

African Parks Foundation



African Parks Foundation
Annual Report 2006





Liuwa Plain National Park
Zambia



Majete Wildlife Reserve
Malawi



Garamba National Park
Democratic Republic of Congo



Garamba National Park
Democratic Republic of Congo

Liuwa Plain National Park
Zambia

Dungonab Bay and Sanganeb Atoll
Marine National Parks
Sudan

Nech Sar National Park
Omo National Park
Ethiopia

Majete Wildlife Reserve
Malawi



Omo National Park
Ethiopia



Nech Sar National Park
Ethiopia



Dungonab Bay and Sanganeb Atoll
Marine National Parks
Sudan

Many of Africa's national parks and protected areas face an uncertain future. They suffer from the same constraints – a lack of financial resources and inadequately developed management expertise and commercial skills that drive successful businesses worldwide. The challenge usually arises from declining government budgets for protected areas as a result of increased social demands on financial resources, together with a general shortage of management capacity. At the same time there is pressure from surrounding communities who derive little benefit from the parks and hence use wildlife resources unsustainably.

African Parks was established as a solution to this situation – it is the first private sector park management institution in Africa. It manages parks in public private partnerships with governments on a long term basis, by combining world class conservation practice with business expertise. There is an emphasis on stimulating tourism and associated private enterprise which helps to ensure financial sustainability whilst also serving as a foundation for economic development and poverty reduction. To achieve this, African Parks partners with a variety of entities including bilateral and multilateral donors, conservation NGOs, the private sector, foundations and individuals.

Said differently, African Parks is about results: results in conservation, results in socio-economic development and results in income generation. Since its inception African Parks has accepted responsibility for managing seven national parks in five different countries, with a combined area in excess of 2,200,000 hectares (22,000 km²). A visionary and innovative concept, African Parks was the brainchild of some of Africa's most committed and experienced conservationists and was embraced wholeheartedly by Paul Fentener van Vlissingen.

Paul Fentener van Vlissingen

1941 - 2006

The African Parks Foundation would like to dedicate this Annual Report to the memory of Paul van Vlissingen who passed away too early on 21 August 2006. His personal commitment to African Parks, his energy and his unrelenting focus on results have determined the work ethic of the African Parks of today. He also provided the bulk of the initial funding necessary to establish the organisation. Thanks to Paul, the African Parks Foundation is prepared for the future.

African Parks would like to thank all those people and organisations that made generous contributions totaling €325,000 in memory of Paul van Vlissingen. These memorial funds will be used in a number of specific projects which will help secure the futures of the existing parks under management.



Report by the Chairman of the Board

Paul van Vlissingen believed that we as the international community, private people, corporations, institutions and governments have a responsibility to ensure the proper protection of Africa's national parks for the everlasting benefit of the local people and everybody on this planet. And he lived his belief, putting his money and personal energies into making it happen. Such was Paul, an individual of action. His death in August 2006 is deeply mourned by all in African Parks.

In the year 2000 a group of experienced conservationists who were concerned about the decline of many of Africa's national parks established African Parks as a visionary and innovative approach to conservation that involved taking on the management and financing of national parks. Working in the sector, they were all too familiar with the inadequacies and inefficiencies associated with the traditional approach to park management and anticipated the benefits of a more commercial approach with parks being run on business principles. They approached Paul who, as a multinational businessman with a strong interest in conservation, was immediately intrigued and they joined forces. Only six years later, African Parks has established a meaningful presence on the continent and demonstrated that national parks can be managed responsibly by a private organisation in partnership with governments, and that the results can be remarkable!

Today African Parks manages parks in Malawi, Zambia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia and Sudan. We are also investigating the possibility of becoming involved in more parks in Malawi, Chad, Senegal and Rwanda. These parks conserve a diversity of iconic species from black rhino, the last remnant population of the highly endangered Northern white rhino and elephants to sea turtles, dugongs and sharks, as well as a wealth of important biodiversity and natural habitats.

The highlights of operations and events during 2006 include the following:

- The translocation of 70 elephants including four large bulls into Majete Wildlife Reserve, Malawi. This was the first time such an exercise has been conducted in Malawi and is one of the single largest elephant translocations in Africa. It also generated income of US\$ 60,000 from people participating in the event.
- A full biological survey by 23 scientists of Sanganeb and Dungonab in the waters of the Red Sea of Sudan, the first such survey since the 1960s. This survey was done in conjunction with the Cousteau Society.
- The return of two packs of wild dog and one herd of Roan antelope to Liuwa Plain National Park, Zambia – the first time they have been seen in over 10 years which demonstrates the extent to which poaching has been eliminated.
- The opening of new roads, a new ranger post and the construction of park administration facilities at Nagero in Garamba National Park, DRC – the first new buildings since 1952.

The details of progress in each of the parks managed by African Parks can be found in the park specific annual reports.

As an institution we are very grateful to a number of entities and individuals that have trusted us to spend their money judiciously with a continual emphasis on the return on investment; not measured in financial terms but in terms of its impact on conservation and the socio-economic upliftment of rural communities. Without these contributions the excellent work of the organisation would not be possible. There are also a number of companies and individuals that have given their expertise and time to whom we are grateful and we trust that they have also benefited from their experiences.

We would similarly like to thank our principal partners that have entrusted some of their most precious national assets to African Parks; without their support and encouragement it would not be possible to succeed. Here I would like to mention the

Department of National Parks and Wildlife of Malawi, the Zambia Wildlife Authority, the Congolese Institute for the Conservation of Nature, the Ethiopian Department of Wildlife Conservation and the Sudanese General Administration for Wildlife.

The people that need to be recognised the most are the people out in the field who live and work in conditions unimaginable to many. They are dedicated, committed and courageous people who understand their role in protecting Africa's natural heritage.

But the job is far from done. The task in each and every park is considerable and each has its own specific challenges. In Ethiopia for example, it will only be possible to make both Nech Sar and Omo work if a complex set of issues involving various ethnic groups are formally resolved during 2007. Garamba remains extremely volatile with incursions into the park by the Lords Resistance Army and heavily equipped gangs of poachers. But this is the nature of African Parks' work.

Looking to 2007, as a Board we have made a number of changes that we believe will make the organisation even more effective, both in its endeavours to assist governments with the management of their parks, and by ensuring a better flow of financial support from potential partners. These changes involve the following:

1. Moving the centre of African Parks from the Netherlands to Africa. The Board will be made up of high profile and highly regarded individuals, the majority of whom will be from Africa. This Foundation will decide on the strategy of the organisation. As a result African Parks will be the only private African organisation focusing on the management of national parks and other formally gazetted protected areas in Africa.

2. African Parks will be run by a small professional executive team with its head office in Africa, probably in Johannesburg. Park coordinators will be supported by this team, providing management, technical advice and support where needed.

3. African Parks will appoint local boards in each country where they don't exist already. These boards will be properly empowered and be expected to play a more effective role in managing the parks. We would also like to see governments having a more involved role in the management of their parks by participating formally on these boards.

4. There will be a much stronger emphasis on real "partnerships" with conservation institutions, foundations and private individuals who share African Parks' objectives and who are prepared to financially support the achievement of these objectives in one or more parks. Such partners will be welcome to participate in the local boards.

5. In order to find individuals and institutions that want to partner African Parks in such ventures, a number of African Parks affiliates will be established in key donor countries. These affiliates will operate under agreement with the African Parks Foundation to ensure organisational alignment.

6. African Parks will take a critical look at the existing parks in the portfolio – if for any reason we are not confident about securing them in the long term, then we will have to consider rationalisation. African Parks will also continually investigate new projects. However these will only be committed to once we have the necessary funding partners in place that are able to make the project work.

These changes will be rolled out in 2007, and in fact many have already started. The Board is confident that they will generate the desired results – that after all is what African Parks is about.

Piet Klaver
Chairman of the Board



Majete Wildlife Reserve - Malawi

Operations commenced in April 2003

Highlights in 2006

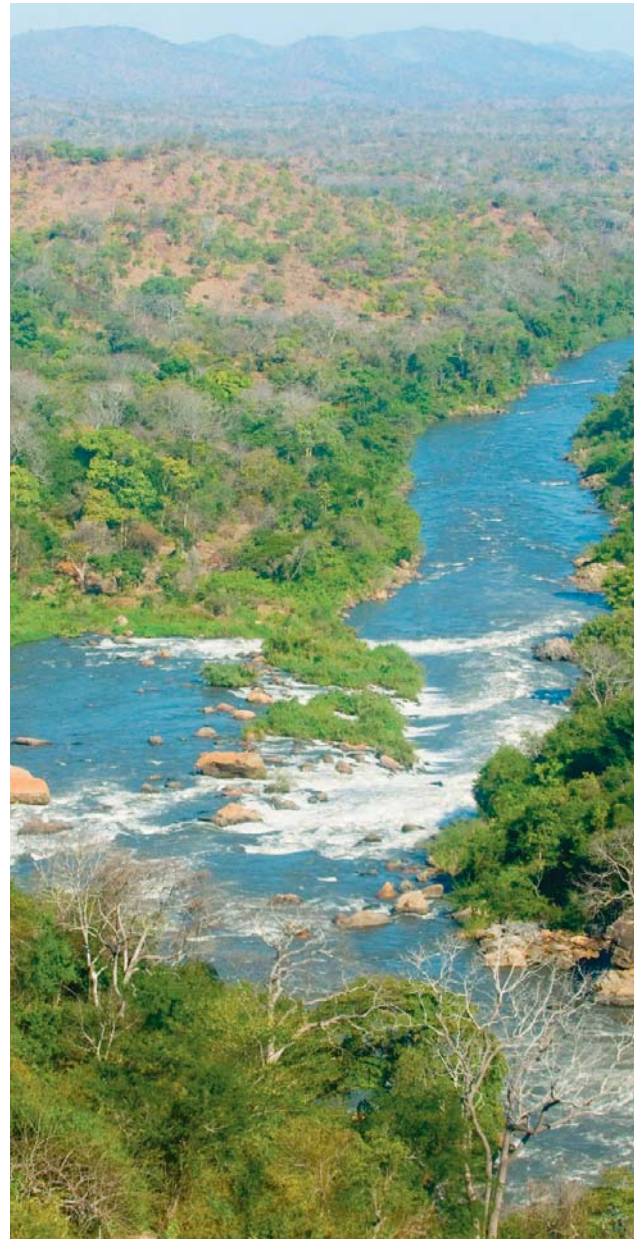
- The appointment of Patricio Ndadzela as the Majete Park Coordinator.
- The translocation of 70 elephants including four large bulls into the park.
- Generation of income of US\$ 60,000 from people participating in the event.
- The donation of five black rhinoceros to Malawi by Alicia and Tannetta van Vlissingen which will be translocated to Majete in 2007.
- A donation of €100,000 by Mr Kees Faber to pay for the costs of transporting the black rhino from South Africa to Malawi.
- A contribution of €600,000 from The Liberty Wildlife Foundation to the fencing costs of the entire park which is critical to minimise human-animal conflict, which typically arises from the presence of elephant, rhino, buffalo and other dangerous species.
- The return of Harvey Mtete from his one year Diploma course at the Southern African Wildlife College.

Targets for 2007

- The successful translocation and release of the five black rhino into the park.
- Complete the erection of 75% of the fence around the park.
- Sign an agreement with a tourism operator to operate a camp in the park.
- Make preparations for a further translocation of 100 elephant in 2008.
- Open the heritage centre at the new entry gate.



70 elephants were translocated into the park.



The Shire River forms the eastern boundary of Majete Wildlife Reserve.

Liuwa Plain National Park - Zambia

Operations commenced in August 2003

Highlights in 2006

- The return of two packs of wild dog that each stayed for a period in the park before moving on again, and one herd of Roan antelope which entered the park from Angola. Both species have been extinct for many years and their return is an indication of the extent to which poaching has been brought under control.
- Support for the annual Kuomboka ceremony, one of the most important traditional ceremonies in Western Zambia.
- Commencement of the USAID funded Production-Finance-Technology project which aims to create competitive economic entities in communities living in and adjacent to Liuwa that increase private incomes, improve social well-being and responsibly utilise natural resources.
- Construction of a new school at Lukoko and renovation of the Court Room and District Commissioner's Offices in Kalabo.

Targets for 2007

- Conduct a full aerial census of the park to determine the increase in the numbers of key species such as wildebeest, zebra and lechwe.
- Sign an agreement with a tourism operator to construct and operate a lodge in the park as a source of income and as a mechanism for the socio-economic development of the region.
- Double the number of annual self-drive visitors from 400 to 800 with a total income of US\$ 75,000.
- Build a fourth community campsite in the north of the park as a mechanism for extending the tourism season.
- Re-introduce founder populations of eland and Lichtenstein's hartebeest back into the park.



PROFIT is supporting the establishment of micro-enterprises.

Nech Sar National Park - Ethiopia

Operations commenced in February 2005

Highlights in 2006

- Improvement of the road network in the park, particularly the main access route.
- Significant reduction in the large scale collection of fire-wood from the groundwater forest through the development of alternative income generating schemes and the distribution of fuel-efficient stoves.
- Rehabilitation of 30 hectares of invasive plant species.

Targets for 2007

• Extensive ecological damage is being caused by communities living with their cattle in the heart of the park. Formal social and ecological assessments will be conducted in 2007. With the advice of independent community conservation specialists, a respected NGO will attempt to broker a formal agreement on the use of the park that is acceptable to the communities whilst also allowing the objectives of the park to be met. If this process is successful, African Parks will remain in Nech Sar; if not there will be no benefit from continuing. The World Commission on Protected Areas of the IUCN has been invited to act as an external observer to the process.



The old Kulfo Bridge in Nech Sar has been entirely renovated.



Buffalo in Omo National Park.

Omo National Park - Ethiopia

Operations commenced in January 2006

Highlights in 2006

- Management team, communications and vehicles were put in place and work in Omo commenced.
- Secured funding from GTZ to perform aerial and ground surveys of both wildlife and use of resources by communities.
- Established formal links and communications with 5 out of 8 ethnic groups around the park.

Targets for 2007

• The future of Omo lies in solving a complex set of social issues. There are 8 Ethiopian ethnic groups and 1 Sudanese group that utilise the park's resources in an unrestricted manner. Over the last few decades this has resulted in a serious decline in wildlife populations as well as hostilities between ethnic groups. Formal social and ecological assessments will be conducted in 2007 in an attempt to delineate ethnic areas and the use of park resources. African Parks will attempt to reach formal agreement with these groups by the end of the year in order to secure the future of the park.



All scouts have successfully completed intensive training courses.

Dungonab Bay and Sanganeb Atoll Marine National Parks - Sudan

Operations commenced in July 2005

Highlights in 2006

- A full biological survey by 23 scientists of Sanganeb and Dungonab in the waters of the Red Sea in Sudan, the first such survey since the 1960s. This survey was done in conjunction with the Cousteau Society.
- Commencement of an environmental education programme in the communities living in the park.
- Successful elimination of illegal and harmful line fishing of sharks.
- Clean-up of Dungonab Bay with the removal of 20 tons of garbage.

Targets for 2007

- Facilitate the conclusion of a proper long-term management agreement with the Sudanese authorities which covers critical issues such as the allocation of dive permits and retention of park revenues to ensure long-term sustainability.
- Implement a strategy for the protection of the black mangrove forests from grazing and illegal cutting.
- Assess the populations of hammerhead sharks, whale sharks and manta rays.
- Draft a strategic plan for the two parks.



Both parks are being considered for UNESCO World Heritage status.



Sanganeb is the only true atoll in the Red Sea.

Garamba National Park - Democratic Republic of Congo

Operations commenced in November 2005

Highlights in 2006

- No evidence of rhino poaching during the year, although very few direct observations of the few remaining Northern white rhino were actually made.
- Full aerial and ground surveys conducted in March, the most intensive ever carried out in and around Garamba. These were done in close collaboration with the IUCN.
- All populations of large mammals on the increase and very few signs of poaching recorded.
- Anti-poaching teams were properly equipped and 20 new rangers recruited and trained.
- Opening of a new strategic ranger base and rehabilitation of park administration facilities at Nagero – the first new buildings since 1952.
- Deployment of a full time doctor and rehabilitation of the health centre at Nagero.
- Confirmation of a €3.1 million grant from the European Union for park rehabilitation and management.

Targets for 2007

- Gain control of the northern region of the park.
- Gain control of the important sections of the adjacent hunting areas.
- Rehabilitate the Gangala na Bodio ranger station and three existing ranger posts.
- Submit a funding proposal to the Global Environment Facility.
- Recruit and train more rangers.
- Complete a new office block and a guest house.



Anti-poaching teams in Garamba have been properly trained and equipped.

Prospective parks

Niokolo-Koba National Park - Senegal

A full assessment of the park, required action plan and budget were completed during the course of the year. This was done with financial support from DGIS. If African Parks is able to find suitable funding partners then we will commit to a long-term management agreement with the Government of Senegal.

Akagera National Park - Rwanda

African Parks commenced negotiations with the *Office Rwandais du Tourisme et des Parcs Nationaux* (ORTPN) about the possibility of a public private partnership for the management of Akagera. There is a common understanding and a Memorandum of Understanding will be signed in early 2007. If we are able to find suitable funding partners then African Parks will commit to a long-term management agreement with the Government of Rwanda.



The confiscation of weapons is critical to the success of our projects.

Sponsors and donors

African Parks would like to thank everyone who has supported our work this year in any number of ways, from those who have donated their time as volunteers, or in kind as professionals, to the many who have made financial contributions – too many to be named individually. A number of the individuals and institutions that have partnered us in our work are mentioned here – a full list can be found on our website, www.africanparks-conservation.com. We would also like to thank those partners who have requested to remain anonymous.

Contributions to African Parks' core operations

Rob Walton and The Walton Family Foundation

The Foundation has been a keen supporter of African Parks since its inception and, via the Friends of Peace Parks Foundation, has donated almost €4 million to our core activities, most notably in Liuwa Plain, Majete and Nech Sar.

Mo Ibrahim and the Mo Ibrahim Family Trust

The Trust has contributed a total of US\$ 750,000 over three years to our core activities in Dungonab Bay and Sanganeb Atoll Marine National Parks in Sudan.

Stichting DOEN Foundation

Stichting DOEN is a foundation incorporated in the Netherlands which strives to make the world a liveable place. To this end, it provides funding to organisations and projects in the fields of sustainable development, welfare and culture. DOEN achieves its objectives through the revenue it receives from the Dutch National Postcode Lottery, the Sponsor Lottery and the Bank-Giro Lottery and is contributing a total of €1.5 million over three years to our activities in Liuwa Plain, Nech Sar and Majete.

USAID

Funding of US\$ 600,000 over three years is being provided through USAID's Global Development Alliance to enhance and promote biodiversity and community collaboration in the



Traditional coffee ceremonies are important to many tribes in Ethiopia.

conservation of Majete Wildlife Reserve and to increase community benefits. Just over half of the total contribution has been used for this year's hugely successful elephant translocation programme.

Dutch Directorate General for International Cooperation (DGIS)
Funding continued this year for our €1 million public private partnership with DGIS to improve the management of Liuwa Plain National Park thereby enhancing its long-term biodiversity conservation and enabling it to contribute to real economic development and poverty alleviation in the region. A budget neutral extension to the partnership has been secured for 2007.

European Union
Funding worth a total of €3.1 million has been secured from the European Union Delegation in Kinshasa for activities in Garamba. The funding comes from the European Development Fund and is part of a three-year, €5 million Eastern DRC programme in partnership with the Africa Conservation Fund.

UNESCO
We have secured a US\$ 250,000 grant from the Italian government through UNESCO's World Heritage Centre for an emergency action plan to stop poaching in the south of Garamba National Park and to save the Northern white rhinoceros from extinction.

The Liberty Wildlife Foundation
Based in The Netherlands, the Liberty Wildlife Foundation has pledged €600,000 to the construction of Majete Wildlife Reserve's perimeter fence in 2007. The fence will increase Majete's effective conservation area from 14,000 hectares to 70,000 hectares and allow a second re-introduction of 100 elephant in 2008. It is a critical investment to ensure that communities are not affected by the re-introduction of dangerous game into the park.

ASZ Holding
Early in 2006, ASZ demonstrated considerable support for

African Parks Zambia's work in Liuwa Plain over the next five years. Half of each annual donation will cover Liuwa's core business costs and the other half covers a variety of special projects, which this year included sponsorship of the Environmental Education Programme, sinking three wells at the community campsites and constructing the vehicle and boat shed.

Heras
In 2006, African Parks entered into a partnership with Heras Hekwerk, one of Europe's leading fencing companies, and Heras representatives visited Majete Wildlife Reserve and Nech Sar National Park. In 2007, Heras will supply expertise, technical assistance and materials to both Majete's perimeter fence project and Nech Sar's fencing project.

VolkerWessels
A Dutch construction company, VolkerWessels is supporting access improvements in Omo National Park. In 2007, they will provide technical assistance and expertise in upgrading Omo's airstrip and roads and design a new pontoon.

Contributions to community based projects that complement African Parks' core operations

USAID
In August 2006, African Parks Zambia entered into a partnership with PROFIT (Production-Finance-Technology) which aims to enhance incomes and livelihoods through the establishment of economic entities. USAID is contributing US\$ 400,000 over four years.

Interchurch Organisation for Development Cooperation (ICCO)
African Parks (Majete) is working in partnership with ICCO and the Evangelical Lutheran Development Service (ELDS) on a three year, €900,000 programme to promote sustainable alternative livelihoods for communities surrounding Majete Wildlife Reserve. ICCO is also contributing to a number of African Parks' community projects in Ethiopia.



Restocking our parks is only possible with the support of our partners.



In Garamba National Park, conservation of the Congo giraffe is a high priority.

Financial highlights for the year 2006

In this section the financial highlights for the year 2006 have been included. This information has been derived from the statutory financial statements of the Stichting African Parks Foundation for 2006 for which PricewaterhouseCoopers Accountants N.V. have issued an unqualified auditors' opinion. The full annual report is available on African Parks' website (www.africanparks-conservation.com).

Results

The overall consolidated result for the year amounting to €638,000 is detailed below:

(Euro * 1,000)	2006	2005
Income		
Grants and donations	6,541	2,693
Park entrance fees and others	132	69
	6,673	2,762
Operating costs current projects	(5,227)	(2,677)
Start-up costs future projects	(167)	(608)
Financial income and expenses	(591)	1,968
Taxation	(50)	0
Result for the year	638	1,445

Operating costs current projects for 2006 cannot be compared to the costs for 2005 due to the increase in the number of parks during 2006.

Income

During the year a grant of €500,000 was received from Stichting DOEN, a foundation incorporated in the Netherlands. This is the second instalment of a total grant of €1,500,000 for the years 2005–2008.

Furthermore, a grant of €1,200,000 was received from the European Union for the Garamba National Park project as part of the total grant of €5,000,000 for the years 2006–2008. Part of this grant (€455,000) went to the Africa Conservation Fund, the partner of African Parks Foundation in this project.

An amount of €223,000 was received from USAID. The bulk of this grant was used for the translocation of 70 elephants into Majete Wildlife Reserve in Malawi and the rest for various community development projects. The other main donations came from The Walton Family Foundation, the Government of Italy through UNESCO, the Dutch Embassy in Senegal and numerous private donors.

Operating costs current projects

Operating costs for current projects have increased from €2.7 million to €5.2 million. This increase is mainly caused by the fact that the projects in Ethiopia (Omo: €716,000), Sudan (Dungonab and Sanganeb: €288,000) and DRC (Garamba: €1,300,000) were only fully operational as of 2006.

Start-up costs future projects

During the year research projects were started in Senegal and Chad to determine whether African Parks can expand to these countries.

Employees

During the year the group employed 679 people (2005: 334) of which 233 are in DRC (2005: 0). A large number of indirect employees working for our suppliers are more or less dependent on African Parks, but have not been included in the figure above. At year-end, less than two percent of the employees were expatriates.

Fixed assets

During the year 2006 the group invested an amount of €1,271,000 (2005: €567,000) in tangible fixed assets. These investments relate mainly to investments made in Sudan (€713,000), Ethiopia (€448,000) and Malawi (€94,000).

Current assets

Current assets relate mainly to cash at banks either on short term deposit or available on demand.

Foundation funds

The foundation funds consist of a free available reserve of €1,307,000. The remaining amount of €834,000 relates to an endowment fund of €422,000 and a reserve for special purposes of €412,000.

Provision

Provision relates mainly to a provision to cover future operating deficits of the parks. This provision has been established to cover future operating deficits of the management of parks for which Stichting African Parks Foundation has issued letters of support regarding long term management contracts with remaining periods of between 2 and 23 years. The provision has been determined on the assumption that 40% of the annual estimated operating costs will be covered by external funding and 60% will be provided by the Stichting African Parks Foundation (the deficit). The net present value (calculated at 4%) of these cumulative deficits has been provided for.

Consolidated balance sheet as at 31 December 2006

(Euro * 1,000)

	31 December 2006	31 December 2005
Assets		
Fixed Assets	2,020	1,476
Current Assets	17,140	16,933
	19,160	18,409
Equity and Liabilities		
Foundation Funds	2,141	17,990
Provision	16,574	0
Long term liabilities	40	0
Current liabilities	405	419
	19,160	18,409

TO THE BOARD OF STICHTING AFRICAN PARKS FOUNDATION AUDITORS' REPORT

Introduction

In accordance with your assignment we have audited the "Financial highlights for the year 2006", as set out on pages 10 to 11, of Stichting African Parks Foundation, Langbroek. The financial highlights have been derived from the financial statements for the year 2006 of Stichting African Parks Foundation, Langbroek, as audited by us. We issued an unqualified auditors' report dated 16 April 2007 on those financial statements which comprise the consolidated balance sheet and the balance sheet as at 31 December 2006, the consolidated profit and loss account and the profit and loss account for the year then ended and the notes.

The financial highlights are the responsibility of the Board of the Foundation. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial highlights based on our audit.

Scope

We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch law. This law requires that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial highlights have been correctly derived from the financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial highlights have been correctly derived from the financial statements.

For an understanding of the financial position and results of Stichting African Parks Foundation and for an adequate understanding of the scope of our audit, the financial highlights should be read in conjunction with the financial statements from which the financial highlights have been derived and our auditors' report, dated 16 April 2007 thereon.

Amsterdam, 16 April 2007

PricewaterhouseCoopers Accountants N.V.

H. van Kuik RA



Stichting African Parks Foundation Board

Paul van Vlissingen	Chair until 22 January 2006
Piet Klaver	Chair as of 23 January 2006
Mavuso Msimang	Vice Chair as of 23 January 2006
René Hooft Graafland	
Dick de Kat	
Winnie Sorgdrager	
Caroline Tisdall	
Nico Visser	

Stichting African Parks Foundation Executive Committee

Paul van Vlissingen	Chair until 22 January 2006
Suzanne Wolff	Chair as of 23 January 2006
	until 14 December 2006
Piet Klaver	Chair as of 15 December 2006
Marcel van Beek	
Jean Marc Froment	
José Kalpers	

Stichting African Parks Foundation

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Photography by José Tello, Kurt De Weghe, José Kalpers, Richard van Sluis and Suzanne Wolff.

www.africanparks-conservation.com