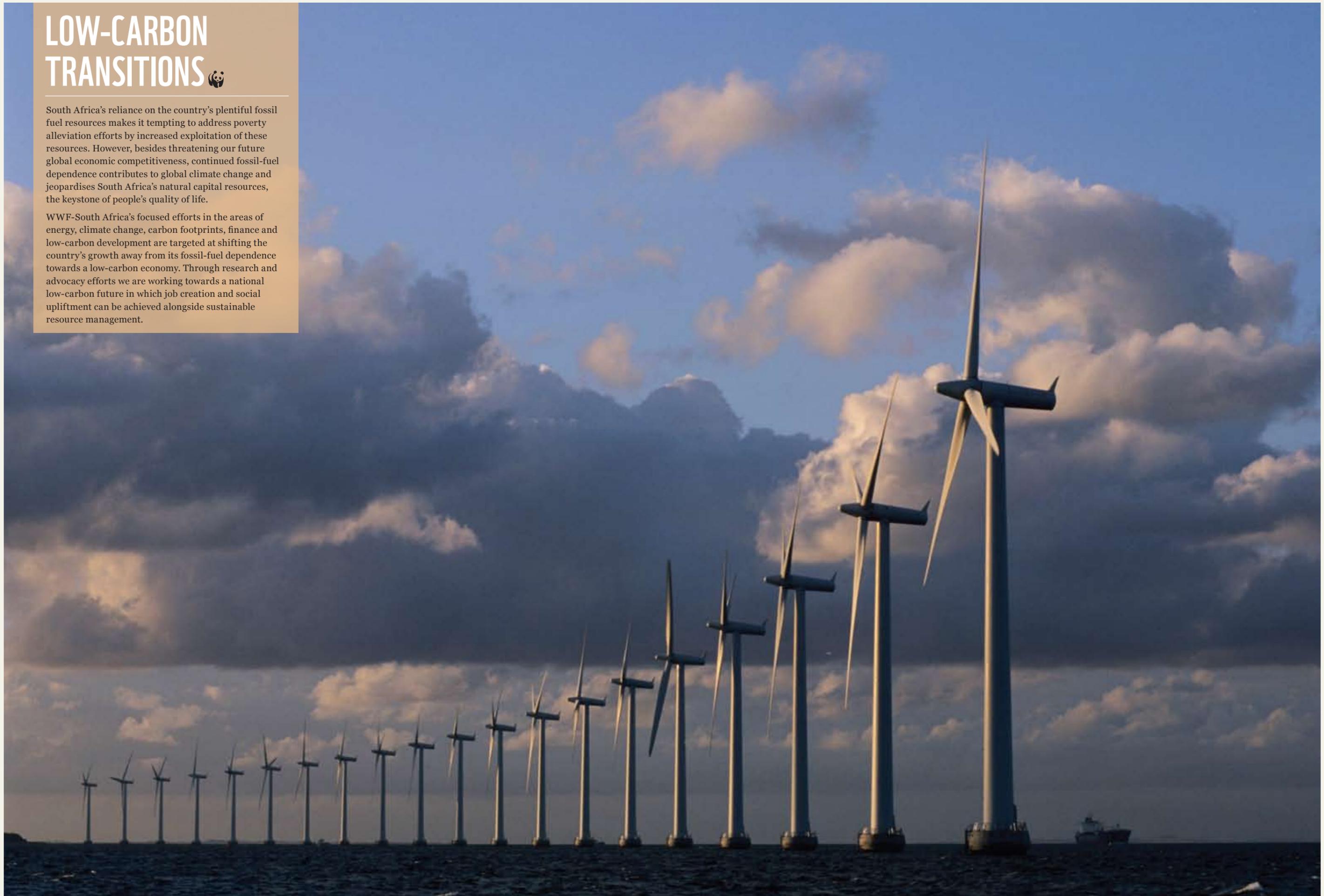


Rhino-related matters are complex; there is no quick-fix to the current rate at which our rhino are being poached. For this reason, WWF recognises the need to apply a long-term plan and work in a multifaceted way to address rhino conservation systematically.

LOW-CARBON TRANSITIONS

South Africa's reliance on the country's plentiful fossil fuel resources makes it tempting to address poverty alleviation efforts by increased exploitation of these resources. However, besides threatening our future global economic competitiveness, continued fossil-fuel dependence contributes to global climate change and jeopardises South Africa's natural capital resources, the keystone of people's quality of life.

WWF-South Africa's focused efforts in the areas of energy, climate change, carbon footprints, finance and low-carbon development are targeted at shifting the country's growth away from its fossil-fuel dependence towards a low-carbon economy. Through research and advocacy efforts we are working towards a national low-carbon future in which job creation and social upliftment can be achieved alongside sustainable resource management.



THE FOOD-WATER-ENERGY NEXUS

The resources of food, water and energy (FWE) are central to our existence, and the cornerstones of our economy. The dynamic interactions between water, agriculture, the environment and energy are now more evident than at any other time in our history.



“There is an urgent need to understand that food, water and energy are critically linked and a possible crisis in any of them will directly affect the other two systems.”

Manisha Gulati, Energy Economist

Food security has been a concern in recent years in South Africa on both the affordability and availability fronts. Food prices have been rising, with the food inflation rate increasing from 1,2% in September 2010 to 10,3% in January 2012. The country has been importing agricultural products such as rice, sugar and poultry, which are part of the national food basket.

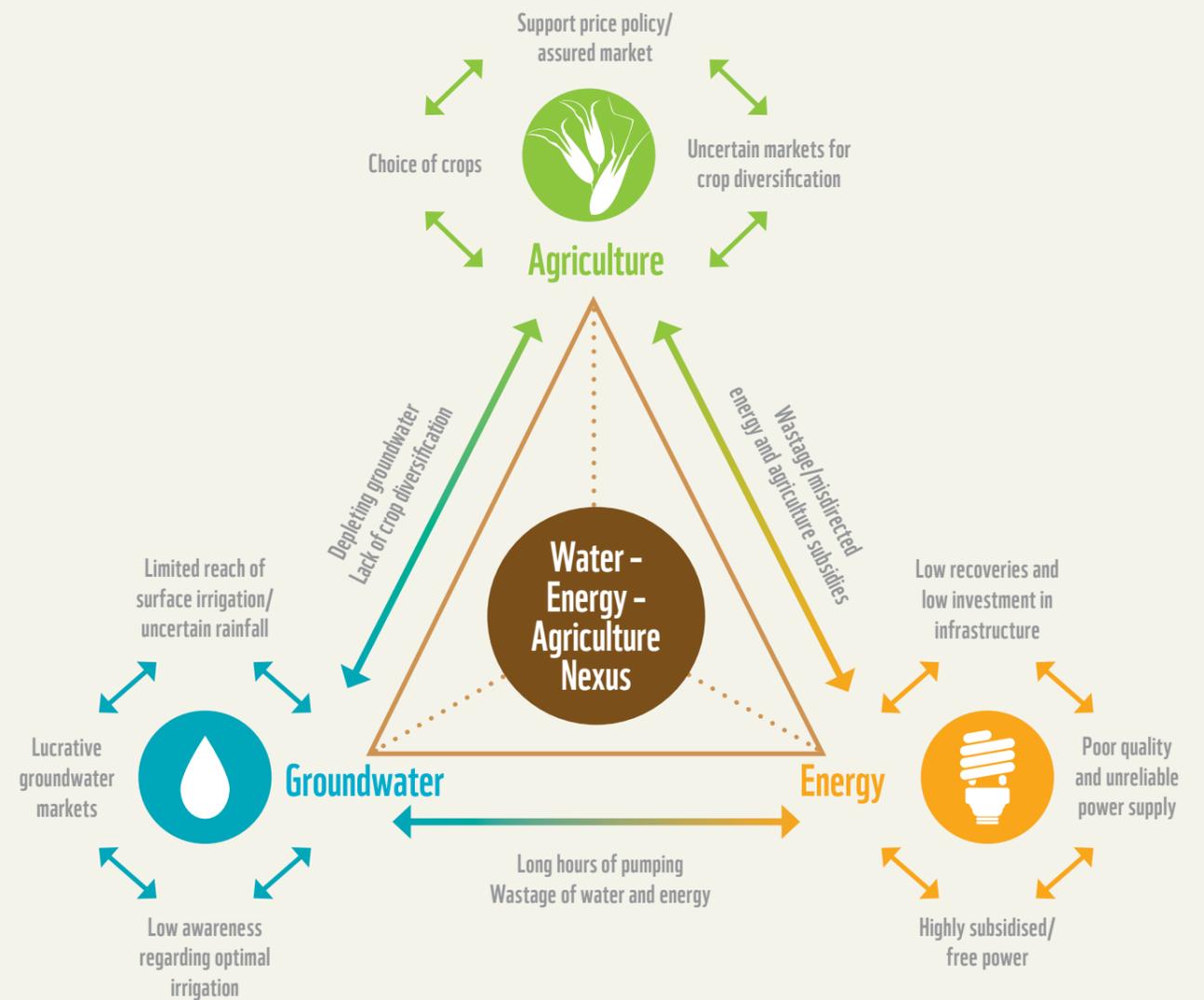
Increasing food production is limited by the availability of land. Only 13% of the land in the country is arable and most of this has low production potential. The challenge therefore lies in managing food prices, which seem to be highly influenced by the rising cost of energy inputs through fertilisers, irrigation, transport and processing.

The annual electricity bill for the agricultural sector has increased by over 20% in the last few years even though the sector consumes only 3% of electricity generated in the country, and this consumption is rising at 3% per annum. Among the affected commodities is maize, which accounts for the largest share of the national basic food basket, is the staple diet of the poor, and is South Africa’s largest unprocessed agricultural export by volume. Electricity costs as a share of the variable costs for maize have gone up from 8% in 2008 to 18% in 2012. With South Africa being a net importer of fertilisers such as potassium and importing 40% of the nitrogen requirements, there is no doubt that rising global oil prices are translating into higher food prices in the country.

Energy prices will not go down soon. Rising electricity and transport demand will require the creation of greater energy capacity, which will come at a cost. Incidentally, this energy production, as well as food production, will be constrained by water availability. The country is approaching physical water scarcity. Water quality is also deteriorating. This will affect the economic productivity of agriculture by destroying crops, reducing crop quality, and even diminishing yields. Food producers will find it difficult to comply with food safety and quality norms.

Other than recognising that water is essential for agriculture, the challenges of food security and energy and water supply are being tackled in isolation. Policies in these sectors provide for very little integration or harmonisation between them. They do not pay heed to the functional relationships between the FWE systems. There is an urgent need to understand that food, water and energy are critically linked and a possible crisis in any of these systems will directly affect the other two. More importantly, economic growth and social stability hinge on understanding how the many dimensions of FWE are entangled and the development of a concerted, long-term strategy to deal with the FWE nexus.

THE WATER-ENERGY-AGRICULTURE NEXUS



BASED ON DIAGRAM BY S SINHA, BR SHARMA AND CA SCOTT



SUCCESSSES IN LOW-CARBON TRANSITIONS

Financing renewable energy

South Africa faces the enormous challenge of delivering 52 GW of new energy generation capacity by 2030. Renewable energy generation from our abundant wind and solar resources would make a significant contribution to reaching this target. It would have the added benefit of developing local industrial capabilities to design and manufacture renewable generation systems, thereby creating jobs, and improving the competitiveness of South Africa's exports in an increasingly carbon-sensitive international market.

However, the costs of many renewable energy technologies are not yet competitive with traditional energy sources. Thus, the greater challenge lies in establishing a viable financing mechanism to enable the large amount of renewable energy needed to deliver these economic and social benefits.

With this hurdle in mind, WWF-SA participated in the South African Renewables Initiative (SARi). The initiative sought financing mechanisms to reduce the cost of renewables technology at scale and drive the associated co-benefits of social and economic development. WWF worked closely with the Department of Trade and Industry, the Department of Public Enterprises and the Department of Energy to coordinate and develop technical aspects for SARi, which was launched at COP17 in December 2011.

SARi successfully provided the coordination mechanism, analytical tools, concepts, frameworks and a process to fund South Africa's 2030 target of 19 GW of renewable energy generation capacity and more.

Large-scale renewable energy roll-out has the potential to provide energy access to the many South Africans without electricity, while improving energy security for the country as a whole.

Enriched perspectives

Consideration of the concerns facing all stakeholders in our economy provides a rich diversity of perspectives, giving valuable input to WWF-SA's low-carbon transition work. The lead-up to COP17 in December 2011, when South Africa hosted the United Nations climate change negotiations, brought environmental issues into sharp focus for most stakeholders and created the opportunity for WWF-SA to build relationships across the spectrum.



Large-scale renewable energy roll-out can give energy access to the many South Africans currently without electricity

Among these interactions, the perspective of South African workers, who are highly vulnerable to the effects of environmental degradation, cast a different light on the solutions we are seeking. Trade Unions contributed to WWF-SA's low-carbon transition work, with highlights including a panellist from the National Union of Mineworkers at our COP17 Coal and Water event and NCFAWU participation at our COP17 'Towards a Green Economy' event.

Throughout the year, WWF-SA participated in labour workshops on climate change policy, gender and sustainable development, and was invited to share its position on issues such as shale-gas exploration, carbon budgeting and carbon tax at labour-organised events. The fruits of our work are felt in our own enriched perspectives and knowledge that WWF's work is among the information drawn upon when the labour movement considers its own positions.

COP17

WWF WORKED INSIDE THE UN AND OUTSIDE WITH CIVIL SOCIETY TO INFLUENCE CLIMATE CHANGE NEGOTIATIONS

Global climate change negotiations

WWF-South Africa played an active role in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change negotiations, hosted in Durban in December 2011.

Working strategically with WWF's Global Climate and Energy Initiative, WWF-SA engaged with state authorities, labour unions and South African civil society partners in the run-up to the event, adopting a leadership role in the implementation of South Africa's climate change agenda linked to the negotiations.

WWF engaged extensively in COP17, working inside the United Nations precinct to influence the negotiations and hosting an official side event highlighting the links between climate change and the food-water-energy nexus. This emerging area of work draws attention to the fundamental interdependence of these factors and calls for closer reference to these interdependencies in national decision-making processes.

The business-related events in which WWF participated included the NBI Business response to climate variability in southern Africa, the Sanlam-NBI COP17 Roundtable Responsible Investment and Insurance seminar, the NBI Energy seminar, the Business 4 Environment Climate Summit Dialogue, a panel discussion on renewable energy and the WWF-African Development Bank side event on Climate Change and the Green Economy.

SUSTAINABLE BUSINESS

WWF believes that business offers one of the most effective routes to finding sustainable solutions to environmental and social challenges. Following the launch of WWF-SA's Sustainable Business programme, we have begun to partner with select companies and actors in their value chains to change the way products and services are produced, processed, used and consumed. These partnerships can take the form of alliances, bilateral partnerships and collaborative research efforts. Working together, we link businesses back to the ecological systems in which they function and on which they depend. We also identify how commodities can be produced, companies can be run and investments can be made more efficiently and sustainably, so that ecosystems and businesses thrive in the future. A resilient business can only be built on a resilient ecosystem. We call this the green economy.



THE TRANSFORMATIVE FRONTIER: REDESIGNING FOR RESILIENCE

Finding truly sustainable solutions to current environmental and social challenges will require unique collaborations involving NGOs, business, government, and consumers.



© YASSER BOOLEY / WWF-SA

“We have begun to lay the foundation which will help ensure that markets can be ‘tipped’ and large-scale, positive environmental and social outcomes delivered.”

Tatjana von Bormann,
Market Transformation
Manager

The Rio+20 Earth Summit in June 2012 was one of those seminal events which provide a vantage point to reflect on large-scale social, environmental and demographic changes. One such change, which was reflected in the prominent voice of the business leaders at the summit, has been the rise of the multinational corporate and resulting concentration of economic power. The top 1 000 companies now control upwards of 70% of the global supply chain and many of them are bigger and more powerful than most nation states.

The growth in corporate power, coupled with an evolving understanding of corporate accountability, presents a powerful transformative frontier for achieving WWF’s conservation objectives. Engaging with the private sector is nothing new for WWF. As corporate transformation escalates and recognition of the concurrent opportunity for environmental gains grows, we have escalated our response to the challenge and are actively partnering with enlightened businesses.

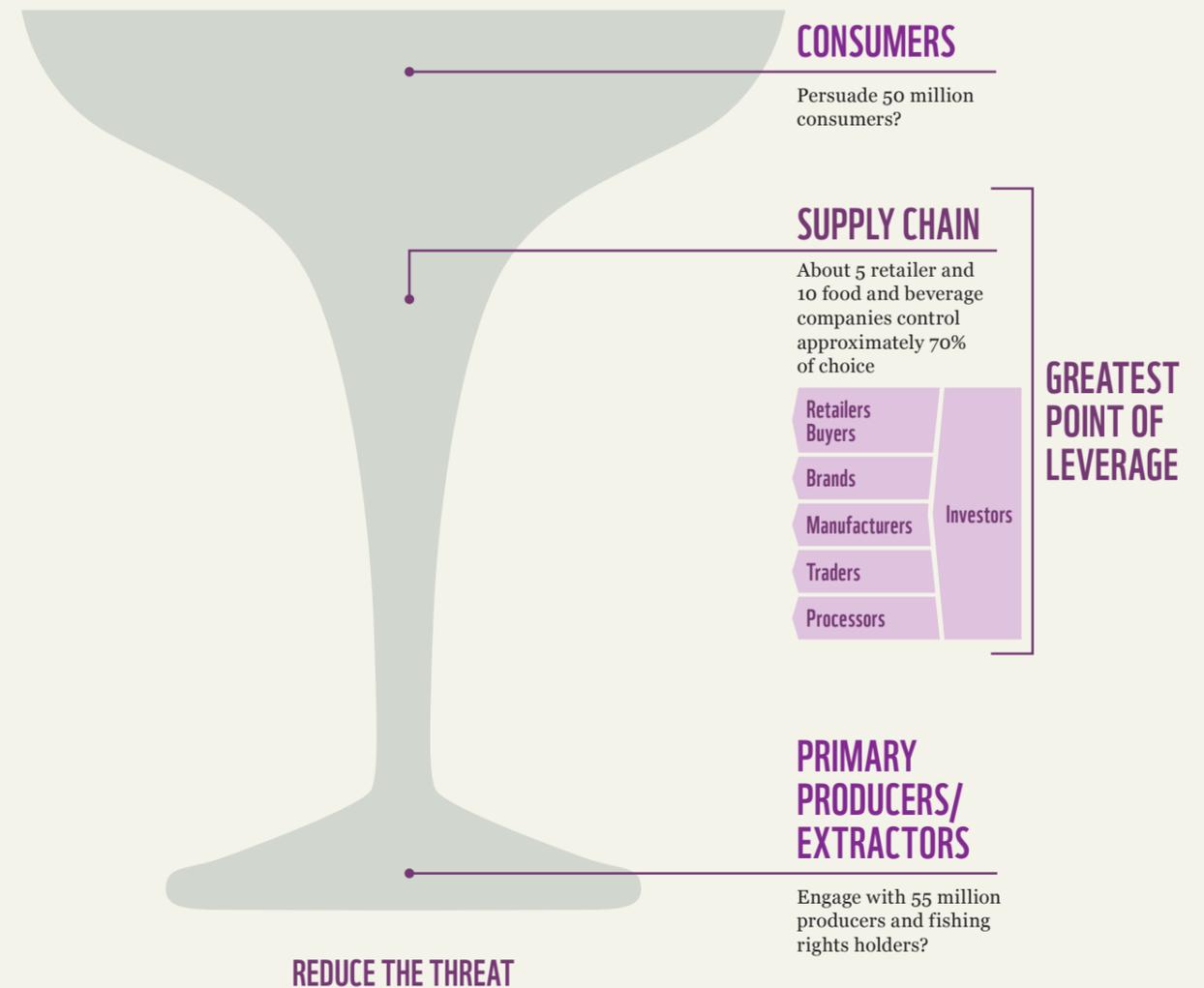
The pace of change is only set to increase and the next 20 years will see the demise of businesses that cannot decouple growth from resource use and environmental decline. Organisations have few choices: to fail; to optimise and delay failure; or to redesign for resilience.

The reality is that it is extremely difficult to change within a functioning system and equally hard to innovate on your own. So, transformative change is generally only done by those who can afford to cover the full cost of the risk. In an economic recession there are few in this advantageous position (the UN Global Compact’s implementation survey suggests that within the top 1 000 companies, the number is probably at 15%).

This is where partnerships are able to generate innovative, collaborative solutions. The Santam and WWF-SA collaboration is a good example, where investing in upstream ecosystem resilience helps to mitigate climatic events and prevent consequent insurance claims. To deliver on currently emerging partnerships, WWF is adapting our deep experience and expertise in terrestrial and marine ecology, climate change, water stewardship, forestry and agriculture to help partners respond to the new environmental challenges. WWF is now a recognised player in this field, occupying a unique position in the local context. In partnering with a science-led NGO, corporate partners are able to find ways to remove barriers and innovate. Through our Sustainable Business and Market Transformation programme we have begun to lay the foundation which will help ensure that markets can be ‘tipped’ and large-scale, positive environmental and social outcomes delivered.

The outcomes document from Rio+20 ‘The Future We Want’ recognised that solutions would come through ‘a broad alliance of people, governments, civil society and the private sector, all working together’. At WWF we want to be part of this inclusive approach, providing collaborative platforms for creating shared, resilient value for current and future generations.

WWF THEORY OF CHANGE



SUSTAINABLE BUSINESS SUCCESSES

Powering ahead for a clean industrial revolution

As part of efforts to convene business around climate change, Global Initiatives and WWF co-hosted the high-profile Business for Environment (B4E) event that took place during COP17 in Durban in December 2011. The agenda included a closed-door breakfast for CEOs from China, India and South Africa; industry

roundtables on resource stewardship, building and construction, sustainable agriculture and food security, finance and investment, and sustainable cities; and panel discussions on delivering sustainable growth. Speakers included the UK Minister for the Environment, the MD of Tata Steel India, the Group Deputy Chief Executive of Standard Bank, the Mexican Secretary for the Environment and Natural Resources, the President of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and the Director-General of WWF International, Jim Leape. The evening dinner was hosted by WWF-SA and WWF International board member Cheryl Carolus, with the UN Secretary-General, Ban Ki Moon, as the guest of honour.

Water risk filter tool informs stewardship strategy

Under the Sustainable Business programme's financial services workstream, WWF and the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) entered into a bilateral agreement in January 2012. The agreement will see the IDC using the water risk filter tool that was developed by WWF and German development finance institution DEG to assess the water risks of a selection of the IDC's investment and lending portfolio. The IDC will use the results from the analysis and draw on WWF's freshwater and sustainable finance expertise to help inform its water stewardship strategy.



Our work with retailers, suppliers and fishing companies is shifting seafood supply for the better

Fishing for sustainability

WWF-SA has been working closely across the seafood supply chain with retailers, suppliers and fishing companies to develop integrated solutions to address the pressing challenges facing our oceans. In the past year, this work has made great strides. Particularly noteworthy are the commitments that a number of these seafood companies have made towards transforming their seafood operations to meet strict sustainability standards. Working with WWF's Seafood Market Transformation Programme, Pick n Pay made a commitment to transforming its entire fresh, frozen and canned seafood operation to meet strict sustainability standards by the end of 2015. This commitment is the first of its kind for a retailer in Africa.

WWF is also engaging with other companies further up the supply chain, working with fishing companies such as I&J, on their fishing and seafood procurement operations. I&J has made similar commitments to transforming its seafood operations by sourcing products from sustainable fisheries only. From the end of 2015 I&J will only sell seafood products that are: either MSC or ASC certified, green-listed by the WWF Sustainable Seafood Initiative (WWF-SASSI) or the subject of a time-bound fishery improvement project or bycatch management plan as approved by WWF-SA. Given the state of our marine resources and their importance for food security and coastal communities, these commitments will help drive positive change towards achieving sustainability in the seafood industry.



As the demand for dairy products grows, so too should environmental mitigation efforts. WWF is supporting and promoting agronomic and environmental best practice production efforts.

Towards sustainable dairy farming

Dairy products are an important feature of our diet and as demand has grown, so has the need to mitigate environmental impacts. In response, WWF commissioned a ground-breaking Life Cycle Analysis (LCA), the first full LCA for a food product in SA. The study determined where in the milk life cycle the greatest impacts are occurring (so-called 'hot-spot' analysis) and provided recommendations where efforts could best be focused to reduce the overall negative impacts of milk production.

WWF partnered with The Green House, which conducted the study, and with Woolworths to ensure accurate retail data sets. The Green House developed an innovative approach to yielding simple, additive and intuitively meaningful measures for important biodiversity and hydrological impacts. In partnering with Woolworths, WWF was also able to work with a partner committed to learning from the research and using their influence in the supply chain to support a more sustainable dairy industry.



Better barley, better beer

WWF-SA both funded and guided the development of guidelines for sustainable production of barley for SAB. Corporation South Africa's Greenchoice initiative also provided significant technical support in the development of these grower guidelines that form the basis for the SAB 'Better Beer, Better Barley' Initiative. It is envisaged that this is the start of an exciting process to support and promote agronomic and environmental best practice production practices in this sector.



ENVIRONMENTAL LEADERSHIP

The Environmental Leaders Programme aims to support the development of leaders with the capacity to promote environmental, conservation and natural resource management in the socio-economic and political landscape of South Africa.

A NEW GENERATION OF TRANSFORMATIVE LEADERS FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

An approach to leadership should equip our emerging leaders with the requisite competence to respond innovatively rather than drawing on our customary reactions, most of which reinforce the status quo.

Ecological challenges are complex, even more so when considered in relation to socio-economic needs and priorities. This complexity in interrelated ecological, social and economic systems is even more evident in

South Africa where development and conservation priorities often compete. We need responses to our environmental challenges that move away from traditional 'siloed' approaches to complex systems thinking for change. For example, we can't separate our response to a threatened marine environment from issues of food security and traditional marine livelihoods – challenges not only for current generations but also for those to come. Learning and leadership scholar Otto Scharmer aptly describes our current times as characterised by 'profound economic, social and ecological disruptions'.

We are traditionally taught to think in silos. At school, at university, we are encouraged to choose – and give up – particular disciplines in favour of others. Systems thinking is rarely integrated into under- and even postgraduate teaching, often only rearing its complex head in higher-level research. What chance do our young leaders have to develop the transformational competence needed to deal with the complexity of our contemporary challenges?

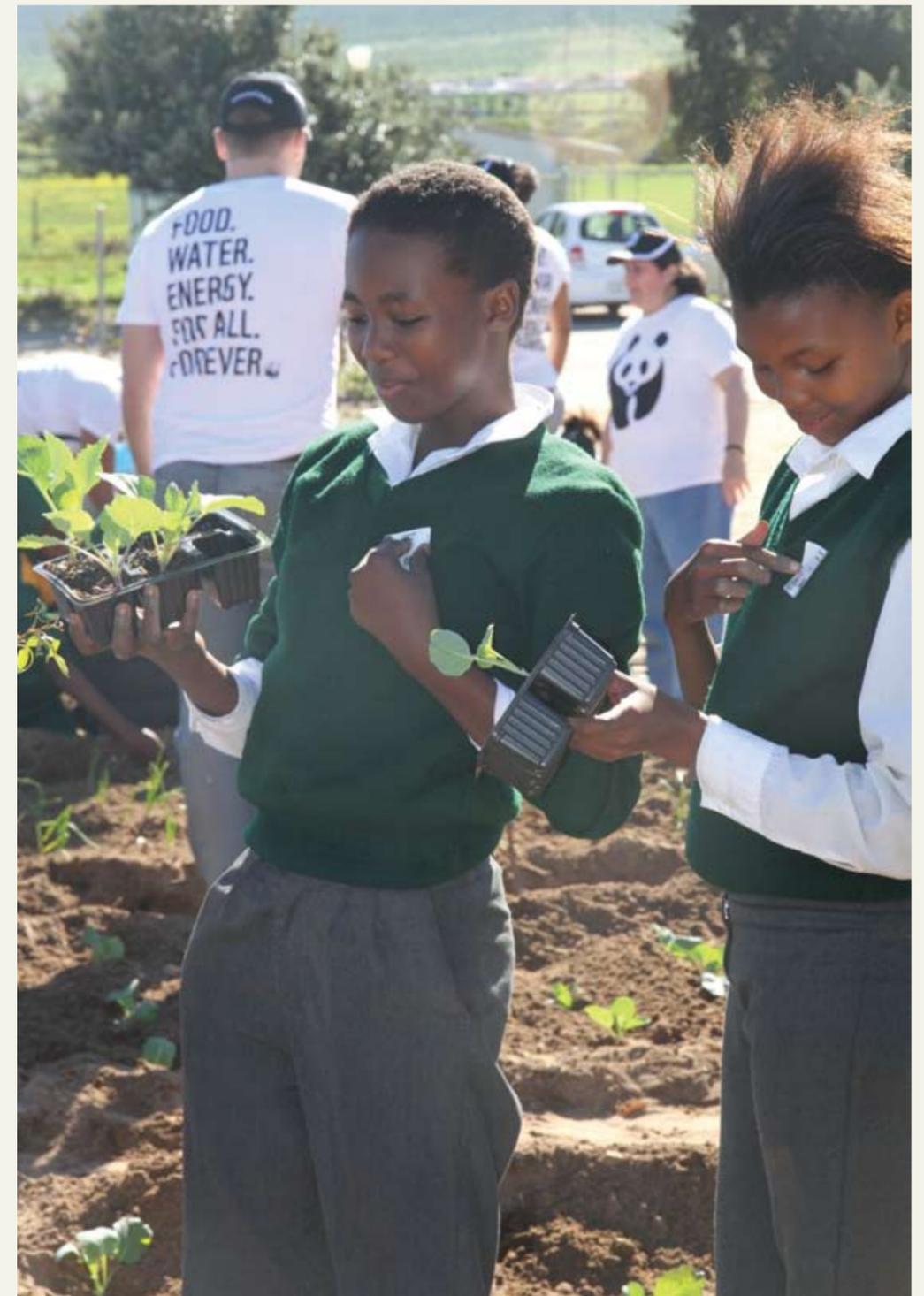
WWF-SA's Environmental Leaders Programme ventures an approach that provides a 'learning incubator' for new and young graduates to explore innovation and creativity that challenges the norm for the environment. This approach borrows from Scharmer, who argues for leadership development for systems-wide change integrating technical, relational and transformative competence being applied in the individual, institutional and systems context. Our graduate interns work within specific programmes to strengthen their technical competence related to their specific career interest. They also engage in collaborative tasks. Recently, for instance, they coordinated WWF-SA's engagement in Mandela Day Outreach activities, involving all staff in developing an organic vegetable garden at two schools associated with our landscape initiative. Initiatives such as this one have helped the interns to reflect on WWF-SA's work in a broader context. This is underpinned by an induction programme in which the interns are encouraged to consider their work in relation to the broader policy context of South Africa and in relation to socio-economic priorities in the landscape.

The Environmental Leaders Programme aims to support the development of leaders with the capacity to – in the words of Scharmer – 'ignite fields of inspired connection and action' through innovative and relevant responses to the complex and interrelated challenges of our modern environment.



"Our approach is to explore innovation and creativity that challenges the norm for the environment."

Dr Glenda Raven,
Senior Manager:
Environmental Leadership
Programme



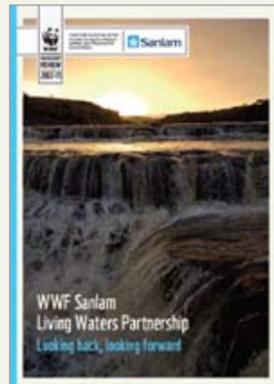
Our ecological challenges are complex, even more so when considered in relation to socio-economic needs and priorities. For this reason, WWF-SA's approach to nurturing future environmental leaders aims to go beyond traditional methods.

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© HELEN GORDON/WWF-SA

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

In 2011, WWF-SA published its first Sustainability Report, a significant step towards holistic accountability and transparency across the work that WWF does. This report was based on self-disclosure, with the intention to progressively increase the stringency with which we perform this task.



The WWF-SA Sustainability Report is a testimony to our commitment to aspire to the highest standards of efficiency and effectiveness possible for any non-governmental organisation. In 2012, some of our sustainability highlights include:

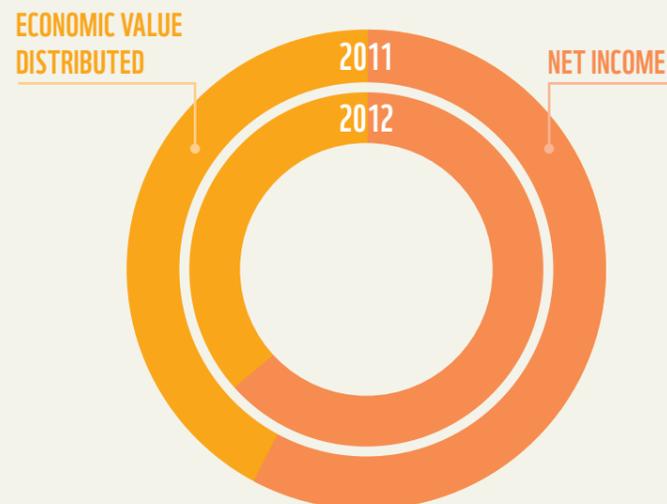
External reviews

WWF-SA conducts quarterly review meetings to review the performance of all programmes against their work plans, focusing on evaluating effectiveness of the strategy and learning for adaptation through this process. In the period under review, we concluded the WWF Sanlam Living Waters Partnership review, conducted by Aanyiah Omaidien and Therese Brinkcate (see left). In the next financial year we plan to review the Living Planet Unit's work through an external consultant.

Direct economic value generated and distributed

The direct economic value generated by WWF-South Africa equates to the net income generated (2011: R83 million, 2012: R125 million). WWF-SA has disbursed this value generated through the operating costs (2011 and 2012: R10 million), employment of core staff (2011: R15 million, 2012: R20 million) and through the core business of investing in conservation projects (2011: R34 million, 2012: R41 million).

Direct economic value generated and distributed



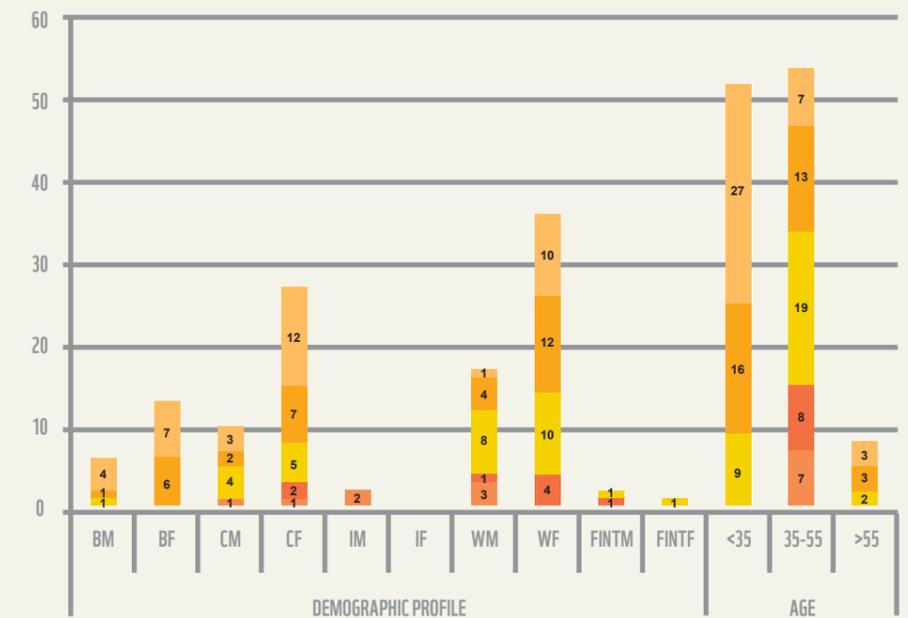
Composition breakdown of governance bodies and staff

Given the context in which we work, diversity is a key focus of our strategic goal of transformation. WWF-SA seeks to deliver its mandate with diversity as this will provide a competitive advantage for the organisation to achieve its strategic intent. Diversity and equity in WWF-SA is driven by the head of the Human Resource unit through the Human Resource policies.

Diversity at WWF-SA

- SEMI-SKILLED AND DISCRETIONARY DECISION MAKING
- SKILLED TECHNICAL AND ACADEMICALLY QUALIFIED WORKERS, JUNIOR MANAGEMENT, SUPERVISORS, FOREMEN AND SUPERINTENDANTS
- PROFESSIONALLY QUALIFIED AND EXPERIENCED SPECIALISTS AND MID-MANAGEMENT
- SENIOR MANAGEMENT
- TOP MANAGEMENT

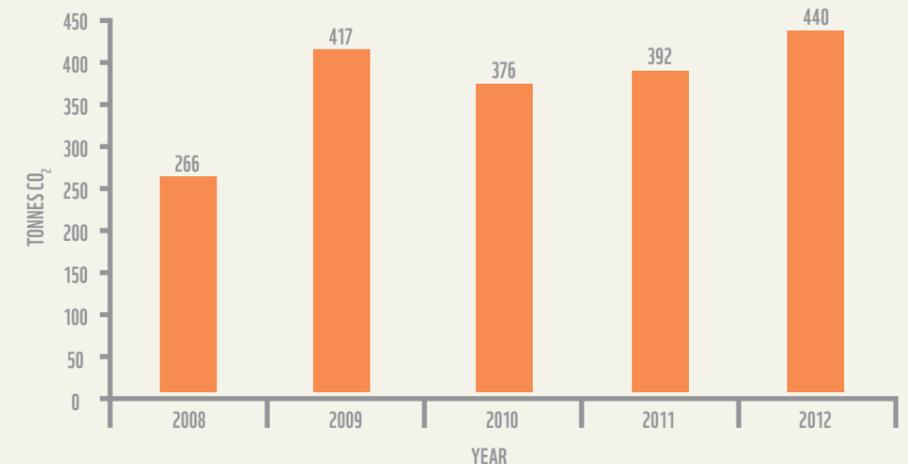
KEY:
 B = BLACK
 C = COLOURED
 I = INDIAN
 W = WHITE
 M = MALE
 F = FEMALE
 T = TOTAL



Carbon emissions graph

A key component of WWF-SA's work is advocating sustainable living and sustainable practices. We also believe in walking the talk. A video conference facility was installed in the Johannesburg and Cape Town offices to encourage less frequent business air travel between the offices. The facility has also been successful in facilitating committee and external meetings that would otherwise have required air travel. Business air travel is monitored on a monthly basis, with a view to reducing our carbon footprint.

Business air travel



BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND COMMITTEES OF WWF-SOUTH AFRICA

Board of Directors	Mr MV Moosa (Chair) Dr MA du Plessis (CEO) Ms C Carolus Ms S Ebrahim Mr I Goodwin Mr T Ikalafeng Mr DM Lawrence	Ms M Makanjee Mr J Matsau Mr MM Morobe Mr M Msimang Mr AJ Phillips Mr PJ van Zyl Mr H Wessels
Finance Committee	Tony Phillips (Chair) Morné du Plessis Ian Goodwin	Piet van Zyl Herman Wessels
Audit & Risk Committee	Piet van Zyl (Chair) Morné du Plessis (invite) Ian Goodwin (invite)	David Lawrence Tony Phillips Herman Wessels
Investment Committee	David Lawrence (Chair) Christopher Beatty Lester Coelen Ian Goodwin	Joe Matsau Bill McAdam Hendrik Pfaff Simon Steward
Nominations	Valli Moosa (Chair) Cheryl Carolus Morné du Plessis	Maya Makanjee Murphy Morobe Mavuso Msimang
Remuneration	Tony Phillips (Chair) Morné du Plessis Ian Goodwin	Joe Matsau Valli Moosa

SUMMARISED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Statement of responsibility and approval by the Board of Directors for the year ended 30 June 2012

The Directors are responsible for the preparation, integrity and fair presentation of the annual financial statements of WWF-South Africa. The summarised annual financial statements presented on pages 44 to 49 have been derived from the annual financial statements of WWF-South Africa for the year ended 30 June 2012 and with International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium-Sized Entities (IFRS for SMEs) and include amounts based on

judgements and estimates made by management.

The going concern basis has been adopted in preparing the financial statements and the Directors are of the opinion that the Foundation will continue as a going concern in the future.

The annual financial statements have been audited by the independent auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc., who were given unrestricted access to all financial records and related data, including minutes of all meetings of the Board of Directors. The audit report of PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc. is presented below.

The summarised annual financial statements, which have been derived from the audited annual financial statements of the Foundation for the year ended 30 June 2012, were approved by the Board of Directors on 17 October 2012 and are signed on their behalf by:



Valli Moosa
Chair



Ian Goodwin
Chief Financial Officer

Johannesburg, 17 October 2012

Report of the independent auditor to the members of WWF-South Africa for the year ended 30 June 2012

The summarised annual financial statements of WWF-South Africa set out on pages 44 to 49 have been derived from the annual financial statements of WWF-South Africa for the year ended 30 June 2012. The summarised annual financial statements are the responsibility of the Foundation's directors. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on whether the summarised annual financial statements are consistent, in all material respects, with the annual financial statements from which they were derived.

We have audited the annual financial statements of WWF-South Africa for the year ended 30 June 2012 from which the summarised annual financial statements were derived, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium-Sized Entities (IFRS for SMEs). In our report dated 17 October 2012, we expressed an unqualified opinion on the annual financial statements from which the summarised annual financial statements were derived.

In our opinion, the summarised annual financial statements are consistent, in all material respects, with the annual financial statements from which they were derived.

For a better understanding of the Foundation's financial position, its financial performance and cash flows for the period, and of the scope of our audit, the summarised annual financial statements should be read in conjunction with the annual financial statements from which the summarised annual financial statements were derived and our audit report thereon.



PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc.

Director: D Adriaans
Registered Auditor

Stellenbosch, 17 October 2012

Statement of financial position as at 30 June 2012	Notes	2012 R'000	2011 R'000
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Freehold properties	2	135 184	111 983
Investment property	3	29 663	29 663
Vehicles, equipment and leasehold improvements		2 585	2 791
Investments	4	123 987	112 643
Current assets			
Accounts receivable and other debtors		5 378	3 530
Cash and cash equivalents	4	51 114	31 955
TOTAL ASSETS		347 911	292 565
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES			
Funds			
General Fund	5	338 338	284 695
Capital Fund		19 074	16 959
Projects Fund		83 207	80 000
Property Fund		64 210	46 090
Property Fund		171 847	141 646
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and other liabilities		9 573	7 870
TOTAL FUNDS AND LIABILITIES		347 911	292 265
Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2012			
		2012 R'000	2011 R'000
INCOME			
Subscriptions and donations		83 569	44 790
Government and aid agency grants		6 946	8 904
Bequests		14 255	6 594
Interest and dividends		5 012	5 194
Other income		8 238	5 840
DISBURSEMENTS			
Conservation disbursements		55 943	48 155
Finance and Business support		11 884	9 006
Marketing and Fundraising		4 210	3 557
Surplus before adjustment of investments and currency translation differences		45 983	10 604
Investments – change in market value		7 530	12 756
Foreign currency translation differences		130	(401)
Total comprehensive income for the year		53 643	22 959

Statement of changes in funds for the year ended 30 June 2012	General Fund R'000	Capital Fund R'000	Projects Fund R'000	Property Fund R'000	Total R'000
Balance at 1 July 2011	16 959	80 000	46 090	141 646	284 695
Total comprehensive income for the year	5 875	7 207	17 360	23 201	53 643
Transfers of funds	(3 760)	(4 000)	760	7 000	–
Balance at 30 June 2012	19 074	83 207	64 210	171 847	338 338
Balance at 1 July 2010	17 298	68 582	39 489	136 367	261 736
Total comprehensive income for the year	10 873	–	7 038	5 048	22 959
Transfers of funds	(11 212)	11 418	(437)	231	–
Balance at 30 June 2011	16 959	80 000	46 090	141 646	284 695
Statement of cash flow for the year ended 30 June 2012					
			2012 R'000	2011 R'000	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Cash receipts from donors and other income			111 242	66 612	
Cash payments to suppliers, employees and projects			(69 460)	(57 532)	
Cash generated from operations			41 782	9 080	
Interest and dividends received			5 064	5 203	
Net cash inflow from operating activities			46 846	14 283	
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Acquisition of freehold properties			(23 201)	(5 279)	
Purchase of equipment and improvements to leasehold property			(669)	(2 429)	
Reinvestment of investment income			(2 997)	(3 063)	
Purchase of investments			(824)	(836)	
Drawings of investments			7	–	
(Loss)/proceeds on sale of equipment			(3)	30	
Net cash utilised in investing activities			(27 687)	(11 577)	
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS					
			19 159	2 706	
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year					
			31 955	29 249	
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR					
			51 114	31 955	

Notes to the summarised
annual financial statements
for the year ended
30 June 2012

1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these annual financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Basis of preparation

The summarised financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities' (IFRS for SMEs). The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, and incorporate the principal accounting policies set out below. They are presented in South African rand.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the IFRS for SMEs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Foundation's accounting policies.

The following is an extract of the more important accounting policies, relevant to the summarised annual financial statements:

1.1 FREEHOLD PROPERTIES

Freehold properties, which consist of nature reserves, are stated at cost or, if donated or bequeathed, at valuation on date of registration of transfer.

1.2 INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

Investment property, comprising freehold buildings, is held for use by the Southern African Wildlife College as its campus, and is not occupied by the Foundation. Investment property is carried at cost.

1.3 VEHICLES, EQUIPMENT AND LEASEHOLD IMPROVEMENTS

Vehicles, equipment and improvements to leasehold properties are stated at cost or, if donated, at valuation on date of donation and are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their expected useful lives. The residual values and useful lives of the assets are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

1.4 FINANCIAL ASSETS

The Foundation classifies all its investments as 'at fair value through profit or loss'. Investments are carried at fair value in the statement of financial position and all changes in fair value are presented in the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

1.5 FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

1.6 LEASES

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease. The leases have varying terms, escalation clauses and renewal rights.

Notes to the summarised
annual financial statements
for the year ended
30 June 2012

continued

1.7 TRADE RECEIVABLES

Accounts receivable are recognised initially at the transaction price and exclude amounts that are doubtful.

1.8 REVENUE RECOGNITION

Income is recognised on the accrual basis, except for donations and voluntary receipts that are recognised in the year of receipt. Interest is recognised on a time proportion basis unless collectability is in doubt. Dividends are recognised when the right to receive payment is established. Donations of non-cash items of a capital nature are brought to account at valuation on the dates of the transactions.

1.9 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, balances with banks and cash deposits held on call or fixed terms with banks and are not subject to any risk of change in value.

1.10 RETIREMENT BENEFITS

The Foundation participates in a defined contribution scheme, the assets of which are held in a separate trustee-administered fund. The Foundation's contributions to the scheme are charged to the statement of comprehensive income in the year to which they relate. The Foundation has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid.

1.11 ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND OTHER LIABILITIES

Accounts payable and other liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

	2012 R'000	2011 R'000
2 FREEHOLD PROPERTIES		
Freehold properties at cost or valuation:		
Nature reserves	135 184	111 983
The use and management of nature reserves has been transferred to relevant statutory conservation agencies by way of long-term lease agreements at nominal rentals. Details regarding freehold properties are available at the registered office of the Foundation.		
3 INVESTMENT PROPERTY		
Buildings – Southern African Wildlife College	29 663	29 663
The buildings are utilised by the Southern African Wildlife College as its campus at a nominal rental.		

Notes to the summarised
annual financial statements
for the year ended
30 June 2012
continued

	2012 R'000	2011 R'000
4 INVESTMENTS AND CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Unit trusts managed by financial institutions at market value	123 987	112 643
Cash and cash equivalents	51 114	31 955
	175 101	144 598

Financial assets are invested mainly in unit trusts and fixed deposits, all managed by financial institutions of a high standing. Market risk is managed by limiting exposure to the equity and bond markets. Exposure to the different asset classes, at year-end are: Equity 69% and Fixed Interest 31% (2011: Equity 52%, Bonds 20% and Cash 28%).

5 FUNDS

The accumulated funds have been earmarked as follows, where applicable:

General Fund – represents accumulated funds available for projects and administration.

Capital Fund – represents funds raised or transferred from the General Fund available for strategic operational or conservation initiatives.

Projects Fund – represents funds available or earmarked for projects.

Property Fund – represents funds already applied in the acquisition of conservation properties and the value (at date of donation) of properties donated to the Foundation.

6 COMMITMENTS

The Foundation is committed to make payments on:

6.1 APPROVED PROJECTS

	2012 R'000	2011 R'000
Within the next 12 months	23 244	22 728
Thereafter	2 708	2 733
	25 952	25 461

6.2 OFFICE RENT:

	2012 R'000	2011 R'000
Within the next 12 months	2 094	1 860
Between 2–4 years	6 144	7 321
	8 238	9 181

Notes to the summarised
annual financial statements
for the year ended
30 June 2012
continued

7 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Foundation has provided a guarantee to the value of R27 100 to ABSA Bank Limited with regards to the provision of electricity by Eskom to the Southern African Wildlife College. The Foundation has also provided a guarantee to the value of R401 646 to Eris Property Group (Pty) Ltd with regards to the lease agreement of 1st Floor, Bridge House, Boundary Terraces, Campground Road, Newlands.

8 RETIREMENT BENEFITS

The Foundation participates in a defined contribution scheme. All permanent employees are members of the scheme, which is administered independently of the finances of the Foundation by an insurance company. The scheme is governed by the Pension Funds Act of 1956.

9 TAXATION

The Foundation has been approved by the South African Revenue Services as a 'public benefit organisation' in terms of section 30 of the Income Tax Act and is exempt from income tax in terms of section 10(1)(cN) of the Act. Donations to the Foundation are exempt from donations tax and estate duty and will be tax-deductible in the hands of donors in terms of and subject to the limitations prescribed in section 18A of the Income Tax Act.

The audited annual financial statements are available at the registered office of the Foundation.

ASSOCIATED TRUSTS OF WWF-SOUTH AFRICA

for the period 1 March 2011 –
29 February 2012

The National Parks Trust of South Africa

The Trust has generated more than R117 million for purchasing over 108 000 ha of land to enhance South Africa's protected area network. The Trust is also administered by WWF-South Africa.

Trustees

Mr JP Rupert, Remgro Ltd (Chairman)
Dr MA du Plessis, nominee of WWF-South Africa
Dr MD Mabunda, nominee of SANParks
Dr DT Magome, nominee of SANParks
Mr MEC Read, nominee of WWF-South Africa

The Green Trust

For over 20 years, The Green Trust, a partnership between Nedbank and WWF, has brought people and nature together. This partnership is one of the longest-running partnerships between a corporate and a non-profit organisation in the history of South Africa. Over R106 million has been raised to fund more than 170 diverse conservation projects throughout South Africa. The Green Trust has played a critical role in bringing important new policies to bear regarding water conservation in South Africa. It has also shown tremendous foresight in its promotion of community involvement in natural resource management.

Trustees

Dr RJ Khoza, Nedbank Group Ltd (Chair)
Adv SA Baqwa, Nedbank Group Ltd
Prof CT Chimimba, University of Pretoria
Dr MA du Plessis, WWF-South Africa
Dr B Figaji, director of companies
Dr J Hanks, International Conservation Services
Mr TSB Jali (appointed 23 August 2011)
Dr BJ Kani, Market Theatre Foundation
Dr MD Mabunda, SANParks (resigned 29 June 2011)
Ms KE Maze, SANBI
Ms MP Mbengashe, Department of Water and Environmental Affairs
Ms ASM Mearns, Wilger Veld & Youth Conservation Club
Ms LR van Hasselt, Tony & Lisette Lewis Foundation

Management Committee

Dr MA du Plessis, WWF-South Africa (Chair)
Mr G Garden, Nedbank Group Ltd
Mr I Goodwin, WWF-South Africa
Mr TSB Jali, Nedbank Group Ltd
Mr A Morkel, WWF-South Africa
Mr M Ratshikuni, Nedbank Group Ltd

The Leslie Hill Succulent Karoo Trust

The Leslie Hill Succulent Karoo Trust was founded in 1995 by its namesake, the late Mr Leslie Hill. Mr Hill established the Trust to fund strategic conservation initiatives in the Succulent Karoo, particularly land acquisition for the creation and expansion of core conservation areas. To date, more than R38 million has been disbursed to the beneficiary for the establishment or expansion of protected areas.

Trustees

Mr PJ van Zyl (Chair)
Dr MA du Plessis, WWF-South Africa
Prof MT Hoffman, Institute for Plant Conservation, UCT

The Table Mountain Fund

The Table Mountain Fund was established by WWF-South Africa as a capital trust fund in 1998, after raising more than R9 million from South African donors for the conservation of Table Mountain and the Cape Peninsula. This fundings was used to secure further capital of \$5 million, for the conservation of the entire Cape Floral Kingdom, from the Global Environment Facility. To date, over R26 million has been disbursed to conservation projects.

www.tmf.org.za

Trustees

Mr BLE Khan, private capacity (Chair)
Dr N Baumann, private capacity
Dr MJ Cadman, private capacity
Dr MA du Plessis, private capacity
Prof B Figaji, private capacity
Ms K Maze, private capacity
Mr TJ Mkefe, private capacity
Mr J Smith, private capacity

The Southern African Wildlife College Trust (SACET)

SACET was founded by WWF-South Africa in July 2000 as a means of ensuring a permanent income stream for the training of Southern African Development Community conservation managers at the Southern African Wildlife College. To date, over R14 million has been raised and R4,8 million awarded for scholarships and bursaries.

Trustees

Ms LJ Richardson, private capacity (Chair)
Mr W Myburgh, nominee of Peace Parks Foundation (Vice-Chair)
Mr CH de Villiers, private capacity
Mr I Goodwin, nominee of WWF-South Africa
Dr AA Kaka, nominee of IUCN-ESARO
Countess SMMI Labia, nominee of WWF-South Africa
Mr LD Sefu, private capacity
Ms A Hefers (appointed 4 August 2011)

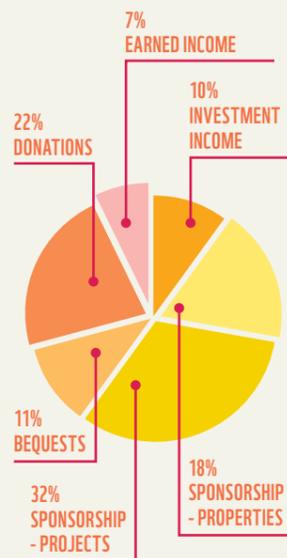
For more information on these trusts visit www.wwf.org.za

OUR SUPPORTERS

Our efforts in conservation and addressing global environmental challenges depend on the loyal support of the passionate

individuals and organisations with whom we have built strong and long-lasting relationships.

INCOME FOR 2012



Individual supporters

We are grateful for the generosity of our supporters, who help us in many ways. They may become a donor, take part in one of our events, or give their backing to our campaigns. Their ongoing support is essential to our conservation efforts.

For more information, contact our Individual Relations department on 021 657 6600 or info@wwf.org.za. Our website contains up-to-date information on new ways to support our work. Visit www.wwf.org.za/act_now.

Business partnerships

We build rewarding partnerships with the business world to deliver on and fund our vital conservation programmes and promote sustainability policy and practice.

For more information about becoming a corporate partner, please contact our Corporate Relations department on 021 657 6600 or Virginia Styer at vstyer@wwf.org.za.

Trust and major supporters

We receive generous support from trusts, foundations and individuals. We're grateful to them all.

If your trust or foundation would like to support our work, please contact our Business Development Unit on 021 657 6600 or info@wwf.org.za.

Trustees

We gain strong support from a number of people who use their high profile to promote us. We greatly appreciate their participation in our work, which allows us to reach even more people across the world.

Leaving a lasting legacy

We would like to pay tribute to everyone who remembered us in their wills, and to friends and relatives who made memorial donations.

Every legacy is of great value to our work.

If you would like to leave your own lasting legacy that will help to fund our work, please contact our Individual Relations department on 021 657 6600 or legacy@wwf.org.za.

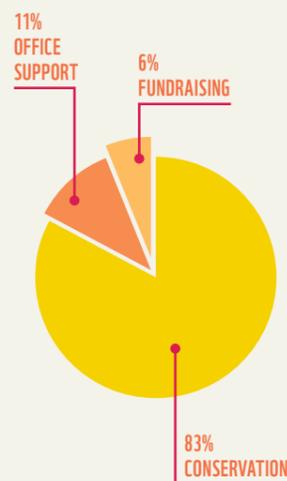
Merchandising and licensing

We use licensing agreements as a powerful tool to enable WWF to deliver on its conservation mission. With licensing agreements, we are:

- communicating and educating people about our work
- raising funds to deliver on our conservation objectives
- reducing consumer impact on the planet.

If your company has a proven track record of corporate environmental responsibility and your products are manufactured using environmentally friendly practices and material, contact us – you may be eligible to apply for a **licensing agreement**. Contact: Marli Goussard on 021 657 6664 or mgoussard@wwf.org.za.

DISBURSEMENTS FOR 2012



SUPPORTERS OF WWF SOUTH AFRICA

as on 30 June 2012

International Funders

British High Commission
Conservation International
Hoffman Foundation
Mimex Brands & Labels B.V.
WWF-Finland
WWF International
WWF Netherlands
WWF-Norway
WWF-United Kingdom
WWF-United States

Sponsorships or Donations (R1 million and above p.a.)

Airports Company of South Africa Ltd
BHP Billiton
Hans Hoheisen Charitable Trust
HSBC Africa
Leslie Hill Succulent Karoo Trust
Mondi Group Ltd
Nampak Management Services
Nedbank Ltd
Pick n Pay Retailers (Pty) Ltd
SANBI
Sanlam Foundation Trust
Wines of South Africa

Sponsorships or Donations (R100 000 – R999 999 p.a.)

ABB South Africa
BoE Private Clients
Charl van der Merwe Trust
De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd
Development Bank of Southern Africa
Giving Innovations (Pty) Ltd
Honda South Africa (Pty) Ltd
Konica Minolta South Africa
Nokia South Africa (Pty) Ltd
Rand Merchant Bank Fund
Sonae Novobord (Pty) Ltd
Woolworths (Pty) Ltd

Sponsorships or Donations (R50 000 – R99 999 p.a.)

Allan & Gill Gray Charitable Trust
Altron Management Services
Nestlé (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd
Swiss Re Life & Health Africa Ltd
The Douglas Jooste Trust
Tony & Lisette Lewis Foundation

Sponsorships or Donations (R5 000 – R49 999 p.a.)

Ad Outpost Outdoor Advertising
African Mining and Trust
City Lodge Hotel Ltd
GSM Trading
Jack Silson Charitable Trust
Karoo Wilddienste
Lewis Foundation – SANBI
Oxfam GB South Africa Country Programme
Ramsay & Son (*Getaway Magazine*)
Silica
Seed Experiences (Pty) Ltd
Vacuquip Solutions (Pty) Ltd
The Camaham Trust
The Gabriel Foundation Trust
Towers Watson
Trade & Investment KwaZulu-Natal

Donations-in-kind (R50 000 and above p.a.)

ASISA
Avis Southern Africa
Drive Control Corporation
Everard Read Gallery – CIRCA-on-Jellicoe
Honda South Africa (Pty) Ltd
Internet Solutions
iVeri Payment Technology
Marais Müller Yekiso Attorneys
Mazda Wildlife Fund
Nedbank Ltd
Nissan SA (Pty) Ltd
Q Distribution
Space Age Technologies (Pty) Ltd
Version 206cc

Donations-in-kind (R20 000 – R49 999 p.a.)

Ballyhoo Media
Liliesleaf Conferencing

Donations-in-kind (R5 000 – R19 999 p.a.)

Barloworld Ltd
HSBC Africa
Mediatorr
Pinpoint CC
Sappi Ltd
South African Mint Company (Pty) Ltd
Vineyard Hotel & Spa

Royalties

Ballstraathof (Pty) Ltd
E&C Charcoal (Pty) Ltd
GBC Sound
Woolworths (Pty) Ltd

Legacies

R Bourne
C Coetser
D Copcutt
P Eglington
C Hund
G Hustadt
M Jennings
M Leech
D Phillips

MEMBERS OF WWF-SOUTH AFRICA

Businesses of the future are focused on finding solutions to decades of unsustainable resource use. They know that addressing such complex issues requires collaborative and multi-disciplinary responses.

We build mutually rewarding partnerships, integrating your company's corporate responsibility, sustainability strategy and/or corporate social investment drives to deliver and fund our vital conservation programmes and promote sustainability policy and practice.

Principal Members (R50 000 and above p.a.)

ABSA Bank Ltd
Accentuate Management Services (Pty) Ltd
AfriSam (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd
Anglo Operations Ltd
Aveng (Africa) Ltd
Barloworld Ltd
Ceramic Industries Ltd
Everard Read Gallery (Pty) Ltd
Group Five Corporate and Business Services (Pty) Ltd
Italtile Ltd
Macsteel Service Centres SA (Pty) Ltd
Megafreight Services (Pty) Ltd
Naspers Ltd
Remgro Management Services Ltd
Sun International Group
Taeuber Management Trust
Tetra Pak South Africa (Pty) Ltd
Tongaat Hulett Ltd
Trencor Services (Pty) Ltd
Vodacom Group Ltd

Senior Members (R20 000 – R49 999 p.a.)

Accenture (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd
Cargo Carriers Ltd
Distell Group Ltd
Ellington Ranch (Pty) Ltd
Haggie Charitable Trust
Hollard Insurance Company Ltd
Investec Bank Ltd
JSE Ltd
Laurie & Rita Chiappini Charitable Trust
Mackenzie Foundation
Massmart Services (a division of Masstores) (Pty) Ltd
Media24 Ltd
Mediclinic International Ltd

Melbro Holdings (Pty) Ltd
Merck (Pty) Ltd
Mix Telematics
Mondi Group
Omnia Group Ltd
Pfizer Laboratories (Pty) Ltd
Pretoria Portland Cement Company Ltd
Rallen (Pty) Ltd
Sentinel International Trust Company (Pty) Ltd
Sonae Novobord (Pty) Ltd
Swiss Re Life & Health Africa Ltd
Tourvest Ltd
WBHO Construction (Pty) Ltd
Wholesale Housing Supplies (Pty) Ltd

Members (R5 000 – R19 999 p.a.)

Agri-Expo
&Beyond South Africa Travel (Pty) Ltd
Argent Industrial Ltd
Business Partners Ltd
CELL C (Pty) Ltd
Chiltern Farms (Pty) Ltd
Competitive Capabilities International (Pty) Ltd
Corobrik (Pty) Ltd
Coronation Asset Management
Data Pro (Pty) Ltd
Edwards Lifesciences (Pty) Ltd
FH Chamberlain Trading (Pty) Ltd
Grant Thornton
Grindrod Management Services (Pty) Ltd
Indaba Hotel
Inzalo Investment Holdings (Pty) Ltd
Isibindi Africa Lodges
Kimberly-Clark of SA (Pty) Ltd
Lefa Agricultural Services Group (Pty) Ltd
Leisure Group

Manyeleti (Pty) Ltd
Marshalls Group Ltd
MBB Services International (Pty) Ltd
McCarthy Limited
Nissan SA (Pty) Ltd
Oreport (Pty) Ltd
Ovland Group (Pty) Ltd
Pasdec Automotive Technologies
Random House Struik (Pty) Ltd
Serendipity Tours
Servest (Pty) Limited
Shanduka Group (Pty) Ltd
South African Sugar Association
Spar Group Ltd
Spectrum Solutions
Spoor and Fisher Attorneys
Sturrock & Robson Holdings Ltd
Werksmans
WorleyParsons RSA (Pty) Ltd

All support provided through business partnerships is an investment towards sustainability:

As a **Corporate Member**, your investment supports our core business, and our relationship informs yours.

As a **Panda Friend**, your products or services can be donated in-kind, helping us to reduce our operational costs.

Engaging your staff through **Payroll Giving** inspires a culture of participation and giving.

Become a **Project Partner** through aligning your Corporate Responsibility objectives with a specific WWF project.

Work within a **Strategic Programme** to realise your sustainability strategies.

Deepen your commitment through **Changing the Nature of Business**. Engage in a transformative, dynamic, innovative and challenging partnership with WWF.

TRUSTEES OF WWF SOUTH AFRICA

as on 30 June 2012

Dr T Abrahamse
Mr GM Ackerman
Mr R Andersen
Mr HI Appelbaum
Mrs W Appelbaum
Dr G Avery
Mr PD Bacon
Mr L Bailes
Dr D Baloyi
Mr SW Barlow
Mr M Barnes
Mr CP Beatty
Mr C Bell
Mr DT Blackburn
Mr TA Boardman
Mrs SE Boardman
Ms SL Botha
Mr MA Brey
Mr DC Brink
Mr R Bruyns
Mr RFG Cadiz
Mr PL Campbell
Ms C Carolus
Mr N Carroll
Mr A Charter
Mr PJ Clarke
Mr D Cloete-Hopkins
Dr P Cluver
Mr LJ Coelen
Mr J Coulter
Dr DC Cronjé
Prof CM de la Rey
Mr AH de Silva
Mr CH de Villiers
Mr W Dewar
Mr LL Dippenaar
Ms S Ebrahim
Mr DL Eggers
Mr E Ellerine
Dr CJ Fauconnier
Mr GT Ferreira
Mr PH Flack
Mr A Fourie

Mr BL Frankel
Mr JA Freemantle
Mr MR Fürst
Prof GJ Gerwel
Dr J Goldin
Dr A Golding
Mrs P Golding
Mr PM Goss
Mrs GE Gray
Mr DCS Haggie
Dr J Hanks
Mr PK Harris
Ms M Hau-Yoon
Mr R Havenstein
Mr DA Hawton
Mr PL Heinemann
Dr BE Hersov
Dr EH Hertzog
Dr VE Hesse
Dr AEF Heydorn
Mr GM Hossack
Prof BJ Huntley
Mr T Ikalafeng
Mr TL Ivins
Mrs HC Japhet
Mr JL Job
Mr DD Jooste
Mr K Joubert
Mr JM Kahn
Prof MM Katz
Mr VP Khanyile
Mr MG Khumalo
Mr FWJ Kilbourn
Mr ADC Knott-Craig
Countess S Labia
Mr R Lascaris
Mr DM Lawrence
Mr D Lewis
Mr A Lubner
Mr JA Mabuza
Mr EM Mafuna
Ms M Mankanjee
Mr PM Makwana

Mr KI Mampeule
Mr P Mann
Mr J Matsau
Mrs AA Maule
Mr GD May
Mr WJ McAdam
Mr K McArthur
Mrs E Meaker
Mr RP Menell
Mr T Modise
Ms D Mokhobo
Mr MV Moosa
Mr MM Morobe
Mr NJ Morris
Mr DB Mostert
Mr JF Mouton
Mr M Msimang
Dr PGS Neethling
Ms NF Newton-King
Ms V Ogilvie Thompson
Dr CG Olver
Mrs JW Oppenheimer
Mr NF Oppenheimer
Mr K Patel
Mr RH Paulson
Mrs J Paumgarten
Mr JW Penny
Mr HJ Pfaff
Mr TMF Phaswana
Mr AJ Phillips
Ms R Phiyega
Mr A Pistorius
Mr RA Plumbridge
Mr M Rademeyer
Dr FE Raimondo
Mr ME Ramano
Mr G Ravazzotti
Mr MEC Read
Mrs E Rees-Jones
Dr GA Robinson
Ms L Rodwell van Hasselt
Mrs L Roode
Mr KC Rumble

Mrs GA Rupert
Mr JP Rupert
Mrs H Rupert-Koegelenberg
Mr KTM Saggars
Mr G Saintz
Mr J Scannell
Dr RJ Scholes
Mr HL Shill
Dr S Singh
Mr BP Slingers
Mr W Smith
Dr FA Sonn
Mr RJA Sparks
Mr TI Steenkamp
Mr S Steward
Mr JDT Stofberg
Adv FH Stroebel
Mr KC Taeuber
Mr RKE Taylor
Mr AM Thompson
Mr CR Troeberg
Mr DJ Upshon
Mr E van As
Mr VAP van der Bijl
Mr GD van der Veer
Mr G van Heerden
Mr AP van Heeren
Mr JH van Huyssteen
Prof AS van Jaarsveld
Mr G van Niekerk
Mr JC van Reenen
Mr AJ van Ryneveld
Mr J van Zyl
Mr JJM van Zyl
Mr PJ van Zyl
Adv J Verster
Mr T Vosloo
Mrs K Waddell
Mr H Wessels
Dr CH Wiese
Mrs ME Wilson
Mr PL Zim



STAFF AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Staff as on 30 June 2012

Directorate

Dr Morné du Plessis
(Chief Executive Officer)
Augustine Morkel
(Executive Manager: Operations)
Emelda Driesen (PA to the Chief Executive)
Cynthia Smith (PA to the Executive
Manager: Operations)

Human Resources

Yolande Jacobs (Executive Manager)
Bridget Berlyn
Nokuthula Moiloa

Finance & Business Support

Ian Goodwin (Chief Financial Officer)
Carmen Ferreira
Cindy Cavernelis
Chester Fourie
Paulette Golding
Ralph Hendricks
Robert Hendrickse
Jodie Johnson
Nianda Kruger
Priscilla Lakey
Nombuso Nqwakuzayo
Jacques Pieterse
Alyson Steenkamp
Yolandie Vermeulen

Communication & Marketing

Zubair Sayed (Executive Manager)
Jorisna Bonthuys
Quathar Jacobs
Sindiswa Nobula
Eitan Prince
Deborah Weber
Sadiqah Slamong

Business Development

Dr Andrew Baxter (Head)
Candice Adams-King
Marli Goussard
Yulin Linklater
Puleng Mosholi
Denise Samson
Virginia Styer

Biodiversity

Dr Deon Nel (Head)
Joeline Barnato

Freshwater

Christine Colvin (Senior Manager)
Rodney February
Helen Gordon
Nkateko Kubayi

Marine

Dr Samantha Petersen
(Senior Manager)
Roxanne Abrahams
Janine Basson
Peter Chadwick
John Duncan
Junaid Francis
Alice Johnson
Chris Kastern
Wisaal Osman
Dr Eleanor Yeld Hutchings

Sustainable Agriculture

Inge Kotze (Senior Manager)
Martin Albertus
Joan Isham
Ruhvene Miles
Samantha Sithole

Land & Stewardship

Angus Burns
Brent Cocoran
Dudu Khena
Charles Makuwerere
Ayanda Nzimande
Vanessa Stone
Natasha Wilson

Table Mountain Fund (TMF)

Onno Huyser (Manager)
Amy Goldblatt
Carla Wood

Environmental Leadership Programme

Dr Glenda Raven (Senior Manager)
Ziyanda Mfanta

Black Rhino Expansion Range Programme

Dr Jacques Flamand (Leader)
Pamela Sherriffs

Living Planet Unit (LPU)

Saliem Fakir (Head)
Thembisa Dodo
Adele Faasen
Malango Mughogho
Lousie Naudé
Alexis Scholtz
Louise Scholtz
Tatjana von Bormann
Richard Worthington

Global Climate & Energy Initiative (GCEI)

Tasneem Essop
(Head: Low Carbon Frameworks)
Jaco du Toit
Mandy Woods

African Rhino Programme

Dr Joseph Okori (Manager)

2012 Interns

Imelda Haines
Lameez Eksteen
Thabo Mthembu
Justin Phama
Stephanie Rainier

Temps

Karen Milligan
Hlengiwe Zwane

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc.,
Stellenbosch

Bankers

ABSA, Stellenbosch

Attorneys

Marais Müller Yekiso, Stellenbosch
and Kuils River

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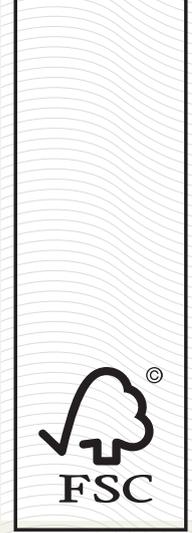
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WWF-SA in numbers



13

the number of graduate professional opportunities created in 2011 and 2012 by WWF-SA's Environmental Leadership Programme

12%

of South Africa's land area generates more than 50% of our surface water



52 GW

the amount of new energy-generation capacity South Africa is aiming to achieve by 2030

26 000 HA

purchased in the Fynbos and Succulent Karoo biomes for conservation

	<p>Why we are here To stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature.</p> <p>www.wwf.org.za</p>
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