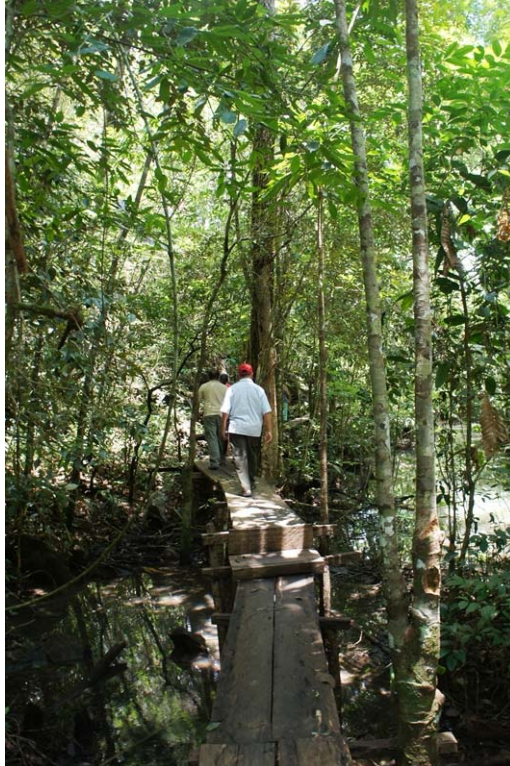


2012 Annual Report



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2012 Annual Report, International Conservation Fund of Canada

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ICFC: Who we are and why we're here

The International Conservation Fund of Canada (ICFC) is the only Canadian charity to focus solely on nature conservation in the tropics and other priority areas worldwide¹. 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

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

- 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.
- As with 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 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.

¹ Several other Canadian charities undertake limited conservation-related work internationally.

Message from ICFC's Managing Directors

In 2012, ICFC began new programs in Argentina and Guatemala and continued major programs in Brazil, Costa Rica, Peru, Mali and Indonesia. We also supported small projects in Mexico and Madagascar.

The hooded grebe is an endangered waterbird endemic to Patagonia. In 2012 ICFC joined forces with an excellent volunteer-led organization in Argentina whose studies had identified the causes of the species' population decline and

ways to address those problems. The work underway now will very likely avert the extinction of this species, while protecting others in the ecoregion.



ICFC Project locations

In Brazil, we continued to help the Kayapó indigenous people protect the last remaining large, intact native forest of the southeastern Amazon. In Mali, now beset by Islamic militarism (see our special report, inside), we nevertheless made headway in our work with rural communities to protect critical habitat for Mali's desert elephants and improve management of their pastoral lands. 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 has contributed to the purchase of two important nature reserves. The new Sierra Caral cloud forest reserve protects ten endangered and seven endemic amphibian species and a vital watershed. The Laguna Grande reserve protects an area of lagoons, mangroves, and lowland and inundated forests, along with species such as the manatee, jaguar, tapir and howler monkey.

At a November reception in Toronto, we welcomed as speaker Bruce Babbitt, former U.S. Secretary of the Interior in the Clinton Administration and former governor of Arizona. Mr. Babbitt, an active conservationist and director of ICFC partner Amazon Conservation Association (ACA), talked about ACA's Los Amigos Conservation Concession in Peru, which is located in "the last, best, most pristine undisturbed biologically intact part of the Amazon". He lauded ICFC's new trust fund for Los Amigos as "a model for elevating protection" of public and private protected areas. We also heard how he became involved in tropical conservation and his take on current conservation priorities.



Bruce Babbitt, former U.S. Secretary of the Interior

We thank you, our supporters, for joining us in making a large and lasting difference in conserving the world's precious natural heritage.

Tom Welch & Anne Lambert
Managing Directors

Protecting Kayapó lands, Brazil

Our flagship program 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

2012 Budget: \$400,973

Size of area: Enormous! 10.6 million hectares (106,000 km²) – twice the size of Nova Scotia



Participants at the Kayapó Traditional Seeds Exchange meeting.
©Arthur Romeo

Field Partners: Associação Floresta Protegida and Instituto Kabu

Conservation Potential:

The officially ratified Kayapó territories, occupied by 8000+ indigenous people, are vast 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 on an inter-continental 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 gold-mining, logging, commercial fishing, ranching and other agriculture. The conservation solution is to help them in their efforts to preserve their lands and way of life.

Key Actions & Results:

Building on work pioneered by ICFC's Barbara Zimmerman, ICFC partners with two Kayapó non-governmental organizations that are developing the capacity to protect and manage Kayapó lands. Since 2009, ICFC has taken the lead in providing interim funding for this crucial effort while long-term funding is being developed. In just a few years, Kayapó NGOs have developed the ability to manage complex programs and secure additional funding, and partial long-term finance is now in place through a Brazilian trust fund.

We also fund essential provisions (fuel, boats, overflights, equipment, satellite imaging) for surveillance and boundary demarcation to apprehend and deter intruders. These efforts have undoubtedly prevented widespread invasions of Kayapó lands. We facilitate communication and cooperation among Kayapó communities to enable them to act in concert to protect their land and interests.



Brazil nut drying ©AFP

We have 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, and in 2012 a new warehouse was built. This was crucial in mid-2012 when Brazil nut prices fell and nuts could be stored for sale before Christmas when demand and prices are highest.

Copaiba oil, cocoa and other enterprises are also being developed. Harvesting of these forest products and Brazil nuts contributes directly to territorial surveillance by promoting the use of remote and vulnerable areas of their territories.

Four Kayapó communities achieved the first commercial seed production of cumaru (used for fragrance) in 2012. A total of 6099 tonnes were sold, generating revenue of approximately US\$122,000, paid almost entirely to women, who dominate agriculture and collection of these products around the villages.

In 2012, the inaugural Kayapó Traditional Seeds Exchange Meeting marked the largest event ever organized by our project partners. It was a great success, attended by more than 1000 indigenous people from 16 different ethnic groups from 59 villages, 31 of which were Kayapó, as well as by representatives of government and civil society organizations.

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 (Eletrobras) and the Onca Puma nickel mine (Vale SA). Information sessions have brought the community together to better understand the impacts of these projects on Kayapó lands and culture. The Kayapó have also been active participants in the development of an environmental plan for the Onca Puma nickel mine.



Women harvesting acai berries. © Adriano Jerozolinski, AFP



Satellite image shows plumes of smoke rising from burning of primary forest remnants outside of the Indigenous Territories. Dark green areas are Kayapó lands; light brown areas are ranch and agricultural land.

The Desert Elephants of Mali

A joint project of ICFC and WILD Foundation

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 region of Africa)

Timeframe: Began 2010; anticipated 5-10 years

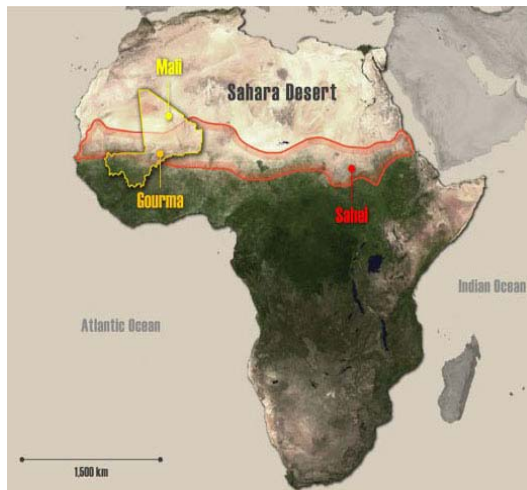
2012 Budget: \$292,474

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

Field Partner & project originator: WILD Foundation

Conservation Potential:

In Mali, an internationally important population of about 550 “desert elephants” makes the longest migration in Africa. In a vast area suffering from poverty and resource degradation, competition for access to water and forage among transient cattle herders, pastoralists and elephants has made conflicts inevitable. Yet much can be done to reduce conflicts and align human and elephant interests.



Conservation in a time of turmoil

Sometimes unintended consequences are positive.

In 2012 the area in Mali in which we work was beset by Tuareg rebel activity and occupation by armed Islamists, and Mali government personnel withdrew. We had strong local leadership on the ground and local communities decided to continue project activities regardless. We adjusted our work plan, increased the voluntary camel brigade patrols, increased security precautions, formed community information networks, and distributed grain to families affected by famine. We hired local youths to make 1000 km of fire breaks and form anti-poaching brigades, with far-reaching benefits. Project leader Susan Canney reports:

None of the 520 young men that we have so far recruited have joined the armed groups. They regard working for the project as more “noble” and less risky, and they receive status from being able to provide for themselves and their families and having a role that benefits the community, through direct action and imparting information.

By contrast, many young men from surrounding communities not involved in the project were lured into armed groups.

The challenging security situation highlights this project's resilience and the local communities' steadfast commitment to conservation and growing sense of empowerment in managing their resources.

Key Actions & Results:

The population's future has been 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 brought elephants into conflict with transient cattle herders and a new settlement of several hundred agriculturalists.

A priority therefore was freeing Lake Banzena from human use. This was accomplished by enabling voluntary relocation of the recent small settlement at Lake Banzena to an area of better pasture, and providing water boreholes at the relocation site. In addition, communities now charge transient herders for access to water and pasture. The relocation was completed in 2012 and was officially recognized in a community ceremony. In addition to improving water access at Lake Banzena for elephants, the new site provides a cleaner drinking water supply for the communities, with reported health benefits.

Major efforts were made to develop an anti-poaching task force in the past year. As a result, we were able to respond to the first incidence of poaching in a timely manner, setting an important precedent. We are currently seeking additional funding in order to expand anti-poaching programs over the vast (40,000 km²) territory where Gourma elephants are at risk.



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



Construction of firebreaks to protect the new pastoral reserve continued in 2012, with over 520 individuals mobilizing to create over 1065 km of firebreaks over a period of 193 days, using camels, donkeys, rakes and tree branches. © WILD Foundation

A meeting in 2012 brought the nine communes in the southern Gourma together to collaborate on protection of elephants and their migration route, and to resolve conflicts between the interests of herders, farmers, and elephants.

Also in 2012 we completed a study of human pressure on elephant habitat in the southern part of the migration route, their wet season range. We also undertook a baseline socio-economic study to evaluate the impact of the Banzena process, including interviews with 100 community members. These findings will inform a plan to protect the elephants' entire migration route.

Area de Conservación Guanacaste, Costa Rica

Supporting parataxonomists at Area de Conservación Guanacaste, to guard the park and contribute to a scientific database on biodiversity.

Location: northwestern Costa Rica

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

2012 budget: \$87,532

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

Field Partner: Guanacaste Dry Forest Conservation Fund



The arid Santa Elena sector at ACG © ICFC

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-ha expanse of stunning tropical forest that is recognized as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

ACG protects dry lowland forest, a highly 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 of the number of species that are found in *all North America*. This natural wealth has been lost in surrounding areas due to burning, ranching, logging, hunting, fishing, and conversion to agriculture.



Primary forest at Area de Conservación Guanacaste.
© ACG/GDFCF

Key Actions & Results:

The approach at ACG shows the benefits of employing local people and developing their skills to manage a conservation area. Individuals hired from the local community are trained as “parataxonomists” who contribute to a biological inventory of the area, while also guarding the park. This transforms 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 University of Guelph and discovered hundreds of species that are new to science. As a result of these efforts, ACG (and the world) has a growing biological inventory and scientific database.

ICFC’s Parataxonomist Trust Fund, started in 2011, grew its capital by \$152,488 to \$806,053 in 2012, making progress toward our goal of \$1.5 million to fully endow five parataxonomist positions. Contributions to this fund will be gratefully accepted and will provide a lasting—indeed, permanent—conservation benefit.

ICFC also funds an after-school marine biology and ecology program for the children of Cuajiniquil, a fishing village neighbouring ACG’s marine protected area. Boat outings allow each child to study marine life by snorkeling. Two-day camping trips are also offered for groups of children or teenagers. In 2012, students also had opportunities to study geology and fossils, whales, and terrestrial flora and to document an instance of coral bleaching resulting from a red tide. The serious birders among the students have formed a birding group called *Los Trogones*.

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.

Children snorkeling and recording natural history observations.

©Maria Marta Chavarria, ACG/GDFCF



Los Amigos Conservation Concession, Peru

A trust fund secures protection of the Los Amigos Conservation Concession (LACC), covering 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

Trust Fund: \$61,840 (growth in capital in 2012: \$1,021,245 to \$1,142,767)

Size of area: 1,460 km² – twice the size of Lake Simcoe

Field Partners: Amazon Conservation Association & Asociación para la Conservación de la Cuenca Amazónica



Los Amigos © ICFC

Conservation Value:

In 2001, the government of Peru and the Amazon Conservation Association established a conservation concession at Los Amigos, the first in Peru and one of the first in the world. LACC 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. Over 4300 species in various taxonomic groups have been recorded in the Concession.

Key Actions & Results:

Today, illegal activities in Los Amigos have been virtually eliminated due to the patrolling and educational efforts of park guards (Promotores de Conservación or simply “Promotores”). Promotores patrol and protect the area from illegal loggers and hunters; they also collect biological monitoring data. To support this cornerstone of park management, ICFC created the LACC Trust Fund to endow salaries for four or more Promotores. Our current goal is to fundraise to increase capital to \$1.8M, which we believe will provide an adequate level of protection. At a cost of \$12.33 per hectare for permanent protection, the Fund is a superb conservation investment.



Promotore and visitors on Rio Los Amigos © ICFC

In the spring of 2012, ICFC attended a reception and signing ceremony in Lima with the Peruvian Minister of Environment, who warmly embraced the Trust Fund as an affirmation that their policy model of engaging NGOs in partnership with government to permanently conserve topical forests works.

Abrolhos Marine Protected Area, Brazil

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

Location: coastal Brazil

Timeframe: 2007-2013

2012 Budget: \$21,487

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

Field Partner: Conservation International-Brazil

Conservation Potential:

The Abrolhos region is home to the highest marine biodiversity in the South Atlantic Ocean. It harbours some of Brazil's most important seabird colonies, extensive coral reefs, several species of the world's most threatened sea turtles, and humpback whales. The rich biodiversity of the Abrolhos Bank is threatened by over-fishing, sedimentation (from coastal deforestation), shrimp farming, and anticipated oil and gas exploration.

Key Actions & Results:

We partnered with Conservation International-Brazil in working with local communities and government to optimize the Abrolhos Marine Protected Area (MPA) Network — Brazil's first MPA. Abrolhos MPA includes "no-take zones" as well as extractive reserves. Local fishing communities are empowered through co-management (with government) of extractive reserves and through consultation on all aspects of MPA management.

In earlier years, mapping and surveying revealed large areas of unmapped reefs and unprotected marine habitats, leading to a proposal by the Brazilian government to expand the MPA to encompass an area of 9.25 million ha. In 2012, concrete strides were made toward raising awareness and needed support for the expansion.

Abrolhos was in the media spotlight in 2012, with events held around the Rio+20 Summit drawing attention to the importance of MPAs. A field expedition to Abrolhos organized during the Brazilian summer of 2012 (January-March) was also featured by the main newspapers and TV channels in Brazil.



Abrolhos reef teeming with marine life
©Conservation International



Abrolhos is the only place in the South Atlantic where seasonal populations of humpback whales gather to mate and give birth. ©Conservation International

Sierra Caral Cloud Forest, Guatemala

Acquisition and management of an important cloud forest reserve in Guatemala

Location: Guatemala

Timeframe: 2011-2012, for protection in perpetuity

2012 Budget: \$251,924

Size of area: 1,901 ha – 5 ½ times New York Central Park

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

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 provides key ecosystem services such as watershed protection and carbon storage. The forests of Sierra Caral have become fragmented and continue to be cleared for cattle ranching and crops. The main long-term threat is population growth and poverty within local communities.

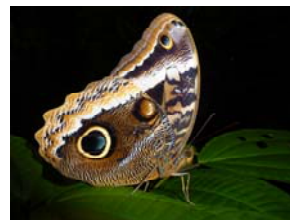
Key Actions & Results:

Several conservation groups², including ICFC, collaborated to purchase 1,901 ha of forest to create a permanent nature reserve. At US\$1,120,000 (\$589/ha or \$238/acre), this was an excellent conservation investment. The reserve is owned and managed by FUNDAECO, an experienced and capable Guatemalan NGO. Various legal protections including an enforceable conservation easement owned by ICFC have been put in place, guaranteeing the reserve's permanent conservation status.

FUNDAECO has raised funds for the ongoing protection and management of the reserve. ICFC will remain involved in future management. To reduce the pressures that lead to deforestation, FUNDAECO will continue rural development activities, including: conservation coffee production, community forest protection incentives, reproductive health clinics, community land titling and agroforestry.



Waterfall in Sierra Caral reserve. ©FUNDAECO



Luna moth © FUNDAECO

² 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.

Laguna Grande Reserve, Guatemala

ICFC is supporting a reserve to protect an area of lagoons, mangroves, lowland and inundated forests, and karstic mountain forests in Caribbean Guatemala.

Location: Río Sarstún, Guatemala

Timeframe: Began in 2012, for protection in perpetuity

2012 budget: \$228,333

Size of area: 675 hectares - almost twice the size of New York's Central Park



Río Sarstún, within the Laguna Grande reserve. © FUNDAECO

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

Conservation potential:

Lowland and inundated tropical rainforests of the Caribbean Region of Guatemala have almost disappeared, and are now under greater threat due to the recent expansion of palm oil plantations and cattle ranching. In 2009, a property came on the market that represented a not-to-be-missed conservation opportunity. The 675-ha Laguna Grande Reserve is located in the lower portion of the Río Sarstún Watershed, on the border between Guatemala and Belize.



© FUNDAECO

The property adjoins the Río Sarstún Multiple Use Reserve, which is a vital link in the Caribbean Rainforest Corridor of Guatemala. It also fortifies bi-national conservation efforts, with protected areas established by the Belize and Guatemalan governments to the north, south and west. Río Sarstún was designated a RAMSAR Site (wetland of international importance) because of its unique wetlands, which are home to many species of rare flora, and at least 52 species of mammals, including three on the IUCN Red List. Its bat diversity is particularly important: more than 30 species were collected in one site to the south of the Laguna Grande property, one of the highest counts in Latin America.

Key Actions & Results:

FUNDAECO purchased this property on an urgent basis in 2009, with bank financing and a bridging loan from World Land Trust, who understood the importance of this acquisition. ICFC has paid most of this debt, thereby freeing our Guatemalan partner from interest payments and enabling them to focus their resources on their excellent programs. ICFC will monitor the Laguna Grande reserve long term and work with FUNDAECO to optimize its management and protection. Staff at FUNDAECO's office in the nearby city of Livingston will manage the reserve. Additional legal safeguards, including a conservation easement held by ICFC, will consolidate permanent protection of this reserve.



Hooded Grebe with young
©Pablo Hernandez

Preventing Extinction of the Hooded Grebe in Argentina

Taking direct action to reduce human-related pressures that increase mortality and limit breeding success of the Critically Endangered Hooded Grebe (*Podiceps gallardoi*).

Location: Santa Cruz Province (Patagonia), Argentina

Timeframe: November 2012-December 2013

2012 budget: \$46,921

Field Partner: Asociación Ambiente Sur

Conservation potential:

The hooded grebe, found only in Patagonia, has declined precipitously in the last 30 years and is now listed as Critically Endangered. The good news is that the causes of decline have been identified and can be readily addressed. Key problems are: predation and competition from introduced rainbow trout; predation by kelp gulls and introduced mink; windblown sedimentation of the lakes, which has increased from sheep grazing; drowning in fishing nets at wintering grounds; and increasingly extreme weather events that cause flooding of nests.

Key Actions & Results:

Actions include: (1) surveys to estimate breeding population and locate colonies, with guardians assigned to each active colony; (2) trapping of American mink at breeding areas; (3) measures to prevent nest predation by kelp gulls; and (4) construction of wind-breaks to prevent nests being destroyed by storms.

Ambiente Sur, our partner, has already reduced drowning in fishing nets at coastal wintering areas by shifting fishing activities away from areas used by the grebes. Wintering sites will continue to be surveyed.

An interpretive centre in Rio Gallegos includes displays and a theatre production about the grebe and other Patagonian conservation issues.

The plan to secure the grebe's future also entails creation of a national park (declared in March 2013) to protect a sizeable portion of breeding habitat, and acquisition of additional private land for this purpose. For the latter, ICFC seeks pledges to be ready when a good land purchase opportunity arises.



Monitoring a key grebe breeding site. ©Pablo Hernandez

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

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

2012 Budget: \$79,528

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

Field Partner: Alliance for Tompotika Conservation (AlTo)



Maleo ©Kevin Schafer

Conservation potential:

Sulawesi is regarded as a world conservation priority, with many endemic species found nowhere else. One of these is the maleo, a remarkable and iconic bird species that nests communally, burying its large (250 g) eggs 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. The Tompotika area of Sulawesi, where this project is located, is also a nesting area for several species of marine turtles. Both marine turtles and the endangered maleo have undergone population declines resulting from rampant harvesting of eggs by local people.

Key Actions & Results:

ICFC began a partnership with AlTo in 2010. AlTo's small, dedicated staff combine community education with direct conservation action. We have succeeded in saving thousands of maleo eggs and turtle hatchlings and reversing the population decline of maleos in the Tompotika area. We have also raised local and international awareness about Sulawesi's conservation value.

The backbone of this program is hours spent by local conservation staff and villagers guarding nesting areas round-the-clock during nesting season. Poaching of maleo eggs has been almost completely eliminated. Turtle conservation efforts now include translocating turtle nests to safe locations, which has increased hatching success significantly. We have also helped the community establish rules to minimize disturbance of nesting sites and reduce trash on beaches.

We strengthened our relationship with key government partners, launching a workshop for law enforcement personnel aimed at tougher enforcement of anti-poaching laws. This exercise was "hugely worth it" according to project leader Marcy Summers.



Baby turtle ©AlTo

Outreach meetings in schools and villages continue. Highlights from 2012 include local festivals, events on Earth Day and World Environment Day, and the creation of two stunning murals by volunteer artists to showcase conservation. Our conservation efforts were featured on an Indonesian television news program. The village of Taima has benefitted from increased interest as an eco-tourist and birder's destination.

Future goals include the identification of additional suitable nesting grounds to expand protection. AITo hopes to have a survey of potential sites underway in 2013. You can help expand this program to see the conservation success achieved in Tompotika replicated elsewhere in Sulawesi!



Mural celebrating nature in Teku village © AITo

SMALL PROJECTS

Fundación Jocotoco in Ecuador

ICFC has had several collaborations with the Ecuadorian organization Fundación Jocotoco and more are in the offing. In 2012, funding of \$16,845 was recorded for three purposes.

At Jorupe Reserve, ICFC supported the building of a new guard house. The reserve consists of 1374 hectares 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.

ICFC also acquired equipment for weather monitoring stations for Jocotoco reserves.

Finally, we supported the development of an architectural plan for a visitors center at Jocotoco's Buenaventura Reserve. Half the world's known population of the El Oro Parakeet is found in Buenaventura reserve located on the west slope of the Andes in southern Ecuador. The reserve protects last remaining cloud forest in the region and a range of threatened species. In 2013, we are raising funds to purchase an adjacent property to augment this important reserve.



The El Oro Parakeet is a Critically Endangered species protected by Buenaventura reserve in Ecuador. © Doug Wechsler

SMALL PROJECTS , continued



Sierra de Alamos landscape
© Nature and Culture International

Groundwork for expansion of the Sierra de Alamos Reserve in Mexico

2012 budget: \$9,992

Support from the Sitka Foundation led to a collaboration with Nature and Culture International (NCI) to build support for a land acquisition to protect a rare tropical dry forest ecosystem in the Sierra de Alamos area of Southern Sonora, Mexico.

The project involved groundwork for NCI's effort to acquire up to 25,000 acres (10,100 ha) of the Chuchujaqui watershed which includes tropical deciduous forest and oak-pine

woodland. These ecosystems are in excellent ecological condition, as is the Chuchujaqui river. Acquisition will protect the land from threats of agricultural forest clearing and overgrazing from cattle ranching.

From May-December 2012, public outreach activities were undertaken to involve local communities and government agencies in the land acquisition effort. Educational programs focused on the importance of the reserve and its continued expansion, as well as the need to assure its fully sustainable use.

The larger effort, of which this is a part, includes land purchase as well as supporting CONANP, the Mexican National Park Service, to help develop sustainable management of the reserve.

Nature education for youth in Madagascar

ICFC supported two small-budget (\$1,535 in total) projects in Madagascar led by Amber Walker-Bolton, a Canadian primate researcher doing her PhD at the University of Toronto.

One project provided a rare opportunity for young participants in a conservation club in the city of Fort Dauphin to make a field trip and to see lemurs for the first time. Although the ecotourism reserve visited is only 7 km outside the city, none of the youths had been there.

In the second project, conservation lessons were given to 89 students in two schools in the village of Berenty. Students produced hand-written/drawn "red books" and postcards on nature conservation for sale to tourists.



A glimpse of the elusive lemur
© Amber Walker-Bolton

ICFC's perspective is that such activities can motivate young people to pursue a career in ecotourism, field ecology or conservation. Spurring a strong connection to nature can also influence conservation long-term with individuals who end up in positions of responsibility in the public or private sector.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

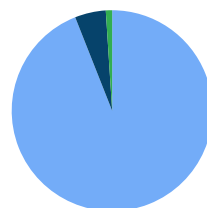
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

	2012	2011
REVENUE		
Donations	1,514,157	2,107,131
Gain/(Loss) on investment and foreign currency	(80,658)	(148,193)
NET REVENUE	1,433,499	1,958,938
DISBURSEMENTS		
Abrolhos (Brazil)	21,487	21,831
ACG Marine Education (Costa Rica)	10,205	—
ACG Parataxonomists (Costa Rica)	77,326	76,900
Hooded Grebe (Argentina)	46,921	—
Jocotoco (Ecuador)	16,845	—
Kayapó (Brazil)	400,973	519,244
Laguna Grande Land Purchase (Guatemala)	226,514	—
Los Amigos Conservation Concession (Peru)	61,840	—
Lemur Education (Madagascar)	1,535	—
Elephant project (Mali)	292,474	258,720
Sierra Caral Land Purchase (Guatemala)	251,924	—
Sierra de Alamos (Mexico)	9,992	—
smaller projects, combined	—	4,134
Tompatika, Sulawesi (Indonesia) project	79,528	78,284
TOTAL Program Expenses	1,497,564	959,113
Administration and Fundraising	100,222	98,253
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	1,597,786	1,057,366
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUE OVER DISBURSEMENTS	(164,287)	901,572
 Fund Balances, beginning	 3,045,394	 2,143,822
Fund balances, ending	2,881,107	3,045,394

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	2012	2011
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash	76,479	71,770
Designated Donations	21,906	—
Investments (securities)	822,635	1,179,480
Project advances	3,395	95,073
Accounts Receivable	14,402	31,813
	<u>938,817</u>	<u>1,378,136</u>
Capital Assets		
Interest in Land ¹	1,819	—
Equipment, net	3,939	3,368
	<u>5,758</u>	<u>3,368</u>
Restricted Assets		
Los Amigos Cons. Concession Trust Fund	1,142,767	1,021,245
Parataxonomist Trust Fund	806,054	653,565
	<u>1,948,821</u>	<u>1,674,810</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	2,893,396	3,056,314
LIABILITIES & FUND BALANCES		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	12,289	10,920
	<u>12,289</u>	<u>10,920</u>
Fund Balances		
Unrestricted	910,380	1,370,584
Internally Restricted	21,906	—
Restricted	1,948,821	1,674,810
	<u>2,881,107</u>	<u>3,045,394</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES & FUND BALANCES	2,893,396	3,056,314

**Breakdown
of Expenses
for 2012**



■ Program (94%)

■ Administration
& Management
(5%)

■ Fundraising (1%)

¹ Represents 3 hectares and conservation easements over 2576 ha of land in Guatemala.

Our supporters

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Thanks to: Emily Feist, George Gore, Jane Macnaughton, Frank Metzger, Jane Welch, Margo Welch

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Project leaders:

Kayapo (Brazil): Dr. Barbara Zimmerman, with Adriano Jerolimski and Luis Carlos Sampaio
Mali elephants: Dr. Susan Canney, Vance Martin
ACG Parataxonomists, Costa Rica: Dr. Daniel Janzen
Sulawesi: Marcy Summers
Los Amigos, Peru: Dr. Adrian Forsyth, Luis Felipe Duchicela
Hooded Grebe, Argentina: Santiago Imberti
Abrolhos, Brazil: Guilherme Dutra
Sierra Caral and Laguna Grande, Guatemala: Marco Cerezo

What your donation to ICFC can accomplish

Here are some of the ways your support achieves 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 a few 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);
- conservation trust funds — we have two now — that secure permanent protection for exemplary conservation programs.



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;

while seeking ways to involve local communities.



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