



WWF

REPORT

ZA

2018

50th
ANNIVERSARY

FOR NATURE.
FOR YOU.

INTEGRATED ANNUAL REPORT

This annual report covers the period 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018 and has been prepared in accordance with the International Integrated Reporting Framework. The Board approved the report on 22 October 2018.

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CHAIRPERSON'S STATEMENT

Those of us who campaigned for the protection of the environment in the decade before and after the turn of the century were considered to be fringe voices. A considerable amount of our time and energy was devoted to the need to “mainstream” the subject.



Valli Moosa
Chairperson:
WWF South Africa

In our 50th year, WWF South Africa can say with pride that the subject has indeed been mainstreamed. In South Africa the 1996 democratic Constitution entrenched, once and for all, the protection of the environment as a fundamental human right. The following years saw the introduction of a substantive set of laws and compliance mechanisms. Businesses are required to report on their environmental footprints and in many cases each is trying to “out green” the other. There is also a heightened public awareness about the dangers faced by the environment. The extent of the public sentiment is reflected in the fact that the policies of every single one of our political parties favour environmental protection. This is not to be taken lightly as it is not generally the case in other countries.

This report summarises the enormous achievements of WWF over the period of its existence and the continuing progress being made. Of course, a report of this size cannot reflect everything, such as the depth and quality of the people who work for us. The staff in our ranks make us the envy of environmental organisations around the world.

Having travelled this long road, we need to give consideration to the role WWF should play going forward. In a sentence I would say that the “mainstreaming” allows us to do more of what we have been doing, on a bigger scale and doing it faster.

We have certain fundamentals that guide our work: Firstly, we insist on being science based. Whatever we do is backed up by data, evidence and research. Secondly, we are of the view that the powerful market forces that determine the way the economy functions have an important role to play. Therefore we work with business to develop market mechanisms aimed at transforming

practices that impact negatively on the environment. Thirdly, an adequate legal framework and compliance capacity are vital to making progress. We work with government departments and state institutions to assist wherever we can. Lastly, we know that nothing will succeed without the passion and love that people have in their hearts for nature. We promote awareness in the public and we provide avenues and opportunities for this passion to contribute to the saving of our planet.

While we work closely with business, we have no hesitation to oppose harmful business practices in both the courts of law and the court of public opinion. And, while we support government departments, we have no reluctance to challenge wrong or harmful practices.

An important element of the success of WWF is the premium we place on integrity – both environmental and ethical. We practice good governance internally and adhere to the King code.

After 10 rewarding years on the Board, I am stepping down as our constitution places a term limit on its directors. However, I will continue to work with and support WWF in my capacity as a trustee.

I wish to thank the management and staff for their professionalism and dedication. You make us proud! I would also like to thank the Board of Directors for the diligence with which they attend to the work at hand. Together with me, Cheryl Carolus retires at this AGM. On behalf of WWF, I wish to thank her for her many years of service.

It is with great pride that I hand over the reins to Vusi Khanyile and wish him everything of the best.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Valli".

CEO'S FOREWORD

This year marks WWF's fifth decade in South Africa. Over the past 50 years we have faced challenges head on, celebrated many successes and been steadfast in our calling to take care of South Africa's natural resources for the benefit of all.

© WWF-SA



Dr Morné du Plessis
Chief Executive Officer:
WWF South Africa

But we did not do so on our own. Business and government are, and always have been, instrumental to our work. Their support gives us the strength and impetus we need to scale up our efforts and lobby for – and achieve – wide-ranging change.

What we need most now is a critical mass of support from the broader public. We recognise that our identity must resonate with a new generation of South Africans who hold the future in their hands. With this in mind, we launched a national brand campaign this year that expresses who we are.

WWF works to nurture the country's natural resources – oceans, land and wildlife – so that we will have food, energy and water for many generations to come. This broader focus, which emphasises the connectedness of people and nature, is captured in the tagline of our brand campaign, "For Nature. For You."

At WWF, we place great value on acting with integrity in everything we do. Sometimes, this requires making difficult decisions. One such decision has seen us lodge a legal challenge against the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) – one of our long-standing partners in conservation – regarding West Coast rock lobster allocations. We believe the Department set the total allowable catch for 2017/18 at a level that undermines the long-term survival of the species and the future of small-scale fishers who depend on this resource for their livelihoods. The court judgment has ruled in WWF's favour and ordered DAFF to pay costs.¹ While this might seem like a victory, I must stress that first prize will always

be to settle contentious matters outside of the courts.

I am incredibly proud to be part of an organisation that is able to take a stand when it sees the need to do so. We owe our strength to our people and implementation partners, both past and present, who have dedicated their effort and expertise to help us realise our vision over the past five decades. We draw significant strength from the committed guidance of our Board, who give freely of their expertise, wisdom and time to help us navigate challenging waters. The growing ambition of WWF requires both financial and moral support. We are fortunate to have benefited from the backing of numerous supporters, who deem investment in WWF worthwhile.

WWF has achieved much over the past 50 years, but there is still much work to be done. As we look ahead, our work will increasingly focus on building partnerships, finding innovative ways to adapt to the effects of a changing climate, and sustaining and improving human wellbeing. More specifically, we shall significantly align much of our work to safeguard most of the strategic water source areas of South Africa – in other words, those areas that receive half of our annual rainfall – over the next decade. There is no doubt in my mind that, with the right people, resources and motivation, we will succeed in building a sustainable, equitable future where both people and nature thrive.

For Nature. For You.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Morné du Plessis".

¹ At the time of publication the Cape High Court had made an historic ruling in the court action, upholding WWF's view that the decision to set last season's Total Allowable Catch for West Coast rock lobster unsustainably high was irrational, unlawful and inconsistent with the Constitution and environmental legislation.

50 YEARS OF ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION

- 2018:** WWF South Africa celebrates 50 years of environmental action
- 2018:** WWF and the United States Agency for International Development launch the Khetha Program to address the impacts of wildlife trafficking in the Greater Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area
- 2017:** South Africa's water source areas, first defined by WWF in partnership with the CSIR, are recognised and included in government's National Water and Sanitation Master Plan
- 2014:** In the Succulent Karoo, WWF and partners secure the Knersvlakte Nature Reserve, the only one to be declared in the Western Cape in the last 20 years
- 2013:** Marion Island and Prince Edward Island are declared a marine protected area (MPA) – the African continent's first offshore MPA – following a lengthy collaboration between WWF and the Department of Environmental Affairs
- 2013:** WWF stages first-ever Journey of Water to connect South Africans to the true source of their water – nature
- 2012:** WWF collaborates with Prescient Investment Management to establish the Prescient Living Planet Fund, which aims to deliver sustainable long-term capital growth to its investors within a framework that integrates environmental principles in the investment portfolio
- 2011:** WWF hosts its first group of six graduate interns
- 2010:** First protected environment in South Africa is declared through the WWF Grasslands Programme
- 2009:** In collaboration with WWF, KwaZulu-Natal's Mgundeni community becomes the first in South Africa to sign a biodiversity stewardship agreement
- 2003:** WWF's Black Rhino Range Expansion Programme is established
- 2000:** WWF establishes the Southern African Wildlife College Trust to ensure sustainable income to the college and to fund the education and training of conservation managers from Southern African Development Community countries
- 1998:** WWF establishes the Table Mountain Fund, a trust to protect the biological diversity of the Cape Floristic Region, particularly its endemic fynbos and allied ecosystems
- 1995:** Our name changes to WWF South Africa
- 1995:** The Leslie Hill Succulent Karoo Trust is founded by the late Leslie Hill, appointing WWF as the sole beneficiary of the trust which aims to conserve and promote plant species indigenous to the Karoo
- 1993:** WWF conceptualises the Southern African Wildlife College, which was built on land donated by the late Hans Hoheisen, to become a centre of specialisation in conservation education, training and skills development
- 1991:** WWF and Nedbank form the Green Trust, now known as the WWF Nedbank Green Trust, which has funded almost R200m to innovative projects focused on socioeconomic challenges in South Africa
- 1986:** WWF and the South African National Parks Board (SANParks) jointly establish the National Parks Trust of South Africa to expand the country's network of protected areas
- 1979:** WWF contributes to the then-biggest game translocation of 4 000 animals, translocating 200 white rhinos from the Umfolozi Park to the Pilanesberg National Park
- 1969:** WWF makes its first annual contribution to a research programme on marine turtles that sees the tagging of over 200 000 loggerhead turtles on South Africa's east coast
- 1968:** The Southern African Wildlife Foundation, later known as the World Wide Fund for Nature South Africa, is established

2017/18 HIGHLIGHTS



6

The number of practices – land, oceans, wildlife, food, climate and energy, and water – in which we work.



1 005

The number of people along the seafood supply chain in the four coastal provinces trained in promoting sustainable fishing practices and consumer choices



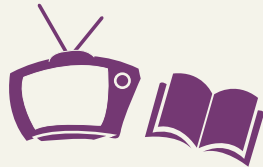
33%

The amount of food produced in South Africa that is wasted, mostly at producer level, as revealed in a food waste report we published during the year



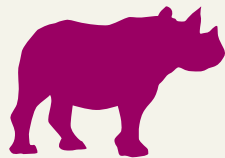
10%

The percentage of our land that generates 50% of our surface water (up from 8% following further analysis by CSIR, supported by the Water Research Commission)



Down2Earth

The name of both our magazine, which comes out twice a year, and the TV show we co-produced to promote sustainable practices in everyday actions



86

The number of surviving calves on our black rhino sites since the 11th population was created through our Black Rhino Range Expansion Project



5 + 2

We helped five metros and two secondary cities develop climate change strategies



Water Files

We produced 10 information pieces to help homes and businesses save water and prepare for Day Zero – the name given to the day the City of Cape Town would shut off municipal water supply due to persistent dry conditions in the Western Cape

Living Planet Award



We commemorated our 50th year with a Living Planet Award to Mavuso Msimang for his significant contributions to the post-1994 conservation sector in South Africa. Dr Kerry Sink, of SANBI, received the award in 2017.



2

The number of countries involved in the Khetha Program, a community-based wildlife conservation programme to tackle wildlife trafficking in South Africa and Mozambique launched during the year

11 CO₂

The total number of South African companies that committed to our Science Based Targets initiative to reduce greenhouse gas emissions



31

The Prescient Living Planet Fund's ranking out of 131 high-equity multi-asset funds over three years at the end of June 2018



1

Organisation in the fisheries sector has committed to its own environmental internship programme in direct response to the success of ours



27

The number of nature reserves in KwaZulu-Natal undergoing the title deeds endorsement process



38

The number of wine farms in our Conservation Champions programme by the end of the year. These farms implement biodiversity-friendly practices and are marketed through an app that we launched during the year



Aviation

We are working with the aviation sector through our Waste to Wing initiative to replace jet fuel with biofuel and to reduce our carbon emissions and promote sustainable livelihoods



50

The number of environmental interns we placed through our Graduate Internship Programme

80%

The percentage of former WWF interns in full-time employment that continued working in the environmental sector. The remaining 20% found work outside the sector



ABOUT US

South Africa is home to 10% of the world's bird, fish and plant species, over 6% of the world's mammal and reptile species, and the world's smallest, and most diverse, floral kingdom. To preserve this rich natural heritage, the Southern African Wildlife Foundation was founded in 1968.

Fifty years and a name change later, the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) South Africa is still working to protect the country's endangered wildlife and flora, but this is only part of our work. The threats to our natural environment extend beyond specific species and habitats to include whole ecosystems and the human livelihoods that rely on them. Our focus has expanded to match this.

WWF in South Africa

We belong to the WWF international network, which operates in more than 100 countries and has supported more than 12 000 conservation projects in the past decade alone.

We have eight offices across South Africa, including Johannesburg, White River, Hilton, Newcastle, Stellenbosch, Kleinmond and Cape Town, which is the location of our head office. We primarily work within the country, although we also partner with other WWF offices on the continent to play a role beyond our borders.

Our vision

To build an equitable and sustainable future in which both people and nature thrive.

Our vision is based on the premise that humans and animals alike depend on healthy ecosystems for food, water and clean air to survive. Climate change, human activities and the needs of a growing population are placing pressure on these ecosystems. Any attempt to preserve our natural environment therefore also needs to consider people and social needs. The critical relationship between people and the environment is captured by our new tagline, "For Nature. For You."

Our mission

To champion the Earth's capacity to provide a source of inspiration, sustainable food, water and clean energy for all.

We take a flexible, multi-disciplinarian approach to pursuing our mission, using the best available scientific information to inform and evaluate our work. Where more data are needed, we conduct research. Where human activities pose a threat, we raise awareness and build on-the-ground capacity. Where legislation or regulatory enforcement is lacking, we propose policies and take legal action if appropriate.

We work directly in the field ourselves and through suitably equipped and skilled partners. Where practical, we harness the strength of technology to bring about positive change.

Our strategic goals and practice areas

Our vision is supported by three interrelated strategic goals.

FOR NATURE.

**GOAL 1: ECOLOGICAL INTEGRITY IS VALUED AND
IS FOUNDATIONAL TO HUMAN WELLBEING**

We want to ensure that our country enjoys a diverse range of plants and animals, both on land and in our waters, because such diversity ensures that nature will be able to provide and thrive.

FOR YOU.

**GOAL 2: SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PRACTICES ENSURE
BENEFITS FOR HEALTHY ECOSYSTEMS AND PEOPLE**

We want to ensure that the ways we produce food, use and manage water, and produce energy will benefit all sectors of society for many generations to come without compromising our biodiversity and healthy ecosystems.

FOR ALL OF US.

**GOAL 3: INFLUENCE DRIVERS
AS A MEANS TO SHAPE THE FUTURE**

We are working to provide key role players across society with the skills they need to make environmentally sound decisions; influence investment flows to ensure support for environmentally responsible businesses; and encourage consumers to decrease demand for unsustainable products.



Collectively, the strategic goals focus on the six practice areas and three cross-cutting drivers outlined in the figure above. Our practice areas align with those of the WWF network, although we substituted “forests” with “land” to reflect the South African context.

ALIGNMENT WITH FRAMEWORKS

Our practice areas support various international and local frameworks that strive to ensure that our planet will be able to sustain human life for generations to come.

Sustainable Development Goals

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) aim to ensure a future for all by addressing poverty and inequality while promoting sustainable economic growth – in other words, growth that develops and supports rather than exploits the world's natural resources.

Table 1: How our practice areas support the SDGs

WWF strategic goals, practice areas and cross-cutting drivers		SDG goals supported						
GOAL 1: Ecological integrity is valued and is foundational to human wellbeing	LAND	<div>12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION</div>	<div>15 LIFE ON LAND</div>					
	OCEANS	<div>2 ZERO HUNGER</div>	<div>12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION</div>	<div>14 LIFE BELOW WATER</div>				
	WILDLIFE	<div>15 LIFE ON LAND</div>	<div>16 PEACE AND JUSTICE: STRONG INSTITUTIONS</div>					
GOAL 2: Social and economic practices ensure benefits for healthy ecosystems and people	FOOD	<div>2 ZERO HUNGER</div>	<div>3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING</div>	<div>11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES</div>	<div>12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION</div>	<div>13 CLIMATE ACTION</div>	<div>14 LIFE BELOW WATER</div>	<div>15 LIFE ON LAND</div>
	CLIMATE AND ENERGY	<div>7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY</div>	<div>8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH</div>	<div>9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE</div>				
	WATER	<div>6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION</div>	<div>9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE</div>	<div>11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES</div>	<div>12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION</div>	<div>15 LIFE ON LAND</div>		
GOAL 3: Influence drivers as a means to shape the future	DEVELOPING ENVIRONMENTAL SKILLS AND GOVERNANCE	<div>3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING</div>	<div>8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH</div>	<div>16 PEACE AND JUSTICE: STRONG INSTITUTIONS</div>				
	INFLUENCING FINANCIAL FLOWS	<div>7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY</div>	<div>9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE</div>	<div>16 PEACE AND JUSTICE: STRONG INSTITUTIONS</div>				
	INFLUENCING CONSUMPTION AND MARKETS	<div>8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH</div>	<div>9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE</div>	<div>11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES</div>	<div>12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION</div>	<div>13 CLIMATE ACTION</div>		

National Development Plan

Our work also aligns with South Africa's National Development Plan which, like the SDGs, aims to address the root causes of poverty to ensure a prosperous, sustainable future for both people and the environment. The National Development Plan explicitly recognises that we need to decouple economic growth from our use of natural resources if we are to transition to an environmentally sustainable, water-resilient, low-carbon economy. This closely aligns with many aspects of our work.

Other frameworks

We report against several relevant frameworks, including the Aichi biodiversity targets under the Convention on Biological Diversity and South Africa's obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.





CO₂

OUR CARBON FOOTPRINT IN NUMBERS



ELECTRICITY

July 2016 till June 2017:

207

tonnes of CO₂e

July 2017 till June 2018:

186

tonnes of CO₂e



FLIGHTS

July 2016 to June 2017:

402

tonnes of CO₂e

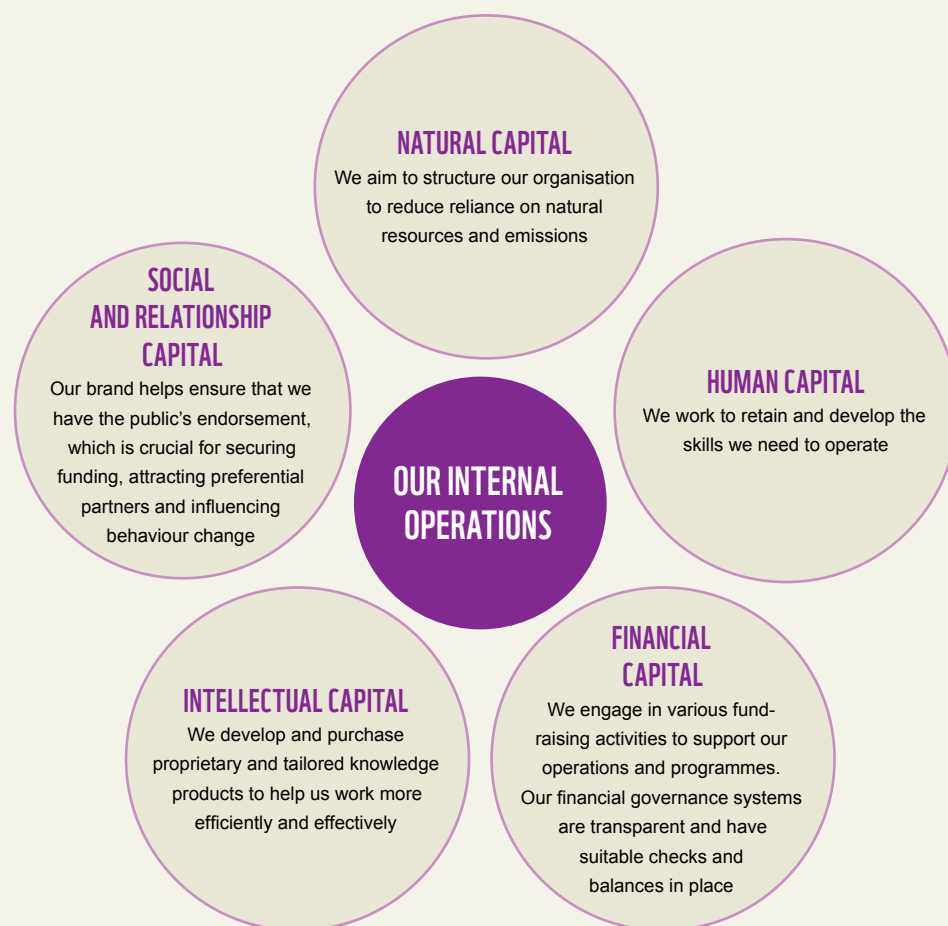
July 2017 to June 2018:

291

tonnes of CO₂e

Our internal operations

Achieving our strategic goals requires the input of various resources, or “capitals” – specifically, skilled staff (human capital), adequate funding (financial capital), a strong brand and healthy partnerships (social and relationship capital), and effective knowledge systems, research and products (intellectual capital). This section discusses our approach to managing these resources, and any noteworthy developments relating to these during the year under review.



NATURAL CAPITAL

Building a sustainable and equitable future where both people and nature thrive is at the heart of what we do. In addition to our work – which aims to ensure that humans benefit from the food, water, clean air and energy that healthy ecosystems produce for many centuries to come – we strive to ensure that we, as an organisation, tread lightly on this planet.

The severe drought that affected many parts of South Africa during the year under review – including the Western Cape, where we are headquartered – highlighted society's excessive dependence on this increasingly scarce natural resource. We responded both through our work (see page 32) and in our offices, by implementing water-saving initiatives that reduced our head office's average water usage from 1 100 litres to 200 litres a day.

We are constantly seeking innovative ways to live our values. During the year we also ran an EcoMobility challenge to encourage staff across the country to share lifts and use public transport to get to work, with the ultimate aim of reducing WWF's carbon footprint.



INTERSHIP PROGRAMME IN NUMBERS

2011

Year started

50

Interns placed this year

128

Interns placed since
programme started

17

Number of interns we
employed afterwards

11

(1 WITH AN
INTERNATIONAL
CHAPTER)

Number of former interns
still with WWF South Africa

HUMAN CAPITAL

We employ highly talented and passionate individuals from diverse backgrounds to help us achieve our goals. At the end of the 2018 financial year, we had 129 full-time employees, slightly up from 2016/17 (127). Of this number, 88% had been with us the previous year, which is greater than our retention target of 85% and the 75% retention rate for environmental specialists working in public service. WWF recently participated in the Deloitte remuneration survey to ensure that our remuneration scales are market-related.

Employee engagement

The annual WWF Learning Week is an important event on our calendar that brings together staff members from different offices and engages them through interactive workshops and innovative activities. “Brown bag” sessions take place every two weeks where WWF staff present their work to colleagues to foster inclusivity and promote collaboration. Quarterly information sessions are held with staff from all offices, who join the session online or in person. At these sessions, different units share feedback on their priorities and achievements for the quarter.

During the year under review, staff participated in an employee engagement survey. The survey will provide insight into the activities and drivers that impact employee engagement and performance. It will also provide a better understanding of what drives talent retention and employee engagement and commitment.

We recognise hard work and commitment through annual employee recognition awards, which take place towards the end of the year. A nomination process with criteria is followed and staff can nominate colleagues for these awards.

Training and development

We are committed to developing our people. Internal talent mapping is conducted with team leaders. This covers the development of critical skills, career plans, succession planning and retention strategies.

Through our Graduate Internship Programme, we place graduates with post-graduate degrees in green disciplines either internally or with one of our 43 partner organisations. The internship programme provides mentorship and workplace experience while increasing the sector’s skills pool.

See page 34 for more on how the Environmental Leaders Programme, of which the internship programme is a part, is developing a stronger environmental sector.

Diversity

We are committed to transformation and strive to ensure that three out of four new appointments (75%) are black, and that diversity candidates are prioritised for senior positions. In 2017/18, 67% of new appointments across all levels were black South Africans.

Efforts to improve our performance in this regard include prioritising black South Africans for our Graduate Internship Programme. As an indication of the progress we are making, 78% of our 2017/18 interns were black South Africans, compared with an average of 70% since the inception of the programme in 2011.

INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL

We generate a wealth of knowledge through our work. This is reflected through the many reports, research papers and other publications we produced during the financial year. These products often form the starting point of long-term projects and



STAKEHOLDERS IN NUMBERS

16 424

WWF members
(2016/17: 10 165)

478

Individual donors
(2016/17: 237)

134

Corporate financial
supporters (2016/17: 139)

17 036

Total financial supporters
(2016/17: 10 541)

207 023

Non-financial supporters
(2016/17: 183 903)

FOLLOW US ON SOCIAL MEDIA



@WWFSA



@wwfsouthafrica



@WWFSouthAfrica



WWF South Africa

inform policy development in the environmental space. A selection of these outputs are mentioned in the “WWF South Africa in 2017/18” section on page 21.

We also produce various communication products to educate and raise awareness among the public about environmental issues. For example, during the year we produced:

- **A mobile app** to promote our Conservation Champions (wine farms in the Western Cape that adopt biodiversity-friendly farming practices that promote conservation and the efficient use of resources).
- **A television show** called “Down2Earth”, which aims to encourage people to make sustainable choices in small, everyday actions. The show covers topics ranging from plastic pollution to food waste to transport. The show was produced in partnership with People’s Weather and aired on DStv between June and July 2018. It is also available on our YouTube channel (youtube.com/WWFSA1).
- **Ten “Wednesday Water Files”** offering homes and businesses in the Western Cape practical tips on how to prepare for life beyond “Day Zero”, the name given to the day the municipal water would potentially be suspended to enable the City of Cape Town to ration remaining supplies (see page 33 for more on our response to the drought).
- **A radio and social media campaign** called #wwfcarpooljam in collaboration with youth station YFM to encourage lift-sharing during national Transport Month in October 2017. The Twitter campaign reached about 740 000 people.

SOCIAL AND RELATIONSHIP CAPITAL

We cannot conserve the environment on our own. We rely on our strong reputation and brand to ensure our legitimacy as an organisation, which enables us to attract funding from a diverse range of streams, present ourselves as an appealing work option for skilled employees from diverse backgrounds, and secure partnerships with the most effective and innovative organisations active in the sector.

We strive to engage all our stakeholders in appropriate ways:

- **We involve local communities** in our research and when planning and implementing our projects.
- **We share our experiences with other WWF offices** and learn from them in turn. For example, our successful Journey of Water initiative, in which high-profile media personalities walk from water source to tap to witness the arduous journey water takes to reach us, has been replicated and adapted by WWF offices in Zambia and Brazil.
- **We connect with decision-makers, environmental role players and other interested parties** at plenary sessions and other events such as our annual Living Planet Conference, which attracted 250 delegates (and a wider online audience) when it was held in Johannesburg in July 2017.
- **We partner with other organisations** to bring about change and develop environmental skills, both within our sector and beyond, through our internship programme.
- **We advocate for responsible environmental stewardship** by making public policy submissions and, if needed, initiating legal action. We are a strong and valued voice on climate change policy and share our knowledge with business, labour and civil society on issues such as the pending company-level carbon allowances, carbon tax, carbon offsets, climate change legislation and the country’s position in the global climate negotiations.
- **We publish in print and online to keep the public and other interested parties informed** about our activities. Our publications include this annual report; our website, which was relaunched during the year under review; our magazine, also

called Down2Earth, which went out twice during the year and is archived on our website; and Panda Pulse, a monthly electronic newsletter that goes out to about 55 000 people.

- **We engage with our supporters** through traditional and social media channels (Instagram, Facebook and Twitter).

Table 2: Social media followers as at 30 June 2018

Facebook	Twitter	Instagram
73 404	69 434	3 111

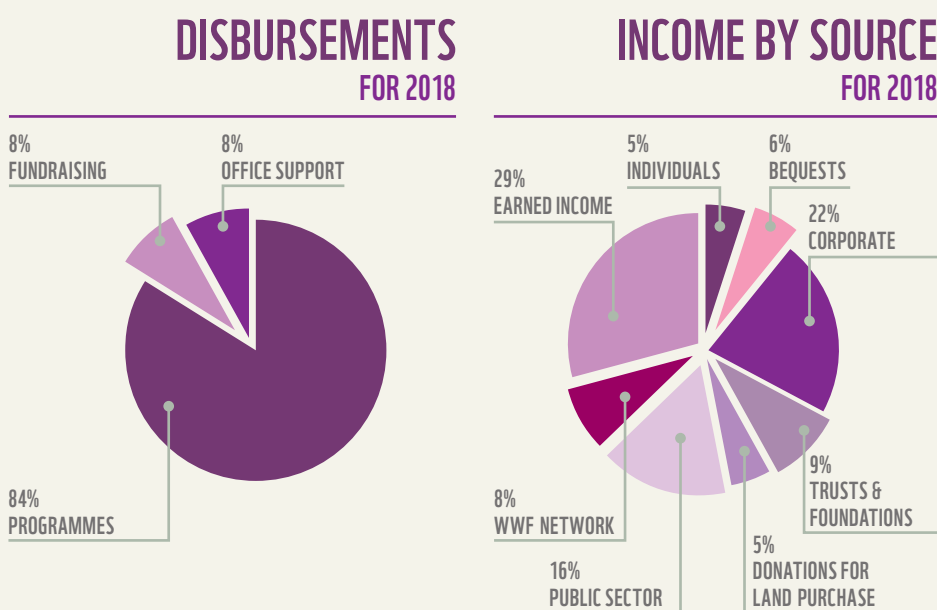
Brand campaign

To give our work greater legitimacy within South Africa, we recognised the need to broaden our support base and to emphasise that our conservation approach is human-centric and serves all South Africans as well as our natural environment. To communicate this message, we launched a new brand campaign during the year: “For Nature. For You.”

The campaign aims to raise awareness of our brand, broadening our reach to 10 million South Africans through a wide range of channels.

Between its launch in February 2018 and the end of June 2018, the campaign had reached about 4 million people. In the next financial year, the campaign will intensify its focus on engaging new supporters.

FINANCIAL CAPITAL



We have diverse funding streams that include donations, in-kind contributions, bequests, grants, investments and earned income. In 2017/18, our income from corporates increased to 22% of the share of income, up from 15% in 2016/17, as did our income from the public sector at 16% (2016/17: 6%) and individuals at 5% (2016/17: 1%). The majority of our funds are spent on our programmes (84% in 2017/18). Our fundraising expenditure increased slightly to 8% of disbursements, up from 5% in the previous financial year.

For more detail see the summarised annual financial statements on page 46.

WAYS TO SUPPORT US

MAKE A DONATION

By donating once-off or by a monthly debit order, you can support WWF in achieving our important conservation goals
wwf.org.za/donate

GET ACTIVE FOR NATURE

The For Nature campaign invites cyclists, runners and swimmers to raise funds and awareness for conservation through key events all year round
wwf.org.za/fornature

CAUSE-RELATED MARKETING

Products that meet our sustainability criteria can be co-branded with our logo, with a percentage of proceeds going to WWF

FACE-TO-FACE DONATIONS

Regular monthly giving is one of the most sustainable, cost-effective and valuable ways that supporters can give to WWF. Sign up via our fundraising teams at a mall near you

WWF South Africa is a registered public benefit organisation (PBO number 130002490). Donations to us not only contribute to saving the environment but they can also save you money as they are tax deductible, up to a limit of 10% of your taxable income. Gifts qualify for an 18A certificate which offsets your taxable income as it entitles you the associated tax breaks from SARS.

You can also claim credit in respect of funds you donate to WWF against the SED section on your B-BBEE score card. For every rand you donate to WWF you can receive 100% recognition for SED purposes.

PAYROLL GIVING

Engaging your staff through payroll giving inspires your most valued resource and creates a culture of participation and giving

SHOP WITH WWF

Support our work by purchasing from our wide range of WWF T-shirts, hoodies, toys, mugs, books, bags and much more: wwf.org.za/shop or wwfstore.com

BECOME A BUSINESS PARTNER

From corporate social investment to corporate strategies, WWF is your partner for innovation and shared value towards business sustainability. Sign up as a Corporate Network Partner or donate your company's products or services wwf.org.za/business

LEAVE A LEGACY

By leaving a bequest in your will, you leave a living legacy that will have a lasting impact on our planet for generations to come wwf.org.za/donate

THE WWF ONLINE SHOP

To raise our profile and diversify our revenue stream, we sell various branded products directly through the WWF online store and via Takealot and Zando, two of South Africa's biggest online retailers. Products include T-shirts, hoodie jackets, bags and soft toys.

In 2018, we launched the WWF technical apparel project (wwfstore.com), which aims to create sustainably made high-tech clothing. The first product under this project is our Black Leopard jacket, produced to commemorate our 50th anniversary. The high-quality jacket is made in a local factory that boasts sustainability credentials. We plan to expand the range to include hoodies, T-shirts and more.

Our sustainable range of clothing creates a new connection between us and our supporters. It also acts as an example of how clothing can be sustainably sourced and made, encouraging other clothing manufacturers to reconsider their own production practices.

SHOP FOR WWF MERCHANDISE

- wwf.org.za/shop
- wwfstore.com
- zando.co.za/wwf

ASSOCIATED TRUSTS

To further our conservation work, we manage five trusts:

- The National Parks Trust of South Africa
- The WWF Nedbank Green Trust
- The Leslie Hill Succulent Karoo Trust
- The Table Mountain Fund
- The Southern African Wildlife College Trust.

Each trust is an independent legal entity, with its own trustees, that has contracted WWF to manage it. The trustees retain the fiduciary duties. Our duties include legal and governance support, project management, secretarial services and financial management. The trusts do not directly employ people. WWF employs two Table Mountain Fund staff.

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The National Parks Trust of South Africa

This is a partnership between SANParks and WWF since 1986 that focuses primarily on procuring land to expand the country's protected area network. To date, it has disbursed over R169 million to secure more than 125 000 hectares of land to enhance South Africa's protected area network.

Trustees: JP Rupert (chairperson), PG Daphne (resigned 31 December 2017), LE Dziba (appointed 5 February 2018), MA du Plessis, FG Mketeni and MEC Read.

wwf.org.za/npt

© KOBUS TOLLIG / FLOWER VALLEY TRUST



The WWF Nedbank Green Trust

Established in 1991, this partnership between Nedbank and WWF funds innovative conservation projects that aim to address socio-environmental challenges in the country. To date, more than R278 million has been raised to fund more than 255 projects throughout the country.

Trustees: V Naidoo (chairperson), CT Chimimba (resigned 30 October 2017), MA du Plessis, B de L Figaji, TSB Jali, BJ Kani, WM Krüger, MP Mbengashe, ASM Mearns, PS Mokoena and LR van Hasselt.

wwf.org.za/greentrust



The Leslie Hill Succulent Karoo Trust

This trust was founded in 1995 by the late Leslie Hill to fund strategic initiatives to conserve plant species indigenous to the Succulent Karoo. Its interventions include acquiring land to create and expand protected areas, and funding research. To date, more than R165 million has been disbursed for the purchase of more than 252 000 hectares of conservation land and to fund strategic stewardship initiatives.

Trustees: FJ van der Merwe (chairperson), MA du Plessis and MT Hoffman.

wwf.org.za/lhskt



The Table Mountain Fund

The Table Mountain Fund was started in 1998 by WWF South Africa with R7 million in donations raised by WWF from the custodians of Table Mountain, and a grant of US\$4,9 million from the Global Environment Facility, for the conservation of the Cape Floristic Region, particularly its endemic fynbos and allied ecosystems. To date, more than R70 million has been disbursed to relevant projects.

Trustees: Y Firfirey (chairperson), MA du Plessis (resigned 23 October 2017), B de L Figaji, CT Johnson, JJ Manuel, EB Mnisi (appointed 3 March 2017), KA Nenguke and J Smith.

wwf.org.za/tmf



The Southern African Wildlife College Trust

WWF South Africa formed this trust in 2000 to support the training of Southern African Development Community conservation managers at the Southern African Wildlife College and to ensure sustainable income to the college. To date, the trust has raised over R50,2 million (including investment returns) and R11,7 million has been awarded for scholarships, bursaries and high-priority initiatives at the college.

Trustees: LJ Richardson (chairperson), S Abrahams, KM Bergs, CH de Villiers, SMMI Labia, W Myburgh, MCN Pabari (resigned 1 October 2017) and LD Sefu.

wwf.org.za/sawct



FOR NATURE.



FOR YOU.

WWF SOUTH AFRICA IN 2017/18

The complex nature of the work we do means that our projects typically span several years, integrate multiple practice areas and result in outcomes that are only observable

in the long term or through the absence of negative expected outcomes.

By the end of June 2018, we had nine practices of work guiding about R100 million worth of innovative and transferable solutions across all nine provinces. This report focuses on a selection of solutions that:

- Were initiated or particularly active during the year.
- Demonstrate our systemic approach within our practice areas.
- Have potential for scaling to national or international level.

GOAL 1: ECOLOGICAL INTEGRITY IS VALUED AND IS FOUNDATIONAL TO HUMAN WELLBEING

Our natural resources are finite. We need to use and manage them effectively to ensure a sustainable supply of natural goods and services – that is, the food, water, energy and clean air that we depend on for our survival. Human activities have steadily degraded these resources and climate change is exacerbating the problem. Ensuring the integrity and diversity of these resources is the key to healthy ecosystems and therefore the continued supply of goods and services.

To achieve this goal, we primarily focus on three practice areas: our land, our oceans and our wildlife.

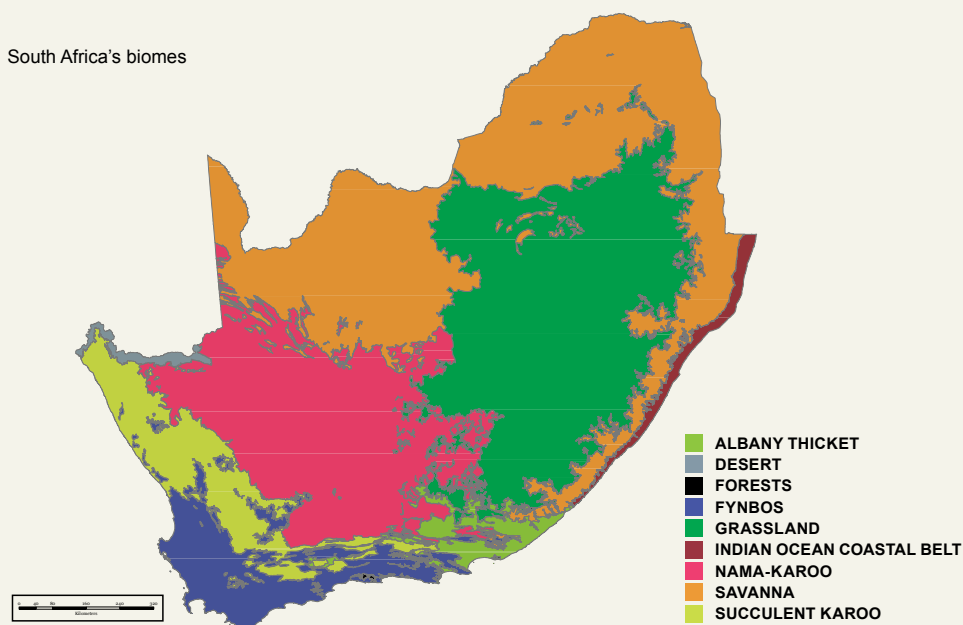


LAND

Healthy, sustainably managed landscapes support not only plants and wildlife, but the livelihoods of local communities and businesses that produce our food, fuel and more. Poor land management has resulted in many ecosystems becoming degraded and fragmented, with incompatible land-use practices having had a huge impact on biodiversity loss.

There are nine major terrestrial biomes in South Africa: forest, fynbos, grasslands, Nama-Karoo, Succulent Karoo, savanna, desert, Indian Ocean coastal belt and Albany thicket (see map overleaf). This practice area focuses primarily on expanding the area of grasslands, fynbos and Succulent Karoo under protection.

South Africa's biomes



Levels of land protection

South Africa has various levels of protection for land of conservational significance. Each level of agreement provides more protection for biodiversity and increases the landowner or state's responsibility to manage the land and its use more effectively. Some of these agreements are protected by national legislation while others are protected by contracts and agreements with private landowners.

We facilitate the inclusion of private and communally owned land into the protected area network, either by directly purchasing the land or by entering into a formal or informal agreement with the landowners. These agreements typically require extensive consultation with landowners and communities to ensure that they are economically and practically beneficial while still conserving the land's biodiversity.

By the end of the year under review, we had finalised (or were in the process of concluding) formal protection agreements for more than 76 000 hectares of previously unprotected land (annual target: 40 000 hectares) and had identified an additional 13 sites for biodiversity stewardships (target: 10). Community engagements and negotiations for the new sites are under way. The newly protected land includes:

- 6 008 hectares of purchased land, of which 3 800 hectares is to expand the Anysberg Nature Reserve in the Klein Karoo, Western Cape.
- Two community sites (Mgundeni and Thekwini) totalling 1 812 hectares, which have signed off on protected environment and biodiversity agreement status.
- Twenty-seven protected environments in KwaZulu-Natal, totalling 71 000 hectares. We are funding the legal work to endorse the title deeds of these protected environments with nature reserve status. Three large community sites of 9 000 hectares in total were included in the process.

What you can do

- Visit South Africa's regional and national parks and nature reserves to appreciate our unique natural heritage.
- Support local community initiatives located on biodiversity stewardship sites by purchasing products sustainably made by the community.



CASE STUDY

PRACTICE AREAS

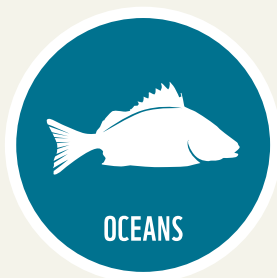


From subsistence to commercial farming - within a protected environment

In 1999, the *iNkosi* of KwaZulu-Natal's Mgundeni community approached Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife (Ezemvelo), the governmental organisation responsible for maintaining biodiversity in the province, for help in protecting the community's land. In 2006, WWF was called in to help develop a plan that addressed both biodiversity protection and the economic needs of the community's 300-odd members, who lived off the land and practised subsistence rangeland farming.

In 2009, the community became the first in South Africa to sign a biodiversity stewardship agreement on communally owned land. In the decade that followed, we helped the community implement sustainable farming practices that included weed control, herd immunisations and a grazing plan to improve the cattle's nutrition while ensuring rotational rangeland grazing. These and other measures have been nothing short of transformative: today, the community runs a commercial farming operation that rears its cattle on well-managed, ecologically diverse land.

Recognising the value of conserving their land and managing it sustainably, during the year under review the community applied to the province (through WWF facilitation) to convert their existing biodiversity agreement to that of a formal protected environment, protected by national legislation.



OCEANS

Our oceans support life on Earth. They provide us with food, regulate global temperatures, and contain microscopic plants that absorb vast amounts of carbon dioxide and produce much of our oxygen. They also contribute to the world's economies: about 10% of the world's population relies on the oceans for their livelihood. In South Africa, coastal goods and services contribute a third of the country's gross domestic product.

Overfishing, illegal fishing, mining, pollution and climate change are damaging our marine ecosystems, threatening marine species and our oceans' ability to support human livelihoods. WWF takes an integrated and collaborative approach to looking after our oceans, engaging role players across the board – the seafood supply chain, seafood consumers, coastal communities and government – to adopt environmentally sound policies and behaviours, and help us gather data on South Africa's fish stocks.

1 005

SEAFOOD SUPPLY CHAIN
PEOPLE TRAINED:

148

commercial fishermen
and monitoring-and-
compliance inspectors

572

small-scale fishers

115

staff at major retailers

170

chefs, restaurateurs and
front-of-house staff

Seafood supply chain initiatives

In 2017/18, we expanded the reach of our highly successful Southern African Sustainable Seafood Initiative (SASSI), obtaining commitments from several new partners. We also formed a networking partners' group in Gauteng, which will improve education and awareness about sustainable seafood in the province.

Together with our partners, we ran several courses to raise awareness about the status of our ocean life to encourage people to make responsible decisions. In total, we trained 1 005 people along the seafood supply chain.

Gathering data in partnership with industry

The Offshore Trawl Bycatch Fisheries Conservation Project aims to improve the WWF-SASSI listing for 12 orange- and red-listed bycatch species. ("Bycatch" refers to sea life that is accidentally caught in commercial fishing nets while trawling for a different species.)

In a pilot project initiated during the year, CCTV cameras were installed in the discard chute and other areas of a trawling vessel to record the composition and quantity of that vessel's bycatch. If this approach is successful in gathering data, cameras will be rolled out to a representative sample of the given company's offshore trawling fleet to improve the data's veracity and better inform management's response to the potential negative impacts of the company's operations on bycatch species.

Engaging seafood consumers

Our key communication with seafood consumers takes the form of the WWF-SASSI list, which allows shoppers to make sustainable seafood choices when buying fish. The list is available via SMS, as a mobile app or a pocket guide, and colour-codes fish species according to their sustainability status: green fish species are fine to eat, orange fish are vulnerable, and red fish are of major conservation concern. Unfortunately, the WWF-SASSI listing of sardines and monk fish changed from green to orange during the year.

Working with government

South Africa has 24 formally declared marine protected areas (MPAs) along its coastal line, covering 0,5% of the ocean area. MPAs are areas where human activities are regulated to conserve marine species and important habitats. The approach used to declare the current MPAs was problematic: people were displaced, livelihoods were heavily impacted and they were introduced during a different era in our history. Moreover, MPA management plans were unclear and did not consider the ecological and economic outcomes of these areas.

Working with the Department of Environmental Affairs, we devised a method to include ecological and economic considerations in the MPAs' management plans. Key socioeconomic factors identified included livelihood opportunities, recreational opportunities, training, research and education. We ran a pilot study to test the method at Betty's Bay MPA in the Western Cape during the year under review. The methodology will improve our understanding of how to develop effective MPA plans.

West Coast rock lobster

After numerous attempts over several years, the gravity of the future facing the West Coast rock lobster fishery and those people who depend on it, compelled WWF to turn to the courts.

The court action centred on the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries' decision to set the 2017/18 total allowable catch for the rock lobster at a level which fundamentally undermines its long-term survival and the future of the fishers who depend on this valuable resource.

The outcome of the court action will be covered in the 2018/2019 integrated annual report.



CASE STUDY

PRACTICE AREAS



OCEANS



FOOD



GOVERNANCE

Citizen scientists gather important data

An innovative data-gathering project launched in 2017/18 saw small-scale fishers in the Western Cape's Kogelberg nature reserve area successfully deploy baited remote underwater video cameras to collect data on West Coast rock lobster and linefish populations. The data will help communities better manage their ocean resources.

Communities that rely on the ocean for their livelihood are especially vulnerable to the effects of climate change. In addition to the data-gathering project, we have initiated research to determine how vulnerable the fishing communities in the Kogelberg area are to climate change. The aim of the project is to build resilient communities and capture local ecological knowledge.

What you can do

- You have a choice. Make it green. Use the WWF-SASSI SMS line, app or pocket card (wwf.org.za/sassi)
- Support responsible food retailers and fishing companies. See our *WWF-SASSI Retailer Supplier Participation Scheme Report 2017*: wwf.org.za/sassiretailerreport
- Read our report on the current state of our oceans: *Oceans facts and futures: Valuing South Africa's ocean economy*: wwf.org.za/oceansfactsandfutures



WILDLIFE

South Africa is home to iconic wildlife such as rhinos and elephants. Our natural heritage plays an important role within ecosystems and is essential for tourism, creating benefits for both local communities living around protected areas and the broader economy. Unfortunately, habitat loss and illegal trade in animal products are putting pressure on our wildlife populations. Although our work to date has focused on rhinos, we are expanding our focus to include other species threatened by illegal wildlife trade and changes in land use.

We take a holistic approach to conservation, which includes range expansion programmes, developing approaches to protect endangered species, and working with rural communities around protected areas. Our flagship initiative in this regard is the Khetha Program, which was launched in March 2018 in partnership with the United States Agency for International Development, WWF Mozambique, TRAFFIC and the Endangered Wildlife Trust. The five-year programme aims to address wildlife trafficking in the Greater Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area, which crosses South Africa and Mozambique. Khetha (which means choice) is testing a community-based approach to addressing wildlife trafficking as well as supporting both countries' law enforcement agencies to implement government policies.

As part of our commitment to a science-based approach, in early 2018 we held a four-day workshop for managers of key rhino populations across Africa. The workshop presented an opportunity for these managers and leading rhino scientists to share their challenges and solutions. Guidelines on growing the African rhino population were developed through the workshop, which was made possible through support from the WWF Nedbank Green Trust, the Rhino Impact Initiative and the International Rhino Foundation.

During the year under review, we also supported the Department of Environmental Affairs in producing an awareness-raising campaign and training materials on addressing illegal wildlife trade and illicit wildlife products. Aimed at port authorities, road traffic officers, traders in traditional medicine, airline officials and environmental management inspectors, the training materials included visual reference material to help officials identify illicit wildlife products, a reference manual on South Africa's national biodiversity legislation and guides on conducting inspections, collecting and testing samples found at crime scenes, and compiling dockets. We also targeted domestic and international air travellers, producing a pamphlet and video to raise their awareness about illegal products.

Our training materials were uploaded to an e-learning platform developed to facilitate the sharing of information and knowledge between agencies.

To improve coordination, we implemented training programmes in hotspot areas for key conservation and law enforcement agencies. We also supported training for 20 environmental management inspectors from the Department of Environmental Affairs on the use of investigative tools.



CASE STUDY

PRACTICE AREAS



Working together with communities to tackle the illegal wildlife trade

Through our work, we have learnt that considering people's attitudes and needs is key when tackling the illicit wildlife trade. In 2015, we partnered with the Southern African Wildlife College, the privately owned Sabie Game Park and the Mangalane community in Mozambique to address the illegal trade in rhino horn across the border of South Africa and Mozambique.

Mozambican conservation area laws allow communities to receive a percentage of the wildlife fees paid annually by game reserves to the government. Using part of these funds, we implemented a small grants project that increases household income by developing small businesses in goat rearing, small Paõ bread baking, steelworks and vegetable gardens. The businesses are benefiting 50 households from the five villages of Mangalane.

To enhance knowledge and build skills in small business and land-use planning, we showed 10 community members what community-owned businesses are doing in South Africa.

To ensure equitable benefit sharing and decision-making between the community and Sabie Game Park, the community elected village committees to engage with the game park. As a result, the community now has access to water inside the park for their cattle. We also helped upgrade the community cattle kraals to ensure that livestock are protected from stray wild animals.

We established a village police programme to reduce the cost of living with wildlife, support community safety and foster positive attitudes towards wildlife. The community chose 21 police officers, who stop cattle theft, report stray wild animals, and help the elderly with daily tasks such as fetching water, among other activities.

As a result of this work and other initiatives, rhino poaching in the Sabie Game Park has dropped from 15 animals to zero in three years, highlighting that a brighter future for our people results in a brighter future for our wildlife.

See more about this project here: youtu.be/qF5zfHQ5xg

GOAL 2: SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PRACTICES ENSURE BENEFITS FOR HEALTHY ECOSYSTEMS AND PEOPLE

We want to ensure that we interact with nature in a way that ensures there will be natural resources for many generations to come. To achieve this, we need to rethink the way we – as a nation, as corporate entities and as everyday consumers – produce, generate and consume food, energy and water.



FOOD

As the world's population and affluence grows, farmlands are expanding to meet our nutritional needs, resulting in loss of habitat and biodiversity. Unsustainable farming methods are degrading our soils and depleting and polluting water sources. Our consumption and wastage are eating into the finite resource base on which our food, water and energy security depend.

The trend towards greater meat consumption is also a concern: as livestock populations grow to meet demand, concentrations of atmospheric methane – a key contributor to climate change – are increasing. A rapidly changing climate will see parts of South Africa grow hotter and drier, intensifying competition for land and raising pressure on our natural resources and, therefore, our food security. At the same time, malnutrition is prevalent.

We aim to support the profound changes needed in the food system to guarantee a secure and resilient supply of healthy, nutritional food for all. To achieve this, we intervene along the entire food supply chain, targeting production, consumption, and policies relating to food loss and waste in particular. Working closely with various levels and types of governance will be central to the success of our approach.

During the year, our work included:

- **Publishing our research into food waste.** Our report on food waste was launched at the WWF Living Planet Conference in Johannesburg in July 2017, sparking intense interest in the issue for several months. The report, which was picked up by most major news agencies, highlighted that a third of food produced in South Africa each year – food that could be used to address the country's food insecurity – is wasted.
- **Working with government to develop food waste reduction and redistribution policies.** As a result of our research, we are now working with government and other partners to develop policies to increase donations of food that is still suitable for consumption. We are also researching the opportunities for, and barriers to, redirecting surplus food to communities in need.
- **Helping to develop a globally recognised standard for sustainable fruit production.** In April 2018, an environmental standard for the fruit industry developed by WWF's Fruit and Wine Programme was published by the Sustainability Initiative of South Africa (SIZA). The standard meets many global benchmarks, such as Rain Forest Alliance certification, while addressing local environmental risks and compliance.

- ***Producing sustainability standards for food production that have gone on to be internationally recognised.*** The Sustainable Sugarcane Farm Management System, known as SUSFARMS®, was jointly developed by WWF, WESSA and the South African sugar sector. SUSFARMS® came second in the 2018 global Bonsucro Inspire Award. This award recognises exemplary contributions to the sustainable sugarcane sector. SUSFARMS® aims to reduce the local sugar industry's negative impact on biodiversity and ecosystems by supporting farmers with farm planning and helping them to adopt better production practices. It is positioned to become the African equivalent of Bonsucro Certification, the global standard of sustainable sugar production.



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CASE STUDY

PRACTICE AREAS



Skilling up farmers for the future

South Africa has about 2 million smallholder farmers, many of whom rely predominantly on their land to feed their families. These farmers are particularly vulnerable to the effects of a changing climate, as increases in extreme weather events and shifting weather patterns affect crop viability, impacting food security and jeopardising livelihoods.

We are working with rural smallholder farmers to promote climate-smart farming practices and help them access both formal retail markets and alternative methods to sell, such as local organic markets. In partnership with 17 Shaft Training Facility, the Southern African Food Lab and the WWF Nedbank Green Trust, an intensive hands-on agro-ecology farming and business leadership course was developed to train smallholder farmers to adopt agro-ecology practices such as composting, the use of cover crops, crop rotation and diversification, water conservation and integrated land use to improve their yield while reducing their vulnerability to environmental risks. The course also included a component on how to train others. In 2017/18, 17 smallholder farmers, agri-business entrepreneurs and leaders of cooperatives completed the course. Each of them went home and passed on their new skills to between seven and 10 additional farmers.

We are already seeing evidence of the benefits of this approach. Two graduates from the Mopani district in Giyani, Limpopo, have set up a training cooperative, while another is working with a Food Lab manager to establish a new training facility in Mpumalanga called the Hoedspruit Hub. Another graduate has established the Giyani Participatory Guarantee System group, which regularly supplies organic markets in Johannesburg.

- ***Working with wine farms to develop and implement sustainable farming practices and set aside land for conservation.*** In the year under review, Groot Constantia in Cape Town – one of the oldest wine farms in South Africa and a unique heritage site – and Kloovenburg Wine Farm joined our initiative, bringing the total number of Conservation Champion farms to 38. Five new applicants were applying for Champion status at the end of the financial year. To help profile our Conservation Champions, we launched the free Champion Wine Guide app during the year.
- ***Working with government to shift towards a sustainable food system.*** We work with government to support its commitments under the United Nations Sustainable Food Systems Programme, which aims to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production as envisioned in SDG12. Important milestones reached by the partnership during the year include co-hosting the first Global Sustainable Food System Conference in Pretoria, hosting a series of interdepartmental roundtables on food waste, and securing funding for a public-private partnership to improve food waste measurement and reporting.

Sustainable diets and nutrition will be a strong focus going forward. Our work will include advocating for policy on sustainable production and consumption, and working with the private sector to create and pilot sustainable consumption models and interventions.

What you can do

- Make responsible food choices: support local suppliers, rediscover the pleasures of seasonality and only buy as much as you need.
- Read Food Loss and Waste: Facts and Futures, available at wwf.org.za/foodfacts
- Support our Conservation Champions. Download the WWF Champion Wine Guide app to explore these farms and find special offers: wwf.org.za/wineapp



CLIMATE AND ENERGY

South Africa's economic growth and social development needs to be decoupled from its dependence on electricity generated by burning fossil fuels, primarily coal. As much as 89% of the country's electricity is produced by burning coal. In 2016, South Africa was the world's 13th largest producer of carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas and a major contributor to climate change.

South Africa's high carbon emissions have negative consequences for health and the environment. They also leave our economy vulnerable to emerging international trade and governance regimes that aim to curb global greenhouse gas emissions.

The most effective way to reduce our emissions and produce affordable energy for all is to reduce our dependence on coal and increase the share of renewable energy in our electricity generation mix. WWF collaborates with all tiers of government, business, labour and civil society to support policy and actions that drive innovation and transformation towards a low-carbon economy, focusing on cutting emissions while developing new economic pathways.

Milestones in our work on climate and energy reached during the year include:

- ***Developing a comprehensive internal Climate Change Adaptation Strategic Framework.*** The framework will guide WWF's approach to adaptation and integrate climate risks and adaptation into our existing conservation work. Through this framework, we aim to position ourselves as a strategic partner on adaptation projects in the country.
- ***Providing written and verbal inputs to the National Treasury's draft Carbon Tax Bill, which was tabled for comment in December 2017.***

We have been following and commenting on the proposed legislation since it was first mooted in 2010. Our most recent inputs include calculating the tax liability of selected listed companies with high emissions.

- ***Holding information sessions on the draft Carbon Tax Bill for civil society, business and media.*** As an indication of the success of our coverage, the National Treasury asked us to present on environmental taxes at the Government Technical Advisory Centre's Public Economics Winter School.
- ***Publishing a best practice toolkit for public procurements that support sustainable consumption and production.*** The toolkit – developed in partnership with the International Institute of Sustainable Development and the Western Cape Provincial Government, titled “Moving towards sustainable performance-based procurement in the Western Cape” – has already been taken up beyond the province by local governments in Europe, sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America. It is also being incorporated into tertiary-education curricula at Stellenbosch University and King's College London.
- ***Supporting five metros and two secondary cities in developing long-term mitigation and adaptation strategies to address climate change*** as part of WWF Global's One Planet City Challenge.
- ***Developing and launching South Africa's first survey on household investment in solar panels.*** The survey's findings will be shared with municipalities as part of a three-year project to help them develop new business models to manage the negative effects of increased private investment in solar panels on municipal revenue.
- ***Working with businesses to reduce their emissions.*** With the National Business Institute, we hosted workshops in Cape Town and Johannesburg on setting science-based targets for reducing emissions. Three South African companies committed to setting science-based targets to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions during the year under review, bringing the total number of South African companies committed to the Science Based Targets initiative to 11.
- ***Raising public awareness to inspire individual action.*** WWF ran a carpool karaoke competition with a Gauteng-based radio station to encourage lift-sharing to reduce transport-related emissions in cities. We further offered support to Ekurhuleni Metro and the Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development in their own low-carbon mobility challenges, in which teams try to complete a route with the lowest carbon footprint.

Most of South Africa's greenhouse gases are produced by its cities, and most of the gases produced by those cities relate to transport. We have been engaging cities on transport and electricity issues since 2015 to reduce their carbon footprint and increase their resilience to future climate-change impacts. As part of this engagement, we initiated a comprehensive “urban futures” programme with metros and secondary cities during the year under review to seek solutions. This work will continue in the next financial year.

What you can do

- Persuade your company to set science-based targets: ***sciencebasedtargets.org***
- Reduce your private vehicle use and shift to alternatives such as public or non-motorised transport when possible.
- Consider installing solar panels at home.
- Limit air travel and, if unavoidable, ask your travel agent to provide you with an option to purchase carbon offsets.



CASE STUDY

PRACTICE AREAS



Greening aviation

The global aviation industry emits the same volume of greenhouse gases as the whole of Canada, one of the top 10 emitting countries in the world. Replacing conventional hydrocarbon fuel with a sustainable alternative may help reduce the sector's emissions and provide new opportunities in the green economy.

There is potential to produce these biomass-based fuels in sub-Saharan Africa. We launched the Waste-to-Wing Project in January 2018 to develop a local value chain for producing sustainable aviation biofuel. Because the agricultural land for energy crops in South Africa is limited, the possibility of using waste from the forestry sector, garden waste and alien invasive plants as feedstock for the fuel is being investigated. Once a suitable supply is found, we will work to identify and develop emerging enterprises that will be able to earn income from collecting, harvesting and pre-treating the biomass before sending it to a central processing facility.

The Waste-to-Wing Project is run in partnership with the Fetola Foundation, which specialises in developing micro, small and medium enterprises; SkyNRG, a leading global supplier of sustainable aviation fuel; Stellenbosch University, which provides technical advice; and the Roundtable on Sustainable Biomaterials, which will assess and certify the sustainability of the biofuel supply chain.



WATER

South Africa is a naturally water-scarce country that faces growing water challenges as demand increases and the effects of pollution spread. Climate change is expected to exacerbate our water problems. Infrastructure projects such as new dams will not be enough; we need to rethink how we manage catchments and water source areas, as well as how we use and reuse water.

To improve the long-term security of our national water supply, our work focuses on expanding and safeguarding our water source areas – the 10% of our land that generates 50% of our surface water. Water stewardship is an important mechanism for protecting our water resources. We have been piloting this approach with partners such as South African Breweries, the National Business Initiative, the Alliance for Water Stewardship, Mondi Plc and Woolworths' suppliers. Our recent experience of drought has emphasised that water is everybody's business.

During the reporting period we:

- **Collaborated with government to ensure that our water source areas feature prominently in South Africa's National Water and Sanitation Master Plan.** We also collaborated with the Water Research Commission, the CSIR and the Centre for Environmental Rights to refine the boundaries of the water source areas and explore legal mechanisms to secure them.
- **Formed a new water stewardship initiative**, in partnership with the National Business Initiative, to work with forestry, citrus, sugar growers and the local government to improve irrigation governance in the uMhlathuze catchment in KwaZulu-Natal. Stakeholders now plan to pilot a system where users pay for water used rather than water allocated.
- **Developed the first Water Stewardship approach for schools and piloted this with Sanlam with Grade 7 learners in their Blue Ladder schools.**
- **Continued actively funding and supporting water stewardship partnerships in our water source areas.** By the end of June 2018, we supported nine different partnerships in various provinces.

What you can do

- Reduce your water consumption. Read our water files here: wwf.org.za/waterfile
- Understand your company's water risk: wwf.org.za/waterrisk
- Encourage your school or company to commit to water stewardship.



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CASE STUDY

PRACTICE AREAS



Dodging Day Zero

Day Zero – the day when municipal water supplies could be turned off in Cape Town – dominated conversation in early 2018. We worked closely with the City of Cape Town, water experts, drought-affected businesses and other stakeholders during the water crisis to compile helpful advice for homes and businesses in the Western Cape to save water and prepare for Day Zero.

These consultations resulted in the creation of 10 “Wednesday Water Files” containing practical tips and references to more information. Topics covered included desalination, ensuring that water is safe to drink and business continuity. The information was offered in English, with some materials in Afrikaans and isiXhosa, and released to the media, partners, and the WWF network. We also posted them on our website and social media platforms. The campaign ran over 10 weeks, concluding on World Water Day on 22 March, and received wide coverage across all traditional and social media platforms.

GOAL 3: INFLUENCE DRIVERS AS A MEANS TO SHAPE THE FUTURE

Society needs to adapt if we are to achieve our environmental goals. We are working to instil environmentally sound attitudes, abilities and practices at all levels of society, including government and the private sector. We do this by:

- Developing skills in the environmental sector to improve environmental governance.
- Developing green financial solutions to encourage investment in areas that support our goals.
- Creating awareness among producers and consumers about their impact on the environment.



DEVELOPING ENVIRONMENTAL SKILLS AND GOVERNANCE

We established our Environmental Leaders Programme in 2009 to develop South Africa's environmental skills pool, especially at leadership levels. Some contributions that the programme has made to green skills development include:

- **Placing graduates with partners through our Graduate Internship Programme** (discussed on page 13). One such partner, the South African Deep Sea Trawling Industry Association, saw such benefit in the internship programme that it decided to start its own internship programme to develop marine science skills across the sector. The intern that we placed with them in 2017 will set up and run this offshoot programme. With our support, the programme will be launched in April 2019 with an initial intake of 10 interns.
- **Awarding research fellowships.** During the year under review, we awarded three research fellowships to students studying marine science, two at the University of Cape Town and another at Nelson Mandela University. We also manage the application process for South Africans applying for the global Prince Bernhard Scholarship. Three South African in-service professionals are among a group of 30 recipients – across Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America – of the scholarship.
- **Improving understanding of environmental careers at school and university level.** Twelve Grade 11 learners participated in a job-shadow programme that saw them explore careers in water resource management, oceans management, conservation planning, climate change adaptation and wildlife management, among others. Fifteen students from the University of the Western Cape also visited us to hear about the environmental career options they could pursue.

In the next financial year, we will continue to focus on monitoring and evaluating our Graduate Internship Programme. This includes working with Rhodes University to identify the programme's success factors. The research will be used to develop a monitoring and evaluation tool. We will then share the information with our sector partners to encourage them to start and expand their own internship programmes.



CASE STUDY

PRACTICE AREAS



Developing skills for a green economy

We conduct a survey twice a year to trace the career paths of interns who have passed through our Graduate Internship Programme since its inception in 2011. Our latest investigation, conducted in February 2018, found that, of the 120 who responded to the survey:

- 76% had found full-time employment after the internship (37% of which were new or expansion positions, indicating that this is a growth area).
- 15% had enrolled for further study (of which 44% had enrolled for a doctorate based on research projects conceptualised during their internship).

Of those who had found full-time employment:

- 81% work in the environmental sector
- 19% work outside the environmental sector, but in environmentally related positions such as sustainability managers for retailers or maths and science educators.

What you can do

- Explore green careers: wwf.org.za/greencareers



INFLUENCING FINANCIAL FLOWS

We work with key stakeholders in the financial sector to develop and support innovative “green” financial solutions that can influence and redirect financial flows away from areas that have negative environmental impacts and towards areas that support WWF’s goals and, more generally, the SDGs. We also work with the financial sector to better understand and integrate environmental risks into their policies and decisions, and use finance as a tool to drive sustainable practices through the real economy.

Within the WWF international network, WWF South Africa plays a leading role in the area of green financial solutions and investment mechanisms and actively works with the finance sector on innovative collaborations to establish financial solutions and integrate environmental, social and governance principles into mainstream finance and investment products.

We closely collaborate with WWF offices across Africa to provide platforms for sustainable finance initiatives and competence. This has led to the establishment of the Sub-Saharan Sustainable Investment Strategy, a regional finance hub and the Sub-Saharan Green Financial Solutions steering committee.

The Prescient Living Planet Fund

The WWF-supported Prescient Living Planet Fund, which manages in excess of R700 million, is a regulated investment fund that aims to deliver sustainable long-term capital growth for its investors within a framework that works towards the sustainability of the natural environment. In May 2018 the fund reached a three-year track record milestone. At the end of June 2018, it was ranked 31 out of 131 funds in the ASISA SA Multi-Asset High-Equity category on a three-year performance basis.

WWF works in close collaboration with our investment partners to integrate environmental sustainability (environmental, social and governance) aspects into portfolio investments. The fund’s environmental footprint, including carbon footprint and water usage, is measured through advanced data analytics provided by international metrics supplier S&P Trucost.

Environmental parameters guide what the fund can invest in. For example, it cannot have a direct holding in businesses that produce nuclear power or tobacco. The fund’s environmental integrity is further enhanced by investments in Global Clean Energy. It was also one of the first to invest in the City of Cape Town’s Green Bond, which supports approved green projects such as river system upgrades, sanitation services and sustainable transport.

What you can do

- Invest in the WWF-supported Prescient Living Planet Fund.

Disclaimer

Prescient Investment Management (Pty) Ltd is an authorised financial services provider (FSP 612). Collective Investment Schemes in Securities (CIS) should be considered as medium to long-term investments. The value may go up as well as down and past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance. Collective investment schemes are traded at the ruling price and can engage in scrip lending and borrowing. A schedule of fees and charges and maximum commissions is available on request from the manager. Performance has been calculated using net NAV to NAV numbers with income reinvested. There is no guarantee in respect of capital or returns in a portfolio. Prescient Management Company (RF) (Pty) Ltd is registered and approved under the Collective Investment Schemes Control Act (2002). For any additional information such as fund prices, fees, brochures, minimum disclosure documents and application forms please go to www.prescient.co.za



INFLUENCING CONSUMPTION AND MARKETS

With more cities around the world experiencing water shortages and the global movement to ban single-use plastics gaining momentum, people are becoming increasingly aware that a resource-intensive economy cannot continue to function indefinitely, and that production and consumption patterns need to change.

We encourage consumers to change their buying patterns through initiatives such as WWF-SASSI, and our beautiful sugarbird protea Conservation Champion logo, which our Conservation Champions are entitled to use on their wine bottles, helps consumers make informed choices about whom they support. Sustainability certification like the SIZA environmental standard and SUSFARMS® can catalyse change in other producers.

On the supply side, we work with farmers and fishers to produce and source food sustainably, and are developing solutions to reduce South Africa's significant food waste (page 28).

During the year under review, we brought together the two streams of marine pollution and food waste to develop an integrated strategy for addressing plastic and packaging pollution. Learning from the experience of SASSI and our work in food, the programme will have a three-tiered approach: addressing governance and legislation, sectoral shifts in packaging production and use, and consumer behaviour. The programme, which will be launched in the coming year, aims to achieve the type of systemic change necessary for a circular economy, making better use of the material we already produce and reducing the need to consume new resources.



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LOOKING AHEAD

In the next financial year we will continue to implement our 2017–2025 strategy. A key focus will be securing our strategic water source areas. The recent droughts in various parts of the country have highlighted the urgency of ensuring the country's water security. We are also extending our water work in Africa together with other WWF offices on the continent. This includes work in the Kavango–Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area and a project focusing on the continent's river basins.

Another key focus is improving the monitoring and evaluation of the outputs and outcomes of our projects and programmes to better understand our impact. We need greater consistency in our performance monitoring. The planned purchase of enterprise resource planning software to improve processes in the organisation is a step in the right direction.

In 2018/19 we will continue with our socioeconomic review, which aims to improve our understanding of how our environmental work interacts with various issues of inequality. By understanding how environmental sustainability can address South Africa's challenges of poverty, unemployment and inequality, the review will inform how we can meaningfully improve human wellbeing through our work.

2018 marks 50 years of WWF South Africa's existence. We will celebrate our anniversary with our supporters, with the primary aim of deepening our existing relationships. It will also be an opportunity for us to highlight our impact. These events will be detailed on our social media pages and in our next integrated report.

GOVERNANCE

WWF South Africa is committed to the principles of good governance as contained in the King IV Report on Corporate Governance for South Africa (2016).

Meet the Board

The Board of Directors is our highest governance structure, providing us with strategic and governance direction. Our Board consists of committed leaders from varying backgrounds in business and civil society. This variety ensures rich engagement and debate, strengthening policy discussions and resulting in effective, considered governance.

Board members participate in international governance structures such as the global WWF council. Our CEO is a member of the WWF assembly.

The Board consists of 12 non-executive directors and two executive directors (the CEO and the CFO). Non-executive directors are allowed three terms of three years each, with a maximum of 10 years in office.

The chief executive officer is employed on a five-year contract, which was renewed in 2017.

Non-executive Board members generously volunteer their time and expertise at no cost to the organisation.

BOARD COMPOSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2018

	Total number of directors	Number of women directors	Number of black directors
Executive directors	2	0	1
Non-executive directors	12	2	7

GUIDING PRINCIPLES AND INDEPENDENCE

The Board is governed by a Board Charter and a Code of Conduct. The independence of the directors is confirmed annually by completion of a declaration of interest.

MEETINGS

Four Board meetings are held each year, while the various Board subcommittees meet once or twice a year. We have good attendance at our Board meetings and had a quorum (two-thirds of all directors present) at all meetings in 2016/17 and 2017/18. Average attendance of Board members was 85.7% in 2017/18, up slightly from 81.5% in 2016/17.



VALLI MOOSA (CHAIR)

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MARK READ (DEPUTY CHAIR)

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MORNÉ DU PLESSIS (CEO)

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STEPHEN ABRAHAMS (CFO)

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MASEGO 'MAPS' MAPONTANE

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JACQUELINE KING

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Read our Board members' bios here: wwf.org.za/board

RESPONSIBILITIES

The Board is responsible for approving our strategy and appointing the CEO. Five subcommittees help the Board fulfil its role: the Finance Committee, the Audit and Risk Committee, the Nominations Committee, the Remuneration and Human Resources Committee, and the Social, Ethics and Transformation Committee.

Finance Committee

The Finance Committee helps ensure that WWF's finances are aligned with the organisation's strategy while considering long-term sustainability. The committee is responsible for recommending the annual budget for approval.

During the year under review, the Finance Committee recommended approval of budget for an enterprise resource planning system to integrate different processes, including fundraising, communication, and project management, so that everything can be tracked in a centralised database. The Board approved the budget.

Audit and Risk Committee

The Audit and Risk Committee oversees financial reporting to ensure balance, transparency and integrity of published financial information, and reviews the effectiveness of the organisation's internal financial control and enterprise risk management system, the independent audit process and the organisation's compliance with laws and regulations affecting financial compliance.

WWF conducts an annual risk assessment in terms of an established enterprise risk management system to ensure that significant risks within the organisation are identified and that appropriate strategies are in place to manage these risks. The organisation reports annually to the Board of Directors on risk mitigation strategies and actions in relation to its top nine identified risks. In addition, an externally facilitated risk assessment takes place every three years. The most recent assessment was conducted in May 2018.

Nominations Committee

The Nominations Committee assists the Board in recommending suitable candidates for appointment as directors.

Remuneration and Human Resources Committee

The Remuneration and Human Resources Committee ensures that staff receive market-related remuneration and that the organisation attracts and retains appropriately skilled people.

Social, Ethics and Transformation Committee

The Social, Ethics and Transformation Committee monitors our activities in terms of social issues, ethics and transformation. This includes monitoring social and economic development; environment, health and public safety; and labour and employment.

Subcommittee composition as at 30 June 2018	Board members	Finance Committee	Audit and Risk Committee	Nominations Committee	Remuneration and Human Resources Committee	Social, Ethics and Transformation Committee
	Valli Moosa (chair)			Chair	X	
	Mark Read (deputy chair)			X	X	
	Morné du Plessis (CEO)	X	Invite	Invite	Invite	Invite
	Stephen Abrahams (CFO)	X	Invite	Invite	Invite	Invite
	Cheryl Carolus			X		X
	Murphy Morobe			X		
	Mavuso Msimang			X	X	Chair
	Herman Wessels	X	Chair			
	Thebe Ikalafeng					X
	Vusumuzi Khanyile		X	X		
	Johan van Zyl				Chair	
	Anthony Phillips	Chair	X			
	Masego Maponyane					
	Jacqueline King					
	Co-opted					
	Shameela Ebrahim	X				
	Joe Matsau				X	

Our operating units

The CEO is responsible for the delivery of WWF's strategy and is supported in the day-by-day operations by a team of seven executives who report to the CEO. Six units report to the CEO and the executive team:

- The Environmental Programmes Unit works to conserve and improve the health of ecosystems, focusing on our six practices.
- The Policy and Futures Unit works across all our practices to explore solutions for a low-carbon, urbanised future that sustainably produces and uses food, energy and water. The unit also identifies areas for possible regional collaboration.
- Our Business Development Unit ensures we have sustainable funding streams, drives our marketing strategy and manages our business partnerships.
- The Strategic Communications Unit engages with our stakeholders and the broader public to help secure our legitimacy with South Africans.
- Finance and Business Support helps the organisation operate efficiently and effectively by providing various services such as IT systems and legal support.
- Human Resources is responsible for attracting and retaining skilled and suitably qualified staff (see Human Capital on page 13).

Programme and project approval

The Board oversees the Executive Committee, which approves new conservation programmes or practices of work. Each practice is responsible for developing projects, which are reviewed and approved by the relevant Executive Committee member as part of the project development process (innovative and transferable solution development) before being approved by the Project Approval Committee, comprising three Executive Committee members, a peer senior manager, a financial manager, and a risk and legal manager.

Each practice of work and its portfolio of projects are evaluated for performance in terms of WWF's strategy or every three years by WWF through an external review process.

Our trustees

Trustees help us gain legitimacy among South Africans, contribute to or increase support for our work, and ultimately enable us to achieve our environmental objectives.

A trustee of WWF is not a director and has no fiduciary duty towards WWF; neither does he or she have the authority to act on behalf of the organisation.

The Board formally approves the appointment of trustees.

WWF trustees as at 30 June 2018			
T Abrahamse	MA Furst	E Meaker	VAP van der Bijl
GM Ackerman	J Goldin	RP Menell	F van der Merwe
R Andersen	A Golding	T Modise	GD van der Veer
HI Appelbaum	PM Goss	B Mohale	G van Heerden
W Appelbaum	GE Gray	D Mokhobo	AP van Heeren
G Avery	DCS Haggie	MM Morobe	JH van Huyssteen
PD Bacon	J Hanks	MV Moosa	AS van Jaarsveld
L Bailes	N Harris	DB Mostert	G van Niekerk
SW Barlow	PK Harris	JF Mouton	JC van Reenen
M Barnes	M Hau-Yoon	M Msimang	AJ van Ryneveld
CP Beatty	R Havenstein	NF Newton-King	J van Zyl
C Bell	DA Hawton	K Njobe	JJM van Zyl
DT Blackburn	BE Hersov	CG Olver	PJ van Zyl
TA Boardman	EH Hertzog	NF Oppenheimer	J Verster
SL Botha	GM Hossack	K Patel	T Vosloo
MA Brey	BJ Huntley	J Paumgarten	K Waddell
DC Brink	T Ikalafeng	JW Penny	CH Wiese
R Bruyns	HC Japhet	AJ Phillips	ME Wilson
RFG Cadiz	JL Job	R Phiyega	H Wessels
C Carolus	R Jordaan	A Pistorius	PL Zim
A Charter	M Joubert	RA Plumbridge	
K Chitepo	MM Katz	M Rademeyer	
PJ Clarke	VP Khanyile	FE Raimondo	
D Cloete-Hopkins	MG Khumalo	G Ravazzotti	
P Cluver	FWJ Kilbourn	ME Read	
LJ Coelen	J King	E Rees-Jones	
J Coulter	P Kingston	L Richardson	
DC Cronje	A Kleinhans-Curd	L Rodwell van Hasselt	
G Davies	ADC Knott-Craig	L Roode	
CM de la Rey	S Labia	KC Rumble	
AH de Silva	R Lascaris	GA Rupert	
CH de Villiers	DM Lawrence	JP Rupert	
W Dewar	D Lewis	H Rupert-Koegelenberg	
LL Dippenaar	A Lubner	G Saintz	
S Ebrahim	JA Mabuza	RJ Scholes	
DL Eggers	EM Mafuna	A Singh	
E Ellerine	M Makanjee	S Singh	
A Enthoven	T Makgoba	BP Slingers	
CJ Fauconnier	PM Makwana	W Smith	
GT Ferreira	KI Mampeule	FA Sonn	
B Figaji	P Mann	RJA Sparks	
A Fourie	J Matsau	JDT Stofberg	
BL Frankel	M Maponyane	KE Taeuber	
JA Freemantle	AA Maule	RKC Taylor	
	GD May	DJ Upshon	
	WJ McAdam	E van As	
	K McArthur		

OUR SUPPORTERS

We thank our supporters for their generosity during the year. Your support is vital to our continued success. See “Ways to support us” on page 16.

Major donors

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I Dorter
AJ Feldman
M Forrester
E Hertzog
V Kelly
E Meaker
S Schneier
TPL Smith
FH Werdmuller

Medium donors

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Kirsipuu
G Lay
M Lewis
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W Pinkerton
B Quinney
M Rhodes
MA Rhodes
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MS Solomons
M Stekhoven
T Stenhoff
S Stretch
R Tryhou

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R van der Laan
J van Staden
K von Glehn
Waterland Boerdery
(J & J Brits)
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Legacies

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PJ Driver
E & J Anderssen Trust
W Fehr
JT Hegele
C Holmden
Jesse Graham Memorial
Foundation
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M Webb Trust
ER Tonnesen
P Turner
UR Will Fraser Trust
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Viviers
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Charl van der Merwe Trust
Debschein Trust
Fairburn Trust
First Rand Foundation
Haggie Trust
Hans Hoheisen Charitable
Trust
Hersov Foundation
Lamont Trust
Lou Orr Trust
Malcolm & Janet Wallis
Charitable Trust
Rand Merchant Bank
Stella & Paul Lowenstein

The Lewis Foundation
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Charitable Trust
U I Strong Will Trust

Principal partner/ Green

Alexander Forbes
Investments
Barloworld
Italtile Foundation Trust
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Megafreight
Mr Price
Naspers Ltd
Nedbank
Omnia Group
Prescient
Remgro
Sanlam
Standard Bank of
South Africa
Sun International
Taeuber Management Trust
Tongaat Hulett Ltd
Trencor
Vodacom Group
Woolworths

Senior partner/Gold

AVI Ltd
Consol
Distell
Fairtree Capital
Investec Bank Ltd
Italtile
JSE
MediClinic
Melbro
National Ceramic Industries
South Africa Pty Ltd
Nissan
PPC Ltd
Rallen
Sappi
Tetra Pak
UPM Raflatac
Virgin Active

Partner/Silver

Competitive Capabilities
Eco-Cycle
Haggie Charitable Trust
Hollard
Inzalo t/a Thornybush
Isibindi
MBB International
Services
New Clicks Group
Penguin Random House
SA Sugar Association
Sentinel International
Seolo Africa
The Mackenzie
Foundation
Werksmans Attorneys

Corporate partners

Anheuser-Busch InBev
Barloworld
First Rand Bank
Heineken
Irvin & Johnson Limited
JSE
Mondi PLC
Nedbank

Oceana Group
Pioneer Fishing
Sanlam
Sea Harvest Corporation
South African Breweries
The Boeing Company
Toyota
Viking Fishing Holdings
Woolworths

Public sector partnerships

European Commission
Global Environment
Facility
International Climate
Initiative (IKI)
National Skills Fund
United Nations 10
Year Framework
of Programmes
on Sustainable
Consumption and
Production
US Agency for
International
Development (USAID)

WWF International:
Finance Practice Capacity
& Innovation Fund
WWF International:
Climate and Energy
Practice Innovation Fund
WWF Germany

Cause-related marketing

Adventure Inc.
Carrol Boyes
Falke
H&M
Mr Price Group
MyPlanet
Township Patterns

Additional project funding

Natural Resource
Management,
Department of
Environmental Affairs

Donations in kind

Avis
DSTV
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Everard Read Gallery
Ford Wildlife Foundation
Internet Solutions
Mondi
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SAA
SAA Voyager Programme
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Spectrum Solutions
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Sun International
The Green House
Woolworths



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SUMMARISED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Statement of responsibility and approval by the Board of Directors for the year ended 30 June 2018

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 47 to 52 have been derived from the annual financial statements of WWF South Africa for the year ended 30 June 2018, 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 organisation will continue as a going concern in the future.

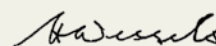
The annual financial statements have been audited by the independent auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc., who were given unrestricted access to all financial records and related data, including minutes of all meetings of the Board of Directors. The audit report of PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc. is presented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

The summarised annual financial statements, which have been derived from the audited annual financial statements of the organisation for the year ended 30 June 2018, were approved by the Board of Directors on 11 October 2018 and are signed on their behalf by:



Mark Read
Deputy Chairperson

Braamfontein, 11 October 2018



Herman Wessels
Director

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

The summary financial statements of WWF South Africa, set out on pages 47 to 52, which comprise the summary statement of financial position as at 30 June 2018, and the summary statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in funds and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes, are derived from the audited financial statements of WWF South Africa for the year ended 30 June 2018.

In our opinion, the accompanying summary financial statements are consistent, in all material respects, with the audited financial statements, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium-sized Entities as applicable to summary financial statements.

Summary Financial Statements

The summary financial statements do not contain all the disclosures required by International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium-sized Entities as applicable to the annual financial statements. Reading the summary financial statements and the auditor's report thereon, therefore, is not a substitute for reading the audited financial statements and the auditor's report thereon.

The Audited Financial Statements and Our Report Thereon

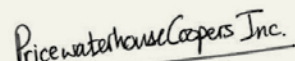
We expressed an unmodified audit opinion on the audited financial statements.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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



PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc.

Director: D Adriaans
Registered Auditor

Stellenbosch, 11 October 2018

Statement of financial position as at 30 June 2018		2018 R'000	2017 R'000
	Notes		
ASSETS			
Non-current assets		506 643	486 851
Freehold properties	2	188 486	179 578
Investment property	3	29 663	29 663
Property, plant and equipment	4	16 385	16 624
Financial assets	5	272 109	260 986
Current assets		33 327	35 084
Accounts receivable and other debtors		14 163	8 831
Inventory		910	529
Cash and cash equivalents	5	18 254	25 724
Total assets		539 970	521 935
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES			
Funds	6	525 443	511 231
General fund		7 000	11 014
Capital fund		193 403	185 461
Projects fund		93 280	92 038
Property fund		231 760	222 718
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and other liabilities		14 527	10 704
Total funds and liabilities		539 970	521 935

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2018		2018 R'000	2017 R'000
Income		132 449	226 640
Subscriptions and donations – other		53 174	45 072
Donations – property		8 247	17 626
Public sector funding		23 701	14 056
WWF Network project funding		12 066	13 498
Bequests		9 054	109 232
Interest and dividends		9 407	10 626
Earned income		16 799	16 530
Disbursements		136 038	114 604
Conservation disbursements		101 483	87 265
Finance and business support		21 936	19 843
Marketing and fundraising		12 619	7 496
Surplus before adjustments		(3 590)	112 036
Loss on disposal of property			(1 070)
Investments – change in market value		17 803	(2 087)
Total comprehensive income for the year		14 213	108 879

Statement of changes in funds for the year ended 30 June 2018	General fund R'000	Capital fund R'000	Projects fund R'000	Property fund R'000	Total R'000
Balance at 1 July 2017	11 014	185 461	92 038	222 718	511 231
Total comprehensive income for the year	(9 834)	15 736	64	8 247	14 213
Transfers of funds	5 820	(7 794)	1 178	795	–
Balance at 30 June 2018	7 000	193 403	93 280	231 760	525 444
Balance at 1 July 2016	11 761	98 444	81 955	210 192	402 352
Total comprehensive income for the year	(10 856)	99 487	2 622	17 626	108 879
Transfers of funds	10 109	(12 470)	7 461	(5 100)	–
Balance at 30 June 2017	11 014	185 461	92 038	222 718	511 231

Statement of cash flow for the year ended 30 June 2018	2018 R'000	2017 R'000
Cash flows from operating activities		
Cash receipts from donors and other income	113 976	208 678
Cash payments to suppliers, employees and projects	(131 476)	(114 599)
Cash (utilised)/generated from operations	(17 500)	94 079
Interest and dividends received	9 407	10 626
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities	(8 093)	104 705
Cash flows from investing activities		
Acquisition of freehold properties	(8 908)	(19 972)
Purchase of property, equipment and improvements to leasehold property	(882)	(418)
Reinvestment of investment income	(7 967)	(8 398)
Purchase of investments	(286)	(92 913)
Drawings of investments	18 638	7 000
Proceeds on sale of equipment and vehicles	28	6 507
Net cash generated/(utilised) from investing activities	623	(108 194)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(7 470)	(3 489)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	25 724	29 213
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	18 254	25 724

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, except for financial assets which are recognised at fair value, 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 NPC as its campus, and is not occupied by the organisation. Investment property is carried at cost because management can't determine a fair value thereof without undue cost or effort.

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. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These are included in the statement of comprehensive income. Project Assets which has been made available to the organisation's specific use are written off as project disbursements and title remain with the donor until completion of the project.

1.4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The organisation classifies its financial instruments into the following categories:

- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and
- financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired. Management determines the classification of its investments at initial recognition.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial Instruments are initially measured at the transaction price. Financial Instruments at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently carried at fair value. Gain and losses arising from changes in the fair value are recognised through profit or loss. Dividends on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss as part of income when the organisation's right to receive payments is established. Interest income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is included in interest and dividends in the profit and loss.

1.4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS *continued*

Accounts receivable and other debtors

Accounts receivables are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Accounts payables and other liabilities

Trade payables are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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.

1.7 REVENUE RECOGNITION

Revenue comprises receipts of subscriptions, donations and bequests, sponsorship income, public sector funding (global aid agencies, local and international government funding), project funding, interest and the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and services in the ordinary course of the organisation's activities. Income is shown net of Value Added Tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

Revenue arising from the sale of goods is recognised conditional on that the organisation has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership, the organisation retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold, the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the seller and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Income is recognised net of Value Added Tax (if applicable) and on the accrual basis, except for donations and voluntary receipts that are recognised in the year of receipt. Interest is recognised, in profit or loss, using the effective interest rate method. 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. Donations with donor imposed restrictions are retained within a restricted reserve until such time that it is utilised in line with such restrictions. Other income is recognised as it accrues.

There are four main types of funds identified within reserves:

General fund – unrestricted funding received to support operational sustainability.

Capital fund –unrestricted funding received or transferred from the General fund that can be used at the discretion of the board.

Project funds – these are restricted donations where the donor has specified that the funds must be used for a particular objective or in respect of an identified project.

Property fund – restricted donations received where the donor has specified that the funds is to be utilised to support property acquisitions, which include freehold properties.

**Notes to the summarised
annual financial statements
for the year ended
30 June 2018**
continued

1.8 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.

1.9 INVENTORIES

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

1.10 RETIREMENT BENEFITS

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

	2018 R'000	2017 R'000
2 FREEHOLD PROPERTIES		
Freehold properties at cost or valuation:		
Nature reserves	188 486	179 578
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 organisation.		
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.		
4 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Vehicles		
At cost	433	199
Accumulated depreciation	(238)	(199)
	195	–
Equipment and leasehold improvements		
At cost	9 349	10 465
Accumulated depreciation	(6 770)	(7 318)
	2 579	3 147
Land and building – 23 Melle Street, Braamfontein, Johannesburg		
Land	2 140	2 140
Building	11 671	11 465
Accumulated depreciation	(200)	(128)
	13 611	13 477
	16 385	16 624

Notes to the summarised
annual financial statements
for the year ended
30 June 2018
continued

	2018 R'000	2017 R'000
5 FINANCIAL ASSETS, CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Regulated Collective Investment Schemes	266 001	252 336
Regulated Administrative Income Funds	6 108	8 650
Financial assets	272 109	260 986
Cash and cash equivalents	18 254	25 724
	290 363	286 710

Financial assets are mainly invested in regulated Collective Investment Schemes (unit trusts), managed by authorised and regulated Financial Service Providers. Market and portfolio risk is managed by specialist and knowledgeable investment managers according to the strategic mandate. Asset class exposure is diversified and the long term strategic benchmark are: Equities 68% and Income Funds 32%.

6 COMMITMENTS

The organisation is committed to make payments on:

6.1 Approved Projects

Within the next 12 months	62 086	55 371
Thereafter	5 197	4 782
	67 283	60 153

6.2 Office rent:

Within the next 12 months	3 156	2 915
Between 2 – 4 years		2 263
	3 156	5 178

7 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The organisation 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 organisation has also provided a guarantee to the value of R502 915 to Eris Property Group (Pty) Ltd with regards to the lease agreement of 1st Floor, Bridge House, Boundary Terraces, Mariendahl Lane, Newlands.

8 RETIREMENT BENEFITS

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

9 TAXATION

The organisation 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 organisation 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 organisation.

OUR PEOPLE

Our people, and their desire to achieve what they believe in, is the drive that gives our organisation impetus and sustains our momentum. We are a committed, high-performing, professional organisation, delivering our vision through diversity, expertise and passion.

Staff as on 30 June 2018

Directorate

Dr Morné du Plessis (CEO)
Augustine Morkel
(Executive Manager: Operations)
Emelda Driesen
Cerin Maduray
Tania Mapukata
Hendrik Pfaff
Sheyaan September

Human Resources

Yolande Jacobs
(Executive Manager)
Bridget Berlyn
Nikita Nair

Finance & Business Support

Stephen Abrahams
(Director of Finance)
Paulette Golding
Ralph Hendricks
Nicole Jacobs
Jodie Johnson
Nianda Kruger
Nkateko Mabambi
Lefa Mareka
Oscar Modiba
Nombuso Nqwakuzayo
Levinia Palmer
Jacques Pieterse
Lauren Smith
Alyson Steenkamp
Namhla Tsawe
Nashietta van der Westhuizen
Colleen van Wyk
Graeme Williams
Mayleen Williams
Hlengiwe Zwane

Strategic Communications

Pedzi Gozo
(Executive Manager)
Melissa du Preez
Natasha Jones
Fiona Kinsey
Selaelo Manny

Nomonde Mxhalisa

Eitan Prince
Natasha Prince
Sue Northam-Ras
Alexis Scholtz-Wheeler
Andrea Weiss

Business Development

Justin Smith (Head)
Lesley Booysen
Stephen Wetmore
Michelle Govender
Nabeelah Khan
Kassie Khanye
Shaheena Links
Avuyile Maselwa
Tsitsi Mkombe
Nicole Lincoln
Shela Patrickson
Koogan Pillay
Somi Thinga

Face to Face Fundraising

Muziwandile Dlamini
(Team Leader)
Cassius Damons
Clifford Granger
Pardon Gumbo
Blessed Hombarume
Jenelle Krishna
Sheldon Maphisa
Semakaleng Mathebula
Tebogo Mokobane
Jerome Naicker
Lindokuhle Ndingane
Mahlogonolo Rangata
Sanam Sardha
Restley Sebolela
Valentine Shabangu
Shaan Slabbert

Environmental Programmes Unit

Dr Theresa Frantz (Head)
Rizqah Amien

Climate Change

Kgaugelo Chiloane
(Senior Manager)

Environmental Leaders

Dr Glenda Raven
(Senior Manager)
Lameez Bayat
Lameez Eksteen

Freshwater

Christine Colvin
(Senior Manager)
Rodney February
Dr David Lindley
Lumka Madolo
Kholosa Magudu
Hlengiwe Ndlovu
Samir Randera-Rees
Dr Klaudia Schachtschneider
Helen Stuart
Janine Titus
Susan Viljoen
Candice Webb
Sharon Wilson

Land and Biodiversity Stewardship

Angus Burns
(Senior Manager)
Gareth Boothway
Jody Brown
Ayanda Cele
Jan Coetzee
Nonkazimlo Mafa
Asanda Mafila
Onkemetse Nteta
Nicole Reddy
Vanessa Stone

Oceans

John Duncan
(Senior Manager)
Robin Adams
Monica Betts
Junaid Francis
Chris Kastern
Kirtanya Lutchminarayan
Stephanie McGee
Melisha Nagiah
Pavitrar Pillay
Sindisa Sigam
Pelisa Tengwa

Sustainable Agriculture

Inge Kotze
(Senior Manager)
Wendy Engel
Shelly Fuller
Joan Isham
Samukeliswe Mnguni
Mkhululi Silandela
Samantha Sithole

Wildlife

Dr Jo Shaw
(Senior Manager)
Natalia Banasiak
Joeline Barnato
Lindie Botha
Dr Jacques Flamand
Fradreck Kaondera-Shava
Tiyani Kubayi
Michael Murphree
Lara Rall
Ursina Rusch
Pamela Sherriffs
Nelisiwe Vundla

Policy & Futures Unit

Saliem Fakir (Head)
Tatjana von Bormann
(Senior Manager)
Reinhardt Arp
Tjaša Bole-Rentel
Nazirah Davids
Ellen Davies
Adele Faasen
Rebekah Hughes-Khan
Innocentia Modau
Louise Naudé
Louise Scholtz

Table Mountain Fund

Kerry Maree
(Programme Manager)
Carla Wood

WWF International

Dr Samantha de Villiers
Dr Christo Fabricius

Highlights 2017/18

100%
RECYCLED



5 + 2

We helped five metros and two secondary cities develop climate change strategies

4 MILLION

The number of people reached through our For Nature. For You. brand campaign to date

10

The number of information pieces we produced to help homes and businesses save water and prepare for Day Zero – the name given to the day the City of Cape Town would shut off municipal water supply due to persistent dry conditions in the Western Cape

1 005

The number of people along the seafood supply chain in the four coastal provinces trained in promoting sustainable fishing practices and consumer choices

76%

The percentage of former WWF interns who found full-time employment after their internships



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.

www.wwf.org.za

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