



**Save the Rhino International**

**Report and financial statements**

**Year ended: 31 March 2021**

**Registered charity number: 1035072**

*Save the Rhino International*  
*Report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021*

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## **Report of the Trustees for the year ended 31 March 2021**

The Trustees present their annual report and financial statements of the Charity for the year ended 31 March 2021. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 1 to the accounts and comply with the Charity's trust deed, the Charities Act 2011 and Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland published on 16 July 2014.

### **Objectives and activities for the public benefit**

The purposes of Save the Rhino International (SRI) are the advancement of the conservation of species of wildlife that are in danger of extinction in the wild state particularly (but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing) as this relates to the preservation of the black rhinoceros, white rhinoceros, the Greater one-horned rhinoceros, the Javan rhinoceros and the Sumatran rhinoceros, which species (hereinafter referred to as "the Rhinoceros species") are in danger of extinction in the wild state.

The Trustees confirm that they have referred to the Charity Commission's guidance on public benefit under Section 17 (5) of the 2011 Charities Act when reviewing the Trust's aims and objectives, in planning future activities, and setting the grant-making policy for the year.

Vision: All five rhino species thriving in the wild for future generations

Mission: Collaborating with partners to support endangered rhinos in Africa and Asia

Strategic focus: SRI focuses on Key 1 and Key 2 populations of Critically Endangered rhinos (currently black, Sumatran and Javan), with the long-term aim of the species being down-listed to a lower category of threat in the IUCN Red List

Strategic activities: SRI maintains close relations with its field partners to maximise its technical knowledge and ability to ensure that resources are delivered to the points of greatest need; actively raises funds to disburse to field programmes (see Fundraising Plan); facilitates international collaboration and the dissemination of best practice; and actively communicates with key audiences to promote understanding of and support for rhino conservation.

Strategic KPI: All five species of rhino at a lesser category of threat than Critically Endangered

1. Protection, law enforcement, investigations and intelligence. To protect rhinos through law-enforcement activities at site level, and support intelligence gathering and analysis to pre-empt and prosecute poaching and trafficking of rhino products
2. Biological management. To implement effective biological and ecological management and monitoring of rhino populations and their habitats to achieve optimum population growth rates
3. Stopping illegal markets. To reduce trade in illegal rhino products via better law enforcement in consumer countries and promoting behaviour change by consumers and the closure of markets encouraging poaching
4. Capacity building. To ensure that rhino conservation professionals are appropriately skilled and trained
5. Coordination. To improve coordination within and between rhino range state conservation agencies and professionals
6. Societal relevance. To engage with multiple stakeholders in rhino range states in accordance with the equity triangle of recognition, procedure and distribution
7. Sustainable, adequate financing. To explore and develop sustainable financing mechanisms and structures to fund priority rhino conservation efforts

### **Grant-making policy**

SRI's funding priorities are clearly explained in the Charity's updated Grant-making Policy (approved at the March 2020 Trustees' meeting) and on the website, together with exclusions and those that are regarded as low priority by SRI.

Grant applicants must complete an application form, available on SRI's website, which is first assessed by the CEO, or by the Managing Director (MD) for stopping illegal markets projects, to determine whether the programme or project meets with basic selection criteria. If the project does not match SRI's funding priorities, the CEO / MD informs applicants that they have not been successful. If the application is accepted for consideration, the CEO / MD liaises with the programme or project regarding any additional information required. Proposals are then considered by our Trustees, who meet quarterly. SRI's senior staff read proposals put forward to the Trustees, but ultimately the decision on whether to fund a programme or project is that of the Trustees. It is possible that the Trustees may not reach an immediate decision, but ask for further information or changes to be made, before considering the proposal again at their next quarterly meeting; alternatively decisions may be made following email discussion.

Generally, grants are made to the named organisations, but occasionally they are made direct to employees, consultants or suppliers appointed by those organisations, to reduce commission charges or transaction fees, i.e., to achieve value for money.

Under each key component of our conservation strategy, we fund various activities as described on page 3.

### **A review of our achievements and performance**

#### **How our grant and research programmes deliver public benefit**

In the long-term, the impacts that Save the Rhino hopes to make in 20+ years' time and working in conjunction with other organizations, rather than solely due to SRI's efforts, are that:

1. Protection, law enforcement, investigations and intelligence: Rhino poaching and illegal wildlife trafficking decreased; convictions rate increased
2. Biological management: Rhino population growth rate, area of healthy rhino habitat and contiguity of rhino habitat increased
3. Stopping illegal markets: Demand for illegal rhino products decreased; convictions rate increased
4. Capacity building: Human-resource capacity increased
5. Coordination: Decision making and cooperating increased
6. Societal relevance: Stakeholder understanding of and support for rhino conservation increased
7. Sustainable, adequate financing: Amount of available and sustainable funding for rhino conservation and proportion of funds targeted to Key 1 and Key 2 populations increased

Beneficiaries of the charity's work include rhinos and other species of wildlife that share the same habitat; the protected areas; rangers and other staff members employed by the NGOs, community conservancies, private sector or state agencies managing the associated national parks, reserves, conservancies or sanctuaries; scientists and researchers; communities able to participate in site-specific rhino conservation activities; and the wider public worldwide, who value and are concerned about the rich biodiversity of the planet.

#### **Details of grants**

During the financial year 2020-21, SRI made grants totalling £4,336,691 to rhino (primarily) conservation programmes in the field. Please also see note 15 for an analysis of restricted funds received and allocated. 100% of restricted donations or grants are allocated to the specified beneficiary field programme or project.

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Protecting viable populations of rhinos in Africa and Asia continues to be our main focus, receiving 52.4% of our rhino programme grants: the high proportion is not surprising given the poaching crisis. We awarded 14.6% to biological management activities, 1.5% to stopping illegal markets, 13% to capacity building, particularly improving ranger welfare conditions, 1.6% to coordination efforts, 1.2% to community incentives and environmental education programmes; and 15.7% to developing sustainable financing for conservation

Major grants are described below, but please note that the following account does not generally include reference to smaller donations or grants received (i.e. less than £1,000). For the GBP total awarded to each field programme, please see page 23. Amounts have been rounded to the nearest pound.

**Protection, law enforcement, investigations and intelligence: Total £2,272,985**

Indian Rhino Vision (IRV) 2020: £5,632

- €1,000 from Rotterdam Zoo for IRV2020; to be used for the wildlife crime investigation and enforcement programme that trains the judiciary and magistrates on laws concerning wildlife crimes, the significance of the illegal wildlife trade, and on the sentencing guidelines
- €2,000 from Parc Animalier de Branféré for IRV2020; to be used for the wildlife crime investigation and enforcement programme
- \$3,969 from Wilhelma Zoo Stuttgart to be used for the wildlife crime investigation and enforcement programme in Assam

Rhino Protection Unit programme, Indonesia: £4,692

- \$208 received in miscellaneous donations for the RPU programme in Way Kambas National Park, to help cover the rangers' salaries and rations
- €5,000 from Odense Zoo in Denmark for the RPU programme in Way Kambas NP
- And £9 from core funds for transfer fees

Association of Private and community Land Rhino Sanctuaries, Kenya: £15,384

- \$10,730 from For Rangers' restricted funds to pay for rangers' wages (\$6,330) and vehicle fuel and maintenance (\$4,400) at Enonkishu Conservancy in the Masai Mara
- \$1,700 from the US Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) for Project UPTICK (Uniting Protection Training and Intelligence in Central Kenya) to cover the monthly salary (October) of 51 Degrees' Ltd's Intelligence Assistant
- Another \$1,700 from INL for Project UPTICK: monthly (November) salary for the Intelligence Assistant
- \$2,170 from INL funds for Project UPTICK: monthly (December) salary for the Intelligence Assistant and \$470 for 3 months of cellphone contracts x 2 personnel
- \$1,700 from INL for Project UPTICK: monthly (January) salary for the Intelligence Assistant
- \$1,700 from INL for Project UPTICK: monthly (Feb) salary for the Intelligence Assistant
- And £52 from core funds for transfer fees

Big Life Foundation, Kenya: £67,491

- \$35,000 from the Bently Foundation in response to the Covid-19 pandemic, to help cover Core Critical Operations Costs: the salaries of security staff and associated staff costs, vehicle fuel and maintenance costs for patrol purposes, flying time (helicopter and fixed-wing, as a deterrent to incursions and reaction to any threats), and other essential costs, including: canine units; intelligence gathering and analysis; a proportion of management staff (reduced) salaries; electricity / power, water, fence and road maintenance for security purposes; communications (again security-related) and any emergency vet interventions required. All these security-related activities must continue, if the conservancies and the wildlife they nurture are to survive the immediate crisis

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- \$45,000 from the Bently Foundation / For Rangers / WCN Rhino Recovery Fund for Core Critical Operations Costs
- \$4,750 from a WildAid grant for the APLRS-CCOC appeal, to help cover anti-poaching costs during the period April 2020-March 2021
- And £30 from core funds for transfer fees

**Borana Conservancy, Kenya: £445,859**

- \$55,000 from the Bently Foundation in response to the Covid-19 pandemic, to help cover Core Critical Operations Costs (as for Big Life Foundation)
- \$50,000 from Save the Rhino International Inc. for Core Critical Operations Costs
- \$225,000 from For Rangers for Core Critical Operations Costs
- \$82,500 from the Bently Foundation / For Rangers / WCN Rhino Recovery Fund for Core Critical Operations Costs
- \$5,000 from Taliaferro Family Fund for general Conservancy operating costs
- \$10,000 from Ingemar Goksøyr and Myfrid Oygard for a rhino naming opportunity and to help pay for Conservancy running costs
- £1,199 received in misc. restricted donations via our website, to help cover Borana's ongoing operating costs
- £20,000 from the Rothes Charitable Trust to help Borana's general operating costs. Income from the lodge has completely disappeared due to the Covid-19-imposed restrictions on international flights
- \$1,900 from the US Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), via Project UPTICK, for fixed-wing and \$2,400 for helicopter surveillance over Borana and neighbouring conservancies during October 2020, and another \$2,500 for intelligence analysis and support by 51 Degrees Ltd
- \$25,000 from the Bently Foundation, as an incentive grant for having raised the most, equally with Ol Jogi Conservancy, for the collective APLRS Core Critical Operations Costs (CCOC) Appeal
- \$1,900 from INL funds via Project UPTICK to pay for fixed-wing aerial surveillance in November; another \$2,500 for intelligence gathering and analysis by 51 Degrees Ltd during November 2020
- \$8,678 from INL funds for Project UPTICK: \$1,748 for fixed-wing aerial surveillance and \$6,930 for helicopter patrols during December 2020; and another \$2,500 for intelligence gathering & analysis the same month
- \$9,000 from a WildAid grant for the APLRS-CCOC appeal, to help cover anti-poaching costs during the period April 2020-March 2021
- \$44,000 from Ardea Cares, to pay for new Toyota Landcruiser for its Borana's Anti-Poaching Unit
- \$4,240 from INL funds via Project UPTICK: \$1,900 for fixed-wing aerial surveillance and \$2,340 for helicopter patrols during January 2021
- \$2,500 from INL funds for intelligence gathering & analysis by 51 Degrees Ltd during January 2021
- \$2,500 from INL funds for intelligence gathering & analysis by 51 Degrees Ltd during February 2021
- \$3,088 from INL funds via Project UPTICK: \$1,900 for fixed-wing aerial surveillance and \$1,188 for helicopter patrols during February 2021
- And £110 from core funds for transfer fees

**Il Ngwesi Community Conservancy, Kenya: £21,643**

- \$10,000 from the Bently Foundation in response to the Covid-19 pandemic, to help cover Core Critical Operations Costs (as for Big Life Foundation)
- \$13,000 from the Bently Foundation / For Rangers / WCN Rhino Recovery Fund for Core Critical Operations Costs

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- \$4,512 from the WildAid grant for the APLRS-CCOC appeal, to help cover anti-poaching costs during the period April 2020-March 2021
- And £28 from core funds for transfer fees

Kenya Wildlife Service, Kenya: £8,382

- \$9,425 from INL for Project UPTICK: \$5,800 for 51 Degrees' staff time for setting up the Ops Room in Tsavo East NP and \$3,625 for Ops Room equipment for the Ops Room
- \$2,187 from INL funds via Project UPTICK to equip the Tsavo Regional HQ for EarthRanger®: laptops, wall mount and metal trunking

Lewa Wildlife Conservancy, Kenya: £147,141

- \$40,000 from the Bently Foundation in response to the Covid-19 pandemic, to help cover Core Critical Operations Costs (as for Big Life Foundation)
- \$82,500 from the Bently Foundation / For Rangers / WCN Rhino Recovery Fund for Core Critical Operations Costs
- \$4,680 from the US Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) for helicopter surveillance over Lewa and neighbouring conservancies during October 2020; \$20,520 part-payment for new digital radios and \$5,112 for spare radio batteries, and another \$2,500 for intelligence analysis and support by 51 Degrees Ltd, as part of Project UPTICK
- \$2,640 for helicopter and \$228 for fixed-wing aerial surveillance over Lewa and neighbouring conservancies during November, and \$2,500 for intelligence gathering and analysis, thanks to the grant from INL
- \$4,432 from INL funds: \$1,102 for fixed-wing aerial surveillance and \$3,330 for helicopter patrols during December 2020; and another \$2,500 from INL funds for intelligence gathering and analysis the same month
- \$9,000 from a WildAid grant for the APLRS-CCOC appeal, to help cover anti-poaching costs during the period April 2020-March 2021
- \$4,846 from INL funds for Project UPTICK: \$1,786 for fixed-wing aerial surveillance and \$3,060 for helicopter patrols during January 2021
- \$2,500 from INL funds for intelligence gathering & analysis during January 2021
- \$2,708.80 from INL funds via Project UPTICK: \$2,500 for intelligence gathering & analysis during February 2021, plus \$208.80 for transport during Source Handler role-play exercises
- \$3,088 from INL funds via Project UPTICK: \$1,900 for fixed-wing aerial surveillance and \$1,188 for helicopter use during Patrol Medic training in February 2021
- And £60 from core funds for transfer fees

OI Jogi Conservancy, Kenya: £277,310

- \$55,000 from the Bently Foundation in response to the Covid-19 pandemic, to help cover Core Critical Operations Costs (as for Big Life Foundation)
- \$50,000 from Save the Rhino International Inc. for Core Critical Operations Costs
- \$125,000 from For Rangers for Core Critical Operations Costs
- \$82,500 from the Bently Foundation / For Rangers / WCN Rhino Recovery Fund for Core Critical Operations Costs
- \$1,900 from the US Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) for Project UPTICK, to pay for fixed-wing aerial surveillance over OI Jogi and neighbouring conservancies during October 2020, and \$2,953 for equipment for the Central Operations Room (fire extinguishers, CCTV, solar panels, batteries and charge controllers, and back-up generator), which is linked to the Joint Operations Command Centre (JOCC) at Lewa Wildlife Conservancy
- \$24,959 from the Bently Foundation as an incentive grant for having raised the most, equally with Borana Conservancy, for the collective APLRS CCOC Appeal, for funds for Core Critical

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Operations Costs, together with \$41 from our own core funds to make up the difference lost due to bank transfer fees

- \$20,943 from INL funds for Project UPTICK: \$9,212 to pay for equipment for the Central Operations Room (computer, additional screen, wall bracket, HDMI cable, firewall, server and cabinet); \$2,250 to pay for training for the COR staff on the use of EarthRanger; and \$9,481 for helicopter and fixed-wing aerial surveillance during October and November
- Another \$5,000 from INL for intelligence gathering and analysis during October and November
- \$2,500 from INL funds for intelligence gathering and analysis during December 2020, and another \$4,600, also from INL: \$1,900 for fixed-wing aerial surveillance and \$2,700 for helicopter patrols during December 2020
- \$9,000 from the WildAid grant for the APLRS-CCOC appeal, to help cover anti-poaching costs during the period April 2020-March 2021
- \$6,688 from INL funds for Project UPTICK: \$1,900 for fixed-wing aerial surveillance and \$4,788 for helicopter patrols during January 2021
- \$2,500 from INL funds for intelligence gathering and analysis during January 2021
- \$2,500 from INL funds for intelligence gathering and analysis during February 2021
- \$6,692 from INL funds via Project UPTICK: \$1,900 for fixed-wing aerial surveillance and \$4,792 for helicopter patrols during February 2021
- \$596.59 from INL funds to pay for equipment for the Central Operations Room (switches for server and ancillary equipment)
- And £90 from core funds for transfer fees

OI Pejeta Conservancy, Kenya: £104,245

- \$40,000 from the Bently Foundation in response to the Covid-19 pandemic, to help cover Core Critical Operations Costs (as for Big Life Foundation)
- \$82,500 from the Bently Foundation / For Rangers / WCN Rhino Recovery Fund for Core Critical Operations Costs
- \$9,000 from the WildAid grant for the APLRS-CCOC appeal, to help cover anti-poaching costs during the period April 2020-March 2021
- And £20 from core funds for transfer fees

Sera Wildlife Conservancy, Kenya: £24,928

- \$15,000 from the Bently Foundation in response to the Covid-19 pandemic, to help cover Core Critical Operations Costs (as for Big Life Foundation)
- \$12,000 from the Bently Foundation / For Rangers / WCN Rhino Recovery Fund for Core Critical Operations Costs
- \$4,750 from the WildAid grant for the APLRS-CCOC appeal, to help cover anti-poaching costs during the period April 2020-March 2021
- And £30 from core funds for transfer fees

Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism, Namibia: £84,163

- \$2,680 from core funds and \$6,154 from US Fish & Wildlife Service to procure additional dogs for Namibia's canine unit, which has proved so successful in deployment in Etosha NP and elsewhere in the country
- \$589 from the Valerie G. Merrin 2006 Trust for repairs to the reciprocal saw and new blades for rhino dehorning operations on custodian properties
- \$729 from core funds to pay for a new safe in which to store horns removed in dehorning exercise, and \$310 from core funds to pay for a fridge in which to store genetic samples taken during immobilizations
- \$3,062, \$1,427 and \$1,403 from core funds to pay for veterinary drugs and consumables used during rhino immobilization operations, whether to ear-notch, dehorn, or translocate animals



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away from rhino-poaching hotspots; and another \$1,427 from core funds to pay for veterinary / darting equipment

- \$1,489 from core funds to pay for new wheels for the trailers used to hold black rhino crates during translocations and \$224 from core funds to pay for ties to fix the black rhino crates to their trailers
- \$1,903 from USFWS to pay for new dart gun and sights, \$1,527 to pay for more veterinary / darting equipment, and \$24,746 to pay for helicopter hours for annual dehorning operations
- \$310 from the Valerie G. Merrin 2006 Trust to pay for paintballs, used to mark rhinos during immobilization operations so that they are not inadvertently re-darted. The paint is water-soluble and non-toxic, and rubs off after a week of dust or mud wallows
- \$2,879 from the Valerie G. Merrin 2006 Trust was used to pay for modifications to white rhino crate used for translocations (whether to remove rhinos from high-risk areas or for biological management): changes to the doors with new stoppers and hinge-locking system, production of off-road ramp, rubber surround, rear-locking bracket system with three sliding poles, and a hole at front for rope pull-through
- \$997 from USFWS funds paid for misc. consumables used during rhino operations
- \$7,234 from USFWS paid for the hire of a 6x6 capture truck used for rhino translocations
- \$2,151 from the Valerie G. Merrin 2006 Trust to pay for 6.5 hours service & additional repairs to the Rhino Recovery Vehicle that suffered from fire damage
- \$43,576 from USFWS funds to pay Namibia Helicopter Services for chopper hours in Khaudum NP and Waterberg Plateau Park for translocations and immobilisations
- \$2,172.94 from USFWS paid for AvGas for dehorning operations
- £1,459.59 from The Royal Foundation of the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge paid for a service & spare parts for the fixed-wing aircraft stationed in Etosha NP; and another £2,435.63 paid for services to the three rhino vehicles stationed in the Park
- And £291 from core funds for transfer fees

Gashaka Gumti National Park, Nigeria: £8,064

- \$10,000 from funds raised by the For Rangers initiative to Gashaka Gumti National Park in Nigeria, pay for Iridium satellite handsets, antennae etc. to improve communications in the Park
- £5 from core funds for transfer fees

Hluhluwe-iMfolozi Park South Africa: £34,425

- £5,168 received in misc. donations and from Rhino Covid-19 Crisis Appeal during June 2020, to be used as needed. Covid-19 has hit HiP hard, with no income from Park entry fees or tourism lodges, and yet many additional items of Personal Protective Equipment were needed that were not in original Park budgets
- €2,500 from Parc de Lunaret - Zoo de Montpellier, a long-standing supporter of HiP, to be used to help buy misc. items of law-enforcement equipment
- \$16,136 from US Fish & Wildlife Service to pay for new vehicle tyres, and a further \$3,185 from USFWS for aerial surveillance over HiP. The Savannah S light sport aircraft is used to help spot animals for the rhino trackers, to monitor the progress of any wildfires, to look for predators that may have strayed out of the Park, and to assist during live operations to apprehend poachers
- And £20 from core funds for transfer fees

uMkhuze Game Reserve, South Africa: £22,759

- €25,000 from WILDLANDS Nature and Education Fund (also known as Zoo Emmen) helped pay for aircraft hangar construction, pilot training for two pilots to obtain their light sports aircraft licences and accommodation while training, a drone kit, an electric vehicle to monitor the Reserve's fence-line, binoculars for the field rangers and tyres for three law-enforcement vehicles. This is the first half of a total €50,000 donation by WILDLANDS for uMkhuze
- And £5 from core funds for transfer fees

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North Luangwa Conservation Programme, Zambia: £915,837

- \$700,000 from the Wildcat Foundation for law-enforcement equipment and anti-poaching operations, ranger salaries, bonuses and incentives, specialist and in-service training and vehicle running costs for North Luangwa National Park's rangers
- \$3,573 from a multi-year grant from the Wildcat Foundation paid for anti-poaching operations and equipment by and for North Luangwa National Park's rangers
- Another \$300,000 from the Wildcat Foundation's 2-year grant for law-enforcement equipment and anti-poaching operations, ranger salaries, bonuses and incentives, specialist and in-service training and vehicle running costs for North Luangwa National Park's rangers
- \$24,443 from the Wildcat Foundation to pay for law-enforcement equipment and its import into Zambia
- \$12,992.84 from the Wildcat Foundation to pay Takuhe Consultants Ltd for consultancy in and travel to North Luangwa National Park during January-February 2021
- Another \$164,959.78 from Wildcat Foundation's grant for law-enforcement equipment and anti-poaching operations, ranger salaries, bonuses and incentives, specialist and in-service training and vehicle running costs for North Luangwa National Park's rangers
- And £117 from core funds for transfer fees

Nsumbu Tanganyika Conservation Project, Zambia: £21,882

- \$2,903 from the Wildcat Foundation went to NTCP in Zambia for anti-poaching operations. NTCP Zambia is another programme run in a partnership between the Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS) and the Department of National Parks and Wildlife. NTCP hopes to receive rhinos at some point in the future, and is busy preparing the Park's infrastructure and ranger force for an increased emphasis on endangered species
- \$12,007 from the Wildcat Foundation to pay for law-enforcement equipment and its import into Zambia, and another \$14,207 from Wildcat to reimburse NTCP for local expenditure on law-enforcement equipment, ranger training, training-related travel and subsistence and Garmin GPSs, plus \$35 from our own core funds to make up amounts lost during international transfers
- And £8 from core funds for transfer fees

Follow-the-money investigation: £63,145

- \$20,591 from Save the Rhino International Inc. went to help cover the costs of a follow-the-money investigation into a major rhino-poaching syndicate
- £18,973 from core funds to help pay for the costs of a follow-the-money investigation into a major rhino-poaching syndicate
- And a further \$39,270.26 from Save the Rhino International Inc. went to help cover the costs of a follow-the-money investigation into a major rhino-poaching syndicate
- And £114 from core funds for transfer fees

**Biological management: Total £632,350**

Javan Rhino Study & Conservation Area, Indonesia: £46,583

- \$50,000 from Save the Rhino International Inc. thanks to a major unrestricted donation from an anonymous donor, which will be used to help pay for the Rhino Protection Unit programme in Ujung Kulon NP, home to the world's only population of Javan Rhinos. The RPUs are on patrol for c. 15 consecutive days, looking for signs of rhino and other large megafauna, as well as acting upon any illegal activities, such as logging or snares. Each RPU comprises one member of National Parks staff, who is armed; the other three are from YABI, or Yayasan Badak Indonesia (the Indonesian Rhino Foundation)
- £172 received in misc. donations for Arenga palm eradication in Ujung Kulon NP. With only one site currently available for Javan rhinos, ensuring that more of the Park has suitable fodder

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plants for the rhinos is the simplest way of expanding suitable habitat. Arenga palm is an invasive species that dominates undergrowth unless checked

- £166 received in misc. donations via our website for ongoing rhino monitoring by the Rhino Protection Units in Ujung Kulon NP
- \$10,500 from the Scott and Jessica McClintock Foundation to help cover the costs of the RPU programme in Ujung Kulon NP, Java
- And £546 received in misc. donations for the RPU programme in Ujung Kulon NP
- And £14 from core funds for transfer fees

Rhino Protection Unit programme, Indonesia: £15,993

- £5,000 from the Simon Gibson Charitable Trust helped cover the operating costs of the RPUs working in Way Kambas NP in south-eastern Sumatra
- £2,500 from David Williamson and Sue Ripley, together with another £2,086 and £405 received in misc. donations in response to our Rhino Covid-19 crisis appeal held during July 2020, to help pay for the cost of the RPU programme in Way Kambas NP
- £1,060 from restricted misc. dons for the Way Kambas reforestation project (\$1,000 covers the cost of replanting one acre of trees)
- £4,500 received as an anonymous donation from a company helped cover the RPUs' salaries and rations
- £414 in misc. donations for the RPU programme in Way Kambas NP
- And £23 from core funds for transfer fees

Sumatran Rhino Sanctuary, Indonesia: £57,668

- \$25,000 (the fourth and last instalment of the \$100,000 commitment from our core funds) for the Sumatran Rhino Rescue project
- \$40,000 (the third and fourth instalments of a \$100,000 commitment) from Wilhelma Zoo Stuttgart for the Sumatran Rhino Rescue project
- £384 from misc. restricted donations for general Sanctuary running costs
- Another £64 received in misc. donations via our website for general Sanctuary running costs
- £2,474.84 from Speake Marin and £777.04 received in misc. donations for general Sanctuary running costs
- €1,303 from Hodonin Zoo in the Czech Republic and €3,193.24 from Fondation Lutreola (Tallinn Zoo) for general running costs of the SRS
- And £41 from core funds for transfer fees

Association of Private and community Land Rhino Sanctuaries, Kenya: £15,670

- \$5,297 paid from Bently Foundation funds and \$1,703 from core funds paid for Conservation Alpha to support the Kenya Wildlife Service and the APLRS to clean-up historical rhino-sighting data from rhino sites throughout Kenya. A new reporting tool built by Conservation Alpha will facilitate management decisions regarding the country's meta-population
- £1,159 received in misc. restricted donations and £2,250 from the Betty Lawes Foundation went to cover 50% of costs incurred by APLRS Members for veterinary interventions needed for black rhinos during the period April 2019 to March 2020
- \$3,000 from an anonymous donor to the For Rangers initiative paid for lion collars for a project being coordinated by Sosian Ranch. It is hoped that better understanding of the pride's movements will reduce predator-livestock conflict
- \$5,785 from the Bently Foundation was sent to cover travel expenses incurred by Linus Kariuki and Cedric Khayale (KWS Rhino Programme Coordinator and Rhino Scientist respectively) and John Gitonga (APLRS Administrator) in visiting sites throughout Kenya to chase and verify historical rhino-sighting data, in order to form annual planning meetings
- And £32 from core funds for transfer fees

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Big Life Foundation, Kenya: £955

- \$1,324 from the Anna Merz Rhino Trust for rhino monitoring costs during the period January to June 2021. The Chyulu Hills NP holds a small but genetically important population of Eastern black rhino

Borana Conservancy, Kenya: £28,493

- \$30,000 from the Holtzman Wildlife Foundation's grant for a 2-year water-reticulation project (total award \$60,000). Whilst Borana has a number of dams and pans, these are subject to rains and, although the larger of these hold perennial water, the increased pressure and intra-species competition (particularly between rhino) means that areas surrounding these water points become over-browsed. This affects both habitat and Borana's Ecological Carrying Capacity for black rhino. As a result, across the Conservancy, there are areas where water reticulation must be improved. By building more water points, constructing pipelines and equipping boreholes with solar power, this project will increase available habitat for young dispersing male black rhinos that are establishing new territories, as well as open up habitat for other species
- \$7,445 from the Anna Merz Rhino Trust for rhino monitoring costs during the period January to June 2021
- And £7 from core funds for transfer fees

Il Ngwesi Community Conservancy, Kenya: £477

- \$662 from the Anna Merz Rhino Trust for rhino monitoring costs during the period January to June 2021. Il Ngwesi is currently home to a very few white and black rhinos, but hopes to receive a founder population of black rhinos through the Rhino Impact Investment Project

Lewa Wildlife Conservancy, Kenya: £21,118

- \$29,283 from the Anna Merz Rhino Trust for rhino monitoring costs during the period January to June 2021
- And £10 from core funds for transfer fees

OI Jogi Conservancy, Kenya: £60,616

- \$50,000 from an anonymous donor to Save the Rhino International Inc. was used to buy a JCB backhoe loader, to assist with digging trenches to lay new pipes for water reticulation in the Pyramid section of the Conservancy
- €7,500 from Stichting Wildlife paid for SMART devices and for the installation of further cameras for the CCTV remote camera system along the OI Jogi's wildlife corridors that allow animals to cross from one part of the Conservancy to others
- \$18,199 from the Anna Merz Rhino Trust for rhino monitoring costs during the period January to June 2021
- And £23 from core funds for transfer fees

OI Pejeta Conservancy, Kenya: £21,714

- \$30,110 from the Anna Merz Rhino Trust for rhino monitoring costs during the period January to June 2021
- And £10 from core funds for transfer fees

Sera Wildlife Conservancy, Kenya: £2,148

- \$2,978 from the Anna Merz Rhino Trust for rhino monitoring costs during the period January to June 2021

Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism, Namibia: £243,928

- £4,686 and £27,323 from The Royal Foundation of the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge to pay for helicopter hours – the purchase of fuel and its transport to Okaukuejo, and for helicopter hire in order to carry out a block count, i.e. get an up-to-date census of white and black rhino

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numbers, in Etosha NP. A further £1,770 from the Royal Foundation paid for Ministry staff's subsistence costs while in the field

- \$4,470 from core funds, and \$33,510 plus \$15,784 plus \$9,304 from US Fish & Wildlife Service paid for GPS satellite and LoRa WAN rhino-tracking to aid rhino monitoring throughout the country, particularly for animals that were retrieved from outside Etosha NP or translocated to new areas
- \$12,057 from USFWS funds paid for predictive-modelling consultant to map poaching hotspots and inform anti-poaching interventions. \$1,198 from USFWS funds paid for the hosting of Shiny app data to inform the modelling
- \$7,192 from USFWS paid for a data consultant to analyse SMART and Cybertracker data for the period April-June 2020 inclusive
- £14,819 from The Royal Foundation of the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge was sent to pay for helicopter spare parts and labour, related to the Etosha block count carried out in August and September 2020, to establish the sizes of Etosha National Park's black and white rhino populations
- \$20,720 from a \$57,000 grant from the Woodtiger Fund went to help pay for a new Rhino Recovery Vehicle (a Toyota Landcruiser V8 single-cab) and modifications, used in MEFT's rhino translocation and immobilization operations, after the previous vehicle caught fire when grass got caught in the exhaust. An insurance claim is covering the rest of the cost of the new RRV
- \$3,867 from the Valerie G Merrin 2006 Trust paid for a new solar pump for Nyae Nyae Buffalo Camp, to increase water provision for its rhino population
- \$3,453 from the Woodtiger Fund to pay for modifications to the new Rhino Recovery Fund vehicle: tough guard panels, line-x loadbin, stainless-steel surround on tailgate, rear replacement bumper with double spare-wheel carriers, fridge bracket in the front cab, and labour for the modifications carried out
- \$2,406 from Valerie G. Merrin 2006 Trust funds to pay Dr Jeff Muntifering to conduct a rhino reintroduction feasibility assessment for Khaudum National Park
- \$3,036.65 from the Woodtiger Fund to pay Autohaus Windhoek for repairs to the 6x6 MAN service truck used for rhino translocations; together with another \$6,972.76 to buy new tyres for the truck
- \$3,666.86 from the Valerie G. Merrin 2006 Trust funds for further modifications to the Rhino Recovery Vehicle: a rear tow-bar, steel water and diesel tanks, a 12v fridge plug at the rear, and labour and supplies
- £2,005.02 from a 3-year grant from The Royal Foundation of the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge to pay Skycore Aviation for helicopter spares, relating to the Etosha block count carried out during August and September 2020; another £840.53 for 2 x Garmin GPS to be used by rangers when monitoring rhinos; £20,431.88 to pay Trio Aviation for helicopter inspection, repairs, spares, and export / import charges on spare parts; £4,996.41 to pay SwaVet for drugs and equipment (scalpels, syringes etc.) used in rhino immobilisations
- \$11,055 from a USFWS grant paid for tracking devices to inform analysis of poaching hotspots
- \$842 from the Valerie G Merrin 2006 Trust funds to pay for a radio for the new Rhino Recovery Vehicle
- \$5,197 from the Valerie G Merrin 2006 Trust funds to pay for final modifications to the new Rhino Recovery vehicle, including side protection bars, spotlight, winch, compressor etc.
- \$5,000 from core funds to help pay for a LoRa WAN tower in one of Namibia's national parks and LoRa tags to be implanted in rhino horns
- \$13,327 from the SFWS Rhino and Tiger Conservation Fund to help pay for a LoRa WAN tower and LoRa tags
- A 2-year grant from the Woodtiger Fund paid for a series of things: \$4,350.87 for a biannual service of the new Rhino Recovery Vehicle; \$5,314.69 for three new tyres for the Astra rhino truck used in rhino translocations; \$2,989.73 to Dr Axel Hartmann for fuel for the Astra rhino truck used in rhino translocations (veterinarian Dr Hartmann travelled with the truck during the translocations from Waterberg PP to Etosha NP); \$2,990.25 to Dr Janine Sharpe for fuel, also

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for the Astra rhino truck used during rhino translocations; and \$1,022.17 to Piet Beytell, Chief Conservation Scientist and National Rhino Coordinator, for fuel for the Rhino Recovery Vehicle used in rhino translocations

- A USFWS grant supported the following costs: \$177.50 payment to Ferdinand Tjombe Consultancy to expedite a business visa for Dr Markus Hofmeyr to assist with annual rhino-dehorning operations; \$4,057.18 for travel, daily expenses and Covid tests for Dr Hofmeyr, who travelled from South Africa to Namibia to assist with the operations; and \$2,766 to Panthera for a consultant from Lusaka to visit Namibia to implement SMART monitoring for a prediction model that informs site managers about poaching hot spots and patrol deployments for maximum impact
- \$57.58 from core funds was used to help cover the costs of Tomas Tonata's subsistence and travel (S&T) during the rhino translocations from Waterberg Plateau Park to Etosha NP; and another £72.26 from core funds paid the rest of an invoice for the hire of an additional 6x6 flatbed truck to assist the two MEFT rhino trucks with the transport of rhino to Etosha
- \$3,463.64 from the Valerie G. Merrin 2006 Trust paid for the hire of an additional 6x6 truck for two trips with white rhino to Nyae Nyae Conservancy, and \$559 covered repairs to tents, bags and a rucksack used by MEFT staff during annual rhino operations
- Finally, a series of payments from a 3-year grant from The Royal Foundation of the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge were made in response to invoices as follows: \$305.16 to Set Guim for staff S&T; \$305.13 (N\$ 4,420) to Johannes Kapner for staff S&T; \$305.58 to Dr Axel Hartmann for staff S&T; \$215.68 to helicopter pilot Gabriel Iita Shatumbu; and \$248.16 to Tomas Tonata for staff S&T during the rhino translocations from Waterberg Plateau Park to Etosha NP; £3,383.19 towards the hire of an additional flatbed truck to assist the two MEFT rhino trucks with the transport of rhino to Etosha; £15,848.81 to Africa Wildlife Tracking to pay for LoRa and Iridium horn implants and satellite bracelets, plus service charges & other misc. items for rhinos translocated from Waterberg Plateau Park to Etosha NP; and \$239.05 for router bits for fitting implants in rhino horns
- And £793 from core funds for transfer fees

Save the Rhino Trust, Namibia: £70,408

- \$30,000 from the Ceiley Foundation was allocated as follows: \$10,189 Ugab team salaries, \$10,286 for vehicle fuel and maintenance, \$5,600 for misc. equipment purchase and repair, and \$3,925 for Ugab team base expenses, for SRT's financial year November 2019 to October 2020
- £584 from core funds helped cover vehicle running costs, rations and field day bonuses for the staff
- \$8,900 from For Rangers' restricted funds went towards for vehicle fuel and maintenance for SRT's tracker patrols
- £7,221 from misc. restricted donations and our Rhino Covid-19 Crisis appeal during June 2020, together with £6,095 donated by Vanessa Buxton and £10,000 raised by Berry White via a virtual summer solstice festival, helped pay for vehicle running costs, rations and field day bonuses for the staff
- £2,500 from David Williamson and Sue Ripley helped pay for general rhino monitoring costs: vehicle fuel and maintenance, rhino-sightings incentives and trackers' rations. David and Sue had visited the Kunene Region in 1996, when they met Mike Hearn, after whom our paid Internship is named, and who had a memorable encounter with a rhino named Speedy
- £629 received in misc. donations helped cover the costs of general rhino monitoring: vehicle fuel and maintenance, rhino-sightings incentives and trackers' rations
- \$10,500 from the Scott and Jessica McClintock Foundation and another \$1,061.18 from misc. restricted donations to help pay for rations and vehicle fuel and running costs and associated administration costs
- \$4,336.75 from AAZK Bowling for Rhinos paid for 2 x SMART data collection devices and 5 x solar-power systems, together with a further \$12.62 from core funds
- And £51 from core funds for transfer fees

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uMkhuze Game Reserve, South Africa: £11,978

- \$15,159 from US Fish & Wildlife Service will help to cover the cost of uMkhuze's rhino monitor's salary. Budget cuts at the managing agency, EKZNW, mean that this important post has to be funded by external donors. A much more detailed database is being built up of the Reserve's white and black rhino populations as a result of this dedicated position

South Sudan: £754

- \$1,000 from core funds agreed at Trustees' meeting for next phase of searches for any remaining Northern white rhinos
- And £10 from core funds for transfer fees

Mkomazi Rhino Sanctuary Rhino, Tanzania: £22,233

- Several grants were sent to help pay for fuel and maintenance for water bowser, brush cutter etc. in order to keep the Sanctuary functioning in the 6-month period July-December 2020; Covid-19: \$16,180 from core funds, \$9,975 from Tusk Trust and \$1,969 from Zoo Dvur Kralove
- And £67 from core funds for transfer fees

Lowveld Rhino Trust, Zimbabwe: £10,595

- \$9,900 from the Scott and Jessica McClintock Foundation was sent to help cover salaries and vehicle running costs for the scout teams responsible for monitoring black and white rhinos in Bulyebe Valley Conservancy
- £1,342 from core funds and £1,178 from miscellaneous restricted donations received via our website to pay for rhino-monitoring data from the period February-August 2020 inclusive to be entered into LRT's database for further analysis, as well as for the creation and maintenance of LRT's new website
- And £20 from core funds for transfer fees

**Stopping illegal markets: Total £64,706**

Environmental Investigation Agency, UK: £24,211

- \$29,750 from Save the Rhino International Inc. was awarded to the Environmental Investigation Agency for a project entitled "Strengthening legal and policy frameworks in China". The EIA will advocate for the adoption of a new State Council order and/or amendments to China's wildlife laws; to encourage and amplify diverse voices calling for an end to trade in threatened wildlife; and to undertake research and produce analysis to support policy recommendations
- And £5 from core funds for transfer fees

TRAFFIC-China: £14,983

- A final £14,983 from the grant from the Betty Liebert Trust was sent to TRAFFIC-China as the last payment for a project entitled "Save the rhino through social media"

TRAFFIC-Viet Nam: £18,685

- Final payments were also sent to TRAFFIC in Vietnam to conclude two other projects, "Reducing the demand for rhino horn in the Vietnamese communist party and government" and "Reducing the demand for ivory & rhino horn from Chinese tourists in Viet Nam": £5,000 from the Simon Gibson Charitable Trust; £6,451.54 from various donations (Endurance Estates, Gonville Hotel, Lucy Hattingh, Anthony May, and Oliver Bruendler); £5,416.46 from the Betty Liebert Trust; and £1,817 received in misc. restricted donations

Education for Nature-Vietnam, Viet Nam: £6,827

- €4,000 from Association Ecofaune (Zoo de la Barben) and another €4,000 from Zoologischer Garten Berlin was awarded for a project aimed at addressing wildlife consumer and internet crimes in Viet Nam by enhancing enforcement work. More specifically, the money will pay for a

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consumer crime survey in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City and an internet wildlife crime enforcement campaign aimed at reducing the availability of rhino horn and other wildlife products for sale via the internet

- And £12 from core funds for transfer fees

**Capacity building: Total £565,642**

African Rhino Specialist Group, Africa: £22,322

- \$14,400 from Oak Philanthropy (UK) Ltd to pay for the production of issue no. 61 of *Pachyderm*, the journal of the IUCN SSC African and Asian Rhino Specialist Groups and the African Elephant Specialist Group. The journal is available to read online: [https://pachydermjournal.org/index.php/pachyderm/issue/view/pachy\\_61](https://pachydermjournal.org/index.php/pachyderm/issue/view/pachy_61)
- £1,000 from core funds towards the production of issue #62 of *Pachyderm*, and another £176.84 from misc. restricted donations
- A total of \$10,216 towards the production of issue #62 of *Pachyderm*, thanks to grants from the International Rhino Foundation (\$994), Save the Elephants (\$6,982), the Aspinall Foundation (\$2,000) and misc. restricted donations (\$2,340)
- \$3,500 from Oak Philanthropy (UK) Limited towards the costs of editing and producing issue #62
- And £45 from core funds for transfer fees

Canine unit project, Africa: £225

- \$300 from an INL grant was used to pay Dr Chris Aycock for online Zoom training for working group participants. The workshop we had originally intended to organise in Lusaka in May 2020 had to be postponed due to the Covid-19 pandemic, so instead we have been organising a programme of talks and tutorials, and have circulated relevant information via a WhatsApp group
- And £9 from core funds for transfer fees

Association of Private and community Land Rhino Sanctuaries, Kenya: £115,679

- \$11,349 from For Rangers' restricted funds to pay for rangers' rations at Lewa, Borana, Ol Jogi, Ol Pejeta and Sosian Conservancies: tea, sugar, rice, maize meal flour, baking flour, cooking fat and soap
- \$9,270 from For Rangers' restricted funds to pay for rations (\$1,620), rebuilding Bingham camp after floods washed it away (\$2,000), radio batteries (\$150), solar power maintenance (\$1,000) and communications (airtime and internet etc.) (\$4,500) at Enonkishu Conservancy in the Masai Mara
- \$24,280 from For Rangers' funds to pay for rangers' salaries and rations, and then another \$720 to pay for rations for Sosian Ranch's rangers: tea, sugar, rice, maize meal flour, baking flour, cooking fat, beef mix and soap
- \$13,596 and another \$13,681 from For Rangers' restricted funds to pay for rangers' rations at Lewa, Borana, Ol Jogi, Ol Pejeta and Sosian Conservancies as well as Loisaba, Il Ngwesi Community and Il Mamusi Conservancies and the Ngare Ndare Forest Trust : tea, sugar, rice, maize meal flour, baking flour, cooking fat and soap
- \$28,593 from For Rangers' funds to pay for renewal of Viva365 life insurance policy for Kenyan rangers from 13 June 2020 to 12 June 2021
- \$7,323 from For Rangers' funds to pay for rangers' salaries, rations, training and radios at the Ngare Ndare Forest Trust
- \$1,371 from For Rangers' to pay for rations for community conservancies in Laikipia, including Naibunga, Il Mamusi, Il Ngwesi and Ngare Ndare Forest Trust
- £319 from For Rangers' restricted funds to pay the balance on a previous invoice for rations that was incorrectly calculated (for community conservancies in Laikipia, including Naibunga, Il Mamusi, Il Ngwesi and Ngare Ndare Forest Trust)



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- \$6,300 to the Masai Mara Wildlife Conservancies Association, thanks to donations from Gary and Mary Pinkus and from Ernie and Diane Burgess in response to the 2020 MARathon
- \$17,898 from the grant from the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs for Project UPTICK paid for the shipping costs of 282 x bergens, daysacks and webbings & 564 x torches from the UK to Kenya
- \$930 from INL for Project UPTICK for 2 x training instructor days to write up training course reports / assessments on rangers from Ol Jogi, Borana and Lewa
- £5,729 for items for Patrol Medic kits (8 each for rangers from Ol Jogi, Borana and Lewa) for: 72 x tourniquet; 120 field dressings; 72 chest seal valves; 96 abdominal bandages; 72 Sam splints; 24 lightweight stretchers; 168 rolls of zinc oxide tape; 26 tubs of Sudocrem; 48 boxes x 100 pairs of vinyl gloves; 24 pairs of nail scissors; & 24 combat trauma bags, thanks to funds from the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs
- \$1,000 from Dave and Heidi Welch, in response to the 2020 MARathon, to the Masai Mara Wildlife Conservancies Association
- We made a series of payments with funds from the INL grant for Project UPTICK to buy medical kit for the 23 rangers from Ol Jogi, Borana and Lewa Wildlife Conservancies to receive patrol medic training: £757.86 for 26 bottles of Sudocrem antiseptic lotion, 48 boxes of 100 vinyl gloves, and 24 pairs of nail scissors; £198.96 for another 24 pairs of nail scissors; £488.92 for 24 x each of boxes of 10 x eye dressings, sterile calico bandages x packs of 10, boxes of 100 waterproof plasters, and splinter forceps and pointed forceps; £657.31 for 69 x 4" Israeli abdominal bandages with pressure bar + gauze + gloves; and another £25 for misc. kit
- \$900 from INL for Project UPTICK for 51 Degrees' instructor's time writing up post-course reports for rangers taking part in training courses during February 2021
- £7,200 from George and Lucilla Stephenson helped to pay for the management of a new organisation, ANI Partners Ltd, that will coordinate the management of Lolldaiga and Ole Naishu Conservancies, and more dynamic conservation-development-focused cooperation with key neighbouring properties including Mukugodo Forest, Il Ngwesi Community Conservancy and Makurian Group Ranch, plus another \$30,000 from the Sidekick Foundation for ANI Partners Ltd
- And £94 from core funds for transfer fees

**Borana Conservancy, Kenya: £66,757**

- \$21,769 from INL funds for 92 bergens, daysacks and webbings, and 184 battery-operated head torches, for Borana's National Police Reservists and general security
- \$6,872 from INL funds for 184 x 2.5 litre Camelbaks for Borana's NPRs and general security rangers, and for 16 x patrol medic bleeder packs
- \$33,400 from INL funds to pay a 75% deposit on uniforms for Borana's 32 NPRs and 60 general security rangers, who will each receive: 4x shirts, 4x pairs of trousers, 2x jackets, 2x bush hats, 1x raincoats, 4x T-shirts, 2x belts, 2x jumpers, 10x pairs of socks, 2x woolly hats and 4x pairs woolly gloves
- \$1,915 from INL funds to pay for 3 of Borana's rangers to receive commanders' training in December 2020
- \$15,247 from INL funds to pay for 92 pairs of boots for Borana's Anti-Poaching Unit & general security rangers
- \$11,294.90 from INL funds to pay the remaining 25% balance of the uniform order: 4x shirts, 4x pairs of trousers, 2x jackets, 2x bush hats, 1x raincoats, 4x T-shirts, 2x belts, 2x jumpers, 10x pairs of socks, 2x woolly hats and 4x pairs woolly gloves

**Kenya Wildlife Service, Kenya: £11,399**

- \$9,825 from INL for Project UPTICK for 51 degrees' training instructor days to train KWS staff based at Tsavo East National Park's Ops Room on how to use new IT equipment and Earth Ranger

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- \$5,937.50 from INL for Project UPTICK for 51 Degrees' training instructor days to train KWS staff at Tsavo Regional HQ on the ER User Basic and ER Management Basic courses delivered at Tsavo Regional HQ, plus internal travel expenses
- And £10 from core funds for transfer fees

**Lewa Wildlife Conservancy, Kenya: £73,668**

- \$23,189 from INL funds for 98 bergens, daysacks and webbings, and 196 battery-operated head torches, for OI Jogi's National Police Reservists and general security
- \$7,248 from INL funds for 196 x 2.5 litre Camelbaks for Lewa's NPRs and general security rangers, and for 16 x patrol medic bleeder packs
- \$16,637 of the total order (75% deposit upfront) from Blaise Investments, from the INL grant for Project UPTICK, to pay for uniforms for 36 NPRs and 62 general security rangers, who each receive: 4x shirts, 1x jackets, 2x bush hats, 1x raincoats, 4x T-shirts, 2x belts, 2x jumpers, 2x woolly hats and 4x pairs woolly gloves
- \$2,554 from INL funds to pay for four of Lewa's rangers to take part in a 10-day commanders' training course in December 2020
- \$9,096 from INL funds and \$10,460 from Lewa's donors, to pay for 118 pairs of boots for Lewa's Anti-Poaching Unit and general security rangers. These British-military standard boots will last more than five years
- \$5,626.98 from INL funds to pay the remaining 25% balance of the uniform order
- \$25,594.24 from INL funds via Project UPTICK: \$20,137.60 for 31 of Lewa's rangers to undergo the Rhino Tact Refresher Course #1; \$3,637.76 for eight of Lewa's rangers to do Patrol Medic training; and \$1,818.88 for one of Lewa's rangers to do the 30-day Basic training course
- And £32 from core funds for transfer fees

**OI Jogi Conservancy, Kenya: £79,146**

- \$21,769 from INL funds for 92 bergens, daysacks and webbings, and 184 battery-operated head torches, for OI Jogi's National Police Reservists and general security
- \$6,872 from INL funds for 184 x 2.5 litre Camelbaks for OI Jogi's NPRs and general security rangers, and for 16 x patrol medic bleeder packs
- \$33,400 from INL funds to pay a 75% deposit on uniforms for OI Jogi's 32 NPRs and 60 general security rangers, who will each receive: 4x shirts, 4x pairs of trousers, 2x jackets, 2x bush hats, 1x raincoats, 4x T-shirts, 2x belts, 2x jumpers, 10x pairs of socks, 2x woolly hats and 4x pairs woolly gloves
- \$1,915.20 from INL funds to pay for three of OI Jogi's rangers to participate in a 10-day commanders' training course in December 2020
- €5,000 euros from Zoo Hannover to help pay for new uniforms for OI Jogi's 31 rhino monitors. With growing black and white rhino populations, OI Jogi needed to employ additional rangers during 2020, and aims to provide each ranger with two complete sets of uniform per year
- \$15,247 from INL funds paid for 92 pairs of boots for OI Jogi's Anti-Poaching Unit and general security rangers
- \$11,294.90 from INL funds to paid the remaining 25% balance of the uniform order
- \$10,913.28 from INL funds via Project UPTICK was used to pay for ranger training: \$7,275.52 for 4 rangers to benefit from a 30-day basic training course; and \$3,637.76 for 8 rangers to participate in an 8-day Patrol Medic course
- And £16 from core funds for transfer fees

**Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism, Namibia: £47,047**

- \$3,250 from core funds and \$54,500 from US Fish & Wildlife Service to pay Invictus K9 for their instructors' training of dog handlers
- \$54,550 from USFWS funds to pay Invictus K9 for instructors' training of dog handlers
- And £9 from core funds for transfer fees

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Save the Rhino Trust, Namibia: £9,036

- \$11,100 from For Rangers' restricted funds was used to buy rations for SRT's trackers, who are out in the field for many days each month in an extremely remote and inhospitable environment
- And £5 from core funds for transfer fees

Hluhluwe-iMfolozi Park, South Africa: £41,661

- \$500 from the Bernard F. and Alva B. Gimbel Foundation for camp maintenance
- \$22,647 from US Fish & Wildlife Service for ranger camp maintenance
- \$16,985 from USFWS for ration packs, used by Field Rangers when on extended (i.e. multi-day-night) patrols in remote parts of the Park
- \$12,739 from USFWS in July 20 for camouflage overalls for the Park's Field Rangers
- €10,000 from Réserve Africaine de Sigean and €3,000 from Safari de Peaugres; to be used to buy a quadbike and some law-enforcement / maintenance equipment, including rifle cleaning kits, oils and pepper spray, and to make repairs to vehicles, pumps, electricals etc.

uMkhuze Game Reserve, South Africa: £46,868

- \$22,575 from US Fish & Wildlife Service was used to pay for four more solar power installations in ranger picket camps, which will provide light at night and power to charge cellphones and radios
- \$9,200 from USFWS was used to buy uniforms for uMkhuze's Field Rangers and Section Rangers
- \$17,693 from USFWS was allocated to ranger tactical training. Budgets have been severely cut at the managing agency, Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife, and financial problems have been exacerbated by the coronavirus pandemic, so this funding for ranger training is particularly welcome
- \$9,383 from core funds went towards misc. camp equipment and for solar-power installation at rangers' camps
- €383 from core funds was used to pay for aviation insurance for Eduard Goosen and N. McDonough during training for their light-sports aircraft pilots' licences
- And £18 from core funds for transfer fees

Rhino Fund Uganda, Uganda: £24,608

- \$10,000 from For Rangers' restricted funds was awarded to RFU to help cover ranger salaries and rations at Ziwa Rhino Sanctuary, home to Uganda's only breeding population of Southern white rhino. Covid-19 has seen all tourism to Ziwa cease, with consequent lack of income
- Another \$22,000 from For Rangers' restricted funds was awarded as an emergency grant to cover support-staff salaries and operating costs (vehicle fuel and maintenance costs) for two months at Ziwa Rhino Sanctuary
- And £41 from core funds for transfer fees

Rhino Resource Center, UK: £1,000

- As in previous years, we awarded £1,000 from our core funds to the Rhino Resource Center, which is an invaluable online reference source for rhino conservationists, field practitioners and students alike. <http://www.rhinoresourcecenter.com/>

North Luangwa Conservation Programme, Zambia: £26,226

- £8,673 from Peter and Birgit Lawrence helped pay for improved ablutions and water provision (a soak-away extension, tank stand and solar-powered hot-water geyser) at the Rhino and Elephant Protection Unit (REPU) base in North Luangwa NP, as well as fodder for one of the rhinos that needed boma care, ranger salaries etc.
- £1,000 from core funds was sent as a reward for two of NLCP's scouts, Paimolo and Cosmas, for exceptional dedication shown during an emergency rhino operation

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- \$8,400 from the Wildcat Foundation's grant was used to pay for a specialist tracker training course for scouts from North Luangwa's Rhino and Elephant Protection Unit. A further \$2,250 paid Simon Leak, trainer with Big 5 Protection, for travel expenses incurred while delivering Specialist tracking trainer course for REPU scouts in North Luangwa NP in September 2020
- \$13,000 from the Wildcat Foundation grant to pay Big 5 Protection for a Specialist tracking trainer course for the REPU scouts in North Luangwa NP in Jan-Mar 2021
- And £35 from core funds for transfer fees

**Coordination: Total £68,067**

**African Rhino Specialist Group: £23,483**

- \$8,236 from Save the Rhino International Inc. for the Scientific Officer's consultancy fees for days worked on core Secretariat business for the IUCN SSC African Rhino Specialist Group during the period January to June 2020. The AfRSG Secretariat performs a range of services, including preparing IUCN / TRAFFIC reports for CITES' Conferences of the Parties, updating the IUCN Red List, advising rhino-range States on the implementation of national rhino strategies, etc.
- \$18,259 from USFWS for the Scientific Officer's consultancy fees for days worked on core business for the IUCN SSC African Rhino Specialist Group during the period January to June 2020, and another \$3,361 from USFWS for the AfRSG Scientific Officer's travel and subsistence while attending meetings on behalf of the AfRSG
- \$1,080 from USFWS for the AfRSG Chair's travel and subsistence while attending meetings on behalf of the IUCN SSC AfRSG
- And £54 from core funds for transfer fees

**Association of Private and community Land Rhino Sanctuaries, Kenya: £32,563**

- €4,000 donated by long-time supporter Ales Weiner was used to help cover the salary of the APLRS Administrator, John Gitonga, for the period July 2020-June 2021. John is based in the Rhino Programme Coordinator's office in the KWS headquarters in Nairobi, and works alongside the RPC to monitor and encourage the implementation of Kenya's *Black Rhino Action Plan*
- And £19 from core funds for transfer fees

**Mkomazi Rhino Sanctuary, Tanzania: £12,021**

- £11,761 from core funds and £260 received in miscellaneous restricted donations were used to pay for Dr Rob Brett and Dr Rob Small, both of Fauna and Flora International, to conduct a review of the Sanctuary's black rhinos' breeding performance and to make recommendations for the future management of Mkomazi, following the handover of the Sanctuary's management from the George Adamson Wildlife Preservation Trust to the Tanzanian National Parks Authority. With the publication of a new national rhino strategy, it is excellent timing to be thinking about the role that Mkomazi can play in national meta-population management, as Tanzania's third-largest black rhino population

**Societal relevance: Total £51,256**

**Borana Conservancy, Kenya: £15,201**

- £12,000 from the CHK Foundation for Borana's Mobile Health Clinic. Set up in 2005, the Borana Mobile Health Clinic (BMC) works in partnership with the Ministry of Health. Since then, the BMC has been providing basic health care, health lectures, HIV Aids awareness, antenatal advice, child immunisation programmes and family planning to Borana's neighbouring communities. The majority of Borana's neighbours do not have adequate access to basic health care and consequently have to rely heavily on the Mobile Clinic to provide this. The Clinic's headquarters is based at Borana HQ and the team consists of two nurses, a community health worker trained in nutrition and hygiene, and a driver. Together, they visit 10 communities on a 2-

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week rotation treating more than 700 patients per month and travelling more than 1,000 miles in the Clinic's Landrover. The nurses also provide sanitation advice, support and counselling to students at eight schools, as well as health education, focusing on hygiene and nutrition, for members of the community. The areas the clinic currently visits are: Lotasha, Loruko, Mithatene, Mbuju, Ndurumoru, Ldaranja, Ltirim, Tassia and Ltinga

- £1,636.91 received in misc. restricted donations, together with \$2,105 donated by Johnny Beveridge, was sent to pay for Days for Girls Supreme menstrual kits, distributed via the Borana Mobile Clinic and Community Development Office to female students in the Borana Education Support Programme. Each \$10 donation includes a kit demonstration & an Ambassador of Women Health training from Pauline, the Borana Mobile Clinic nurse. The training will teach girls about their body development, menstrual cycle, menstrual hygiene & other reproductive health issues
- And £21 from core funds for transfer fees

North Luangwa Conservation Programme, Zambia: £36,043

- \$25,000 from the Disney Conservation Fund, the second instalment of a 2-year grant of \$50,000, went to NLCP for Lolesha Luangwa, the conservation education programme that targets 21 schools in the Game Management Areas surrounding the Park. This is part of a "hearts and minds" approach, which builds knowledge, empathy and responsibility for the Park's black rhino population, and which is partly responsible for NLCP's zero-poaching record. This grant will help cover Lolesha Luangwa's running costs for the period July 2020 to June 2021
- \$20,000 from For Rangers' restricted funds was used to help pay salaries for the community scouts working in the Game Management Areas surrounding North Luangwa National Park. Covid-19 has meant that all trophy hunting in the GMAs has ceased and, with it, all income for the community scouts. NLCP has taken on the task of funding the salaries throughout the pandemic, to ensure that the scouts are not driven to poaching through loss of income
- And £16 from core funds for transfer fees

Lowveld Rhino Trust, Zimbabwe: £12

- We paid £12 from our core funds to renew the Lowveld Rhino Trust's website domain name renewal up until 1 April 2022

**Sustainable financing: Total £681,687**

Association of Private and community Land Rhino Sanctuaries: £681,687

- \$900,000 from an anonymous donor went to the AgWild project: the formation of a conservation beef cooperative that uses specialized and dedicated leadership to coordinate collaboration to achieve the scale that leads to optimized land-use, enhanced and diverse revenue streams, economies of scale and subsequent financial sustainability. The cooperative comprises Ol Maisor Ranch, Sosian Ranch, Suyian, Loisaba Conservancy and Mugie Conservancy, five contiguous properties in Northern Laikipia, representing more than 200,000 acres of both critical wildlife habitat and food and revenue generation for the county of Laikipia
- And £70 from core funds for transfer fees

**Monitoring achievements**

Save the Rhino has developed a 5-year conservation strategy for each of its seven key components. Each key component has a strategic objective, key outcome / Key Performance Indicators, identifies how those KPIs will be verified, the activities to be funded, priority programmes for each component, and considers risks and assumptions.

- Means of verification: To verify that indicators have been achieved, it is important to identify how we will measure progress. In essence this is the 'source' material that supports our accounts of achievement. These could be public access documents such as annual reports, or could be

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materials that SRI collates and publishes itself. Examples of materials used include: publications, surveys, meeting minutes, newspaper articles, project notes, reports, tapes, videos etc.

- Risks and assumptions: Achievements are also dependent on external conditions which are outside SRI's control. It's therefore important to understand the risks that SRI has identified & assumptions made, to ensure that SRI's target outcomes are still achievable, i.e. we must monitor the situation: if the situation or our knowledge changes, it will probably necessitate a change in our approach

Progress towards achieving the desired outcomes is monitored and measured, via quarterly short summaries to Save the Rhino's Trustees and an annual Impact Report.

Fundraising and communications performance are measured against our internal fundraising and communications strategies, which comprise part of our rolling 3-year business plan. These reviews are led by the Managing Director, Partnerships Manager and Communications Manager, and the results are shared with our Board of Trustees.

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## Financial review

Save the Rhino's work is entirely dependent upon its fundraising. Income represents the revenue from Save the Rhino International's fundraising and awareness-raising programme. Total income for the year amounted to £4,293,552 (19-20: £3,574,742).

Expenditure on charitable activities, furthering the aims and objectives of the charity totalled £4,503,488 (2019-20: £2,583,961). Donations to conservation and awareness projects totalled £4,336,691 (2019-20: £2,445,622) as below:

Grants out	£
African Rhino Specialist Group, Africa	45,805
Follow-the-money investigation, Africa	63,146
TRAFFIC-China	14,983
Indian Rhino Vision 2020, India	5,632
Javan Rhino Study and Conservation Area, Indonesia	46,583
Rhino Protection Unit programme, Indonesia	20,685
Sumatran Rhino Sanctuary, Indonesia	57,668
Association of Private Land Rhino Sanctuaries, Kenya	860,982
Big Life Foundation, Kenya	68,445
Borana Conservancy, Kenya	556,310
Kenya Wildlife Service, Kenya	19,781
Lewa Wildlife Conservancy, Kenya	241,936
Northern Rangelands Trust, Kenya	49,196
Ol Jogi Conservancy, Kenya	417,071
Ol Pejeta Conservancy, Kenya	125,969
Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism, Namibia	375,138
Save the Rhino Trust, Namibia	79,444
Gashaka Gumti National Park, Nigeria	8,064
Hluhluwe-iMfolozi Park, South Africa	76,087
Regional Canine Coordinator, South Africa	225
uMkhuze Game Reserve, South Africa	81,605
Northern white rhino search	754
Mkomazi Rhino Sanctuary, Tanzania	34,254
Rhino Fund Uganda, Uganda	24,608
Environmental Investigation Agency, UK	24,211
Rhino Resource Center, UK	1,000
Education for Nature Vietnam, Vietnam	6,827
TRAFFIC-Vietnam, Viet Nam	18,685
North Luangwa Conservation Programme, Zambia	979,106
Nsumbu Tanganyika Conservation Project, Zambia	21,882
Lowveld Rhino Trust, Zimbabwe	10,607
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,336,691</b>

Net expenditure for the year was £613,033 (2019-20: Net income £599,080). The net movement in funds before transfers was £1,572 on the unrestricted funds (2019-20: £246,015) and £(614,605) on the restricted funds (2019-20: £353,065). The restricted funds carried forward of £630,713 are held for expenditure for the following programmes / projects:

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<b>Further restricted funds are held for expenditure for the following projects:</b>	<b>£</b>
African Rhino Specialist Group, Africa	28,161
Follow-the-money investigation, Africa	85
TRAFFIC, China	13
Javan Rhino Study and Conservation Area, Indonesia	90
Rhino Protection Unit programme, Indonesia	85
Sumatran Rhino Sanctuary, Indonesia	58
Association of Private Land Rhino Sanctuaries, Kenya	376,763
Big Life Foundation, Kenya	5
Borana Conservancy, Kenya	2,012
Ol Jogi Conservancy, Kenya	1,038
Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism, Namibia	74,642
Save the Rhino Trust, Namibia	4,268
Hluhluwe-iMfolozi Park, South Africa	8,421
Regional Canine Coordinator, South Africa	34,921
uMkhuze Game Reserve, South Africa	21,719
Welgevonden Game Reserve, South Africa	1,713
Environmental Investigation Agency, UK	12,545
Education for Nature-Vietnam, Viet Nam	60
TRAFFIC-Vietnam, Viet Nam	31,676
North Luangwa Conservation Programme, Zambia	30,964
Lowveld Rhino Trust, Zimbabwe	44
Gonarezhou Conservation Trust	1,430
	<hr/> <b>630,713</b> <hr/>

### **Investment policy and performance**

Under its Declaration of Trust, Save the Rhino has the power to invest in any way the Trustees see fit. The Trustees, having regard to the liquidity requirements of the charity, have kept available funds in bank accounts.

### **Risk management**

SRI conducts a risk assessment exercise annually, identifying the main risks to which the charity is exposed, assessing the likelihood and impact, and developing preventative measures and recovery and contingency plans. The assessment is then discussed and agreed with the Board of Trustees at one of its quarterly meetings. The risk assessment for 2020-21 (reviewed at the quarterly Trustees' meeting in June 2020) was colour-coded with a yellow / amber / red system based on the risk likelihood and the impact it would have.

There were three risks that are considered red: global recession (thought in June 2020 to have been a risk triggered by Brexit, but in practice triggered by the Covid-19 pandemic that emerged in January 2020); the need to make staff redundant in the face of a potential economic downturn; and the loss of a major donor such as US Fish and Wildlife Service, given changes of priority within the US administration.

Regarding the former, the Trustees agreed that SRI needed to be cautious regarding expenditure from unrestricted funds and increased the reserves level from six months' worth of operating costs, i.e. £225,000, to £325,000 as a temporary measure so long as Covid-19 continues to affect business. Fortunately, despite the cancellation of events including the London Marathon and the For Rangers Ultra, which normally generate significant unrestricted income, it was not necessary to cut staff numbers nor even to furlough staff; the amount of work needed remained very high. Regarding the latter, although the US Fish and Wildlife Service's Rhino and Tiger Conservation Fund budget has not been increased, it was confirmed in March 2021 that annual calls for proposals would continue, on 3-5 year cycles of funding, rather than the previous 1-2 year cycles.



### **Reserves policy**

As discussed above, the Trustees aim to maintain free reserves in unrestricted funds at a level which equates to approximately six months of unrestricted charitable expenditure on budgeted overheads, together with another £100,000 while the Covid-19 pandemic continues to affect fundraising activities, i.e. £325,000 for 2021-22, to protect the Charity from any fluctuation in income levels. The Trustees consider that this level will provide sufficient funds to respond to applications for grants and ensure that support and governance costs are covered. Traditionally, SRI has been very reliant on events, and it is important to ensure that the Charity's cash flow and level of reserves are closely monitored throughout the year.

As at 31 March 2021, SRI's unrestricted funds totalled £448,701. The current level of reserves is therefore slightly higher than is needed. In deciding how Save the Rhino's unrestricted funds are allocated, the Trustees will consider a number of factors:

- The financial climate: Covid-19 saw the cancellation of major fundraising events during the financial year 2020-21, as well as the two iterations of the 2021 For Rangers Ultra, which have been postponed to September 2022. Furthermore, international runners decided that they would be unable to travel to the UK to participate in the London Marathon in October 2021, thus affecting our ability to put out a full team. Other hoped-for fundraising events, including a dinner, are also subject to postponement or cancellation
- Grants: The rhino poaching crisis continues, supplemented by the almost total absence of income for field programmes generated by international tourism, which is resulting in more requests for support. A shortage of unrestricted funds would limit how much additional funds SRI can leverage through trusts and foundations that require evidence of part-matching funds from the applicant (e.g. Darwin Initiative, Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund) and limit SRI's ability to make emergency grants from core funds
- Fundraising costs: The way that people are accessing website information, interacting with social media and donating is changing, with increasing numbers using smartphones rather than laptops or pcs. It has proved necessary to invest in an updated form of Salesforce and redo the interface with our website; the cost is being depreciated over a period of years
- Staff salaries: SRI does not offer competitive salary packages; in fact SRI offers some of the lowest wages when compared with similar organisations in London, with the lowest salary being £20,000 and the highest £40,660. With the economic pressures of being based in London, SRI risks losing staff (wages and the cost of living in or commuting to London have been cited by members of staff as one of their biggest concerns about working for SRI in the long term)
- Office space and equipment: SRI moved to new, larger premises in March 2018 to accommodate the increased number of permanent staff (nine) and assistance of occasional office-based volunteers. The office also allows us to store the rhino costumes in the same location. We also invested in a cloud-based IT system to better enable remote or flexible working. During the Covid-19 pandemic, most staff worked remotely; however the aim is to develop a hybrid model of working so that each staff member spends at least two weeks in the office per month, to enable to normal cross-fertilization of ideas and communications that has been sadly lacking. The office space is still very much needed

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**Reference and administrative details**

**Charity number**

1035072

**CEO**

Cathy Dean

**Registered office**

Unit 3, Coach House Mews  
217 Long Lane  
London  
SE1 4PR

**Bankers**

Barclays Bank  
29 Borough High Street  
London  
SE1 1LY

**Solicitors**

Bryan O'Connor and Co.  
St Margaret's House  
18/20 Southwark Street  
London  
SE1 1TS

**Auditors**

Accountancy Management  
Services Limited  
South Street House  
51 South Street  
Isleworth, Middlesex TW7 7AA

**Honorary President**

David Stirling

**Founder Patrons**

Douglas Adams  
Michael Werikhe

**Patrons**

Polly Adams  
Benedict Allen  
Clive Anderson  
Louise Aspinall  
Nick Baker  
Simon Barnes  
Paul Blackthorne  
Suzi Bullough  
Mark Carwardine  
Giles Coren

Mark Coreth  
Dina de Angelo  
Robert Devereux  
Kenneth Donaldson  
Tim Holmes  
Ben Hoskyns-Abraham  
Angus Innes  
Fergal Keane  
Tom Kenyon-Slaney  
Francesco Nardelli

Martina Navratilova  
Viscount Petersham  
Alex Rhind  
Mark Sainsbury  
Alec Seccombe  
Tira Shubart  
James Sunley  
William Todd-Jones  
Friederike von Houwald  
Jack Whitehall

**Trustees**

Henry Chaplin  
Megan Greenwood  
Jim Hearn  
Emma Lear  
Joe Steidl  
George Stephenson  
Alistair Weaver  
Sam Weinberg

Vice Chair & Treasurer

Chair

## **Structure, governance and management**

### **Governing document**

Save the Rhino International was established under a trust deed dated 28 February 1994, supplemented by a Resolution, dated 6 March 2018, under section 280 of the Charities Act 2011 for changes to the governing document. It is an unincorporated charity registered with the Charity Commission for England and Wales.

### **Appointment of Trustees**

Names of potential new Trustees are put forward at the Trustees' quarterly meetings. Candidates are then interviewed by the Chair of Trustees and, whenever possible, by fellow Trustees; candidates may be invited to attend a Board meeting as an observer, prior to a formal invitation being made by the Chair of Trustees in writing. Acceptance is also made in writing. No other person or body is entitled to appoint a Trustee to SRI. See also note 16 in the charity's Declaration of Trust of 28 February 1994. Trustees are appointed for a term of four years, after which they may put themselves forward for a second term of four years. Each Trustee may serve for a maximum of two terms, with the exception of the Chair and Treasurer, whose terms may be renewed indefinitely subject to the approval of the other two members of the Executive Committee, (i.e. the Chair, Treasurer and CEO).

The Resolution provides for a minimum of three Trustees.

### **Trustee induction and training**

In addition to being sent Trustee induction packs, new Trustees have one-to-one inductions, including training with the charity's CEO / Managing Director, and the CEO / Managing Director circulates occasional Charity Commission newsletters and news from field programmes supported by the charity, as well as the quarterly Board meeting papers and minutes.

### **Organisation**

The charity has a Board of Trustees, which determines grant-making policy and practice, is responsible for the appointment of the CEO, and monitors the financial and other activities of the charity. The Trustees have delegated the day-to-day running of the charity to the CEO / Managing Director, as set out in the Board and Management Responsibilities Policy and in the Delegation of Authorities Policy (approved at the March 2017 Trustees' meeting). The CEO reports to the Trustees. Quarterly Trustee meetings are held at which grants are made and income and expenditure is monitored and determined; financial reports are provided by the CEO / Operations Manager on a monthly basis.

Finally, the charity has a number of Patrons, who assist with fundraising events and act as ambassadors for SRI. The charity's staff is assisted by a small number of volunteers helping with office administrative tasks or at fundraising events.

### **Related parties**

None of Save the Rhino's Trustees receives remuneration or other benefit from their work with the charity. Any connection between a Trustee or senior manager of the charity with any supplier or beneficiary of the charity must be disclosed to the full Board of Trustees in the same way as any other contractual relationship with a related party, and in keeping with the charity's Conflict of Interest Policy (approved at the March 2017 Trustees' meeting). In the current year, no such related-party transactions were reported.

### **Staff remuneration**

Save the Rhino has benchmarked employee remuneration at other similar-sized charities and has developed a pay scale for permanent employees as follows:

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- Level 1 benefits package: Pay range £22,000-26,000 per annum, 25 days' leave per annum and employer contributions to workplace pension scheme
- Level 2 benefits package: Pay range £26,001-31,000 per annum, 25 days' leave per annum and employer contributions to workplace pension scheme, together with an overseas field programme visit on promotion and thereafter every two years, at the CEO / Managing Director's discretion
- Level 3 benefits package: Pay range £31,001-39,500 per annum, 25 days' leave per annum and employer contributions to workplace pension scheme, together with an overseas field programme visit on promotion and thereafter every two years, at the CEO / Managing Director's discretion, and the option to buy up to 3 days of extra annual leave
- Level 4 benefits package: Pay range £39,501-49,000 per annum, 25 days' leave per annum and employer contributions to workplace pension scheme, together with an overseas field programme visit on promotion and thereafter every two years, at the CEO / Managing Director's discretion, and the option to buy up to 5 days of extra annual leave

Staff at all levels accrue an extra day of paid annual every two years, up to a maximum of five extra days. Pay rises within each level are linked to assessment during the annual appraisal cycle. Promotion to the next level requires consistent high performance at the previous level for at least two years.

### **Related organisations**

SRI has a sister organisation based in the USA, Save the Rhino International Inc., which is a 501 (c) 3 non-profit organization, EIN 31-1758236. SRI Inc. has its own Board of Directors and makes independent decisions concerning grant-making. SRI's CEO Cathy Dean serves as President and Board Director of SRI Inc. SRI Inc. employs no staff and subcontracts fundraising, grant management and bookkeeping to SRI for an annual fee of \$2,560.

In addition, SRI liaises closely with other like-minded rhino conservation organisations, in particular the International Rhino Foundation in the USA and WWF-South Africa. There are no formal partnership agreements between SRI and these other organisations, though there are occasional grant-specific agreements between them.

Finally, SRI's CEO Cathy Dean is on the advisory board of a project called 'For Rangers', a fundraising initiative led by two individuals working primarily with members of the Association of Private and community Land Rhino Sanctuaries (APLRS) in Kenya. Funds raised in honour of For Rangers – via dinners, various marathons and ultramarathons, and other riding / kayaking etc. endurance challenges, are then granted out – with the approval of the advisory board – to a range of field programmes, whose scope is wider than SRI's normal rhino conservation focus.

### **Plans for the future**

After an incredible year in 2020-21, when we raised a record-breaking £4,293,552, we have budgeted to raise £3.3 million in 2021-22, reflecting the anticipated economic downturn arising from the Covid-19 pandemic. We are having to adapt our fundraising activities to reflect the extraordinary situation around the world, as well as finding new ways of working.

### **Conservation**

- The Covid-19 pandemic has already affected many field programmes' work-plans for the coming year. Translocations, conservation education programmes, annual rhino management operations etc. have been put on hold. Field trips and workshops that we had hoped to arrange have been put on hold. The AfRSG meeting, due to be held in early 2022, will be virtual
- The economic impact of Covid-19 – an almost total loss of tourism income – has stretched field programmes' security budgets to breaking point. Furthermore, mass redundancies, food

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insecurity (exacerbated by the locust plagues in the Horn of Africa) and the lack of revenue generated by tourism will mean that many more people are living in poverty, and there is an increased risk of unsustainable harvesting of natural resources

- Our focus for the coming year will therefore continue to be on helping field programmes to cover their essential operational costs – rhino monitoring and protection – so that they can survive the income shortfalls

### **Fundraising**

- At the time of writing (August 2021), it is still uncertain which fundraising events might go ahead. The 2020 London Marathon has been postponed to October 2021, before reverting to the usual April timing, with places from the 'missing' year to be spread across three successive events. The two iterations of the For Rangers Ultra, originally scheduled for September 2020, have been postponed to September 2021, though it may need to be deferred again. Community fundraising events have been affected by Covid-19 lockdown restrictions. Gift Aid will drop as a consequence of reduced fundraising activity. The only income line we expect to remain relatively unaffected is that from grant-making trusts and foundations, where Save the Rhino has a strong track record of applications and reporting, leading to repeat grants over a period of years. However, this income is almost all restricted for particular field programmes or projects
- As a result, the revised budget has pared back expenditure wherever possible in order to reduce the strain on our core funds
- Our aim for the coming year is to be able to make grants worth at least £2.5m while staying solvent and not dipping into our increased reserves, though the Charity Commission allows this in such extreme situations

### **Communications**

- Across Save the Rhino's (SRI) conservation and fundraising efforts, communication is key: not only does it play an integral role in reputation, but it significantly (especially in an increasingly digital world) affects engagement with current and future donors. Improving our communication techniques, tools and abilities can increase both the number of people we reach and the number of people that decide to support our cause
- Analysing current trends and the activities of similar organisations has identified four areas to focus on over the next three years: creating supporter journeys, embedding brand consistency, producing engaging content and asserting expertise. To reach our goals and propel our work forwards, each area requires specific activities to be completed, some of which – especially the development of supporter journeys – will involve significant investment
- During the three-year period 2020-22, Save the Rhino is prioritising understanding data and streamlining approaches in order to become more efficient at communicating key messages to many audience segments. With better knowledge of these audiences, the next step is to lead supporters on a tailored journey with interesting content that inspires action. Simultaneously, SRI's expertise will be consistently presented through all channels, including traditional media, as an established voice within rhino conservation
- Achieving our objectives and their associated tasks will drive Save the Rhino forward and enable more effective and efficient progress towards reaching fundraising goals and therefore, deliver more impact for rhino conservation

### **Improving effectiveness**

- Our main objectives are: To ensure that SRI meets its obligations as a charity to the Charity Commission and other legal authorities and to its Board of Trustees; To maintain best possible value-for-money and keep costs to a reasonable minimum, ensuring that the greatest possible proportion of resources is channelled to achieving SRI's vision and mission; To ensure that SRI's team is safeguarded and its professional development is nurtured, in line with both SRI's values and its legal obligations; and To ensure that SRI's few irreplaceable possessions, particularly its iconic rhino costumes, are kept safely and maintained well

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Particular tasks for 2021-22 include:

- Implementing our Conservation, Fundraising and Communications strategies for 2020-22, by translating them into annual calendar, budget and work-plan with delegated / timetabled tasks
- Holding quarterly reviews of progress against conservation, fundraising and communications strategies, document lessons learned and adapt strategies / work-plan in light of experience
- Ensuring that all staff are able to work efficiently and effectively while working from home due to the coronavirus pandemic
- Maximising the usefulness of the latest version of Salesforce and related analytics

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*Statement of Trustees' responsibilities*

**Statement of Trustees' responsibilities**

The Trustees are responsible for preparing the Trustees' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

The law applicable to charities in England and Wales requires the Trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charity and of the incoming resources and application of resources of the charity for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Trustees are required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- Observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- Make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- State whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- Prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charity will continue in business.

The Trustees are responsible for keeping sufficient accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charity and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Charities Act 2011, the Charity (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 and the provisions of the trust deed. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charity and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Trustees are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the charity and financial information included on the charity's website.

**Statement as to the legal form of the charity**

Save the Rhino International is an unincorporated charity, registered with the Charity Commission for England and Wales, as a public benefit entity.

By order of the Board of Trustees



George Stephenson

7 September 2021



Henry Chaplin

7 September 2021

## **Independent auditor's report to the Trustees of Save the Rhino International**

### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Save the Rhino International for the year ended 31 March 2021, which comprise the statement of financial activities, the balance sheet, the cash-flow statement and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102: The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

This report is made solely to the charity's Trustees, as a body, in accordance with Section 144 of the Charities Act 2011 and the regulations made under Section 154 of that Act. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charity's Trustees those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charity's Trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charity's affairs as at 31 March 2021, and of its income and expenditure for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Charities Act 2011.

### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the charity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard and we have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### **Conclusions related to going concern**

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Charity's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Trustees with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

### **Other information**

The Trustees are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.



*Save the Rhino International*  
*Report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021*  
*Independent auditor's report to the Trustees of Save the Rhino International (continued)*

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify any such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of this other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

**Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Charities Act 2011 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- The information given in the Trustees' report is inconsistent in any material respect with the financial statements; or
- sufficient accounting records have not been kept; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

**Responsibilities of the Trustees**

As explained more fully in the Trustees' responsibilities statement on page 31, the Trustees are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Trustees are responsible for assessing the charity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Trustees either intend to liquidate the charity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

**Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

The auditor's objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatement can arise from fraud or error and are considered material, if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decision of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

-We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our experience with the client and the sector within which they operate and discussion with management.

*Save the Rhino International*  
*Report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021*  
*Independent auditor's report to the Trustees of Save the Rhino International (continued)*

-We had regard to laws and regulations in areas that directly affect the financial statements including financial reporting and taxation legislation. We considered that extent of compliance with those laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

-Our procedures included enquiry of management, review of correspondence with legal advisors, HMRC, Charity Commission, and completion of accounts disclosure checklist.

-We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit.

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, recognising that the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment. There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures performed and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we are to become aware of it.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Councils website at: [www.frc.org.uk/auditors/audit-assurance/auditor-s-responsibilities-for-the-audit-of-the-fi/description-of-the-auditor%E2%80%99s-responsibilities-for](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditors/audit-assurance/auditor-s-responsibilities-for-the-audit-of-the-fi/description-of-the-auditor%E2%80%99s-responsibilities-for)

This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Signed: *Accountancy Management  
Services Limited*

Date: *19 October 2021*

Accountancy Management Services Limited  
Statutory Auditor  
Accountancy Management Services Limited is  
eligible to act as an auditor in terms of section  
1212 of the Companies Act 2006

South Street House  
51 South Street  
Isleworth  
Middlesex TW7 7AA

*Save the Rhino International*  
*Report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021*  
*Statement of financial activities, including income and expenditure account*

**Statement of financial activities, including income and expenditure account**

	Notes	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total 2020-21 £	Total 2019-20 £
<b>Income from:</b>					
Donations and legacies	2	481,327	81,066	562,393	999,091
Charitable activities	3	73,611	3,641,020	3,714,631	2,554,722
Other trading activities	4	14,819	-	14,819	20,534
Investments		1,709	-	1,709	395
<b>Total income</b>		<b>571,466</b>	<b>3,722,086</b>	<b>4,293,552</b>	<b>3,574,742</b>
<b>Expenditure on:</b>					
Raising funds	10	395,642		395,642	382,440
Charitable activities	5, 15	166,797	4,336,691	4,503,488	2,583,961
Other	4	7,455		7,455	9,261
<b>Total expenditure</b>		<b>569,894</b>	<b>4,336,691</b>	<b>4,906,585</b>	<b>2,975,662</b>
<b>Net income/(expenditure) for the year</b>		<b>1,573</b>	<b>(614,605)</b>	<b>(613,032)</b>	<b>599,080</b>
<b>Transfers between funds</b>	15	<b>1,151</b>	<b>(1,151)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Net movement in funds for the year</b>		<b>2,724</b>	<b>(615,756)</b>	<b>(613,032)</b>	<b>599,080</b>
<b>Reconciliation of Funds</b>					
Total funds brought forward		445,978	1,246,469	1,692,447	1,093,367
<b>Total funds carried forward</b>		<b>448,702</b>	<b>630,713</b>	<b>1,079,415</b>	<b>1,692,447</b>

The statement of financial activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the year.  
All income and expenditure derive from continuing activities.

The notes on pages 38-46 form part of these financial statements.

*Save the Rhino International*  
*Report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021*  
*Balance sheet*

**Balance sheet**

		2020-21		2019-20	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible fixed assets	11	0	18,838	0	27,142
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks	12	5,128		5,462	
Debtors	13	0		1,211	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,105,110		1,696,923	
		1,110,238		1,703,596	
Prepayments and Accrued Income	13	217,511		125,502	
CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR					
	14	0		(8,460)	
Accruals and Deferred Income	14	(267,173)		(155,333)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			1,060,576		1,665,305
NET ASSETS			1,079,414		1,692,447
THE FUNDS OF THE CHARITY					
Unrestricted funds	17		448,701		445,978
Restricted funds	15		630,713		1,246,469
TOTAL CHARITY FUNDS			1,079,414		1,692,447

Approved by the Trustees on 7 September 2021 and signed on their behalf.



George Stephenson



Henry Chaplin

*Save the Rhino International*  
*Report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021*  
*Statement of cash flows*

1. STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS	2020-21	2019-20
For the year ended 31 March 2021	£	£
<b>Reconciliation of net movement in funds to net cash flow from operating activities</b>		
Net movement in funds	(613,032)	599,080
Add back depreciation charge	8,304	18,000
Decrease in stock	334	784
Increase in debtors and prepayments	(90,798)	(67,304)
Increase (decrease) in creditors	103,380	(3,386)
<b>Cash used in operating activities</b>	<b><u>(591,812)</u></b>	<b><u>547,174</u></b>
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	0	0
<b>Cash provided by (used in) investing activities</b>	<b><u>0</u></b>	<b><u>0</u></b>
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents in the year	(591,812)	547,174
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,696,923	1,149,749
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	<b><u>1,105,111</u></b>	<b><u>1,696,923</u></b>

## **Notes to the accounts**

### **1. Accounting policies**

The principal accounting policies adopted, judgements and key sources of estimation of uncertainty in the preparation of the financial statements are as follows:

#### **a) Basis of preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2015) – (Charities SORP (FRS 102), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS102).

The accounts have been prepared to give a 'true and fair' view and have departed from the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 only to the extent required to provide a 'true and fair view'. This departure has involved following Accounting and Reporting by Charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) issued on 16 July 2014 rather than the Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice from 1 April 2005, which has since been withdrawn.

#### **b) Preparation of the accounts on a going-concern basis**

The financial statements have been prepared on the going-concern basis. The Trustees consider that the use of the going-concern basis is appropriate because there are no material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt about the ability of the charity to continue as a going concern.

#### **c) Income**

Income is recognised when the charity has entitlement to the funds, any performance conditions attached to the income have been met, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount can be measured reliably.

##### **Grant income and legacies**

Grant income from government and other grants, whether capital or revenue, is recognised when the charity has entitlement to the funds, any performance conditions attached to the grants have been met, it is probable that the income will be received, and the amount can be measured reliably and is not deferred.

For legacies, entitlement is taken as the earlier of the date on which either: the charity is aware that probate has been granted, the estate has been finalised and notification has been made by the executors that a distribution will be made or when a distribution is received from the estate. Receipt of a legacy, in whole or in part, is only considered probable when the amount can be measured reliably and the charity has been notified of the executor's intention to make a distribution. Where legacies have been notified to the charity, or the charity is aware of the granting of probate, and the criteria for income recognition have not been met, then the legacy is treated as a contingent asset and disclosed if material.

#### **d) Donated goods and services**

Donated goods are recognised as income when the charity has control over the item, any conditions associated with the donated item have been met, the receipt of economic benefit from the use of the item by the charity is probable and that economic benefit can be measured reliably. In accordance with the Charities SORP (FRS 102), the general time of volunteers is not recognised.

*Save the Rhino International*  
*Report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021*  
*Notes to the accounts (continued)*

**e) Interest receivable**

Interest on funds held on deposit is included when receivable and the amount can be measured reliably by the charity; this is normally upon notification by the bank.

**f) Fund accounting**

Unrestricted funds are available to spend on activities that further any of the purposes of the charity. Restricted funds are donations which the donor has specified are to be solely used for specific projects. Designated funds represent amounts set aside by the Trustees for a particular purpose. They form part of the charity's unrestricted funds and may be re-allocated.

**g) Creditors and provisions for liabilities and charges**

A liability is recognised for the amount that the charity anticipates it will pay to settle a debt or the amount it has received as an advance payment for goods or services it must provide. A provision is recognised when:

- there is a present obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event;
- it is probable that a transfer of economic benefit, usually in the form of cash, will be required in settlement; and
- the amount of the settlement can be estimated reliably.

Costs of raising funds comprise the costs of appeals, events and their associated support costs.

Expenditure on charitable activities includes the costs of field programmes overseas, providing support to the programmes from the UK and educational activities undertaken in the UK to further the purposes of the charity and their associated support costs.

**h) Allocation of support costs**

Support costs are those functions that assist the work of the charity but do not directly undertake charitable activities. Support costs include back office costs, finance, personnel and governance costs. These costs have been allocated between costs of raising funds and expenditure on charitable activities. Where costs cannot be directly attributed, they are allocated to activities on the basis of estimated time spent by staff in performing each activity.

**i) Operating leases**

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Financial Activities on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

**j) Tangible fixed assets**

Individual fixed assets in the UK costing more than £500 are capitalised at cost. Other items are expensed to the Statement of Financial Activities as incurred.

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets at rates calculated to write off the cost of each asset, less any estimated residual value, evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Office equipment and software	20% - 25% straight line per annum
-------------------------------	-----------------------------------

**k) Stock**

Stock comprises goods for resale and is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

**l) Foreign exchange**

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates ruling at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies at the balance sheet

*Save the Rhino International*  
*Report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021*  
*Notes to the accounts (continued)*

date are translated at the rates ruling at that date. All translation differences are dealt with in the Statement of Financial Activities.

**m) Pension costs**

Pension contributions are made to defined contribution pension schemes and the charge recorded in these accounts is the amount payable during the year.

**n) Value added tax**

The charity is partially exempt for VAT purposes. Income and expenditure are shown net of VAT and the irrecoverable input tax is recognised as an additional cost in the Statement of Financial Activities.

**o) Functional and presentation currency**

The accounts are presented in pounds sterling and are rounded to the nearest whole number.

**p) Key sources of estimation uncertainty and judgement**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice requires management to make estimates and judgements that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as well as the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date and the reported amounts of income and expenditure during the reporting period.

2. INCOME FROM DONATIONS AND LEGACIES	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total 2020-21 £	Total 2019-20 £
Donations	411,967	67,022	478,989	568,639
Memberships	43,237		43,237	40,665
Donations from fundraising events	9,155	14,044	23,199	377,495
Gifts in kind (note 6)	16,968		16,968	12,292
	481,327	81,066	562,393	999,091
3. INCOME FROM CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total 2020-21 £	Total 2019-20 £
Grants received	73,611	3,641,020	3,714,631	2,554,722
4. INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FROM TRADING ACTIVITIES	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total 2020-21 £	Total 2019-20 £
Sales	14,819	-	14,819	20,534
Cost of sales	(7,455)	-	(7,455)	(9,261)
Net profit from trading activities	7,364		7,364	11,273

Stock sold by Save the Rhino International includes T-shirts, stickers, badges, cuddly toys, necklaces and cards, usually displaying Save the Rhino's logo.



*Save the Rhino International*  
*Report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021*  
*Notes to the accounts (continued)*

5. EXPENDITURE ON CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total 2020-21 £	Total 2019-20 £
Project expenditure	-	4,336,691	4,336,691	2,445,622
Project support and education costs (note 10)	166,797	-	166,797	138,339
	<u>166,797</u>	<u>4,336,691</u>	<u>4,503,488</u>	<u>2,583,961</u>
6. GIFTS IN KIND			2020-21 £	2019-20 £
Income from donations and legacies includes the following in respect of gifts in kind:				
Goods and services for fundraising activities			79	510
Services			16,889	11,782
			<u>16,968</u>	<u>12,292</u>
The equivalent amounts, included as resources expended under the appropriate categories, are as follows:				
Activities for generating funds			10,728	4,642
Support costs			6,240	7,650
			<u>16,968</u>	<u>12,292</u>
7. GOVERNANCE COSTS (included in support costs - note 10)			2020-21 £	2019-20 £
Auditor's remuneration			1,700	1,500
Legal and professional fees			9,411	12,392
			<u>11,111</u>	<u>13,892</u>
8. NET INCOME/ (EXPENDITURE) FOR THE YEAR			2020-21 £	2019-20 £
Net income (expenditure) for the year is stated after charging:				
Depreciation			8,304	18,000
Auditor's remuneration			1,700	1,500
Rent charge			43,800	43,800
Loss/(gain) on foreign exchange			101,671	(41,845)

*Save the Rhino International*  
*Report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021*  
*Notes to the accounts (continued)*

9. ANALYSIS OF STAFF COSTS, TRUSTEE REMUNERATION AND EXPENSES	2020-21 £	2019-20 £
Staff costs incurred during the year:		
Wages and salaries	243,340	248,009
Social security costs	19,176	19,569
Pension costs	21,762	22,339
	284,278	289,917

The average number of persons employed by the charity during the year was nine.

	No.	No.
Fund-raising	4	4
Project support	2	2
Management and administration	3	3
	9	9

There were no employees who received employee benefits (excluding employer pension costs) of more than £60,000.

The pension contributions were made to defined contribution pension schemes.

Pension costs are allocated to funds and expenditure in accordance with accounting policy 'h'.

Payments due to pension providers at the balance sheet date were £2,270 (2020: £2,252).

None of the Trustees has been paid any remuneration or received any other benefits from an employment with the charity or related entity.

No Trustee expenses have been incurred.

*Save the Rhino International*  
*Report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021*  
*Notes to the accounts (continued)*

10. ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURE	2020-21 Fund- raising £	2020-21 Project support & education £	2020-21 Support costs £	2020-21 Total £	2019-20 Total £
<b>Direct fundraising costs</b>					
Marathons	2,405			2,405	17,092
Other events	5,178			5,178	84,548
Newsletter, website development and PR	58,366			58,366	31,514
	65,949	0	0	65,949	133,154
<b>Personnel costs</b>					
Salaries, training and recruitment costs	133,443	67,356	86,661	287,460	298,767
Overseas travel		208	0	208	4,504
<b>Office costs</b>					
Rent & rates	24,306	12,268	15,785	52,359	52,248
Office services	1,421	717	923	3,061	2,925
Equipment	271	137	176	584	2,539
Telephone & fax	482	243	313	1,038	1,285
Postage	2,506	1,265	1,628	5,399	6,859
Stationery	74	37	48	159	525
Support materials	371	187	241	799	799
<b>Other costs</b>					
Travel	0	0	0	0	686
Entertaining	22	11	14	47	665
Legal & professional	0	0	11,111	11,111	12,642
Bank charges	0	0	1,645	1,645	822
Depreciation	3,855	1,946	2,503	8,304	18,000
Exchange differences	0	0	101,671	101,671	(41,845)
Sundries	69	34	44	147	390
Irrecoverable VAT	10,444	5,272	6,782	22,498	25,814
	177,264	89,681	229,545	496,490	387,625
Allocation of support costs	152,429	77,116	(229,545)	0	0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>395,642</b>	<b>166,797</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>562,439</b>	<b>520,779</b>

*Save the Rhino International*  
*Report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021*  
*Notes to the accounts (continued)*

<b>11. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS</b>	<b>Office Equipment and software £</b>	
<b>Cost</b>		
At 1 April 2020	71,437	
Correction to cost as at 1 April 2020	18,600	
Additions	-	
Disposals	-	
At 31 March 2021	<u>90,037</u>	
<b>Depreciation</b>		
At 1 April 2020	44,295	
Correction to depreciation as at 1 April 2020	18,600	
Charge for year	8,304	
Disposals		
At 31 March 2021	<u>71,199</u>	
<b>Net Book Value</b>		
At 31 March 2021	<u>18,838</u>	
At 31 March 2020	<u>27,142</u>	
<b>12. STOCKS</b>	<b>2020-21 £</b>	<b>2019-20 £</b>
Merchandise	5,128	5,462
	<u>5,128</u>	<u>5,462</u>
<b>13. DEBTORS</b>	<b>2020-21 £</b>	<b>2019-20 £</b>
Uncleared bank deposits	-	1,211
Other debtors	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>1,211</u>
<b>Prepayments and Accrued income</b>		
Other debtors	3,451	
Prepayments	61,797	38,838
Accrued income	152,263	86,664
	<u>217,511</u>	<u>125,502</u>
<b>14. CREDITORS : AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR</b>	<b>2020-21 £</b>	<b>2019-20 £</b>
Trade creditors	-	6,078
Taxation and social security costs	-	2,382
	<u>-</u>	<u>8,460</u>
<b>Accruals and deferred income</b>		
Accruals	4,618	4,281
Deferred income	262,555	151,052
	<u>267,173</u>	<u>155,333</u>

Included in deferred income is deferred income of £262,555 (2019-20: £151,052) of which £252,616 is in relation to events due to take place in the financial year 2021-22 and £9,939 in relation to events due to take place in the financial year 2022-23.

*Save the Rhino International*  
*Report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021*  
*Notes to the accounts (continued)*

ANALYSIS OF MOVEMENTS IN RESTRICTED FUNDS	As at 1 April 2020	Incoming resources	Transfer from un-restricted	Transfer between funds	Exchange rate differences	Outgoing resources	As at 31 March 2021
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
African Rhino Specialist Group, Africa	38,256	37,642	1,099	0	-3,031	45,805	28,161
Follow-the-money investigation, Africa	0	45,673	19,085	0	-1,528	63,145	85
TRAFFIC, China	14,996	0	0	0	0	14,983	13
Indian Rhino Vision 2020, India	0	5,855	0	0	-223	5,632	0
JRSCA, Indonesia	80	46,663	14	0	-84	46,583	90
Rhino Protection Unit programme, Indonesia	110	19,597	32	990	41	20,685	85
Sumatran Rhino Sanctuary, Indonesia	233	38,511	20,025	-990	-53	57,668	58
APLRS, Kenya	146,177	2,274,227	1,564	-1,146,973	-37,251	860,981	376,763
Big Life Foundation, Kenya	0	28,483	30	39,939	0	68,447	5
Borana Conservancy, Kenya	540	189,831	154	367,797	0	556,310	2,012
Kenya Wildlife Service, Kenya	0	0	10	19,771	0	19,781	0
Lewa Wildlife Conservancy, Kenya	0	32,546	101	209,860	-571	241,936	0
Northern Rangelands Trust, Kenya	0	20,341	154	29,059	-357	49,197	0
Oi Jogi, Kenya	300	97,479	160	320,230	-60	417,071	1,038
Oi Pejeta Conservancy, Kenya	0	32,546	30	93,393	0	125,969	0
MEFT, Namibia	261,240	178,300	20,159	0	-9,920	375,138	74,641
Save the Rhino Trust, Namibia	310	66,654	649	16,273	-174	79,444	4,268
Gashaka Gumti National Park, Nigeria	8,063	0	5	0	-3	8,065	0
Hluhluwe-iMfolozi Park, South Africa	-295	84,897	20	0	-115	76,086	8,421
Regional Canine Coordinator, South Africa	39,084	0	10	0	-3,948	225	34,921
uMkhuzi Game Reserve, South Africa	518	95,470	7,785	0	-449	81,605	21,719
Welgevonden Game Reserve, South Africa	1,623	91	0	0	0	0	1,714
Sud-South Sudan	0	0	754	0	0	754	0
Mkomazi Rhino Sanctuary, Tanzania	255	9,386	24,613	0	0	34,254	0
Rhino Fund Uganda, Uganda	0	0	41	24,567	0	24,608	0
Environmental Investigation Agency, UK	0	36,507	10	0	239	24,211	12,545
Rhino Resource Center, UK	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0
Education for Nature Vietnam	0	7,177	12	0	-302	6,827	60
TRAFFIC, Vietnam	50,151	210	0	0	0	18,685	31,676
North Luangwa Conservation Programme, Zambia	657,107	367,587	1,168	16,273	-32,064	979,107	30,964
Nsumbu-Tanganyika Conservation Project, Zambia	23,480	-4	34	0	-1,629	21,881	0
Gonarezhou Conservation Trust, Zimbabwe	432	998	0	0	0	0	1,430
Lowveld Rhino Trust, Zimbabwe	3,809	5,419	1,374	0	50	10,608	44
Transfers to fundraising costs	0	0	-9,811	9,811			0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,246,469</b>	<b>3,722,086</b>	<b>90,281</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>91,432</b>	<b>4,336,691</b>	<b>630,713</b>

Total

The transfers between funds of £1,151 include the exchange differences.

100% of restricted donations / grants etc. are allocated to the specified beneficiary project or programme.

Refer to the Trustees' report for more details.

Grants received via the APLRS 'For Rangers' initiative are initially restricted to the APLRS, but are then granted out to a range of beneficiaries, many of which overlap with SRI's priority programmes, but others of which work with different species or locations.

Similarly, grants to the APLRS Core Critical Operations Costs appeal were initially restricted to the APLRS and then granted out to 7 Kenyan sites.

Finally, the grant from INL was initially restricted to the APLRS, then granted out to APLRS-51 Degrees, Borana, Lewa & Oi Jogi.

The net transfer between funds is £0.

## 16. DESIGNATED FUNDS

Total  
£

At 31 March 2021 the Trustees had designated £23,264 of the £448,701 unrestricted general funds to be used for specific field programmes as follows:

African Rhino Specialist Group, Africa	16,124
Follow-the-money investigation, Africa	1,027
Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism	6,113
	<b>23,264</b>

## 17. ANALYSIS OF NET ASSETS BETWEEN FUNDS

	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	Total £
Fixed assets	18,838		18,838
Current assets inc. prepayments and accrued income	697,036	630,713	1,327,749
Current liabilities inc. accruals and deferred income	(267,173)		(267,173)
	<b>448,701</b>	<b>630,713</b>	<b>1,079,414</b>

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**18. FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS**

At the year-end, formal commitments agreed by the Trustees and subject to specific conditions before payment amounted to £nil.

**19. COMMITMENTS UNDER OPERATING LEASES**

	2020-21	2019-20
	£	£
As at 31 March 2021, the charity had non-cancellable operating lease commitments as follows:		
Due under 1 year	43,800	43,800
Due in over 1 year and not later than 5 years	43,800	87,600
	<u>87,600</u>	<u>131,400</u>

**20. RELATED PARTIES**

The aggregate employee benefits received by CEO Cathy Dean in 202-21 were £33,391 (2019-20: £33,394).

The CEO and Trustees made donations and merchandise / ticket purchases as follows:

	2020-21	2019-20
	£	£
Donations:		
Cathy Dean (CEO)	307	86
George Stephenson	7,200	-
Jim Hearn	120	120
Joe Steidl	1,010	-
Merchandise / ticket purchases:		
Cathy Dean (CEO)	-	37
Henry Chaplin	-	57
Samantha Fletcher	-	165
Tim Holmes	-	488
Dave Stirling	-	14
Jim Hearn	-	115
Joe Steidl	10	-

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**Comparative figures (2019-20)**

	Notes	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total 2019-20 £	Total 2018-19 £
<b>Income from:</b>					
Donations and legacies	2	380,694	618,397	999,091	1,040,139
Charitable activities	3	374,432	2,180,290	2,554,722	1,654,192
Other trading activities	4	20,534	0	20,534	16,328
Investments		395	0	395	275
<b>Total income</b>		<b>776,055</b>	<b>2,798,687</b>	<b>3,574,742</b>	<b>2,710,934</b>
<b>Expenditure on:</b>					
Raising funds	10	382,440	0	382,440	404,884
Charitable activities	5, 15	138,339	2,445,622	2,583,961	1,986,118
Other	4	9,261	0	9,261	3,465
<b>Total expenditure</b>		<b>530,040</b>	<b>2,445,622</b>	<b>2,975,662</b>	<b>2,394,467</b>
<b>Net income/(expenditure) for the year</b>		<b>246,015</b>	<b>353,065</b>	<b>599,080</b>	<b>316,467</b>
<b>Transfers between funds</b>	15	<b>(174,141)</b>	<b>174,141</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Net movement in funds for the year</b>		<b>71,874</b>	<b>527,206</b>	<b>599,080</b>	<b>316,467</b>
<b>Reconciliation of Funds</b>					
Total funds brought forward		374,104	719,263	1,093,367	776,900
<b>Total funds carried forward</b>		<b>445,978</b>	<b>1,246,469</b>	<b>1,692,447</b>	<b>1,093,367</b>

The statement of financial activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the year.  
All income and expenditure derive from continuing activities.

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**10. ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURE**

	2019-20 Fund- raising £	2019-20 Project support & education £	2019-20 Support costs £	2019-20 Total £	2018-19 Total £
<b>Direct fundraising costs</b>					
Marathons	17,092			17,092	16,800
Other events	84,548			84,548	97,396
Newsletter, website development and PR	31,514			31,514	22,288
	133,154	0	0	133,154	136,484
<b>Personnel costs</b>					
Salaries, training and recruitment costs	134,179	66,661	97,927	298,767	272,312
Overseas travel		4,504		4,504	5,514
<b>Office costs</b>					
Rent & rates	23,464	11,659	17,125	52,248	66,269
Office services	1,313	653	959	2,925	6,784
Equipment	1,140	567	832	2,539	3,298
Telephone & fax	577	287	421	1,285	1,488
Postage	3,081	1,530	2,248	6,859	7,057
Stationery	236	117	172	525	433
Support materials	359	178	262	799	300
<b>Other costs</b>					
Travel	308	153	225	686	822
Entertaining	299	148	218	665	882
Legal & professional	250	0	12,392	12,642	14,230
Bank charges	0	0	822	822	756
Depreciation	8,084	4,016	5,900	18,000	15,919
Exchange differences	0	0	(41,845)	(41,845)	(7,251)
Sundries	175	87	128	390	581
Irrecoverable VAT	11,593	5,760	8,461	25,814	28,315
	185,058	96,320	106,247	387,625	417,709
Allocation of support costs	64,228	42,019	(106,247)	0	0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>382,440</b>	<b>138,339</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>520,779</b>	<b>554,193</b>



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15. FUNDS	As at 1 April 2019	Incoming resources	Transfer from un-restricted	Transfer between funds	Exchange rate differences	Outgoing resources	As at 31 March 2020
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
African Rhino Specialist Group, Africa	28,849	48,289	9,154	0	3,025	51,061	38,256
TRAFFIC, China	14,996	0	0	0	0	0	14,996
Garamba National Park, DRC	0	0	5	11,563	0	11,568	-
Virunga National Park, DRC	0	0	5	11,430	0	11,435	-
Indian Rhino Vision 2020, India	79	3,060	0	0	-16	3,123	-
Javan Rhino Study and Conservation Area, Indone	827	269	10,018	0	40	11,074	80
Rhino Protection Unit programme, Indonesia	1,148	5,508	9	0	0	6,555	110
Sumatran Rhino Sanctuary, Indonesia	950	60,176	39,302	0	0	100,195	233
Association of Private Land Rhino Sanctuaries, Kei	104,124	406,638	3,583	-233,472	-4,209	130,487	146,177
Big Life Foundation, Kenya	35	60	0	0	0	95	-
Borana Conservancy, Kenya	5,516	67,523	64	37,925	31	110,519	540
Kenya Wildlife Service, Kenya	0	0	6,489	7,650	0	14,139	-
Lewa Wildlife Conservancy, Kenya	0	0	51	32,436	0	32,487	-
Northern Rangelands Trust, Kenya	0	13,906	10	25,011	0	38,927	-
Ol Jogi, Kenya	2,086	133,968	5,099	34,802	251	175,906	300
Ol Pejeta Conservancy, Kenya	0	0	19	26,139	0	26,158	-
Liwonde National Park, Malawi	0	0	20,005	0	0	20,005	-
Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Namibia	124,843	413,099	15,011	0	14,782	306,495	261,240
Save the Rhino Trust, Namibia	4,500	122,544	22,589	0	353	149,676	310
Gashaka Gumti National Park, Nigeria	0	0	5	7,745	0	-313	8,063
Hluhluwe-iMfolozi Park, South Africa	5,810	234,367	6,191	0	602	247,265	295
Regional Canine Coordinator, South Africa	14,271	45,096	1,551	0	1,919	23,753	39,084
uMkhuze Game Reserve, South Africa	10,618	97,435	43	0	-40	107,538	518
Welgevonden Game Reserve, South Africa	0	1,623	0	0	0	0	1,623
Sud-South Sudan	0	0	833	0	0	833	-
Big Game Parks, Swaziland	250	6,900	5	0	0	7,155	-
Mkomazi Rhino Sanctuary, Tanzania	88	41,355	3,583	0	-419	44,352	255
Environmental Investigation Agency, UK	0	0	4,735	0	0	4,735	-
Rhino Resource Center, UK	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	-
Education for Nature Vietnam	3,534	11,737	110	0	520	15,901	-
TRAFFIC, Vietnam	50,151	0	0	0	0	0	50,151
North Luangwa Conservation Programme, Zambia	344,845	950,492	3,565	7,708	16,837	666,340	657,107
Nsumbu-Tanganyika Conservation Project, Zambia	0	110,134	26	0	-875	85,805	23,480
Gonarezhou Conservation Trust, Zimbabwe	1,128	1,809	122	0	0	2,627	432
Lowveld Rhino Trust, Zimbabwe	615	22,699	19,368	0	-147	38,726	3,809
Transfers to fundraising costs		0	-31,063	31,063	0	0	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>719,263</b>	<b>2,798,687</b>	<b>141,487</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>32,654</b>	<b>2,445,622</b>	<b>1,246,469</b>

The transfers between funds of £174,141 include the exchange differences.

100% of restricted donations / grants etc. are allocated to the specified beneficiary project or programme.

Refer to the Trustees' report for more details.

Grants received via the APLRS 'For Rangers' initiative are initially restricted to the APLRS, but are then granted out to a range of beneficiaries, many of which overlap with SRI's priority programmes, but others of which work with different species or locations. Transfers between APLRS and For Rangers totalled £233,472; the net transfer between funds is £0.