

2014 Annual Report



About ICFC

The International Conservation Fund of Canada (ICFC) works to protect the world's most threatened ecosystems and species. Most of our efforts are in the tropics where biodiversity is concentrated and the funding gap for conservation is greatest.

Nature conservation in the tropics is a superb investment, addressing many of the world's greatest challenges: biodiversity loss, climate change, 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 in relation to cost and risk.
- For carrying out much of our work, we employ highly capable in-country conservation organizations, who best understand both the sociopolitical and biological environment.
- For the most part, we leave research to others and engage in direct conservation action to protect ecosystems, species and wilderness, basing our work on existing science.
- Because of secure support from a core group of donors, **100% of your donation is applied to programs.**
- We have an exceptionally long-term focus. This includes being open to providing long-term finance for conservation.
- With our field partners, we involve local communities in conservation efforts, which increases effectiveness and builds local support for conservation.

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

About ICFC and how we are different	2
Message from the Chairman	4
Message from the Managing Directors: <i>2014 Highlights</i>	5
PROJECTS	
Brazilian Amazon: Protecting Kayapó Lands	6
Conservation of the Maleo Bird and Sea Turtles in Sulawesi, Indonesia.....	8
Land Acquisition for the Chamicero del Perijá Bird Reserve, Colombia	9
Los Amigos Conservation Concession, Peru	10
Andean Amazon: Reducing the Impact of Resource and Infrastructure Development	11
Mali Elephant Project.....	12
Preventing Extinction of the Hooded Grebe in Argentina.....	14
Management of the Tapón Creek Reserve, Guatemala	15
Selva de Pino Paraná: Protecting Threatened Species of the Atlantic Forest Region in Argentina	15
Area de Conservación Guanacaste, Costa Rica	16
Expanding Buenaventura Reserve, Ecuador	17
Management of Barba Azul Reserve, Bolivia	17
Formation of ICFC's Shorebird Conservation Initiative.....	18
ICFC Project Locations.....	18
What does ICFC work entail: Project Themes.....	19
FINANCIAL INFORMATION	
Statement of Operations and Changes in Fund Balances	20
Statement of Financial Position	21
Our supporters, volunteers and Board of Directors	22
ICFC Projects <i>By the Numbers</i>	23
How you can help.....	23

Cover photo credits:

top row ICFC, Pablo Hernández, Martin Schoeller

middle row: Rainforest Trust, AlTo

bottom row: FUNDAECO, Luis Benegas

Message from the Chairman

I want to thank all of you who have entrusted your resources to us because you believe we can together make a significant contribution to the conservation of our natural heritage.



The first and only Canadian charity focused on global conservation, the International Conservation Fund of Canada is unique. We support carefully selected projects with measurable goals that make a difference. And we steward these projects to ensure we get the outcomes we need.

Since we began in 2007, we have participated in 28 initiatives in thirteen countries and have protected habitat and species that might well have otherwise disappeared. We have developed networks and partnerships that will sustain and grow our initiatives.

We are a small, lean and effective team of dedicated professionals who understand the science, the environment, and the communities we work in. We know what makes an effective conservation project.

I would add that 100% of your contributions go directly to our projects as administration costs are covered by our Founders. Just a handful of charities are able to make that claim.

I invite you to read about our projects in this Annual Report. This is just a start—we will continue to grow our impact with your support.

John B. McWilliams, QC
Chairman

What your donation can accomplish ...

- Land acquisition: as little as \$100/acre for land of high conservation value in Latin America;
- Protection and monitoring of reserves: as little as \$7,240/year for one reserve guard who also does biological monitoring or research;
- 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 that secure permanent protection for exemplary conservation programs.

Message from the Managing Directors

2014 Highlights

2014 impressed upon us both the particular challenges that the real world throws in the face of conservation efforts and our ability to counter and overcome them. While smooth progress continued on many fronts, illegal incursions into Kayapo lands (goldmining) and Los Amigos Conservation Concession (logging) required swift and skilled action on the part of our able field partners (pages 6 and 10). ICFC's protection of these huge tracts of Amazonian forest provides benefits in biodiversity conservation, watershed preservation, weather regulation and carbon sequestration on a scale that is remarkable for a relatively small organization.

In Mali, young men who had been co-opted in the now vanquished Islamic insurgency—while none of the hundreds involved in our project succumbed to that—find themselves social outcasts and are resorting to illegal activity including elephant poaching. We responded with increased anti-poaching brigades and culturally savvy reconciliation efforts that are influencing broader reconciliation efforts by NGOs and government. This, as we continued to protect habitat for elephants and people.

In 2014, ICFC participated in land acquisition in a region of the Colombian Andes (Serranía de Perijá) vital to several Threatened bird and plant species and migrating songbirds. The purchased land forms the 1152-ha core of the new Chamicero del Perijá Bird Reserve. (page 9)

ICFC and others also completed the acquisition of a choice piece of land to enlarge Buenaventura Reserve in Ecuador, thereby increasing the protection this reserve affords the Endangered El Oro Parakeet and the Andes foothill cloud forest that is itself in need of protection. (page 16)

In the remote steppes of Patagonia, the Critically Endangered Hooded Grebe had been declining toward extinction, but thanks to our project the species' population is now stable (page 14). We are also building on our success in Sulawesi in protecting the Endangered Maleo bird, Threatened sea turtles and fruit bats.

Sometimes a modest investment can accomplish big things. ICFC works with Matt Finer of Amazon Conservation Association to acquire and deliver to decision makers information that can result in the prevention of large-scale destruction of natural habitats. Matt and his team have developed a system that produces maps pinpointing “near real-time” deforestation in Peru. This catalyzes action to reduce deforestation from agribusiness, illegal mining and roads. (page 11)

With your support, with our dedicated field partners, and with the goodwill we have fostered in the areas where we work, we continue to make lasting gains for the world's most threatened ecosystems and species.

Tom Welch & Anne Lambert
Managing Directors

Brazilian Amazon: Protecting Kayapó lands

Strengthening the capacity of the Kayapó indigenous people to protect their lands, which are the last large intact block of natural forest surviving in the southeastern Amazon

Timeframe: started 2007; medium- to long-term involvement by ICFC

2014 Budget: \$604,600

Size of area: Enormous! 11 million hectares (110,000 km²) – 30% larger than the island of Ireland

Field Partners: Associação Floresta Protegida, Instituto Kabu, and Instituto Raoni

Conservation Potential:

The officially ratified Kayapó territories, occupied by 8000+ Kayapó people, are vast enough to protect healthy populations of all species including the trees that are the foundation of the entire ecosystem. This huge block of forest also plays an important role in producing rainfall and mitigating climate change. Yet without the Kayapo, this forest would be gone. 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, other agriculture, and hydro-dams. The conservation solution is to work with them to preserve their lands and way of life.

Achievements:

- Success in partnering with Kayapó non-governmental organizations that are building the capacity to protect and manage Kayapó lands. The NGOs now secure more funding from within Brazil than from international sources—a significant indication of their progress.
- Preventing widespread invasions of Kayapó lands by illegal loggers, goldminers and ranchers. Surveillance expeditions now allow the Kayapó to stop intruders along an almost

2,500-km border. By facilitating communication among remote Kayapó communities we have enabled them to act in concert to protect their land and interests.

- We have helped develop sustainable and culturally compatible economic activities that reduce the pressure to accept cash for unsustainable activities of which the Kayapo possess little understanding. Brazil nut sales have been especially successful, while other sustainable enterprises continue to grow, including: cumaru seeds, bead jewelry, international field courses and a sport-fishing venture.



© Martin Schoeller, National Geographic

2014 Highlights— In 2014, the northeastern Kayapo suffered a large invasion by goldminers that was facilitated by certain Kayapo individuals who had been “bought”. When this happens, the situation gets out of control and goldminers flood into a previously off-limits indigenous area. The great majority of Kayapo who do not want this highly destructive activity on their land become overwhelmed. In this instance almost 100

goldmining barges had flooded into the area and begun their destruction of the Rio Branco and Fresco rivers. The role of ICFC and partners was to help the Kayapo access the federal government in Brasilia so they could pressure authorities to enforce the law and remove the invaders. In October, a joint operation of the Ministry of the Environment (IBAMA) and Federal Police destroyed more than 20 goldmining barges as well as illegal logging trucks and other equipment on Kayapo land. These types of helicopter-supported operations have the objective of destroying expensive equipment and are therefore a strong deterrent to would-be invaders. It is difficult to get the federal government to appear in the region and when they do, it is a major victory.

The difficult-to-achieve but highly effective shock operation by federal authorities requires follow-up with increased Kayapo surveillance. In November 2014 ICFC and US colleague Environmental Defense Fund were able to support implementation of a strengthened surveillance program concentrating especially on this vulnerable border area of the Rio Branco and Rio Fresco.

Funding needs: This project needs substantial funds to support the crucial management and operations of our Kayapo partner organizations. Funds are also needed for various field expenses (see page 23).

1984



2012



Deforestation in the Amazon, 1984 and 2012. Kayapo lands lie within the red rectangle.

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

Protecting the Endangered Maleo, marine turtles and fruit bats, while building a local foundation for conservation

Timeframe: 2010 - anticipated long-term

Size of area: 240,000 hectares (2400 km²)

2014 Budget: \$109,369

Field Partner: Alliance for Tompotika Conservation (AITo)

Conservation potential:

Sulawesi is an island treasure of biodiversity with many endemic species found nowhere else. One of these is the Maleo, a large, distinctive megapode bird listed as Endangered. This project secures breeding grounds for the Maleo and for three Threatened species of marine turtle (green, hawksbill, and olive ridley), and protects fruit bat habitat, all in the Tompotika region of Sulawesi.

Both marine turtles and the Maleo have undergone population declines resulting from rampant harvesting of eggs by locals for the luxury food market. The recent emergence of commercial bat hunting has led to rapid population declines and the decimation of some colonies.



© AITo

Education programs have consistently reached about 1000 schoolchildren per month, and now include a mobile library of children's books about sea turtles.



© Kevin Schafer

The Maleo buries large (250 g) eggs in open sandy areas

Actions and Achievements:

Our approach combines direct action to deter poaching and guard habitats (round-the-clock during nesting season) with community education and cooperation with authorities at the village and regional levels. Highlights from 2014:

- We have succeeded in saving thousands of Maleo eggs and turtle hatchlings, and our project area is the only place in the world where the Maleo population is on the rise.
- We expanded to a third site identified as a suitable Maleo nesting ground.
- Taima village (project site for Maleo and sea turtles) was declared a national Essential Ecosystem area by the Indonesian government.
- For the first time ever, authorities confiscated Maleo eggs from an airline passenger attempting to smuggle eggs out of the Luwuk airport. This is significant and indicates that enforcement is being taken more seriously.
- Government officials made the 5-hour journey to visit Maleo nesting grounds for the first time, forging an invaluable first-hand, personal connection.
- Following two years of negotiations, we secured a conservation lease to protect threatened bat colonies on a small bat roost island, with enthusiastic support from landowners. Bolstering these efforts, the island was officially declared a protected site by regional government.

Funding needs: \$2500 for educational materials such as posters, stickers, and brochures; \$2500 for GPS, camera, batteries, boots and field equipment for guarding nesting grounds.

Land Acquisition for the Chamicero del Perijá Bird Reserve, Colombia

Creation of a new reserve to protect montane forest and migratory birds

Timeframe: 2014, long-term oversight

2014 Budget: \$55,380

Size of area: 1152 ha

Field Partner: Fundación ProAves

Conservation Potential:

The Serranía de Perijá is a 300-kilometre-long mountain range rising to over 3,700 meters straddling the northern border between Colombia and Venezuela. Despite being one of the least biologically explored regions of the northern Andes, Perijá is known to hold several Endangered bird and plant species.

It is also a vital pathway for Neotropical migrant birds arriving in South America and an important wintering area for two species designated as Threatened in Canada: Olive-sided Flycatcher and Cerulean Warbler, and one designated as Special Concern: Canada Warbler.

While much of the drier eastern slopes are protected as a national park in Venezuela, the highest areas and western slope have been entirely unprotected. With the end of Colombia's long guerrilla war, the region has stabilized and is being rapidly settled and deforested.

There is an urgent opportunity to purchase land for conservation while ecosystems remain intact and prices are still low.

Achievements:

- A vital part of the magnificent Serranía de Perijá landscape is now protected in perpetuity by the new Chamicero del Perijá Bird Reserve.
- ICFC, Rainforest Trust, Global Wildlife Conservation and others collaborated to purchase eleven properties totaling 1152 hectares, forming the core of the reserve.
- The reserve, located at 2,300-3,000 meters above sea level, encompasses montane forest and relatively intact páramo providing habitat for various endemic species and at-risk Neotropical migrant birds.
- The reserve strategically borders a road and will prevent development from expanding into a wider area beyond its boundaries.



© Rainforest Trust

"Without this reserve, the chances are high that within a few years nothing would be left of the spectacular forests that once covered Colombia's Serranía de Perijá." – Dr. Paul Salaman, CEO, Rainforest Trust.

Los Amigos Conservation Concession in Peru: Lasting protection through a trust fund

ICFC's trust fund secures ongoing, long-term protection of 146,000 ha of primary lowland rainforest in Madre de Dios, southeastern Peru

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

2014 Budget: \$58,277

Size: 146,000 ha (1,460 km²): half the size of Belgium

Field Partners – Amazon Conservation Association and Asociación para la Conservación Amazónica

Conservation Potential:

The species-rich tropical lowland rainforests of Peru are under constant threat from illegal activities such as mining, logging, agriculture and poaching.

In 2011 ICFC established a US\$1 million trust fund (current value US\$1.33 million) to ensure long-term management of the Los Amigos Conservation Concession (LACC), which protects 146,000 ha of primary rainforest. LACC's strategic position at the mouth of the Los Amigos river means that an additional million hectares of pristine upstream forest are also protected, an area that is home to uncontacted indigenous people ("Indigenous Peoples in Voluntary Isolation and Initial Contact").

The fund allows for ongoing educational, biological and weather monitoring and patrolling activities by concession guards ("Promotores de Conservación").



© ACCA

Tapir crossing the Los Amigos river



© ACCA

Promotores de Conservación carrying drone for remote surveillance

Challenges:

- The development of private roads in neighbouring forestry concessions facilitates access to LACC for illegal activities (incursions for illegal logging have occurred).
- Unexpected encounters with uncontacted indigenous people.
- Lack of response from authorities in enforcing the law.
- Lack of political support from the current regional government.

Achievements:

- Despite the incursions mentioned above, we have deterred widespread illegal incursions into LACC.
- We established a new checkpoint to improve surveillance efficiency.
- We have begun experimenting with the use of drones for remote monitoring.
- We are increasing the visibility of LACC and the challenges it faces by working with the Peruvian Society for Environmental Law to highlight issues and connect with journalists.

Funding needs: \$1900 for fuel for vehicles and boats. Contributions to our trust fund are also needed to meet our goal of \$2 million.

Andean Amazon: Reducing the impact of resource and infrastructure development

This project recently developed a remote tracking system that enables immediate action in newly identified deforestation hotspots

Location: Andean Amazon — Peru (especially), Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivia

Timeframe: November 2013-2015

2014 Budget: \$50,463

Field Partners: Amazon Conservation Association and Asociación para la Conservación Amazónica

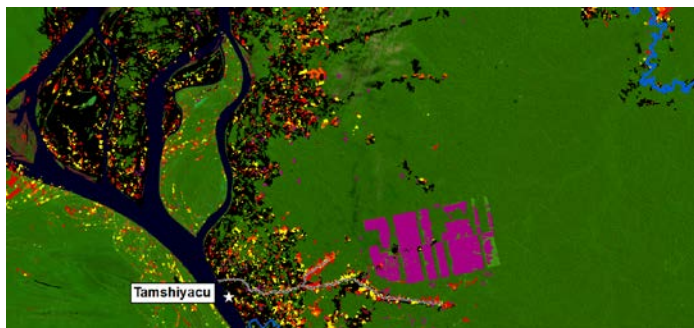
Conservation Potential:

Preventing deforestation of primary forests depends on access to up-to-date information about where it is happening. ICFC is supporting the development of a tracking system based on analysis of remote sensing data that can identify deforestation hotspots almost as they take place (“near real-time”).

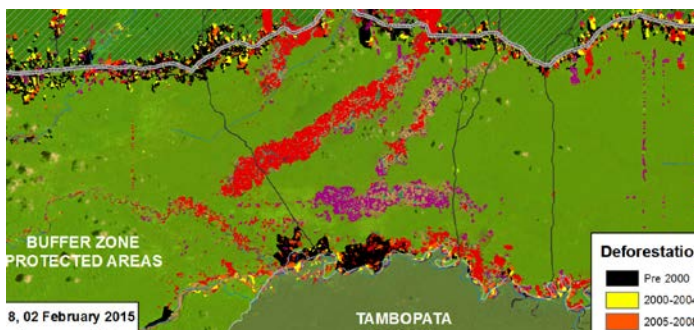
The system is being applied with respect to illegal mining, road development and agribusiness (palm oil and cacao), and results are shared with Peruvian government officials for both enforcement and policy development. We also monitor and map oil and gas projects in Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru as a basis for providing input on project design.

Achievements:

- We have established baseline information on forest cover for three areas in northeastern and southeastern Peru impacted by agribusiness, roads and mining. We can now track deforestation in these priority areas.
- Our database allows tracking of deforestation from existing and projected oil palm projects.
- A first policy brief was published and shared with stakeholders.



The map above highlights recent areas of deforestation for cacao plantations (pink areas). The map below shows recent deforestation from illegal mining (bright red areas).



- We met with representatives from several government agencies and NGOs in Peru to advise on policy development.
- Media coverage of the impact of a self-declared sustainable cacao company (identified through our deforestation-tracking tool) drew wider attention to the clearing of primary forests.
- Significant media coverage sparked responses from key officials following publication of a report by project personnel that documented road building in Yasuni National Park by the Ecuadorian state oil company PetroAmazonas in contravention of government policy.

Funding needs: This project has ongoing needs for salary costs for our project coordinator. This is great value for many reasons, including the fact that the coordinator has leveraged our funding to win grants to support additional project personnel.

Mali Elephant Project

A joint project of ICFC and WILD Foundation

Securing the future of Mali's desert elephants by working with communities and government to establish lasting protection of key dry season and migration habitats in the Sahel region of Africa

Timeframe: Began 2010; anticipated 8-10 years

2014 Budget: \$431,572

Size of area: 3.3 million hectares (33,534 km²)
—size of Vancouver Island or Belgium

Field Partner & project originator: WILD Foundation

Conservation Potential:

In Mali, an internationally important population of desert elephants makes the longest annual migration in Africa (a 600-km circuit).

In this arid region, competition is high for access to water and forage among prestige cattle herders, pastoralists and elephants. Yet much can be done to reduce conflicts and align human and elephant interests through strengthening community-based resource management systems.

Actions:

- The project's grassroots approach brings together communities, led by a management committee of elders and clan leaders, to enact rules for management of natural resources in a way that respects elephants. These rules,

which have the force of law, include charging fees to transient herders and curtailing deforestation from the charcoal industry.

- Patrols of young men ("Brigades de Surveillance") work alongside government foresters to enforce rules, guard elephant habitat from illegal activities, and combat poaching.
- An awareness and education campaign has increased knowledge about elephants, conservation and the new resource management rules.
- A series of workshops in 2014 with government and communities fortified commitment to the elephant project.

“Without this project, this elephant population would be well on the way to extirpation.” – Susan Canney, project leader

Achievements:

- Access for elephants to critical dry season habitat (at Lake Banzena) has improved by managing water use by herders.
- Deforestation has been reduced, and grassland quality has improved through the creation of 465 km of firebreaks.
- Poaching has been contained, despite ongoing elephant slaughter elsewhere in Africa.
- We prevented radicalization of young men by providing an occupation for 600+ individuals.
- We created an additional 10 forester posts throughout the elephant range.



© Carlont Ward Jr.

Numbering an estimated 350-700 individuals in 2004-2005, the desert elephants inhabiting the Gourma region of Mali are a notable remnant population – one of the largest remaining in West Africa.



© WILD Foundation

Firebreaks are time and labour intensive, but effective. 465 km were completed in 2014.

“Only the fire-breaks saved livestock and the elephants this year. The pastures that are protected against fire are also refuge for wildlife (like hares, tortoises, bustards, guinea fowl, and remnant gazelles). If that continues it will serve to nurture these remnant populations in the Gourma.” - Brigade member

Community feedback

Surveys of the community carried out in 2014 revealed overall positive attitudes towards elephants, despite acknowledgement of conflicts over resources.

- The presence of elephants was understood as an indicator of good ecosystem health, which is good for people.
- Elephants were appreciated as a tourist draw.
- There was respect for elephants and their place in landscape, recognizing their intrinsic worth.

There were many other perceived benefits of the project:

- Improvements in pastures, forests and water sources were seen as the greatest benefit for the community.
- Providing an occupation and cultivating learning, knowledge, and a sense of community solidarity and purpose.
- Community pride has developed in the stewardship of nature. *“We benefit twice - we earn money and protect the area that belongs to us”.*

Adaptation to adverse security conditions

Stability is still returning to the region after the 2012 insurgency of Tuareg rebels and occupation by militant Islamists.

Our community-based strategy not only persevered by continuing resource management and anti-poaching measures, but also prevented young men from joining armed groups, and provided a foundation for post-conflict community reconciliation.

We have improved the security situation by supporting community initiatives to enable concerted action, which prompted an increased military presence. This led to a foiled attack on Douentza, arrests and recovery of many arms.

Improved security is evidenced by the re-opening of markets and people moving freely in the south and centre of elephant range.

Funding needs: Every dollar makes a difference in supporting the local people to take control of their lives and protect the elephants.

Preventing Extinction of the Hooded Grebe in Argentina

Action to reduce human-related mortality has halted the population decline of the Critically Endangered Hooded Grebe

Timeframe: 2012–2016, potential longer-term

2014 budget: \$20,675

Field Partner: Asociación Ambiente Sur



Argentina's Patagonia National Park, created first and foremost to protect the Hooded Grebe, received final ratification on December 16, 2014.

Conservation potential:

The Hooded Grebe is found only in Argentina's southern Patagonian steppe region. This Critically Endangered species suffered a precipitous decline in recent decades, but the causes have been identified and are being addressed. Key among them is predation by introduced American mink and native kelp gulls.

Key actions:

- Guardians are assigned to each breeding colony. They actively prevent predators from accessing the colonies and collect data on breeding success.
- In winter surveys, simultaneous counts were conducted in three Atlantic estuaries, and training of observers continues.

Achievements:

- The species' population is *no longer in decline*: Surveys at wintering and breeding areas show that the population has stabilized; the two sets of data also accord well with each other.
- There were *zero* instances of mink predation recorded in the 2013-2014 breeding season, a big improvement from the previous year.
- Eight of nine breeding colonies were successful, with 85 chicks fledging (surviving until able to fly) and likely another 10-20 chicks at a site that could not be accessed.

Finally, our partner, Ambiente Sur, has repeatedly demonstrated that public outreach can succeed in gaining support for conservation:

- A new theatre play about the Hooded Grebe was a hit, both in the population centre of Rio Gallegos and in northern Santa Cruz province near grebe conservation areas. Written especially for kids, the humour and messages were also much enjoyed by adults.
- The Hooded Grebe's story is also being effectively communicated through a new documentary film, brochures, lectures, photo exhibits, and presentations.
- Information and technical know-how gained through the project is being shared with government agencies (including managers of Argentina's new Patagonia National Park) and the scientific community.

Funding needs: \$10,000 for truck rental and fuel to cover the large distances involved in conducting surveys for this species.



The play "*Quién se ha robado mi nido? Macanudo problema!*" ("Who has stolen my nest? What a problem!") was seen by 2590 people in 28 performances.

© Asociación Ambiente Sur

Management of the Tapón Creek Reserve, Guatemala

Safeguarding biodiversity in the Río Sarstún watershed

Timeframe: 2014

2014 Budget: \$5,254

Size of area: 677 hectares

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

Conservation Potential:

The Tapón Creek Reserve encompasses a system of mangroves, inundated forests, lowland forests, and karstic mountain forests which together harbour high biodiversity. FUNDAECO created the reserve to protect its intact ecosystems from imminent agricultural encroachment, road building, illegal logging and poaching. Active reserve management is critical to counter threats.

Actions and Achievements:

- An experienced park guard maintains a permanent presence on the reserve, assisted by an additional guard supported by ICFC.
- The guard completed a training workshop and carried out tasks essential to a new reserve such as demarcating reserve boundaries and preparing maps, in addition to regular patrols and visitor reception and guiding.
- Poaching and illegal fishing have been significantly reduced, and there were no incursions for logging and agriculture.



© FUNDAECO



This poster for Selva de Pino Paraná explains that the toucans need fruit-bearing trees.

Selva de Pino Paraná, Argentina

Protecting threatened species of the Atlantic Forest

Timeframe: April 2013 to 2015

2014 Budget: \$6,834

Field Partner: Proyecto Selva Pino Paraná

Conservation Potential:

About 90% of the Atlantic Forest has been cleared or degraded by logging, driving major declines of many birds. Twenty species of globally threatened birds live alongside small-holder farmers in San Pedro province of Argentina. This project engages farmers and local youth to restore bird habitat and protect tree species needed by specialist cavity-nesting bird species.

Actions and Achievements:

- 321 trees were planted on 21 farms in 2014, focusing efforts on farms where tree planting was most successful in earlier years.
- Education programs were delivered in 13 primary schools and 4 high schools, bringing demonstrable understanding of the benefits provided by the Atlantic Forest and the key threats to endangered species in the province.
- Ten young conservationists received training and experience through their participation in the outreach programs.

Funding needs: \$180 for 300 native tree seedlings; \$2100 for transportation.

Northwestern Costa Rica: Area de Conservación Guanacaste

Supporting parataxonomists and community education at a renowned national park

Timeframe: Support since 2007; permanent support of parataxonomists through a trust fund established in 2011, and ongoing support of a volunteer-led after-school program

2014 budget: \$18,825

Size of area: 163,000 hectares (1630 km²)

Field Partner: Guanacaste Dry Forest Conservation Fund (GDFCF)

Conservation Potential:

Area de Conservación Guanacaste (ACG) has earned its reputation as one of the world's most successful habitat restoration and conservation efforts—as much for its approach to involving local communities as for the high biodiversity it protects.

ACG encompasses dry lowland forest (a highly threatened habitat) as well as adjacent higher elevation rain forest, cloud forest, and a marine sector. This small area is home to some 350,000 plant and animal species, or two-thirds of the number of species found in all North America.

Operating across eleven research stations, ACG “Parataxonomists” are hired from the local community to be pioneers in a new type of conservation career. In addition to performing essential park guard duties they receive ongoing



Students sight a humpback whale.



© AC Guanacaste/GDFCF

training to become experts in taxonomy and ecology and contribute to a scientific database that has drawn attention from scientists around the world.

Actions and Achievements:

- ICFC's Parataxonomist Trust Fund grew its capital from \$922,390 to \$1,656,456 in 2014, making progress toward our goal of \$2.3 million. Much of this increase resulted from the transfer of US\$500,000 from GDFCF (originally contributed by Blue Moon Fund).
- We continued support for a conservation education program for children in a fishing village neighbouring ACG, emphasizing direct experiences in nature such as camping trips, snorkeling, and whale watching, combined with instruction on ecology.
- The schoolhouse “La Casita” has become an important resource for the wider community, with people stopping by to chat about conservation, report sightings of birds and other animals, participate in events, and do research at the library, which is accumulating information documented by the students.
- Education coupled with patrolling by ACG marine staff is resulting in a steady decline in human impact on ACG's marine ecosystem.

Funding needs: \$2600 for food and supplies for marine excursions and camping trips for one year. Contributions to the trust fund are also welcome.

© AC Guanacaste/GDFCF

Expanding Buenaventura Reserve, Ecuador

Augmenting protection for the El Oro Parakeet

Timeframe: 2013-2014, long-term oversight

2014 Budget: \$55,380

Size of area: 280-ha property acquired, bringing total reserve size to ~ 2380 ha

Field Partner: Fundación Jocotoco

Conservation Potential:

Buenaventura Reserve protects one of the last remaining tracts of foothill cloud forest on the west slope of the Andes in southwestern Ecuador. It is also home to one of the world's rarest parrots, the Endangered El Oro Parakeet. Much of the surrounding landscape has been converted for cattle grazing.

Actions and Achievements:

- In 2013-2014 ICFC and several other groups quickly mobilized funds to purchase an ecologically-managed farm property adjacent to Buenaventura.
- The new property includes 160 ha of pristine forest at a perfect elevation for the parakeet. Another 120 ha of pasturelands are being restored by natural regeneration and planting of native vegetation, underway in 2014. ICFC staff visited the site in early 2015, observing first-hand the remarkable forest regeneration that is possible in this landscape.



© Doug Wechsler

The El Oro Parakeet

Managing Barba Azul Nature Reserve, Bolivia

Increasing protection for the Blue-throated Macaw and other species of the Beni Savanna

Timeframe: Land acquisition in 2013; Reserve management in 2010-2011 & 2014

2014 Budget: \$17,681

Size: 11,000 ha —size of Vancouver Island

Field Partners: Asociación Armonía



© Asociación Armonía

Conservation Potential:

The Critically Endangered Blue-throated Macaw occurs only in the Beni Savanna of Bolivia, where fires for pasture and grazing cattle are major threats to the species' palm forest island habitat. Asociación Armonía established the Barba Azul Nature Reserve in 2008 with a focus on protecting this species.

Actions and Achievements:

- In 2013 ICFC contributed to the expansion of the reserve, doubling its size through the purchase of a 6358-ha adjacent property.
- ICFC continues to be involved in habitat conservation for the macaw by supporting reserve management.
- An additional 36 nest boxes were installed in 2014 and nest box monitoring continued.
- We mapped forest islands and generated population estimates for *Motacu* palms, a vital food source for the macaw.

Funding needs: \$1500 for fuel & communications; \$500 for horse maintenance. \$40,000 in *matching funding* for a tractor for firebreak creation.

Shorebird Conservation Initiative

In 2014 ICFC developed a suite of projects to reduce threats at key staging and wintering areas for shorebirds in South America.

Many shorebirds, including at-risk species breeding in Canada, undertake marathon migrations and congregate in the tens or hundreds of thousands at coastal stopover and wintering sites. Some of these species are in serious decline.

Much research and surveying has been done to determine which species are declining, which sites are most important, and what threats shorebird populations face. But action to reduce threats to shorebirds has lagged behind, especially in Latin America.

In 2014 ICFC worked hard to identify good project opportunities to address this need. We canvassed our conservation colleagues and shorebird experts. In particular, we were advised and inspired by Allan J. Baker. An eminent scientist and shorebird



Allan Baker scanning Red Knots at the Mingan Archipelago National Park Reserve in Quebec, August 2012.

© Patricia Gonzalez

conservationist, Dr. Baker was Senior Curator of Ornithology and head of the Department of Natural History at the Royal Ontario Museum. Sadly, Allan died on November 20, 2014. His influence will continue for years to come in our work and that of others committed to shorebird conservation.

ICFC will begin its pioneering suite of shorebird conservation projects in 2015. But funds are limited and your support will allow us to do more!

ICFC Project Locations



● project locations ● deforestation sites identified by our Andean Amazon project ★ ICFC admin offices

What does ICFC's work entail?

Project "Themes" This table illustrates the principal conservation aspects of the projects described in this report.	Kayapo, Brazil	Sulawesi, Indonesia	Perija, Colombia	Los Amigos, Peru	Andean Amazon	Impacts reduction	Mali Elephants	Hooded Grebe, Argentina	Tapon Creek, Guatemala	Pino Parana, Atlantic Forest, Argentina	Barba Azul, Bolivia	Buenaventura, Ecuador	ACG, Costa Rica	Shorebird Conservation Initiative
Land acquisition & reserve management			■	■					■		■	■		
Protecting tropical forests	■		■	■					■			■	■	
Monitoring & surveillance	■			■	■	■							■	■
Species-specific		■					■	■		■	■	■		
Migratory species		■	■				■	■			■			■
Community-based conservation	■	■					■			■			■	

Explanation of themes:

Land acquisition & reserve management:	ICFC contributed to land purchase or supports reserve management
Protecting tropical forests:	Support for reserve guards and indigenous communities involved in protecting forest reserves
Monitoring & surveillance:	Patrols and monitoring on foot, by boat, vehicle or plane and remote sensing surveillance
Species-specific:	Addressing threats to and securing protection for one or more species at risk and their habitats
Migratory species:	Programs aimed at protecting habitats for and reducing threats to migratory species including Neotropical migrant birds, elephants and sea turtles
Community-based conservation:	Involving local communities directly in conservation efforts in reserve protection, data collection, habitat improvement (e.g. tree planting and nest box programs), and conservation education.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Complete audited financial statements are available on our website.

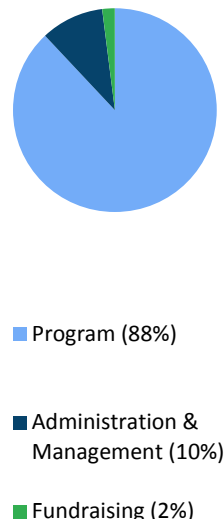
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

	2014	2013
REVENUE		
Donations	1,849,134	1,602,482
Gain/(Loss) on investment and foreign currency	464,931	232,621
NET REVENUE	2,314,065	1,835,103
EXPENSES		
Abrolhos (Brazil)	—	4,630
ACG Marine Education (Costa Rica)	9,033	11,086
ACG Parataxonomists (Costa Rica)	9,792	17,316
Andean Amazon: Reducing development impacts	50,463	—
Barba Azul Reserve management (Bolivia)	17,681	—
Buenaventura Reserve (Ecuador)	375	—
Chamicero del Perijá Bird Reserve (Colombia)	101,340	—
Hooded Grebe (Argentina)	20,675	23,637
Protecting Kayapó lands (Brazilian Amazon)	604,597	457,140
Laguna Grande reserve (Guatemala)	75	410
Los Amigos Conservation Concession (Peru)	58,277	56,144
Mali Elephant Project (Mali)	431,572	293,482
Selva de Pino Paraná (Argentina)	6,834	3,408
Sierra Caral reserve (Guatemala)	115	410
Tacana Brazil Nut Program (Bolivia)	1,547	75,248
Tapon Creek Reserve Management (Guatemala)	5,254	—
Tompotika, Sulawesi project (Indonesia)	109,369	77,814
TOTAL Program Expenses	1,426,999	1,020,725
Administration and Fundraising	186,367	155,710
TOTAL EXPENSES	1,613,366	1,176,435
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUE OVER EXPENSES	700,699	658,668
Fund Balances, beginning	3,539,775	2,881,107
Fund balances, ending	4,240,474	3,539,775

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	2014	2013
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash	415,760	67,138
Designated Donations	1,450	3,663
Investments (securities)	245,115	889,510
Project advances	236,114	292,335
Donated Assets	79,000	79,000
Accounts Receivable	29,591	7,280
Prepaid Expenses	709	—
Loans Receivable	63,806	
	<u>1,071,545</u>	<u>1,338,926</u>
Capital Assets		
Interest in Land ¹	92,199	92,199
Office Equipment, net	4,080	4,121
	<u>96,279</u>	<u>96,320</u>
Restricted Assets		
Los Amigos Cons. Conc. Trust Fund	1,396,521	1,282,846
Parataxonomist Trust Fund	1,725,943	922,390
	<u>3,122,464</u>	<u>2,205,236</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	4,290,288	3,640,482
LIABILITIES & FUND BALANCES		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	49,814	100,707
	<u>49,814</u>	<u>100,707</u>
Fund Balances		
Unrestricted	1,116,560	1,330,876
Internally Restricted	1,450	3,663
Restricted	3,122,464	2,205,236
	<u>4,240,474</u>	<u>3,539,775</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES & FUND BALANCES	4,290,288	3,640,482

Breakdown of Disbursements for 2014



¹ Represents 3 hectares and conservation easements over 2576 ha of land in Guatemala, and mortgages in Ecuador & Bolivia with conservation covenants.

Our supporters

Anonymous donors

Anand Alexander
Jane Alexander
Ariadne Angulo
George Archibald
Alyssa Arney
Maximo David Ave
Pernas
Mark Baitis
Charles Ballantyne
Ben Bosshart
Sally Brakha
A. David Brewer
Elizabeth Brooks
Rick Brooks-Hill
Caitlin Brudy
John Cairns
Wendy Cook
Joan Wendy A. Cook
Alan Covert
Meribeth Coyne
Fred & Sue Dalley
Rolph A. Davis
Michael de Pencier
Joseph Delgado
Palmer Durr
Edward Ecclestone
Julian Fairall

David Fairlie
Tam Fairlie
Chris Field
Mary Jane Finlayson
Andreia Fouto
John Fowler
Lynne Frank
Clive E. Goodwin
Douglas Grant
Brooks Greer
Andrea Halberkann
Mary-Ann Haney
Mary Ellen Hebb
Gerry R. Heffernan OC
Samantha Hoffman
Theo Hofmann
Jackman Foundation
Martina Jakubchik-
Paloheimo
Joia LLC
Moez Kassam
Jane M. Kelly
Anne Kelly
Mary Knowles
John Knowles
Anne Lambert
William A. Lambert
Marion Lambert

Marie Lecomte
Stephen Lister
Nick Lougheed
David Love
Laurina Lyle
D. Bruce MacNaughton
D'Arcy Martin
Geoff Matthews
F. G. McDowell
Nancy McFadden
John B. McWilliams
Sonia Mendoza
Thierry Mercier
Jonathan L. Miller
Stefan Ng Yow Thow
Joe O'Brien
Marilyn Osborne
Ilze Petersons & Harold
Ames
Terry Pinkney
Mary Rose Posa
Pooja Ramaswam
James Rayside
Julia Reis
Pat Relf
John A. Rhind
John M. Rilett
H. Sandford Riley OC

Chris Risley & Erica Nol
Douglas J. Rogers
Paul Sabourin
John Schuett
Joyce Seagram
Gordon T. Sheard
David Sisam
Roy B.H. Smith
Ulla M. Stenman
Tim Stewart
Roger Taylor
Jenny Terakita
Joanne Thring
Barbara Triskan
Jacob Von Oelreich
Sarah Welch
James Welch
Tom Welch
Willowool Foundation
Susan L. Wilson
Cynthia Wright
John G. Wright
Carol & Charles Young
William J. Young
Laura Zanotti
Barbara Zimmerman

Corporate support



NRG (formerly PURE
Energies) supported,
in part, our program:
Brazilian Amazon:
Protecting Kayapo
Lands

Our volunteers

Thanks to: David Agro, Allan Baker, Patricia
Gonzalez, Erin Gore, George Gore, Anton
Struchkov, Jane Welch, Margo Welch



ICFC Board of Directors (above, with staff and volunteers): Claude Gascon, PhD, Washington, DC;
Anne Lambert and Tom Welch, Chester, Nova Scotia; John B. McWilliams, QC, Calgary, Alberta

ICFC Projects By the Numbers

Minimum number of Threatened species in ICFC project areas: 35

Total land area of ICFC projects : 15,117,405 hectares*

* Land ICFC helped purchase: **15,005 ha**

Land ICFC helps protect through monitoring and surveillance: **11,146,000 ha**

Land associated with other ICFC program work: **3,956,400 ha**

How your donation can help



\$20 funds protection activities of 1000 acres (400 ha) of Kayapo lands for 1 year.



\$604 pays for a concession guard's monthly salary to patrol sensitive areas of the 146,000-hectare Los Amigos Conservation Concession.



\$50 buys 3 Kayapo families supplies (machetes and sacks) to collect Brazil nuts for trade.



\$1,000 pays for eight weeks of 4 x 4 vehicle fuel and maintenance for the Kayapo program.



\$100 buys 70 liters of gas for use on patrol of the nearly 2500 km of Kayapo territorial boundaries.



\$2500 pays for GPS, camera, batteries, boots and field equipment for guarding nesting Maleo nesting grounds in Sulawesi.



\$180 pays for 300 native tree seedlings in the endangered Atlantic Forest in Argentina.



\$11,500 pays for a survey of users of Lake Banzena (critical elephant habitat) and a restitution workshop in Mali.



\$500 pays for one half-hour of overflight border surveillance.

-- or --




Horse maintenance costs at Barba Azul Reserve.



\$15,000 pays for a year's salary for a Kayapo to stay in town and work at their own organization to learn administrative skills, gain greater understanding of outside society, and help to interpret and explain issues to their communities.

See over for other ways to help ICFC...



Conservation is not an all-or-nothing proposition.
Every conservation gain we make today will result in more
biodiversity remaining for future generations.
It all matters.
And there is no longer term impact
than preventing extinctions.

Thanks to the generosity of our founders, 100% of your donation goes directly to our projects!

Be the change the planet needs and support ICFC today!

Donate to support our direct conservation action by visiting our website at ICFCanada.org

Organize a fundraising event for ICFC (contact Michelle at Colero@ICFCanada.org)

Share our news and spread the word

Volunteer at one of our local events

Like us on Facebook at

<https://www.facebook.com/pages/International-Conservation-Fund-of-Canada/150487198344810>



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

ICFCanada.org 1-844-781-2129 info@ICFCanada.org