

2018 Annual Report



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Photo this page: Northern potoo by Paul B. Jones

Cover: Long-tailed manakins. Painting by Eric van der Aa

Opposite: Masked treefrog. Photo: Glenn Bartley



ICFC is Canada's leading charity for
conserving nature in the tropics and
other priority areas worldwide

Since 2007...

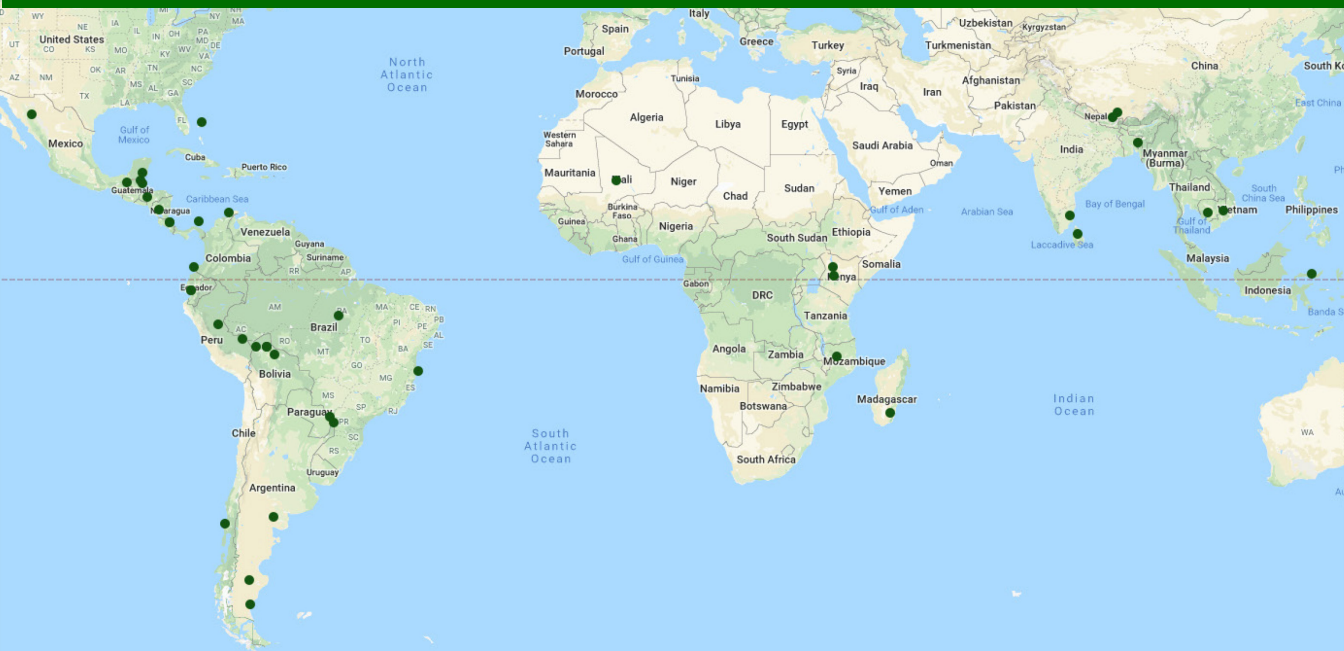
Number of countries ICFC has worked in: **27**

Total invested in conservation: **\$19,962,550**

Total projects undertaken: **46**

Total land acquisitions: **14**

ICFC project locations





FROM THE DIRECTORS

Why the tropics?

Painting: Manuel Gonzalez

Biodiversity!

All of us here at ICFC care about conservation within Canada, so why are we working “everywhere else”?

The world’s natural heritage belongs to us all. Tropical regions teem with biological diversity¹ and this is where nature is most imperilled and conservation most under-funded. Until the huge benefits provided freely from tropical ecosystems are properly accounted for, the tropics will remain a conservation priority.

In the early 2000s we looked around for a Canadian organization that would allow us to broadly support international conservation. There weren’t any. So we started ICFC and we’ve found highly capable local partners and great project opportunities. And you have joined us. We hope that you are as proud as we are of what we’re achieving together.

Anne Lambert & Tom Welch, Founding Directors

Climate!

Knowing that forests are a factor in slowing global warming, our supporters sometimes ask what the climate impact of our projects is. While we don’t have any forest carbon projects that generate verified carbon credits with exact numbers – those are often expensive to set up and maintain – be assured the work you support benefits the climate in a big way.

New studies have shown that the contribution of forests to climate stabilization has been greatly underestimated. Their share of total emissions is usually reported as a net number derived by subtracting carbon removed by forest growth from the gross emissions caused by deforestation, masking the true role of forests (see page opposite).

So, when we fight to save forests to protect our planet’s other species, it is good to know the beneficial effect we are also having on the climate.

Molly Bartlett, Executive Director

¹ In lowland Amazon rainforest alone, there are 6,727 tree species, according to a recent study. Canada has about 140 native tree species. Similar comparisons can be made in other taxa.

Land Conservation

ICFC's focus is biodiversity conservation, but our work does have co-benefits in countering climate change.

How big are those?

The stark reality is that we have no way of meeting our climate targets without preserving and restoring tropical forests. This is because “negative emissions” (pulling carbon dioxide from the atmosphere) are required along with aggressive reduction in fossil fuel use. Existing negative emissions technologies don’t offer the scale (or cost) needed, but natural ecosystems do.

What are called “natural climate solutions” (avoided emissions and carbon sequestration) can help us achieve *37 percent* of the Paris Climate Agreement target through 2030. This overlooked crucial aspect of climate change is at last gaining recognition.

NEW - Nepal: Koshi Tappu Wetland

Conservation need

Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve is Nepal's largest wetland, covering 175 km². The reserve is at the lower end of the KTK-BELT, a conservation corridor and "vertical university" that spans 8,500 metres in elevation from Nepal's lowlands to the Himalayas. The wetland is home to many endangered species of wildlife, including Asian elephant, wild water buffalo, blue bull, river dolphin, gharial, Bengal florican, and swamp francolin. Threats to this unique wetland come from a growing human population, over-grazing by cattle, and agricultural chemicals.

What we're doing

In 2018 ICFC supported the purchase of a small (16-hectare) but important property and made a three-year commitment to help KTK-BELT implement protective management of the Reserve and the adjoining buffer area. We're restoring degraded areas and increasing educational outreach with nearby communities. We are also working to develop livelihoods in nature tourism and sustainable use of aquatic

and vegetation resources, including the harvest of invasive water hyacinth for use as a natural compost.

2018 Highlights

The Bengal florican is Koshi Tappu's most endangered bird species, with fewer than 1,000 remaining in the world. A recent survey found males and females likely breeding in the area, sparking efforts now underway to protect the locations from overgrazing using fencing and other means.

Timeframe: Began 2018

Funding: \$105,437

Size of area: 34,800 hectares

Field partner: KTK-BELT



Left: Bengal florican. Photo: Paul F. Donald

Below: Toshi Tappu wetland. Photo: Rajeev Goyal



NEW - Nepal: Securing a place for snow leopards

Conservation need

The alpine lakes region below Kanchenjunga, the 3rd highest mountain in the world, is being overgrazed by yak herds, reducing the population of blue sheep, which are the preferred prey of the snow leopard. The yak herders from Papung village live within an indispensable stopping ground for snow leopards traversing from Makalu- Barun National Park to the Kanchenjunga Conservation Area. Hydropower, road development and land grabbing also threaten this habitat.

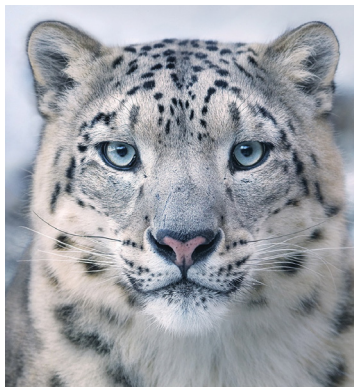
What we're doing

ICFC supported the strategic purchase of 40.5 hectares bordering a wetland to block a planned road and restrict development. Close engagement with the Papung Village Development Council along with the establishment of a learning ground for public education has brought awareness of the area's biodiversity and the potential for it to generate ecotourism income.

Signage has helped demarcate sensitive snow leopard areas and reduce human-wildlife conflicts by shifting grazing away from those areas.

2018 Highlights

Consultation with the local community led to their declaration that no roads will be constructed into the 35,000-hectare protected landscape (the road will be shifted to a less vulnerable area). This work is ongoing and will result in a master plan for conserving the area. Work is also underway toward declaring the area a Ramsar site (a wetland of international importance designated under the Ramsar Convention of 1971).



Timeframe: Began 2018

Funding: \$75,237

Size of area: 41 hectares purchased;
35,000 hectares protected

Field partner: KTK-BELT

Left: Photo: Snow leopard. Photo: KTK BELT

Below: Alpine lake. Photo: Rajeev K Goyal



Costa Rica: Restoring ecosystem viability on the Osa Peninsula

Conservation Need

The Osa Peninsula, renowned as a hotspot of biodiversity and endemism, has the largest mesic rainforest and the largest expanse of mangrove wetlands remaining on the Pacific slope of Central America. Much of the Osa lies within Corcovado National Park and other protected areas, yet it remains under threat from illegal hunting and goldmining. We need to restore apex predator and prey populations and establish habitat connectivity across the Osa Peninsula to achieve ecological viability.

What we're doing

Osa Conservation is leading a conservation effort that mobilizes citizen scientists, community members, ecotourism operators, park administrators and multiple NGOs. Actions include installing an acoustic monitoring system in the forest canopy, which along with the Osa Camera Trap Network serves as the rainforest's eyes and ears and enhances the effectiveness of *guardaparques*. Community participation is key to better understanding and influencing the socio-cultural dimensions of conservation in the region and for collecting needed scientific data.



2018 Highlights

Twelve forest acoustic devices were deployed. Three of these are streaming live and you can get the Rainforest Connection App on iOS or Android to listen to the calming noises of the rainforest at Osa Verde Biological Station, Golfo Dulce Forest Reserve, and Corcovado National Park. During the year, 25,000 native forest trees and over 13,600 mangrove trees (of four species) were planted, and 280 bird boxes were installed. Osa Conservation hosted its first ever “open day” at Piro Biological Station, at which children constructed 50 bird boxes to take home to install in their gardens.

Timeframe: Began 2017

Cumulative funding to date: \$52,218

Size of area: 1,093 km²

Field partner: Osa Conservation



Camera traps are telling us much about the numbers and distribution of wildlife in the Osa Peninsula, including this jaguar (above) and these great curassows (left).

Photos: Osa Conservation

NEW - Belize: Central corridor land purchase

Conservation need

The Central Belize Corridor is a land area targeted for conservation that lies between Belize's two largest protected areas—Rio Bravo Conservation Area and the Maya Mountain Massif. These protected areas are part of the multi-country Mesoamerican Biological Corridor. Large reserves with contiguous corridors are vital for the conservation of wildlife species such as jaguars, white-lipped peccaries, tapirs, monkeys, and eagles that migrate or require large home-ranges. This region of the country is a diverse mosaic of tropical forests, wet savannas, large and small freshwater lagoons, and rivers. Also important are the ecosystem functions, such as flood control, provided by these watersheds and forests.

2018 land acquisition completed

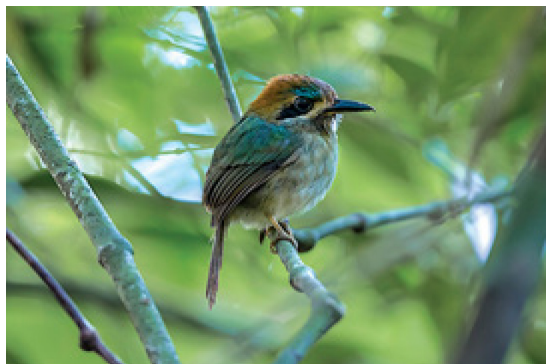
In collaboration with the Belize Zoo and Tropical Education Center; ICFC and other funders contributed to the purchase of a 348-hectare parcel within a patchwork of other privately protected areas totalling 1,147 hectares.

Timeframe: 2018

Funding: \$33,061 toward land acquisition

Size of area: 1,147 hectares

Field partner: Belize Zoo and Tropical Education Center



Above: Tody motmot.

Photo: Paul B. Jones

Right: Camera trap photo of Central American tapir taken on purchased land parcel.

Photo: Panthera

Below: Lowland pine savanna.

Photo: E.P. Mallory



NEW - Mozambique: Mount Namuli Community Conservation

Conservation need

Mozambique's Sky Islands massifs host exceptionally high biodiversity in the Eastern Afromontane Ecosystem and serve as a watershed for millions of people downstream. Although these unique geologic features account for only 0.3% of the country's landmass, they support over 20% of all of Mozambique's bird species and 60% of its butterflies.

Mount Namuli, the 2nd highest mountain in Mozambique, is classified as a Level 1 Priority Key Biodiversity Area by the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund, an Important Bird Area, an Important Plant Area, and an Alliance for Zero Extinction site. Despite these distinctions the mountain currently has no official conservation status. Without protection, rapid population growth, poverty, unsustainable natural resource use and agricultural practices threaten the health of this vital ecosystem.

What we're doing

The Legado Initiative and their on-the-ground partners, Lupa and Nitidae, are establishing Mozambique's first ever community conservation area.

2018 Highlights

Legado's local field team trained 131 farmers in conservation agriculture best practices and established 13 demonstration fields for soil restoration, water conservation and overall improved yield. We completed work in forming natural resource governance committees across Namuli to provide a strong foundation for effective long-term natural resource management. In hosting the Legacy Leadership Program and the first-ever Portuguese language Conservation Agreement training at the foot of Namuli, the project helped communities make strides in creating viable conservation plans rooted in self-leadership and a shared community vision. This laid the groundwork to expand to Mount Ribau, the project's second site, in 2019.

Timeframe: Began 2018

Funding: \$8,009

Size of area: Core zone: 5,600 hectares; transition zone: 47,300 hectares

Field partner: Legado Initiative

Below: Mount Namuli massif.

Inset: The Napalakue Family, Curruca Community with Mount Namuli.

Photos: Ross Henry/Legado



Brazil: Protecting Kayapó lands

Conservation need

The Kayapó indigenous territories are vast enough to protect large scale ecological processes, are high in biodiversity, and protect threatened species. Yet without the Kayapó, this forest would be gone. The 9000+ strong Kayapó have fiercely protected their land for generations but face increased pressure.

Kayapó lands lock up carbon that if released would equal over seven years of Canada's total CO₂ emissions.

What we're doing

We have prevented widespread invasions of Kayapó lands by illegal loggers, goldminers and ranchers by building surveillance and communications capability and enabling the Kayapó to control their almost 2,500-km border. We have developed culturally compatible economic activities that reduce the pressure to accept cash for unsustainable activities.

2018 Highlights

In a year that marked a political setback for conservation, we expanded our highly effective system of guard posts placed at key access points to Kayapó lands. The Xingu river guard post continued to prevent entry by illegal fishermen. A guard post began operation on the Iriri River and groundwork was laid for one on the Riozinho river. Guard posts and other surveillance and protection measures are crucial in this period of absent support from Brazil's environment ministry. Pressure from illegal gold mining and logging is increasing, but we are holding the line. A sustainable Kayapó Brazil nut enterprise yielded a record 264 tons of Brazil nuts, generating income of over \$500,000. The catch-and-release sportfishing enterprise with Untamed Angling and other ecotourism continues to expand, generating revenue for Kayapo villages.

Timeframe: Ongoing since 2007

Cumulative funding to date: \$5,895,599

Size of area: 110,000 km² – larger than South Korea

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



Photo: Cristina Mittermeier

Peru: From deforestation alerts to action in the Andean Amazon

Conservation need

The Peruvian Amazon, covering more than 60% of the country's territory, is one of the largest high biodiversity places on Earth. Over the last three decades, the region has faced increasing deforestation from conversion for agriculture, cattle ranching, illegal logging, and mining.

Recent developments in satellite technologies and analytical capabilities have made it possible to monitor deforestation in “near real-time”.

What we're doing

ICFC partner Amazon Conservation Association has advanced the field of near real-time deforestation monitoring in megadiverse tropical forests with an initiative called MAAP (Monitoring of the Andean Amazon Project). MAAP presents timely, high-impact technical reports in an easily accessible and understandable format to government officials, civil society, and the public. This is leading to the curtailment of incipient instances of deforestation.

2018 Highlights

Highlights include effective collaboration with Peruvian government through the National System of Monitoring and Control, novel ways to track illegal mining and logging, expanded coverage to Colombia and Ecuador, an expanded global audience, and a publication in the journal *Science*. To illustrate MAAP's effectiveness: a growing crisis emerged in an area of Peru known as La Pampa where illegal gold mining deforestation was devouring primary forests in the buffer zone to Tambopata National Reserve. MAAP tracked this deforestation and repeatedly warned authorities and notified the public through several front-page stories in the leading Peruvian newspaper *El Comercio*. The Peruvian government responded with Operation Mercury, an unprecedented, multi-sectoral mega-operation aimed at eradicating illegal mining and associated crime in La Pampa. MAAP is now monitoring the results of this operation. In an example of synergy among ICFC's projects, MAAP provided information on deforestation to ICFC's Ecuadorian partner Fundación Jocotoco in a region where ICFC and Jocotoco are working.

Timeframe: Ongoing since 2013

Cumulative funding to date: \$576,465

Size of area: Extends over several countries

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

The images below show gold mining deforestation of 1,685 hectares between January 2017 and October 2018 in the La Pampa area in Peru's Madre de Dios region. This was occurring within reforestation concessions and the buffer zone of Tambopata National Reserve. Credit: MAAP



Peru: Los Amigos Conservation Concession



Conservation need

Established in 2001 as Peru's first private conservation concession by agreement with the national

government, Los Amigos Conservation Concession (LACC) lies at the mouth of the Los Amigos River in southeastern Peru, protecting its watershed and more than 146,000 hectares of diverse Amazonian forest. It borders the world-renowned Manu National Park to the east and Tambopata National Reserve to the south, as well as a vast remote reserve for indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation, safeguarding this vulnerable group from invaders. The construction of the Interoceanic Highway in 2011 opened up the region to increased illegal logging and goldmining and clearing for agriculture. LACC's strategic location as part of an 8-million-hectare block of protected wilderness helps preserve functional ecological connectivity across a large area.

What we're doing

In 2011, ICFC established a trust fund to endow positions for LACC concession guards (*Promotores de Conservación*), who carry out patrols to keep out illegal goldminers and loggers, conduct biological monitoring, and provide support for researchers and field courses.

2018 Highlights

Our Promotores conducted 187 patrols – not an easy task in this remote area. Patrols from June to November led to several encounters with illegal loggers within LACC boundaries. Formal complaints were made to the Regional Directorate of Wild Fauna and Flora and the Specialized Attorney's Office for the Environment in order to spur action by authorities. In areas where LACC is vulnerable to such illegal incursions, 65 km of the LACC boundaries were demarcated using georeferencing.

Timeframe: Ongoing since 2011

Cumulative disbursements to date: \$486,136

Trust fund value: \$1,519,009 year- end 2018

Size of area: 146,000 hectares (1,460 km²)

Field partners: Amazon Conservation Association and Asociación para la Conservación Amazónica (ACCA)



Insert top left:
Blunthead tree snake.
(*Imantodes cenchoa*).
Photo: ACCA

Above: Black-chinned emperor tamarin.
Photo: ACCA

Left: Tree with large buttress roots at Los Amigos Conservation Concession.
Photo: Gabby Salazar



Ecuador: Río Canandé Reserve



Conservation Need

The Ecuadorian Chocó is located in one of the most threatened tropical forests on Earth. It rivals the Amazon in biodiversity and far

surpasses it in terms of endemism. Río Canandé Reserve protects at least 14 globally threatened bird species, some found only in the Chocó region, over 100 species of mammals, including the most important population of the Critically Endangered brown-headed spider monkey, and at least 135 species of amphibians and reptiles, of which 29 are globally threatened. With less than 2% of the original lowland Chocó forest remaining and an annual deforestation at 2.5%, the Ecuadorian Chocó is highly imperilled. Key threats are conversion to oil palm and deforestation by colonists, which will be made worse by a new bridge across the Río Canandé, the only direct vehicular access to the area.

What we're doing

Ongoing efforts to expand Río Canandé Reserve are now part of an ambitious plan to secure a significant portion of the Ecuadorian Chocó. Key to this is taking advantage of a rare opportunity to

acquire 22,600 hectares that will connect Río Canandé Reserve with two government reserves. This multi-year effort will establish a buffer zone for both public reserves and create a natural corridor between the three protected areas. It will protect an entire range of ecosystems from Chocó lowland rainforests to Andean paramo and high elevation grasslands, providing an altitudinal gradient that will help species adapt to the effects of climate change. **Fundraising is ongoing for this effort!**

2018 Highlights

Four properties totaling 329 hectares were acquired. With two new hires, there are seven *guardaparques* in Río Canandé Reserve and eight parabiologists in the Tesoro Escondido Reserve adjacent to the Río Canandé Reserve. Important recent findings: the first documented harpy eagle fledgling west of the Ecuadorian Andes and a population of the endangered horned marsupial frog (*Gastrotheca cornuta*) – the first seen in Ecuador in over a decade. This good news received international media attention with stories in *National Geographic* and *The Guardian*.

Timeframe: Ongoing since 2017

Cumulative funding to date: \$252,020

Size of area: 6,895 hectares (current reserve)

Field partner: Fundación de Conservación Jocotoco



Top left: Pair of white-spotted cochran frogs (*Sachatamia albomaculata*). Photo: Michael Moens

Left: Primary rainforests of Río Canandé Reserve. Photo: Fundación Jocotoco

Costa Rica: Sea turtles and community education in the Osa Peninsula

Conservation need

The Osa Peninsula is a conservation priority in Costa Rica due to its remarkable natural heritage and biodiversity. Despite its renowned national parks and status as a biodiversity hotspot (it's estimated to contain 2.5% of the world's biodiversity in 0.0004% of the Earth's total surface area), the region continues to suffer from human-related threats. According to the International Union for Conservation of Nature and the Central American Commission for the Environment and Development, the Osa is among the eight most endangered ecoregions in the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor initiative.

What we're doing

Fundación Corcovado (a Costa Rican non-profit organization) tackles the problem through its sea

turtle conservation program and by promoting environmental education and awareness in the region through its Environmental Education/Community Extension Program.

2018 Highlights

Turtle program personnel and volunteers relocated and protected 81 nests in a sea turtle nursery and released 5,000 turtle hatchlings. The Environmental Education Program was brought to 6 schools, reaching 155 students in the Drake Bay region. The program provides the only extracurricular activities for these children in this impoverished area. Fundación Corcovado's Single-Use Plastic reduction program is providing training and working with 26 local companies to encourage them to reduce, reuse, and recycle as much plastic as possible in the region.

Timeframe: Ongoing since 2017

Cumulative funding to date: \$229,816

Field partner: Fundación Corcovado



Left: Panamanian white-faced capuchin (*Cebus imitator*).

Lower left: School children using a field guide.

Below: A green iguana (*Iguana iguana*).

Photos: Fundación Corcovado



Kenya: Laikipia Nature Conservancy

Conservation need

Laikipia Nature Conservancy is Kenya's largest private reserve; its diverse topography supports a wide range of flora and fauna. Unfortunately, the Conservancy, like others in Laikipia County, has been targeted by cattle herders who trespass to take advantage of the lush landscape and sources of water. This endangers the wildlife sheltering in the reserve. The County funded an electrified fence along the long eastern border to prevent human-elephant conflicts in the neighboring small farms. This has proven effective. The northern border remains unfenced and cattle from neighboring Pokot pastoralists often enter. With the assistance of the National Drought Management Authority, the Conservancy has negotiated grazing terms with the Pokot, but the border needs to be fenced to put it in action. As well, an elephant and wildlife corridor between the Conservancy and its closest neighbouring conservancy is completely unprotected. With a managed border and the cooperation and assistance of Pokot guardians, the elephants will be able to traverse this route in safety.

What we're doing

Improving security by recruiting and training a team of rangers and equipping ranger bases.

2018 Highlights

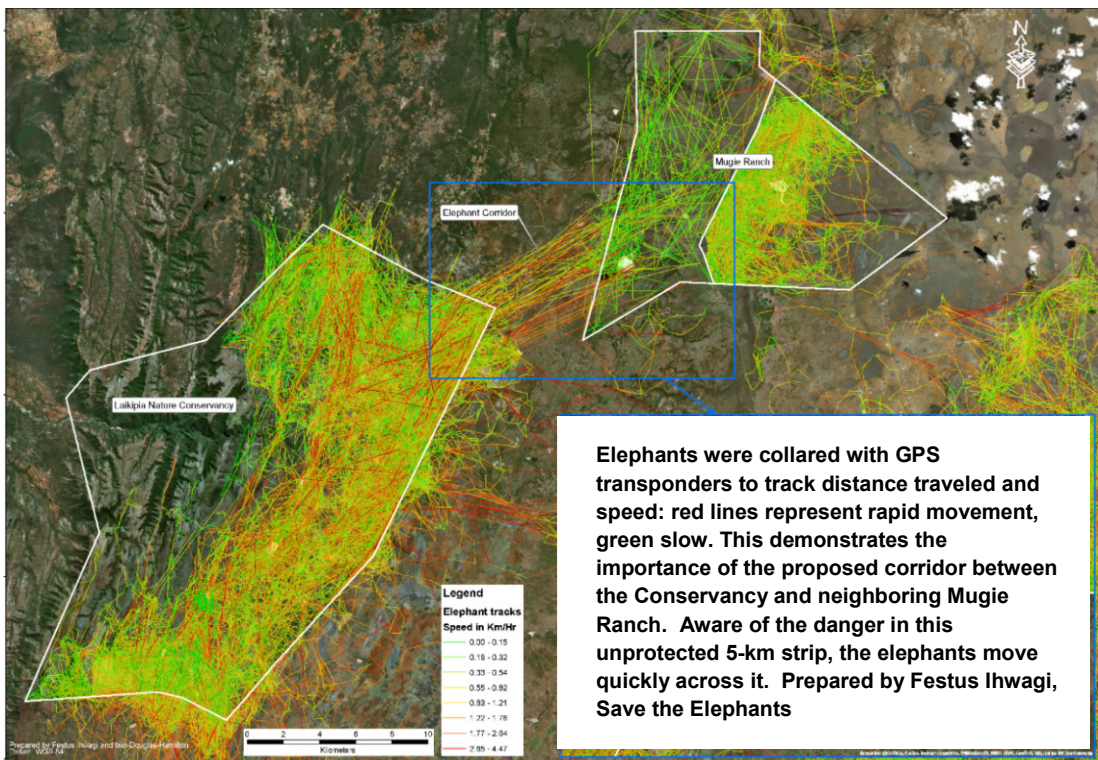
Five ranger bases now guard the eastern border and construction of a fence along the northern border has begun (*more funds are needed for this!*). With increased protection, populations of key species, including elephants, lions, leopards and buffalo, are rebounding. No elephants have been poached in the conservancy for over a year. Although during dry times there are incursions in the north from Pokot cattle, relations with these communities are good and local elders are eager for the official grazing scheme to begin. These elders are also interested in the Conservancy's plan to employ community scouts with smart phones to monitor and record wildlife crossings through the corridor to neighbouring Mugie Ranch.

Timeframe: Started in 2017

Cumulative funding to date: \$158,475

Size of area: 36,500 hectares

Field partner: Gallmann Memorial Foundation (Laikipia Nature Conservancy)



Kenya: Conserving Kijabe Forest

Conservation need

Part of the eastern Afrotropical biodiversity hotspot, this dry upland forest straddles the eastern wall of the Great Rift Valley. The forest provides hydrological services to an estimated 200,000 people in the catchment area, as well as carbon storage, soil stabilization, and forest products such as fuelwood, seeds, and honey. It was historically connected to the Kikuyu Escarpment Forest Reserve but has become geographically isolated due to encroachment and has been largely unmanaged for the past three decades. Deforestation has caused erosion and severe mudslides on the steep slopes in recent years.

What we're doing

We are working on four fronts: curbing illegal logging and charcoal-making by expanding patrols of Kijabe Forest using local community members trained as rangers; restoring degraded forest areas by planting indigenous seedlings; training community members in sustainable income generating activities; and putting in place payments for ecosystem services agreements with institutional beneficiaries of Kijabe Forest, including a hospital and private school.

2018 Highlights

Throughout the last two years, the core and heart of this effort has been its ranger corps. The full corps of twelve rangers was constituted July 2017



and the team conducts daily patrols throughout the forest. A remote/mobile ranger post has been established to help patrol teams reach the harder to access areas of the forest slopes. One team will be stationed here on a rotational basis. Engaging community members in efforts to develop ecotourism, sustainable utilization and non-timber forest products is essential for the future of the Kijabe Forest. More than 10,000 indigenous trees have been planted on degraded land, croton nuts have been sold to Eco-fuels Kenya for processing into oil and chicken feed, and juniper berries from East African pencil cedars growing in Kijabe Forest are now supplying a Kenyan artisanal gin producer.

Timeframe: Started in 2017

Cumulative funding to date: \$96,645

Size of area: 5,000 hectares

Field partner: Kijabe Forest Trust



Above: Patrols covered 10,974 km over the last twenty months. With this increased security, five arrests were made, 13 snares removed, seven charcoal kilns disbanded, and 120 cedar posts recovered.

Left: Another benefit is increased wildlife sightings. Biodiversity monitoring includes the use of camera traps that elucidate cryptic species such as leopards.

Photos: Kijabe Forest Trust

CAMERA 1

05 JUN 2018 07:27 am

Threatened Species

The recent U.N. report finding that a million species are threatened with extinction received much news coverage but overlooked has been the finding that conservation investment from 1996 to 2008 reduced the extinction risk for mammals and birds in 109 countries by 29 percent (median value) per country. We must carry on and redouble our efforts!



Photo: Shawn P. Carey

Mali Elephant Project

A joint project of ICFC and WILD Foundation

Conservation need

In an insecure and dangerous region, this project is a beacon of hope in providing a measure of order, protecting water and food resources for elephants and humans, holding the line against elephant poaching, promoting social cohesion and advancing local governance and livelihoods.

What we're doing

Our approach places responsibility for collective resource management in the community. We bring together communities led by elders and clan leaders to enact rules (that have the force of law) that make more resources available by managing natural resources in a way that respects elephants and empowers and benefits the community. Patrols of young men work alongside government foresters, when present, to enforce rules, guard elephant habitat, create firebreaks and deter poaching. In delivering such community benefits, the position of eco-guard confers local prestige.

Firebreaks created by our eco-guards are effective at protecting pasture and natural habitat. Photo: Susan Canney

2018 Highlights

We had 673 registered eco-guards engaged in monitoring and surveillance of elephants, poaching, water access management and vegetation surveys. It was the busiest firebreak season ever: 1,126 km of firebreaks were created by 1,072 eco-guards from eight communities. Young eco-guards in seven new communities were paid incentives to engage in monitoring activities to prevent illegal tree-cutting, elephant poaching and fatal accidents with elephants around waterholes. Chengeta Wildlife trained 41 recruits to the anti-poaching unit and deployed them in patrols. Prior to the completion of training, 13 incidents of elephant poaching occurred; there has been no poaching since.

Timeframe: Ongoing since 2010

Cumulative spending to date: \$2,744,393

Size of area: 33,534 km² (size of Belgium)



To cope with widely dispersed and variable water and food resources, Mali's "desert elephants" have evolved a unique nomadic strategy that includes a migration spanning over 3 million hectares.

Photo: Carlton Ward

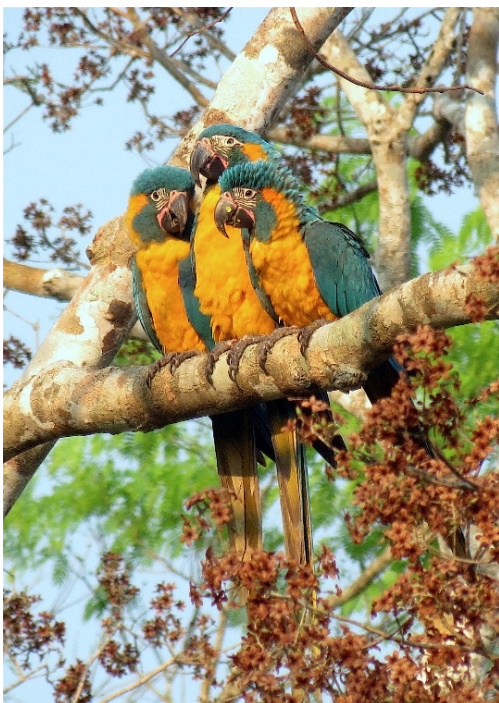
Bolivia: Blue-throated macaw

Conservation need

The Critically Endangered blue-throated macaw is found only in the Beni Savanna of Bolivia where fewer than 300 remain today. Threats to this species include illegal poaching for the exotic bird trade, human-induced fires, and unmanaged cattle grazing.

What we're doing

ICFC is among supporters of the Barba Azul reserve, where seasonally inundated savanna and palm forested islands provide a safe haven for the macaw, as well as jaguars, pumas, maned wolves, ocelots, giant anteaters, black howler monkeys, and 315 species of birds. Reserve management includes maintaining firebreaks, reforestation of the palm species favored by the macaws, and experimental fencing using live trees as posts to protect island habitats from roaming cattle.



Above photo: Rudy Alarcón

Right: Cesar Flores, Tjalle Boorsma & Luis Miguel Ortega, the Laney Rickman Reserve field team. Photo: Tjalle Boorsma



This nest box gives an idea of the striking size of the blue-throated macaw. Photo: Wendy Willis

2018 Highlights

Barba Azul reserve: A high count of 130 blue-throated macaws was made in July (second only to a count of 155 in September 2017). To help take ecotourism to the next level (and provide a source of revenue for reserve management), guest cabins were refurbished and we completed the new dining facility overlooking the Omi River. We began this year to improve the chance of breeding at the reserve by placing nest boxes so as to mimic breeding trees discovered in 2017.

Laney Rickman reserve: In addition to purchasing and thereby securing this land, the nest box program was expanded. In total, the new reserve produced 76 blue-throated macaw fledglings!

Timeframe: since 2010

Cumulative funding to date: \$271,805

Size of area: 11,000 hectares and 681 hectares

Field partner: Asociación Armonía



Indonesia: Imperilled wildlife in Sulawesi



Conservation need

Sulawesi is a renowned global biodiversity hotspot with many species found nowhere else. One of Sulawesi's iconic creatures is the maleo, an endangered megapode bird. Rampant

harvesting of its eggs for sale as luxury items has decimated maleos. Sea turtle egg harvesting is also a problem. Several rare mammals such as fruit bats, tarsiers, anoa, and babirusa are under hunting pressure for the bushmeat trade.

What we're doing

We are securing communal breeding grounds for the maleo and for three threatened species of sea turtles (green, hawksbill, and olive ridley). We are protecting key roosting sites for thousands of fruit bats and conducting an outreach program for the anoa and babirusa and for their forest habitat in three regions of Sulawesi where these rare mammals occur. Our approach combines direct action to deter poaching with community education and collaboration with government authorities.

2018 Highlights

On the maleo front, during the primary nesting season from September to January we marked a new record high for attendance at our main Libuun/Taima nesting ground, with a spectacular 108 birds counted all at once on Nov 14, 2018. We found a new, smaller maleo nesting ground about 6 km from our main Libuun site—an exciting and promising discovery. In addition, we made tremendous progress on the first Sulawesi-wide maleo nesting ground survey in partnership with the Wildlife Conservation Society.

Timeframe: Ongoing since 2010

Cumulative funding to date: \$1,064,927

Size of area: 250,000 hectares (2,500 km²)

Field partner: Alliance for Tompotika Conservation (AITo)



Top left photo: Kevin Schafer

Left: Girl with drawing of sea turtles. Photo: AITo

Below: This maleo nesting colony (November 2018) is a hotbed of activity! Photo: Sandhy Bawotong



Nepal: Protecting red pandas

Conservation need

The red panda was classified as Endangered by the IUCN because it numbers fewer than 10,000 adults and the population continues to decline. The species is suffering from habitat loss and fragmentation, inbreeding, and poaching to satisfy Chinese market for wild meat, medicine and skins. Last year we supported a project in eastern Nepal that provides connectivity between protected areas in India and Nepal. This year we expanded our support to three districts in western Nepal. This region contains 53% of the red panda habitat in the country—habitat that forms important connectivity for red pandas between existing protected areas. Protecting wildlife here is challenging. This conservation program is the first of the kind in western Nepal and there is little environmental awareness among locals



What we're doing

Outreach, consultation and education form the foundation for protecting this species in western Nepal. Habitat assessment and a detailed red panda survey were carried out and forest guardians were hired from the local communities and trained.

2018 Highlights

In collaboration with local Community Forest User Groups, 12 local people were recruited and trained as forest guardians. Guardians received red panda education highlighting the species' importance to local ecosystems and legal provisions for its protection. They were trained in red panda monitoring, data collection and the use of equipment (GPS and DBH tape). Thirteen Eco-clubs were formed in the three districts. Students were selected based on their knowledge and enthusiasm for biodiversity and red panda conservation. They were further educated about red pandas and the importance of conserving them and the forests on which they depend. To support local livelihoods, tree seedlings and medicinal and aromatic plants were distributed for planting. These plants were selected in consultation with local people, district officials and Community Forest User Groups, with selections based on local need, suitability, and availability of saplings.

Timeframe: Began 2017

Cumulative funding to date: \$52,768

Size of area: 261,600 hectares

Field partner: Red Panda Network in Nepal



Upper left: Community meetings held across the project area are developing awareness of red panda conservation efforts and environmental issues more generally. Photo: Red Panda Network

Left: Red panda cub. Photo: Rajiv Paudel

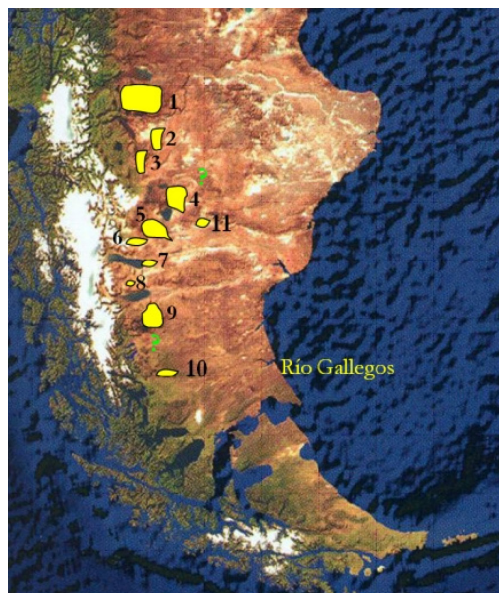
Argentina: Preventing extinction of the hooded grebe

Conservation need

The hooded grebe nests on isolated lakes and lagoons of Patagonia's windswept plateaus. Lagoons are characterized by the presence of an aquatic plant called water milfoil (*Myriophyllum quitensis*), which the grebe uses to build its floating nest on the water. Its breeding range is restricted to upland plateaus (700 meters ASL) in the province of Santa Cruz. Declared Critically Endangered in 2011, the global population hovers around 900 individuals. Before this project began in 2009 the population was in serious decline due to the introduction of American mink and trout in its breeding range and increased predation by kelp gulls, a native species whose population has increased for anthropogenic reasons. We have halted the decline and now hope for an increase.

What we're doing

Guardians are assigned to each breeding colony to reduce predation by American mink and kelp gulls. Mink trapping has been highly effective. Winter surveys are conducted in the three primary Atlantic estuaries and threats to grebes are identified and addressed. A multi-faceted awareness program has brought the hooded grebe and its conservation needs to public notice and generated support for conservation measures.



2018 Highlights

Winter surveys yielded a total count of 897 birds (adults and juveniles). Breeding season surveys, conducted on lagoons across 6 plateaus, yielded a total of 782 adults and just 5 juveniles. Cold spring conditions delayed the flowering of milfoil, resulting in late nesting.

Timeframe: Ongoing since 2012

Cumulative funding to date: \$437,816

Field partner: Asociación Ambiente Sur



Top: Hooded grebe breeding areas on Patagonia's upland plateaus are shown in yellow. Courtesy Asociación Ambiente Sur

Left: Hooded grebe pair. Photo: Daniel Petterssen

Bangladesh, Myanmar, China: Spoon-billed sandpiper

Conservation need

The spoon-billed sandpiper is the most endangered shorebird in the world, with fewer than 230 pairs estimated in 2016. “Spoonies” breed in Russia and fly 8,000 kilometers to their primary winter grounds in Bangladesh, Myanmar and south China.

Protecting the species and other declining shorebirds from hunting is critical, as is working to secure coastal reserves along the East Asian-Australasian Flyway.

What we're doing

At major wintering areas in Bangladesh, Myanmar and newly discovered sites in south China, we are: employing local guards, building temporary camps and removing illegal mist nets to protect birds from hunting; developing livelihoods in farming and fishing as an alternative to hunting; and establishing no-hunting bylaws among Village Conservation Groups with support from local governments.

2018 Highlights

Major developments have included a welcome change in attitude and approach in China toward the conservation of the spoonie and its habitats.

Two spoon-billed sandpiper sites in Bangladesh (Ganguirar Char) and Myanmar (Nan Thar Island) were declared as Flyway Network Sites during the 10th Meeting of Partners to the East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership in December 2018. Local partners are now working with the government



Ex-shorebird hunter turned shorebird conservation educator with school children Photo: Sayam Chowdhury

to designate these sites as nationally protected areas. From October 2018 to February 2019, 19 patrols for illegal mist nets and traps were conducted at four sites in South China. In total, 97 illegal mist nets (2,600 m long) were found, reported to the Forest Police, and removed. *No hunting* was reported from Nan Thar Island, Myanmar and Sonadia Island, Bangladesh during this period – solid progress!

Timeframe: Began late 2016

Cumulative funding to date: \$111,054

Field partners: Sayam Chowdhury; Bangladesh Spoon-billed Sandpiper Conservation Project; Biodiversity and Nature Conservation Association; Hong Kong Bird Watching Society



Spoon-billed sandpiper in non-breeding plumage. Photo: Daniel Pettersson

Left: Sayam Chowdhury and the spoon-billed sandpiper survey team at Sandwip Island, Bangladesh. Photo: BSCP

Featured field partners

Claudio Delgado Rodríguez — On meeting

Claudio in person, one realizes immediately that you are with someone who knows the lay of the land. The next thing you find is that everyone you meet knows Claudio as a friend of the community. Claudio is the Director of Conservación Marina in Valdivia, Chile, a coastal conservation organization he co-founded in 2003. He says, “My main motivation is to aid and promote a better human to nature relationship, particularly in regard to global climate change that is already evidenced in our wetlands and shorebirds.”

Claudio seemed to understand when creating Conservación Marina that a “holistic approach” was best. The group includes biologists, anthropologists, and environmental educators who share a common goal: to ensure that their work contributes to the conservation of marine diversity so that it can be enjoyed and understood by future generations. ICFC partnered with Conservación Marina to protect five coastal wetlands near the town of Maullín. With this project, Claudio has led efforts that have been *much more* successful than expected (see page 28). All who know him are proud to be a part of what he has created with his team!



The village of El Rosario in Nicaragua has shown that a rural village can be a great field partner. El Rosario (on the Cosigüina peninsula of Nicaragua’s northwest Pacific coast) provides the only access to a nearly 20-km long beach that has long been known to locals as a major nesting area for sea turtles. With few employment opportunities, the illegal harvest of sea turtle eggs for human consumption has always been one of the most accessible sources of income for local families. Prior efforts to deter the harvest and protect the sea turtles had been short-lived and of uneven success. In 2016, local community leaders proposed a grassroots project that has engaged dozens of local residents to turn from “poaching” to protecting. Several egg harvesters were hired for the full nesting season (7 months) to collect turtle eggs and bury them safely in a hatchery that is monitored around the clock. “Freelance” harvesters now have the option of selling their collected eggs to the hatchery instead of taking them to market in the city (a more costly and illegal option). In 2018 alone, 13,134 olive ridley sea turtle hatchlings were safely returned to the sea from the hatchery. As well, a local wildlife biologist was employed to design and implement an education program for local children that discourages littering and illegal harvesting of wildlife.



Nearly all residents of El Rosario benefit directly or indirectly from the project – a win-win for nature and people!



Above: Placing eggs in hatchery.

Photo: Ana Cristina López Lara

Left: Releasing turtles.

Photo: José Martín Vallecillo Méndez

Top photo: Luis Espinosa

Shorebird Initiative

With one-way migrations of up to 14,000 km, shorebirds have evolved remarkable survival strategies. But they increasingly encounter habitat loss and disturbance in the places where they stop to rest and refuel and where they overwinter. This is where ICFC is helping.



Argentina: Protecting Bahía de San Antonio red knots

Conservation need

The expansive Bahía de San Antonio is one of just a few major migratory stopovers for the red knot in Argentina, hosting one-third of the population wintering at Tierra del Fuego. Although designated as a coastal marine protected area and an international level WHSRN site, shorebirds depending on this site face increasing levels human disturbance and the threat of inappropriate development. The region is the country's favored destination for beach-goers, many of whom enjoy kite-surfing, beach driving, and camping. In addition to the *rufa* red knot, the site supports plovers, dotterels, hundreds of pairs of nesting oystercatchers and seabirds and is a haul-out area for South American sea lions.

What we're doing

Working closely with the province of Rio Negro, we are increasing the capacity of rangers to protect shorebirds from the impact of beach recreation and loose or feral dogs. We also work hand-in-hand with the municipality and province on overall reserve management and protection.

Red knots resting on a beach at San Antonio.
Photo: Fabian Pinasco



ICFC Shorebird Project Coordinator Patricia González explains to a beach-goer that dogs are not permitted in the shorebird reserve. Photo: Perazzoli Alma Carolina

2018 Highlights

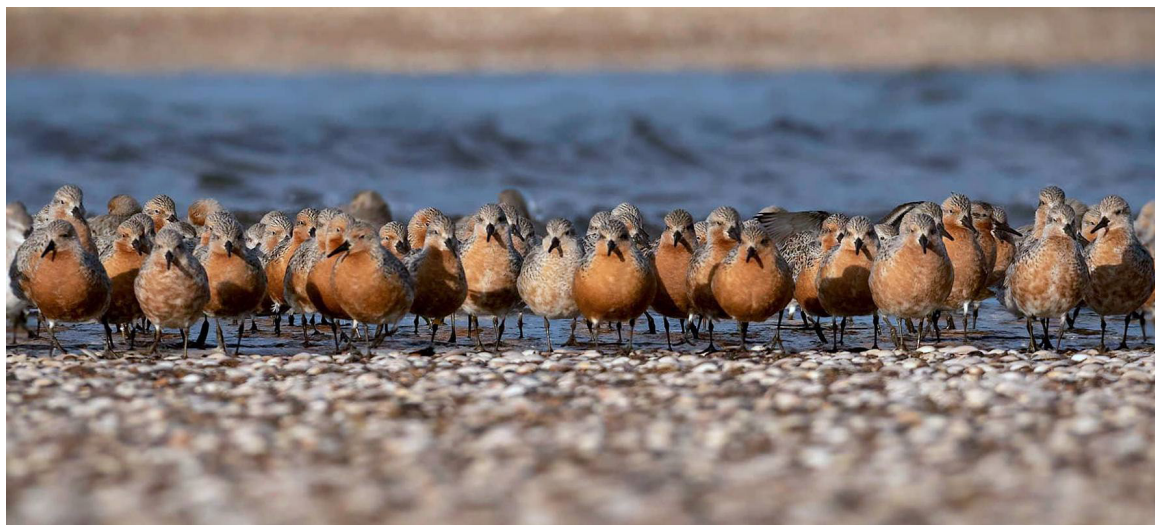
Our rangers were deputized by the Province with the power to enforce regulations. Early in 2018, a large gathering of kite surfers arrived, many of whom did not honor the restrictions protecting shorebirds. This led to a serious confrontation requiring police action. Our shorebird personnel then held valuable workshops to develop a yearly calendar and map to work out the times and places where kite-surfing and shorebird use would not conflict.

Timeframe: Ongoing since 2015

Cumulative funding to date: \$302,972

Size of area: 6,500 hectares

Field partner: Fundación Inalafquen



Chile: Maullín coastal wetlands

Conservation need

The Maullín coastal wetlands attract thousands of Hudsonian godwits and whimbrels and equally impressive numbers of other migratory shorebirds and nesting waterbirds. These wetlands are also famous for high numbers of Chilean flamingos. The immense estuarine system ranges from freshwater to brackish to marine and attracts an unusual diversity of bird life. The area is impacted by rapidly advancing coastal development, unregulated recreational activities, livestock trampling, a growing aquaculture industry, and hydroelectric power in freshwater tributaries.

What we're doing

Our partner, Conservación Marina, is leading the groundwork to expand the original Maullín wetland complex from 918 to 8,000 hectares by working out agreements among local communities, municipalities, and national agencies to establish a new national protected area or Natural Sanctuary. This involves developing site-specific management plans with local communities, addressing threats, creating public awareness and fostering the growing birding tourism industry.

2018 Highlights

The support of ICFC has been decisive in advancing the nomination of a new Natural Sanctuary for Chile, which soon will be the largest in the region and will provide legal protection to some 8,000 ha of wetlands.



Timeframe: Ongoing since 2015
Cumulative funding to date: \$181,856
Size of area: 918 hectares
Field partner: Conservación Marina



Over 10,000 Hudsonian godwits winter in the Maullín region after a non-stop 14,000-km flight from their tundra breeding sites. Photo: Fabian Pinasco

**Top photo: José Cardenas Vejar
Below left and right: Scott Hecker; Claudio Delgado**



Bahamas: Protection and restoration of habitat for piping plovers and other species



Conservation need

The 700 islands of the Bahamas archipelago provide wintering habitat for the majority of the Atlantic coast breeding population of piping plovers (and for a quarter of the known world population). And note that “our” plovers spend nearly three-quarters of the year in the Bahamas, where the support needed to protect plovers and their habitat is miniscule compared to what is afforded this species in the US and Canada. Key threats are the colonization of open beach habitats by invasive Australian (*Casuarina*) pine, and human disturbance at unprotected points and inlets. Many of these small islands and remote beaches provide nesting habitat for Wilson’s plover, roseate tern, least tern and other Caribbean species.

What we're doing

This is the first effort in the Bahamas to implement on-the-ground measures to eradicate and limit Australian pine expansion at the most important sites for piping plovers. This work is coupled with surveys to find all beach-nesting birds and to delineate these areas with protective signage. These efforts are undertaken with local communities to develop site-by-site local capacity for coastal stewardship.

2018 Highlights

This marked the third year of extending coverage of the northern half of the Archipelago, with the completion of new work at North Andros and the northern Exumas. This year the schooner-based expeditions included the assistance of University of Bahamas students who received stipends from the Bahamian government.

Timeframe: Began in 2016

Cumulative funding to date: \$208,987

Size of area: 410 km of shoreline on 29 islands/cays

Field partner: Conservian Coastal Bird Conservation



***Inset:* Juvenile piping plover.**
Photo: Scott Hecker

Above, clockwise:

Wilson’s plover nest. Photo:
Margo Zdravkovic

Least terns. Photo: Jim Gray

**University of Bahamas intern
girdling *Casuarina* pine.**
Photo: Margo Zdravkovic

***Left:* Conception Island’s
wintering habitat for piping
plovers and other shorebirds.**
Photo: Margo Zdravkovic



An underwater photograph showing a vibrant coral reef. In the foreground, there are large, branching white coral structures. Several black fish with yellow tails are swimming around the coral. The water is clear and blue, with sunlight filtering down from the surface, creating a bright, sun-drenched atmosphere. The surface of the water is visible at the top, with ripples and reflections of light.

Marine Conservation

Marine life is threatened by climate change—something ICFC addresses through its terrestrial conservation work—and over-fishing and destructive fishing practices, which we’re effectively countering in Cambodia. Other of our projects include marine conservation as part of broader efforts.

Cambodia: Marine conservation

Conservation need:

Kep Bay, known for a wealth of marine biodiversity including coral reefs, seagrass beds and the iconic seahorse, is under threat by illegal electric fishing and large, destructive bottom-trawlers. Most of the offending boats are from outside the local area, with many from Vietnam. These practices are destroying the marine ecosystem and they threaten the livelihoods of local fishing communities.

What we're doing

Our partner, Marine Conservation Cambodia (MCC) successfully advocated to have 11,354 hectares declared a marine protected area (Kep Marine Fisheries Management Area) last year, but illegal incursions by bottom trawlers continue, drawn in part by the fact that the fish stocks have rebounded thanks to MCC's work. MCC has been deploying anti-trawling devices around the perimeter and in strategic locations to interfere with illegal trawling by destroying their nets. Inexpensive and simple in design (see below).

2018 Highlights

In 2018 MCC was carrying out nightly patrols to locate and report illegal fishing, however these patrols have now been at least temporarily halted



Irrawaddy dolphins face threats from fisheries bycatch, habitat degradation and overfishing. Photo: MCC

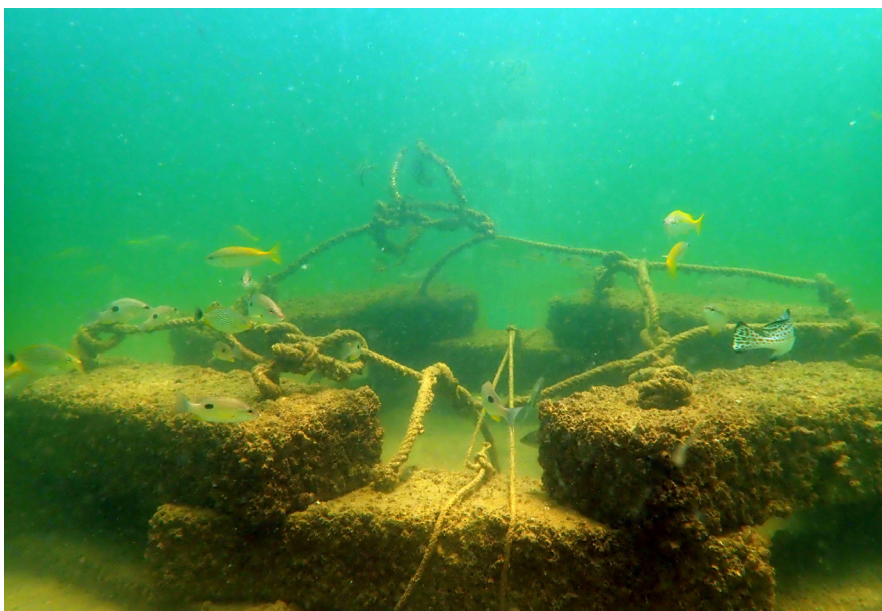
by the government. So “fencing in” the area with the anti-trawling devices is more important than ever. Despite setbacks in Cambodia, MCC has been receiving global recognition, including from the National Geographic Society, and has been declared as one of Sylvia Earle’s Mission Blue “Hope Spots”.

Timeframe: Began in 2016

Cumulative funding to date: \$237,746

Size of area: 11,354 hectares

Field Partner: Marine Conservation Cambodia



Our anti-trawling devices made from layers of blocks of concrete are remarkably effective and also function as artificial reefs, attracting fish and other marine life.

Photo: MCC

Smaller Projects

... costing a few thousand to 20,000 dollars annually, can accomplish a lot!

Argentina: Reserva Rincón Santa María

This 2,500-hectare reserve in the Mesopotamian Savanna ecoregion is important for native and migratory birds, including species breeding in Canada such as common nighthawk, upland sandpiper, greater and lesser yellowlegs, and osprey. In 2018, 800 saplings of 34 native tree species were planted in the reserve and the work of controlling invasive pines continued.

Timeframe: Ongoing since 2015 *Cumulative funding:* \$44,086

Field partner: Nestor Fariña leads a team of naturalists and volunteers



Argentina: Selva de Pino Paraná

About 90% of the Atlantic Forest has been cleared or degraded. There, twenty species of globally threatened birds live alongside small-holder farmers in San Pedro province, Argentina. This project engages farmers and local youth to restore bird habitat and protect tree species needed by specialist cavity-nesting birds. Two-way communication is building understanding of the benefits to humans and wildlife of having forest cover and stands of bamboos on farms.

Timeframe: Ongoing since 2013 *Cumulative funding:* \$43,362

Field partner: Proyecto Selva de Pino Paraná



Madagascar: Conservation through education

In 2017-2018 we resumed efforts to encourage conservation of lemurs and their habitats. This involved town hall meetings, education, producing a Red Book of student stories, poems and drawings, and assessing attitudes toward forests and lemurs and addressing misinformation.

Timeframe: 2012 and 2017-2018 *Cumulative funding:* \$6,298

Field partner: Amber Bolton



Nicaragua: Conservation of sea turtles

In 2018, the turtle hatchery run by the remote community of El Rosario protected eggs from over 120 sea turtle nests (mostly olive ridley turtles); 13,134 turtle hatchlings safely hatched (a 92% hatching rate) and returned to the sea. Local children and residents participated in workshops and activities to discourage littering and illegal harvesting of wildlife.

Timeframe: Began in 2016 *Cumulative funding:* \$36,642

Field partner: Mario Hipólito López Calderón & Ana Cristina López Lara



Costa Rica: Parataxonomists at Area de Conservación Guanacaste

Area de Conservación Guanacaste (ACG) is considered a world model for restoration and management of a large protected area. ICFC maintains a trust fund that endows positions for parataxonomists, who are hired from the local community to protect the park and conduct scientific research. The ACG parataxonomist program is the backbone of scientific research and conservation management within ACG. Parataxonomists have collected, reared, photographed and processed about 5,000 species per year (of which 20% on average are undescribed). Roughly 44,000 arthropod species have been identified through DNA barcoding at the Biodiversity Institute of Ontario (University of Guelph). An inventory of coastal marine species was begun in 2016 in collaboration with the Universidad de Costa Rica—the only project of its kind in Central America.

Timeframe: Ongoing since 2011

Cumulative funding: \$258,951 (excluding Trust Fund capitalization)

Trust Fund value year-end 2018: \$2,222,841

Size of area: 163,000 hectares

Field partner: Guanacaste Dry Forest Conservation Fund (GDFCF)



Costa Rica: ACG Marine conservation education

ICFC supports an after-school program in a fishing village bordering ACG. Knowledge from this largely field-based program permeates from the children to their parents and community resulting in a decline in human impact on ACG's marine sector. In 2018 children collected data on the ocean bottom, recording presence of live coral, algae and other substrates to compare sites and trends within sites.

Timeframe: Ongoing since 2012 *Cumulative funding:* \$96,950

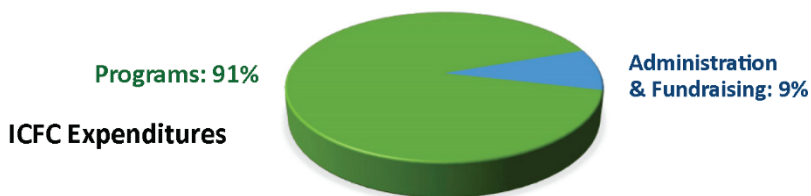
Field partner: Guanacaste Forest Dry Conservation Fund



Photos (opposite page, top to bottom): Nestor Damián Fariña, Proyecto Pino Parana, Amber Bolton, Ana Cristina López Lara. Photos this page: GDFCF/Area de Conservación Guanacaste. Artwork: Keith Henderson

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	2018	2017
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash	396,828	184,445
Investments (securities)	1,172	150,230
Project advances	222,100	235,456
Prepaid Expenses	10,927	-
Accounts receivable	5,505	7,502
Loans receivable	-	158,067
	636,532	735,700
Capital Assets		
Interest in land ¹	93,152	93,152
Office equipment, net	7,423	5,257
	100,575	98,409
Restricted Assets		
Los Amigos Cons. Conc. Trust Fund	1,519,009	1,538,020
Parataxonomist Trust Fund	2,222,841	2,228,425
Land Acquisition Fund	65,885	54,156
Administration Trust Fund	540,148	-
	4,347,883	3,820,601
TOTAL ASSETS	5,084,990	4,654,710
LIABILITIES & FUND BALANCES		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	58,697	168,585
	58,697	168,585
Fund balances		
Unrestricted	512,277	622,552
Internally restricted	166,133	42,972
Restricted	4,347,883	3,820,601
	5,026,293	4,486,125
TOTAL LIABILITIES & FUND BALANCES	5,084,990	4,654,710



STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

	2018	2017
REVENUE		
Donations	4,289,287	2,995,395
Gain/(Loss) on investment and foreign currency	68,911	266,687
NET REVENUE	4,358,198	3,262,082
EXPENSES		
Argentina: hooded grebe	68,259	125,306
Argentina: Shorebirds, Rio Gallegos	50,487	74,758
Argentina: Shorebirds, San Antonio	56,144	78,625
Bahamas: Piping plover	78,621	81,207
Bangladesh & Myanmar: Spoon-billed sandpiper	69,431	41,366
Belize: land acquisition for Conservation Corridor	33,061	-
Bolivia: Blue-throated macaw (Barba Azul reserve)	64,633	74,144
Bolivia: Blue-throated macaw (Laney Rickman Reserve)	37,057	-
Brazil: Kayapó	919,699	920,010
Cambodia: Marine conservation	86,619	100,894
Chile: Maullin coastal wetlands	36,050	44,655
Costa Rica: ACG marine education	20,048	14,034
Costa Rica: ACG Parataxonomists	44,555	12,152
Costa Rica: Osa sea turtles and community education	52,218	-
Costa Rica: Osa SAFER - Osa Peninsula	136,245	93,571
Ecuador: Rio Canande reserve land purchase	145,324	55,719
Guatemala: land acquisition for Laguna Grande Reserve	75,031	-
Indonesia: Sulawesi threatened species	212,311	211,616
Kenya: Kijabe forest	75,111	21,534
Kenya: Laikipia Nature Conservancy	89,362	69,113
Mali Elephant Project	315,420	287,217
Mozambique: Mount Namuli Community Conservation	8,009	-
Nepal: KTK BELT (Koshi Tappu; Kanchenjunga)	180,674	-
Nepal: Red panda	14,331	38,437
Panama: land acquisition for Cerro Chucanti	154,901	71,917
Peru: Andean Amazon	173,867	185,280
Peru: Los Amigos Conservation Concession	80,353	79,977
Shorebird Program Coordinator	53,688	77,081
Small projects (Argentina, Ecuador, India, Nicaragua, others)	33,732	76,974
Various Rainforest Trust-led common projects	98,276	69,964
TOTAL Program Expenses	3,463,517	2,905,551
Administration and Fundraising ⁱⁱ	354,513	344,278
TOTAL EXPENSES	3,818,030	3,249,829
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUE OVER EXPENSES	540,168	12,253

ⁱ Conservation easements in Guatemala and mortgages in Ecuador & Bolivia with conservation covenants.

ⁱⁱ 100% of Administration and Fundraising expenses were covered by ICFC's core group of committed long-term donors.

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- We zero in on the best opportunities to take action to reduce threats to species and ecosystems.
- We partner with capable, dedicated conservation organizations based in the countries where we work.
- A core group of donors covers administrative costs, so donations from others go 100% to programs.
- We involve local communities in conservation efforts.

Page opposite: Mantled howler
monkey by Christian Sánchez



*Thank you
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