



**International
Conservation
Fund of Canada**

ICFCanada.org 



2010 Annual Report



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ICFC: Who we are and why we're here

The International Conservation Fund of Canada (ICFC) is the first Canadian non-governmental organization to focus solely on conserving nature outside of Canada, although several other Canadian charities undertake limited conservation-related work internationally. Threats to wild nature are greatest in the tropics and in low-income nations — countries that have the least financial means to meet conservation needs. Our work is focused on those areas.

Nature conservation in the tropics is a superb investment, addressing many of the world's greatest challenges: climate change; biodiversity loss; and loss of the "ecosystem services" that support human life and underlie all economies.

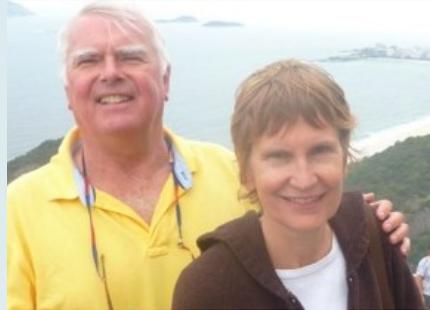
How we're different

Our programs are varied, but all exemplify our distinct *modus operandi*:

- ◆ We consult with leading conservation scientists/managers to find opportunities that offer a good probability of success, good value for money, and competent local partners.
- ◆ We leave research to others and engage in direct conservation action to protect ecosystems, species and wilderness.
- ◆ We have an exceptionally long-term focus. This extends to being open to providing long-term finance for conservation.
- ◆ Like other conservation organizations, our work is science based. We also try to base it on a sound understanding of the human element, socioeconomic and political, from the local community level to the national level.
- ◆ We seek ways to involve local communities in conservation efforts. Often the cost of conservation is disproportionately borne by local communities that may have relied on a protected area for their livelihoods. This can be offset by directly involving local community members in conservation, as we do with our projects in Brazil, Costa Rica, Mali, and Indonesia. Involving local people makes conservation efforts more effective and builds local support, which is vital to the success of a conservation effort.

Message from ICFC's Managing Directors

In 2010, ICFC continued three programs in Brazil and Costa Rica and started new ones in Mali, Indonesia and Peru. We also began two small projects related to reserves in Ecuador and Bolivia.



In Brazil, we continued to help the Kayapó indigenous people protect the last remaining large, intact native forest of the southeastern Amazon. In Mali we joined forces with Wild Foundation on a crucial and timely effort to protect critical habitat for Mali's desert elephants, which traverse a remarkable 600-km annual migration circuit to access their widely dispersed resources.

In Indonesia, we started working with a small NGO working in Sulawesi to protect the extraordinary and iconic maleo bird and sea turtles.

A distinguishing feature of ICFC is that we will assist with long-term financing of conservation where that is needed. Other organizations often conform to the preference of granting agencies and foundations for short-term projects, but the number one challenge of international conservation is lack of long-term finance for existing protected areas. Our view is that when a particular conservation effort is a demonstrable success, we will consider securing its future by putting in place a long-term financing mechanism.

After due consideration, the ICFC Board decided this year to start two conservation trust funds to endow (in part) two highly worthwhile conservation success stories, one at the Los Amigos Conservation Concession in Peru, and the other at Area de Conservación in Costa Rica.

A brief account of these efforts follows, and further information can be found on our website.

We are more enthusiastic than ever about the capacity of ICFC to achieve wonderful conservation gains and we thank our donors, supporters and all other interested parties and partners.

Tom Welch and Anne Lambert
Managing Directors
International Conservation Fund of Canada

Protecting Kayapo lands, Brazil

This effort conserves the last remaining large, intact native forest region of the southeastern Amazon. This has huge benefits in terms of protecting biodiversity, mitigating climate change and preserving the crucial role of Amazonian forests in producing rainfall over a much larger geographic area.

Location: southeastern Amazon, Brazil

Timeframe: started 2007; expect continued involvement over medium term

Size of area: Enormous! 10.6 million hectares (106,000 km²) —30% larger than Ireland (entire island) and half the size of all Canada's National Parks combined

Field Partners: Associação Floresta Protegida and Instituto Kabu

Conservation Potential:

The 8000+ Kayapó indigenous people occupy an area of intact Amazonian forest twice the size of Nova Scotia. The surrounding region is one of rapid deforestation — an agricultural frontier with increasing road access and little law enforcement. Kayapó have fiercely protected their vast territory but face increased pressure from illegal incursions for gold-mining, logging, commercial fishing, ranching and other agriculture. The answer is to help them in their efforts to preserve their lands and way of life.

Key Actions & Results:

Building on work pioneered by Dr. Barbara Zimmerman, ICFC's Brazil Program Director, ICFC continued work with two Kayapó non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that are developing the capacity to protect and manage Kayapó lands.

We provide support (fuel, boats, overflights, equipment, satellite imaging) for Kayapó communities for surveillance and boundary demarcation to apprehend and deter intruders. While surveillance needs further enhancement, our efforts have undoubtedly prevented widespread invasions of Kayapó lands.

We have also helped develop sustainable and culturally compatible economic activities, which reduce the temptation to accept cash for unsustainable activities. Brazil nut operations have been especially successful; copaiba oil, cocoa and other enterprises are also being developed. Finally, in just a few years, Kayapó NGOs have developed the capacity for managing complex programs.

Despite our small size, since 2009 ICFC has taken the lead in providing interim funding for the Kayapó program until sufficient long-term funding is in place. Soon to start operation is a conservation trust fund set up by Conservation International and managed by the Brazilian Biodiversity Fund that will



Barbara Zimmerman with Kayapó children

provide sustained support for Kayapó NGOs to continue their crucial work. But additional support will be needed. ICFC will continue to play a role, and Barbara and others have worked hard to lay the groundwork for the Kayapó to earn carbon credit payments under the REDD (Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation) system.



Kayapó villages are mostly remotely located and not accessible by road. Kayapó remain hunter gatherers, living a traditional life of hunting, fishing, collecting wild food and cultivating community gardens. Largely self-sufficient, they take pride in their culture and skills.

“Ring of fire”.

Satellite image of Kayapó lands and Xingu Indigenous Park (to the south) showing plumes of smoke rising from the burning of primary forest outside of the Indigenous Territories. Dark green areas are indigenous lands that ICFC and the Kayapó are protecting, and light brown areas are ranch and agricultural land.



The Desert Elephants of Mali

This project is securing access to water and critical habitats needed by Mali's remarkable population of desert elephants.

Location: Mali (Sahel area of Africa)

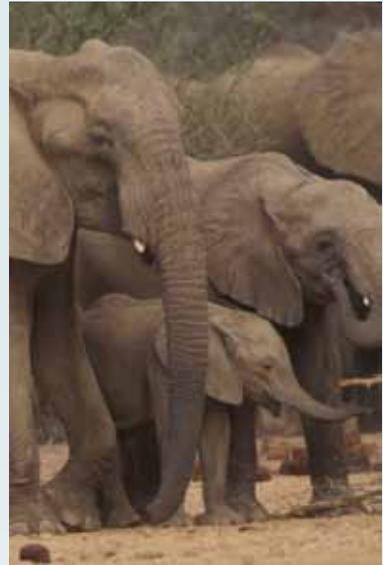
Timeframe: Began July 2010; anticipated duration 5-10 years

Size of area: 33,534 km²—the size of Vancouver Island

Field Partner: The Wild Foundation

Conservation Potential:

A desert population of elephants inhabits the Gourma region of Mali, which is part of the Sahel area of Africa that forms a broad band between the Sahara desert to the north and the savannas to the south. Numbering about 350-400, this most northerly population of elephants is accorded a high priority in the regional elephant strategy of the World Conservation Union. The population has evolved a unique nomadic strategy that includes a migration circuit of 600 km to cope with the widely dispersed and variable nature of the Gourma's resources.



Mali's elephants undertake a 600-km annual migration, as featured in the recent National Geographic series *Great Migrations*.

Elephants lived in relative harmony with the peoples of the Gourma until the 1990s, but the recent trends of reduced rainfall, along with the spread of agriculture, ranching and new human settlements, have changed the relationship between elephants, humans and the Sahelian ecosystem. Humans and elephants are now competing more for the same land, crops and water resources. Yet solutions are at hand.

Key Actions & Results:

Our efforts have focused on Lake Benzena, which is essential habitat for the elephants late in the dry season. This crucial source of water and food for elephants brings them into conflict with transient cattle herders and a new settlement of several hundred people.

An earlier study by Wild Foundation and Save The Elephants pointed to the necessity of freeing Lake Benzena from human use. We will achieve this through several measures. One is the voluntary relocation of the communities that have taken up residence there to areas of good pasture land suitably distant from Lake Benzena that they have helped select. We have obtained funding to install water infrastructure (boreholes and cisterns) that is a precondition of the relocation. A second step is to

discontinue free access to transient herders and instead to have permanent residents charge fees for use of pasture and watering areas and reserve Lake Banzena for elephants. A third important aspect is education and raising public awareness of the changes and the reason for them.

Things are going well. Malians take pride in their elephants and are receptive to measures to accommodate their needs. The Malian government strongly supports our project. The communities that will relocate and other residents of the area are enthusiastic partners in the process:

- ◆ They have put rules and systems in place to manage their new lands as a pasture reserve.
- ◆ They have organized surveillance brigades to protect, with government, Lake Banzena from human use.
- ◆ They organized to create fire breaks needed to protect the new pastoral reserve. As a result, it was the only part of the north Gourma that did not burn in the period December, 2010-January, 2011.

This project is off to a great start, for which we would like to acknowledge the skill and dedication of our key people on the ground in Mali —Dr. Susan Canney (also at Oxford) and Nomba Ganame, as well as the people and government of Mali.



Working on the firebreak (above)

Lake Banzena (left)

Photos courtesy Wild Foundation

Area de Conservación Guanacaste, Costa Rica



At Area de Conservación Guanacaste, which contains more biodiversity than all of Canada, we are training local community members as “parataxonomists”, who both guard the park and contribute to the biological inventory for ACG.

Location: northwestern Costa Rica

Timeframe: annual support since 2007; permanent support through a trust fund beginning 2011

Size of area: 1630 km² —about the size of Toronto and its suburbs

Field Partner: Guanacaste Dry Forest Conservation Fund

Conservation Potential:

Area de Conservación Guanacaste (ACG) has earned its reputation as one of the world's most successful habitat restoration and conservation efforts – evolving from a small park created in 1971 to a 163 000-hectare expanse of stunning tropical forest that is recognized as UNESCO World Heritage Site.

ACG protects dry lowland forest, which is especially endangered habitat in the tropics, as well as adjacent rain forest, cloud forest, and a marine sector. It is home to 2.6 percent of biodiversity on the planet and two-thirds the number of species found in all *North America*. This wealth of nature has been largely lost in surrounding areas due to burning, ranching, logging, hunting, fishing, development and conversion to agriculture.

Key Actions & Results:

In 2010 ICFC continued its partnership with the Guanacaste Dry Forest Conservation Fund (GDFCF) in training five parataxonomists at Area de Conservación Guanacaste.

Eminent tropical ecologist Dr. Daniel Janzen heads GDFCF and pioneered the Parataxonomist program at ACG that has transformed the traditional role of park patrol to create more meaningful involvement in conservation management. In addition to patrolling and guarding the park, parataxonomists are responsible for collection and identification of specimens for a biological inventory and related field and lab work. They have contributed to DNA-barcoding (at University of Guelph) of over 200,000 insect samples, and discovered *hundreds of new species* in the process. As a result, ACG has a growing

scientific database that is shared locally and internationally with museums and taxonomic specialists and that forms an ever improving basis for biodiversity management. Creating local employment—all ACG parataxonomists are hired from the local rural community—also shifts the economic incentive away from resource extraction, while building awareness and support for conservation in the community.

This program has proved so successful that an effort is underway to endow these positions in perpetuity. ICFC has itself decided to create its own trust fund to support five “parataxonomist chairs”. Contributions to this fund will be gratefully accepted and will provide a lasting — indeed, permanent — conservation benefit.

A second, small project at ACG involves supporting after-school classes in marine biology and ecology for the children of Cuajiniquil, a fishing village neighbouring ACG. The children in turn teach their parents, resulting in growing interest from adults, and the marine education centre “La Casita” has become an important resource for the wider community. Education coupled with patrolling by ACG marine staff is resulting in a steady decline in human impact on ACG's marine ecosystem.

Parataxonomist Ruth Franco explains DNA barcoding to university and government visitors. This work has led to the discovery of hundreds of new species.

Collecting moths (below, left). Children study bird and fish identification guides in an after school program (below, right).

Photos courtesy ACG/GDFCF



Conservation of the maleo bird and sea turtles in Sulawesi, Indonesia

This project is successfully protecting the endangered maleo and marine turtles that nest in the Tompotika area of Sulawesi, while building a local foundation for conservation.

Location: Sulawesi, Indonesia

Timeframe: Began August 2010; anticipated long-term involvement

Size of area: 2400 km² —about half the size of Prince Edward Island

Field Partner: Alliance for Tompotika Conservation (AITo)



Maleo (*Macrocephalon maleo*)

Conservation potential:

Sulawesi offers one of conservation's most valuable but untapped opportunities. English naturalist Alfred Russel Wallace visited the area in 1859 and remarked "Sulawesi is yet wonderfully rich in peculiar forms....in some cases absolutely unique upon the globe". Indeed, half its vertebrate species are endemic (found nowhere else).

The endangered maleo is a large megapode bird endemic to Sulawesi and is an iconic species for Sulawesi. Both marine turtles and the maleo have undergone population declines resulting from rampant harvesting of eggs by local people.

Key Actions & Results:

ICFC was very happy to begin a partnership in 2010 with the Alliance for Tompotika Conservation (AITo), which has accomplished much in its first four years.

AITo's small, dedicated staff combine community education with direct conservation action. They have succeeded in raising awareness about the conservation of Sulawesi's wonderful natural heritage and pride in the protection of maleo and sea turtles. Outreach meetings are held in schools and villages, and educational materials discouraging consumption of maleo and sea turtle eggs are distributed in public places throughout Tompotika.

Education is combined with direct conservation action to protect eggs from poachers. Local conservation staff and villagers ensure that nesting areas are guarded round-the-clock and collect data to track population numbers. A successful village-wide event kicked off 2010—the "AITo Eco-Service Tour and Trash Jamboree"—gathering villagers to clean beaches and remove turtle nesting hazards.

The results? Already, maleo poaching has been almost completely eliminated and the population is increasing. And thousands of turtle hatchlings have been saved.

Another key action toward long-term conservation in Sulawesi is engagement with government authorities to advocate for permanent protection of forests and corridors, and for better enforcement of laws protecting endangered species.

The endangered maleo is a megapode species endemic to Sulawesi that nests communally, burying its large eggs (five times the size of a chicken egg) in open sandy areas where they are incubated by solar and/or geothermal heat over a 2-3 month period. The young take up to 2 days to tunnel to the surface after hatching, and emerge ready to fly.



Scott Newell



Hatchling olive ridley turtles (above).

The Maleo Awareness Campaign (right) has raised awareness and pride in the protection of this iconic species.

Photos courtesy AITo



Los Amigos Conservation Concession, Peru

We are creating a conservation trust fund to endow positions for four park guards to protect the watershed of the Los Amigos River, a large tract of old growth Amazonian forest and, indirectly, a much larger wilderness area that includes uncontacted indigenous people.

Location: Madre de Dios region of southeastern Peru.

Timeframe: Long-term commitment through a trust fund starting in 2011, in planning since 2010

Size of area: 1,460 km² – larger than BC’s Glacier National Park

Field Partner: Amazon Conservation Association and Asociación para la Conservación de la Cuenca Amazónica



Los Amigos River & ACA Biological Field Station

Conservation Potential:

The Los Amigos Conservation Concession protects the watershed of the Los Amigos River and more than 146,000 hectares of diverse old-growth Amazonian forest from the threats of illegal logging, road development and gold mining. It indirectly protects an additional *million hectares* of state-protected lands including Manu National Park and a large protected reserve for uncontacted, voluntarily isolated indigenous people. Wildlife thrives, with over 4,000 recorded species, twelve globally threatened species and abundant Amazonian fauna, including giant otters, harpy eagles, spider monkeys and twelve other primate species, and jaguars. A new trust fund will secure basic protection for this vital conservation concession.

Key Actions & Results:

In 2001, the Amazon Conservation Association established at Los Amigos the world’s first conservation concession by agreement with the government of Peru. It has proven a major success, and the model has been replicated throughout Peru and in a dozen other countries as far away as China.



Patrolling Los Amigos (ACA)

ICFC has committed to raising \$1-million for a trust fund to secure salaries for four park guards in perpetuity, thereby providing a basic level of protection for Los Amigos. Park guards not only patrol and protect the area from illegal loggers and hunters—they also collect valuable monitoring data on biodiversity. At just \$7.14 per hectare protected, this is a superb conservation investment.

Marine Protected Areas in Abrolhos, Brazil

Strengthening protection and management at Brazil's first marine protected area network

Location: coastal Brazil

Timeframe: 2007-2013

Size of area: 46,000 km² – ¼ size of Bay of Fundy

Field Partner: Conservation International-Brazil



Conservation Potential:

The rich biodiversity of the Abrolhos Bank is threatened by over-fishing, sedimentation (from coastal deforestation), shrimp farming, and possible oil and gas exploration. The developing Abrolhos Marine Protected Area (MPA) Network offers a solution and we have partnered with Conservation International-Brazil, whose involvement is crucial to optimizing this important opportunity.

Key Actions & Results:

- ◆ Mapping and surveying of the Abrolhos Bank led to the discovery of large areas of unmapped reefs and other important marine habitats. This established the need for expanded reserve boundaries.
- ◆ Biological monitoring demonstrated the positive effects of no-take reserves on fish biomass within the reserves as well as the spill-over effects to surrounding fishing areas.
- ◆ Local communities have "bought in" to no-take zones because they increase fish stocks. They have joined deliberative councils to co-manage (with government) the new fishery extractive reserves, and have excluded outside commercial fishing fleets as part of a transition to sustainable fisheries management.
- ◆ Our work has helped identify socioeconomic alternatives to improve the livelihoods of communities from the Extractive Reserves.

Systematic conservation planning is underway for the expansion of the Abrolhos MPA Network.



Fishing in mangroves. Our input was vital in helping the local community of the Cassurubá Extractive Reserve to decide to reject a proposed large-scale shrimp farm that would have had a very adverse impact on coastal habitats.

Photos: Conservation International

Small projects

Management for Blue-throated Macaws at Barba Azul Nature Reserve, Bolivia

The Critically Endangered blue-throated macaw is found in only one place on Earth: the Beni Savannas of Bolivia. We are partnering with Asociación Armonía with the aim of protecting and increasing the blue-throated macaw population at the Barba Azul Nature Reserve in this area of Bolivia.

Our support is enabling a reserve manager to protect the reserve from fire, maintain reserve fences to keep out cattle, continue a nest box program, and monitor ecological changes.



World Land Trust

Provision of infrastructure at Jorupe Reserve

Fundación Jocotoco's Jorupe Reserve consists of 1374 hectares (14 km²) of high quality deciduous forest in the Tumbesian region of southwest Ecuador. It supports many endemic and rare species of plants and animals, including populations of twelve globally threatened birds, such as the henna-hooded foliage-gleaner.

This project entailed building a new house (6 m x 8 m in size) for one of the reserve's forest guards to replace the current living quarters, which were no longer safe.



Fundación Jocotoco

About Small Projects

“Small” projects, costing in the range of \$500 to \$10,000, can accomplish a lot and are managed efficiently by ICFC. We thank donors for supporting the above work and we encourage our supporters to contact us if you are interested in supporting a particular project with which you are familiar. We will be glad to consider it and to discuss it with a potential or existing partner.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENSES

	2010	2009
REVENUE		
Donations	2,780,345	349,968
Other income	70,543	—
Gain/(Loss) on currency	(17,358)	(70,049)
NET REVENUE	2,833,530	279,919
EXPENSES		
Abrolhos (Brazil) project	64,703	187,982
Kayapó (Brazil) program	520,782	226,576
Guanacaste (Costa Rica) project	103,700	57,363
Mali Elephant project	116,327	—
smaller projects, combined	14,584	—
Topotika, Sulawesi (Indonesia) project	32,752	—
TOTAL Program Expenses	852,848	471,921
Administration and Management*	35,731	10,968
TOTAL EXPENSES	888,579	482,889
SURPLUS (DEFICIT)	1,944,951	(202,970)

* Administration and Management made up 4% of expenditures in 2010.

BALANCE SHEET

	2010	2009
<hr/>		
ASSETS		
Cash	59,399	142,343
Investments (securities)	2,044,408	—
Project advances	2574	55,169
Accounts Receivable	39,305	7907
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,145,690	205,419
TOTAL ASSETS	2,145,690	205,419
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	1868	6547
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1868	6547
EQUITY		
Retained Surplus	198,872	401,841
Plus Current Year Operating Surplus/(Deficit)	1,944,950	(202,970)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL CAPITAL FUNDS	2,143,822	198,872
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	2,145,690	205,419
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Major Supporters

We are very grateful to the following supporters who made major donations during 2010:

Hugh Agro
Mary Gartshore and Peter Carson
Anne Lambert and Tom Welch
William A. Lambert
Diane Pinto

Project leaders:

Kayapo (Brazil): Dr. Barbara Zimmerman, with Adriano Jerozolinski and Luis Carlos Sampaio
Mali elephants: Dr. Susan Canney, Vance Martin
ACG Parataxonomists: Dr. Daniel Janzen
Sulawesi: Marcy Summers
Los Amigos, Peru: Dr. Adrian Forsyth

ABOUT ICFC

Founded in 2007, ICFC is a registered Canadian charity (Charitable Registration # 85247 8189 RR0001).

OUR MISSION:

To advance the long-term preservation of nature and biodiversity in the tropics and other priority areas by:

- (1) furthering the protection of natural ecosystems;
- (2) countering degradation of natural ecosystems;

and

- (3) promoting the restoration or recovery of natural ecosystems, where appropriate;

while seeking ways to involve local communities and offset the costs of conservation to them.

Directors:

Anne B. Lambert
John B. McWilliams, QC
Thomas G. Welch

Kayapó Program Director & Tropical Ecologist: Barbara Zimmerman, PhD

ICFC
P.O. Box 40
Chester NS B0J 1J0
CANADA

(902) 273-3456
www.ICFCanada.org



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ICFC, P.O. Box 40, Chester NS B0J 1J0