

PEOPLE FOR NATURE AND PEACE

England & Wales · Charity number 1183764

Details

Status Registered

Legal form CIO

Registered 2019-06-06

Register [View on the Charity Commission register](#)

Contact

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Activities

Objects: THE OBJECTS OF THE CIO ARE:1) TO PROMOTE, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PUBLIC, THE CONSERVATION PROTECTION AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE PHYSICAL AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND RECOGNISED ENDANGERED SPECIES IN SUCH PARTS OF THE WORLD AS THE TRUSTEES SHALL DETERMINE, IN PARTICULAR BUT NOT EXCLUSIVELY BY SUPPORTING CONSERVATION PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES THAT PROTECT WILD FLORA AND FAUNA AND FOSTER RESPONSIBLE STEWARDSHIP OF THE PLANET AND ITS SPECIES TO PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE LIVING. 2) TO ADVANCE THE EDUCATION OF THE PUBLIC IN SUBJECTS PERTAINING TO THE WELFARE OF ANIMALS, THE CONSERVATION, PROTECTION AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE PHYSICAL AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND THE PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION OF RECOGNISED ENDANGERED SPECIES AND TO CONDUCT OR COMMISSION RESEARCH INTO SUCH SUBJECT AREAS, PUBLISHING THE USEFUL RESULTS THEREOF FOR THE PUBLIC BENEFIT. 3) FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PUBLIC, TO PROMOTE HUMANE BEHAVIOUR TOWARDS ANIMALS IN SUCH PARTS OF THE WORLD AS THE TRUSTEES SHALL DETERMINE BY PROVIDING, OR ASSISTING IN THE PROVISION OF, FACILITIES FOR THE APPROPRIATE CARE, PROTECTION, TREATMENT AND SECURITY FOR ANIMALS WHICH ARE IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION BY REASON OF SICKNESS, MALTREATMENT, POOR CIRCUMSTANCES OR ILL USAGE.

Activities: Our purpose is promote the conservation protection and improvement of the physical and natural environment and recognised endangered species by supporting conservation projects and programmes that

protect wild flora and fauna and foster responsible stewardship of the planet and its species to promote sustainable living and peace.

Classification

- **How:** Makes Grants To Individuals, Makes Grants To Organisations, Provides Buildings/facilities/open Space, Provides Services, Provides Advocacy/advice/information, Sponsors Or Undertakes Research
- **What:** General Charitable Purposes, Animals, Environment/conservation/heritage, Human Rights/religious Or Racial Harmony/equality Or Diversity, Other Charitable Purposes
- **Who:** Other Charities Or Voluntary Bodies, The General Public/mankind

Geography

- Antarctica
- Bhutan
- Botswana
- Cambodia
- Cameroon
- India
- Kenya
- Kiribati
- Laos
- Mongolia
- Nepal
- New Zealand
- South Africa
- Sri Lanka
- Tanzania
- Uganda
- Vietnam
- Zambia

Finances

Period end	Income	Expenditure	Assets	Employees
2025-03-31	£26,836	£26,406	-	-
2024-03-31	£6,727	£9,008	-	-
2023-03-31	£8,769	£3,801	-	-
2022-03-31	£24,822	£20,513	-	-
2021-03-31	£18,330	£13,160	-	-

Trustees

Name	Role	Appointed
Robert Hepworth	Chair	2019-01-27
Bernadette Jaye		2019-01-27
James Brett		2019-01-27
Julie Duckworth		2019-01-27

PEOPLE FOR NATURE AND PEACE

England & Wales - Charity number 1183764

Accounts



People for
NATURE & PEACE

Registered Charity No. 1183764

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31 MARCH 2025

FINANCIAL REVIEW

The annual accounts to 31 March 2025 showed a total of £6842.80 available in cash funds. Donations to PNP raised £76.36 unrestricted and £26759.41 restricted, giving a total annual income of £26835.77. Payments made amounted to £26406.05 with £4080.40 allocated to the K9 Ranger Unit in Assam for the protection of Rhinos and £20910.00 to Buddha Nature Conservation Project. The remaining £1415.65 was given to administrative costs, including rental arrears for the virtual office of £422.45. For this reporting period PNP's general administration cost therefore amounted to five percent of the charity's overall spend.

PNP also received donations In Kind to the value of £2974.20. PNP would like to sincerely thank all those who donated In Kind and other supporters who kindly donated throughout the year, especially to the foundation Hanns R. Neumann Stiftung in Germany who very generously donated £25,194.12 towards the continuation of the Buddha Nature conservation project. We greatly look forward to continuing to work with all our supporters in the coming year.

The main source of the Charity's income to the end of 31 March 2025 was donations from individuals, charities and foundations. PNP will continue to seek donations from individuals, businesses and foundations to support its projects and advocacy initiatives. PNP will continue to raise public awareness of its work through its website, social media and networking and hopes to raise funds appropriate to further its work.

The main financial risk to PNP is a loss of donations. Currently, PNP operates without reserves. This will be regularly reviewed to consider potential losses and unexpected expenses.

No Gift Aid funds were recovered from HMRC for the period of this report.

The Trustees confirm that they have received no remuneration or other benefits from the Charity. The Trustees also confirm that neither the Founder and Chief Executive Officer, nor the Technical Advisors have received any remuneration or other benefits from the Charity.

Declaration

The Trustees declare that they have approved the above report and authorised that it be signed on their behalf. Signed on behalf of the Trustees for People for Nature and Peace

Signature.....

Full Name

Position

Date

PEOPLE FOR NATURE AND PEACE
Charity No: 1183764
ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31 MARCH 2025

Section A	Receipts and Payments		
	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total Funds £
A1 Receipts			
Donations			
PayPal	76.36		
Buddha Nature		25821.76	
Virtual Office		937.65	
Sub total	76.36	26759.41	26835.77
A2 Asset and investment sales, etc			
	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total receipts	76.36	26759.41	26835.77
A3 Payments			
Registered address/virtual office			
Arrears to 31 March 2024		422.45	
April 2024 to 31 March 2025	478.00	488.80	
Postage		26.40	
Projects			
K9 Ranger Unit Assam		4080.40	
Buddha Nature Projects		20910.00	
Subtotal	478.00	25928.05	26406.05
A4 Asset and Investment purchases, etc			
	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total payments	478.00	25928.05	26406.05
Net (of receipts/payments)	(401.64)	831.36	429.72

A5 Transfer between funds

Received – PayPal to Bank Account

Donations	32.53		32.53
Sub Total	32.53		32.53

Payments – Bank Account to PayPal

Projects			
K9 Ranger Unit Assam		170.40	170.40
Sub-total		170.40	170.40

PayPal Payments

Projects			
K9 Ranger Unit Assam		170.40	170.40
Fees	0.37		0.37
Sub Total	0.37	170.40	170.74

Net (of receipts/payments)	(32.90))		(32.90))
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A6 Cash funds last year end

Bank Account	6412.08	0.00	6412.08
PayPal	1.00	0.00	1.00
Total	6413.08	0.00	6413.08

Cash fund at year End
31 March 2024

6842.80

Section B Statement of assets and liabilities

B1 Cash funds

Bank account	5966.11	831.36	6797.97
PayPal account	44.83	0.00	44.83

Total cash fund	6011.44	831.36	6842.80
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B2 Other monetary assets –

B3 Investment assets –

B4 Assets retained for the charity's own use –

B5 Liabilities

Registered address/virtual office £263.70 to end quarter 30 June 2025

Owed to CEO, Dr Barbara Maas -

Go Daddy Domain Subscription £93.50

Buddha Nature Project – Bhutan (Night Vision Binoculars) £599.94

Payments in Kind

K9 Ranger Unit Assam (Rhino Protection) training aids/toys	£ 39.27
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K9 Ranger Unit Assam (Rhino Protection) by German special forces police dog trainer	£2800.00
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GoDaddy domain renewal	£ 47.93
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Overnight in Thailand for SAMVAD Conference Attendance	£ 87.00
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Total for donations In Kind to year ending 31 March 2025	£2974.20
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The trustees recognise that the donations received and shown in the Annual Accounts Statement for the year ending 31 March 2025 require Independent Examination in line with the requirements of the Charity Commission as the gross annual income is over £25,000. As such, the trustees will immediately comply with this requirement and ensure an Independent Examination will take place.

Signed by

Name on behalf of all trustees

Signature.....

Date

Annual Accounts Statement for the year ending 31 March 2025

People for Nature and Peace

Trustees Report for the year ending 31 March 2025

Page | 5

PEOPLE FOR NATURE AND PEACE

England & Wales - Charity number 1183764

Accounts



People for
NATURE & PEACE

Registered Charity No. 1183764

TRUSTEES ANNUAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31 MARCH 2024

REFERENCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Board of Trustees	James Brett (Chair since 24 January 2021) Robert Hepworth (Chair until 24 January 2021) Julie Duckworth (Treasurer, re-elected 24 January 2021) Bernadette Jaye (Re-elected 24 January 2021)
Treasurer and Secretary	Julie Duckworth
Chief Executive	Dr Barbara Maas
Patron	Sir Ranulph Fiennes
Charity number	1183764
Registered office	The Atrium 4 Curtis Road Dorking RH4 1XA

The Trustees present their report and accounts for the year ending 31 March 2024.

STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

People for Nature and Peace (PNP) was entered on the UK Charity Commission Register of Charities on 6 June 2019 as a Charitable Incorporated Organisation (CIO). As such, PNP is strictly governed by its constitution, dated 6 June 2019. All of PNP's staff and advisors are volunteers.

GOVERNING BODY AND STRUCTURE

Trustees

As of the date of our registration on 6 June 2019, our first governing body consists of four trustees, which have been appointed in accordance with the charity's constitution. Future trustee appointments will follow the guidance set by the Charity Commission, PNP's constitution, as well as any future policies regarding the appointment, induction, and training of trustees for the charity.

PNP's current trustees manage the charity as set out in paragraph 9 (c) (3) of the constitution, and as ratified in the minutes of the trustees meeting on 27 January 2019, are:

James Brett	for 4 years	Chair (elected 24 January 2021)
Robert Hepworth	for 4 years	(re-elected 24 January 2021)
Julie Duckworth	for 4 years	Treasurer (re-elected 24 January 2021)
Bernadette Jaye	for 4 years	(re-elected from 24 January 2021)

Operational responsibility is delegated to the Chief Executive Officer. Our project activities benefit greatly from the support of our Conservation Advisers. All our in-house operational activities, including those of the CEO, are carried out on a voluntary basis, without remuneration.

Patron

Renowned explorer and adventurer Sir Ranulph Fiennes acts as the charity's patron. Described as "the world's greatest living explorer," Sir Ranulph has led countless expeditions to some of the world's most remote, tough, and inaccessible regions. Sir Ranulph is an equally staunch advocate for animals and nature. We are immensely grateful to have his support.

Technical Advisors

PNP's work benefits greatly from the skills and expertise of its international conservation and animal welfare technical advisors to further its aims and objectives.

They are as follows:

Prof Bill Ripple, Senior Conservation Adviser, professor of ecology at the Department of Forest Ecosystems and Society at Oregon State University, USA.

Lhendup Tharchen, Conservation Adviser, Chief Forestry Officer at the Royal Government of Bhutan's Forests & Park Services, Bhutan.

Swen Busch, antipoaching and sniffer dog training expert, Germany.

OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

Our mission and purpose are to preserve the Earth's biodiversity through compassionate conservation of wild species to help preserve the ecosystem functions of wild habitats on which all life depends. We also protect individual animals and foster kindness towards them and nature.

Specifically,

- We protect wild areas and animals from poachers, rehabilitate sick and injured animals and provide sanctuary for those who cannot return to the wild.
- We undertake public awareness and advocacy programmes to counter species extinction and investigate and expose wildlife crime and animal cruelty.
- We give animals and nature a voice with decision-makers, politicians and businesses, highlight problems, develop and support innovative solutions and do everything in our power to see them implemented.
- We draw attention to the much-overlooked link between human population growth, biodiversity loss, resource shortages and peace and promote activities that address them.
- We join forces and support effective conservation and animal welfare champions around the world, so they can continue their important work.

As set out in its constitution, People for Nature and Peace aims to promote, for the benefit of the public, the conservation protection and improvement of the physical and natural environment and recognised endangered species, in particular but not exclusively by supporting conservation projects and programmes that protect wild flora and fauna and foster responsible stewardship of the planet and its species to promote sustainable living and peace.

PNP strives to advance the education of the public in subjects pertaining to the welfare of animals, the conservation, protection and improvement of the physical and natural environment and the protection and conservation of endangered species and to conduct or commission research into such subject areas, publishing the useful results thereof for the public benefit.

PNP promotes kind and compassionate behaviour towards animals by providing or assisting in the provision of facilities for the care, protection, treatment, and security of animals in need of care and attention by reason of sickness, maltreatment, poor circumstances or ill usage.

PNP's objectives, promoting kindness towards animals and fostering compassionate and responsible stewardship of the natural world to alleviate suffering, counter species extinctions, and promote sustainable living and peace, invites the public to examine current practices impacting the world's biodiversity and adopt approaches that facilitate survival and wellbeing.

Our Goals

1. Advance public awareness and understanding about the links between biodiversity conservation, sustainability, and peace, and promote activities that address them.

Using public education at the individual, community, national and international levels, as well as policy work and research, PNP works towards this goal by:

- Advancing public understanding of the mounting impacts of human populations, unsustainable consumption, and wastefulness on the world's terrestrial, marine, freshwater, and aerial habitats, which are exemplified by climate change, unprecedented biodiversity loss, food and water scarcity, pollution, human migration, poverty, and conflict, as well as poor health and wellbeing.
- Promoting environmentally sustainable and ethical lifestyle choices to encourage positive environmental change and reduce the human footprint on the Earth (e.g., through the reduction of food and other waste, a dietary shift towards plant-based foods, discouraging the use of animal products, ensuring economic systems take account of the true environmental costs of consumption patterns, etc.);

Promoting an eco-centric, rather than an anthropocentric world view and inspire a culture of responsible stewardship of nature.

2. Alleviate the erosion of the earth's life support systems and its biodiversity through the protection of wild species and habitats, public education, policy work and research

Using public education and policy work at the individual, community, national and international levels, as well as research, PNP works towards this goal by:

- Protecting and restoring wild animal and plant communities and landscapes and opposing the conversion of natural habitats, in order to maintain vital ecosystem processes and dynamics;
- Developing, adopting, and promoting appropriate policy instruments to alleviate defaunation, and the exploitation and trade of threatened species;
- Advancing the creation of interconnected and well-managed wildlife reserves for a significant proportion of the world's terrestrial, marine, and freshwater habitats;
- Promoting the adoption of renewable energy sources, sustainable green technologies, and organic agricultural practices, as well as divestment from fossil fuels and other harmful commercial activities;
- Protecting wild animals and their habitat against poaching;
- Supporting compliance with and enforcement of wildlife and environmental laws and the investigation and exposure of wildlife and environmental crime;
- Engaging civil society, including young people, in the appreciation of nature and non-human species.

3. Promote kind and oppose cruel behaviour and attitudes towards animals

Using public education and policy work at the individual, community, national and international levels, as well as research, PNP works towards this goal by:

- Fostering public understanding of animal sentience, cognition, and welfare;

- Developing, adopting, and promoting appropriate policy instruments that recognise and respect animal sentience and welfare;
- Supporting enforcement and compliance of animal welfare laws and investigate and expose related criminal activities;
- Fostering public understanding of the links between violence towards animals and humans;
- Promoting personal development techniques that address the mental and emotional causes of violence and advance kindness and peaceful conflict resolution.

4. *Provide, or assist in the provision of facilities, veterinary care, protection, and rehabilitation for animals in need of care and attention.*

PNP aims to achieve this goal by:

- Establishing and supporting wildlife rescue and rehabilitation facilities around the world;
- Establishing and supporting rescue and rehoming facilities for domestic and companion animals around the world;
- Providing training in compassionate wildlife and animal care, husbandry, and rehabilitation.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES

We recognise that there are countless deserving projects that would meet and further our objectives. Never has this been more true or urgent than today. One million species are threatened with extinction and natural areas on land or in the ocean have been damaged by human activities. PNP developed an effective project selection matrix tool to assess the comparative merit of potential project activities according to a set of independent criteria. Using this tool, the trustees confirmed that, subject to funding, PNP's ongoing projects during this financial year would be as follows (not in order of priority):

- **Protecting Wild Species and Habitats**
 - End the international trade in polar bears skins, other polar bear products and hunting trophies, while promoting more lucrative, low-impact alternative income streams for affected communities
 - Protecting the world's rhinos against poaching and the illegal trade in their horn
 - Protecting rhinos and tigers through highly-trained antipoaching sniffer dog unit in Assam, India
 - Opposing trophy hunting
 - Supporting initiatives to reduce consumer demand for wildlife and their products in SE Asia
 - Protecting the critically endangered Māui and endangered Hector's dolphins against fishing-related mortality in New Zealand
 - Providing information about the dangers of legal and illegal wildlife trade in terms of sustainability and human health through the development and spread of zoonotic diseases (One-Health Approach)

These projects all work with local communities to ensure successful, inclusive, participatory, equitable and sustainable outcomes. PNP is proud to be working hand in hand with local professionals, volunteers, and communities in the furtherance of its objectives.

The trustees confirm that regard has been given to the guidance issued by the Charity Commission on public benefit in each and every project it undertakes.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE

People for Nature and Peace is a dedicated nature conservation and animal welfare charity run entirely by volunteers. Collectively, our experts have more than 100 years of practical experience in protecting and saving animals and wild places around the world. Our charity combines sound science with sincere compassion and offers effective and practical help fast and where it is needed most. We tackle the full spectrum of threats facing nature and animals, whether they affect individuals, populations, or species. Nature is always at the centre of our work, because without nature, there can be no us.

Three decades ago, Principle 25 of the Rio Declaration recognized that *“Peace, development and environmental protection are interdependent and indivisible”*. Global wildlife populations in every type of habitat are in steep decline. An estimated one million species face extinction as a result of human actions. Humans and livestock now account for almost 96% of the planet’s land vertebrate biomass. A radical change from 10,000 years ago when this relationship was still one percent humans to 99 percent wild vertebrates (mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians). In the 46 years between 1970 and 2016 alone, humanity eradicated 68 percent of all vertebrate populations. Fewer and fewer already weakened natural habitats and species are expected to meet an ever-growing human demand for space, food, energy, materials, clean water, and air. The results of this disparity are all around us and include climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution. Direct exploitation of animals and plants represents the second largest of five key drivers of this accelerating destruction. Domestic and international trade in wild animals for food, status symbols, fashion, medicines, or pets represents a key element of this dynamic. In addition, the continuing exploitation, and destruction of ecosystems and species also raises the risks for the development and spread of zoonotic diseases such as SARS-CoV-2. Therefore, these changes also affect human health.

International organisations, including the United Nations (UN) and the World Health Organisation (WHO) have increasingly urged the need for a fundamental, transformative rethink of the way we interact with the nature as the only way to protect and restore the Earth's degraded biodiversity and ecosystems. PNP works to heal our broken and self-destructive relationship with nature and in doing so, heal ourselves.

One of PNP’s core priorities is to help halt and reverse biodiversity loss by promoting lifestyle choices that support the life-sustaining natural functioning of our planet, which underpins all dimensions of human health, wellbeing, and quality of life. In the past year, PNP provided statements, participated in hearings, working groups and meetings to highlight these dangers, point out opportunities, and advocate for stricter wildlife protection regulations in the UK and internationally. We also provided financial and technical support for projects to protect wild species and their habitat.

PNP relies entirely on donations from individuals and businesses to carry out its work and passionately seeks their support.

Projects Activities and Campaigns

Protecting Rhinos and Tigers in India

After a poaching free year in 2022 in the Indian state of Assam, 2023 witnessed the sad loss of two greater one-horned rhinos. However, across overall numbers continue to recover. We are delighted and proud that our antipoaching sniffer dog unit is able to contribute to this remarkable conservation success.

Poaching remains the primary threat of the world's rhinos and tigers. These species are under siege from poachers, illegal traffickers, national and international criminal networks, art collectors, status and pleasure seekers, medical patients, and financial speculators intent on cashing in on their growing rarity. Once wide spread across Asia, greater one-horned rhinos are today only found in India, Nepal, and Bhutan. India hosts more than 80 percent of a global population of an estimated 4,014 wild greater one-horned rhinos.

Such high concentrations of rhinos and tigers make Kaziranga a mecca for international and domestic tourists. But they also act as a magnet for poachers and international wildlife traffickers, who relentlessly seek out any opportunity to kill and sell them for profit. It is thanks to the sincere commitment of the Indian and Assamese governments, the Assamese Forest Department of Assam, and police that poachers failed to kill even a single rhino in Kaziranga in 2022. As little as ten years ago, in 2013 and 2014, poachers killed 54 rhinos. Since then, rhino poaching has steadily declined. We are proud to contribute to this fantastic conservation success with our antipoaching sniffer dog team and so play a part in the authority's dedicated fight to protect and restore these extraordinary animals and the species that share their home.

PNP set up, trains, equips, and supports a highly skilled antipoaching dog team in the central distribution range of the greater one-horned rhino: Kaziranga National Park and Tiger Reserve. Kaziranga – a UNESCO World Heritage Site - is located in the northeast Indian the state of Assam, in the floodplains of the majestic Brahmaputra River. The park boasts the largest population of rhinos in Asia and of greater one-horned rhinos on earth. According to the 2022 rhino census, the park's population now stands at an estimated 2,613, an increase of 200 individuals since the previous count in 2018. The park's lush landscape also provides a safe haven for over 120 Bengal tigers.

The K9 unit consists of PNP's Belgian Malinois dog, Emy and her handler and supports the antipoaching efforts of the Indian Forest Department, its rangers, and the police. The dog team sniffs out poachers, weapons, hideouts, as well as wildlife contraband to keep rhinos, tigers, and other wildlife safe. During the past year, the unit's work led to the arrest of numerous poachers. It has thus become an integral part of Assam's antipoaching efforts.

The team is stationed directly with the authorities and works closely with rangers, so it can respond immediately to any poaching-related incidents. The dogs can detect even the smallest traces of scent, which greatly enhances the authorities' search for illegal wildlife products and criminals. Following rhino poaching incidents, our K9 team also provided forestry officials with important leads about the poachers' escape route. In doing so, the unit has been instrumental in the arrests of several perpetrators.

Our support includes funding handler salaries, food and veterinary care for the dog, uniforms, specialist field equipment, medical kits, and binoculars etc. We also regularly replace dog harnesses, collars, leads, lightweight portable drinking bowls, and other field gear as they wear out as a result of daily use under challenging field conditions.

Hand in hand with Assam's Forest officials, K9 Emy and her handler executed countless search operations and patrols in 2023. Their seamless coordination and diligent efforts contributed significantly to the safety of rhinos, elephants, tigers, and other wildlife within their area of operation, thus ensuring enhanced safety and protection of the environment as a whole.

During the first part of the year, Emy and her handler were based in Burhapahar in Kaziranga National Park. There they carried out patrolling or operational duties as requested by the Indian Forest Service. The rest of the time Emy and her handler train together to hone their skills and to keep active during non-working field days. On 11th January, Emy and her handler were accompanied by Superintendent of Police of Nagaon District Range Officer, three Special Rhino Protection Force (SRPF), one Commando from Assam Forest Protection Force (AFPF), one ranger and two forest guards while discharging their patrolling duties.

From August 2023 onwards, K9 Emy and her handler were deployed in the Panbari Range of Manas National Park. This area is renowned for its population of the endangered One-Horned Rhinos along with other threatened species like tigers, Asian elephants, and bears.

Continued training of both dogs and handlers is essential for the unit's effective and safe operation. In April 2023, PNP's antipoaching and sniffer dog expert, retired special forces police dog trainer and handler, Mr Swen Busch, and PNP's CEO, Dr Barbara Maas set out on a field training visit to Assam. Over the course of a one-week training programme, Mr Busch successfully refreshed, deepened, and expanded antipoaching and tracking skills of four antipoaching dogs and seven handlers. We were also able to replace worn out leads, harnesses, collars, and toys for the dogs, as well as new field gear and uniforms for the handlers.

Although rhino poaching numbers in Assam continue to be low, the threats to rhinos and other imperilled species remain a pressing concern due to the persistent demands from poachers and wildlife traffickers. Our highly proficient anti-poaching sniffer dog unit has been instrumental in sustaining efforts to contain the ambitions of ruthless criminal elements. Once again, the team exhibited exceptional effectiveness in its duties. The ability to detect poachers, firearms, hide outs, and illegal contraband significantly bolstered wildlife crime prevention efforts with tangible results. Thus, the team's involvement notably heightened the success rate of anti-poaching initiatives, amplifying its pivotal role in investigating and curbing wildlife crime.

Antipoaching K9 units play an important role in preventing and combating rhino poaching. These specialist units add a great advantage when tracking poachers and detecting wildlife contraband. The dogs are trained to sniff out poachers across rugged terrain or in settlements, protect their handlers and rangers, and detect ammunition and other paraphernalia, which poachers often hide before a they strike. They are also vital to identifying and locating horns of poached rhinos at roadblocks and security checks.

If required, the dogs are capable of apprehending suspected wildlife criminals. They pick up the scent, track it and, if a poacher attempts to escape, are able to catch up with and restrain the suspect. Communities close to the parks also experience the unit's patrols first-hand and witnesses how the team detects and uncovers firearms, rhino horn and other contraband. This provides a further advantage in the never-ending fight against illegal rhino and wildlife killing.

Assam Flood Appeal

Each year between June and September heavy monsoon rains cause the Brahmaputra River to burst its banks and submerge around two-thirds of the Kaziranga National Park. The floods put the rhinos and other wild animals at risk from drowning, vehicle collisions, starvation, and poaching.

The yearly flooding is critical to sustain the area's rich plains, which support exceptional biodiversity and fertile agricultural land. But in recent years the flooding has become more severe, causing devastation and casualties among people and wildlife.

Rhinos are solitary animals and fiercely territorial. Trying to escape the floods, they crowd together on small elevated hills, turned into islands by the rising waters and become even more vulnerable to poachers at a time when patrolling the park is most difficult. With much of their habitat under water, lack of food and hunger adds to the animals' woes. Desperate for food and high ground, wild animals are more likely to venture into human settlements, fields, and tea plantations, which can spark conflicts that easily turn violent or deadly.

To evade the floods, many animals make their way south to the highlands of Karbi Anglong. But to get there, they must cross a busy highway. Cars, trucks, and buses fly along the road at breakneck speed day and night every day of the week. Accidents are inevitable, as scores of stressed, exhausted, and hungry elephants, rhinos, small and large deer, and other wild animals have no choice but to take their chances against the traffic. Colleagues from our Indian partner organisation, including our dog handler, are assisting the authorities around the clock by enforcing speed limits at crossing points out of the park.

PNP continues to seek donations to support them with torches, raincoats, binoculars, and other field equipment.

To help mitigate the risk of zoonotic diseases and pandemics, counteract the loss of biodiversity, and preserve the Earth's life support systems, we work to end the trade in wildlife and their products.

Trophy Hunting

Close to 125,000 trophies of species that are protected by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) were imported globally in the five years between 2014 and 2018. PNP believes that killing protected species for the thrill of the kill and to collect trophies is scientifically unacceptable from an ecological, economic, or ethical perspective. Trophy hunters focus on healthy animals with the most imposing trophies. These are typically those with the best genetic makeup. Removing them therefore damages populations that extends well beyond the killing of individual animals by affecting overall population ecology, particularly among already depleted, threatened, and protected species. In addition, trophy hunting is usually poorly regulated and often subject to corruption. Hunting quotas are frequently set based on outdated or non-existent population figures and tend to be set unrealistically high to increase monetary gains. Realistic reproduction rates or other human-induced causes of mortality are often ignored. The IUCN WCEL Ethics Specialist Group also emphasized "that trophy hunting is not a sustainable form of use and should be rejected". Moreover, trophy hunters often use hunting methods that extend animal suffering, such as the use of bow and arrow, crossbows, muzzle-loaders, or handguns.

In addition, the alleged economic benefits of trophy hunting that reach local communities are negligible, if they exist at all, and tend to amount to a few USD per capita a year. They thus fall significantly short of what is necessary to support local livelihoods or incentivise species and habitat conservation. Moreover, management costs often far exceed the revenue derived from trophy

hunting. This in turn can lead to huntable wild animals being eliminated entirely from such areas before they are abandoned entirely.

PNP advocates a ban on the import of hunting trophies in the UK and elsewhere. To this end, PNP actively participated in efforts to support the UK Hunting Trophies (Import Prohibition) Bill, which would make it illegal for British hunters to import body part ‘trophies’ of endangered and vulnerable wild animals back to the UK. We also collaborate with more than 135 international conservation and animal protection organizations that are committed to promoting sustainable species conservation without trophy hunting in Africa. Much of our activities were once again centred around efforts to debunk the deluge of erroneous and misleading claims put forward by trophy hunting proponents to justify their activities.

Buddhist Wildlife Demand Reduction Initiative in Southeast Asia

Southeast Asia is a major hub for national and international wildlife trade - both legal and illegal. The region also plays a key role as an end-market as well as onward trafficking in the illegal trafficking of high-value endangered species products, including elephant ivory and rhino horn. SE Asian markets therefore play a key role in the accelerating destruction of both local, regional, and global biodiversity and have been identified as a hotspot for the development of new zoonotic diseases.

PNP CEO Dr Barbara Maas, also serves as Secretary for Environment and Conservation of the International Buddhist Confederation (IBC). The IBC is the world’s largest Buddhist umbrella body and consists of 320 member organisations from 39 countries, including the most senior Buddhist leaders in the three project countries. At Dr Maas’s initiative, the IBC supports three innovative public awareness and wildlife demand reduction campaigns in Vietnam, Bhutan, and Mongolia. Under the title ‘Buddha Nature’ the project draws on the fundamental Buddhist principles of compassion towards all life, universal responsibility, and interdependence. By promoting compassionate and sustainable lifestyle choices, based on the Buddha’s 2500-year-old teachings, the initiative aims to make a tangible contribution towards mitigating zoonotic disease spread and spillover risks, sustainability, and biodiversity loss, while fostering livelihood protection and peace. The project is funded by the International Alliance against Health Risks in Wildlife Trade, an initiative of the German government in collaboration with NABU International.

In early 2023 Dr Maas visited Bhutan at the invitation of our new country project partner, the Central Monastic Body of Bhutan. During this visit, we were able to secure the support of the country’s most senior Buddhist leaders, and the rector and dean of the country’s Buddhist university. We also were honoured to speak to several hundred students at the Institute of Science of Mind in the capital Thimphu to inform them about our collaborative programme.

It was a particular honour to be part of the Global Buddhist Summit (GBS) in the Indian capital, Delhi, in April 2023. At our initiative, one-health and biodiversity conservation not only featured as one of the event’s five themes, but we were also entrusted with the role of session coordinators. The event was attended by more than 500 Buddhist leaders from around the globe, including His Holiness the Dalai Lama. Many of those present heard about the project and its rationale for the first time. We are deeply grateful to the International Buddhist Confederation (IBC) for its continued support of our work for nature and wildlife, for giving us the opportunity to coordinate a session on environmental protection and wildlife trade at the GBS, and for funding our and the expert speaker’s attendance.

In Mongolia, our partners, the Association of Mongolian Buddhist Devotees (AMBD) welcomed the much-appreciated new partnerships with the Head of Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace, one of

Mongolia's senior monks, to spread the project's conservation and animal welfare message. In addition to visiting seven of provinces in support of the project, the collaboration also resulted in a special edition of Dhammaduta, the magazine of the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace, dedicated to wildlife and nature conservation. The publication is distributed Asia-wide in several languages incl. English as an online and print edition. Further new collaborations were forged with the Mongolian Wildlife Police, the National Centre for Zoonotic Diseases, the Ministry of Education.

The project's message was also disseminated via social media, an art exhibition, a children's art competition, prominent billboard displays, video messages on public buses and television. The initiative has already reached more than 1.8 million citizens across the three project countries.

Protecting the world's rarest marine dolphins in New Zealand

Māui and Hector's dolphins are the smallest and rarest marine dolphins on earth and New Zealand's only native dolphin species. Fishing with gillnets and trawl nets has killed them almost to the point of extinction. Commercial and recreational fishing is decimating Māui and Hector's dolphins because less than a fifth of their habitat is protected. The dolphins' extinction is inevitable under these conditions.

Both subspecies inhabit coastal waters up to a depth of 100 metres: Hector's primarily around the South Island and Māui dolphins mainly off the west coast of the North Island. Both subspecies have suffered devastating declines since the 1970s. Today just 10,000 Hector's dolphins survive – a mere third of the original population. Māui dolphins have become so rare that they can only cope with a single death due to human activities every 10-23 years. Yet fisheries bycatch alone kills an estimated 3-4 individuals each year, pushing the animals to the very cusp of extinction. Hector's dolphin populations too have become dangerously small with at least two of numbering 45 individuals or less, and one down to around 200.

Gillnetting and trawling throughout the dolphins' habitat must end if they are to survive. The Scientific Committee of the International Whaling Commission has sharply criticised New Zealand for failing to protect the dolphins' habitat. But like the Recommendations of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the Society for Marine Mammalogy (SMM) and the New Zealand Marine Sciences Society, the IWC scientists have been entirely ignored.

PNP has joined forces with the world's leading Māui and Hector's dolphin expert, Prof Liz Slooten, to facilitate the creation of a contiguous marine protected area across the dolphins' habitat, where the dolphins are safe from harmful nets, seabed mining, petroleum exploration, drilling, and production. To this end, Dr Maas and Prof Slooten have successfully championed the habitat of the world's smallest dolphins as a recognized Hope Spot of legendary oceanographer Sylvia Earle's Mission Blue conservation alliance. The dolphins' plight was recognised by Mission Blue's experts and are grateful to Sylvia Earle for issuing a personal video plea to the New Zealand government on the dolphins' behalf.

PNP engages in discussions about the science of Māui and Hector's dolphin management in New Zealand and internationally. In line with recommendations made by the IUCN, we urge an end of commercial and recreational gillnetting and trawling across the dolphins' habitat. To facilitate these measures, we urge that affected fishermen be transitioned to environmentally sustainable fishing methods or alternative livelihoods. Furthermore, no seismic blasts are to take place within at least 50 nautical miles of the protected area boundary. In addition, PNP calls for strictly enforced speed and noise restrictions across the dolphins' home. Lastly, we recommended that dolphin watching

and swim-with activities should be regulated and monitored according to internationally accepted best practice standards.

Our work to save the Māui and Hector's dolphins will continue by supporting research and urging science-based decision making to avert the dolphins' extinction.

Ending the international trade in polar bears skins and products

Although climate change already threatens their survival, each year 600 - 800 polar bears are killed for their skins and as hunting trophies. Almost 53,500 polar bears died this way between 1963 and 2016 – that's more than twice today's global population. This trade is entirely legal and further weakens the bears' chances of survival.

PNP is working to eliminate this unnecessary and easily avoidable threat to polar bear survival of by actively promoting a long-overdue ban on international trade in polar bear products, including skins, and hunting trophies. At the same time, we are committed to draw attention to sustainable and far more lucrative alternative income streams for affected arctic communities in the form of low-impact, small-scale boat-based tourism. Ending the trade in polar bear products is the most important conservation action we can take for polar bears right now. Resolving the effects of climate change is a much more difficult and longer road.

Canada has stewardship over approximately two thirds of the world's polar bears. It is also the last among five polar bear range states to permit these exports. In fact, Canada even promotes this trade. The continued loss and thinning of sea ice, as a result of climate change poses a significant and well-recognized long-term threat to polar bears. However, Canada does not take the effects of climate change into account when setting polar bear quotas. Moreover, crucial information to determine whether these hunts are sustainable is often missing, being withheld, decades out of date or highly unreliable. In the words of one of the world's leading polar bear experts, polar bear kill-quotas have largely been set against scientific advice for two decades. Sustainability is further eroded by a preference for large, healthy bears amongst fur and trophy hunters.

To address this much-neglected conservation priority, PNP is working towards a ban on international trade in polar bear skins and hunting trophies through the UN Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), which regulates international trade in endangered species. PNP first introduced the issue at the conference of the parties to CITES in 2019.

The covid pandemic had prevented us from carrying out many of our plans with regard to this initiative. PNP secured the support of several international polar bear experts, organisations and individuals concerned about the need for evidence-based polar bear conservation and management. This has become even more urgent since the responsible regional authorities in Canada adopted plans to pursue the active reduction of polar bear numbers. We also intensified public outreach through our website and social media platforms to grow awareness about this much neglected aspect of polar bear conservation. (e.g., in the run-up and during International Polar Bear Day). In an effort to gain European support against the international trade of polar bear skins and hunting trophies, we partnered up with German conservation organisation NABU International. A petition in support of this goal was supported by 30,000 signatories. It was presented to the European Parliament by PNP CEO Dr Barbara Maas and NABU International Chair, Mr Olaf Tschimpke.

We will continue to monitor the commercial trade in polar bear products and pursue an end to international trade in polar bear parts throughout the coming year.

International Collaborations and Partnerships

International Wildlife Trade

PNP works closely with animal protection and conservation organizations in the UK and across the globe. We are an active member of the Species Survival Network (SSN), a global alliance of non-governmental environmental, conservation and animal protection organizations that provides a framework for international cooperation. The SSN is committed to the promotion, enhancement, and strict enforcement of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). Through scientific and legal research, education, and advocacy, the SSN is working to prevent over-exploitation of animals and plants as a result of international trade.

Protecting the Ocean

Founded and led by world-renowned oceanographer Dr Sylvia Earle, Mission Blue is a global coalition dedicated to inspire public awareness and support for a worldwide network of marine protected areas that are large enough to restore the ocean – so-called Hope Spots. PNP has been part of Mission Blue since its formation in 2019 and acts as Mission Blue's Hope Spot champion for both New Zealand's Maui and Hector's dolphins and for polar bears.

Pandemics and Wildlife Trade

Due to the associated health risks, the pandemic raised the importance of wildlife trade and human animal interactions in the minds of both the public and policy makers. With this in mind, People for Nature and Peace became a member of the "International Alliance against Health Risks in Wildlife Trade". This allows us to make concrete contributions to the global debate on this critical issue. PNP's Chief Executive, Dr Maas, also serves as an elected member of the Alliance's Steering Committee for the Biodiversity and Wildlife Trade portfolio.

Biodiversity destruction itself is recognized as a key driver for the emergence of new zoonotic diseases. Contact with wild animals per se raises viral spillover risk and so represents a health hazard. Research has shown that the level of contact between humans and animals correlates with zoonotic virus load among species. All stages in the trade chain therefore involve interfaces that raise the risk for the emergence and transmission of zoonotic infections for both wild caught and captive bred wild animals.

Almost 75% of emerging infectious diseases in humans originate from animals and 65 percent of these originate in wildlife. In 2020, UN experts warned that the number of zoonotic diseases will continue to rise unless action is taken to protect wildlife and preserve the environment. Almost half of all new diseases that have moved from animals to humans after 1940 can be traced to changes in land use, agriculture, or wildlife hunting. Overexploitation and wildlife trade are associated with inherent and inevitable risks in terms of hastening the emergence of new and transmission of existing zoonotic diseases and biodiversity loss, which in turn furthers the emergence of further zoonoses. The One Health approach recognizes the interconnectedness between the health of humans, animals, plants, and their shared environment. It clearly shows that the complex and inextricable interrelationships between humanity and the biosphere are not limited to climate change and species loss, but also manifests itself with regard to human health. This includes the accelerating emergence of infectious diseases that can be transmitted from animals to humans - so-called zoonoses – solely as a result of human activities.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

The annual accounts to 31 March 2024 showed a total of £6413.08 available in cash funds. Donations to PNP raised £828.74 unrestricted, giving a total income of £10,105.51. Payments made amounted to £3692.43 with £3110.00 going to the Assam Dog Unit. The remaining £543.84 was given to administrative costs. PNP received donations In Kind to the value of £5946.25. PNP would like to sincerely thank all those who donated In Kind and other supporters who kindly donated throughout the year. We look forward to working with all our supporters in the coming year.

The main source of income to the end of 31 March 2024 was donations from individuals, charities and NGOs. PNP will continue to seek donations from individuals, businesses and foundations to support its projects and advocacy initiatives. PNP will continue to raise public awareness of its work through its website, social media and networking and hopes to raise funds appropriate to further its work.

The main financial risk to PNP is a loss of donations. Currently, PNP operates without reserves. This will be regularly reviewed to consider potential losses and unexpected expenses.

No Gift Aid funds were recovered from HMRC for the period of this report.

The Trustees confirm that they have received no remuneration or other benefits from the Charity. The Trustees also confirm that neither the Founder and Chief Executive Officer, nor the Technical Advisors have received any remuneration or other benefits from the Charity.

Declaration

The Trustees declare that they have approved the above report and authorised that it be signed on their behalf. Signed on behalf of the Trustees for People for Nature and Peace

Signature.....
Full Name
Position
Date

PEOPLE FOR NATURE AND PEACE
Charity No: 1183764
ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31 MARCH 2024

Section A	Receipts and Payments			
	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total Funds £	
A1 Receipts				
Donations	717.45	0.00	717.45	
Bank refund	26.30	0.00	26.30	
Subtotal	743.75	0.00	743.75	
A2 Asset and investment sales, etc				
	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total receipts	743.75	0.00	743.75	
A3 Payments				
Registered address/virtual office	460.00			
Fraudulent payments	26.30			
Projects		3110.00		
Subtotal	486.30	3110.00	3596.30	
A4 Asset and Investment purchases, etc				
	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total payments	486.30	3110.00	3596.30	
Net (of receipts/payments)	257.45	(3110.00)	(2852.55)	
A5 Transfer between funds				
Received – PayPal to Bank Account				
Donations	84.99		84.99	
Sub Total	84.99		84.99	

Transfer to Bank Account	38.59	38.59
Payments (Admin – website)	56.99	56.99
Fees	0.55	0.55
Sub Total	96.13	96.13

Net (of receipts/payments)	(11.14)	(11.14)
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A6 Cash funds last year end

Bank Account	6298.88	2965.75	9264.63
PayPal	12.14	0.00	12.14
Total	6311.02	2965.75	9276.77

Cash fund at year End

31 March 2024

6413.08

Section B Statement of assets and liabilities

B1 Cash funds

Bank account	6412.08	6412.08
Paypal account	1.00	1.00
Total cash fund	6413.08	6413.08

B2 Other monetary assets –

B3 Investment assets –

B4 Assets retained for the charity's own use –

B5 Liabilities

Registered address/virtual office (incl. mail forwarding) £422.45 to end year 31 March 2024

Registered address/virtual office (incl. mail forwarding) £244.26 to end quarter 30 June 2024

Payments in Kind

5 protective vests for Assam Dog Unit for protection of Rhinos	£2500.00
Ballistic vest for handler Assam Dog Unit for protection of Rhinos	£ 793.32
Night vision binoculars donated by Bhutanese Forest Service for anti-poaching	£ 525.00
K9 training Assam Dog Unit by German special forces police dog trainer	£2080.00
GoDaddy domain renewal	£ 47.93

Total for donations In Kind to year ended 31 March 2024

£5946.25

Signed by

Name on behalf of all trustees

Signature.....

Date

Annual Accounts Statement for the year ending 31 March 2024

PEOPLE FOR NATURE AND PEACE

England & Wales - Charity number 1183764

Accounts



People for
NATURE & PEACE

Registered Charity No. 1183764

TRUSTEES ANNUAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31 MARCH 2023

REFERENCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Board of Trustees	James Brett (Chair since 24 January 2021) Robert Hepworth (Chair until 24 January 2021) Julie Duckworth (Treasurer, re-elected 24 January 2021) Bernadette Jaye (Re-elected 24 January 2021)
Treasurer and Secretary	Julie Duckworth
Chief Executive	Dr Barbara Maas
Patron	Sir Ranulph Fiennes
Charity number	1183764
Registered office	The Atrium 4 Curtis Road Dorking RH4 1XA

The Trustees present their report and accounts for the year ending 31 March 2023.

STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

People for Nature and Peace (PNP) was entered on the UK Charity Commission Register of Charities on 6 June 2019 as a Charitable Incorporated Organisation (CIO). As such, PNP is strictly governed by its constitution, dated 6 June 2019. All of PNP's staff and advisors are volunteers.

GOVERNING BODY AND STRUCTURE

Trustees

As of the date of our registration on 6 June 2019, our first governing body consists of four trustees, which have been appointed in accordance with the charity's constitution. Future trustee appointments will follow the guidance set by the Charity Commission, PNP's constitution, as well as any future policies regarding the appointment, induction, and training of trustees for the charity.

PNP's current trustees manage the charity as set out in paragraph 9 (c) (3) of the constitution, and as ratified in the minutes of the trustees meeting on 27 January 2019, are:

James Brett	for 4 years	Chair (elected 24 January 2021)
Robert Hepworth	for 4 years	(re-elected 24 January 2021)
Julie Duckworth	for 4 years	Treasurer (re-elected 24 January 2021)
Bernadette Jaye	for 4 years	(re-elected from 24 January 2021)

Operational responsibility is delegated to the Chief Executive Officer. Our project activities benefit greatly from the support of our Conservation Advisers. All our in-house operational activities, including those of the CEO, are carried out on a voluntary basis, without remuneration.

Patron

Renowned explorer and adventurer Sir Ranulph Fiennes acts as the charity's patron. Described as "the world's greatest living explorer," Sir Ranulph has led countless expeditions to some of the world's most remote, tough, and inaccessible regions. Sir Ranulph is an equally staunch advocate for animals and nature. We are immensely grateful to have his support.

Technical Advisors

PNP's work benefits greatly from the skills and expertise of its international conservation and animal welfare technical advisors to further its aims and objectives.

They are as follows:

Prof Bill Ripple, Senior Conservation Adviser, professor of ecology at the Department of Forest Ecosystems and Society at Oregon State University, USA.

Lhendup Tharchen, Conservation Adviser, Chief Forestry Officer at the Royal Government of Bhutan's Forests & Park Services, Bhutan.

Swen Busch, antipoaching and sniffer dog training expert, Germany.

OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

Our mission and purpose are to preserve the Earth's biodiversity through compassionate conservation of wild species to help preserve the ecosystem functions of wild habitats on which all life depends. We also protect individual animals and foster kindness towards them and nature.

Specifically,

- We protect wild areas and animals from poachers, rehabilitate sick and injured animals and provide sanctuary for those who cannot return to the wild.
- We undertake public awareness and advocacy programmes to counter species extinction and investigate and expose wildlife crime and animal cruelty.
- We give animals and nature a voice with decision-makers, politicians and businesses, highlight problems, develop and support innovative solutions and do everything in our power to see them implemented.
- We draw attention to the much-overlooked link between human population growth, biodiversity loss, resource shortages and peace and promote activities that address them.
- We join forces and support effective conservation and animal welfare champions around the world, so they can continue their important work.

As set out in its constitution, People for Nature and Peace aims to promote, for the benefit of the public, the conservation protection and improvement of the physical and natural environment and recognised endangered species, in particular but not exclusively by supporting conservation projects and programmes that protect wild flora and fauna and foster responsible stewardship of the planet and its species to promote sustainable living and peace.

PNP strives to advance the education of the public in subjects pertaining to the welfare of animals, the conservation, protection and improvement of the physical and natural environment and the protection and conservation of endangered species and to conduct or commission research into such subject areas, publishing the useful results thereof for the public benefit.

PNP promotes kind and compassionate behaviour towards animals by providing or assisting in the provision of facilities for the care, protection, treatment, and security of animals in need of care and attention by reason of sickness, maltreatment, poor circumstances or ill usage.

PNP's objectives, promoting kindness towards animals and fostering compassionate and responsible stewardship of the natural world to alleviate suffering, counter species extinctions, and promote sustainable living and peace, invites the public to examine current practices impacting the world's biodiversity and adopt approaches that facilitate survival and wellbeing.

Our Goals

1. Advance public awareness and understanding about the links between biodiversity conservation, sustainability, and peace, and promote activities that address them.

Using public education at the individual, community, national and international levels, as well as policy work and research, PNP works towards this goal by:

- Advancing public understanding of the mounting impacts of human populations, unsustainable consumption, and wastefulness on the world's terrestrial, marine, freshwater, and aerial habitats, which are exemplified by climate change, unprecedented biodiversity loss, food and water scarcity, pollution, human migration, poverty, and conflict, as well as poor health and wellbeing.
- Promoting environmentally sustainable and ethical lifestyle choices to encourage positive environmental change and reduce the human footprint on the Earth (e.g., through the reduction of food and other waste, a dietary shift towards plant-based foods, discouraging the use of animal products, ensuring economic systems take account of the true environmental costs of consumption patterns, etc.);

Promoting an eco-centric, rather than an anthropocentric world view and inspire a culture of responsible stewardship of nature.

2. Alleviate the erosion of the earth's life support systems and its biodiversity through the protection of wild species and habitats, public education, policy work and research

Using public education and policy work at the individual, community, national and international levels, as well as research, PNP works towards this goal by:

- Protecting and restoring wild animal and plant communities and landscapes and opposing the conversion of natural habitats, in order to maintain vital ecosystem processes and dynamics;
- Developing, adopting, and promoting appropriate policy instruments to alleviate defaunation, and the exploitation and trade of threatened species;
- Advancing the creation of interconnected and well-managed wildlife reserves for a significant proportion of the world's terrestrial, marine, and freshwater habitats;
- Promoting the adoption of renewable energy sources, sustainable green technologies, and organic agricultural practices, as well as divestment from fossil fuels and other harmful commercial activities;
- Protecting wild animals and their habitat against poaching;
- Supporting compliance with and enforcement of wildlife and environmental laws and the investigation and exposure of wildlife and environmental crime;
- Engaging civil society, including young people, in the appreciation of nature and non-human species.

3. Promote kind and oppose cruel behaviour and attitudes towards animals

Using public education and policy work at the individual, community, national and international levels, as well as research, PNP works towards this goal by:

- Fostering public understanding of animal sentience, cognition, and welfare;

- Developing, adopting, and promoting appropriate policy instruments that recognise and respect animal sentience and welfare;
- Supporting enforcement and compliance of animal welfare laws and investigate and expose related criminal activities;
- Fostering public understanding of the links between violence towards animals and humans;
- Promoting personal development techniques that address the mental and emotional causes of violence and advance kindness and peaceful conflict resolution.

4. *Provide, or assist in the provision of facilities, veterinary care, protection, and rehabilitation for animals in need of care and attention.*

PNP aims to achieve this goal by:

- Establishing and supporting wildlife rescue and rehabilitation facilities around the world;
- Establishing and supporting rescue and rehoming facilities for domestic and companion animals around the world;
- Providing training in compassionate wildlife and animal care, husbandry, and rehabilitation.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES

We recognise that there are countless deserving projects that would meet and further our objectives. Never has this been more true or urgent than today. One million species are threatened with extinction and natural areas on land or in the ocean have been damaged by human activities. PNP developed an effective project selection matrix tool to assess the comparative merit of potential project activities according to a set of independent criteria. Using this tool, the trustees confirmed that, subject to funding, PNP's ongoing projects during this financial year would be as follows (not in order of priority):

- **Protecting Wild Species and Habitats**
 - End the international trade in polar bears skins, other polar bear products and hunting trophies, while promoting more lucrative, low-impact alternative income streams for affected communities
 - Protecting the world's rhinos against poaching and the illegal trade in their horn
 - Protecting rhinos and tigers through highly-trained antipoaching sniffer dog unit in Assam, India
 - Opposing trophy hunting
 - Supporting initiatives to reduce consumer demand for wildlife and their products in SE Asia
 - Protecting the critically endangered Māui and endangered Hector's dolphins against fishing-related mortality in New Zealand
 - Providing information about the dangers of legal and illegal wildlife trade in terms of sustainability and human health through the development and spread of zoonotic diseases (One-Health Approach)

These projects all work with local communities to ensure successful, inclusive, participatory, equitable and sustainable outcomes. PNP is proud to be working hand in hand with local professionals, volunteers, and communities in the furtherance of its objectives.

The trustees confirm that regard has been given to the guidance issued by the Charity Commission on public benefit in each and every project it undertakes.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE

People for Nature and Peace is a dedicated nature conservation and animal welfare charity run entirely by volunteers. Collectively, our experts have more than 100 years of practical experience in protecting and saving animals and wild places around the world. Our charity combines sound science with sincere compassion and offers effective and practical help fast and where it is needed most. We tackle the full spectrum of threats facing nature and animals, whether they affect individuals, populations, or species. Nature is always at the centre of our work, because without nature, there can be no us.

Three decades ago, Principle 25 of the Rio Declaration recognized that *“Peace, development and environmental protection are interdependent and indivisible”*. Global wildlife populations in every type of habitat are in steep decline. An estimated one million species face extinction as a result of human actions. Humans and livestock now account for almost 96% of the planet’s land vertebrate biomass. A radical change from 10,000 years ago when this relationship was still one percent humans to 99 percent wild vertebrates (mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians). In the 46 years between 1970 and 2016 alone, humanity eradicated 68 percent of all vertebrate populations. Fewer and fewer already weakened natural habitats and species are expected to meet an ever-growing human demand for space, food, energy, materials, clean water, and air. The results of this disparity are all around us and include climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution. Direct exploitation of animals and plants represents the second largest of five key drivers of this accelerating destruction. Domestic and international trade in wild animals for food, status symbols, fashion, medicines, or pets represents a key element of this dynamic. In addition, the continuing exploitation, and destruction of ecosystems and species also raises the risks for the development and spread of zoonotic diseases such as SARS-CoV-2. Therefore, these changes also affect human health.

International organisations, including the United Nations (UN) and the World Health Organisation (WHO) have increasingly urged the need for a fundamental, transformative rethink of the way we interact with the nature as the only way to protect and restore the Earth's degraded biodiversity and ecosystems. PNP works to heal our broken and self-destructive relationship with nature and in doing so, heal ourselves.

One of PNP’s core priorities is to help halt and reverse biodiversity loss by promoting lifestyle choices that support the life-sustaining natural functioning of our planet, which underpins all dimensions of human health, wellbeing, and quality of life. In the past year, PNP provided statements, participated in hearings, working groups and meetings to highlight these dangers, point out opportunities, and advocate for stricter wildlife protection regulations in the UK and internationally. We also provided financial and technical support for projects to protect wild species and their habitat.

PNP relies entirely on donations from individuals and businesses to carry out its work and passionately seeks their support.

Projects Activities and Campaigns

Protecting Rhinos and Tigers in India

In 2022, not a single rhino was poached in the Indian state of Assam. This marks a 22-year low in the stronghold of Indian or greater one-horned rhinoceros. We are delighted and proud that our antipoaching sniffer dog unit has been able to contribute to this remarkable conservation success.

Poaching remains the primary threat of the world's rhinos and tigers. These species are under siege from poachers, illegal traffickers, national and international criminal networks, art collectors, status and pleasure seekers, medical patients, and financial speculators intent on cashing in on their growing rarity. Once wide spread across Asia, greater one-horned rhinos are today only found in India, Nepal, and Bhutan. India hosts more than 80 percent of a global population of an estimated 4,014 wild greater one-horned rhinos.

Such high concentrations of rhinos and tigers make Kaziranga a mecca for international and domestic tourists. But they also act as a magnet for poachers and international wildlife traffickers, who relentlessly seek out any opportunity to kill and sell them for profit. It is thanks to the sincere commitment of the Indian and Assamese governments, the Assamese Forest Department of Assam, and police that poachers failed to kill even a single rhino in Kaziranga in 2022. As little as ten years ago, in 2013 and 2014, poachers killed 54 rhinos. Since then, rhino poaching has steadily declined. We are proud to contribute to this fantastic conservation success with our antipoaching sniffer dog team and so play a part in the authority's dedicated fight to protect and restore this magnificent species.

PNP set up, trains, equips, and supports a highly skilled antipoaching dog team in the central distribution range of the greater one-horned rhino: Kaziranga National Park and Tiger Reserve. Kaziranga – a UNESCO World Heritage Site - is located in the northeast Indian the state of Assam, in the floodplains of the majestic Brahmaputra River. The park boasts the largest population of rhinos in Asia and of greater one-horned rhinos on earth. According to the 2022 rhino census, the park's population now stands at an estimated 2,613, an increase of 200 individuals since the previous count in 2018. The park's lush landscape also provides a safe haven for over 120 Bengal tigers.

The K9 unit consists of PNP's Belgian Malinois dog, Emy and her handler and supports the antipoaching efforts of the Indian Forest Department, its rangers, and the police. The dog team sniffs out poachers, weapons, hideouts, as well as wildlife contraband to keep rhinos, tigers, and other wildlife safe. During the past year, the unit's work led to the arrest of numerous poachers. It has thus become an integral part of Assam's antipoaching efforts.

The team is stationed directly with the authorities and works closely with rangers, so it can respond immediately to any poaching-related incidents. The dogs can detect even the smallest traces of scent, which greatly enhances the authorities' search for illegal wildlife products and criminals. Following rhino poaching incidents, our K9 team also provided forestry officials with important leads about the poachers' escape route. In doing so, the unit has been instrumental in the arrests of several perpetrators.

Our support includes funding handler salaries, food and veterinary care for the dog, uniforms, specialist field equipment, medical kits, and binoculars etc. We also regularly replace dog harnesses, collars, leads, lightweight portable drinking bowls, and other field gear as they wear out as a result of daily use under challenging field conditions.

Continued training of both dogs and handlers is essential for the unit's effective and safe operation. The covid pandemic had prevented us from travelling to Assam to conduct our annual training sessions for two years. However, in MARCH 2023, PNP's antipoaching and sniffer dog expert, retired police dog trainer and handler, Mr Swen Busch, and PNP's CEO, Dr Barbara Maas embarked on their first training visit since the beginning of the pandemic. Over the course of a one-week training programme, Mr Busch successfully refreshed, deepened, and expanded antipoaching and tracking skills of four antipoaching dogs and seven handlers. We also provided new leads, harnesses, collars, and toys for the dogs, as well as new field gear and uniforms for the handlers. The latter also received five wind- and rainproof field jackets.

Our training regime is designed with everyone's safety in mind. However, because the K9 unit invariably leads the rangers while searching for poachers or on patrol, there is always a risk. Poachers tend to carry knives, machetes, and high calibre firearms. Unlike rangers, our team is unarmed. We are therefore delighted to finally hand over five high-quality stab- and slash-proof dog vests that had kindly been donated last year. At the same time, the handler received a much needed military grade protective ballistic vest, that may one save his life.

Antipoaching K9 units play an important role in preventing and combating rhino poaching. These specialist units add a great advantage when tracking poachers and detecting wildlife contraband. The dogs are trained to sniff out poachers across rugged terrain or in settlements, protect their handlers and rangers, and detect ammunition and other paraphernalia, which poachers often hide before a they strike. They are also vital to identifying and locating horns of poached rhinos at roadblocks and security checks.

If required, the dogs are capable of apprehending suspected wildlife criminals. They pick up the scent, track it and, if a poacher attempts to escape, are able to catch up with and restrain the suspect. Communities close to the parks also experience the unt's patrols first-hand and witnesses how the team detects and uncovers firearms, rhino horn and other contraband. This provides a further advantage in the never-ending fight against illegal rhino and wildlife killing.

Assam Flood Appeal

Each year between June and September heavy monsoon rains cause the Brahmaputra River to burst its banks and submerge around two-thirds of the Kaziranga National Park. The floods put the rhinos and other wild animals at risk from drowning, vehicle collisions, starvation, and poaching.

The yearly flooding is critical to sustain the area's rich plains, which support exceptional biodiversity and fertile agricultural land. But in recent years the flooding has become more severe, causing devastation and casualties among people and wildlife.

Rhinos are solitary animals and fiercely territorial. Trying to escape the floods, they crowd together on small elevated hills, turned into islands by the rising waters and become even more vulnerable to poachers at a time when patrolling the park is most difficult. With much of their habitat under water, lack of food and hunger adds to the animals' woes. Desperate for food and high ground, wild animals are more likely to venture into human settlements, fields, and tea plantations, which can spark conflicts that easily turn violent or deadly.

To evade the floods, many animals make their way south to the highlands of Karbi Anglong. But to get there, they must cross a busy highway. Cars, trucks, and buses fly along the road at breakneck speed day and night every day of the week. Accidents are inevitable, as scores of stressed, exhausted, and hungry elephants, rhinos, small and large deer, and other wild animals have no

choice but to take their chances against the traffic. Colleagues from our Indian partner organisation, including our dog handler, are assisting the authorities around the clock by enforcing speed limits at crossing points out of the park.

PNP continues to seek donations to support them with torches, raincoats, binoculars, and other field equipment.

To help mitigate the risk of zoonotic diseases and pandemics, counteract the loss of biodiversity, and preserve the Earth's life support systems, we work to end the trade in wildlife and their products.

Antipoaching Support for Bhutan

More than 70% of Bhutan's land area is covered by forest and more than half lies within a network of protected areas. As a result, Bhutan is characterized by remarkable species diversity and abundance, which includes 770 species of bird, 119 species of herpetofauna and 200 species of mammals. The latter include a range of high value species whose future is threatened as a result of overexploitation and international trade. The country's growing role as a transit route for illegal wildlife and timber between India and China is increasingly undermining the Bhutan's remarkable biodiversity successes.

Over the past two decades, the number of reported cases of poaching and arrests in connection with illegal wildlife trade have been on the rise. Affected species include tigers, leopards, bears, musk deer, wild boar, Asian elephants, greater one-horned rhinos, clouded leopards, pangolins, porcupines, Himalayan monal, pythons and pheasants. In the three years leading up to 2020, some 4,000 wildlife crimes were reported in Bhutan, most of which were linked to illegal timber and wildlife trade. The growing demand for wildlife and their parts in the global black market, difficult to patrol and therefore porous borders with China and India, a lack of enforcement capacity and a low risk of detection all contribute to this lamentable trend. Like elsewhere, such weaknesses are exploited by regional and global organized wildlife crime syndicates that are interwoven with sophisticated networks throughout the entire supply chain.

To support Bhutan's antipoaching efforts, PNP donated a pair of military grade night vision binoculars to the Head of Antipoaching at the Bhutanese Ministry of Forestry.

Trophy Hunting

Close to 125,000 trophies of species that are protected by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) were imported globally in the five years between 2014 and 2018. PNP believes that killing protected species for the thrill of the kill and to collect trophies is scientifically unacceptable from an ecological, economic, or ethical perspective. Trophy hunters focus on healthy animals with the most imposing trophies. These are typically those with the best genetic makeup. Removing them therefore damages populations that extends well beyond the killing of individual animals by affecting overall population ecology, particularly among already depleted, threatened, and protected species. In addition, trophy hunting is usually poorly regulated and often subject to corruption. Hunting quotas are frequently set based on outdated or non-existent population figures and tend to be set unrealistically high to increase monetary gains. Realistic reproduction rates or other human-induced causes of mortality are often ignored. The IUCN WCEL Ethics Specialist Group also emphasized in spring 2022 "that trophy hunting is not a sustainable form of use and should be rejected". Moreover, trophy hunters often use hunting methods that extend animal suffering, such as the use of bow and arrow, crossbows, muzzle-loaders, or handguns.

In addition, the alleged economic benefits of trophy hunting that reach local communities are negligible, if they exist at all, and tend to amount to a few USD per capita a year. They thus fall significantly short of what is necessary to support local livelihoods or incentivise species and habitat conservation. Moreover, management costs often far exceed the revenue derived from trophy hunting. This in turn can lead to huntable wild animals being eliminated entirely from such areas before they are abandoned entirely.

PNP advocates a ban on the import of hunting trophies in the UK and elsewhere. To this end, PNP actively participated in efforts to support the UK Hunting Trophies (Import Prohibition) Bill, which would make it illegal for British hunters to import body part ‘trophies’ of endangered and vulnerable wild animals back to the UK. We also collaborate with more than 135 international conservation and animal protection organizations that are committed to promoting sustainable species conservation without trophy hunting. Much of our activities centred around efforts to debunk the deluge of erroneous and misleading claims put forward by trophy hunting proponents to justify their activities.

A Buddhist Wildlife Demand Reduction Initiative in Southeast Asia

Southeast Asia is a major hub for national and international wildlife trade - both legal and illegal. The region also plays a key role as an end-market as well as onward trafficking in the illegal trafficking of high-value endangered species products, including elephant ivory and rhino horn. SE Asian markets therefore play a key role in the accelerating destruction of both local, regional, and global biodiversity and have been identified as a hotspot for the development of new zoonotic diseases.

PNP CEO Dr Barbara Maas, also serves as Secretary for Environment and Conservation of the International Buddhist Confederation (IBC). The IBC is the world’s largest Buddhist umbrella body and consists of 320 member organisations from 39 countries, including the most senior Buddhist leaders in the three project countries. At Dr Maas’s initiative, the IBC supports three innovative public awareness and wildlife demand reduction campaigns in Vietnam, Bhutan, and Mongolia. Under the title ‘Buddha Nature’ the project draws on the fundamental Buddhist principles of compassion towards all life, universal responsibility, and interdependence. By promoting compassionate and sustainable lifestyle choices, based on the Buddha’s 2500-year-old teachings, the initiative aims to make a tangible contribution towards mitigating zoonotic disease spread and spillover risks, sustainability, and biodiversity loss, while fostering livelihood protection and peace. The project is funded by the International Alliance against Health Risks in Wildlife Trade, an initiative of the German government in collaboration with NABU International.

In early 2022 Dr Maas paid a visit to Vietnam. She was accompanied by the Secretary General of the International Buddhist Confederation (IBC), the Ven. Dr Dhammapiya. During the visit, the IBC delegation secured the support of Vietnam’s most senior Buddhist leaders, met senior monks, rectors, deans, and faculty of three of Vietnam’s four Buddhist universities, and gave lectures to some 1,500 students. We are grateful to the IBC and the Vietnamese monastic community for hosting Dr Maas during this visit.

In November 2022, Dr Maas travelled to Mongolia to participate in the country’s project launch. It was organised by the local project partner, the Association of Mongolian Buddhist Devotees with support from the Nature Department of Ulaanbaatar, and NABU International-Foundation for Nature. Organising partners included the Gandantegchenlin Monastery – Mongolia’s Buddhist Centre, the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace, the International Buddhist Confederation, the Mongolian Ministry of Environment and Tourism, the National Centre for Zoonotic Diseases, the

Biological institute of the Academy of Sciences, the Mongolian Environment Civil Council, the Wildlife Research and Conservation Centre of Mongolia, the Society for the Protection of Animal Rights, and Hongor Nutgiin Duudlaga Hudulguun. The event coincided with a meeting of the country's regional monastic leaders who formally agreed to support and promote the project's message in their provinces.

The project also enjoys widespread support in Bhutan, where it was launched on 19th August 2022 at Buddha Point in the capital Thimphu. The event featured religious and academic leaders and covered both scientific and spiritual topics, such as wildlife trade, poaching, zoonotic and pandemic risks, and the value of compassion towards all sentient beings. A project visit in September 2022 resulted in universal support from religious, government, and NGO stakeholders.

The project's message was also disseminated via social media, an art exhibition, a children's art competition, prominent billboard displays, video messages on public buses and television. In its first year, the initiative has already reached 1.8 million citizens across the three countries.

Protecting the world's rarest marine dolphins in New Zealand

Māui and Hector's dolphins are the smallest and rarest marine dolphins on earth and New Zealand's only native dolphin species. Fishing with gillnets and trawl nets has killed them almost to the point of extinction. Commercial and recreational fishing is decimating Māui and Hector's dolphins because less than a fifth of their habitat is protected. The dolphins' extinction is inevitable under these conditions.

Both subspecies inhabit coastal waters up to a depth of 100 metres: Hector's primarily around the South Island and Māui dolphins mainly off the west coast of the North Island. Both subspecies have suffered devastating declines since the 1970s. Today just 10,000 Hector's dolphins survive – a mere third of the original population. Māui dolphins have become so rare that they can only cope with a single death due to human activities every 10-23 years. Yet fisheries bycatch alone kills an estimated 3-4 individuals each year, pushing the animals to the very cusp of extinction. Hector's dolphin populations too have become dangerously small with at least two of numbering 45 individuals or less, and one down to around 200.

Gillnetting and trawling throughout the dolphins' habitat must end if they are to survive. The Scientific Committee of the International Whaling Commission has sharply criticised New Zealand for failing to protect the dolphins' habitat. But like the Recommendations of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the Society for Marine Mammalogy (SMM) and the New Zealand Marine Sciences Society, the IWC scientists have been entirely ignored.

PNP has joined forces with the world's leading Māui and Hector's dolphin expert, Prof Liz Slooten, to facilitate the creation of a contiguous marine protected area across the dolphins' habitat, where the dolphins are safe from harmful nets, seabed mining, petroleum exploration, drilling, and production. To this end, Dr Maas and Prof Slooten have successfully championed the habitat of the world's smallest dolphins as a recognized Hope Spot of legendary oceanographer Sylvia Earle's Mission Blue conservation alliance. The dolphins' plight was recognised by Mission Blue's experts and are grateful to Sylvia Earle for issuing a personal video plea to the New Zealand government on the dolphins' behalf.

PNP engages in discussions about the science of Māui and Hector's dolphin management in New Zealand and internationally. In line with recommendations made by the IUCN, we urge an end of commercial and recreational gillnetting and trawling across the dolphins' habitat. To facilitate these

measures, we urge that affected fishermen be transitioned to environmentally sustainable fishing methods or alternative livelihoods. Furthermore, no seismic blasts are to take place within at least 50 nautical miles of the protected area boundary. In addition, PNP calls for strictly enforced speed and noise restrictions across the dolphins' home. Lastly, we recommended that dolphin watching and swim-with activities should be regulated and monitored according to internationally accepted best practice standards.

Our work to save the Māui and Hector's dolphins will continue by supporting research and urging science-based decision making to avert the dolphins' extinction.

Ending the international trade in polar bears skins and products

Although climate change already threatens their survival, each year 600 - 800 polar bears are killed for their skins and as hunting trophies. Almost 53,500 polar bears died this way between 1963 and 2016 – that's more than twice today's global population. This trade is entirely legal and further weakens the bears' chances of survival.

PNP is working to eliminate this unnecessary threat to the polar bear survival of by actively promoting a long-overdue ban on international trade in polar bear products, including skins, and hunting trophies. At the same time, we are committed to draw attention to sustainable and far more lucrative alternative income streams for affected arctic communities in the form of low-impact, small-scale boat-based tourism. Ending the trade in polar bear products is the most important conservation action we can take for polar bears right now. Resolving the effects of climate change is a much more difficult and longer road.

Canada has stewardship over approximately two thirds of the world's polar bears. It is also the last among five polar bear range states to permit these exports. In fact, Canada even promotes this trade. The continued loss and thinning of sea ice, as a result of climate change poses a significant and well-recognized long-term threat to polar bears. However, Canada does not take the effects of climate change into account when setting polar bear quotas. Moreover, crucial information to determine whether these hunts are sustainable is often missing, being withheld, decades out of date or highly unreliable. In the words of one of the world's leading polar bear experts, polar bear kill-quotas have largely been set against scientific advice for two decades. Sustainability is further eroded by a preference for large, healthy bears amongst fur and trophy hunters.

To address this much-neglected conservation priority, PNP is working towards a ban on international trade in polar bear skins and hunting trophies through the UN Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), which regulates international trade in endangered species. PNP first introduced the issue at the conference of the parties to CITES in 2019.

The covid pandemic had prevented us from carrying out many of our plans with regard to this initiative. PNP secured the support of several international polar bear experts, organisations and individuals concerned about the need for evidence-based polar bear conservation and management. This has become even more urgent since the responsible regional authorities in Canada adopted plans to pursue the active reduction of polar bear numbers. We also intensified public outreach through our website and social media platforms to grow awareness about this much neglected aspect of polar bear conservation. (e.g., in the run-up and during International Polar Bear Day). In an effort to gain European support against the international trade of polar bear skins and hunting trophies, we partnered up with German conservation organisation NABU International. A petition in support of this goal was supported by 30,000 signatories. It was presented to the European Parliament by PNP CEO Dr Barbara Maas and NABU International Chair, Mr Olaf Tschimpke.

We will continue to pursue an end to international trade in polar bear parts in the coming year.

International Collaborations and Partnerships

International Wildlife Trade

PNP works closely with animal protection and conservation organizations in the UK and across the globe. We are an active member of the Species Survival Network (SSN), a global alliance of non-governmental environmental, conservation and animal protection organizations that provides a framework for international cooperation. The SSN is committed to the promotion, enhancement, and strict enforcement of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). Through scientific and legal research, education, and advocacy, the SSN is working to prevent over-exploitation of animals and plants as a result of international trade.

Protecting the Ocean

Founded and led by world-renowned oceanographer Dr Sylvia Earle, Mission Blue is a global coalition dedicated to inspire public awareness and support for a worldwide network of marine protected areas that are large enough to restore the ocean – so-called Hope Spots. PNP has been part of Mission Blue since its formation in 2019 and acts as Mission Blue's Hope Spot champion for both New Zealand's Maui and Hector's dolphins and for polar bears.

Pandemics and Wildlife Trade

Due to the associated health risks, the pandemic raised the importance of wildlife trade and human animal interactions in the minds of both the public and policy makers. With this in mind, People for Nature and Peace became a member of the "International Alliance against Health Risks in Wildlife Trade". This allows us to make concrete contributions to the global debate on this critical issue. PNP's Chief Executive, Dr Maas, also serves as an elected member of the Alliance's Steering Committee for the Biodiversity and Wildlife Trade portfolio.

Biodiversity destruction itself is recognized as a key driver for the emergence of new zoonotic diseases. Contact with wild animals per se raises viral spillover risk and so represents a health hazard. Research has shown that the level of contact between humans and animals correlates with zoonotic virus load among species. All stages in the trade chain therefore involve interfaces that raise the risk for the emergence and transmission of zoonotic infections for both wild caught and captive bred wild animals.

Almost 75% of emerging infectious diseases in humans originate from animals and 65 percent of these originate in wildlife. In 2020, UN experts warned that the number of zoonotic diseases will continue to rise unless action is taken to protect wildlife and preserve the environment. Almost half of all new diseases that have moved from animals to humans after 1940 can be traced to changes in land use, agriculture, or wildlife hunting. Overexploitation and wildlife trade are associated with inherent and inevitable risks in terms of hastening the emergence of new and transmission of existing zoonotic diseases and biodiversity loss, which in turn furthers the emergence of further zoonoses. The One Health approach recognizes the interconnectedness between the health of humans, animals, plants, and their shared environment. It clearly shows that the complex and inextricable interrelationships between humanity and the biosphere are not limited to climate change and species loss, but also manifests itself with regard to human health. This includes the

accelerating emergence of infectious diseases that can be transmitted from animals to humans - so-called zoonoses – solely as a result of human activities.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

The annual accounts to 31 March 2023 showed a total of £9276.77 available in cash funds. Donations to PNP raised £8769.10 with £3665.64 restricted and £5103.76 unrestricted. The restricted donation received were towards the Assam Rhino Protection Dog Unit. The total income was £18045.87. Payments made amounted to £3801.44 with £3025.00 going to the Assam Dog Unit, and £43.52 going towards the Polar Bear Initiative. The remaining £732.92 was given to administrative costs which included virtual office rental, website and a zoom subscription. After deducting the costs for the virtual office, website and zoom subscription, the PNP general administration cost was approximately 5% of the total spend.

The main source of income to the end of 31 March 2023 was donations from individuals, charities, and NGOs. PNP will continue to seek donations from individuals, businesses, and foundations to support its projects and advocacy initiatives. PNP will continue to raise public awareness of its work through its website, social media and networking and hopes to raise funds appropriate to further its work.

The main financial risk to PNP is a loss of donations. Currently, PNP operates without reserves. This will be regularly reviewed to consider potential losses and unexpected expenses.

No Gift Aid funds were recovered from HMRC for the period of this report.

The Trustees confirm that they have received no remuneration or other benefits from the Charity. The Trustees also confirm that neither the Founder and Chief Executive Officer, nor the Technical Advisors have received any remuneration or other benefits from the Charity.

Declaration

The Trustees declare that they have approved the above report and authorised that it be signed on their behalf. Signed on behalf of the Trustees for People for Nature and Peace

Signature.....

Full Name

Position

Date

PEOPLE FOR NATURE AND PEACE

Charity No: 1183764

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31 MARCH 2023

Section A	Receipts and Payments		
	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total Funds
	£	£	£
A1 Receipts			
Donations	5103.76	3665.34	8769.10
Sub total	5103.76	3665.34	8769.10
A2 Asset and investment sales, etc			
	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total receipts	5103.76	3665.34	8769.10
A3 Payments			
Registered address/virtual office	400.00		
Administration (including website)	189.04		
Zoom annual subscription	143.88		
Projects		3068.52	
Subtotal	732.92	3068.52	3801.44

A4 Asset and Investment purchases, etc

0.00	0.00	0.00
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Total payments	732.92	3068.52	3801.44
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Net (of receipts/payments)	4370.84	596.82	4967.66
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A5 Transfer between funds

0.00	0.00	0.00
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A6 Cash funds last year end

1940.18	2373.48	
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less PayPal adjustment	4.55	4309.11
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Cash fund at year End 31 March 2023

6311.02	2965.75	<u>9276.77</u>
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Section B Statement of assets and liabilities

B1 Cash funds

Bank account	6298.88	2965.75	9264.63
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Paypal account	12.14	0.00	12.14
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Total cash fund	6311.02	2965.75	<u>9276.77</u>
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B2 Other monetary assets –

B3 Investment assets –

B4 Assets retained for the charity's own use –

B5 Liabilities

Registered address/virtual office (incl. mail forwarding) £405.31 due quarter ended December 2023

Restricted funds payments of £156.63

Signed by

Name on behalf of all trustees

Signature.....

Date

Annual Accounts Statement for the year ending 31 March 2023

Declaration

The Trustees declare that they have approved the above report and authorised that it be signed on their behalf. Signed on behalf of the Trustees for People for Nature and Peace

Signature.....

Full Name

Position

Date

PEOPLE FOR NATURE AND PEACE

England & Wales - Charity number 1183764

Accounts



People for
NATURE & PEACE

Registered Charity No. 1183764

TRUSTEES ANNUAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31 MARCH 2022

REFERENCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Board of Trustees	James Brett (Chair since 24 January 2021) Robert Hepworth (Chair until 24 January 2021) Julie Duckworth (Treasurer, re-elected 24 January 2021) Bernadette Jaye (Re-elected 24 January 2021)
Treasurer and Secretary	Julie Duckworth
Chief Executive	Dr Barbara Maas
Patron	Sir Ranulph Fiennes
Charity number	1183764
Registered office	The Atrium 4 Curtis Road Dorking RH4 1XA

The Trustees present their report and accounts for the year ending 31 March 2022.

STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

People for Nature and Peace (PNP) was entered on the UK Charity Commission Register of Charities on 6 June 2019 as a Charitable Incorporated Organisation (CIO). As such, PNP is strictly governed by its constitution, dated 6 June 2019. All of PNP's staff and advisors are volunteers.

Governing Body and Structure

Trustees

As of the date of our registration on 6 June 2019, our first governing body consists of four trustees, which have been appointed in accordance with the charity's constitution. Future trustee appointments will follow the guidance set by the Charity Commission, PNP's constitution, as well as any future policies regarding the appointment, induction and training of trustees for the charity.

PNP's current trustees manage the charity as set out in paragraph 9 (c) (3) of the constitution, and as ratified in the minutes of the trustees meeting on 27 January 2019, are:

James Brett	for 4 years	Chair (elected 24 January 2021)
Robert Hepworth	for 4 years	(re-elected 24 January 2021)
Julie Duckworth	for 4 years	Treasurer (re-elected 24 January 2021)
Bernadette Jayne	for 4 years	(re-elected from 24 January 2021)

Operational responsibility is delegated to the Chief Executive Officer. Our project activities benefit greatly from the support of our Conservation Advisers. All our in-house operational activities, including those of the CEO, are carried out on a voluntary basis, without remuneration.

Patron

Renowned explorer and adventurer Sir Ranulph Fiennes acts as the charity's patron. Described as "the world's greatest living explorer", Sir Ranulph has led countless expeditions to some of the world's most remote, tough and inaccessible regions. Sir Ranulph is an equally staunch advocate for animals and nature. We are deeply grateful to have his support.

Technical Advisors

PNP's work benefits greatly from the skills and expertise of its international conservation and animal welfare technical advisors to further its aims and objectives.

They are as follows:

Prof Bill Ripple, Senior Conservation Adviser, professor of ecology at the Department of Forest Ecosystems and Society at Oregon State University, USA.

Lhendup Tharchen, Conservation Adviser, Chief Forestry Officer at the Royal Government of Bhutan's Forests & Park Services, Bhutan.

Swen Busch, antipoaching and sniffer dog trainer and advisor, Germany.

OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

Our mission and purpose are to preserve the Earth's biodiversity through Compassionate Conservation of wild species and to help preserve the ecosystem functions of wild habitats on which all life depends. We also work to protect individual animals and foster kindness towards them and nature in general.

Specifically,

- We protect wild areas and animals from poachers, rehabilitate sick and injured animals and provide sanctuary for those who cannot return to the wild.
- We undertake public awareness and advocacy programmes to counter species extinction and investigate and expose wildlife crime and animal cruelty.
- We give animals and nature a voice with decision-makers, politicians and businesses, highlight problems, develop and support innovative solutions and do everything in our power to see them implemented.
- We draw attention to the much-overlooked link between human population growth, biodiversity loss, resource shortages and peace and promote activities that address them.
- We join forces and support effective conservation and animal welfare champions around the world, so they can continue their important work.

As set out in its constitution, People for Nature and Peace aims to promote, for the benefit of the public, the conservation protection and improvement of the physical and natural environment and recognised endangered species, in particular but not exclusively by supporting conservation projects and programmes that protect wild flora and fauna and foster responsible stewardship of the planet and its species to promote sustainable living and peace.

PNP strives to advance the education of the public in subjects pertaining to the welfare of animals, the conservation, protection and improvement of the physical and natural environment and the protection and conservation of endangered species and to conduct or commission research into such subject areas, publishing the useful results thereof for the public benefit.

PNP promotes kind and compassionate behaviour towards animals by providing or assisting in the provision of facilities for the care, protection, treatment and security of animals which are in need of care and attention by reason of sickness, maltreatment, poor circumstances or ill usage.

PNP's objectives, promoting kindness towards animals and fostering compassionate and responsible stewardship of the natural world to alleviate suffering, counter species extinctions, and promote sustainable living and peace, invites the public to examine current practices impacting the world's biodiversity and adopt approaches that facilitate survival and wellbeing.

Our Goals

1. Advance public awareness and understanding about the links between biodiversity conservation, sustainability and peace, and promote activities that address them.

Using public education and policy work at the individual, community, national and international levels, as well as research, PNP works towards this goal by:

- Advancing public understanding of the mounting impacts of human populations, unsustainable consumption and wastefulness on the world's terrestrial, marine, freshwater, and aerial habitats, which are exemplified by climate change, unprecedented biodiversity loss, food and water scarcity, pollution, human migration, poverty and conflict, as well as poor health and wellbeing.
- Promoting environmentally sustainable and ethical lifestyle choices to encourage positive environmental change and reduce the human footprint on the Earth (e.g., through the reduction of food and other waste, a dietary shift towards plant-based foods, discouraging the use of animal products, ensuring economic systems take account of the true environmental costs of consumption patterns, etc.);

Promoting an eco-centric, rather than an anthropocentric world view and inspire a culture of responsible stewardship of nature.

2. Alleviate the erosion of the earth's life support systems and its biodiversity through the protection of wild species and habitats, public education, policy work and research

Using public education and policy work at the individual, community, national and international levels, as well as research, PNP works towards this goal by:

- Protecting and restoring wild animal and plant communities and landscapes and opposing the conversion of natural habitats, in order to maintain vital ecosystem processes and dynamics;
- Developing, adopting and promoting appropriate policy instruments to alleviate defaunation, and the exploitation and trade of threatened species;
- Advancing the creation of interconnected and well-managed wildlife reserves for a significant proportion of the world's terrestrial, marine, and freshwater habitats;
- Promoting the adoption of renewable energy sources, sustainable green technologies and organic agricultural practices, as well as divestment from fossil fuels and other harmful commercial activities;
- Protecting wild animals and their habitat against poaching;
- Supporting compliance with and enforcement of wildlife and environmental laws and the investigation and exposure of wildlife and environmental crime;
- Engaging civil society, including young people, in the appreciation of nature and non-human species.

3. *Promote kind and oppose cruel behaviour and attitudes towards animals*

Using public education and policy work at the individual, community, national and international levels, as well as research, PNP works towards this goal by:

- Fostering public understanding of animal sentience, cognition and welfare;
- Developing, adopting and promoting appropriate policy instruments that recognise and respect animal sentience and welfare;
- Supporting enforcement and compliance of animal welfare laws and investigate and expose related criminal activities;
- Fostering public understanding of the links between violence towards animals and humans;
- Promoting personal development techniques that address the mental and emotional causes of violence and advance kindness and peaceful conflict resolution.

4. *Provide, or assist in the provision of facilities, veterinary care, protection and rehabilitation for animals in need of care and attention.*

PNP aims to achieve this goal by:

- Establishing and supporting wildlife rescue and rehabilitation facilities around the world;
- Establishing and supporting rescue and rehoming facilities for domestic and companion animals around the world;
- Providing training in compassionate wildlife and animal care, husbandry and rehabilitation.

Project Selection

We recognise that there are countless worthwhile and deserving projects that could be seen to meet and further our objectives, particularly with so many species and natural areas under threat of extinction. To that end, PNP developed an effective project selection matrix tool to assess the comparative merit of potential project activities according to a set of independent criteria. Using this tool, the trustees confirmed that, subject to funding, PNP's ongoing projects during this financial year would be as follows (not in order of priority):

- ***Protecting Wild Species and Habitats and Species***
 - End the international trade in polar bears skins, other polar bear products and hunting trophies, while promoting more lucrative, low-impact alternative income streams for affected communities.
 - Protecting the world's rhinos against poaching and the illegal trade in their horn
 - Protecting rhinos and tigers through highly-trained antipoaching sniffer dogs in Assam, India
 - Oppose trophy hunting. This includes supporting the UK Hunting Trophies (Import Prohibition) Bill
 - Support initiatives to reduce consumer demand for wildlife and their products in SE Asia
 - Protecting Māui and Hector's dolphins and their coastal habitats against fishing-related mortality in New Zealand

- Inform about the dangers of legal and illegal wildlife trade in terms of sustainability and human health (One-Health Approach)
- **Animal Welfare**
 - Supporting live-saving care for more than 50 service dogs that had been abandoned at Kabul airport after the allies withdrew from Afghanistan

These projects all work with local communities to ensure successful, inclusive, participatory, equitable and sustainable outcomes. PNP is proud to collaborate with local professionals, volunteers and communities in the furtherance of its objectives.

The trustees confirm that regard has been given to the guidance issued by the Charity Commission on public benefit in each and every project it undertakes.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE

People for Nature and Peace is a dedicated and dynamic nature conservation and animal welfare charity that is run entirely by volunteers. Collectively, our experts have more than 100 years of practical experience in helping and saving animals and wild places around the world. Our charity combines sound science with sincere compassion and offers effective and practical help fast and where it is needed most. We tackle the full spectrum of threats facing nature and animals, whether they affect individuals, populations or species. Nature is always at the centre of our work, because without nature, there can be no us.

Three decades ago, Principle 25 of the Rio Declaration recognized that *“Peace, development and environmental protection are interdependent and indivisible”*. Global wildlife populations in every type of habitat are in steep decline. An estimated one million species face extinction as a result of human actions. Humans and livestock now account for almost 96% of the planet’s land vertebrate biomass. A radical change from 10,000 years ago when this relationship was still one percent humans to 99 percent wild vertebrates (mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians). In the 46 years between 1970 and 2016 alone, humanity eradicated 68 percent of all vertebrate populations. Fewer and fewer already weakened natural habitats and species are expected to meet an ever-growing human demand for space, food, energy, materials, clean water and air. The results of this disparity are all around us and include climate change and unmatched biodiversity loss. Direct exploitation of animals and plants represents the second largest of five key drivers of this accelerating destruction. Domestic and international trade in wildlife for food, status symbols, fashion, as medicines or pets is a significant factor. The exploitation, weakening and destruction of ecosystems and species also increases the risk of the development and spread of zoonotic diseases such as SARS-CoV-2, which caused the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. These changes therefore also directly affect our health.

Organisations, including the UN and the WHO, have urged a fundamental, transformative rethink of the way we interact with the nature as the only way to protect and restore the Earth's degraded biodiversity and ecosystems. PNP works to heal our broken and self-destructive relationship with nature and in doing so, heal ourselves.

One of PNP’s core priorities is to halt and reverse biodiversity loss by promoting lifestyle choices that support the life-sustaining natural functioning of our planet, which underpins all dimensions of human health, wellbeing and quality of life. In the past year we provided statements, participated in hearings, working groups and meetings to highlight dangers, opportunities and stricter international

wildlife protection regulations. We also provided financial support for field projects to protect wild species and their habitat.

2021 marked the second year of the corona crisis. As a result, almost all in-person meetings and conferences were cancelled, making face-to-face contact with decision-makers more difficult. At the same time, improved access to online meetings opened up new ways of reaching out and communicating across the globe. Despite the pandemic, People for Nature and Peace was able to deliver against key project goals to protect rhinos, tigers, polar bears and other species. We were also able to mount an ad hoc emergency response to provide lifesaving care for more than 50 service dogs that were abandoned at Kabul airport after the allies withdrew from Afghanistan in the summer of 2021.

PNP relies entirely on donations from individuals and businesses to carry out our work and passionately seek their support.

Projects Activities and Campaigns

Protecting Rhinos and Tigers in India

Rhinos and tigers everywhere are under siege from poachers, illegal traffickers, national and international criminal networks, art collectors, status and pleasure seekers, medical patients and financial speculators intent on cashing in on their increasing rarity. We set up, train and support a highly skilled anti-poaching dog unit in the Indian state of Assam, which supports the Indian Forest Department and its rangers. The dog team sniffs out poachers, weapons, hideouts and wildlife contraband. It operates in the stronghold of the greater one-horned rhino to help keep rhinos, tigers and other wildlife safe.

There are just over 4,000 greater one-horned rhinos left in the wild in India, Nepal and Bhutan. India is home to more than 80 percent of these prehistoric looking animals and nowhere else are they more numerous than in Kaziranga National Park and Tiger Reserve – a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Kaziranga is located in the floodplains of the Brahmaputra River in northeast India in the state of Assam. With more than 2,600 greater one-horned rhinos, the park boasts the world's largest population. Its lush landscape also provides a safe haven for over 120 Bengal tigers. Sadly, high concentrations of these species act as a magnet for poachers and international wildlife traffickers, who relentlessly seek out any opportunity to kill and sell them for profit. It is only thanks to the sincere commitment of the Indian and Assamese governments, the Forest Department of Assam and the police that poachers were able to kill only a single rhino in Kaziranga in 2021 - the lowest death toll in 21 years. Since the previous census in 2018, Kaziranga's rhino population had also grown by 200 individuals. We are proud to contribute to this fantastic conservation success with our antipoaching sniffer dog team and so play a part in protecting and restoring this threatened species.

Our support includes funding handler salaries, food and veterinary care for the dog, uniforms, specialist field equipment, medical kits and binoculars etc. We also regularly replace dog harnesses, collars, leads, lightweight portable drinking bowls and other field gear as they wear out. The team's work is dangerous. Although our training is designed to keep everyone safe, the dog team inevitably leads the rangers in the pursuit of poachers who carry knives, machetes and high calibre firearms. Unlike the rangers, the team is unarmed. We are therefore delighted to have received a donation of five high quality stab- and slash-proof vests to help protect the dogs. To keep the handlers safe, we look forward to accepting much needed ballistic vests in the coming year.

Continued training for dogs and handlers is essential for the effective and safe operation of the unit. The covid pandemic has prevented our team, including retired police dog trainer Swen Busch, from travelling to Assam to conduct its regular training sessions for two years. However, we have planned a visit to catch up with everyone in early 2023.

In April 2021, three-year-old rhino-protection dog Emy had everyone worried when a growth had formed on Emy's abdomen. Accompanied by her handler, Emy was rushed from Kaziranga National Park to a veterinary college in the Assamese capital Guwahati immediately. A team of experienced surgeons successfully removed a fatty lump from Emy's abdomen removed the growth. While the growth underwent pathological tests, everyone held their breath. We are delighted that the growth turned out to be benign. Emy spent several weeks in recovery. During this time, she was cared for around the clock by her handler and the team under veterinary supervision. When she was cleared to return to sniffing out poachers, Emy returned to Kaziranga, where she received a hero's welcome.

Assam Flood Appeal

Each year between June and September heavy monsoon rains cause the Brahmaputra River burst its banks and submerge around two-thirds of the Kaziranga National Park. The floods put the rhinos and other wild animals at risk from drowning, vehicle collisions, starvation and poaching.

The yearly flooding is critical to sustain the area's rich plains, which support exceptional biodiversity and fertile agricultural land. But in recent years the flooding has become more severe, causing devastation and casualties among people and wildlife.

Rhinos are solitary animals and fiercely territorial. Trying to escape the floods, they crowd together on small elevated hills, turned into islands by the rising waters and become even more vulnerable to poachers at a time when patrolling the park is most difficult.

With much of their habitat under water, lack of food and hunger adds to the animals' woes.

Desperate for food and high ground, wild animals are more likely to venture into human settlements, fields and tea plantations, which can spark conflicts that easily turn violent or deadly.

To evade the floods, many animals make their way south to the highlands of Karbi Anglong. But to get there, they must cross a busy highway. Cars, trucks and buses fly along the road at breakneck speed day and night every day of the week. Accidents are inevitable, as scores of stressed, exhausted and hungry elephants, rhinos, small and large deer and other wild animals have no choice but to take their chances against the traffic. Colleagues from our Indian partner organisation, including our dog handler, are assisting the authorities around the clock by enforcing speed limits at crossing points out of the park.

PNP continues to seek donations to support them with torches, raincoats, binoculars and other field equipment.

To help mitigate the risk of zoonotic diseases and pandemics, counteract the loss of biodiversity, and preserve the Earth's life support systems, we work to end the trade in wildlife and their products.

Dog Rescue Afghanistan

We were also able to mount an emergency response to provide lifesaving care for more than 50 traumatized service dogs that were abandoned at Kabul airport after the allies withdrew from Afghanistan in mid-August 2021. PNP funds provided safety, shelter, food, water, and veterinary care for these unfortunate dogs from September 2021 until January 2022. Due to the volatility of

the situation in Afghanistan and to protect both the support team and the dogs on the ground, we were unable to advertise this emergency relief initiative at the time. The animals' subsequent care was taken over by international rescue groups with a view towards evacuating the dogs and rehoming them in the US.

A Win-Win for Foxes and People at Dungeness

In July 2021 we responded to concerned supporters who had alerted us to plans by EDF Energy to trap and kill several families of foxes that lived on the site of the Dungeness nuclear power plant in Kent due to safety concerns. We immediately contacted the plant's management team to help them find non-violent alternatives to discourage several fox families from venturing onto the site. All trapping was stopped immediately and a practical, humane and non-lethal alternative plan, which worked with rather than against the foxes' natural behaviour was agreed and implemented. EDF even adopted this new modus operandi as policy at its site in Dungeness. The result was a resounding and much welcome win-win for all parties, including the foxes, whose lives were saved.

Trophy Hunting

Close to 125,000 trophies of species that are protected by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) were imported globally in the five years between 2014 and 2018. PNP believes that killing protected species for the thrill of the kill and to collect trophies is scientifically unacceptable from an ecological, economic, or ethical perspective. Trophy hunters focus on healthy animals with the most imposing trophies. These are typically those with the best genetic makeup. Removing them therefore damages populations that extends well beyond the killing of individual animals by affecting overall population ecology, particularly among already depleted, threatened, and protected species. In addition, trophy hunting is usually poorly regulated and often subject to corruption. Hunting quotas are frequently set based on outdated or non-existent population figures and tend to be set unrealistically high to increase monetary gains. Realistic reproduction rates or other human-induced causes of mortality are often ignored. The IUCN WCEL Ethics Specialist Group also emphasized in spring 2022 "that trophy hunting is not a sustainable form of use and should be rejected". Moreover, trophy hunters often use hunting methods that extend animal suffering, such as the use of bow and arrow, crossbows, muzzle-loaders or handguns.

In addition, the alleged economic benefits of trophy hunting that reach local communities are negligible, if they exist at all, and tend to amount to a few USD per capita a year. They thus fall significantly short of what is necessary to support local livelihoods or incentivise species and habitat conservation. Moreover, management costs often far exceed the revenue derived from trophy hunting. This in turn can lead to huntable wild animals being eliminated entirely from such areas before they are abandoned entirely.

PNP advocates a ban on the import of hunting trophies in the UK and elsewhere. To this end, PNP joined the Campaign to Ban Trophy Hunting alliance in support of the UK Hunting Trophies (Import Prohibition) Bill, which would ban British hunters from bringing body part 'trophies' of endangered and vulnerable wild animals into Great Britain. We also collaborate with more than 135 international conservation and animal protection organizations that are committed to sustainable species conservation without trophy hunting. Our initial activities centred in large part around efforts to help debunk the deluge erroneous claims put forward by trophy hunting proponents to justify their activities.

A Buddhist Wildlife Demand Reduction Initiative in Southeast Asia

Southeast Asia is a major hub for national and international wildlife trade - both legal and illegal. The region also plays a key role as an end-market as well as onward trafficking in the illegal trafficking of high-value endangered species products, including elephant ivory and rhino horn. SE Asian markets therefore play a key role in the accelerating destruction of both local, regional, and global biodiversity and have been identified as a hotspot for the development of new zoonotic diseases.

PNP CEO Dr Barbara Maas, also serves as Secretary for Environment and Conservation of the International Buddhist Confederation (IBC). The IBC is the world's largest Buddhist umbrella body and consists of 320 member organisations from 39 countries, including the most senior Buddhist leaders in the three project countries. At Dr Maas's initiative, the IBC supports three innovative public awareness and wildlife demand reduction campaigns in Vietnam, Bhutan and Mongolia. Under the title 'Buddha Nature' the project draws on the fundamental Buddhist principles of compassion towards all life, universal responsibility and interdependence. By promoting compassionate and sustainable lifestyle choices, based on the Buddha's 2500-year-old teachings, the initiative aims to make a tangible contribution towards mitigating zoonotic disease spread and spillover risks, sustainability, and biodiversity loss, while fostering livelihood protection and peace. The project is funded by the International Alliance against Health Risks in Wildlife Trade, an initiative of the German government in collaboration with NABU International.

Protecting the world's rarest marine dolphins in New Zealand

Māui and Hector's dolphins are the smallest and rarest marine dolphins on earth and New Zealand's only native dolphin species. Fishing with gillnets and trawl nets has killed them almost to the point of extinction. Commercial and recreational fishing is decimating Māui and Hector's dolphins because less than a fifth of their habitat is protected. The dolphins' extinction is inevitable under these conditions.

Both subspecies inhabit coastal waters up to a depth of 100 metres: Hector's primarily around the South Island and Māui dolphins mainly off the west coast of the North Island. Both subspecies have suffered devastating declines since the 1970s. Today just 10,000 Hector's dolphins survive – a mere third of the original population. Māui dolphins have become so rare that they can only cope with a single death due to human activities every 10-23 years. Yet fisheries bycatch alone kills an estimated 3-4 individuals each year, pushing the animals to the very cusp of extinction. Hector's dolphin populations too have become dangerously small with at least two of numbering 45 individuals or less, and one down to around 200.

Gillnetting and trawling throughout the dolphins' habitat must end if they are to survive. The Scientific Committee of the International Whaling Commission has sharply criticised New Zealand for failing to protect the dolphins' habitat. But like the Recommendations of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the Society for Marine Mammalogy (SMM) and the New Zealand Marine Sciences Society, the IWC scientists have been entirely ignored.

PNP has joined forces with the world's leading Māui and Hector's dolphin expert, Prof Liz Slooten, to facilitate the creation of a contiguous marine protected area across the dolphins' habitat, where the dolphins are safe from harmful nets, seabed mining, petroleum exploration, drilling and production. To this end, Dr Maas and Prof Slooten have successfully championed the habitat of the world's smallest dolphins as a recognized Hope Spot of legendary oceanographer Silvia Earle's Mission Blue conservation alliance. The dolphins' plight was recognised by Mission Blue's experts and are grateful

to Sylvia Earle for issuing a personal video plea to the New Zealand government on the dolphins' behalf.

PNP engages in discussions about the science of Māui and Hector's dolphin management in New Zealand and internationally. In line with recommendations made by the IUCN, we urge an end of commercial and recreational gillnetting and trawling across the dolphins' habitat, this . To facilitate these measures, we urge that affected fishermen be transitioned to environmentally sustainable fishing methods or alternative livelihoods. Furthermore, no seismic blasts are to take place within at least 50 nautical miles of the protected area boundary. In addition, PNP calls for strictly enforced speed and noise restrictions across the dolphins' home. Lastly, we recommended that dolphin watching and swim-with activities should be regulated and monitored according to internationally accepted best practice standards.

Our work to save the Māui and Hector's dolphins will continue by supporting research and urging science-based decision making to avert the dolphins' extinction.

Ending the international trade in polar bears skins and products

Although climate change already threatens their survival, each year 600 - 800 polar bears are killed for their skins and as hunting trophies. Almost 53,500 polar bears died this way between 1963 and 2016 – that's more than twice today's global population. This trade is entirely legal and further weakens the bears' chances of survival.

PNP is working to eliminate this unnecessary threat to the survival of polar bears by promoting a long-overdue ban on the international trade in polar bears skins, other polar bear products and hunting trophies. At the same time, we are committed to draw attention to sustainable and far more lucrative alternative income streams for affected arctic communities in the form of low-impact, small-scale boat-based tourism. Ending the trade in polar bear products is the most important conservation action we can take for polar bears right now. Resolving the effects of climate change is a much more difficult and longer road.

Canada has stewardship over approximately two thirds of the world's polar bears. It is also the last among five polar bear range states to permit these exports. In fact, Canada even promotes this trade. The continued loss and thinning of sea ice, as a result of climate change poses a significant and well-recognized long-term threat to polar bears. However, Canada does not take the effects of climate change into account when setting polar bear quotas. Moreover, crucial information to determine whether these hunts are sustainable is often missing, being withheld, decades out of date or highly unreliable. In the words of one of the world's leading polar bear experts, polar bear kill-quotas have largely been set against scientific advice for two decades. Sustainability is further eroded by a preference for large, healthy bears amongst fur and trophy hunters.

To address this much-neglected conservation priority, PNP is working towards a ban on international trade in polar bear skins and hunting trophies through the UN Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), which regulates international trade in endangered species. PNP first introduced the issue at the conference of the parties to CITES in 2019.

Unfortunately, the covid pandemic prevented us from carrying out many of our plans with regard to this initiative. However, we used the opportunity to deepen and widen the scope of our knowledge about different aspects of this issue. We also reached out to and gained the support of several international polar bear experts, and organisations and individuals concerned about the need for evidence-based polar bear conservation management. This has become even more urgent since the

responsible regional authorities in Canada announced plans to pursue the active reduction of polar bear numbers. We also intensified public outreach through our website and social media platforms to grow awareness about this much neglected aspect of polar bear conservation. (e.g., in the run-up and during International Polar Bear Day). As a result of these efforts, the New Big 5 project featured an in-depth article of our work on its own website. The New Big 5 project is an international initiative to create the Big 5 of wildlife photography instead of hunting. The venture is supported by more than 3,000 photographers, conservationists and wildlife charities from across the globe to raise awareness about the polycrisis facing the world's wildlife through habitat loss, overexploitation, human wildlife conflict, poaching, wildlife trafficking and climate change. Thousands of people from around the world voted for the 5 species they wanted to see included in the New Big 5. We voted for polar bears of course and are delighted to see them part of this important list.

As soon as covid-related restrictions permit, we will continue to pursue our goal of seeing an end to international trade in polar bear parts.

International Collaboration

International Wildlife Trade

PNP works closely with animal protection and conservation organizations in the UK and across the globe. We are an active member of the Species Survival Network (SSN), a global alliance of non-governmental environmental, conservation and animal protection organizations that provides a framework for international cooperation. The SSN is committed to the promotion, enhancement, and strict enforcement of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). Through scientific and legal research, education and advocacy, the SSN is working to prevent over-exploitation of animals and plants due to international trade.

Protecting the Ocean

Founded and led by world-renowned oceanographer Dr Sylvia Earle, Mission Blue is a global coalition dedicated to inspire public awareness and support for a worldwide network of marine protected areas that are large enough to restore the ocean – so-called Hope Spots. PNP has been part of Mission Blue since its formation in 2019 and acts as Mission Blue's Hope Spot champion for both New Zealand's Maui and Hector's dolphins and polar bears.

Pandemics and Wildlife Trade

Due to the associated health risks, the pandemic raised the importance of wildlife trade and human animal interactions in the minds of both the public and policy makers. With this in mind, People for Nature and Peace became a member of the "International Alliance against Health Risks in Wildlife Trade". This allows us to make concrete contributions to the global debate on this critical issue.

Biodiversity destruction itself is recognized as a key driver for the emergence of new zoonotic diseases. Contact with wild animals per se raises viral spillover risk and so represents a health hazard. Research has shown that the level of contact between humans and animals correlates with zoonotic virus load among species. All stages in the trade chain therefore involve interfaces that raise the risk for the emergence and transmission of zoonotic infections for both wild caught and captive bred wild animals.

Almost 75% of emerging infectious diseases in humans originate from animals and 65 percent of these originate in wildlife. In 2020, UN experts warned that the number of zoonotic diseases will continue to rise unless action is taken to protect wildlife and preserve the environment. Almost half of all new diseases that have moved from animals to humans after 1940 can be traced to changes in land use, agriculture, or wildlife hunting. Overexploitation and wildlife trade are associated with inherent and inevitable risks in terms of hastening the emergence of new and transmission of existing zoonotic diseases and biodiversity loss, which in turn furthers the emergence of further zoonoses. The One Health approach recognizes the interconnectedness between the health of humans, animals, plants and their shared environment. It clearly shows that the complex and inextricable interrelationships between humanity and the biosphere are not limited to climate change and species loss, but also manifests itself with regard to human health. This includes the accelerating emergence of infectious diseases that can be transmitted from animals to humans - so-called zoonoses – solely as a result of human activities.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

The annual accounts to 31 March 2022 showed a total of £4,309.11 available in cash funds. Donations to PNP raised £19,657.12 with £15,842.51 restricted and £3,814.61 unrestricted. Restricted donations received were towards the Assam Rhino Protection Sniffer Dog Unit, the Polar Bear Protection initiative and the Afghanistan Dog Rescue project. Total charitable income was £24,822.25. Payments made amounted to £20,513.14 with £30,10.00 going to the Assam Dog Unit, £15,774.19 going to the Afghanistan Dog Rescue and £512.27 going towards the Polar Bear Initiative. The remaining £1,216.68 was expended in administrative costs. PNP's administration cost were therefore limited to about 5% of total charity's expenditure.

The charity's primary source of income to 31 March 2022 was donations from individuals, charities and NGOs. PNP will continue to seek donations from individuals, businesses and foundations to support its conservation and animal protection projects and advocacy initiatives. PNP will continue to raise public awareness about its work through its website, social media as well as networking and hopes to raise funds appropriate to further its work.

The main financial risk to PNP is a loss of donations. Currently, PNP operates without reserves. This will be regularly reviewed to consider potential losses and unexpected expenses. No Gift Aid funds were recovered from HMRC for the period of this report.

The Trustees confirm that they have received no remuneration or other benefits from the Charity. The Trustees also confirm that neither the Founder and Chief Executive Officer, nor the Technical Advisors have received any remuneration or other benefits from the Charity.

Declaration

The Trustees declare that they have approved the above report and authorised that it be signed on their behalf. Signed on behalf of the Trustees for People for Nature and Peace

Signature.....

Full Name

Position

Date

PEOPLE FOR NATURE AND PEACE
Charity No: 1183764
ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31 MARCH 2022

Section A	Receipts and Payments		
	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total Funds £
A1 Receipts			
Donations	3814.61	15842.51	19657.12
Sub total	3814.61	15842.51	19657.12
A2 Asset and investment sales, etc			
	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total receipts	3841.61	15842.51	19657.12
A3 Payments			
Registered address/virtual office	520.00		
Administration	696.68		
Zoom annual subscription	143.88		
Projects		19152.58	
Sub total	1360.56	19152.58	20513.14
A4 Asset and Investment purchases, etc			
	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total payments	1360.56	19152.58	20513.14
Net (of receipts/payments)	2454.05	(3310.07)	(856.02)
A5 Transfer between funds			
Received – Paypal to Bank Account			
Donations	521.34	2266.56	2787.90
Payments	676.22	368.39	1044.61
Net (of receipts/payments)	(154.88)	1898.17	1743.29
A6 Cash funds last year end			

Bank Account	(513.87)	5683.55	5165.13
<i>Cash fund at year End</i>			
<i>31 March 2022</i>	1940.18	2373.48	<u>4309.11</u>

Section B Statement of assets and liabilities

B1 Cash funds

Bank account	1940.18	2373.48	4309.11
Paypal account	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total cash fund	1940.18	2373.48	4309.11

B2 Other monetary assets –

B3 Investment assets –

B4 Assets retained for the charity's own use –

B5 Liabilities

Registered address/virtual office (incl. mail forwarding) 380.00 due next quarter – end June 2022

Signed by

Name on behalf of all trustees

Signature.....

Date

Annual Accounts Statement for the year ending 31 March 2022

Accounts



People for
NATURE & PEACE

Registered Charity No. 1183764

TRUSTEES ANNUAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31 MARCH 2021

REFERENCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Board of Trustees	Robert Hepworth (Chair to 24 January 2021) James Brett (Chair from 24 January 2021) Julie Duckworth Bernadette Jaye (Re-elected from 24 January 2021)
Treasurer and Secretary	Julie Duckworth
Chief Executive	Barbara Maas
Patron	Sir Ranulph Fiennes
Charity number	1183764
Registered office	The Atrium 4 Curtis Road Dorking RH4 1XA

The Trustees present their annual report and accounts for the year ending 31 March 2021.

STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

People for Nature and Peace (PNP) was entered on the UK Charity Commission Register of Charities on 6 June 2019 as a Charitable Incorporated Organisation (CIO). As such, PNP is strictly governed by its constitution, dated 6 June 2019. All of PNP's staff and advisors are volunteers.

Governing Body and Structure

Trustees

As from the date of our registration on 6 June 2019, our governing body consists of four trustees appointed in accordance with the charity's constitution. Future trustee appointments will follow the guidance set by the Charity Commission, PNP's constitution, as well as any future policies regarding the appointment, induction and training of trustees for the charity.

PNP's current trustees manage the charity as set out in paragraph 9 (c) (3) of the constitution, and as ratified in the minutes of the trustees meetings on 27 January 2019 and 24 January 2021, are:

Robert Hepworth	for 4 years	Chair (resigned as Chair from 24 January 2021)
Julie Duckworth	for 4 years	Treasurer
James Brett	for 3 years	Vice Chair (elected as Chair from 24 January 2021)
Bernadette Jaye	for 4 years	(re-elected from 24 January 2021)

Operational responsibility is delegated to the Chief Executive Officer. Our project activities benefit from the support of four Conservation Advisers. All our in-house operational activities, including those of the CEO is carried out without remuneration.

Patron

Renowned explorer and adventurer Sir Ranulph Fiennes has kindly agreed to act as the charity's patron. Described as "the world's greatest living explorer", Sir Ranulph has led countless expeditions to some of the world's most remote, tough and inaccessible regions. Sir Ranulph is an equally staunch defender of animals and nature. We are deeply honoured to welcome him as our patron.

Technical Advisors

PNP's work benefits greatly from the skills and expertise of its international conservation and animal welfare technical advisors to further its aims and objectives.

They are as follows:

Prof Bill Ripple, Senior Conservation Adviser, professor of ecology at the Department of Forest Ecosystems and Society at Oregon State University, USA.

Olé J Liodden, Polar Bear Conservation Adviser, Norwegian conservationist, wildlife photographer, author and expedition leader, Norway.

Lhendup Tharchen, Conservation Adviser, Chief Forestry Officer at the Royal Government of Bhutan's Forests & Park Services, Bhutan.

Swen Busch, Antipoaching and sniffer dog trainer and advisor, Germany.

Nikki Botha, Vegan Chef and civil society activist, PNP blogger, South Africa.

OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

Our mission and purpose are to preserve the Earth's biodiversity through Compassionate Conservation of wild species and to help preserve the ecosystem functions of wild habitats on which all life depends. We also work to protect individual animals and foster kindness towards them and nature in general.

Specifically,

- We protect wild areas and animals from poachers, rehabilitate sick and injured animals and provide sanctuary for those who cannot return to the wild.
- We undertake public awareness and advocacy programmes to counter species extinction and investigate and expose wildlife crime and animal cruelty.
- We give animals and nature a voice with decision-makers, politicians and businesses, highlight problems, develop and support innovative solutions and do everything in our power to see them implemented.
- We draw attention to the much-overlooked link between human population growth, biodiversity loss, resource shortages and peace and promote activities that address them.
- We join forces and support effective conservation and animal welfare champions around the world, so they can continue their important work.

As set out in its constitution, People for Nature and Peace aims to promote, for the benefit of the public, the conservation protection and improvement of the physical and natural environment and recognised endangered species, in particular but not exclusively by supporting conservation projects and programmes that protect wild flora and fauna and foster responsible stewardship of the planet and its species to promote sustainable living and peace.

PNP strives to advance the education of the public in subjects pertaining to the welfare of animals, the conservation, protection and improvement of the physical and natural environment and the protection and conservation of endangered species and to conduct or commission research into such subject areas, publishing the useful results thereof for the public benefit.

PNP promotes kind and compassionate behaviour towards animals by providing or assisting in the provision of facilities for the care, protection, treatment and security of animals which are in need of care and attention by reason of sickness, maltreatment, poor circumstances or ill usage.

PNP's objectives, promoting kindness towards animals and fostering compassionate and responsible stewardship of the natural world to alleviate suffering, counter species extinctions, and promote sustainable living and peace, invites the public to examine current practices impacting the world's biodiversity and adopt approaches that facilitate survival and wellbeing.

Our Goals

1. Advance public awareness and understanding about the links between biodiversity conservation, sustainability and peace, and promote activities that address them.

Using public education and policy work at the individual, community, national and international levels, as well as research, PNP works towards this goal by:

- Advancing public understanding of the mounting impacts of human populations, unsustainable consumption and wastefulness on the world's terrestrial, marine, freshwater, and aerial habitats, which are exemplified by climate change, unprecedented biodiversity loss, food and water scarcity, pollution, human migration, poverty and conflict, as well as poor health and wellbeing.
- Promoting environmentally sustainable and ethical lifestyle choices to encourage positive environmental change and reduce the human footprint on the Earth (e.g., through the reduction of food and other waste, a dietary shift towards plant-based foods, discouraging the use of animal products, ensuring economic systems take account of the true environmental costs of consumption patterns, etc.);

Promoting an eco-centric, rather than an anthropocentric world view and inspire a culture of responsible stewardship of nature.

2. Alleviate the erosion of the earth's life support systems and its biodiversity through the protection of wild species and habitats, public education, policy work and research

Using public education and policy work at the individual, community, national and international levels, as well as research, PNP works towards this goal by:

- Protecting and restoring wild animal and plant communities and landscapes and opposing the conversion of natural habitats, in order to maintain vital ecosystem processes and dynamics;
- Developing, adopting and promoting appropriate policy instruments to alleviate defaunation, and the exploitation and trade of threatened species;
- Advancing the creation of interconnected and well-managed wildlife reserves for a significant proportion of the world's terrestrial, marine, and freshwater habitats;
- Promoting the adoption of renewable energy sources, sustainable green technologies and organic agricultural practices, as well as divestment from fossil fuels and other harmful commercial activities;
- Protecting wild animals and their habitat against poaching;
- Supporting compliance with and enforcement of wildlife and environmental laws and the investigation and exposure of wildlife and environmental crime;
- Engaging civil society, including young people, in the appreciation of nature and non-human species.

3. Promote kind and oppose cruel behaviour and attitudes towards animals

Using public education and policy work at the individual, community, national and international levels, as well as research, PNP works towards this goal by:

- Fostering public understanding of animal sentience, cognition and welfare;
- Developing, adopting and promoting appropriate policy instruments that recognise and respect animal sentience and welfare;
- Supporting enforcement and compliance of animal welfare laws and investigate and expose related criminal activities;
- Fostering public understanding of the links between violence towards animals and humans;
- Promoting personal development techniques that address the mental and emotional causes of violence and advance kindness and peaceful conflict resolution.

4. Provide, or assist in the provision of facilities, veterinary care, protection and rehabilitation for animals in need of care and attention.

PNP aims to achieve this goal by:

- Establishing and supporting wildlife rescue and rehabilitation facilities around the world;
- Establishing and supporting rescue and rehoming facilities for domestic and companion animals around the world;
- Providing training in compassionate wildlife and animal care, husbandry and rehabilitation.

Project Selection

We recognise that there are countless worthwhile and deserving projects that could be seen to meet and further our objectives, particularly with so many species and natural areas under threat of extinction. To that end, PNP has developed a very useful project selection matrix tool to assess the comparative merit of potential project activities according to a set of independent criteria. Using this tool, the trustees agreed that, subject to funding, PNP's initial candidate projects would be as follows (not in order of priority):

- ***Alleviating Human Wildlife Conflict***
 - Asian elephant conservation in Sri Lanka
 - Facilitating peaceful coexistence of humans and lions in Tanzania
- ***Protecting Wild Habitats and Species***
 - Marine turtle nest protection in Sri Lanka
 - Protecting Maui's and Hector's dolphins against fishing-related mortality in New Zealand
 - Antipoaching sniffer dog unit to protect rhinos and tigers in India
- ***Promoting Sustainability***
 - Ending the international trade in polar bears skins and products
 - Protecting rhinos against illegal trade in their horn
 - A demand reduction initiative for rhino horn in Vietnam
 - Combatting illegal trafficking of Great Apes in Africa

These projects all work with local communities to ensure successful, inclusive, participatory, equitable and sustainable outcomes. PNP is proud to work with local professionals, volunteers and communities in furtherance of its objectives.

The trustees confirm that regard has been given to the guidance issued by the Charity Commission on public benefit in each and every project it undertakes.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE

People for Nature and Peace is a dynamic nature conservation and animal welfare charity. We may be a young charity, but our professional and passionate team brings a lot to the table. Collectively, we have more than 100 years of practical experience in saving and helping animals and wild places around the world. Our charity combines sound science and sincere compassion and offers effective and practical help fast and where it is needed most, tackling the full spectrum of threats facing nature and animals, whether they affect individuals, populations or species. We put nature and animals at the centre of our work, because if there is no nature, there can be no us.

No nature. No us. It really is that simple. Extinctions caused by humans have reached an unprecedented high and continue to accelerate. A fundamental shift in how we relate to nature and other animals is necessary, if we want them and us to survive and avoid collapsing ecosystems, further pandemics and escalating conflicts. And best of all, it will make us happier.

World renowned Harvard ecologist and "father of biodiversity", Prof E. O. Wilson, estimates that each year 30,000 species are driven to extinction. That's roughly three species every hour. By comparison, the historic natural background extinction rate is one extinction per every million species per year. More than 7,000 animals, fish and plants joined the queue towards oblivion in the 2019 review of the Red List of Threatened Species - many in the highest threat category of "Critically Endangered", which is just one step away from 'Extinct'. Report, after report identifies human behaviour, including, overconsumption, overfishing and deforestation, as the biggest factor in driving species towards the edge. We believe it doesn't have to be hard to change the way we relate to and interact with nature and are committed to making this a priority. Human behaviour has caused the damage and therefore we are the solution!

We rely entirely on donations from individuals and businesses to carry out our work and passionately seek their support.

Projects Activities and Campaigns

Protecting Rhinos and Tigers in India

Rhinos and tigers everywhere are under siege from poachers, illegal traffickers, national and international criminal networks, art collectors, status and pleasure seekers, medical patients and financial speculators intent on cashing in on their increasing rarity.

There are roughly 3,700 Indian or Greater one-horned rhinos left in the wild. 2,9987 of them live in India – that's 80% of the global population. With to 2,660 individuals, the Indian state of Assam is home to the world's largest population. Most of India's rhinos live in the Kaziranga National Park and Tiger Reserve, which acts a magnet for poachers. It is here that we set up and provide ongoing support and training for a dedicated and highly skilled anti-poaching dog unit, which supports the Indian Forest Department and its rangers. The team sniffs out poachers, weapons hideouts and contraband in both urban and rural areas. It also acts as a deterrent. These skills are a formidable asset in the fight against rhino and tiger poachers and illegal traffickers.

Our support includes handler salaries, food and veterinary care for the dog, uniforms, specialist field equipment, medical kits and binoculars etc. We also replace dog harnesses, collars, leads, lightweight portable drinking bowls and other field gear as they wear out. Continued training for dog and handler, too is essential for the effective and safe operation of the unit.

The team's work is dangerous. Although our training is designed to keep everyone safe, the dog team inevitably leads the rangers in the pursuit of poachers who carry knives, machetes and high calibre firearms. Unlike rangers, our dog handler is unarmed. We therefore urgently need to buy bullet- and stab-proof vests to keep everyone safe.

Assam Flood Emergency Appeal

India's Kaziranga National Park is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and famous for hosting the world's largest population of greater one-horned rhinos. But every year between June and September the monsoon floods much of the park, putting the rhinos and other wild animals at risk from drowning, vehicle collisions, starvation and poaching.

Kaziranga National Park lies in the floodplains of the mighty Brahmaputra river, which overflows and submerges around two-thirds of the park during the annual monsoon. The yearly flooding is critical to sustain the area's rich plains, which support exceptional biodiversity and fertile agricultural land. But in recent years the flooding has become more severe, causing devastation and loss of life among people and wildlife.

Rhinos are solitary animals and fiercely territorial, but the monsoon flood forces them to crowd together on small elevated hills, which the rising waters have turned into islands. Trapped together makes the animals more vulnerable to poachers at a time when patrolling the park is most difficult. With much of their habitat under water, lack of food and hunger adds to the animals' woes. Desperate for food and high ground, wild animals are more likely to venture into human settlements, fields and tea plantations, which can spark conflicts that easily turn violent or deadly.

Rhinos are solitary animals and fiercely territorial, but the monsoon flood forces them to crowd together on small elevated hills, which the rising waters have turned into islands, and makes them vulnerable to poachers at a time when patrolling the park is most difficult. Kaziranga's and Pobitora's animals not only face drowning with much of their habitat under water but also a lack of food and hunger adds to the animals' woes. Desperate for food and high ground, wild animals are more likely to venture into human settlements, fields and tea plantations, which can spark conflicts that easily turn violent or deadly.

To evade the floods, many animals make their way south to the highlands of Karbi Anglong. But to get there, they must cross a busy highway. Cars, trucks and buses fly along the road at breakneck speed day and night every day of the week. Accidents are inevitable, as scores of exhausted, stressed and hungry elephants, rhinos, small and large deer and other wild animals have no choice but to take their chances. Colleagues from our Indian partner organisation are assisting the authorities around the clock by enforcing speed limits at crossing points out of the park.

PNP will continue to seek donations to support them with torches, raincoats and binoculars and other field equipment.

Protecting the world's rarest marine dolphins in New Zealand

Māui and Hector's dolphins are the smallest and rarest marine dolphins on earth and New Zealand's only native dolphin species. Fishing with gillnets and trawl nets has killed them almost to the point of extinction. Commercial and recreational fishing is decimating Māui and Hector's dolphins because less than a fifth of their habitat is protected. The dolphins' extinction is inevitable under these conditions.

Both subspecies inhabit coastal waters up to a depth of 100 metres: Hector's primarily around the South Island and Māui's mainly off the west coast of the North Island. Both subspecies have suffered devastating declines since the 1970s. Today just 10,000 Hector's dolphins survive – a mere third of the original population. Māui dolphins have become so rare that they can only cope with a single death due to human activities every 10-23 years. Yet fisheries bycatch alone kills an estimated 3-4 individuals each year, pushing the animals to the very cusp of extinction. Hector's dolphin populations too have become dangerously small with at least two of numbering 45 individuals or less, and one down to around 200.

Gillnetting and trawling throughout the dolphins' habitat must end if they are to survive. The Scientific Committee of the International Whaling Commission has sharply criticised New Zealand for failing to protect the dolphins' habitat. But like the Recommendations of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the Society for Marine Mammalogy (SMM) and the New Zealand Marine Sciences Society, the IWC scientists have been entirely ignored.

PNP has joined forces with the world's leading Maui and Hector's dolphin expert, Prof Liz Slooten, to facilitate the creation of a contiguous marine protected area across the dolphins' habitat, where the dolphins are safe from harmful nets, seabed mining, petroleum exploration, drilling and production. To this end, Dr Maas and Prof Slooten have successfully championed the habitat of the world's smallest dolphins as a recognized Hope Spot of legendary oceanographer Sylvia Earle's Mission Blue conservation alliance. We are delighted that the dolphins' plight was recognised by Mission Blue's experts and are grateful to Sylvia Earle for issuing a personal video plea to the New Zealand government on the dolphins' behalf.

PNP actively participated in the New Zealand government's formal review of the way Māui and Hector's dolphins by issuing a strong submission, urging an end of commercial and recreational gillnetting and trawling across the dolphins' habitat. To facilitate this move, we suggested that affected fishermen be transitioned to environmentally sustainable fishing methods or alternative livelihoods. Furthermore, no seismic blasts are to take place within at least 50 nautical miles of the protected area boundary. In addition, PNP called for strictly enforced speed and noise restrictions across the dolphins' home. Lastly, we recommended that dolphin watching and swim-with activities should be regulated and monitored according to internationally accepted best practice standards. PNP's submission was supported by a petition, which had attracted more than 164,000 signatures

Our work to save the Maui and Hector's dolphins will continue by supporting research and urging science-based decision making to avert the dolphins' extinction.

Ending the international trade in polar bears skins and products

The plight of polar bears has become synonymous with climate change, which causes Arctic sea ice to melt and so robs the bears of a place to live, hunt and breed. Despite this momentous threat, the world's last 26,000 polar bears are far less protected than you may think. Detailed research by PNP Technical Adviser, Ole J. Liodden uncovered a dangerous and largely unrecognised threat: a resurgence in the international trade in polar bear skins, primarily to China.

Every year 600 - 800 individuals are killed for their fur and as hunting trophies. Almost 53,500 polar bears lost their lives this way between 1963 and 2016. That's more than twice as many as are alive

today. Polar bears are already in dire straits due to climate change. Killing them for rugs or as hunting trophies further undermines their survival. Canada has stewardship for approximately two thirds of the world's polar bears and is the last of polar bear range state to permit these exports. But crucial information to determine whether these hunts are sustainable is often missing, being withheld, decades out of date or highly unreliable.

The continued loss and thinning of sea ice, as a result of climate change poses a significant long-term threat to the species. Yet, Canada does not take the effects of climate change into account when setting polar bear quotas. In fact, for the past 20 years, Canadian polar bear kill-quotas have mostly been set against scientific advice. Sustainability is further eroded by the preference for large, healthy bears amongst fur and trophy hunters. This issue has become even more serious, because the Inuit communities, which have authority over around 90 percent of Canada's polar bears, wrongly believe that polar bears are not affected by climate change and that the population is too large. Consequently, their latest polar bear management plan calls for the proactive reduction of polar bear numbers.

To address this much-neglected conservation priority, PNP is working towards a ban on international trade in polar bear skins and hunting trophies, because it is the most immediate conservation action, we can take for polar bears right now. Resolving climate change is a much longer journey. International trade in an endangered species, such as polar bears, is regulated by the UN Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). In 2019, PNP CEO, Dr Barbara Maas, and PNP polar bear advisor, Ole J Liodden first introduced this issue at the CITES meeting in Geneva. Our presentation and written report were well received by many member states and NGO observers. In 2021, we have been able to commission important research about the trade in polar bear skins from Canada to China, the EU and other countries, which provides strong support an international trade ban in polar bear furs, hunting trophies and other products at the next CITES Conference of the Parties in November 2022.

As a polar bear range state, Norway prohibited all hunting of polar bear in 1973. Yet the country is the second largest importer of polar bear skins after China. We are therefore engaged in discussions with the Norwegian government with regard to a unilateral ban of polar bear imports.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

The annual accounts to 31 March 2021 showed a total of £5169.68 available in cash funds.

Donations to PNP raised £15575.22 with £15051.22 restricted and £524.00 unrestricted. Restricted donations received were £2231.94 towards the Assam Dog Unit and £12819.28 towards the Polar Bear Protection initiative. This gives a total income for the financial year of £18329.61. This gives a total income for the financial year of £18329.61. Overall, PNP's administration costs amounted to just above seven percent.

Payments made amounted to £13159.93 with £11610.01 restricted and £1549.92 unrestricted. Restricted payments were £3010.00 towards the Assam Dog Unit and £8600.01 towards the Polar Bear Protection initiative.

The administration cost to PNP were higher than unrestricted funds received due to the charity building its public awareness work through its website and social media. It is hoped that expanded awareness will not only support our project work, particularly with regard to polar bears, but in doing so, increase charitable donations to PNP and, therefore, enable the charity to manage its unavoidable administrative costs within its available unrestricted donations. There was also a shortfall in the restricted donations received for the Assam Dog Unit. Again, the trustees are hopeful that increased public awareness will increase donations and prevent a further shortfall.

The main source of income to the end of 31 March 2021 was donations from individuals. PNP will continue to seek donations from individuals, businesses and foundations to support its projects and advocacy initiatives.

The main financial risk to PNP is a loss of donations. Currently, PNP operates without reserves. This will be regularly reviewed to consider potential losses and unexpected expenses.

No Gift Aid funds were recovered from HMRC for the period of this report.

The Trustees confirm that they have received no remuneration or other benefits from the Charity. The Trustees also confirm that neither the Founder and Chief Executive Officer, nor the Technical Advisors have received any remuneration or other benefits from the Charity.

There were no outstanding invoices at end of the financial year to 31 March 2021.

Declaration

The Trustees declare that they have approved the above report and authorised that it be signed on their behalf.

Signed on behalf of the Trustees for People for Nature and Peace

Signature

Full Name

Position

Date

PEOPLE FOR NATURE AND PEACE

Charity No: 1183764

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31 MARCH 2021

Section A Receipts and Payments

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total £
A1 Receipts			
Donations	524.00	15051.22	15575.22
<i>Sub total</i>	524.00	15051.22	15575.22
A2 Asset and investment sales, etc			
	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Receipts	524.00	15051.22	15575.22
A3 Payments			
Registered address/ virtual office	724.58		724.58
Administration	681.46		618.46
Zoom subscription	143.88		143.88
Projects		11610.01	11610.01
<i>Sub total</i>	1549.92	11610.01	13159.93
A4 Asset and Investment purchases, etc			
	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total payments	1549.92	11610.01	13159.93
Net (of receipts/ payments)	(1025.92)	3441.21	2415.29

A5 Transfer between funds

Received - PayPal to Bank Account

Donations (Gross)		1765.82	
PayPal Fees		67.73	
Donations (Net)		1698.09	1698.09

Payments - Bank Account to PayPal

Administration	295.27		
Projects		107.97	349.17

A6 Cash funds last year end

Bank account	507.50	2242.34	2749.84
PayPal account (5.00 less fee 0.45)	4.55		4.55
<i>Cash funds at year End 31 March 2021</i>	(513.87)	5683.55	<u>5169.68</u>

Section B Statement of assets and liabilities

B1 Cash funds

Bank Account	(513.42)	5683.54	5169.68
PayPal	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Total cash fund</i>	(513.42)	5683.54	<u>5169.68</u>

B2 Other monetary assets -

B3 Investment assets -

B4 Assets retained for the charity's own use -

B5 Liabilities

Registered address/ virtual office (incl. mail forwarding)	300.00	due next quarter – end June 2021
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Signed by Julie
Duckworth (treasurer)
on behalf of all trustees

Signature

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Date

.....

Annual Accounts Statement for the year ending 31 March 2021

Donations - Restricted

	Receipts £	Payments £	Total (still held) £
Assam K9 Unit	2231.93	3010.00	(778.07)
Polar Bears	12819.28	8600.01	4219.27
<i>Restricted total</i>	15051.21	11610.01	3441.20

People for Nature and Peace

We're here for Nature SAVE PROTECT RESTORE
RESCUE

If you care about nature, animals and wild places, want to promote kindness and foster responsible stewardship of the Earth, please help us make a difference by making a donation.

peoplefornatureandpeace.org