

# Conservation Report 2018



A large sea turtle with a patterned shell and head is swimming towards the right. The background is a vibrant coral reef with various types of coral, including a large, flat, plate-like coral at the top. Several small fish, including a pinkish one and some orange and white striped ones, are visible near the bottom.

## OUR MISSION

is to conserve threatened species and ecosystems worldwide, choosing solutions that are sustainable, based on sound science, and which take into account human needs.

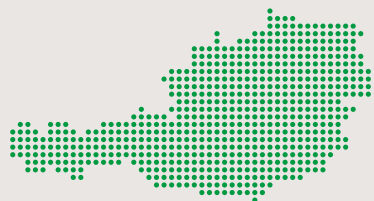




# Contents

Highlights of 2018	4
Our Mission & Aims	6
How we work	7
Assessing the impact of our work	9
Aim 1: To conserve threatened habitats and species	10
Aim 2: To shape decisions within society to benefit biodiversity	16
Aim 3: To empower individuals and organisations to lead innovative conservation action	24
Aim 4: To invest in FFI's own effectiveness	30
Research and dissemination	32
Lessons learned and looking forward	33
Annex 1. FFI's priority species 2018	38
Annex 2. Quotes from project reports	40

# Highlights of 2018



**8,645,173 ha**

We conserved over 8.6 million hectares of crucial wildlife habitat (that's larger than Austria)



**40 projects**

helped to address the illegal trade in wildlife



We protected habitat at

**216 sites**

in

**49 countries**



We worked with

**82 priority species**

and at least 140 further species demonstrably benefited from our work



We saw conservation gains for

**105** sites **69** priority species

**Landscapes worked in include**



LIMESTONE  
CAVES



DESERTS &  
DRYLANDS



WILDFLOWER  
MEADOWS



FORESTS



FRESHWATER



MARINE



MOUNTAINS



GRASSLANDS



AGRICULTURAL  
LANDSCAPES



# 4,800

The number of people whose conservation capacity we built



# 222

Organisations whose skills, knowledge and resources we helped develop



# 399

The number of organisations we partnered with, including

Local NGOs  
Governments  
Universities  
Businesses



# TWENTY-TWO

The number of laws, regulations and strategic government plans we helped develop

We  
engaged  
with



\* Relevant field-based projects

# Our Mission & Aims

Every year, Fauna & Flora International (FFI) collects detailed annual reports from our project managers to help us assess progress towards our mission to conserve threatened species and ecosystems worldwide, choosing solutions that are sustainable, are based on sound science and take into account human needs.

To achieve this mission, FFI has four broad aims:

1. **To conserve threatened habitats and species** through locally led conservation of threatened habitats, securing threatened species, and extending protection for marine and coastal ecosystems.
2. **To shape decisions within society to benefit biodiversity** by embedding biodiversity into private-sector decision making, enabling governments to make decisions that conserve biodiversity, and encouraging individuals and communities to make decisions that maintain biodiversity.
3. **To empower individuals and organisations to lead innovative conservation action** by harnessing technology for conservation, supporting the development of conservation leaders, and supporting access to funding and capacity for local-level conservation.
4. **To invest in FFI's own effectiveness** by strengthening our systems and processes, fostering a culture of learning and knowledge sharing, attracting and retaining high-calibre staff, and securing diverse and resilient income streams.



This report shows how effective FFI has been in progressing towards each of these four aims over the last year, based on information collected across all of our 132 projects<sup>1</sup> that were active during 2018.

We have presented the main findings from annual project reports, outlining key activities and impacts, and providing insights into our work during the year.

The information here is just a snapshot of our work in 2018; we have parallel processes to track our change over time within and across projects.

Of the 132 projects represented in this report, 89 are field based, while the remaining 43 are cross-cutting or thematic initiatives.

<sup>1</sup> A project is defined as a set of activities leading towards a meaningful conservation outcome. A project may encompass multiple sites and/or species and employ multiple conservation approaches.

# How we work

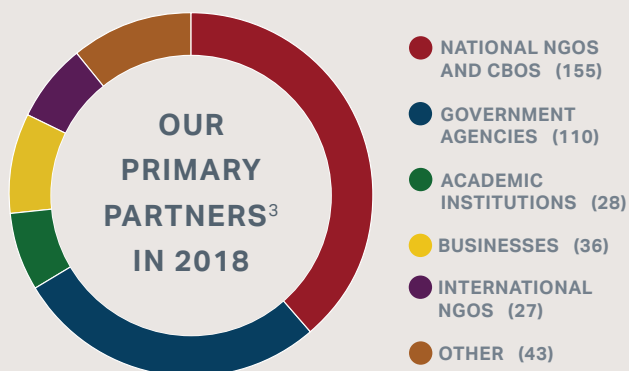
With over 130 projects in 49 countries, FFI's work is diverse and multifaceted; however, the same basic principles underlie everything we do:

## We work in partnership

We work with and through partner organisations, from local community organisations and NGOs to small and large businesses and government agencies.

Conservation impact at scale can only be delivered through collaboration. We support our partner organisations in building locally owned and sustainable conservation programmes.

In 2018, we collaborated<sup>2</sup> with close to 620 organisations. We jointly ran projects with, or provided significant assistance to, 399 of these.



## We take a people-centric approach

FFI respects human rights and cultural values, and puts people at the heart of conservation. We see conservation as a social process and work broadly to engage local communities (including indigenous peoples) to find practical solutions to conservation problems.

We believe that conservation success depends on engaging and empowering those who live closest to threatened species and habitats, and we are committed to respecting and promoting human rights within our conservation programmes, as well as supporting governance systems that benefit both people and biodiversity.

By assisting locally based communities to develop sustainable livelihoods and appropriate governance mechanisms alongside biodiversity outcomes, we help to ensure that this work is locally supported and owned and thus more likely to succeed and persist.

In 2018, 99% of projects that could engage with communities did so, building community governance or contributing to sustainable livelihoods.

## We are science-based

FFI recognises the need to root conservation practice in sound science. We seek to apply the best possible information, including up-to-date research, to our practice and also to assess, capture and use lessons from FFI and our partners to improve practice and help steer future research agendas.

In our projects we aim to underpin conservation decision making with the best available information, be it generated by ourselves or others.

In 2018, over 360 surveys, monitoring programmes or other studies were carried out across 96 different projects.



Kat Phillips/FFI

<sup>2</sup> These are organisations we worked alongside to achieve a mutual goal, but did not run projects jointly with, or provide significant assistance to. <sup>3</sup> Our 'primary partners' are those we jointly run projects with or provide significant assistance to.







# Assessing the impact of our work

We recognise that it can take many years to achieve a significant conservation impact, such as species recovery or habitat improvement. Success is defined at a project by project level and can be determined by a number of factors including, life history traits of critical species or the ability of key habitats to recover, as well as the types of threats faced by biodiversity in a particular context. We use 'impact chains' to track progress towards these long-term goals.



An impact chain describes the path of change that you would expect to see a project progress through on the way to achieving ultimate conservation impacts. There is good evidence that achievement of early steps in the chain predicts future conservation impact. At portfolio level our approach is to use evidence of project outcomes to give an annual snapshot<sup>4</sup> of where our current projects are on their journey towards their ultimate conservation goals<sup>5</sup>.

In the impact chains presented throughout this report, the sites, species or projects represented are only counted once and assigned the highest level of outcome or impact reported by the end of 2018.

Underpinning this approach, each FFI project aims to have a well-developed design logic that articulates how activities are intended to drive change in its own particular circumstances. Work is ongoing at an organisational level to ensure these models of change are as robust as they can be and are used to support each project's work to monitor its progress towards its ultimate impact.

We have a broad and varied portfolio of projects, which in turn means that the rates at which we expect to see change occurring – and the definition of project success – can differ significantly from project to project. Quotes from our project annual reports are used to illustrate how we work across our diverse portfolio to deliver change.

For further information on how FFI works to understand the impact of our work please refer to the document Understanding Conservation Success, available on our website.

**Read on to find out how we did in 2018...**

<sup>4</sup> We are designing ways to enable better year-to-year comparison of data in future years.

<sup>5</sup> We have complementary processes to track project-specific progress over time against their own milestones.

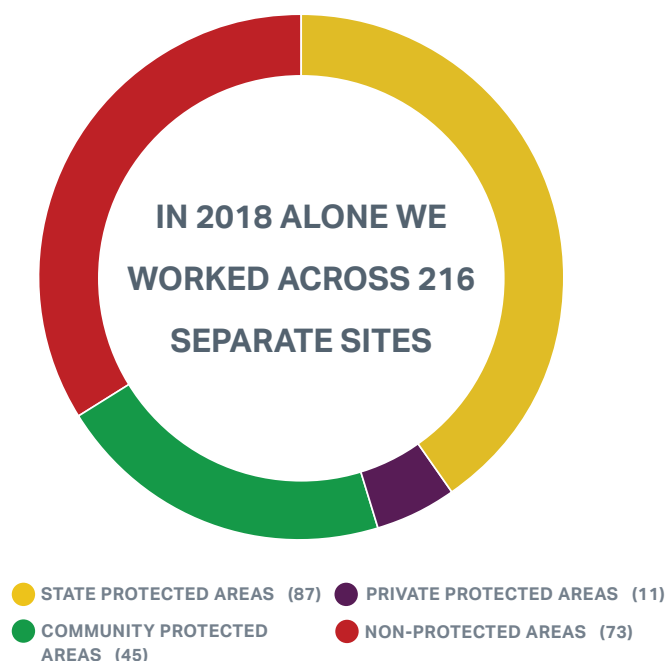


## AIM 1: TO CONSERVE THREATENED HABITATS AND SPECIES

# Conserving threatened habitats

## Activities

FFI works to secure key areas of natural habitat under effective conservation management both by ensuring that existing protected areas are more effectively managed and by bringing new areas under protection or sustainable management.



- Of the 216 sites where we work, we directly promote habitat conservation activities in 194.
- We directly supported conservation across over 8.6 million hectares of important habitat, and in doing so influenced conservation<sup>6</sup> over a further 31 million hectares.
- This included over 270,000 hectares that we helped to bring under conservation management for the first time in 2018 (by supporting the creation of new reserves or community management areas).
- In 2018, across our portfolio of projects, we supported active management and/or protection of threatened habitats by:
  - » Supporting on-the-ground enforcement or protection in at least 92 sites.
  - » Supporting over 1,000 rangers across our projects.
  - » Helping to produce 46 site-management plans.
  - » Helping to restore habitat at 19 sites.
  - » Helping to carry out invasive species control at 18 sites.

## TACKLING CLIMATE CHANGE

We recognise the enormous challenge of climate change as a major, overarching threat to all life on earth. Our work to deliver habitat conservation is fundamental to addressing this threat; through reducing forest loss, planting trees and restoring natural habitats we are directly contributing to preventing carbon emissions and removing carbon from the atmosphere. Healthy, diverse ecosystems are increasingly recognised for their role in helping both biodiversity and people to adapt to the impacts of climate change. We believe that all the work we do across our sites to conserve natural habitats contributes to increasing local and global resilience to climate change. We continue to work to embed explicit considerations of climate change vulnerabilities and impacts – and responses to those – across our project work, in order to ensure that we are delivering future-proofed, climate-smart solutions.

In 2018:

- We focused directly on climate change mitigation and forest protection through the development of Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+) projects in forest landscapes in Indonesia, Vietnam and Liberia. Specifically, we facilitated the first sale of carbon credits at one of our village sites in Indonesia, enabling that community to link its forest conservation activities to direct financial benefits.
- A further seven projects focused explicitly on climate change adaptation at site level.

<sup>6</sup> Conservation influence manifests itself in different ways, including in areas where we have not directly engaged. For example, in some cases we know that our presence in a specific site influences management and/or land-use decisions for a much larger area. In addition,

if we give a grant for emergency intervention at a World Heritage site through the Rapid Response Facility, we do not consider this a direct conservation engagement, but recognise that emergency assistance has influenced the conservation of that site.



## How successful we have been

This impact chain shows the number of FFI sites at each stage of progress towards habitat or biodiversity recovery based on a total of 194 sites where FFI directly works to promote habitat conservation. Fifteen sites are not included as there was insufficient information available about impact in these locations this year. In one site we saw a decline in one habitat type and recovery of another; the impact for this site was split over two impact categories.



## A snapshot of our work

These quotes, taken from project reports, provide an insight into some of the stories behind these numbers - for more turn to Annex 2.



Jeremy Holden/FFI

### Eliminating mining from Sapo National Park, Liberia

"For the first time in four years Sapo National Park is free of illegal mining activities. To put this into perspective, at the height of the mining crisis in 2017, more than 12 mining camps with more than 3,500 people were inside the park, not just mining but also hunting. Also, insecurity associated with these illegal activities meant that both annual biomonitoring and regular law enforcement had been suspended for more than a year, and these have now resumed."



Sherryl/Bigstockphoto

### Developing mechanisms to retain land for conservation in South Africa

"Stewardship arrangements (easements or servitudes) have been developed with multiple local farmers to protect renosterveld (highly threatened South African heathland vegetation). This includes provision for sustainable management of productive lands while ensuring legal protection of the critical areas of renosterveld habitat for long-term conservation. Work in 2018 included supporting four new areas to be incorporated into the conservation easement initiative, and also providing support to local farmers in managing their renosterveld sustainably."



Jeremy Holden/FFI

### Keeping Caribbean islands free from invasive species

"Twenty-five offshore islands were successfully kept free from invasive alien vertebrates by FFI-trained biosecurity personnel, who conduct surveillance visits every three to six weeks. Monitoring data shows conspicuous improvements on islands from which alien rats, mongooses and livestock have been removed. For example, most islands show a more than fivefold increase in land birds and lizards within four years of eradicating rats. Three more islands (two in Anguilla and one in Antigua) were successfully cleared of invasive alien rats in 2018."

## AIM 1: TO CONSERVE THREATENED HABITATS AND SPECIES

# Securing threatened species populations

## Activities

In 2018, 50 of our projects focused specifically on species conservation, working to conserve 82 priority species (see Annex 1). A further 147 species were also the subject of targeted interventions or benefited from our conservation work.

Among other targeted conservation actions:

- Over one million tree seedlings were grown or planted, over 120,000 of which were from threatened species.
- Almost 46,000 turtle hatchlings were protected and released.
- Action plans were produced for 21 species.

## COMBATting ILLEGAL WILDLIFE TRADE

FFI also works specifically to address the threats to species from illegal trade, both within our projects and in collaboration with others.

In 2018, 40 of our projects undertook activities to address illegal wildlife trade. These included actions to reduce supply of legally protected species in trade, influencing decision makers such as judiciary, corporations, policymakers and consumers to reduce threats from illegal wildlife trade and developing the capacity of organisations and individuals to take action to address illegal wildlife trade.



Black rhino calf, Botswana. Credit: David Clode/Unsplash



## How successful we have been

These impact chains show the progress towards recovery of FFI's 82 priority species (top - see annex 1 for definition) in 93 target populations, and the progress of a further 147 secondary species (bottom - see annex 1 for definition) across 187 target populations. Six primary species populations and 52 secondary species populations are not included on the chain as there was insufficient information available about impact for these populations this year. For one species, we recorded a stabilisation in population in one area, but a decline in another part of its range; the impact for this species was split over two impact categories.



## A snapshot of our work

These quotes, taken from project reports, provide an insight into some of the stories behind these numbers - for more turn to Annex 2.



Rod Waddington

### Mountain gorillas downlisted from Critically Endangered

"Mountain gorillas were downlisted to Endangered from Critically Endangered during the reporting period. This is due to the highest ever recorded number of mountain gorillas after successful surveys; however, the lack of habitat is becoming a pressing problem. Enhanced conservation efforts and improved survey methods have led to increased numbers of mountain gorillas to an estimated 1,004 individuals in the Virunga-Bwindi area in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda and Uganda."



Tamar Edithers/FFI

### Saving rare sturgeons, Georgia

"For the first time since the collapse of the Soviet Union, it has been shown by our team that sturgeons are still reproducing in the Rioni River. This is the first scientific evidence in decades and its importance cannot be underestimated. This is the last spawning site in the entire eastern Black Sea region. Spawning habitat throughout the region has been completely destroyed."



Nicolas Tubbs/FFI

### Protecting rhino and oryx in Kenya

"An aerial survey conducted in 2018 showed the beisa oryx population in Sera Wildlife Conservancy represents at least 10% of the species' total population in the country. Maintaining a healthy population here will provide a group from which individuals can be translocated to repopulate previous historical ranges within northern Kenya. The beisa oryx population in Sera has risen from 618 in 2016 to 631 in 2017 and 709 in 2018. The black rhino population within Sera continues to grow, with five calves born in four years, bringing the total number of rhinos to 15 in 2018, up from 10 in 2015. The increasing number brings hope for restoration of the rhino population."

## AIM 1: TO CONSERVE THREATENED HABITATS AND SPECIES

# Protecting marine and coastal ecosystems

## Activities

In 2011, FFI launched a new initiative specifically to address the growing threats facing marine habitats and species. We work to improve the conservation of the marine environment by safeguarding habitats and species (thus also protecting associated human livelihoods) through effective local management; tackling the wider threats to marine ecosystems through improved policy and practice; and strengthening the ability of local and national organisations (including community-based organisations) to protect their marine environments.

In 2018, 21 of our projects focused on marine and coastal conservation. As part of this:

- We worked directly at 35 marine sites, of which 32 were new or established protected areas (state, community, private or other) while three did not yet have a conservation designation.
- We helped to directly conserve over 1.2 million hectares of important marine and coastal habitat, and influenced conservation over a further 4.6 million hectares.

Since the start of the initiative we have:

- Established or better protected 56 marine protected areas
- Formed or improved the function of 28 management bodies
- Created 68 new no-take zones in nine countries
- Seen signs of recovery in 17 key species groups and four habitats
- Reduced destructive fishing in 48% of all sites.





## How successful we have been

This impact chain shows the number of FFI's 35 marine and coastal sites at each stage of progress towards habitat or biodiversity recovery. In one site we saw a decline in one habitat type and recovery of another; the impact for this site was split over two impact categories.



## A snapshot of our work

These quotes, taken from project reports, provide an insight into some of the stories behind these numbers - for more turn to Annex 2.



Rod Waddington

### Increasing fish abundance in Aceh, Indonesia

"Based on coral reef surveys conducted in late 2018, reef fish biomass is increasing in the District Marine Conservation Area of Pulau Pinang, Siumat and Simanaha (PiSiSi), where FFI has been working since 2010. Moreover, survey results indicate that reef fish biomass and species diversity are higher inside the conservation area compared to areas without protection, suggesting that FFI's support of community-based management in PiSiSi is paying dividends for the area's coral reef habitats."



Tangny Nicolas/FFI

### Octopus closures delivering benefits for fishers and biodiversity, Tanzania

"Supporting fishers to develop new market-based approaches has enabled them to derive economic benefit from temporary closures of the octopus fishery. In Kuku village, for example, the committee negotiated a price for octopus 25% higher than prices observed on normal fishing days. This has reinforced the direct link between conservation efforts and sustainable economic development, enhancing local commitment to the temporary closures. During the breaks between closures, octopus catch data is showing increases in catch per fisher, in total catch, and in the size of octopus caught. Initial reef survey results appear to confirm the perception among the Kuku community that the closures are also showing some gradual benefits on the overall biodiversity in the closed area."



Zafer Kizilkaya

### Supporting community management of No Fishing Zones in Turkey

"Acceptance of No Fishing Zones (NFZ) management has been well received and locals, tourists and boat owners are aware of it; on many occasions they have warned those unaware of the No Fishing Zones, before reporting them to the rangers. The most important issue here is the local community's ownership of the NFZs, meaning they are always alert to their protection."

Revenue of the Akyaka Fisheries Cooperative is one of the highest in their history and for the first time this year they will distribute a profit share to members, which is extremely rare for such cooperatives in Turkey. The fishing ban on a key species (white grouper) is now lifted, which is expected to generate increased profit margins."

## AIM 2: TO SHAPE DECISIONS WITHIN SOCIETY TO BENEFIT BIODIVERSITY

# Putting communities at the heart of conservation

## Activities

FFI sees conservation as a social process and works to engage with, and empower, the communities (including indigenous groups) who are local to our projects. In 2018, 99% of relevant field projects engaged with communities, built community governance or contributed to sustainable livelihoods. By working with locally based communities in this way we help to ensure that our work to deliver biodiversity outcomes is locally supported and owned, and thus more likely to succeed and persist.

In 2018:

- We engaged with or supported over 450 communities through our projects, with at least 4,400 community members interviewed or consulted.
- At least 33 projects contributed to the development of sustainable livelihoods, benefiting almost 10,000 people directly and more than 26,000 others indirectly.
- Sustainable livelihood activities generated income of over US\$53,000 within target communities, and over 6,200 community members received livelihoods training.
- We helped more than 200 communities become involved in improving local planning or governance.
- We supported and/or helped to establish at least 111 local community-based organisations.
- Nine projects specifically reported supporting local communities to develop the rights to tenure over land or resources.





## How successful we have been

This impact chain shows how the 80 projects that engaged and empowered local communities are progressing towards biodiversity improvements linked to changes in local support or behaviour. Eleven projects are not included on the chain as there was insufficient information available about their impact this year.



## A snapshot of our work

These quotes, taken from project reports, provide an insight into some of the stories behind these numbers - for more turn to Annex 2.



Jeremy Holden/FFI

### Promoting organic agricultural practices in Myanmar

"In 2018, the project initiated organic farming practices with 106 farmers for 800 acres. The organic farmers follow an internal control system for applying the organic certificate at Myanmar Organic Growers and Producers Association. Due to high local interest there are plans to significantly expand the scale of this activity in 2019. Organic farming reduces the threat to biodiversity from agricultural chemicals entering Indawgyi Lake (which we track with freshwater monitoring). We also initiated a sanitation programme for villages on the banks of the lake to reduce the impact from household waste. Currently the project is working with 100 households from three villages to set up a "handy pod" system – a sustainable sanitation system to prevent household waste from reaching freshwater environments."



Alain Ramirez/FFI

### Empowering women through weaving in Nicaragua

"This weaving group at Astillero (a women's co-operative that collects plastic bags polluting local beaches and uses them to create new handicraft products for sale to tourists) has successfully established a unique brand identity – their products are recognised to symbolise turtle protection and clean beaches. The group has a clear management structure, a coordinator and a board of directors. With support, the group has set price points (determined by the size and type of the product and the average number of hours of work invested), developed direct market links to tourist hubs, and improved business planning, marketing and branding. On average they are earning US\$100 per person per month. Often, the weaving is done alongside other household duties such as childcare."

Some women have used the income from the weaving to invest in other micro-enterprises such as setting up a small general store; making and selling snacks etc. Most have used weaving income to pay off household debts and invest in household assets. Traditionally it is men who manage household finances but the weaving has given women more financial power and independence."

AIM 2: TO SHAPE DECISIONS WITHIN SOCIETY TO BENEFIT BIODIVERSITY

# Supporting biodiversity-friendly behaviour

## Activities

FFI also works to influence behaviour through targeted awareness raising, education and outreach. In 2018, 78 of our projects supported some form of conservation awareness or outreach activity, reaching at least 975,000 people with conservation messages.

As part of this:

- At least 188 communities and over 14,400 community members were reached through awareness or outreach activities.
- We supported at least 278 community-focused awareness events.
- We reached at least 182 schools and over 12,000 schoolchildren.
- 22 projects produced awareness materials.
- Project work was featured in 49 radio or TV shows, films or videos.
- At least 61 project-level websites or social media pages were in use.

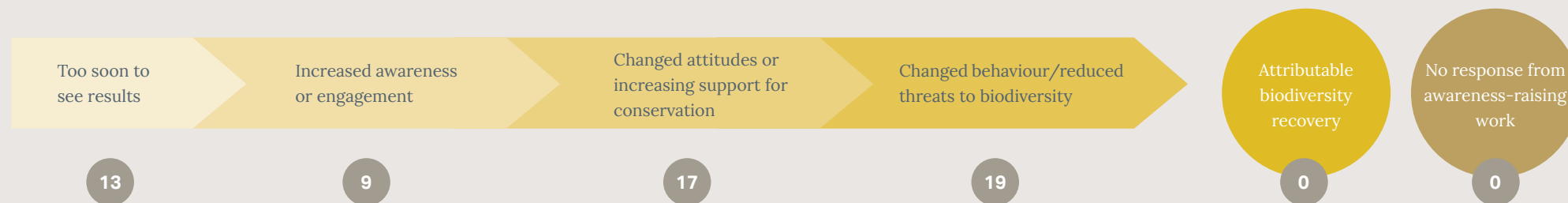


Nudibranch in Sulawesi, Indonesia. Credit: Zafar Kizilkaya



## How successful we have been

This impact chain shows the 78 projects that delivered conservation awareness and outreach as part of their activities and where these projects are in the process of securing more conservation-friendly behaviours. Twenty-one projects are not included on the chain as there was insufficient information available about their impact this year.



## A snapshot of our work

These quotes, taken from project reports, provide an insight into some of the stories behind these numbers - for more turn to Annex 2.



Jeremy Holden/FFI

### Reducing threats through awareness raising in Vietnam

"Following targeted awareness campaigns in 11 villages adjacent to the two Habitat Protection Areas, 100% of households responded and agreed to hand over animal snares and hunting guns. As a result, members of the communities within and around Pu Mat National Park handed in over 120 snares, one handmade gun and one electric-charged fishing rod. The number of animal traps and hunting guns has decreased significantly since the inception of the project."



Bianca Roberts/FFI

### Understanding the benefits of the Marine Management Area in Cambodia

"A Knowledge, Attitudes and Perceptions survey conducted across the Koh Rong archipelago revealed high awareness of the Marine Fisheries Management Area (MFMA) amongst respondents as well as perceived benefits from the MFMA implementation that include tourism development, increased fish stocks and improved management of the marine resources. Among those who knew of the existence of the MFMA, over 90% believed the establishment of the MFMA had benefited their villages."



James FJ Rooney/Flickr

### Awareness campaign prevents kelp dredging in Scotland

"In mid-2018 a company lodged plans to dredge for kelp over a significant area of Scotland's west coast. Four months of concerted appeals from local communities and Scottish NGOs for protection of Scottish kelp forests ensued, involving members of the Coastal Communities Network (supported by FFI) and FFI partner The Sustainable Inshore Fisheries Trust.

Sir David Attenborough (speaking as FFI's vice-president) also made a clear public statement in support of kelp protection in Scotland and his comments gained widespread media coverage across the Scottish press. In November 2018, the Scottish parliament voted in favour of an amendment to legislation to prohibit this form of kelp removal – a dramatic U-turn from its original plan. The vote clearly demonstrated the value of concerted pressure, most importantly from the local communities who would suffer the direct impact of the destruction of kelp beds."

## AIM 2: TO SHAPE DECISIONS WITHIN SOCIETY TO BENEFIT BIODIVERSITY

# Embedding biodiversity into private-sector decision making

## Activities

**FFI aims to engage with key business sectors, particularly those posing significant threats to critical ecosystems, to influence them to reduce their impacts and to promote leadership in biodiversity impact management.**

In 2018:

- 55 projects engaged with the private sector in a variety of ways, from engaging with local business initiatives to influencing corporate decision-making.
- 24 projects were working to improve biodiversity management practices in business operations, while 23 projects received financial support from businesses.
- We directly partnered with four multinational businesses, and ten national subsidiaries of these and other multinationals to improve biodiversity management and/or to help them understand local biodiversity values.

- We continue to work to ensure that the standards to which businesses are held accountable when financed by large lender institutions are robust and offer appropriate protection to the species and habitats that could be affected.
- We have worked with mineral and agricultural businesses to strengthen voluntary standards, certification schemes and assurance processes throughout their supply chains.
- We have worked with partners to develop 'forest-smart mining' principles and recommendations, for use by all those investing in, licensing, regulating or carrying out mining in forest ecosystems, based on research from 52 mining operations in 19 countries and 28 forested landscapes.
- We are working with a collaboration that is engaging businesses in identifying and managing risks to wild pollinators.

## A FOCUS ON PLASTICS

**In 2018, we also continued to engage businesses to prevent direct sources of microplastic pollution.**

**For example:**

- We worked directly with a range of businesses, and through our membership of two government-convened working groups (at national and regional levels), to improve measures to prevent the loss of pre-production plastic pellets ('nurdles') from business operations.
- We continued to work with plastics industry trade bodies to improve the uptake and implementation of pellet management best practices by their member companies, and are engaging with them, business investors and government on the development of a new international standard for preventing pellet loss.
- We have launched new work on microplastic fibres and have been working with garment manufacturers and clothing brands to encourage them to take a lead in adopting measures to avoid microplastic pollution in textile supply chains.





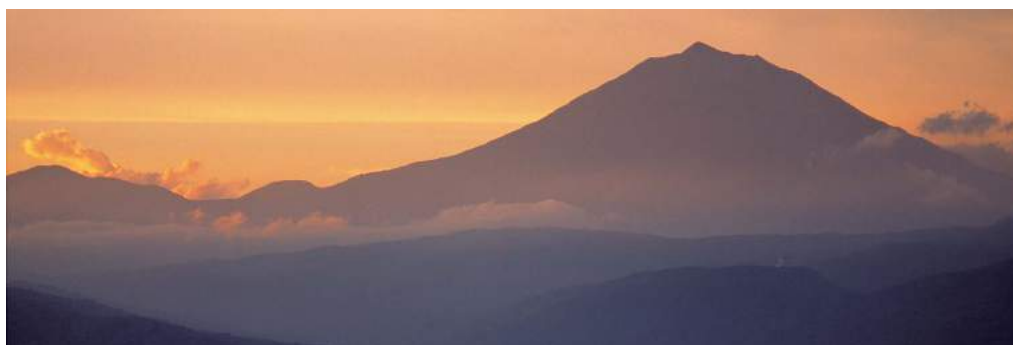
## How successful we have been

The impact chain below shows the number of companies with whom FFI engaged in 2018 at each stage of progress towards improved biodiversity management and decision making. We focus here on those companies with whom we have engaged strategically over a number of years to help incorporate biodiversity into their internal decision making.



## A snapshot of our work

These quotes, taken from project reports, provide an insight into some of the stories behind these numbers - for more turn to Annex 2.



Jeremy Holden/FFI

### Supporting sustainability strategy implementation in the extractives industry

"In 2018, we continued to work with the extractives industry and saw increased progress towards effective Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (BES) management from our corporate partner, as well as a commitment to achieve Net Positive Contribution to biodiversity across the breadth of their operations by 2023. This year has been the start of the journey towards helping them to achieve this very positive goal. 2018 saw FFI both input into corporate policies, standards and guidelines around BES management, and also work with operations on the ground to review existing BES management practices, produce recommendations for how to improve existing BES management processes, and also to identify the next steps towards achieving Net Positive Contribution."



Koslovskyy/Bigstockphoto

### Helping companies to identify and manage pollination risk within their supply chain

"A new Partnership for Pollinators – a collaboration between NGOs, academics and businesses – has conducted pollination vulnerability assessments for two companies on selected crops in their supply chain that are pollinator-dependent. By working with companies that have complex international supply chains, we are further developing and refining the Pollinator Vulnerability Assessment (a tool that assesses how vulnerable crops are to pollinator loss) as a method for companies to understand risk to supply chains. We are identifying generalised mitigating actions that can be taken on the ground and one of the next steps for the partnership is to support the companies in piloting these actions."

AIM 2: TO SHAPE DECISIONS WITHIN SOCIETY TO BENEFIT BIODIVERSITY

# Enabling governments to make decisions to conserve biodiversity

## Activities

In 2018, 60 projects engaged with policymakers in various ways and we contributed to the development of at least 22 laws, regulations or government-level strategic plans with implications for conservation, and influenced a further 75 policies. Across our projects, 110 of our 399 primary partners were government agencies.

Time and effort is needed to make policy change, particularly at national level, and in many cases it is very difficult to track the subsequent application of policy or legislation, or to attribute biodiversity gains to specific policy outcomes. However, we recognise that our work to develop, draft and influence laws, regulations and government plans is often crucial to long-term success in other areas of work.





## How successful we have been

This impact chain shows progress towards policy and legislative change in relevant projects working on developing or influencing 97 laws, regulations, plans or policies in 2018. A further 11 policy engagements saw impact in 2018 due to work in previous years. Four pieces of policy work are not included on the chain as there was insufficient information available about their impact this year.



## A snapshot of our work

These quotes, taken from project reports, provide an insight into some of the stories behind these numbers - for more turn to Annex 2.



Joe Heffernan/FFI

### Increased government protection awarded to Niassa National Reserve, Mozambique

"FFI raised the profile of the plight of elephants in Niassa through a press release in early 2018. Together with concerns raised by other reserve stakeholders, the high profile of awareness raising of poaching issues culminated in a dialogue with the Minister of Land, Environment and Rural Development and a commitment from the government to deploy Mozambican Special Forces across the reserve to make up the shortfall in reserve-level rangers. The Conservancy Manager reported that since their arrival in the reserve in early May, there has been a sharp decline in poaching, and this trend is reflected across the reserve."



Juan Pablo Moreira/FFI

### Strengthening forest governance at the village level in Indonesia

"In Jambi, FFI continues to work on forest governance strengthening at the village level. The project has facilitated forest protection and sustainable forest management in 69 villages by supporting them to secure forest tenure in the form of village and customary forest licences. Collectively, these village and customary forests cover almost 100,000 hectares in four districts. Supporting communities to legally access their customary forests and related activities produces significant benefits for both forests (reduced deforestation and degradation of high-value threatened habitat) and people (well-being through the rights themselves, but also through improved agroforestry practices, enterprise development and increased market access)."

## AIM 3: TO EMPOWER ORGANISATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS TO LEAD INNOVATIVE CONSERVATION ACTION

# Enabling locally led conservation

## Activities

FFI's approach to delivering effective conservation is to work in partnership, building on our belief that effective long-term conservation solutions lie in local hands. Across our projects we work with a diverse range of people – from government agencies, corporations and NGOs to local community co-operatives and individuals – and we support these partners in developing and accessing the resources, skills and tools they need to be effective in delivering biodiversity benefits.

In 2018, 97 projects undertook some form of capacity building, conservation training or organisational support activity. As part of this:

- 222 organisations (across the full breadth of our partner types) received some form of direct capacity development support, through organisational strengthening (such as assistance with systems or governance), provision of equipment or infrastructure, training and/or mentoring, or technical support.
- At least 4,800 individuals received conservation or operations training. These included partner staff, students and members of local communities.
- We supported the establishment of nine new organisations, and supported or established at least 111 community-based organisations.
- We helped at least 25 organisations to source their own funds independently of direct support from FFI.

We also channel funding directly into local conservation organisations:

- We disbursed over £3.36 million in conservation grants (through Halcyon Land & Sea, Arcadia Marine, The Fondation Segré Conservation Fund at FFI, FFI Species Fund, Rapid Response Facility and the Global Trees Campaign).
- We influenced the distribution of a further £2.6 million in conservation funding by reviewing over 670 grant applications for three external grant mechanisms.



Blanca Roberts/FFI



## How successful we have been

This impact chain shows the progress of the 97 projects that carried out capacity-building work towards improved conservation capacity and leadership among the organisations with which they worked. Fifteen projects are not included on the chain as there was insufficient information available about their impact this year.



## A snapshot of our work

These quotes, taken from project reports, provide an insight into some of the stories behind these numbers - for more turn to Annex 2.



Planta!

### Mounting support and action for conservation in Cuba

"There has been a snowball effect created by the capacity building among the conservationists. Tiny seed funding provided to our partner organisation, Planta!, has contributed towards the establishment of small conservation projects in many different places in Cuba. The project has built an impressive network of 27 conservation biologists across the island who are actively conserving 12 threatened species. These projects have involved engagement with local authorities, communities and the private sector, exponentially growing the amount of people reached by this piece of work."



CoopeSoliDar RL

### Empowering the fishers' association in the Cabuya peninsula, Costa Rica

As reported by the project manager: "When I arrived in the Cabuya peninsula and met the fishers' organisation, few fishers showed up and I sensed scepticism about the value of participating in the recently designated Marine Management Area (MMA). Eight months later and after numerous meetings, workshops and trainings delivered by our partner, CoopeSoliDar, I had the opportunity to meet with the community again. They had a leader, 25 people were present, and the meeting delved deep into important themes of MMA management. In short, they had become impressive advocates of sustainability and of their rights and participating in the management of their area."



Rebecca Foges/FPI

### Developing the next generation of conservationists in Liberia

"The project has focused on increasing the capacity of the next generation of Liberian conservationists in both governmental and non-governmental organisations through training and workshops. The trainees include field biomonitoring survey teams, park staff (support in building law enforcement capacity) and students and interns from academic institutions. Additionally, a network of partners is being established to work on pygmy hippo conservation actions, including the pygmy hippo survey planned for 2019."

## AIM 3: TO EMPOWER ORGANISATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS TO LEAD INNOVATIVE CONSERVATION ACTION

# Developing conservation leaders and innovators

## Activities

Around the world there are many emerging conservation leaders who have the potential to change the landscape of conservation. FFI is committed to supporting these individuals, and in 2018 our work to do this included:

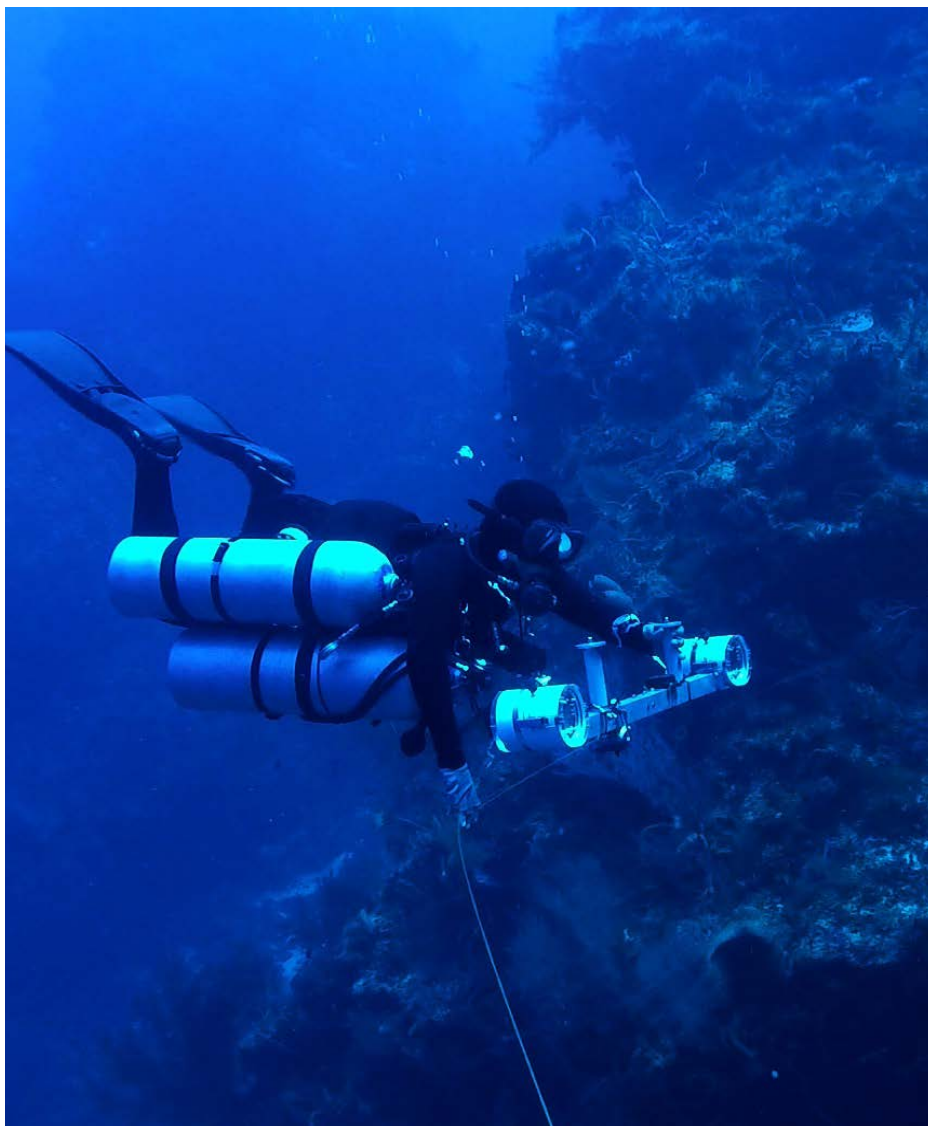
- The Conservation Leadership Programme, which provided direct support to early-career conservationists through opportunities including: nine internships, 13 travel grants, three small grant awards to carry out conservation work, targeted training for 22 individuals and four learning exchanges.
- Supporting the delivery of the Cambridge MPhil in Conservation Leadership, a groundbreaking course that started in 2010. It is unique in that it is delivered by a collaboration between six university departments and nine leading conservation organisations including FFI. To date, 143 students from 70 countries have completed this course. During 2018 the 2017-18 cohort (21 students from 18 countries) completed the course and the 2018-19 cohort (17 students from 17 countries) commenced its studies.
- FFI staff continue to teach on a diverse range of academic and non-academic conservation courses.
- Supporting tertiary-level education to improve conservation skills in focal countries including through the Master's programme in Biodiversity Conservation at the Royal University of Phnom Penh, which FFI helped to develop in 2005.





## A snapshot of our work

The example below shows just what an effect our support for emerging conservation leaders has – not only on the individuals themselves, but also on conservation as a whole.



Erika Gress

### Erika Gress

#### Conservation Leadership Award winner, 2016

Erika was awarded a grant by the Conservation Leadership Programme (CLP), thanks to funding from Arcadia – a charitable fund of Lisbet Rausing and Peter Baldwin, to study mesophotic coral ecosystems (corals found at depths of 30m to 150m) in the Caribbean Sea off Mexico in 2016.

Thanks to the research conducted by Erika and her team of early-career conservationists, she was able to present comparative studies of black corals from 1998 to 2016 to Mexico's marine protected areas management authorities and Ministry of Environment, making firm recommendations for black coral conservation. Commenting on the training she received through CLP funding, Erika says:

*"I was aware of my natural skills as a leader but CLP's leadership training helped me discover more about myself and build confidence. I also learned about other leadership styles and how important it is to help develop the leadership skills of my team members".*

Erika has supported the Mexican authorities' revision of a management plan for the Cozumel Marine Protected Area, and used her research findings to convince government counterparts to include mesophotic coral ecosystems in this plan. Their inclusion is of critical importance, as these ecosystems lack the degree of protection afforded to shallower reefs, but are active refuges that can potentially support overall reef resilience.

Erika's recommendations also led to the inclusion of three species of black coral – targeted by the jewellery industry – in the Mexican Protected Species List. Consequently, FFI successfully nominated Erika for a Marsh Award for marine conservation leadership, which enabled her to conduct research on black corals off Madagascar as part of her masters research.

Erika is a role model, enhancing scientific understanding of the marine environment and sharing this knowledge with policymakers and decision makers – as well as global citizens. As an acknowledged authority in her field, her vital work will help ensure better understanding and conservation of mesophotic reefs and particularly of black corals in the Caribbean and elsewhere so that these little-known invertebrates, and important habitat providers, will continue to support marine life in the future.

AIM 3: TO EMPOWER ORGANISATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS TO LEAD INNOVATIVE CONSERVATION ACTION

# Harnessing technology for conservation

## Activities

Technology offers exciting new avenues to address conservation threats around the world.

In 2018:

- FFI continued to collaborate closely with several United for Wildlife partners, as well as technology partners ARM and Google.org, to lead the development of WILDLABS.NET – a conservation technology network that launched in November 2015. WILDLABS.NET delivers a platform for users around the world to build community, crowd-source ideas and co-develop solutions that will support the uptake of technology tools that both empower users and save wildlife. The WILDLABS.NET community grew from some 2,270 members to over 3,200 and is a vibrant and dynamic network, with close to 600 discussion threads and over 2,000 posts, enabling tech users to crowd-source questions and share ideas for conservation benefit.
- FFI's analytics staff provided bespoke geospatial support to over 30 projects.
- Individual projects utilised technological solutions to support their own work including the use of the Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART), camera traps, traceability technology and mobile-phone-based monitoring.



Setting up a camera trap, Indonesia. Credit: Jeremy Holden/FFI





## A snapshot of our work

The testimonials below give an insight into what using technology means for conservationists and the biodiversity they are working to protect.



Carlos Drews/WWF

### Developing technological solutions to site-based problems, Kenya

"The most significant change was the establishment of a field-based Conservation Technology Lab to accelerate the development, deployment and iterative improvement of technological solutions to site-based protection challenges of key threatened species (in particular black rhinos), their habitat and the ecosystem we conserve. The lab will enable application of existing and emerging technologies to ensure effective protection of their globally significant rhino populations and the habitat they depend on."



Longitude 181

### Supporting technological innovation in conservation

"The third annual WILDLABS #Tech4Wildlife Photo Challenge in March 2018 saw our highest engagement to date – with more than 200 participants sharing 263 photos and videos showing how they are using technology in the wild. These were shared more than 1,600 times, received over 4,200 likes and reached over 208,000 people.

Importantly, we saw people really start to go into detail about their #tech4wildlife and work, leading to valuable exchanges of knowledge. These included proximity loggers (a remote monitoring device used to measure animal interactions in a non-invasive way) on Tasmanian devils in Australia, open-source sensors monitoring penguin colonies in Antarctica, Smart Parks in Africa, tiny tags tracking desert bats in Kenya, drones studying orang-utan nesting habits in Indonesia and camera traps capturing jaguar in Bolivia.

In 2018, the WILDLABS Tech Hub was also established. This is a new programme of work that will engage tech industry and government partners to support 'almost there' technologies that combat wildlife crime in achieving scale. This new partnership involves the FCO, Amazon Web Services, Microsoft and the Digital and Satellite catapults."

## AIM 4: TO INVEST IN FFI'S EFFECTIVENESS

# Investing in FFI's effectiveness

## Activities

FFI recognises the need to invest time and resources in our own systems, staff and processes to ensure that we continue to deliver effective and impactful conservation. The work that we carry out under this aim underpins our conservation work on the ground and the investments that we have made in our own effectiveness have paid dividends in supporting us to deliver this work.

In 2018:

- We continued to invest in our staff. A total of 38 internal training events were designed and delivered, with FFI staff supported to attend an additional 12 external events; in total 198 staff received training in at least one topic.
- FFI reinforced its long-term commitment to safeguarding children and adults at risk, including the update of our policy and extending its scope to third parties who work in partnership with us to carry out work on our behalf.
- We introduced a new equal opportunities policy, alongside an anti-bullying and anti-harassment policy which, combined with commitment from management and all staff training, ensure FFI is a safe, welcoming and inclusive working environment, free from intimidation and discrimination.
- We continued to improve the finance and project management systems in order to provide stakeholders with accurate and accessible project and financial information.
- FFI has made great progress in its commitment to implementing a project design and monitoring system pegged to explicit 'theories of change' (a description of how and why a desired change is expected to happen in a particular context).
- FFI has further invested in its legal capacity throughout 2018 in response to the increasingly complex legal environment of our global operations. We have reviewed and enhanced the terms on which we engage with partners, embedding our donors' requirements and legal obligations into our relationships. We are also seeking to use law as a positive tool for our conservation aims, with our legal team working closely with the project teams on structuring projects, using the law effectively for conservation, and advocating practical and realistic changes in law.



Workshop, Saint Lucia. Credit: Vijay Dataradin





Queen angelfish, Belize. Credit: Zafar Kizlikaya



# Research and dissemination

We take every opportunity to learn from the work that we undertake within our projects, underpinning conservation decision making with the best information available, whether generated through our own work or that of others. Where appropriate we disseminate this information more widely, to allow others to benefit from our experiences.

In 2018:

- At least 360 surveys or other studies were carried out across 96 different projects.
- As a result of our research, 39 articles were published in peer-reviewed journals and 59 in grey literature.
- At least 44 projects were able to describe how their research had been used to influence wider policy and decision-making processes and 42 projects reported how they had used such information to refine their conservation planning.
- Through our scientific journal *Oryx* we have helped to disseminate research through 78 peer-reviewed papers published online in 2018. There were over 197,500 full-text downloads of *Oryx* articles and more than 521,640 views of abstracts online.

Additionally, we raised awareness and boosted the profile of FFI through connecting with our supporters using our own social media channels. In 2018:

- With popularity for video content on Facebook rapidly increasing, we focused more effort into creating “Facebook-friendly” videos; our video post announcing the increase in mountain gorilla numbers in May 2018 reached over 46,000 people.
- Overall our Facebook posts have consistently received positive engagement. One of our best-performing posts, about the impact of FFI’s conservation work to protect Sumatran tigers, received a substantially above-average engagement rate (7%).
- Instagram is still our smallest channel in terms of number of followers; however, it has the highest engagement rate of all our social media channels (12% on average per post) and continues to grow at a rapid pace, with a 46% increase since last year.

## SOCIAL MEDIA TOTAL FOLLOWERS





# Lessons learned and looking forward

This report summarises the breadth of conservation action we have taken in 2018, based on annual reports sent through by our dedicated and skilled project leaders across our regional and cross-cutting teams. Although space does not allow us to delve into every story from our projects, each report we receive provides an insight into the what makes our projects work, but also the realities and challenges of conservation, be they working in difficult local conditions, maintaining relationships with different partners or working to drive change with policy makers and businesses.

## Lessons from our colleagues

The annual project reports provide important information about the constraints and obstacles we collectively face in delivering our projects, as well as insights into the approaches that have proved most successful in realising conservation gains and the new and innovative solutions that teams are testing.

We asked project managers why they felt their projects had been successful over the last year. Over 100 projects responded, often citing multiple reasons. However, common themes underpinning success from across our portfolio include:



# Lessons learned and looking forward

## Lessons from our colleagues

Challenges in delivery were also reported in over 100 projects. There was a significant variation in the types and severity of problems encountered – both external issues and factors internal to FFI.

Encouragingly, 77 projects suggested things to do differently in the future to avoid similar issues, showing how we are responding, and adapting, to these challenges.

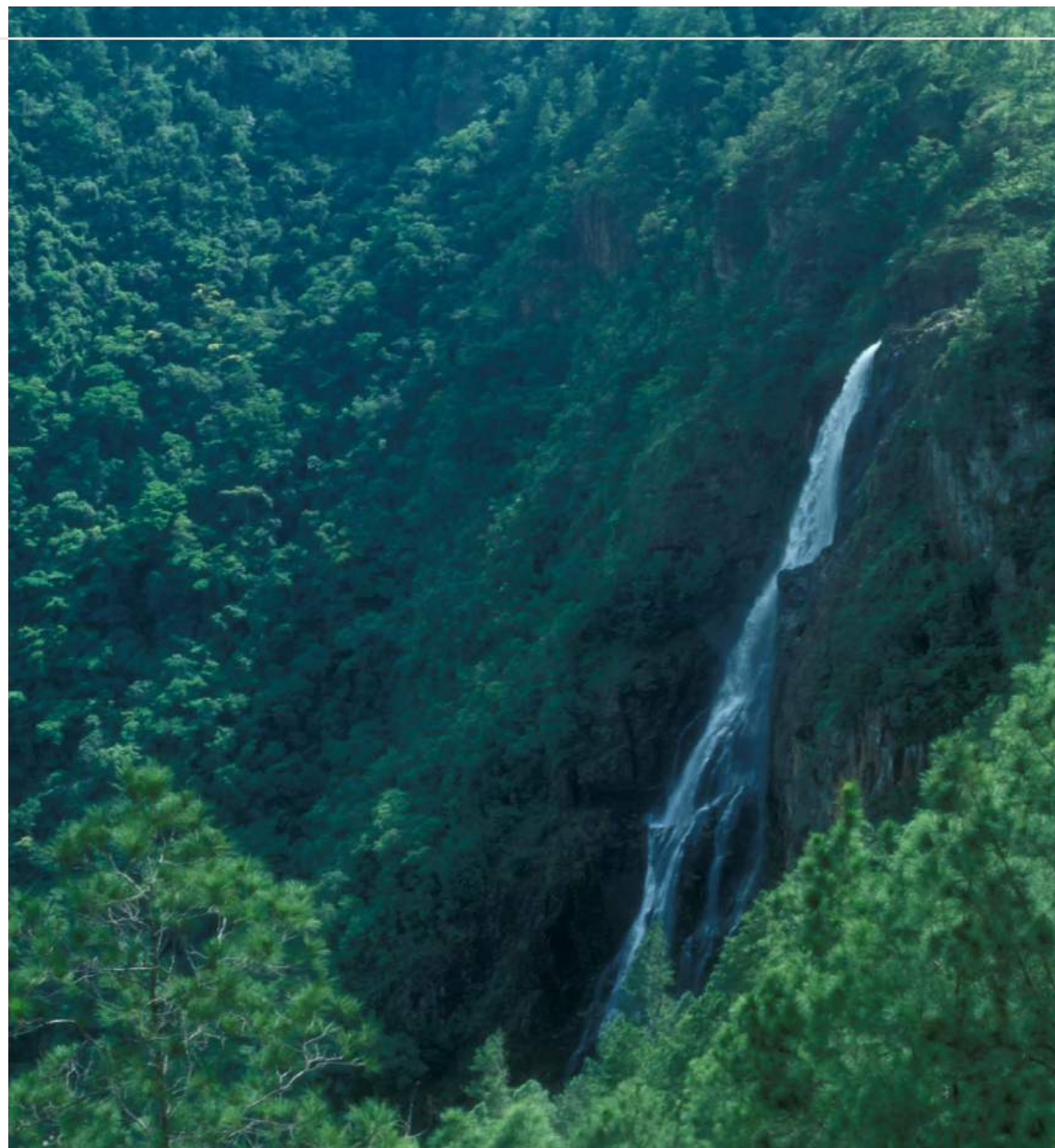
Over 67% of projects that reported issues in delivery cited external factors. These were extremely varied and specific to the local situation, but broad themes included (unforeseen in each case):

- Complications with partnerships or project stakeholders.
- Complications with policy environments, government engagements or political instability.
- Complications with community engagement.
- Funding constraints within partners.
- Complications with donors and management of donor requirements.
- Climate-related issues.

Internal FFI issues were cited as a challenge in 59% of projects that reported problems in delivery. Internal factors were less varied, with two main issues reported:

- Funding and resource constraints.
- Changes to staff.

Other factors mentioned included the need to revise or improve strategy, planning or project design, and challenges specific to FFI systems and internal communications.



Waterfall - Mountain Pine Ridge, Belize. Credit: Juan Pablo Moreiras/FFI



# Lessons learned and looking forward

Project staff have identified ways to mitigate both external and internal project difficulties in future. Examples of lessons learned and suggestions proposed included:

- Address staffing and resource issues better in future planning.
- Recruit specialists or providing specialist training to address specific project needs.
- Adapt activities where required to more effectively meet project needs.
- Demonstrate and disseminate the success of our work to enable replication.
- Strengthen working practices to improve collaboration with key partners.
- Increase support to partners to maximise project success.
- Seek additional funding to support project ambitions.
- Increase the time invested in building governmental relationships at different levels.
- Enhance communication and build participation with local stakeholders.
- Improve project-level operations and delineate roles and responsibilities to strengthen decision-making processes.
- Ensure project learning is better built into enhancing project planning.
- Enhance communication with and between key project stakeholders, both internally and externally.

We also have examples of projects and teams adapting their project (and in some cases their underpinning project logic) to account for better understanding of threats to biodiversity, changed partner relationships and emerging political opportunities, as well as examples where projects are learning from one another to improve the efficacy of their work.

Having insight into problems that our projects face allows us to address key issues, especially internal factors that are within our control, and provides the opportunity to improve our operations and further enable our projects to run effectively to deliver benefits to biodiversity.

## Learning from our work

These quotes, taken from project reports, provide an insight into how we respond to – and learn from – the challenges we face in our projects:



### Reacting to increased project capacity needs

"As the programme grows, the time needed to provide support to our grantees has increased significantly. The diversity of topics, species and habitats covered by all the projects have required putting more time into the mentorship process than we initially foresaw. This has stress-tested the capacity of our team. It worked out well, but we had to mobilise additional team members to support this programme."



### Preventing further invasive species incursions

"Recent incursions to Green and Pelican islands show that conservation activities need to be increased, including public awareness, supervision of biosecurity checks and refresher training. The programme would ideally employ full-time field personnel to help manage and monitor the islands, and detect and remove aliens before they multiply; with new funding coming on stream in 2019, this may actually become a reality."

FFI

Jenny Daitry





Magnificent frigatebird feeding, Redonda, Credit: Edward Marshall





“Community voices have been strengthened and fishers are united”

“Our success has been based on local knowledge, real community engagement, and open partner relationships”



“I believe that many of the lessons learned during CLP leadership training have helped me become a more effective team member and leader”



“We’ve seen the downlisting of one of our priority species from Critically Endangered to Endangered”



“No collection of case studies, soundbites and statistics could do justice to the vast amount of experience, effort, ingenuity, talent and tenacity that it takes to overcome a growing number of conservation challenges, both familiar and new, and to achieve this level of impact across such a broad and diverse portfolio of projects. But these edited highlights do provide a flavour of the collaborative, community-oriented approach that has been the hallmark of FFI’s success for so many years. No one who reads this report can be in any doubt that FFI and our numerous partners around the world are making a significant contribution to species and landscape conservation, and to the well-being of the people who depend on biodiversity – which, ultimately, means all of us.”



**MATT WALPOLE**  
SENIOR DIRECTOR,  
CONSERVATION PROGRAMMES

If you would like more details about any of the information presented in this report, please contact Jess Sweeney ([jess.sweeney@fauna-flora.org](mailto:jess.sweeney@fauna-flora.org)) or Katie Lee-Brooks ([katie.lee-brooks@fauna-flora.org](mailto:katie.lee-brooks@fauna-flora.org)).

# Annex 1: Priority Species 2018

COMMON NAME	LATIN NAME	IUCN STATUS	COMMON NAME	LATIN NAME	IUCN STATUS
<b>MAMMALS</b>					
Grey wolf	<i>Canis lupus</i>	LC	Delacour's langur	<i>Trachypithecus delacouri</i>	CR
White rhinoceros	<i>Ceratotherium simum</i>	NT	Cat Ba langur	<i>Trachypithecus poliocephalus poliocephalus</i>	CR
Sumatran rhinoceros	<i>Dicerorhinus sumatrensis</i>	CR	Brown bear	<i>Ursus arctos</i>	LC
Black rhinoceros	<i>Diceros bicornis</i>	CR	<b>BIRDS</b>		
Asian elephant	<i>Elephas maximus</i>	EN	Yellow-naped parrot	<i>Amazona auropalliata</i>	EN
Sumatran elephant	<i>Elephas maximus sumatranus</i>	CR	Gurney's pitta	<i>Hydrornis gurneyi</i>	EN
Mountain gorilla	<i>Gorilla beringei beringei</i>	EN	<b>INVERTEBRATES</b>		
Grauer's gorilla	<i>Gorilla beringei graueri</i>	CR	Cave crab	<i>Karstama balicum</i>	CR
Western hoolock gibbon	<i>Hoolock hoolock</i>	EN	Cave crab	<i>Karstama emdi</i>	CR
African savannah elephant	<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	VU	<b>FISH</b>		
African forest elephant	<i>Loxodonta cyclotis</i>	VU	Russian sturgeon	<i>Acipenser gueldenstaedtii</i>	CR
Iberian lynx	<i>Lynx pardinus</i>	EN	Stellate sturgeon	<i>Acipenser stellatus</i>	CR
Northern yellow-cheeked gibbon	<i>Nomascus annamensis</i>	EN	<b>REPTILES</b>		
Western black crested gibbon	<i>Nomascus concolor</i>	CR	Antiguan racer	<i>Alsophis antiquae</i>	CR
Northern white-cheeked gibbon	<i>Nomascus leucogenys</i>	CR	Saint Lucia fer de lance	<i>Bothrops caribbaeus (prop. EN)</i>	NE
Cao vit gibbon	<i>Nomascus nasutus</i>	CR	Green turtle	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	EN
Eastern chimpanzee	<i>Pan troglodytes schweinfurthii</i>	EN	Saint Lucia whiptail	<i>Cnemidophorus vanzoi</i>	CR
Western chimpanzee	<i>Pan troglodytes verus</i>	CR	Siamese crocodile	<i>Crocodylus siamensis</i>	CR
Indochinese tiger	<i>Panthera tigris corbetti</i>	EN	Leatherback turtle	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	VU
Sumatran tiger	<i>Panthera tigris sumatrae</i>	CR	Hawksbill turtle	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	CR
Saola	<i>Pseudoryx nghetinhensis</i>	CR	Saint Lucia racer	<i>Erythrolamprus ornatus</i>	CR
Grey-shanked douc langur	<i>Pygathrix cinerea</i>	CR	Union Island gecko	<i>Gonatodes daudini</i>	CR
Tonkin snub-nosed monkey	<i>Rhinopithecus avunculus</i>	CR	Lesser Antillean iguana	<i>Iguana delicatissima</i>	CR
Myanmar snub-nosed monkey	<i>Rhinopithecus strykeri</i>	CR	Saint Lucia iguana	<i>Iguana iguana sanctaluciaae (prop. CR)</i>	NE
Saiga antelope	<i>Saiga tatarica</i>	CR	Barbados leaf-toed gecko	<i>Phyllodactylus pulcher</i>	CR
			Anguilla bank skink	<i>Spondylurus powelli</i>	EN



# Annex 1: Priority Species 2018

COMMON NAME	LATIN NAME	IUCN STATUS
<b>PLANTS</b>		
Yuanbaoshan fir	<i>Abies yuanbaoshanensis</i>	CR
Ziyuan fir	<i>Abies ziyuanensis</i>	EN
Grandidier's baobab	<i>Adansonia grandidieri</i>	EN
Perrier's baobab	<i>Adansonia perrieri</i>	EN
Diego's baobab	<i>Adansonia suarezensis</i>	EN
-	<i>Agonandra excelsa</i>	NE
-	<i>Butia eriospatha</i>	VU
-	<i>Colletia paradoxa</i>	NE
-	<i>Curitiba prismatica</i>	NE
Honduran rosewood	<i>Dalbergia stevensonii</i>	NE
-	<i>Dipterocarpus cinereus</i>	CR
-	<i>Dipterocarpus littoralis</i>	CR
-	<i>Dipterocarpus retusus</i>	EN
-	<i>Eusideroxylon zwageri</i>	VU
-	<i>Firmiana major</i>	EN
Lignum vitae	<i>Guaiacum officinale</i>	EN
-	<i>Hopea celebica</i>	EN
Pencil cedar (aka Barbados cedar)	<i>Juniperus barbadensis barbadensis</i>	CR
-	<i>Magnolia citrata</i>	LC
-	<i>Magnolia grandis</i>	CR
-	<i>Magnolia montana</i>	DD
Niedzwetzky's apple	<i>Malus niedzwetzkyana</i>	EN
-	<i>Myrcianthes gigantea</i>	NE
-	<i>Ocotea odorifera</i>	VU
Death tree	<i>Okoubaka aubrevillei</i>	EN
Lansan	<i>Protium attenuatum (prop. EN)</i>	DD
Daralagezian pear	<i>Pyrus daralagezi</i>	EN

COMMON NAME	LATIN NAME	IUCN STATUS
Gergeranian (Herher) pear	<i>Pyrus gergerana</i>	CR
Korshinsky's (Bukharan) pear	<i>Pyrus korshinskyi</i>	CR
-	<i>Pyrus tadshikistanica</i>	CR
Turkmen pear	<i>Pyrus turcomanica</i>	NE
Voronov's pear	<i>Pyrus voronovii</i>	CR
-	<i>Quercus daimingshanensis</i>	NE
-	<i>Shorea javanica</i>	EN
-	<i>Shorea laevis</i>	VU
-	<i>Shorea pinanga</i>	NE
-	<i>Tetralix nipensis</i>	EN
-	<i>Trithrinax acanthocomma</i>	NE
-	<i>Vatica bantamensis</i>	CR
-	<i>Vatica javanica javanica</i>	CR

## Priority species

Priority species are those species that are the main focus of the FFI project in which they feature. This can be for a particular population of the species or, in some cases, for the entire global population.

Secondary species are those species that are not the main focus of the FFI project in which they feature, but which we monitor, and on which we predict that the project will have a demonstrable impact. This can be for a particular population of the species or, in some cases, for the entire global population.

## IUCN Red List classifications



For more information visit [www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org)

# Annex 2: Project report quotes

## Conserving threatened habitats

### Reducing habitat threats in the forest of North Aceh, Indonesia

"During monitoring patrol activities, the data show several threats are reduced in 2018 compared to 2017 activities. Illegal logging activities in 2017 recorded 370 findings, in 2018 reduced to 307; 128 encroachments in 2017 were reduced to 47 in 2018. And the destruction of active snares increased in 2018 to 56 snares compared to 46 in 2017. "



Juan Pablo Moreiras/FPI

### Improved law enforcement for Indawgyi Wildlife Sanctuary, Myanmar

"As a result of improved law enforcement activities, seasonal illegal encroachment along the Indawgyi River, an outlet river of the lake, was stopped during the 2018 dry season and illegal timber extraction activities were reduced (as evidenced by SMART reports)."



Hazel Akester



# Annex 2: Project report quotes

## Securing threatened species populations

### Securing the Critically Endangered pencil cedar in Saint Lucia

"The project made two substantial leaps forward in 2018 in (a) successfully and safely completing the most detailed survey to date of the wild population of this Critically Endangered tree in extremely inhospitable terrain, and (b) working out how to propagate this species. The propagation trials were by and large very successful and have taught us the important dos and don'ts for transporting and growing this particular species."



Adam Long/Access Techniques Ltd



Antigua racer, Antigua. Credit: Jenny Daitly

### Saving the global population of the Antigua racer

"The world population of Antigua racers numbered just over 1,100 individuals at the last count, compared to only 50 when the project began in 1995. This entire population is in the wild and currently occupies four small islands (three of which saw the snake re-introduced in 1999, 2002 and 2008, respectively). The ongoing work to control alien invasive mammals has been a major factor in enabling the Antigua racer population to increase, and has also had tangible benefits for other species, and for people."

### Increasing forest diversity and numbers of threatened trees in Brazil

"High survival rates from seedlings planted to date (exceeding 90% after two years, and 80% after three years) show that successful first steps have been made towards achieving longer-term impact. The higher diversity of seedlings grown by government nurseries and used by various tree planters also represents a first step towards contributing to more biodiverse forest in the landscape. We assume that if the project continues at the current trajectory, then we will succeed in significantly increasing the diversity of forest planted in this region and that several threatened species will significantly increase in population, reaching a point where they become secure from extinction. Local farmers are now spontaneously visiting the tree nursery, specifically requesting seedlings from rare and threatened trees to plant on their land."



Sociedade Chaui

## Annex 2: Project report quotes

### Protecting marine and coastal ecosystems

#### **Protection and enforcement for Locally Managed Marine Areas in Myanmar**

"The three Locally Managed Marine Areas are more secure as a result of the project with a formal gazettement in 2017 and an active (although in its infancy) patrol programme. Each site is overseen by a management committee with the Department of Fisheries (DoF) acting as technical adviser to the committee. Boundaries are being demarcated and information on the sites distributed to all commercial fishers through the DoF's licensing process."



Coral reef fish, Tanzania. Credit: Tanguy Nicolas/FI



# Annex 2: Project report quotes

## Putting communities at the heart of conservation

### Communities taking ownership of their natural resources in Honduras

"One impact of the project for seascape communities has been the improvement of their cooperation with each other and their collective sense of ownership of the marine resources. Livelihood benefits have resulted from investments in training for alternative livelihoods (tourism, for example) and in community projects (investment in their local catch facilities and associated employment opportunities, repainting of their boats, for example). In 2018, some initial achievements were registered for sustainable livelihoods, as prices paid to fishers for their catch increased by between 10 and 33% as a result of better negotiation by more organised local fishing associations."

### Stakeholder buy-in for Anguilla Marine Protected Area management plan

Farah Mukhida (Executive Director of Anguilla National Trust) writes: "Taking time, and allowing the first two meetings to be a review of existing sites (and their management) as well as open discussion, was critical to allowing stakeholders to take ownership over the process (and the marine park) and to understand that what we were advocating was not "business as usual". Having stakeholders refer to the plan as "ours" and using "we" when discussing possible management activities and their implementation has been one of the greatest successes of the process so far."



Lizzie Duthie/FFI

### Taking measures to manage bear and wolf conflict in Romania

"In order to reduce human-carnivore conflicts, a project team of rangers, a vet and a conservation specialist have been deploying damage-prevention measures, responding to attacks on livestock and dealing with dangerous incidences with wildlife. They work as a combined Intervention Team with the Romanian Gendarmerie, collating data and providing advice and support to local communities and responsible authorities. Prior to the project there was limited or no data on the level and severity of bear and wolf attacks on livestock and damage to crops and orchards, and this region was largely neglected with regard to management of conflicts with wildlife."

Increasing the understanding of damage mitigation measures and compensation processes facilitates coexistence (which will help reduce killing of carnivores) and has already resulted in an increase in the number of claims being made. In 2018, of the 19 attacks responded to, the team have supported 18 official commissions in the compensation process, by supporting farmers through the process, advising responsible authorities of the process and assessing damage."

### Helping farmers to mitigate conflict with elephants in Cambodia

"By supporting local farmers in mitigating human-elephant conflict, we have helped the community members to actually manage the elephant conflict rather than resort to killing or injuring the elephants. There has not been an injury or death of an elephant in retaliation for crop damage or other impacts since 2005. The families that we support report being satisfied with the mitigation techniques, readily cooperate with our team, and in general are not angry at elephants."

### Delivering benefits through the promotion of sustainable agricultural practices on Ometepe, Nicaragua

"Farmers are adopting agro-ecology as the most beneficial method for their production systems, and now are organised into an active Network of Agro-ecological Producers of Ometepe to share learning and experiences in crop diversification, phased planting, conservation of water and soils, and agroforestry. The agro-ecological model is resulting in tangible environmental, economic and social benefits (and has done so since 2012). For example, it is generating increased household income year-round, increasing yields (in the case of maize, a 62.45% increase) and reducing farmers' vulnerability to extreme weather events."

## Annex 2: Project report quotes

### Supporting biodiversity-friendly behaviour

#### Building community participation in the Cabo Blanco Marine Management Area, Costa Rica

“FFI and local partner CoopeSoLiDar have strengthened the Cabuya community’s voice and united fishers in their participation in the recently created Marine Management Area. This work has included regular meetings with fishers, mapping exercises with women clam collectors, training, legal support and billboards to cultivate awareness. Now organised, the community works together to feed into management plans, participate in local committee meetings with a unified voice and have clear guidelines for feedback of information to the community, and start the collection of data necessary for them to obtain licences in the future.”



Brown pelican, Costa Rica. Credit: Kate West/FFI

#### Shifting attitudes among falconers in Georgia

“FFI is working with young falconers in Georgia. These teenagers already have a significant impact on raptor populations, because they are actively killing and sometimes also trading birds. By focusing several awareness-raising activities on these teenagers, we are working to create a mentality shift from ‘we can take any raptor’ to ‘we want to be responsible and knowledgeable falconers’. All participants have taken on different attitudes towards nature: they have learned how to observe, contribute to scientific research, understand ecology and behaviour, and have started reflecting on their own role in nature conservation and management.”

### Embedding biodiversity into private-sector decision making

#### Instilling effective biodiversity management in the energy industry

“2018 saw a corporate energy partner launch a dedicated Biodiversity and Ecosystem services (BES) policy. This policy includes a dedicated commitment to public disclosure and reporting of BES management activities at operating sites that overlap with Protected Areas and other Important sites for Biodiversity (such as Key Biodiversity Areas). To support this, FFI (through a seconded position) has been involved in delivering dedicated workshops to subsidiaries in three countries, as well as to key management functions within the corporation.”



W. J. de Vasconcellos/  
Unsplash



# Annex 2: Project report quotes

## Enabling governments to make decisions to conserve biodiversity

### Saint Lucia upholding commitment to conserve its offshore islands

"Both the Saint Lucia Forestry Department and Saint Lucia National Trust demonstrated their firm commitment to conserving Saint Lucia's offshore islands and their wildlife. This included not only contributing staff time, but using their resources to cover boat hire and other essential costs to manage and monitor Maria Major, Maria Minor, Praslin, Dennery and Rat Island. In 2018, the Forestry Department successfully intervened to halt plans for a party for several hundred people on the two-hectare Praslin Island, home to a reintroduced population of Critically Endangered whiptail lizards. Halting the party sends a clear message that the law is being enforced and the islands and endangered species must be treated with respect."

### Implementing beekeeping legislation in São Tomé and Príncipe

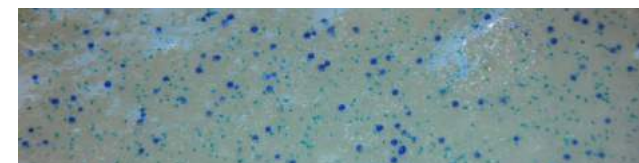
"FFI and Fundação Príncipe's work with a local beekeeping co-operative has been responsible for the drafting, implementation and publication of the regional law for the protection of bees and for the regulation of beekeeping activity, which was approved in July 2017."



Whiptail lizard, Saint Lucia. Credit: Jenny Daitry

### Support for a new protected area gained from provincial government in Vietnam

"The Kon Tum provincial government agreed to support the process of establishing a new protected area covering an approximately 40,000-hectare forest."



Tanya Cox/FFI

### Ensuring the UK ban on plastic microbeads is implemented

"As reported in 2017, FFI was a key player in the NGO campaign to introduce a microbeads ban in the UK, building on four years of work to raise awareness of the issue of microbeads, which established a set of corporate voluntary commitments. As a result of this work and FFI's ongoing support on the wording of the legislation, the UK government's ban came into force in January 2018 (manufacture) and June 2018 (sale). This year we have been focusing on checking compliance with the ban, disseminating our knowledge on this topic, encouraging the introduction of bans by other countries, and capitalising on opportunities to strengthen the UK ban."

# Annex 2: Project report quotes

## Enabling locally led conservation

### Training new eco-guides in Yuanbaoshan National Nature Reserve, China

"Six people within one community are now operating as eco-guides. Of 20 eco-guides trained, six are now using the skills to carry out local tours thanks to support and training by FFI. This serves a few functions: eco-guides are able to tell tourists not to enter core areas of the reserve where their activities threaten the Critically Endangered Yuanbaoshan fir; it helps to raise local awareness of the importance of the site; and it provides a source of income for local communities, which, we hope, helps to engender more support for conservation of the reserve."



Yuanbaoshan fir, China. Credit: Guangxi Institute of Botany



Vance Russell/FFI



Vance Russell/FFI

### Developing capacity for effective marine management in Honduras

"The capacity of the partners to deliver effective management has been strengthened across the seascape. Firstly, they are acquiring a "seascape mindset", thinking about the wider ecosystem they share and depend on. For example, when a new Marine Protected Area in Tela 50km west of Cuero-Y-Salado Wildlife Refuge (CSWR) announced a ban on damaging fishing practices, the CSWR fishers immediately identified the risk that the fishers using harmful gear may simply come to CSWR instead. They therefore contacted partner organisation, Fundación Cuero y Salado and the Tela MPA co-manager to coordinate efforts to avoid such displacement of negative practices. In the past, another project partner, Centro de Estudios Marinos, has advocated incorporating Tela MPA in the seascape project. This is evidence that partners are thinking holistically about marine resources and fishing practices."



# Annex 2: Project report quotes

## Developing conservation leaders and innovators

### Stephen Asuma – MPhil Segré scholar, 2014-2015

Recently Stephen used knowledge and skills that he gained during his MPhil placement to engage with businesses within the extractive industry in order to convince them of the need for a healthy environment to encourage a better market for products and new business opportunities. By 'speaking a language' that businesses understand, he and his team have been consulted about changing major aspects of business operations to increase awareness among staff about environmental concerns and also start to improve operations to benefit the environment. Stephen was also supporting with the promotion of a new tool, the Social Assessment of Protected Areas, to improve the equity and governance of management of protected areas and consequently improve the welfare of communities living near them. By working with government and institutes in Uganda to pilot this tool in four protected areas, the hope is that this method will be adopted within them and demonstrate to other government departments the benefits of including equity and inclusive governance in their operations.

"Evidently, the MPhil in Conservation Leadership has made me a more useful conservationist. I look at conservation more as a social process assisted by science, than before the course, and this way, it makes more sense even to the ordinary person on the street. My viewpoints and approaches to conservation have definitely changed since my course and I tend to receive more audience and appreciation than before the course. Even ordinary communication on conservation now has more effect than before my course, implying that my knowledge has increased and communication skills have improved too."



Juan Pablo Moreiras/FFI

### Kulbhushansingh Suryawanshi – supported by the Conservation Leadership Programme (CLP) in 2011 and 2015 and attended FFI's conservation management and leadership training course in 2011

Kullu, Director of the High Altitudes programme of the Nature Conservation Foundation and the India programme of the Snow Leopard Trust, comments: "Unlike many other grant agencies, CLP invested in me as a conservation leader. My interactions with the CLP team during the couple of training modules that I attended helped me grow in confidence as a conservationist."

"Further, the leadership training provided by CLP helped me grow as a leader. I learned to resolve conflicts within teams. I also learned to balance personal ambition and growth of individuals within a team with the larger goal of the team or the group. Today I work with a large team of researchers and practitioners. I believe that many of the lessons learned during CLP leadership training have helped me become a more effective team member and leader."

### Dinh Thi Kim Van – Conservation Leadership Programme (CLP) Intern, funded by Segré

In Vietnam, Van undertook an internship to support development of FFI's work on tree conservation and help support greater integration of tree and primate conservation, adding value to both, within the programme. In 2018, Van participated in CLP's international training course. Shortly afterwards, she was employed as a full-time staff member at FFI. Van told us, "The most important skills that I have learnt from colleagues at FFI in Vietnam are analysis, synthesis, problem-solving and teamwork skills. I have attended and observed many formal and informal technical meetings and seen how FFI technical staff discuss technical issues and provide their ideas. Working in a conservation organisation helps me get better awareness of my responsibility to nature and environment."



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