

Where the money went

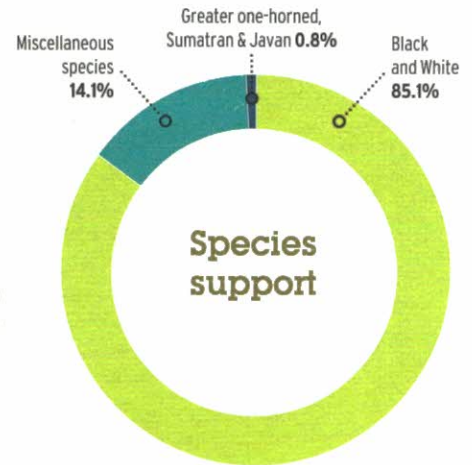
Each year, we keep detailed records of all the grants we make: where the money came from and how it was allocated. Then we analyse the grants totals by country, by rhino species, by field programme, by strategy and by activity.

Cathy Dean | Chief Executive Officer

In total, we gave out **£1,048,965** to rhino programmes, as well as **£15,082** to other charities with whom we partnered for events. The following analysis relates only to the rhino-related work.

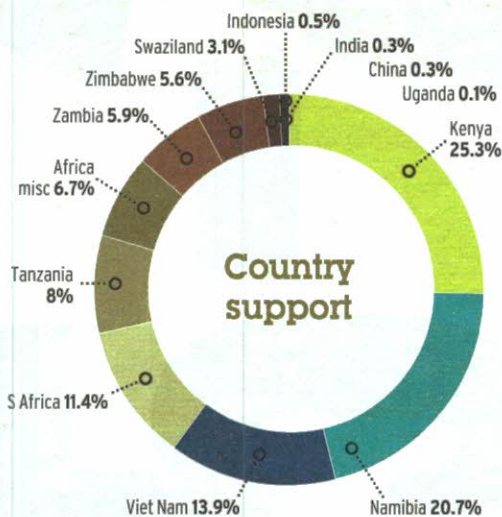
Species support

- **85.1% went specifically to African rhino programmes** – black and white
- **0.8% went specifically to Asian rhino programmes** – Greater one-horned, Sumatran and Javan. Our partner the International Rhino Foundation leads on programme management and fundraising for Asian rhinos, and we do what we can to help fundraise for them without targeting the same donors
- **The remaining 14.1% went towards work in Viet Nam** to reduce demand for rhino horn and on investigating the demand for horn in China



Country support

- **63% of our grants went to the 'Big Four' African rhino range states:** Kenya (25.3%), Zimbabwe (5.6%), Namibia (20.7%) and South Africa (11.4%). These are the countries with the biggest populations of black and white rhinos; they are the 'engine rooms' of African rhino production. Zimbabwe's rhinos receive substantial support from the International Rhino Foundation and its donors; while South African rhino populations have many donors supporting them, e.g. Peace Parks Foundation, Howard G. Buffett, WWF-South Africa etc. We do all try to dovetail our support to cover the gaps
- **We also gave substantial grants to field programmes in Tanzania (8%) and Zambia (5.9%).** Although these programmes have smaller populations of rhinos, they have the ecological carrying capacity to hold much larger numbers and could contribute to restocking efforts in future. They both also run excellent black-rhino-focused environmental education programmes targeting schoolchildren and communities in the villages surrounding Mkomazi and North Luangwa National Parks
- **13.9% of our funding went to Viet Nam for behaviour change campaign work** with TRAFFIC in Viet Nam and Education for Nature-Vietnam, thanks in large part to the UK government's Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund; while 0.2% of our grants went towards researching the demand in China for illegal rhino horn



Activity support

- As always, by far **the largest proportion of our grants went on basic rhino protection and monitoring (66.1%)**. It is vital that we secure the safety of the big rhino populations while longer-term behaviour change campaigns, international cooperation, intelligence-gathering operations etc. take effect
- **14.1% went on demand reduction efforts** in Viet Nam and China
- **9.7% of grants went on capacity building:** sharing experience and skills between field programmes, in particular the African Rhino Specialist Group meeting, held in February 2016 in Kruger National Park
- **5.1% went on community conservation efforts** in Zimbabwe and on environmental education programmes: Rafiki wa Faru in Tanzania and Lolesha Luangwa in Zambia
- **4.7% went on captive breeding efforts** at the Sumatran Rhino Sanctuary, where a calf was born in May 2016, and on veterinary interventions, including the APLRS's Emergency Fund and a new vehicle for Etosha National Park's vet
- The remaining **0.3% went on rhino translocations** to Laokhowa-Burachapori Wildlife Sanctuary in Assam

