

# 2022-23 Impact report

We believe rhinos are magnificent. And they are endangered. To survive, they need a safe and diverse world.

Every day, we work with incredible people across the globe to ensure that all five species of rhino thrive in the wild.

**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 and law enforcement
- Biological management
- Stopping illegal markets
- Capacity building
- Coordination
- Societal engagement
- Sustainable and adequate financing

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### A message from our CEO



Rhino conservation takes time. Not only does growing their numbers take time due to their natural biology (rhinos have an inter-calving period of at least two years and only give birth to single calves), but there's also no quick fix to understanding, investigating and overcoming the challenges that rhino conservation faces.

We are in this for the long game, for as long as we need to be, to reach our vision. Our dream is that, one day, Save the Rhino International won't be needed.

In the last 12 months, we have continued to work with our partners to do as much as possible for rhinos. Sometimes, this has meant ensuring that rangers have access to the right equipment and support to carry on: rangers like those working in Hluhluwe-iMfolozi Park (HiP), South Africa, a park that's been under huge pressure from poaching syndicates since early 2022. Providing simple items for patrols and ensuring essential housing maintenance can continue has supported teams throughout an incredibly difficult time.

Alongside this crucial everyday support, we've worked to identify new approaches to tackle rhino poaching. Funding unique investigations, we now understand and recognise key differences in the financial behaviour of individuals at various levels of crime networks involved in the rhino horn trade. Thanks to these analyses, suspects linked to poaching in and around Kruger National Park have been arrested. This disruption has made a huge difference.

For those species where poaching isn't the principal threat, our focus has been keeping existing rhinos safe, encouraging populations to grow and expanding the space available for them to live. Projects like invasive-species removal are making an impact in Manas National Park, giving its rhinos more access to food and a larger area in which to roam, which – with continued monitoring and protection of the rhinos and the habitat – should enable the population to grow for years to come.

Whether it's daily anti-poaching patrols, follow-themoney investigations, habitat management or other vital actions, rhino conservation is only possible with support from our passionate and dedicated rhino family. This past year, we've all dealt with the lasting impacts of the pandemic and the war in Ukraine, as well as a cost-of-living crisis increasingly affecting our daily lives. We are so grateful that, despite these huge challenges, you have chosen to champion rhino conservation. Every single donation, fundraising challenge, membership, purchase and

partnership makes a difference. Thank you. I hope you find inspiration and comfort that your support is making a difference in the collection of articles within the following pages.

I can't predict what's next for rhinos. But I can assure you, that with your help, Save the Rhino will do everything possible to help rhinos thrive – today, tomorrow and in the future.

Cathy Dean | CEO



Estimates from the African and Asian Rhino Specialist Group (*from Sep* 2023), and the Asian Rhino Specialist Group (*from Sep* 2022).

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Black rhino Diceros bicornis

In-situ population<sup>1</sup> 6,487

### IUCN RED LIST CLASSIFICATION

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

White rhino *Ceratotherium simum* 

In-situ population<sup>1</sup> 16,803

### 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.

### Javan rhino *Rhinoceros sondaicus*

In-situ population<sup>1</sup> 76

### IUCN RED LIST CLASSIFICATION

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

Greater one-horned rhino Rhinoceros unicornis

In-situ population<sup>1</sup> 4,018

### IUCN RED LIST CLASSIFICATION

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

Sumatran rhino *Dicerorhinus sumatrensis* 

In-situ population<sup>1</sup> Estimated 34–47

IUCN RED LIST CLASSIFICATION Critically Endangered Considered to be facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild.

<sup>1</sup>In countries in which they naturally occur, i.e. rhi<u>no range states.</u>

### Where we work

Alongside our partners around the world, we work to support projects that help all five rhino species thrive

Between April 2022 and March 2023, we sent out £4,327,782 in grants, providing vital funding and resource for rhino programmes in Africa and Asia.





Zambia Zimbabwe Namibia South Africa



## Breeding success at the **Sumatran Rhino Sanctuary**

Few in number and isolated in fragmented remnants of primary forest, wild Sumatran rhinos struggle to find mates and breed. Given their frighteningly low population count, those that do breed successfully are at risk of inbreeding. As a result, birth rates are incredibly low and simply unable to offset natural deaths.

To make matters worse, females that do not reproduce for extended periods of time tend to develop pathologies in their reproductive systems, including uterine tumours and cysts. These can, ultimately, lead to infertility, meaning that even if they do eventually locate a potential mate, they are unable to get pregnant.

Thankfully, there is hope. The Sumatran Rhino Sanctuary (SRS), located within Way Kambas National Park, is home to a small, but viable population of Sumatran rhinos. Built in 1996 and beginning with a handful of rhinos (some rescued from unviable situations in the wild and some originally born in zoos), the SRS aimed to bring Sumatran rhinos together, gain knowledge about breeding cycles, and develop a successful breeding programme within the species' native habitat.

In 2012, the SRS had its first huge achievement: a male rhino, Andatu, was born. Four years later, Andatu became a brother when his sister Delilah was born. These two rhinos not only brought glimmers of hope for the species but also a wealth of knowledge for the teams involved in the entire project.

Six years later, this expertise once again paid off. The team had the knowledge and persistence to support Rosa, a female rhino originally rescued from Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park in western Sumatra. After losing eight pregnancies, Rosa gave birth to a female rhino, named Sedah Mirah, in March 2022 (shown below).

Fathered by Andatu, Sedah Mirah became the first thirdgeneration captive-born Sumatran rhino (and the secondgeneration captive-born in Indonesia). In her first year, she has grown significantly and is establishing key rhino behaviours. She now weighs more than 300kg and enjoys running around her enclosure and practising gentle sparring with her mother.

Three successful births in the last decade are a testament to the dedication of the SRS staff's care and expertise. Yet, the importance of only three new additions also brings a stark reminder; given the IUCN's total population estimate of 34-47 individuals, protecting the remaining individuals and facilitating further breeding, at as short an interval as possible, by the animals in the SRS is critical.

The rhinos at the SRS are an integral part of the recovery of the species. In the short term, the breeding programme aims to bring more Sumatran rhinos into the world and reduce the impending risk of extinction. In the longer term, the SRS rhinos have the potential to be the founders of a population that can – when the time is right – contribute individual rhinos back into Indonesia's national parks.

In close coordination with our partner, the International Rhino Foundation, and thanks to many donors, we support the SRS and the work of the Indonesian Ministry of Environment and Forestry and its local partners, including Yayasan Badak Indonesia, Forum Konservasi Leuser, the Indonesian Rhino Initiative, and Aliansi Lestari Rimba Terpadu. Our huge thanks to every donor that has contributed during the last year towards the Sumatran Rhino Sanctuary, including Fondation Lutreola, Speake-Marin, West Midland Safari Park, Odense Zoo, Zoo Hodonín, and a donor who wishes to remain anonymous.

## Making an impact in Asia

### Expanding space for Greater one-horned rhind

With strong protections in place, the Greater one-horned rhino population has been able to steadily climb in recent years, rising to more than 4,000 individuals. As rhino numbers grow, safe, healthy spaces for them to live must also increase. In Manas National Park, in Assam, India, we've supported efforts to restore formerly damaged sites by reducing the impact of invasive species and planting native grasses, to provide secure areas for rhinos.

The ongoing recovery of such habitats is critical to ensure enough space and food is available for the expanding Greater one-horned rhino population.





### **Keeping Sumatran rhinos safe**

The Sumatran Rhino Sanctuary is situated deep within the forests of Way Kambas National Park, with all eight rhinos living there watched over day and night. But, beyond the Sanctuary's boundaries, more of these elusive rhinos roam.

Their protection is paramount, so expert four-person teams patrol Way Kambas every day. Last year, Rhino Protection Units in Way Kambas patrolled more than 24,000 km, looking out for rhinos, recording footprints, feeding signs or wallows, and documenting evidence of illegal activity.

### Two more Javan rhino calves

In December 2022, the Indonesian Ministry of Environment and Forestry shared the great news that two new Javan rhino calves were spotted! Living in Ujung Kulon National Park, the calves were seen via camera trap footage.

The news is cause for celebration, confirming that despite the small number of Javan rhinos left, the population continues to breed. Ensuring the population remains safe and healthy, is a top priority.

### Building capacity, knowledge and networks **for canine teams**

It is not only brave women and men who work hard to keep rhinos safe; working dogs also play a vital role in conservation, and nowhere more so than at the Lewa Wildlife and Ol Jogi Conservancies, in Meru and Laikipia Counties respectively, Kenya. The canine (or K9) units are vital not just in anti-poaching operations, but also in tackling other crimes such as cattle rustling, and in building trusted relations between the Conservancies and local communities.

Save the Rhino fundraises to support the K9 units in Kenya, in partnership with trusts and foundations, our incredible zoo partners and many individual supporters. But we also contribute our ability to convene and catalyse cooperation and capacity building. In May 2022, we worked with the Frankfurt Zoological Society to organise the third in a series of Working Dogs workshops, this time in Lusaka, Zambia, where the canine units from Kenya could come together with conservationists in similar roles from other African countries, to exchange experiences and learn from each other, as well as from external experts, who bring very specific expertise to the conservation effort.

This year's workshop was attended by 40 dog handlers, trainers and other people working with K9 units (16 women and 24 men), together with eight external speakers and three facilitators. The Kenya team was the second-largest contingent, after the local Zambians, and they were joined by colleagues from seven other African countries. Over the course of four days, the teams listened to keynote presentations, participated in practical sessions, and held group discussions and deep-dive masterclasses on dog health and welfare, dog training for conservation, and law enforcement.

These events are hard work for both facilitators and attendees, but, judging by the feedback given at the end of the workshop, they are both rewarding and very welcome.

#### Comments included...

"It was a pleasure meeting you all and the discussions were great with much learning and take home. It is my hope that we will have an opportunity to meet again and share our success stories and experiences."

"I would like to thank the organisers for inviting me to this memorable event, ...and my experiences from everyone by far surpassed my expectations. Your professional, technical, administrative and creative expertise reminded us of all the necessary details for consideration in our K9 world for successful ops. Your effort to better our skills is welcome and highly appreciated."

"I am so glad to be part of this loving family, which has so much dedication and passion for K9 improvement globally. I thank you all for your effort."

#### And from our conservation partners in Kenya...

"On behalf of Kenya K9 Handlers and Trainers who attended the working Dog Workshop in Zambia. I want to express our gratitude and thank you so much for facilitating and supporting us to attend the workshop. Kindly note that the workshop was so helpful to us. We have learned a lot that we will apply in our country and will help our conservation K9s. The workshop was very critical as far as conservation canines are concerned. We are so, so grateful for your support."

For the team at Save the Rhino, we value those times when we can move beyond raising awareness and funds, and bring our own skills in convening, catalysing and conservation to the global conservation effort. And for our partners who hope to maintain the momentum created by events such as these, we set up online groups so that people can keep in touch with their new colleagues and friends across Africa, and we will be holding another workshop in September 2023 to continue to build capacity and expertise in using working dogs for conservation.



### Making an impact in Eastern Africa

### **Mazingira** Yetu

Effective, long-term wildlife and landscape conservation not only needs projects to protect areas or animals. It needs people, especially those living in and around such landscapes, to champion the importance of resilient and thriving ecosystems. To provide the opportunity for more people to learn about the importance of healthy ecosystems, we collaborated with our partner, Borana Conservancy, to develop a conservation education programme.

Mazingira Yetu, which translates to 'Our Environment', is a programme that launched in 2022 to provide a space for people of all ages to further their knowledge of the local ecosystem and of how individual elements contribute to sustaining all forms of life.

On 29 July 2022, Mazingira Yetu had its first visitors. In partnership with a local school, 28 students and two teachers were given a tour, experiencing a game drive on Borana (onboard the Mazingira Express), learning about local wildlife and the landscape, and enjoying practical sessions.

During its five months of operation in 2022, Mazingira Yetu reached 393 students, 24 teachers and 90 adult community members, providing new opportunities to learn about the unique ecosystem and – importantly – connecting more people with conservation.

### Providing urgent care for rangers

Rangers working in protected wilderness areas are regularly exposed to extreme dangers, from tough and sometimes unpredictable weather to wild animals and armed poaching gangs.

Tragically, between June 2022 and May 2023, almost 150 rangers died in the line of duty. Yet rangers remain a vital line of defence for wild places and the endangered species within them. Given their crucial role in conservation, the importance of supporting rangers cannot be understated.

Despite the dangers they face, more than half of Africa's rangers do not have access to insurance. Should they need urgent medical care following an injury, or members of their family need help following a fatal incident, there is often no pathway for support.

The ForRangers campaign has been working to improve this situation by funding life and health insurance cover. In 2022, in collaboration with Save the Rhino International and the Game Rangers Association of Africa, this cover was extended to more than 3,200 rangers across Africa. Last year, this insurance provided vital support for eight rangers and their families when they needed it most.

### Dismantling criminal syndicates: **Project Blood Orange**



On 17 March 2020, Lt-Col Leroy Bruwer was assassinated as he drove to work in Mpumulanga, South Africa. Colonel Bruwer was a senior, highly experienced officer in the South African Police Service (SAPS), who had gained valuable insights into the major rhino-poaching syndicate.

Although there were suspicions about who was involved, tangible evidence was needed. Technical expertise from the investigations team at KPMG was requested by SAPS, with the approval of the South African Government's Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment. As a commercial entity, and according to its own governance rules, KPMG could not apply for or receive grants, it can only invoice for work done. It was therefore looking for a partner to support fundraising efforts. Save the Rhino became this partner, and the impact of the project (codenamed Blood Orange) has been tangible.

A follow-the-money investigation is like a jigsaw puzzle, except that it is much harder. You don't start with all the pieces. There's no box with a picture of the finished puzzle on the lid. There are no hard edges or corner pieces, so you can't start at the outside and work into the middle. And there are many extra pieces that may not ever fit into the puzzle.

Senior Manager, Forensic, KPMG Services (Pty) Ltd

With the added value of strategic fundraising, project management, and technical expertise within both rhino conservation and financial tracking, vital evidence has been accrued. To date, 17 people have been arrested and charged with money laundering, corruption and conspiracy. Unfortunately and highlighting the risks of corruption, two of those arrested were rangers working in Kruger National Park. The impact of these arrests has been huge. As Kruger's Head Ranger, Cathy Dreyer reports,



"In 2022, Kruger saw a 46% decline in rhino poaching incidents, with the specific Section in which the arrests took place experiencing almost no losses since the arrests. Since the investigations, it appears that for the first time, those involved in rhino poaching and facilitating rhino poaching in the Park fear the consequences of their involvement and their possible arrests." By investigating the financial flows associated with individuals within the syndicate and providing evidence of illicit activity to prosecutors, the intention is that Project Blood Orange would contribute to the dismantling of the syndicate and disable the links between poaching rhinos and exporting of their horns. This would thereby contribute to the fight against rhino poaching and add to efforts that aim to address this pressing threat to rhino populations. We have every hope that the court cases in early 2024 will demonstrate the success of Project Blood Orange.

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Although there had been much talk of using a follow-the-money approach to trace individuals and entities involved in money-laundering to pay for IWT products, it had not been done prior to this Project. The financial forensic work

completed so far has enabled many (often stronger) charges to be brought, rather than just those relating to rhino poaching and/or possession of illegal weapons and ammunition.

Sharon Haussman, CEO of the Greater Kruger Environmental Protection Foundation:

"Project Blood Orange is achieving the much-needed intervention that is required to halt the onslaught significantly. It is extremely motivating and reassuring for the frontline rangers to know these syndicate investigations are happening concurrently to their efforts."

We would like to thank all Project partners and funders for their support for this Project

#### **Partners**

Asset Forfeiture Unit; Asset Recovery Inter-Agency Network of Southern Africa; Care for Wild Rhino Sanctuary; Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment; Directorate for Priority Crime Investigations; Environmental Enforcement Fusion Centre; KPMG Services (Pty) Ltd; National Prosecuting Authority of South Africa; South African National Parks; South African Police Service; South African Revenue Service; United for Wildlife; and United States Fish and Wildlife Service

#### Funders

Ardea Cares; MalaMala Private Game Reserve, and Kirkman's & Tengile Lodges (Hleka Bafazi Holdings); Save the Rhino International, Inc.; The Linbury Trust; The Mark Leonard Trust; The UK Government through the Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund; The Woodtiger Fund; and a donor who wishes to remain anonymous.

### Making an impact in Southern Africa

### Supporting rangers during a poaching crisis

In 2022, rhino reserves in KwaZulu-Natal Province (KZN), South Africa, were forced to confront an alarming trend. Criminal syndicates were targeting the Province, causing a huge rise in the number of rhinos poached in the region.

Rangers had to deal with four or five dangerous incursions every day. To support these brave teams – and, in turn, the rhinos they aim to protect – we dedicated our Christmas fundraising appeal to KZN. Thanks to many public donors, zoo partners and foundations, we raised more than £49,000 for Hluhluwe-iMfolozi Park and uMkhuze Game Reserve. These funds contributed towards park communication networks, ranger accommodation and rhino monitoring equipment, helping rangers by providing effective technology, and comfortable places to rest whilst working in extremely tough environments.

Unfortunately, the pressure in KZN hasn't let up. We are continuing to support our partners as they tackle this urgent threat to rhinos in the Province.

### Covering core expenses

Home to the world's largest black rhino population, conservation action in Namibia is key to the recovery of this Critically Endangered species. Safeguarding rhinos, through regular monitoring, dehorning and translocations into safer areas, have all been strategies pursued to support Namibia's rhinos. Yet, with rising fuel costs in 2022 and the knock-on impact of price hikes for other important materials, regular rhino operations became increasingly expensive.

Thanks to our donors, we were able to contribute towards many regular but vital expenses, including the costs of using Rhino Recovery Vehicles and obtaining medication for dehorning procedures. For teams on the ground, covering these expenses means they can more easily complete regular activities and can respond more quickly if an urgent situation arises.



### Fundraising and financials 2022-23

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

You can view these full accounts online, via the <u>Charity Commission's website</u>.

Below is an overview of our financials, from 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023.

### Statement of financial activities

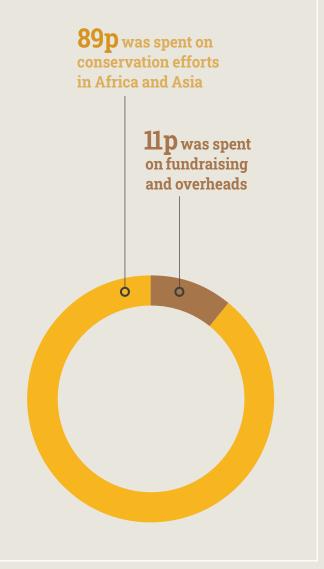
### For the year ended 31 March 2023

Incoming resources		
Donations and legacies	£2,068,720	
Charitable activities	£3,195,010	
Other trading activities	£13,818	
Investments	£1,929	
Total incoming resources	£5,279,477	
Expenditure		
Raising funds	£547,834	
Charitable activities	£4,432,906	
Other	£7,239	
Total expenditure	£4,987,979	
Net income/(expenditure) for the year Transfers between funds	£291,498 -	
Net movement in funds for the year	£291,498	
Reconcilliation of funds	£1,143,622	
Total of funds carried forward	£1,435,120	

### Our commitment to you

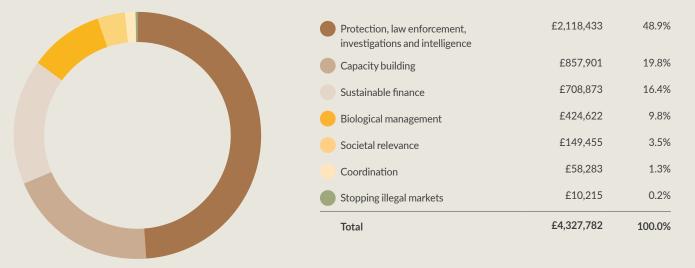
We are committed to using the money we receive wisely, making sure that every penny is valuable for rhinos.

In the 2022–23 financial year, **for every £1 donated to Save the Rhino:** 



### Grants by strategic priority

Total grants awarded for the year ended 31 March 2023



### Income by revenue stream

Total income for the year ended 31 March 2023

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.



## Looking forward

As Save the Rhino approaches our 30<sup>th</sup> birthday in February 2024, we're in a period of reflection on rhino conservation successes and lessons learned over the last three decades – as well as how best to focus our efforts for future impacts.

We recognise the importance of providing ongoing support to our trusted field partner projects around the globe, ensuring they have the essential basics to keep vital field operations running. We also recognise the need to be nimble and innovative, and support new advances and approaches in addressing the threats to rhinos as they arise.

Some of the greatest rhino conservation concerns relate to the future of the Sumatran and Javan rhinos, which now hang on to their last remnants of habitat in Indonesia

The challenges facing rhinos are complex and require multi-faceted responses which are both science-based and pragmatic. There are causes for celebration where these efforts are paying off. Thanks to a combination of protection efforts and biological management of key populations, rhino numbers in Africa, India and Nepal are increasing – and for white rhinos, it is the first time in a decade that this has been achieved. On the other hand, some of the greatest rhino conservation concerns relate to the future of the Sumatran and Javan rhinos, which once lived across Asia and now hang on to their last remnants of habitat in Indonesia.

The most optimistic population estimate of numbers for each species puts them at fewer than 80 animals; IUCN's most pessimistic estimate for Sumatran rhinos last year was that less than 35 animals may remain and so the recent births of two calves at the Sumatran Rhino Sanctuary are critical for the future of the species.

So, amidst the range of threats to rhinos and broader global turmoil, there remains cause for hope. Worldwide, government initiatives are increasingly addressing illegal wildlife trade as both a form of organised crime and a public health issue, bringing it to the focus of many more of their agencies, officials and citizens.And growing awareness of the importance of the natural world for human survival in the face of the climate and biodiversity crises amplifies the realisation of our vision of a future where there are people and five species of rhino thriving in the wild.

### A huge thank you!

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

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

### £10,000+

**Beyond the Ultimate CHK** Foundation Chris Richardson's family and great friends **Conservation Nation Ernest Kleinwort Charitable Trust Estate of Betty and Nancy Liebert Giles Clark** Jim and Alex Hearn Kenneth Donaldson and Cathy Dean New World Foods (Europe) Pam Collibee and Ian Wilson Save the Elephants Save the Rhino International Inc. Stichting Suzuki Rhino Club Sue Ripley, in memory of **David Williamson** 

Susan Johns

The Anna Merz Rhino Trust

The Betty Lawes Foundation

The Linbury Trust

The Rothes Charitable Trust

The Scott & Jessica McClintock Foundation

The Woodtiger Fund

Wild Philanthropy Inc.

WildArk Support Fund

Zoo Zlín

#### £100,000+

Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)

The UK Government through the Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund

**The Wildcat Foundation** 

US Fish and Wildlife Service

And those who wish to remain anonymous.

#### **Volunteers**

We would also like to extend a huge thanks to the volunteers who supported our work throughout the year:

Allie Mills

Anna Berends

Doug Goodman

**Kirstie Wallis** 

Raj Pandya

### Our people

Honorary President Dave Stirling

#### **Trustees**

Henry Chaplin | Treasurer Megan Greenwood Sianne Haldane Jim Hearn Emma Lear Joe Steidl George Stephenson | Chair Alistair Weaver

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Johnny Roberts David Stirling



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