ABOUT THE REPORT WWF (the World Wide Fund for Nature) is one of the world's largest and most respected independent conservation organisations. Internationally and in South Africa, WWF is devoted to stopping the degradation of the Earth’s natural environment and to building a future in which humans live in harmony with nature. WWF South Africa’s approach to reporting reflects this mission. This report, spanning the financial year 1 July 2014 – 30 June 2015, integrates the financial, environmental and social impacts of our work, so as to demonstrate how we create and sustain value as a company.
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In my last foreword in WWF South Africa’s integrated annual report, I remarked that the organisation was entering a new phase and that we were poised for even greater impact, and so I am encouraged by the developments I have seen in the last twelve months.

The organisation has always maintained high standards in the implementation of our environmental work: securing ecological assets, ensuring that ecosystem services underpin social and economic well-being and building climate resilience. Increasingly, our engagements with broader society are also bearing fruit: from mobilising young influencers in South Africa to amplify our conservation messages, to working on the ground in creative ways with communities dependent on natural resources for their existence.

The organisation also remains in good company. It is a testament to the value and trust that WWF enjoys in South Africa that in the business sector, government and civil society, we remain an environmental partner of choice. We greatly appreciate the support WWF has enjoyed and continues to enjoy, since nothing in the conservation world can be achieved without passion – which this organisation has in leaps and bounds – and resources.

However, to reach the ambitions we have set for ourselves, we would like to see even greater support to take this work to scale and witness even deeper impacts on nature and society. We have set ourselves a goal which is both brave and bold: to engage one million people in South Africa in two-way communication. This will be a space to watch as WWF South Africa amplifies its work and finds resonance with a greater portion of our country’s people.

WWF is built around a staff of rich diversity – and by diversity I refer not only to demographics but to the abundant knowledge and skills residing within WWF. The organisation has arguably the largest complement of technical experts in the environmental sector – outside of government institutions – giving me confidence that the right people are in place to achieve impact at scale.

Valli Moosa
Chair: WWF South Africa
As I reflect on what WWF has achieved in the last financial year, I have also been mulling over the qualities that make an exceptional environmental non-profit. In my estimation, the best organisations are typified by good governance and transparency, being able to live out the organisation’s principles and beliefs, a strong commitment to working strategically, and ultimately having an impact at scale. I can say with confidence that WWF South Africa has continued to strive for excellence in every one of these facets in the last financial year.

I am happy to report that, even under strict scrutiny, our organisation has come out with flying colours in the areas of financial accounting and risk management. As a non-profit, this is of great importance. We emphasise good governance and reliable accountability, since we recognise that these are critical attributes to enjoying continued support from our highly valued funding partners.

Of particular importance to our stakeholders is WWF’s performance in relation to best practice for non-profits. Of our spend 83.8 per cent goes to conservation. This instills confidence in our ability to run the organisation cost effectively and to allow us to focus on the impact of our work.

Again, we have taken significant strides towards achieving our environmental goals. This past year we joined our partners CapeNature and the Leslie Hill Succulent Karoo Trust in announcing the declaration of the Knersvlakte Nature Reserve, one of the crown jewels in our country’s rich botanical treasure trove and also the first reserve to be declared in the Western Cape for 20 years. We took a group of young, creative and influential South Africans on a Journey of Water in KwaZulu-Natal to raise awareness of our vulnerable water resources. And we prepared for, and participated in, the parliamentary processes which informed South Africa’s Intended Nationally Determined Conditions (INDCs), which are statements of what the country plans to do about climate change.

Looking forward, we are hoping for a watershed moment for climate negotiations in Paris in December 2015. I am optimistic that the significant efforts by WWF and likeminded organisations – as well as the apparent realisation by some key nations that something significant has to be done – will translate into positive change.

We are keenly aware of the global and local trends that affect society and the environment. Lower economic growth, declining credit ratings and the growing pains of a democracy that is still maturing pose multifaceted challenges to the work we do. This is why, in the last financial year, we embarked on a rigorous strategic review that takes full cognisance of the broader context, in order to position WWF South Africa for greater ambitions in the next five to ten years.

Ultimately we want to continue to do work that is relevant to our wider society, raise funds to match our ambitions and achieve conservation impact at a scale that is measurable and meaningful to people’s lives.

I must reserve a special mention for the staff at WWF whose passions, commitment and hard work provide the lifeblood of what we do. In the last year, we have placed greater emphasis on staff development, including the first-ever WWF Learning Week, which inspired staff and pioneered a novel way to connect our various units. I would also like to thank the Board for their continued dedication and guidance.

Our journey towards a future where people live in harmony with nature continues, and it is very much a collaborative and collective one.

Dr Morné du Plessis
Chief Executive Officer: WWF South Africa
WHO WE ARE

Number of employees 122
Number of operations 7

WWF South Africa was established in 1968 and held our 46th annual general meeting on 14 November 2014. We belong to the network of independent WWF organisations worldwide. WWF has some six million supporters and a global network that is active in over 100 countries. We work mainly in South Africa, and have offices in the Western Cape (Cape Town: Newlands and Kirstenbosch; and Stellenbosch), in Johannesburg in Gauteng and in Hilton in KwaZulu-Natal.

WWF's brand is instantly recognised throughout the world by our logo: a black-on-white panda device with the letters WWF beneath. WWF South Africa often deploys sub-brands such as WWF-SASSI and BWI.

We are financially independent of any other organisation, and a non-governmental organisation.

WHAT WE DO

Our mission is to stop the degradation of the Earth’s natural environment and to build a future in which people live in harmony with nature. We do this by:

- Conserving the biodiversity assets (endangered wildlife, species, habitats and ecosystems) of South Africa
- Ensuring natural ecosystems and their services are appropriately valued and integrated into sustainable development
- Playing a leading role among developing countries in addressing the risks and opportunities associated with climate change
- Improving the livelihoods of communities who are most directly dependent on natural resources through better environmental practices
- Informing South African consumers so that they have the knowledge to influence appropriate environmental practice in the public and private sectors
- Instilling a culture of environmental responsibility in business and industry
- Advocating for government policies incorporating sound environmental principles that promote, maintain and enhance biodiversity and ecological services
- Increasing environmental skills among current and future leaders

All our programmes acknowledge that the relationship between people and nature is vital to environmental work. By working with people, WWF South Africa aims to change behaviour and leave a living planet.
OVERVIEW OF OUR WORK

WWF South Africa’s units and programmes are organised according to the business and environmental concerns they address, e.g. strategic communications, business development and a broad range of environmental areas covered by the teams of the environmental programmes and policy and futures units.
OVERVIEW OF OUR WORK

IMPRESSION GROWTH ON OUR SOCIAL MEDIA PLATFORMS, MOST NOTABLY ON TWITTER.

@WWFSouthAfrica account grew by 50.5% at a rate of 1,595 new followers a month reaching 57,000 followers.

STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS UNIT

The role of the Strategic Communications Unit is to broaden and engage our target audiences to achieve our environmental outcomes. Our overall objective is to build a critical mass of South Africans who act or vote in support of WWF or who give to a WWF cause. We do this through multi-faceted creative campaigns, traditional media, social media, events, activations and through the production of a range of publicity material, including reports and publications. All our messaging speaks to the inextricable link between healthy and happy people and a resilient and flourishing natural environment.

The year under review saw a number of achievements for the unit including the delivery of its first Board-endorsed communication strategy. The strategic communications unit also ran three major campaigns during the year, namely Earth Hour, Journey of Water II and the #SASSIstories marine campaign (focused on WWF-SASSI and its participants’ commitments).

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT UNIT

The Business Development Unit is the engine room for fundraising activities. There are two main fundraising objectives:

- to help grow and sustain funding in support of the important conservation objectives of WWF, and
- to simultaneously secure adequate unrestricted income to cover the practical costs of running the organisation.

Fundraising activities are diversified and include the procurement of donations from individuals (including bequests), corporates, trusts and foundations. In addition, income is raised from a variety of events, auctions, campaigns, licencing deals, merchandise sales, public sector partnerships, earnings and in-kind donations.

During the year, a number of new corporate partnership engagements were finalised, an exciting auction was held in London (where the right to name a new species of flower was sold) and a pilot project to assess the viability of face-to-face fundraising from individual donors was successfully completed.

INVESTMENT SUSTAINABILITY UNIT

This unit’s work aims to influence financial flows towards sustainable development and away from unsustainable activities, in support of the WWF goals and to support an economy underpinned by healthy ecosystems. The strategy works to establish key investment sector relationships and investment mechanisms, so as to direct funds and assets towards sustainable investment areas.

POLICY AND FUTURES UNIT

The work of WWF has an increasingly important focus on future development trajectories and routes to influencing equitable long-term economic and environmental planning at the level of the state, firms and other actors. The WWF Policy and Futures Unit was launched in 2015 with the aim of taking this approach into the core of the organisation. The motivation for the new unit was partly to move away from the vague naming of the Living Planet Unit (LPU) and, more importantly, to further WWF’s pioneering work in the areas of a low carbon transition, food-energy-water nexus and infrastructure.
The LPU’s capability and work programme between its establishment in 2009 and 2014 also involved significant policy achievements and high impact work. The reconfiguration to the PFU aims to ensure better strategic integration and impact in the various programmes of work within the organisation and expand capabilities into a wider ambit of work. Key to elevating the ability of the organisation to deliver value to a broader constituency will be to ensure that traditional WWF programmes continue to wield influence through economic mainstreaming and policy engagement.

The overall aim of this unit is to support a managed transition in the key systems of food, water and energy and secure a resilient future for South Africa’s people and environment. The unit researches ecological, economic and societal approaches and determines scenarios to achieve our future vision of systems transition.

**Shifting Systems**

*Food-Energy-Water Nexus*

The nexus approach is a recurrent theme which crosses programmatic work in retail, food and energy production. Work is centred on recommending policy and business strategies for understanding and managing interdependent resource uses.

*Finance and Investment: Forum for China Africa Cooperation (FOCAC)*

Influencing Chinese investment in Africa, the focus of this work, is key to supporting a long-term sustainable development trajectory. With an important FOCAC high level government event taking place in December, this project has had a busy year working with WWF partner offices in China and Africa to influence proceedings.

**Transport systems**

WWF is the only environmental organisation in South Africa doing work in the transport sector. In this project, WWF brings together labour, business and government to engage with the challenges implicit in a low carbon transport transition and contribute to government policy. The programme aims are to reduce the movement of goods and people, shift to low carbon modes of transport, from private to public, from road to rail, and improve mobility services, and energy and fuel efficiency. The first phase of the project which investigated freight transport is now drawing to a close and the second phase which launches in the latter half of 2015 will focus on passenger transport.

**Campaigns**

*The Earth Hour City Challenge*

The Earth Hour City Challenge is a year-long competition to mobilise cities in the global transition towards a climate-friendly, one planet future, and to stimulate best practices for climate mitigation and adaptation.

*Climate Solver*

Each year WWF recognises three South African Climate Solver Award winners for innovations that reduce carbon emissions or boost access to energy. The 2015 winners were MellowCabs – a prototype for a public transport micro vehicle, Findmyway – a smartphone app to help commuters navigate public transport, and Eco MC² – a hydraulic energy storage system.
Research for policy making and action on climate, energy and industry best practice

Understanding opportunities in climate and energy

- **Renewable energy**: Engaging with the challenges and opportunities that inhibit or drive energy transitions in South Africa and the African continent. Strategic energy planning at a utility and distribution level forms an important component of this work.

- **Shale gas**: Researching the economics of potential impacts of shale gas extraction on the economy and the possible impacts of water-related issues pertinent to this potential energy source on water resources in South Africa.

- **Bioenergy**: Researching the potential of forestry and agricultural biomass for electricity production and required sustainability parameters. Liquid biofuels for transport, another area of focus, is also emerging as a possible short-to-medium term solution to curb emissions and requires close scrutiny to ensure it delivers on its emission reduction promises.

- **Adaptation and mitigation**: Providing research and technical guidance to government partners on monitoring, reporting and verification systems for these sectors and on reducing emissions from deforestation, forest degradation and poor land management.

- **Emissions reduction**: Working on national and international policy related to climate change, including the rollout of the National Climate Change Response White Paper, provincial and local government climate plans, and UNFCCC developments. This extends to work related to a low carbon climate-resilient economy, including carbon pricing mechanisms such as the carbon tax and other regulatory and financial measures.

Supporting equitable long-term economic and environmental planning

- **Transition in food and retail systems**: In 2015, work included food waste research through the supply chain, a food systems literature review and transformative scenario process to develop plausible scenarios for the likely trajectory of the food system in 2030.

- **Aiding supply chain response to climate risk**: Exploring technological, institutional and behavioural options to build climate resilience and test the viability of solutions with practitioners aimed at identifying ways to scale these solutions in the future. The first phase of this work will provide guidance to retailers on mitigating climate impacts.

- **Low carbon footprint in state-owned companies**: Assisting in developing a sustainability framework that can inform and guide the Department of Public Enterprises to transition its state-owned companies to a low carbon economy.

- **Sustainable diets**: Research to find out what constitutes a healthy, sustainable and affordable diet in South Africa.

- **Sustainable housing**: Research to seek a basis for the systematic ‘greening’ of social housing on a national scale.

- **Greening while Growing**: Exploring paths for cities to make effective low carbon transitions while maintaining economic growth.

- **Sustainable Public Procurement**: Working with sub-national government on ways that procurement and spending can support the transformation of production and consumption towards a greener, more inclusive economy, increasing green jobs, developing skills, and improving green industrial competitiveness.

- **Business engagement and innovation**: Exploring the potential of business to spearhead market change and to encourage innovation in resource use and management.
WWF South Africa employs some of the best scientists in the environmental arena whose research informs policy and practice in South Africa and abroad. In the year under review, we published 12 research reports. Of these, a series of five reports focused on the opportunities and challenges of renewable energy adoption.

In pursuit of WWF’s vision for renewable energy 2030

WWF has an ambitious vision for scaling of renewable energy in South Africa. In pursuit of this vision, we tested its merits and modelled the technical and cost feasibility, and investigated the potential for municipalities to be pro-active role players in the roll out of distributed energy to address electricity constraints. An assessment of South Africa’s Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme, including an assessment of the initial implementation experiences around local community development requirements, was also undertaken.
ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMMES UNIT

Environmental Leaders Programme
This programme supports skills planning and development for increased capacitated governance for the environment.

Internship Programme
Began in 2011, this programme supports new graduates in making the transition from learning to work and developing both technical and workplace-based skills. We recruit 20 masters level interns bi-annually and place them for 18 months with mentors related to their academic areas of interest and career aspirations. To date, we have placed 66 new entrants through the programme, with 100% placement rate into full time employment, apart from those who have pursued further studies.

Green Careers Programme
This is a fairly recent programme, begun two years ago, which aims to support students across South African universities in making key decisions regarding learning pathways and careers for the green economy. We have developed a comprehensive set of careers information resources that we share with students through career fairs, career excursion and other on-campus activities.

Work Integrated Learning Programme
This work aims to increase the placement of student interns for quality work-integrated learning toward their national diploma qualifications for conservation. We do this by linking South African universities to employers through national and regional forums, and by supporting fundraising for student placements, complemented by a quality assurance framework for employers.

Skills Development Programme
A long-running programme, this initiative supports the strengthening of skills planning and development for the environment in the national system of skills development.
**SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE PROGRAMME**

Started as a national programme in 2011, and now in its fourth year, the Sustainable Agriculture Programme engages in efforts to:

- promote sustainable agriculture
- minimise adverse impacts of farming on the environment, and
- demonstrate good stewardship of natural resources.

*Fruit and Wine Programme*

This programme supports fruit and wine industry self-regulation, compliance and environmental assurance programmes, as well as formal stewardship arrangements. Its main areas of operation are the Cape Floral Kingdom and the Succulent Karoo (wine and fruit producers) and the Grasslands Biome of South Africa (rangeland beef). These sectors have been driving the industry-wide rollout of the assurance programmes.

*Sustainable Sugar Support Programme for SUSFARMS®*

This programme promotes improved farm planning, land use planning and monitoring of production practices aimed at minimising the environmental impact of sugar cane production. The geographic focus of this is in the Umgeni Catchment area in KwaZulu-Natal.

*Responsible finance*

This project partners with Nedbank to pilot innovation in responsible lending, credit risk assessment for agriculture as a high impact industry, and incentivise better production with innovative financial products.

*Better Barley, Better Beer Initiative*

This is a joint project with South African Breweries to support land owner stewardship and better production in barley in the Southern Cape (rainfed commercial barley producers), and North West and Northern Cape (irrigated barley for small-scale growers).

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**CELEBRATING CONSERVATION IN THE CAPE WINELANDS**

WWF’s Biodiversity and Wine Initiative marked a decade in existence in 2014, and has written up this remarkable story in an e-book titled: *The Wine Kingdom: Celebrating Conservation in the Cape Winelands*. The partnership with the wine industry has been reformulated to set a new level of aspiration to promote industry leadership and innovation, now that after 10 years of support more than 88% of all wine producers are meeting industry-wide minimum standards and are formally acknowledged through the use of the Sustainable Wines SA seal on the neck of the bottle. Look out for our EXCLUSIVE CONSERVATION CHAMPIONS programme – you will know them by the black label depicting a sugarbird on a pink protea on the wine bottle.
The Land and Biodiversity Stewardship Programme

The Land Programme was developed in 2010 to establish new protected areas and expand existing ones across South Africa. Its purpose is to facilitate a network of landscape initiatives that have the ultimate aim of protecting land from adverse impacts. We also explore sustainable land use practices that benefit the environment and people.

Protecting, securing and managing prioritised land

The Fynbos, Grasslands and Succulent Karoo biomes are the focus of this work as these are the most vulnerable areas. To date, we have secured 400 000 hectares of land through land acquisition and have contributed to 33 protected areas across South Africa.

- We protect land through formal mechanisms such as proclamation within the Protected Areas Expansion context.
- We secure land using a variety of mechanisms, such as biodiversity stewardship or servitudes or contractually binding management agreements.
- We manage prioritised land with clear societal, biodiversity and ecosystem service gains.

The Land Reform and Biodiversity Stewardship Programme

This recently established programme is dedicated to the land reform process. WWF will use this programme to be a thought leader in this dynamic space and remain ahead of land ownership changes in order to facilitate real socio-environmental benefits.

Our other activities are aimed at:

- capacitating institutions and partners through funding, facilitation of access to funding, strategic partnership development, skills development and knowledge transfers
- innovating in the economic and socio-environmental space using appropriate technologies and methods to link people and the environment in such a way that tangible benefits for both the environment and the people who depend on it for survival, are realised
- enhancing our efficiency by aligning the programme objectives with WWF global objectives, and with national legislation and policies relating to biodiversity.
Of the 40 years the WWF has been active in South Africa, we have spent the last 20 of those working with partners to declare the Knersvlakte Nature Reserve, which falls within the Succulent Karoo biome in the Western Cape, as a nature reserve. We were entrusted with this task as we manage the Leslie Hill Succulent Karoo Trust, whose namesake had the vision for this reserve.

This extensive plain is one of only two arid regions in the world to earn hotspot status. Its uniqueness consists in the large number of plant species it contains, including almost 200 endemics and over 150 that are threatened with extinction. Because of this huge diversity and the incredible tenacity of the plants to survive in the harsh weather and dry conditions, the reserve is of international importance.

WWF South Africa spent some R30 million to secure the nature reserve’s 85,500 ha. It was declared a nature reserve in September 2014 and is owned by WWF South Africa and managed by CapeNature. The advisory board consists of the South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI), CapeNature and local landowners.

Other reserves towards which we’ve contributed in the past include Namaqua National Park, West Coast National Park, Camdeboo Park, Anysberg Nature Reserve, Greater Addo Elephant National Park, Kruger National Park and Baviaanskloof Wilderness Area.
Marine Programme

The marine programme aims to create healthy and resilient oceans that support abundant biodiversity, sustainable livelihoods and thriving economies. We work along the full supply chain from direct engagement with the fishing industry to public-facing engagements. The programme takes a comprehensive, holistic, and integrated approach to marine resource management. It recognises that to achieve sustainable development of coastal and ocean areas, management needs to incorporate the full range of interactions within an ecosystem – including relevant social systems – rather than focusing on individual uses, species or ecosystem services.

SASSI consumer awareness

Through the South African Sustainable Seafood Initiative, more commonly known as SASSI, we engage the public to empower them as an important force for conservation. SASSI is an example of a programme that has captured the imagination of the South African public, and fundamentally shifted attitudes towards seafood sustainability. Through this programme, ordinary seafood consumers, thought leaders and policymakers are provided with the knowledge and information to hold retailers, restaurants and suppliers accountable for the sustainability of the seafood they sell.

Seafood market transformation

Through WWF’s retailer/supplier participation scheme, we support participating seafood suppliers, retailers and restaurants to develop responsible procurement practices and in so doing, support a shift towards more responsibly managed fisheries. This is done through long-term engagements with these companies to help them in assessing the sustainability of their operations, developing and implementing credible sustainability policies and strategies within their operations.

We partner with industrial and small-scale fisheries stakeholders to address key sustainability concerns through Fisheries Improvement Projects. These are supported by participating seafood suppliers, retailers and restaurants, providing further opportunities to tackle major sustainability challenges. In 2009, WWF South Africa formed the Responsible Fisheries Alliance with some of the key commercial fisheries stakeholders. This world-first alliance between fishing companies and environmental NGOs has since implemented a number of important projects to address environmental, social and economic challenges facing the development of a responsible seafood supply chain in South Africa.

In the small-scale sector, we are piloting an improvement action plan with a local fishing community in the Overberg region.

Integrated ocean management

WWF South Africa also works closely with government to help develop and manage an effective network of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) across South Africa in order to protect important marine biodiversity and the on-going functionality of our marine ecosystems. The focus of this work is very much to support existing management efforts and strengthen the MPA sector’s capacity to manage these areas effectively.
Freshwater Programme
Water availability is one of the most decisive factors that will affect the economic, social and environmental well-being of South Africa over the next decade, and its supply is already precariously limited. This programme looks at innovative ways of safeguarding our water supplies.

Water Balance Programme
This programme seeks to harness business support for the wise management of our water resources not only through their commitment to investing in the health of our water provisioning catchments, but also through engaging with companies on the broader issues deemed vital to achieving water security in South Africa. Water Balance enables forward-thinking water users to become active water stewards, recognising their dependency on water and their responsibility to ensure its future supply. Current participating businesses are Nedbank, Woolworths and Sonae Novobord.

Mondi Wetlands Programme
One of the longest running WWF programmes, begun in 1991, the programme works to conserve South Africa’s wetlands that are not located in protected areas. In partnership with government, we developed a programme called Working for Wetlands, which not only secures water resources and maintains wetland biodiversity, but also provides employment to many previously jobless people. A subsequent business sector initiative has also created hundreds of new job opportunities and is worth millions of rands.

Water Stewardship Programme
A good example of an engagement aimed at bringing about action is the water stewardship programme. The aim of the project is to make business – whether agriculture, retail, mining, or any other sector – engage in water issues. Once aware of water risks, the business would try to improve its water-use practices to reduce in-house risks. Ultimately, the water stewardship journey would lead businesses to explore and implement steps to collectively engage in broader water issues with other stakeholders that fall within the same catchment or into the same supply chain.
National Rhino Programme

Begun in 2012 to support rhino conservation in South Africa, the programme is based on a strategic approach to combatting the surge in rhino poaching in five areas:

- **Building resilient rhino populations**: This is focused on creating new black rhino populations and providing equipment for their security and monitoring.

- **Developing local community buffers**: This work has involved seven projects to date, including awarding scholarships to community members to develop skills in reserve management. In the next financial year, WWF will collaborate with a range of partners to create a new initiative at the Community-Based Natural Resource Management Governance and Economics Unit at the Southern African Wildlife College.

- **Supporting and tightening proactive law enforcement**: We have undertaken nine projects in this area, including producing a toolkit for use in court for rhino crimes.

- **Improving cooperation between South Africa and other countries in the illicit trade chain**: Our work reaches from the supply side in South Africa through transit countries such as Mozambique to the consumer destinations in South East Asia, especially Vietnam.

- **Reducing demand for rhino horn**: This work has included identifying the archetypal rhino horn consumer and designing a campaign that speaks directly to this user, to change their behavior regarding rhino horn use.

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**Case Study**

**Novel Campaign Aimed At Changing Behaviour of Vietnamese Buyers of Rhino Horn**

WWF South Africa partnered with TRAFFIC in an innovative but targeted approach to change the behavior of the consumers of rhino horn. Our ground-breaking market research defined these as 35 to 50 year old males living in Hanoi and Ho Chi Min city in Vietnam. A special branding, called “Chi” (which refers to a person’s inner strength) was designed for the campaign, deliberately without any visual link to a rhino, as research had indicated that the story of the rhinos’ persecution and possible extinction does not resonate with this audience. Instead, the logo and the four accompanying images focus on the idea that a man’s wisdom, professional achievements, charisma, and good fortune are the result of his will, and not due to consumption of rhino horn.
The dedication of WWF’s Black Rhino Range Expansion Project was rewarded this year. The project won a Mail & Guardian Greening the Future Rhino Conservation award, and Project Leader Dr Jacques Flamand won the annual Science, Research and Technology award from the Game Rangers Association of Africa. Since 2003, when the project started, 10 new populations of rhino have been translocated to new sites where they can breed into significant populations. 163 black rhino have been translocated and there are more than 60 calves on project sites. The black rhino range in KwaZulu-Natal has increased by 49%, and the province now has more than 500 black rhino. Black rhino have been reintroduced on to more than 220 000 hectares in South Africa. Dr Flamand attributed much of the success of the project to the landholders who were involved, as well as the good faith in which all partners worked to protect the black rhino species.
ENGAGEMENTS

WWF South Africa’s reach and sustainability depends on our ability to work well with partners and influence our stakeholders. These include unions, civil society including NGOs, all levels of government, state-owned companies, business, funding donors, academic institutions and sectoral education training authorities.

To guide our work in this area, WWF South Africa has divided our engagements into three areas: ACT, VOTE, GIVE.

ACT: ENGAGEMENTS AIMED AT BRINGING ABOUT ACTION

We engage with government and private sector stakeholders that can bring about changes that support our work. This type of engagement includes providing evidence-based input to influence policies, and playing a convening leadership role.

AN ACTION PARTNERSHIP ACROSS CONTINENTS, AND BETWEEN FARMERS, RETAILERS AND WWF SOUTH AFRICA TO CHANGE WATER USE

The British retailer, Marks & Spencer is a large importer of stone and pome fruit fruits, citrus and grapes from the Breede catchment area in the Western Cape. The company initiated a water stewardship project in the area after they applied the WWF Water Risk Filter and found the area to be a key water risk hotspot for their stone fruit supply.

Marks & Spencer partnered with WWF and the local retailer Woolworths and then approached the Alliance for Water Stewardship to pilot their water stewardship standard as a tool to bring about improved water stewardship among stone fruit suppliers.

The initial pilot study began with nine volunteer stone fruit farmers in the Breede catchment, who commenced their farm-based water stewardship steps. The pilot phase showed evidence of efficient water use and the implementation of 22 identified water stewardship actions among the farms. Currently the focus is placed on collective action initiatives in the area and on extending water stewardship to other agricultural areas in South Africa.

VOTE: ENGAGEMENTS AIMED AT CULTIVATING SUPPORT FOR OUR VISION AND WORK

We use a variety of conventional and increasingly innovative methods for getting our message across, including:

• social media
• radio, TV, press etc
• campaigns
• field trips
• conferences
• one-to-one professional relationship building
• events and activations.

The two cases studies (opposite) are just two illustrations of the various ways we aim to get people to support our work.
HOW ARTISTS AND FIELD TRIPS CAN COMBINE TO SUPPORT OUR WORK

On a #journeyofwater field trip in KwaZulu-Natal in May 2015, we extended the invitation to people in the arts, as a way of raising awareness in addition to the more conventional invitees from government and the private sector. This is what Michelle Constant writing in the Business and Arts section of the Creative Feel magazine said about it:

“ Apart from members of the private sector, and government officials – local and provincial – the majority of those journeying were artists – musicians, poets, actors, DJs. These were the people who would be able to tell the story with passion, energy and empathy. They would tell the story in a language that would be understood and heard by diverse communities.”

GIVE: ENGAGEMENTS AIMED AT BRINGING IN FINANCIAL SUPPORT

To attract potential donors, we may approach people directly, or do other forms of active conscription at marketing events and targeted campaigns.

To keep established donors on board and in the loop, we send regular communication (of their choice) up to ten times a year.

There are a range of ways in which people and organisations can make donations, for example, by buying WWF products online, making bequest, donating a portion of a Nedbank Green Affinity card, donating SAA Voyager miles, buying a rhino-inspired shopping bag from Woolworths, swiping your MyPlanet card at certain shops, and choosing WWF South Africa as your beneficiary of choice with Pick n Pay’s smart shopper card.

FACE-TO-FACE FUNDRAISING A FIRST FOR WWF SOUTH AFRICA

“Giving feels good,” says John Jeffreys in Fundraising that Works. So does getting involved. WWF South Africa has for some time researched methods to develop an individual supporter programme to diversify our income, but also to build a new constituency of supporters by giving newcomers the opportunity to get involved. The first step to involvement is becoming aware.

At the start of 2015, we piloted face-to-face (F2F) fundraising for the first time, with forays in shopping centres across Cape Town and Johannesburg. Our passionate and professional teams of fundraisers signed up a number of new donors, who each pledged a monthly amount via debit order. In addition, they also created awareness on conservation issues linked to rhinos, freshwater, oceans and land preservation. The pilot programme has paved the way for a national rollout in 2016.
HIGHLIGHTS

260 HA
Roodeberg restored – Through the purchase and consolidation of five Roodeberg properties, 260 ha of prime conservation land have been added to the Table Mountain National Park.

10TH
Giving rhinos a lift – A 10th population of black rhinos was recently created when 19 of the critically endangered animals were released onto a safe and secure location.

85 000 HA
New reserve in the Succulent Karoo – The Knersvlakte, one of the crown jewels of the country’s rich botanical treasure trove, become the first nature reserve to be declared in the Western Cape in 20 years.

FACE TO FACE FUNDRAISING
We successfully piloted a new fundraising approach that builds a closer relationship with donors who will give to WWF on a regular basis. Our footprint in this space will be expanded upon in the next financial year.

NEW WILDFLOWER SPROUTS FUNDS FOR CONSERVATION
The naming of a new wildflower, which hails from the Cederberg Mountains, was auctioned in London, netting about R600 000 for conservation in East and South Africa.

GRASSLANDS
Two biodiversity agreements were signed with the Bambanani and Ukuthanda Ukukhanya community property associations in the Mpumalanga Grasslands.

CLIMATE SOLVERS
Three small to medium enterprises, MellowCabs, FindMyApp and Eco MC2, were the recipients of WWF’s Climate Solver Awards in 2015 in recognition of their innovations that reduce carbon emissions or boost access to energy.

FACE TO FACE FUNDRAISING
We successfully piloted a new fundraising approach that builds a closer relationship with donors who will give to WWF on a regular basis. Our footprint in this space will be expanded upon in the next financial year.

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CONSERVATION CHAMPIONS
Following 10 years of success with the Biodiversity and Wine Initiative (BWI), we embraced the industry-wide ‘Sustainable Wines of South Africa’ seal as the standard in environmental good practice.
In 2015, we celebrated the achievement of training over 1,100 fishers about responsible fishing practices through the Responsible Fisheries Programme.

**Low-Carbon Transport Challenge**

In partnership with ICLEI-Africa, the City of Tshwane and the Tshwane University of Technology, WWF hosted the Earth Hour Capital Challenge, an event that raised the profile of public transport as a means to support low-carbon development.

**Power in People’s Hands**

In collaboration with the Alternative Information and Development Centre, we hosted the second renewable energy festival in Cape Town and raised critical mass awareness and support for the greater uptake of renewable energy in South Africa.

**Journey of Water**

A group of young influencers, who joined us on a physical journey from the central Drakensberg Mountains, engaged their social networks on the importance of our water source areas and understanding that water doesn’t come from a tap.

**Striking a Chord with New Audiences**

During Earth Hour 2015, we partnered with the soccer publication *Laduma* to engage new audiences on WWF’s climate change work.

Two South Africans receive Prince Bernhard Scholarships

Two South Africans, Lameez Eksteen, a skills development officer with WWF South Africa and Kholosa Magudu, a water health scientist at the Duzi-Umngeni Conservation Trust, were awarded the prestigious Prince Bernhard Scholarships for nature conservation. Every year these scholarships are awarded to individuals from developing countries who want to pursue formal studies or professional training in this sector.

The scholarship supports mid-career training (up to a maximum of one year) for individuals working in the field of conservation or associated disciplines directly relevant to the delivery and promotion of conservation.

**Case Study**

**Faced with the Facts About Farming**

Only 1% of the whole of South Africa has the right climate and soil combinations for rain-fed crops. Only 3% of the country has truly fertile soils, and only 13% of the land is good for cultivation. Most of the land surface (69%) is only good for grazing, making livestock farming the largest agricultural sector. 80% of South Africa’s land is in the hands of farmers.

With these stark facts in mind, WWF published a comprehensive report in 2015, *Farming Facts and Futures: Reconnecting South Africa’s food systems to its ecosystems*. The report contains detailed, but very accessible, research on the status quo of land and soil, water, biodiversity, energy and the socio-economic context. It makes practical calls to action for farmers, producers, government, retailers and consumers on what we can do to contribute. These include reducing food waste, making more sustainable choices, becoming involved wherever we can and developing sound governance and policy.
As an environmental organisation, we practise environmental mindfulness within the company. A tangible demonstration of this is in our new Braamfontein office, which was built to meticulous green standards.

**Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions intensity**

We introduced initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and reductions. A video conference facility was installed in the Johannesburg and Cape Town office to encourage less 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. Monthly monitoring and reporting of the business air travel with a view to reducing the carbon footprint.

Our new regional office in Braamfontein, Johannesburg, with its familiar panda on the exterior, was completed in 2015. The building is a physical representation of WWF's mandate to protect the natural environment and to promote lasting sustainability. We chose the vibrant downtown area deliberately, as we want those who live, work and play in the area to come and connect with us. The three-storey green building was reconstructed from an existing building on a relatively small 248m² site. Here are some of the features of the building that enabled us to get a Green star status:

**Water reduction and efficiency**

To reduce our water footprint, we included features that curb our reliance on municipal water.

Our water consumption is reduced through the on-site treatment of effluent. The treated water is reused within the building.

**Controlling emissions**

Our office is close to public transport and we encourage our staff to carpool and use our fleet of low-emission pool cars to get around.

**Energy savings**

Our building has both natural ventilation and forced mechanical ventilation – no aircon. Our office spaces have natural light.

**Reusing waste**

We have waste recycling storage areas to encourage recycling and reduce waste going to landfill.

Waste bins are available throughout the building to collect paper, glass, metals, plastics and general waste for recycling.

More than 80% of the original building’s materials were reused in the renovation of the building.
ECONOMIC

We have reviewed our investment strategy in line with the WWF network on sustainable funding. We do not contract with suppliers who pose a high human rights or environmental risk. We conduct due diligence on all suppliers.

We are not involved in the sale of any banned or disputed goods. We set stringent sustainability criteria for the merchandise we sell. These criteria satisfy environmental and social compliance standards.

The Trust and Fund assets under stewardship of WWF South Africa now exceed R600m and continue to be managed with the objective of delivering sustainable long-term capital growth within a framework that integrates environmental sustainability aspects. During 2015 we consolidated these assets into the (WWF) Prescient Living Planet Fund, which is compliant under Regulation 28 of the Pension Fund Act, diversified across asset classes and with a strong focus on environmental sustainability. The Fund holds no direct investments in pure coal companies, tobacco producers or nuclear.

We also established a relationship with Investment Solutions where we work together to drive environmental sustainability in investment portfolios and guide the investment industry towards positive environmental impact transformation over the long term. Investment Solutions is the largest multi-manager investment business in South Africa and holds influential relationships with the key decision makers of most fund management companies in South Africa.
SOCIAL
The work of WWF South Africa is ultimately all about achieving a healthy planet Earth, now and for the future. We recognise that the success of our work depends on people supporting environmental issues. We have engaged even more with communities this year to improve and ensure their sustained livelihoods. Our areas of local community engagement are:
- Social housing
- Renewable energy festival
- Land reform stewardship
- Leadership development
- Small-scale fisheries pilot in the Western Cape, which we piloted this year with great success.

Labour practice and decent work
As a leader in civil society, WWF prides itself on being a great place to work and a representative of South Africa in the global WWF network.

CASE STUDY

“*We fisher folk – now I am talking of the real fisher folk – don’t have blood in our veins. We have salt water in our veins.*”

Winston Hull, small-scale fisher

INTEGRATING THE DIRE SOCIAL CHALLENGES OF SMALL-SCALE FISHERS INTO OUR WORK
Small-scale fishers the world over struggle with the availability of fish, competition with large fisheries, outdated equipment, debt, and in South Africa, poverty, un- or under-employment and an unfair pricing system. We have been working with the fisher community in Kleinmond in the Western Cape to address some of these issues.

This project is a good example of how WWF has responded to the social issues facing a community and incorporated them into our environmental sustainability work. We are working with coastal stakeholders from local communities, municipalities, regulators, conservation agencies, restaurants and retailers to reach a collective plan for the sustainable management of marine resources in the region.

From a livelihood point of view, the fisher community will benefit from the development of a co-op to market their catches directly to the end market and by retailers committing to buying their catch. These economic benefits, coupled with ongoing engagement between all stakeholders to develop a more community-based approach to responsible fisheries management, help to promote the dignity and ensure the longevity of the community’s fishing legacy.
Board of Directors

From left to right:
Top row: Valli Moosa (Chair), Morné du Plessis (CEO), Cheryl Carolus
Second row: Shameela Ebrahim, Ian Goodwin (CFO), Thebe Ikalafeng, Vusi Khanyile
Third row: Maya Makanjee, Joe Matsau, Murphy Morobe, Mavuso Msimang
Fourth row: Mark Read, Johan van Zyl, Herman Wessels
**GOVERNANCE**

The WWF South Africa Board of Directors is the highest governance entity in WWF-SA and provides strategic and governance direction to the organisation. The Board is comprised of individuals who are among the leaders in their fields across various sectors.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Board of Directors</th>
<th>Valli Moosa (Chair)</th>
<th>Thebe Ikalafeng</th>
<th>Mavuso Msimang</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Morné du Plessis (CEO)</td>
<td>Vusi Khanyile</td>
<td>Mark Read</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cheryl Carolus</td>
<td>Maya Makanjee</td>
<td>Johan van Zyl</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Shameela Ebrahim</td>
<td>Joe Matsau</td>
<td>Herman Wessels</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ian Goodwin (CFO)</td>
<td>Murphy Morobe</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Finance Committee</th>
<th>Tony Phillips (Chair)</th>
<th>Shameela Ebrahim</th>
<th>Herman Wessels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Morné du Plessis</td>
<td>Ian Goodwin</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Audit &amp; Risk Committee</th>
<th>Herman Wessels (Chair)</th>
<th>Joe Matsau</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nominations</th>
<th>Valli Moosa (Chair)</th>
<th>Morné du Plessis</th>
<th>Murphy Morobe</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cheryl Carolus</td>
<td>Maya Makanjee</td>
<td>Mavuso Msimang</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Remuneration &amp; HR</th>
<th>Joe Matsau (Chair)</th>
<th>Ian Goodwin</th>
<th>Mavuso Msimang</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Morné du Plessis</td>
<td>Valli Moosa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Comms & Marketing | Thebe Ikalafeng (Chair) | Maya Makanjee | |
|-------------------|------------------------|---------------||
|                   | Morné du Plessis | Murphy Morobe | |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social Ethics &amp; Transformation</th>
<th>Mavuso Msimang (Chair)</th>
<th>Shameela Ebrahim</th>
<th>Thebe Ikalafeng</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cheryl Carolus</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Statement of responsibility and approval by the Board of Directors for the year ended 30 June 2015

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 28 to 33 have been derived from the annual financial statements of WWF South Africa for the year ended 30 June 2015, prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard 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 2015, were approved by the Board of Directors on 15 October 2015 and are signed on their behalf by:

Valli Moosa
Chairperson
Johannesburg, 15 October 2015

Herman Wessels
Director

Independent auditor’s report on summarised financial statements to the members of WWF South Africa

The summarised financial statements, set out on pages 28 to 33, which comprise the summary statement of financial position as at 30 June 2015, and the summary statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and related notes, are derived from the audited financial statements of WWF South Africa for the year ended 30 June 2015. We expressed an unmodified audit opinion on those financial statements in our report dated 30 June 2015. Those financial statements, and the summarised financial statements, do not reflect the effects of events that occurred subsequent to the date of our report on those financial statements.

The summarised financial statements do not contain all the disclosures required by International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium-sized Entities as applicable to annual financial statements. Reading the summarised financial statements, therefore, is not a substitute for reading the audited financial statements of WWF South Africa.

Directors’ Responsibility for the Summary Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation of a summary of the audited financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium-sized Entities as applicable to summarised financial statements.

Auditor’s Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the summarised financial statements based on our procedures, which were conducted in accordance with International Standard on Auditing (ISA) 810, “Engagements to Report on Summary Financial Statements”.

Opinion

In our opinion, the summarised financial statements derived from the audited financial statements of WWF South Africa for the year ended 30 June 2015 are consistent, in all material respects, with those financial statements, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium-sized Entities as applicable to summarised financial statements.
### Statement of financial position as at 30 June 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>ASSETS</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Freehold properties</td>
<td>R’000</td>
<td>R’000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>162 174</td>
<td>153 806</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>29 663</td>
<td>29 663</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>17 218</td>
<td>9 210</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>164 261</td>
<td>180 460</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non-current assets</td>
<td>373 316</td>
<td>373 139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Property, plant and equipment</td>
<td>R’000</td>
<td>R’000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17 218</td>
<td>9 210</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Financial assets</td>
<td>R’000</td>
<td>R’000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>164 261</td>
<td>180 460</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Current assets</td>
<td>R’000</td>
<td>R’000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Accounts receivable and other debtors</td>
<td>R’000</td>
<td>R’000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6 167</td>
<td>7 016</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inventory</td>
<td>R’000</td>
<td>R’000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>131</td>
<td>237</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>R’000</td>
<td>R’000</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24 620</td>
<td>29 232</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total assets</td>
<td>404 234</td>
<td>409 624</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### FUNDS AND LIABILITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Funds</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>General fund</td>
<td>R’000</td>
<td>R’000</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15 027</td>
<td>20 076</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Capital fund</td>
<td>R’000</td>
<td>R’000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>99 012</td>
<td>109 503</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Projects fund</td>
<td>R’000</td>
<td>R’000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>74 203</td>
<td>78 146</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Property fund</td>
<td>R’000</td>
<td>R’000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>204 512</td>
<td>190 469</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Current liabilities</td>
<td>R’000</td>
<td>R’000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Accounts payable and other liabilities</td>
<td>R’000</td>
<td>R’000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11 480</td>
<td>11 430</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total funds and liabilities</td>
<td>404 234</td>
<td>409 624</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Subscriptions and donations – other</td>
<td>R’000</td>
<td>R’000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>33 184</td>
<td>34 930</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Donations – property</td>
<td>R’000</td>
<td>R’000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8 368</td>
<td>8 471</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public sector funding</td>
<td>R’000</td>
<td>R’000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10 156</td>
<td>11 749</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WWF Network funding</td>
<td>R’000</td>
<td>R’000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24 231</td>
<td>17 247</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bequests</td>
<td>R’000</td>
<td>R’000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8 602</td>
<td>7 712</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Interest and dividends</td>
<td>R’000</td>
<td>R’000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6 254</td>
<td>6 076</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Earned income</td>
<td>R’000</td>
<td>R’000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11 359</td>
<td>9 014</td>
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</table>

### Disbursements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Disbursements</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Conservation disbursements</td>
<td>R’000</td>
<td>R’000</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>92 761</td>
<td>70 266</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Finance and Business support</td>
<td>R’000</td>
<td>R’000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16 625</td>
<td>12 940</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marketing and Fundraising</td>
<td>R’000</td>
<td>R’000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6 877</td>
<td>7 254</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Deficit)/Surplus before adjustment of investments</td>
<td>R’000</td>
<td>R’000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(14 109)</td>
<td>4 739</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments – change in market value</td>
<td>R’000</td>
<td>R’000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8 669</td>
<td>28 590</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total comprehensive (deficit)/income for the year</td>
<td>R’000</td>
<td>R’000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(5 440)</td>
<td>33 329</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WWF South Africa Integrated Annual Report 2015 | page 28
### Statement of changes in funds for the year ended 30 June 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>General fund R'000</th>
<th>Capital fund R'000</th>
<th>Projects fund R'000</th>
<th>Property fund R'000</th>
<th>Total R'000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance at 1 July 2014</strong></td>
<td>20 076</td>
<td>109 503</td>
<td>78 146</td>
<td>190 469</td>
<td>398 194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total comprehensive income for the year</strong></td>
<td>(15 455)</td>
<td>8 034</td>
<td>(6 387)</td>
<td>8 368</td>
<td>(5 440)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Transfers of funds</strong></td>
<td>10 406</td>
<td>(18 525)</td>
<td>2 444</td>
<td>5 675</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance at 30 June 2015</strong></td>
<td>15 027</td>
<td>99 012</td>
<td>74 203</td>
<td>204 512</td>
<td>392 754</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>General fund R'000</th>
<th>Capital fund R'000</th>
<th>Projects fund R'000</th>
<th>Property fund R'000</th>
<th>Total R'000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance at 1 July 2013</strong></td>
<td>21 181</td>
<td>89 158</td>
<td>74 758</td>
<td>179 768</td>
<td>364 865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total comprehensive income for the year</strong></td>
<td>(7 159)</td>
<td>25 345</td>
<td>6 672</td>
<td>8 471</td>
<td>33 329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Transfers of funds</strong></td>
<td>6 054</td>
<td>(5 000)</td>
<td>(3 284)</td>
<td>2 230</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance at 30 June 2014</strong></td>
<td>20 076</td>
<td>109 503</td>
<td>78 146</td>
<td>190 469</td>
<td>398 194</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Statement of cash flow for the year ended 30 June 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015 R'000</th>
<th>2014 R'000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash flows from operating activities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash receipts from donors and other income</td>
<td>95 640</td>
<td>89 332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash payments to suppliers, employees and projects</td>
<td>(115 373)</td>
<td>(88 884)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash (utilised)/generated from operations</td>
<td>(19 733)</td>
<td>448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest and dividends received</td>
<td>6 611</td>
<td>6 089</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities</td>
<td>(13 122)</td>
<td>6 537</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Cash flows from investing activities**                         |            |            |
| Acquisition of freehold properties                               | (8 368)    | (10 702)   |
| Purchase of property, equipment and improvements to leasehold property | (8 849)    | (4 900)    |
| Reinvestment of investment income                                | (5 280)    | (4 847)    |
| Purchase of investments                                         | (1 052)    | (947)      |
| Drawings of investments                                         | 32 057     | 12 200     |
| Proceeds/(loss) on sale of equipment and vehicles               | 2          | 14         |
| Net cash utilised in investing activities                       | 8 510      | (9 182)    |

| **Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents**         | (4 612)    | (2 645)    |

| **Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period**    | 29 232     | 31 877     |
| **Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period**         | 24 620     | 29 232     |
1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principle accounting policies applied in the preparation of these annual financial statements are set 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 Rands.

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 organisation’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 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT
Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost or, if donated, at valuation on date less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. Land has an indefinite useful life and is therefore not depreciated. Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their expected useful lives. The depreciation charge for each period is recognised in total comprehensive income unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset. The assets’ residual values and useful lives 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 ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLES
Accounts receivable are recognised initially at the transaction price and exclude amounts that are doubtful.

1.6 INVENTORIES
Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

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

1.8 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.
1.9 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.

1.10 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.

1.11 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.

1.12 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R’000</td>
<td>R’000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 FREEHOLD PROPERTIES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freehold properties at cost or valuation:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nature reserves</td>
<td>162 174</td>
<td>153 806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 INVESTMENT PROPERTY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buildings – Southern African Wildlife College</td>
<td>29 663</td>
<td>29 663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The buildings are utilised by the Southern African Wildlife College as its campus at a nominal rental.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Notes to the summarised annual financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

continued

4 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Vehicles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At cost</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated depreciation</td>
<td>(199)</td>
<td>(199)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Equipment and leasehold improvements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At cost</td>
<td>9 645</td>
<td>6 390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated depreciation</td>
<td>(5 102)</td>
<td>(4 068)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Land and building – 23 Melle Street, Braamfontein, Johannesburg

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land</td>
<td>2 140</td>
<td>2 140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building</td>
<td>10 535</td>
<td>4 748</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated depreciation</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


5 FINANCIAL ASSETS, CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Unit trusts managed by financial institutions at market value

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>164 261</td>
<td>180 460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>24 620</td>
<td>29 232</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 knowledgeable financial institutions of high standing managing the underlying investment portfolio. Exposure to the different asset classes, at year-end are: Equity 70% and Fixed Interest 30% (2014: Equity 71%, Fixed Interest 29%).

6 FUNDS

The accumulated funds have been earmarked as follows where applicable:

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

Capital fund – represent 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.
Notes to the summarised annual financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2015
continued

7 COMMITMENTS
The Foundation is committed to make payments on:

7.1 APPROVED PROJECTS
   Within the next 12 months 38 080 45 136
   Thereafter 2 478 12 488
   **Total** 40 558 57 624

7.2 OFFICE RENT:
   Within the next 12 months 2 341 2 398
   Between 2 – 4 years 9 115 1 808
   **Total** 11 456 4 206

8 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, Mariendahl Lane, Newlands.

9 RETIREMENT BENEFITS
The Foundation participates in a defined contribution scheme. All permanent employees are members of the scheme, which is invested independently of the finances of the Foundation by Sanlam Life Insurance Ltd. The scheme is governed by the Pension Funds Act of 1956.

10 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

Since its inception, WWF South Africa has developed a range of trusts to further our conservation work. These trusts each have specific areas of focus which assist WWF with achieving our goal of stopping the degradation of the planet’s natural environment and building a future in which humans live in harmony with nature.
The National Parks Trust of South Africa

The Trust was established in 1968 to enhance South Africa’s protected area network. It has spent R153 million and contributed 120 000 ha of land as part of these efforts. The Trust is administered by WWF South Africa.

**Trustees**

Mr JP Rupert (Chair)
Dr MA du Plessis
Dr MD Mabunda (Resigned 13 February 2015)
Dr DT Magome (Resigned 13 February 2015)
Mr MEC Read

The WWF Nedbank Green Trust

Now in its 25th year, the WWF Nedbank Green Trust has brought people and nature together and is one of the longest-running partnerships between a corporate and a non-profit organisation in the history of South Africa. Over R184 million has been raised to fund more than 200 diverse conservation projects throughout the country. The WWF Nedbank Green Trust has played a critical role in catalysing change through innovative projects like the Working for Water programme (1995-2002), the Biodiversity & Wine Initiative (BWI) (2004-2010), Eco Schools (2004-2011) and WWF-SASSI (2004-2010). The Trust has now set its sight on 2020 to ignite new ways for people and nature to thrive. The WWF Nedbank Green Trust, through WWF South Africa, works with a large number of organisations to find innovative solutions.

**Trustees**

Dr RJ Khoza (Chair)
Prof CT Chimimba
Mr PG Daphne
Dr MA du Plessis
Prof B Figaji
Mr TSB Jali
Dr BJ Kani
Ms KE Maze (Resigned 30 June 2014)
Ms MP Mbengashe
Ms ASM Mearns
Ms L Rodwell van Hasselt

**Management Committee**

Dr MA du Plessis (Chair)
Mr T Badenhorst
Mr GA Garden
Mr I Goodwin
Mr TSB Jali
Mr AT Morkel
The Leslie Hill Succulent Karoo Trust

The 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 R112 million has been disbursed for the purchase of more than 235 000 ha of conservation land.

Trustees

- Mr F van der Merwe (Chair) (Appointed 10 December 2014)
- Dr MA du Plessis
- Prof MT Hoffman
- Mr PJ van Zyl (Resigned 22 August 2014)

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 funding was used to secure further capital of US$5 million for the conservation of the entire Cape Floral Kingdom, from the Global Environment Facility. To date, over R56 million has been disbursed to conservation projects.

Trustees

- Prof B Figaji (Chair)
- Dr MA du Plessis
- Ms Y Firfirey (Appointed 23 October 2014)
- Dr C Johnson
- Mrs M Lau (Appointed 23 October 2014)
- Mr J Manuel
- Mr A Nenguke
- Mr J Smith

The Southern African Wildlife College Trust

The Trust 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 R26 million has been raised and R8.4 million awarded for scholarships and bursaries.

Trustees

- Mr CH de Villiers
- Mr I Goodwin
- Countess SMMI Labia
- Dr AA Kaka (Resigned 15 April 2014)
- Ms LJ Richardson (Chairperson)
- Mr LD Sefu
- Mr W Myburgh
- Ms A Hefers (Resigned 30 June 2014)
- Dr Taye Teferi
- Mr GRS Broucke (Appointed 6 October 2014)

For more information on these Trusts, visit wwf.org.za
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trustee Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dr T Abrahamse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr GM Ackerman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr R Andersen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr HI Appelbaum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs W Appelbaum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr G Avery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr PD Bacon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr L Bailes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr SW Barlow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr M Barnes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr CP Beatty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr C Bell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr DT Blackburn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr TA Boardman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs SE Boardman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms SL Botha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr MA Brey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr DC Brink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr R Bruyns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr RFG Cadiz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms C Carolus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr A Charter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr PJ Clarke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr D Cloete-Hopkins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr P Cluver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr LJ Coelen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr J Coulter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr DC Cronje</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prof CM de la Rey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr AH De Silva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr CH De Villiers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr W Dewar</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr LL Dippenaar</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ms S Ebrahim</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr DL Eggers</td>
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<td>Mr E Ellerine</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr CJ Faucconier</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr GT Ferreira</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr PH Flack</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr A Fourie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr BL Frankel</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr JA Freemantle</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr MA Furst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr J Goldin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr A Golding</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs P Golding</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr PM Goss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs GE Gray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr DCS Haggie</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr J Hanks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr PK Harris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms Hau-Yoon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr R Havenstein</td>
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<td>Mr DA Hawton</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr PL Heinammann</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr BE Hersov</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr EH Hertzog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr AEF Heydorn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr GM Hossack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prof BJ Huntley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr T Ikala</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

**International Funders**
50 in 10
British High Commission
Conservation International
Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF)
Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (UK)
Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA)
Foreign & Commonwealth Office, British High Commission
Enclude
GIZ
International Bon Ton Toys (IBTT)
Kingdom of Netherlands
Ministry of European and International Cooperation
Maas Maassen Fund
Marks and Spencer
Merchant Ambassador
Royal Danish Embassy
SAB Miller
Technical University of Denmark (DTU)
United Nations Development Programme
US Department of State
WWF Indonesia
WWF International
WWF Netherlands
WWF United Kingdom
WWF Zimbabwe

**Sponsorships or Donations (R1 million and above p.a.)**
The Tony & Lizette Lewis Foundation
UPM Raflatac
Woolworths (Pty) Ltd

**Principal/Green members**
AfriSam (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd
Barloworld Ltd
Investment Solutions Ltd
Megafreight Services (Pty) Ltd
Naspers Ltd
Sanlam Ltd
Sun International Group
Remgro Management Services Ltd
Taeuber Management Trust
Tongaat Hulett Ltd

**Senior/Gold members**
Assore Ltd
Distell Ltd
Fairtree Capital (Pty) Ltd
Investec Bank Ltd
Italtile Ltd
JSE Ltd
Massmart Holdings Ltd
Mediclinic International Ltd
Mr Price Group Ltd
Mutual & Federal Insurance Company Ltd
Nissan SA (Pty) Ltd
Omnia Group Ltd
Pretoria Portland Cement Company Ltd
Sappi Ltd
Trencor Services (Pty) Ltd
Vodacom Group Ltd

**Silver members**
Agri-Expo
Business Partners Ltd
Corobrik (Pty) Ltd
Coronation Asset Management
Fair Cape Dairies (Pty) Ltd
Haggie Charitable Trust

**Sponsorships or Donations (R50 000 – R99 999 p.a.)**
Allan & Gill Grey Charitable Trust
Andrew & Pamela Somerville Trust
BirdLife SA
Mapungubwe Institute for Strategic Reflection (MISTRA)
Ocean Fresh
Oceanara Group
Sea Harvest Corporation (Pty) Ltd
SPAR Group
Sun International Group
The Gabriel Foundation
United National Development Programme
Viking Fishing Holdings (Pty) Ltd

**Sponsorships or Donations (R5 000 – R49 999 p.a.)**
BRECO
Energy Events
Fairbairn Trust
Malcolm & Janet Wallis Charitable Trust

**Pioneer Fishing**
Sam Berk Charitable Trust
Strong Trust
Supapackers Fish Processors (Pty) Ltd
The Douglas Jooste Trust
Waterland Boerdery
Water Research Commission

**Sponsorships or Donations (R100 000 – R999 999 p.a.)**
Charl van der Merwe Trust
Irvin & Johnson
Joan St Leger Lindbergh Charitable Trust
Lou Munn Trust
Nedbank Private Wealth
Ocean Basket
Pioneer Foods (Pty) Ltd
Rand Merchant Bank
Santam Ltd
Sonae Novobord
The Millennium Trust
The Table Mountain Fund
Vodacom Group Ltd
Wines of South Africa

**Sponsorships or Donations (R5 000 – R49 999 p.a.)**
BRECO
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**Silver members**
Agri-Expo
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Investec Bank Ltd
Italtile Ltd
JSE Ltd
Massmart Holdings Ltd
Mediclinic International Ltd
Mr Price Group Ltd
Mutual & Federal Insurance Company Ltd
Nissan SA (Pty) Ltd
Omnia Group Ltd
Pretoria Portland Cement Company Ltd
Sappi Ltd
Trencor Services (Pty) Ltd
Vodacom Group Ltd

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Sun International Group
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The Table Mountain Fund
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Sanlam Ltd
Sun International Group
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**Sponsorships or Donations (R5 000 – R49 999 p.a.)**
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Energy Events
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Fairtree Capital (Pty) Ltd
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Italtile Ltd
JSE Ltd
Massmart Holdings Ltd
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Mutual & Federal Insurance Company Ltd
Nissan SA (Pty) Ltd
Omnia Group Ltd
Pretoria Portland Cement Company Ltd
Sappi Ltd
Trencor Services (Pty) Ltd
Vodacom Group Ltd

**Silver members**
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Corobrik (Pty) Ltd
Coronation Asset Management
Fair Cape Dairies (Pty) Ltd
Haggie Charitable Trust

**Sponsorships or Donations (R50 000 – R99 999 p.a.)**
Allan & Gill Grey Charitable Trust
Andrew & Pamela Somerville Trust
BirdLife SA
Mapungubwe Institute for Strategic Reflection (MISTRA)
Ocean Fresh
Oceanara Group
Sea Harvest Corporation (Pty) Ltd
SPAR Group
Sun International Group
The Gabriel Foundation
United National Development Programme
Viking Fishing Holdings (Pty) Ltd

**Sponsorships or Donations (R5 000 – R49 999 p.a.)**
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Fairbairn Trust
Malcolm & Janet Wallis Charitable Trust

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