

## 2011 Annual Report





2011 Annual Report

International Conservation Fund of Canada

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other cover photos: ICFC

## 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 in the tropics and other priority areas worldwide. Threats to wild nature are greatest in the tropics and in low-income nations — countries that have the least financial resources for conservation. 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

- We work to identify opportunities that represent conservation priorities, with good value for money, and very capable local partners.
- We partner with experienced non-governmental organizations based in the areas in which we work, rather than hiring a large (and costly) Canadian staff.
- For the most part, 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 includes 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.
- With our local partners, we seek to involve local communities in conservation efforts, and have done so successfully with our projects in Brazil, Costa Rica, Mali, Indonesia, and Guatemala. Involving local people makes conservation efforts more effective and builds local support, which is vital to conservation success.

## What difference will your next donation make?

Your donation will make things happen that otherwise would not. We have a suite of worthy projects (ranging in cost from a few hundred dollars to hundreds of thousands) that we have vetted but are unable to fund at present, and there are components of existing programs in need of funding. We also seek to increase capital in our two trust funds. We apply money judiciously, with more than 90% going directly to conservation in the field. *[See more on back cover on what your donation can accomplish.]*

## Message from ICFC's Managing Directors

In 2011, ICFC continued major programs in Brazil, Costa Rica, Mali, Indonesia and Peru, and began one in Guatemala.

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 made headway in our efforts to protect critical habitat for Mali's desert elephants, which traverse a remarkable 600-km annual migration circuit to access their widely dispersed resources.

Our partnership in Sulawesi continues to secure protection for the extraordinary and iconic maleo bird and sea turtles, while raising awareness and support within local communities.

In Guatemala, ICFC joined forces with several other conservation organizations to tackle a top conservation priority for Central America with the purchase of 2298 hectares of important cloud forest. The resulting Sierra Caral reserve will protect ten endangered and seven endemic amphibian species, provide habitat for Neotropical migrants and protect a watershed vital to the region.

A major milestone of 2011 was the funding of ICFC's two conservation trust funds to endow two highly worthwhile conservation success stories. Our trust fund for the Los Amigos Conservation Concession in Peru received \$1 million in initial capital, and over \$640,000 went to our Parataxonomist Trust Fund to support conservation at Area de Conservación Guanacaste in Costa Rica. For the former, a signing ceremony in Lima in June 2012 was attended by government ministers and a "who's who of Peruvian conservation". The event was covered by Peruvian television media, and ICFC's new trust fund was much discussed as an important precedent.

Given our experience to date, we are confident in the capacity of ICFC to achieve wonderful conservation gains. We thank our donors, supporters and all other interested parties and partners, and welcome your continued support and your help in spreading the word about this new Canadian force for nature.

Tom Welch and Anne Lambert  
Managing Directors





## Protecting Kayapó lands, Brazil

**This project is strengthening the capacity of the Kayapó indigenous people to conserve the last remaining large, intact native forest region of the southeastern Amazon.**

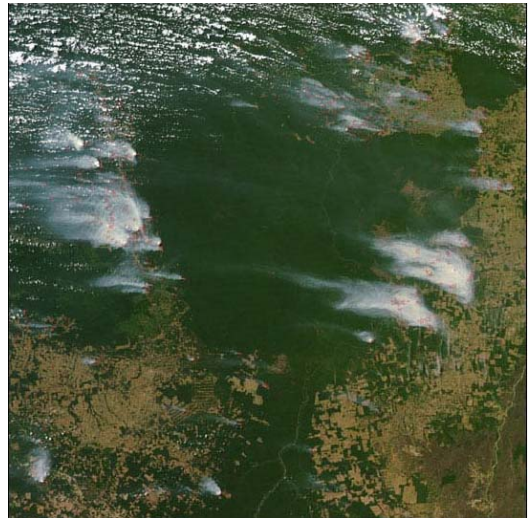
Location: southeastern Amazon, Brazil

Timeframe: started 2007; expect continued involvement over medium term

2011 Budget: \$519,244

Size of area: Enormous! 10.6 million hectares (106,000 km<sup>2</sup>) — twice the size of Nova Scotia and half the size of all Canada's National Parks combined

Field Partners: Associação Floresta Protegida and Instituto Kabu



Satellite image of Kayapó lands showing plumes of smoke rising from the burning of primary forest outside of Indigenous territories.

### Conservation Potential:

The officially ratified territories occupied by the 8000+ Kayapó indigenous people encompass the last remaining intact forest in the southeastern Amazon. Kayapó territories are large enough to protect large scale ecological processes, with huge benefits for biodiversity, mitigating climate change and preserving the crucial role of Amazonian forests in driving climatic factors that produce rainfall over a much larger geographic scale.

The surrounding region is one of rapid deforestation — an agricultural frontier with increasing road access and little law enforcement. The Kayapó have fiercely protected their land for generations, 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 partners with two Kayapó non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that are developing the capacity to protect and manage Kayapó lands. Since 2009, ICFC has taken the lead in providing interim funding for the crucial Kayapó program until sufficient long-term funding is in place. In just a few years, Kayapó NGOs have developed the ability to manage complex programs; some long-term finance is now in place (through a Brazilian trust fund); and progress is being made to secure the remaining needed long-term finance.

We fund essential provisions (fuel, boats, overflights, equipment, satellite imaging) 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.



Illegal gold-mining operations discovered during 2011 surveillance (AFP)



Drying Brazil nuts (AFP)

We organized two workshops for "Voluntary Environmental Agents", taught by Brazilian Ministry of the Environment personnel to young men from twelve villages. In 2011, Kayapó trained in these courses undertook riverine surveillance expeditions, exposing illegal goldmining operations on Kayapó protected lands.

We have also helped develop sustainable and culturally compatible economic activities, which reduce the temptation to accept cash for unsustainable activities. In 2011, we established and registered a Brazilian Cooperative through which the Kayapó can sell their forest products and handicrafts.

Brazil nut operations have been especially successful. We have helped communities find buyers, obtain a low-interest loan, and negotiate sales. In 2010, sales of over 100 tonnes of Brazil nuts produced revenue of over US\$200,000; the harvest was steady in 2011, and is set to grow in 2012.

Cocoa is a new enterprise in 2011-2012. The government's Commission for Cocoa Plantation is providing technical assistance and 30,000 hybrid seeds for Kayapó families to begin planting cocoa in their fallow gardens. Excellent markets exist for cocoa in Brazil.

Capacity-building efforts are increasingly focused on responding to large infrastructure projects being developed on the margins of Kayapó lands, especially the Belo Monte dam owned by Eletrobras and the Onca Puma nickel mine owned by Vale SA. Information sessions in 2011 focused on the possible future impacts of these projects on Kayapó lands and culture, and potential infringement into Kayapó territory. Also in 2011, the Kayapó participated in the development of an Environmental Plan for the Onca Puma nickel mine. Recognizing concerns that environmental impacts of the mine and immigration of workers to the area will increase outside pressure on Kayapó lands, Vale agreed to provide Kayapó with funding over a 10-year period. Funds will support environmental restoration and conservation, and initiatives to strengthen Kayapó cultural identity and fortify boundaries. This new contribution from Vale will reduce funding needed from ICFC, as will a new Brazilian trust fund due to begin operation in 2013.



Barbara Zimmerman with Kayapó children

## The Desert Elephants of Mali

### A joint project of ICFC and WILD Foundation

**This project is securing the future of Mali's elephant population by reducing human-elephant conflict and establishing institutions for lasting protection of key dry season and migration habitats.**

Location: Mali (Sahel area of Africa)

Timeframe: Began 2010; anticipated 5-10 years

2011 Budget: \$258,720

Size of area: 33,534 km<sup>2</sup> – size of Vancouver Island

Field Partner: The Wild Foundation

*Note:* Our work continues despite the rebel activity in northern Mali and the recent but short-lived military coup. Our project does not lie within the rebel controlled zone but there is no longer any government presence in this area since the coup. As a result, we have shifted some priorities, put a greater emphasis on combating poaching, distributed grain to those families affected by famine, increased the voluntary camel brigade patrols, and increased security precautions.



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

#### Conservation Potential:

Elephants once occupied a largely continuous range across West Africa, but are now restricted to small, fragmented and geographically isolated populations. The desert population in the Gourma region, numbering about 350-700 in 2004-2005, is the most northerly population of elephants and is accorded a high priority in the regional elephant strategy of the World Conservation Union.

The population's future is in jeopardy due to degradation of key habitat, particularly at Lake Banzena, which is a critical source of water for the elephants late in the dry season. Competition for access to water and food has brought elephants into conflict with transient cattle herders and a new settlement of several hundred people.





Community  
Forester Patrol  
(WILD)

#### Key Actions & Results:

As reported last year, we are addressing the crucial goal of freeing Lake Banzena from human use, partly through supporting voluntary relocation of the recent small settlement at Lake Banzena, and by providing water infrastructure at the relocation site.

The plan for Banzena is well under way with one borehole constructed and resource management systems operational. Already there is improved resource management in the Banzena hinterland. Some families have relocated and there were many fewer cattle at Banzena during the 2011 dry season compared to 2010. Educational efforts encourage accommodation and appreciation of elephants.

A new forestry post was established at Banzena, which greatly aids monitoring of the area, and funds have been secured for the construction of the remaining two water points. A grain shop will be established in the relocation area to prevent the need to travel to Banzena. The use of Lake Banzena by transient herders has been disallowed and a system of conventions has been introduced whereby local communities charge fees to the transients to use water and pasture resources in the Gourma.

We are continuing to support the process of establishing community and inter-communal conventions (local laws) to reserve Lake Banzena for elephant use, govern use of boreholes at the relocation site, and establish new pastoral reserves. By 2011, inter-communal conventions had been established in communities spanning half of the elephant range.

The community also organized to create firebreaks needed to protect the new pastoral reserve; as a result, this was the only part of the north Gourma that did not burn in the period December, 2010-January, 2011. In 2011, the designation of silvo-pastoral (tree and pasture) reserves covered a total of 1,425,000 hectares (3,521,250 acres), partially protected by firebreaks. The pastoral reserves were deemed such a good idea by adjacent communes that they followed suit, thus extending the initial plan over a much wider area covering approximately 25% of the elephant range in 2011.

## Area de Conservación Guanacaste, Costa Rica



View of the cloud forest at ACG ( GDFCF)

**At Area de Conservación Guanacaste, we support “parataxonomists”, who both guard the park and contribute to the scientific database.**

Location: northwestern Costa Rica

Timeframe: annual support since 2007; permanent support through a trust fund established in 2011.

2011 Budget: \$76,900, and Parataxonomist Trust Fund capitalized with \$654,000.

Size of area: 1630 km<sup>2</sup> – 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 a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

ACG protects dry lowland forest, a particularly threatened habitat in the tropics, as well as adjacent rain forest, cloud forest, and a marine sector. This small area is home to 2.6 percent of biodiversity on the planet and has 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, and conversion to agriculture.

### Key Actions & Results:

The approach at ACG shows the benefits of employing local people and developing their skills to manage a conservation area. We help train and support locally-hired "parataxonomists", who both guard the park and contribute to a biological inventory of the area, transforming the traditional position of park patrol into a more intellectually stimulating and meaningful conservation job.

Along with protection and monitoring, parataxonomists have identified thousands of plant and animal species, contributed to DNA-barcoding of over 200,000 samples (in partnership with the Biodiversity Institute of Ontario at the University of Guelph), and discovered hundreds of new species in the process. In 2011 alone, parataxonomists completed over 14,000 records of caterpillar rearing.

As a result of these efforts, ACG has a growing biological inventory and scientific database. As collections extend into higher elevations, parataxonomists are finding new species of caterpillar and species that have appeared in only a few records over the past two centuries.

After supporting the parataxonomist program on an annual basis for several years, ICFC changed tack in 2011 with the creation of an endowment fund, the **Parataxonomist Trust Fund**, to secure from four to six parataxonomist positions in perpetuity. The trust now has \$654,000 and we seek further donations to build the fund's capital to \$1.5 million to fully support six positions. Contributions to this fund will be gratefully accepted and will provide a lasting - indeed, permanent - conservation benefit.

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



ICFC also funds an after-school program for the children of Cuajiniquil, a fishing village neighbouring ACG's marine protected area. Classes are taught in marine biology and ecology. Boat outings allow each child to study marine life by snorkeling, after learning about fish identification and natural history. Two-day camping trips are offered for groups of children or teenagers who are selected based on written applications. In 2011, ICFC helped support 15 excursions with 12 children each (180 children in total). The volunteer instructor for this program is biologist (and inspiring teacher) Maria Marta Chavarria.

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.



Exploring marine life  
(Maria Marta Chavarria)



Children pose after completing a marine biology wall mural.

## 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

2011 budget: \$78,284

Size of area: 2400 km<sup>2</sup> – about half the size of Prince Edward Island

Field Partner: Alliance for Tompotika Conservation (AITo)

### 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 local people. The maleo nests communally, burying its large eggs (250 g) in open sandy areas where they are incubated by solar or geothermal heat. The young take up to 2 days to tunnel to the surface after hatching, and emerge ready to fly. Tompotika is also a nesting area for several species of marine turtles. Both marine turtles and the maleo have undergone population declines resulting from rampant harvesting of eggs by local people.

### Key Actions & Results:

ICFC began a partnership in 2010 with the Alliance for Tompotika Conservation (AITo). AITo's small, dedicated staff combines community education with direct conservation action.

We have succeeded in raising awareness about the benefits of conservation 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 measures to protect eggs. Local conservation staff and villagers ensure that nesting areas are guarded round-the-clock and collect data to track population numbers. Poaching has been almost completely eliminated.



Maleos nesting (Above; Kevin Schaefer)  
Maleo egg (below; AITo)





Since the beginning of the program these efforts have saved over 7000 maleo eggs, and the number of adult maleos returning to nest in the protected area has tripled. Thousands of turtle hatchlings and hundreds of adult turtles have also been saved. It is too early to observe population increases for turtles, as it will take many years for the hatchlings to reach maturity and return to nest. However, research shows that the most important factor in population recovery is reducing poaching on turtle-nesting beaches, which has been a major success of this project.

The village of Taima has also benefitted from increased interest in the area as an eco-tourist and birder's destination. In 2011, a three-week photographic expedition "Tripods in the Mud" attracted world-class nature photographers to document Indonesian wildlife, including exceptional footage of maleos.

We will continue to develop educational programs and we hope to identify additional nesting areas to expand protection. Funds permitting, we would also like to collaborate with new communities to see the conservation success achieved in Tompatika replicated elsewhere in Sulawesi. Your help can make this happen.



Children in Teku village display sea turtle coloring sheets (Jack Barbash)

Hatchling olive ridley turtles  
(AITo)





## Los Amigos Conservation Concession, Peru

**This trust fund secures the protection of the Los Amigos Conservation Concession, encompassing 146,000 ha of biodiverse old-growth forest.**

Location: Madre de Dios region of southeastern Peru.

Timeframe: Long-term commitment through a trust fund started in 2011

2011 Budget: Trust Fund capitalized with \$1M USD

Size of area: 1,460 km<sup>2</sup> – larger than British Columbia's Glacier National Park

Field Partners: Amazon Conservation Association (ACA) and Asociación para la Conservación de la Cuenca Amazónica (ACCA)

### 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*, including a reserve for uncontacted indigenous people and the flank of Manu National Park.



Forest at Los Amigos (ICFC)

### Key Actions & Results:

In 2001, the government of Peru together with the Amazon Conservation Association established a conservation concession at Los Amigos, the first in Peru and one of the very first in the world. Unlike logging concessions which pay royalties, this conservation concession had to establish a financial vehicle to ensure the long term viability and protection of the concession. To meet this requirement, ICFC created the Los Amigos Conservation Concession Trust Fund.

Today, illegal activities in Los Amigos have been virtually eliminated, due to the patrolling and educational efforts of park guards (called *Promotores de Conservación* or simply *Promotores*). To support this cornerstone of park management, the Trust Fund will secure salaries for four or more *Promotores* in perpetuity. ICFC raised \$1-million USD for the trust fund's initial capitalization, and established the fund in late 2011. Park guards not only patrol and protect the area from illegal loggers and hunters, they also collect monitoring data on biodiversity recovery and maintenance. At a cost of \$7.14 per hectare for permanent protection, we feel this trust fund is a superb conservation investment.

In the spring of 2012 ICFC attended a reception and signing ceremony with the Peruvian Minister of Environment in Lima for the Trust Fund. The establishment of this Trust Fund was warmly embraced by the Minister as an affirmation that their policy model of engaging NGOs in partnership with government to permanently conserve topical forests works. ICFC would like to increase the Fund's capital to enable the Fund to cover food and fuel expenses (and other field incidentals), hence we will raise funds for that purpose. We are now assessing needs in order to set a target for capitalization.



(Above) *Promotores* and visitors on Rio Los Amigos.

(Right) Signing the agreement for the LACC Trust Fund in Lima.



(Below, left) Jaguars are common in Los Amigos, where they are sustained by large herds of white lipped peccaries. (Miguel Moran)

(Below, right) Piping guans are abundant along the Los Amigos river because hunting is completely controlled. (Gabby Salazar)



## Marine Protected Areas in Abrolhos, Brazil

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

Location: coastal Brazil

Timeframe: 2007-2013

2011 Budget: \$21,831

Size of area: 46,000 km<sup>2</sup> – ¼ size of Bay of Fundy

Field Partner: Conservation International-Brazil

#### Conservation Potential:

The marine biodiversity in the South Atlantic Ocean reaches its maximum level in the Abrolhos region. Seasonal populations of humpback whales go there to mate and give birth (and to nowhere else in the southern Atlantic). It harbors some of Brazil's most important seabird colonies, extensive coral reefs, and several species of the world's most threatened sea turtles. The rich biodiversity of the Abrolhos Bank is threatened by over-fishing, sedimentation (from coastal deforestation), shrimp farming, and anticipated oil and gas exploration.



Arial view of islands and reefs teeming with marine life  
(Conservation International)

#### Key Actions & Results:

Working with local communities and government to develop the Abrolhos Marine Protected Area (MPA) Network, which includes “no-take zones”, offers a solution to over-fishing. We have partnered with Conservation International-Brazil, whose involvement is crucial to optimizing this important opportunity.

Biological monitoring has provided evidence of the positive effects of existing no-take zones on fish biomass. Mapping and surveying also revealed large areas of unmapped reefs and other marine habitats, leading to plans for expanded reserve boundaries.

The focus in 2011 and beyond has been to promote the expansion of the Abrolhos Marine Protected Area network based on new research and newly discovered habitats. Building on the results of studies carried out in 2010, four workshops in 2011 focused on the MPA expansion were conducted with researchers, NGOs and fishermen. These meetings were exceptionally productive and all stakeholders agreed on potential boundaries for the new MPAs.

We also organized meetings in 2011 to present and discuss proposals with national government representatives in Brasilia, environmental and planning agencies at the state level, and oil and gas companies active in the region. This work provided scenarios for the expanded MPA system, and a technical report was finished and presented to the Ministry of Environment in April 2011, emphasizing the newly discovered habitats.

## Land Acquisition: Sierra Caral Cloud Forest, Guatemala

**This project supports the purchase of an area of Sierra Caral cloud forest with extremely high conservation value, to be held in perpetuity exclusively for conservation purposes.**

Location: Guatemala

Timeframe: 2011-2012; land held for conservation in perpetuity

2011 Budget: nil (\$200,000 to be contributed in 2012)

Size of area: 2298 ha — 7 X larger than New York's Central Park

Field Partner: Fundación para el Ecodesarrollo y la Conservación (FUNDAECO)



Sierra Caral cloud forest  
(Robin Moore/robindmoore.com)

### Conservation Potential:

This site is one of the most biodiverse forest remnants in Central America, and was identified by the Alliance for Zero Extinction as a global priority. It protects nine endangered and seven endemic amphibian species and at least 120 Neotropical migratory bird species, including 33 species with declining populations. It provides key ecosystem services such as watershed protection and carbon storage, and is a vital component of biological corridors at the regional scale.

The forests of Sierra Caral have become fragmented and continue to be cleared for cattle ranching. The main long-term threat is population growth and poverty within local communities.

### Key Actions & Results:

Several conservation groups<sup>1</sup>, including ICFC, collaborated to purchase 2298 ha of forest to be held in perpetuity exclusively for conservation purposes. The purchased properties, known as *Finca La Firmeza*, are two major forested properties in the core of the Sierra Caral massif. At US\$1,000,000 (\$435/ha or \$176/acre), we consider this an excellent conservation investment.

Planning for the purchase began in 2011, with the objective of completing details of the sale by 2012. As of July 2012 there is still a need for additional funds, although we are most of the way there. The land will be owned and managed by FUNDAECO, an experienced and capable Guatemalan NGO, which has garnered support for the new reserve from Guatemala and municipal governments and local communities. The land will be legally registered as a "Private Natural Reserve" and a conservation easement will dedicate the land exclusively to conservation. One hectare of each of the two properties will be registered in the name of ICFC together with a conservation easement in favour of ICFC over the remaining 2296 ha. This arrangement will give ICFC a legally enforceable assurance the property will always be used for conservation.

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<sup>1</sup> The others were lead partner Global Wildlife Conservation, the American Bird Conservancy, Nature and Culture International, World Land Trust-US, the Amphibian Specialist Group through Conservation International, and the US Fish and Wildlife Service from its Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act grants.

## Major Supporters

We are very grateful to the following supporters who made major donations during 2011:

Hugh Agro	Michael de Pencier	Tom Welch and Anne Lambert
Richard Hogarth	Deborah Robinson	Willa Wong
Regina Kruze	Roy B.H. Smith	
William A. Lambert	Margo Welch	

## FINANCIAL INFORMATION

### BALANCE SHEET

	2011	2010
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Current Assets <sup>1</sup>		
Cash	71,770	59,399
Investments (securities)	1,179,480	2,044,408
Project advances	95,073	2,574
Accounts Receivable	31,813	39,309
	<u>1,378,136<sup>1</sup></u>	<u>2,145,690</u>
Restricted Assets		
Los Amigos Cons. Concession Trust Fund	1,021,245	—
Parataxonomist Trust Fund	653,565	—
	<u>1,674,810</u>	<u>—</u>
Other Assets	3,368	—
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>3,056,314</b>	<b>2,145,690</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
Accounts payable	10,920	1,868
	<u>10,920</u>	<u>1,868</u>
<b>EQUITY</b>		
Retained Surplus	2,143,822	198,872
Plus Current Year Operating Surplus/(Deficit)	901,572	1,944,950
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL FUNDS</b>	<u>3,045,394</u>	<u>2,143,822</u>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>	<b>3,056,314</b>	<b>2,145,690</b>

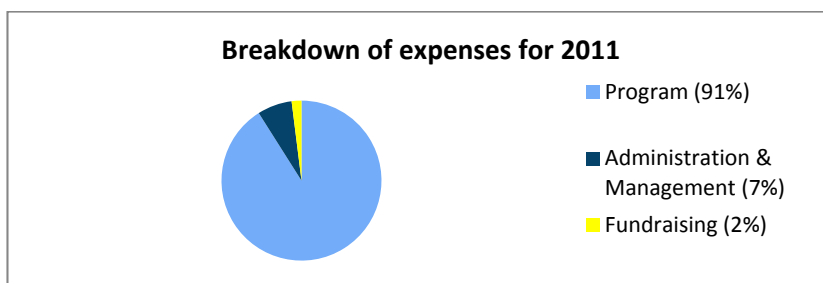
<sup>1</sup> Current Assets: \$1,015,000 are committed to funding 2012 program costs.



## STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENSES

	2011	2010
<b>REVENUE</b>		
Donations	2,107,131	2,780,345
Other income, including investments gain/loss	(120,995)	70,543
Gain/(Loss) on currency	(27,198)	(17,358)
<b>NET REVENUE</b>	<b>1,958,938</b>	<b>2,833,530</b>
<b>EXPENSES<sup>1</sup></b>		
Abrolhos (Brazil) project	21,831	64,703
Kayapó (Brazil) program	519,244	520,782
Guanacaste (Costa Rica) project	76,900	103,700
Mali Elephant project	258,720	116,327
smaller projects, combined	4,134	14,584
Tompotika, Sulawesi (Indonesia) project	78,284	32,752
<b>TOTAL Program Expenses</b>	<b>959,113</b>	<b>852,848</b>
Administration and Fundraising	98,253	35,732
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b>	<b>1,057,366</b>	<b>888,580</b>
<b>SURPLUS (DEFICIT)</b>	<b>901,572</b>	<b>1,944,950</b>

<sup>1</sup> In 2011 ICFC created two new trust funds (total \$1,674,810) that are recorded under Restricted Assets on the Balance Sheet.



## What your donation to ICFC can accomplish

ICFC is looking at potential new work, including in new areas such as Patagonia and Madagascar. Our work takes various forms depending on the needs of the particular situation. Here are some of the ways we will use your support to achieve lasting conservation gains:

- land acquisition: as little as \$100/acre for land of high conservation value in Latin America;
- protection and monitoring of reserves: \$12,000/year for one park guard who also does biological monitoring;
- community involvement: a few hundred or thousand dollars can support public education and community involvement (e.g. with forest restoration, guarding nesting colonies) that has a measurable conservation benefit (such as reversal of population declines for threatened species);
- building trust funds – we have two now – that secure permanent protection for exemplary conservation programs.

## 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, Luis Felipe Duchicela

Abrolhos, Brazil: Guilherme Dutra

Sierra Caral, Guatemala: Marco Cerezo

## 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.

### Directors:

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