



2021-22

Impact report

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A message from our CEO

Many will agree that 2021-22 brought more than its fair share of thorny moments. The pandemic continued to create unparalleled challenges, the impacts of the climate crisis were increasingly felt, and the rising costs of everyday items added extra strain onto already stretched budgets. During this time, our strength has been in our numbers.

Collaboration is at the heart of everything we do. It is the first word in our mission statement. It is one of our organisational values. Perhaps most importantly, it is something we live by every day.

In the past 12 months, we've worked alongside our partners around the world to ensure rhinos are protected. Whether this was helping to fund activities within the Sumatran Rhino Rescue project to bring this Critically Endangered species away from the brink of extinction; contributing towards the African Rhino Specialist Group's meeting to bring together rhino experts to share knowledge and best practice, or supporting joint anti-poaching activities in Kenya to elevate enforcement and investigative capacity, collaboration has been integral.

Not only has this teamwork helped us to reach key goals for projects conserving all five rhino species, but it has also brought mutual support to overcome and reflect upon the tough moments, and shared joy when we've seen success. Working together with many people and organisations around the world has truly had a huge impact, which I hope you will learn more about in the following pages.

We are incredibly grateful to be part of a network of people that is passionate about saving rhinos. It is because of these people, who have given time, expertise, influence or financial support,

that we can continue to accomplish rhino conservation milestones, targets, and goals.

Over the coming years, we can expect further uncertainty, change, and many hurdles. But we remain persistent in reaching our vision and confident that effective collaboration will be one of the keys to unlocking a future in which rhinos, and people, thrive.

As someone reading this report, I am sure that you have played a role in aiding rhino conservation efforts. Thank you for your support. I hope you enjoy reading about some of the projects you, alongside many others, have helped to make happen.

Cathy Dean | CEO



Our vision, mission, & strategies

We believe rhinos are magnificent, in themselves and as champions of the incredible wild landscapes in which they live. And they are endangered. To thrive, both rhinos and people need a world that is healthy, diverse and resilient.

At Save the Rhino International we connect people striving to conserve rhinos and their habitats with people who want to support that vital work, and we contribute our own knowledge and skills to the conservation effort.

Every day we work with a wonderful community of passionate friends, partners and supporters, to ensure that all five species of rhinos thrive in the wild.

JAMES LEWIN

Our vision

All five rhino species thriving in the wild.

Our mission

Collaborating with partners to support endangered rhinos in Africa and Asia.

Our strategic priorities

Protection, law enforcement, investigations and intelligence

Biological management

Stopping illegal markets

Capacity building

Coordination

Societal engagement

Sustainable, adequate financing



<CR>

Black rhino
Diceros bicornis

In-situ population¹ 6,195

IUCN RED LIST CLASSIFICATION

Critically Endangered Considered to be facing an **extremely high risk** of extinction in the wild.

<NT>

White rhino
Ceratotherium simum

In-situ population¹ 15,942

IUCN RED LIST CLASSIFICATION

Near Threatened Is close to qualifying for or is likely to qualify for a threatened category in the near future.

The Northern white rhino subspecies is functionally extinct, with only two individuals (both female) left. The Southern white rhino accounts for all other white rhinos.

<CR>

Javan rhino
Rhinoceros sondaicus

In-situ population¹ 77

IUCN RED LIST CLASSIFICATION

Critically Endangered Considered to be facing an **extremely high risk** of extinction in the wild.

<NT>

Greater one-horned rhino
Rhinoceros unicornis

In-situ population¹ 4,014

IUCN RED LIST CLASSIFICATION

Vulnerable Considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild.

<CR>

Sumatran rhino
Dicerorhinus sumatrensis

In-situ population¹ Estimated 34–47

IUCN RED LIST CLASSIFICATION

Critically Endangered Considered to be facing an **extremely high risk** of extinction in the wild.

Where we work

Alongside our partners around the world, we work to support projects that help rhinos thrive.

Between April 2021 and March 2022, we sent out more than £2,748,000 in grants, providing vital funding for rhino programmes in Africa and Asia.



LOWELD RHINO TRUST

¹In countries in which they naturally occur, i.e. rhino range states.



Greater one-horned rhino



China



Javan rhino



India



Viet Nam



Sumatran rhino



Indonesia



Black rhino

Supporting Sumatran rhinos

The small, brown and hairy Sumatran rhino (*Dicerorhinus sumatrensis*) leads a mostly solitary existence in the dense tropical forests of Sumatra and Kalimantan. But as those forests have become increasingly fragmented, breeding-age rhinos are less likely to encounter each other.

And, as with other rhino species, females may develop reproductive problems if they cannot breed regularly. So, this Critically Endangered rhino has become the most threatened of all rhino species. Because there are so few Sumatran rhinos, and because the surviving animals tend to move into remote areas to avoid human disturbance, it is extremely difficult to accurately estimate their numbers. The Indonesian Government's official population estimate for Sumatran rhinos is fewer than 80 individuals, but a recent report from IUCN and TRAFFIC estimated that as few as 34 – 47 animals may remain.

The conservation of the Sumatran rhino is arguably the greatest species conservation challenge of our age. The Government of Indonesia and rhino experts from around the world have agreed that the only way to meet this challenge is to bring together the widely dispersed wild rhinos into managed and safe breeding centres. Currently, the main Sumatran Rhino Sanctuary houses eight animals in Way Kambas National Park in Sumatra, with a smaller facility holding one rhino in East Kalimantan on Borneo.

The Sumatran Rhino Rescue Alliance is a partnership of organisations set up to support the Government of Indonesia's national Sumatran rhino breeding programme. Save the Rhino, along with our friends at Wilhelma Zoo in Stuttgart, are strategic partners in the Alliance. Other Save the Rhino partner organisations, including zoos and corporates, and members of the public donate to this essential work. Special thanks need to go to Speake-Marin, West Midland Safari

Park, Tallinn Zoo / Fondation Lutreola, Zoo Hodonin and an anonymous donor for their amazing support.

As strategic partners, we receive regular updates on the conservation efforts, led by the Government of Indonesia, that we and our partners and friends are supporting. During 2021, as you might imagine, there was much frustration at the delays imposed by the Covid-19 pandemic and much effort was put into overcoming those delays. But, despite Covid, significant progress was made.

During the past two years, the Alliance has created, trained and supported survey teams that are actively tracking rhinos in Aceh in North Sumatra, South Sumatra and Kalimantan. Standardised survey techniques are being used in all three regions.

In late 2021, Indonesian government officials and conservation partners broke ground on a new Sumatran Rhino Sanctuary in the Leuser Ecosystem in Aceh. The Sanctuary is scheduled to be completed in late 2023, and capture operations could begin soon afterwards, with the approval of the Government of Indonesia.

And then, in March 2022, the news we had all been hoping for! The Government of Indonesia announced the birth of a female Sumatran rhino at the Sumatran Rhino Sanctuary in Way Kambas, born to first-time parents Rosa and Andatu. This new addition is the first of the third generation of Sumatran rhinos to be born in captivity and represents much-needed hope for the future of this wonderful and precious species.





Reforestation previously degraded areas and securing new sites are vital programmes of work for all three Asian rhino species.



Making an impact in Asia

Restoring rhino habitat in Sumatra

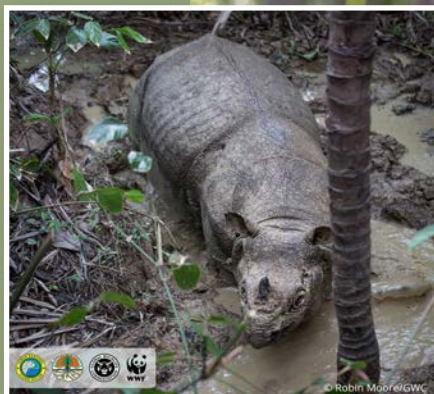
The Indonesian island of Sumatra is one of the last remaining homes of the rare Sumatran rhino. Making more space for Sumatran rhinos is key for their future.

Thanks to support from many of our donors, and together with local communities, our partner, the International Rhino Foundation, began **restoring 60 hectares of degraded land, planting more than 15,000 seedlings of 10 different types of rhino food plants** (including jackfruit, ficus, alstonia and agarwood) within Way Kambas National Park.

Creating space in Ujung Kulon

Thankfully Javan rhinos are increasing (albeit slowly), but they urgently need more space. In the absence of a secure second habitat, all eyes are focused on improving the home they already have: Ujung Kulon National Park.

Removing the invasive Arenga palm species, which is not eaten by Javan rhinos and chokes important rhino plants, is critical. With our partner the International Rhino Foundation, and thanks to local teams, **Arenga palm is being removed from 15–20 hectares of land** each year during the dry season.



Greater one-horned rhinos on the rise

India's 2021 rhino census revealed great news for this rhino species. Since the last count in 2019, **Greater one-horned rhinos in the country have increased by more than 10%**. Not only does this bring good news for the species but it also helps plan future conservation activities to ensure numbers continue to rise.



Members of Rhino Protection Units patrol daily to support and protect Critically Endangered Javan and Sumatran rhinos.

Collaboration in Kenya

Since 2005, Kenya has almost doubled its black rhino population, from 540 to 938 (as of 31 December 2021). Today it is home to the world's third-largest black rhino population, behind Namibia (2,156) and South Africa (2,056). Kenya's long-term vision, however, is to have at least 2,000 black rhinos within the country. A target like this requires intense planning, dedicated action and, perhaps most importantly, strong collaboration.

Thanks to a 4-year grant from the US Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), which began in September 2020, Save the Rhino has been supporting work to build law enforcement and investigative capacity within Central Kenya. The project – which brings together three (now four) private rhino conservancies (Ol Jogi, Borana, Lewa Wildlife and Ol Pejeta Conservancies), alongside private security firm 51 Degrees Ltd and the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) – aims to halt the poaching and trafficking of protected wildlife and wildlife products (rhino and rhino horn in particular). Specifically, there are three key objectives:

- Ensure that the Conservancies and National Parks have high levels of protection to prevent any weak links from being targeted
- Train the Conservancies' security-focused rangers in the skills necessary to achieve and maintain operational readiness and increase KWS' situational analysis capacity
- Gather and analyse intelligence on poaching and the trafficking of illegal wildlife products to reduce exploitation of Kenya's biological heritage by criminal syndicates

All organisations involved already had significant anti-poaching expertise. Working together is crucial to elevate knowledge, improve security activities, and boost capacity. In practical terms, this has meant increasing regular training for all rangers, bringing in new systems and technology to coordinate joint operations, and strengthening intelligence

gathering across the conservancies' networks. Combined, these actions are helping to disrupt criminal activity at all sites.

Until there is no demand for horn, protecting rhinos from poaching will continue to be a major part of our work and the daily goal for rangers at every reserve and conservancy. Sharing expertise and capacity to improve these efforts not only makes financial sense but can also improve outcomes. Put simply, we'll be more effective at saving rhinos if we work together.

Since the beginning of this project, no rhinos have been poached at Ol Jogi, Borana, Lewa or Ol Pejeta, reflecting the dedication of all those involved, especially as poaching gangs continue to target other reserves within Kenya.

As we progress further with this collaborative project in the coming years, we hope to build upon its success. Bringing more conservancies together will be critical to this, lifting everyone's knowledge and impact to protect and increase Kenya's black rhinos.

Anti-poaching units, including canine experts, are working together in Kenya to improve rhino protection across vast habitats.

OL JOGI CONSERVANCY





Thanks to the Bently Foundation and our public donors, we can now answer such questions as:

“Do we lose more calves to predation than we expect?”

“Do we have density dependence in all or only some sanctuaries?”

Making an impact in Eastern Africa

Building better homes

We all want to relax after a hard day at work. Rangers are no different. Yet their accommodation whilst on duty is often basic, without electricity or the comforts you might expect in your own home.

Thanks to funds raised by the ForRangers initiative, **21 rooms were recently repaired** or newly built at two Kenyan conservancies, providing rangers with solar-powered electricity and a comfortable and safe place to stay at night.

Water for rhinos

As Kenya's rhino population grows, so must the habitat available. Finding and securing new rhino habitats takes time and, whilst these efforts continue, it's important that rhinos can fully use the area they already have.

Thanks to a grant from the Holtzman Wildlife Foundation, **black rhinos at Borana Conservancy now have access to more essential water points**, allowing them to move into previously under-utilised spaces within the Conservancy.



Knowing your rhinos

Data on individual black rhino populations throughout Kenya has been collected for many years. But with multiple reporting styles, using this data effectively has been a challenge. Thanks to the Bently Foundation and our public donors, it is now possible to generate a full historic analysis of Kenya's black rhinos.

So, answering questions such as “Do we lose more calves to predation than we expect?” and “Do we have density dependence in all or only some sanctuaries?”, can now be answered. In turn this helps us to answer the key conservation question: “What biological management actions do we need to take?”

Expanding habitats in Namibia

During challenging times, maintaining rhino populations is incredibly difficult. Increasing them demonstrates careful management, strong protection, and long-term conservation planning. Despite the intense poaching crisis that has gripped African rhino range states for more than a decade, Namibia's rhino population has grown by more than 50% since 2010.

The country remains home to approximately 85% of all Southwestern black rhinos (*Diceros bicornis bicornis*) and holds the world's largest black rhino population in Etosha National Park.

Larger numbers of rhinos are cause for celebration, but it's essential that there is enough space for these rhinos to live long and healthy lives. Ecological Carrying Capacity (ECC) is one of the best indicators to establish if a rhino population has enough room. ECC is defined as 'the maximum use that the biota or the physical processes of an area can withstand before becoming unacceptably or irreversibly damaged'. In a rhino habitat, an ECC assessment will evaluate food and water sources, territorial ranges, male and female ratios, etc. These characteristics determine how many rhinos can live in one place and maintain optimum population growth. For black rhinos, the optimum annual population growth is 5%. Nationally, Namibia's black rhinos have increased significantly more than this, which means that maintaining ECC is now a threat to their future. Expanding into new habitats is essential.

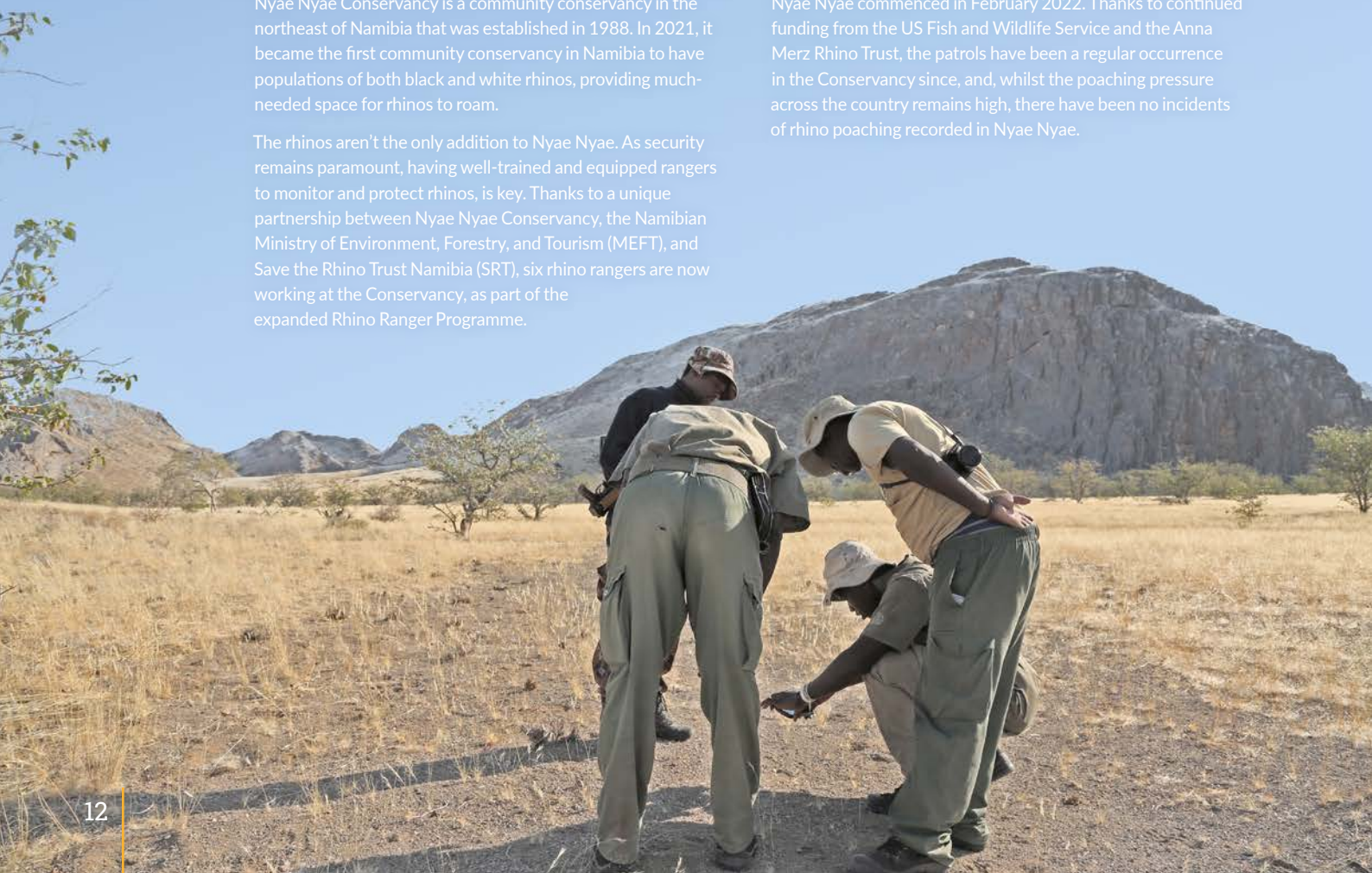
Nyae Nyae Conservancy is a community conservancy in the northeast of Namibia that was established in 1988. In 2021, it became the first community conservancy in Namibia to have populations of both black and white rhinos, providing much-needed space for rhinos to roam.

The rhinos aren't the only addition to Nyae Nyae. As security remains paramount, having well-trained and equipped rangers to monitor and protect rhinos, is key. Thanks to a unique partnership between Nyae Nyae Conservancy, the Namibian Ministry of Environment, Forestry, and Tourism (MEFT), and Save the Rhino Trust Namibia (SRT), six rhino rangers are now working at the Conservancy, as part of the expanded Rhino Ranger Programme.

The Programme was created by SRT and MEFT to support a new generation of local rhino-tracking teams. Through their critical monitoring work and emerging roles in tourism, the rangers improve rhino security while increasing the value of rhinos to the community. In the Kunene Region (north-west Namibia) the Programme has played a major role in bringing more local people into conservation and boosting rhino monitoring. Primarily, it has focused on communal conservancies with black rhinos, and since its inception, has increased the monitoring effort in the north-west tenfold.

The expansion from Kunene into Nyae Nyae has been a crucial step for the Programme. Not only has it been important for rhino conservation, but also to test the scalability of the Rhino Ranger Programme itself. The expansion has shown that with the right mix of local buy-in, enabling policy frameworks, and incentives, rhinos in Namibia can thrive outside of formally protected areas.

Following full training, shadowing of well-established Kunene teams, and receiving all kits, the first Rhino Ranger Patrols in Nyae Nyae commenced in February 2022. Thanks to continued funding from the US Fish and Wildlife Service and the Anna Merz Rhino Trust, the patrols have been a regular occurrence in the Conservancy since, and, whilst the poaching pressure across the country remains high, there have been no incidents of rhino poaching recorded in Nyae Nyae.





STEVE AND ANNE TOON

Making an impact in Southern Africa

Tech support for rangers in South Africa

As Covid-19 continued to impact finances around the world, budgets for essential equipment have been stretched. For teams in Hluhluwe-iMfolozi Park, South Africa, this has meant that finding funds to support the everyday basics including uniforms, binoculars and vehicle tyres has been tough, let alone implementing new systems.

With support from Kiezebrink, we supported Hluhluwe-iMfolozi to purchase **eight new SMART cameras with thermal-imaging features**. The cameras were placed strategically along HiP's perimeter fence, providing an early warning system for any prohibited activity. This detection system will enable rangers to respond quickly and proactively to illegal incursions, increasing their chances of successfully apprehending criminals before they have a chance to poach a rhino.

Improving rhino monitoring is essential for security. If rangers know where rhinos are, they can better protect them from key threats.

Following the money

Rhino-poaching gangs aren't opportunistic criminals taking a chance one night. They're intelligent, organised, and often involved in other illegal activities around the world. This makes it difficult to find and arrest those responsible, especially the individuals at the top of the chain, who are often making the largest financial gains.

In partnership with government and private sector, and thanks to funding from the Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund, we've been investigating a major rhino-poaching syndicate. The project, which tracks illicit financial transactions and links them to evidence of rhino-poaching activity, is making a significant difference on the ground and will continue in future years.

Canine unit success in Namibia

Dogs are incredible additions to an anti-poaching unit. Their highly motivated disposition makes them a pleasure to work with, and their remarkable skills give them a unique advantage in the field. The introduction of canine units in Namibia has had a considerable impact on poaching arrests, supporting hot-scent trails and searching vehicles at roadblocks. Naturally, these successes don't come without hard work by the dogs and their handlers.

Thanks to funding from the US Fish and Wildlife Service and public donors during 2021-22, we were able to ensure **24 weeks of refresher training** for the Ministry of Environment, Forestry, and Tourism's anti-poaching canine unit, improving their knowledge and effectiveness on patrol.



Fundraising and financials 2021–22

Our annual accounts are independently audited by Accountancy Management Services Limited.

You can view these full accounts online, via the [Charity Commission's website](#).

Below is an overview of our financials, from 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022.

Statement of financial activities

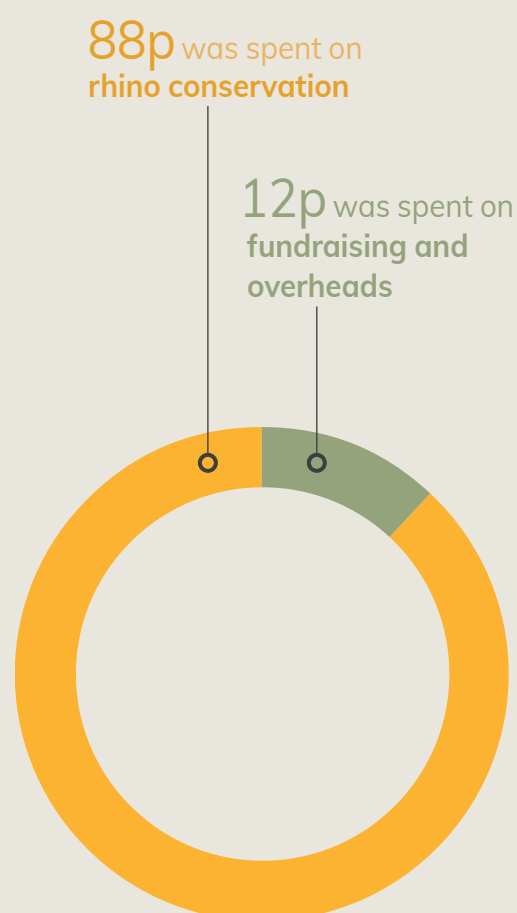
For the year ended 31 March 2022

| Incoming resources | |
|---|-------------------|
| Donations and legacies | £1,086,032 |
| Charitable activities | £2,225,346 |
| Other trading activities | £16,682 |
| Investments | £1,420 |
| Total incoming resources | £3,329,480 |
| Expenditure | |
| Raising funds | £369,288 |
| Charitable activities | £2,887,447 |
| Other | £8,537 |
| Total expenditure | £3,265,272 |
| Net income/(expenditure) for the year | £64,208 |
| Transfers between funds | |
| Net movement in funds for the year | £64,208 |
| Reconciliation of funds | £1,079,414 |
| Total of funds carried forward | £1,143,622 |

Our commitment to you

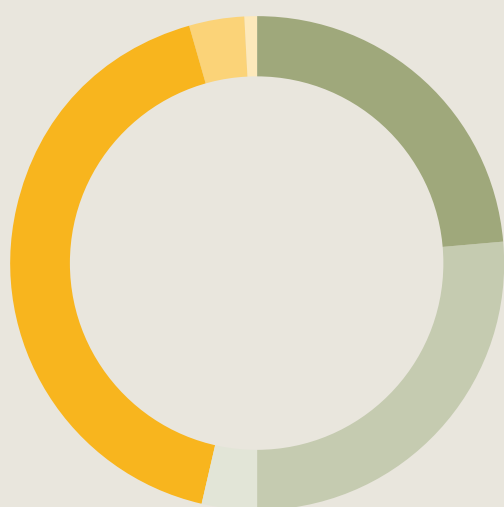
We're committed to using the money we receive wisely, making sure that every penny is valuable for rhinos.

In the 2021–22 financial year,
for every £1 donated to Save the Rhino:



Grants by strategic priority

Total grants awarded for the year ended 31 March 2022



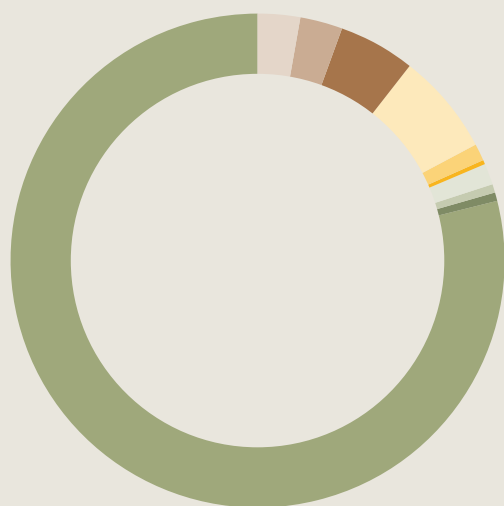
| | | |
|--|-------------------|---------------|
| Biological management | £649,072 | 23.6% |
| Capacity building | £728,057 | 26.5% |
| Coordination | £97,301 | 3.5% |
| Protection, law enforcement, investigations and intelligence | £1,156,734 | 42.1% |
| Societal relevance | £99,235 | 3.6% |
| Stopping illegal markets | £17,980 | 0.7% |
| Sustainable finance | £0 | 0.0% |
| Total | £2,748,380 | 100.0% |

Income by revenue stream

Total income for the year ended 31 March 2022

You are the people who make saving rhinos possible.

We are committed to spending the money you raise effectively and efficiently, keeping our overheads as low as we can without holding back our growth.



| | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------|
| Challenge events | £94,897 | 2.9% |
| Community fundraising | £90,621 | 2.7% |
| Corporate fundraising | £173,766 | 5.2% |
| Donations | £216,888 | 6.5% |
| Gift Aid | £34,594 | 1.0% |
| Gifts in kind | £13,723 | 0.4% |
| Investment income ¹ | £1,420 | 0.0% |
| Membership | £42,523 | 1.3% |
| Merchandise | £16,682 | 0.5% |
| Special events | £26,884 | 0.8% |
| Trusts and foundations | £2,617,483 | 78.6% |
| Total revenue | £3,329,480 | |

¹ Figure too small to show in pie chart

Looking forward

Despite the disruption of the Covid-19 pandemic, much of our work (as you have read above) has continued, albeit often with increased turbulence, intensity, and urgency. During the next 12 months, we expect much of the same.

Our partners around the world continue to face the extraordinary challenges of poaching, habitat loss, and climate change. Add to this the rising costs of essential items, and it is clear there will be many obstacles ahead.

OL JOGI CONSERVANCY

Thankfully, we know that even during tough times, there are silver linings. We will continue to lead the charge, working towards success and overcoming the challenges with everything we've got.



A huge thank you!

We are so grateful for the incredible support from people and organisations across the world that make our work possible. Thank you so much to every person that's donated towards rhino conservation this year.

Your support means the world to us. A special thanks to:

£10,000+

Ardea Cares
CHK Foundation
Ernest Kleinwort Charitable Trust
ForRangers
Harry Peirce
Kenneth Donaldson and Cathy Dean
Kiezebrink International
Maximilian Büsser & Friends
National Geographic Society
New World Foods
Tallinn Zoo – Fondation Lutreola
The Anna Merz Rhino Trust
The Glen and Bobbie Ceiley Foundation
The Holtzman Wildlife Foundation
The Rothes Charitable Foundation
The Scott and Jessica McClintock Foundation
The Sidekick Foundation
WildAid
WILDLANDS Nature and Education Fund

£100,000+

US Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs
Save the Rhino International Inc.
The UK Government through the Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund
The Wildcat Foundation
The Woodtiger Fund
US Fish and Wildlife Service

And those who wish to remain anonymous.



Our people

Honorary President

Dave Stirling

Trustees

Henry Chaplin | *Treasurer*

Megan Greenwood

Sianne Haldane

Emma Lear

Joe Steidl

George Stephenson | *Chair*

Alistair Weaver

Founder Patrons

Douglas Adams

Michael Werikhe

Patrons

Polly Adams

Benedict Allen

Clive Anderson

Louise Aspinall

Nick Baker

Simon Barnes

Paul Blackthorne

Suzi Bullough

Mark Carwardine

Giles Coren

Mark Coreth

Dina de Angelo

Robert Devereux

Kenneth Donaldson

Sam Fletcher

Christina Franco

Jim Hearn

Tim Holmes

Ben Hoskyns-Abraham

Angus Innes

Fergal Keane

Tom Kenyon-Slaney

Francesco Nardelli

Martina Navratilova

Viscount Petersham

Alex Rhind

Mark Sainsbury

Alec Secombe

Tira Shubart

James Sunley

William Todd-Jones

Friederike von Houwald

Jack Whitehall

Founder Directors

Johnny Roberts

David Stirling

Staff

Vasily Chernov | *Events Manager*

Cathy Dean | *CEO*

Elizabeth Gorell | *Charity Administrator*

Sam Lucock | *Michael Hearn Intern*

Darion Moore | *Partnerships Manager*

Yasmin Morowa | *Operations Manager*

Emma Pereira | *Communications Manager*

Jimmy Rutherford | *Programmes Officer*

Adam Shaffer | *Community*

Fundraising Manager

Jon Taylor | *Managing Director*

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