

**Fauna
& Flora**
Saving Nature Together



**Conservation Impact
Report 2022**

**Our shared purpose is to protect the diversity of life on Earth,
for the survival of the planet and its people.**



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From the Chief Executive

2022 was an exciting year for Fauna & Flora. We continued to evolve and adapt in line with our increasingly dynamic world, and once again we saw our teams and partners continue to hold the line for biodiversity as evidenced in this report. However, as was the case for many countries, organisations, communities and people around the world, 2022 was not without challenges.

At a global scale, conservation took centre stage and 2022 saw intense negotiations around three Conference of the Parties meetings – all critical for climate and nature in the long term. Despite the growing recognition of nature’s importance, world events (including the ongoing devastating war in Ukraine, and associated economic ramifications and cost of living crisis) mean it is hard to keep the spotlight on the conservation agenda. We must keep redoubling our efforts to ensure biodiversity remains a global priority.

People are at the heart of conservation – both part of the problem and an essential part of any solution. Embedding conservation locally and with in-country organisations is key to creating long-term change. By working together during 2022, Fauna & Flora and our partners continued to deliver significant conservation impact for our planet’s threatened species and ecosystems. During 2022, together we influenced the conservation of over 55 million hectares, and worked with 109 priority species. Our many achievements this year have made me incredibly proud, and highlights have included:

- A network of six marine protected areas (MPAs) were successfully approved regionally on Príncipe Island, São Tomé & Príncipe, as a result of four years of perseverance, hard work and expertise of Fauna & Flora, Fundação Príncipe, MARAPA and Oikos, and government partners.
- Our increased engagement with Maiko National Park in the Democratic Republic of Congo, working with key government agencies; this is a remote and challenging location that is in urgent need of protection, supporting vital tracts of dense and carbon-rich rainforest and numerous species.

- Our work with communities and government agencies in Cambodia strengthened the country’s population of critically endangered Siamese crocodiles; in 2022 our breeding programme successfully produced 60 hatchlings and released 35 crocodiles into the wild, bringing the total released since the project’s start to 160.
- Over 150 organisations from almost 60 countries around the world participated in the Organisational Resilience Festival we jointly ran with the Wildlife Conservation Society; participants were able to take part in training and access webinars designed to help them adapt their organisations to increasingly challenging circumstances.

2022 was also a year of change within Fauna & Flora. One strategy came to an end, replaced with a new vision to 2030. We also went through a period of rejuvenation and rebranding, and shortened our name. I also took the decision to stand back from the position of CEO; I see this as the right time to hand over the reins of the organisation I have led for 30 years. I am delighted that we have recruited Kristian Teleki, who will take over as CEO from July 2023.

Over the past 30 years, our staff and partners around the globe have worked closely together to develop and refine our partnership-led conservation model, and I’ve been enormously proud to witness the impact we’ve achieved – for species, for ecosystems, for people and for the planet. This is an exciting time for the organisation, and I am confident Kristian will expertly lead Fauna & Flora towards our collective vision, while I continue to support as Strategic Adviser to the Board. I truly believe there has never been a time when the world needs us more, or when our style of humble but effective conservation has been more relevant.



Mark Rose



Highlights of 2022

We influenced¹ the conservation of

over 55 million hectares

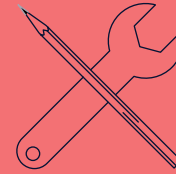
of crucial habitat
(an area nearly the size of France)



We protect close to

1 billion tonnes of carbon

across 94 terrestrial and marine project sites



365

Organisations whose skills, knowledge and resources we helped develop



11

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

We worked with **109 priority species**

and at least 193 further species benefited from our work



We worked in **335 sites** in **46 countries**

We saw conservation benefits² for

189 sites **91 priority species populations** thanks to our work



441

The number of organisations we partnered with, including: **Local NGOs, governments, universities & businesses**

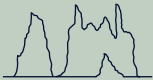


Over

5,900

The number of people whose conservation capacity we built

We worked in habitats including



Limestone caves



Deserts & drylands



Wildflower meadows



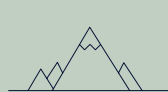
Forests



Freshwater



Marine



Mountains



Grasslands



Agricultural landscapes

We engaged with

Business

Communities

Policymakers

54 projects

99%* of projects

57 projects

* Relevant field-based projects



43 projects

helped to address the illegal trade in wildlife

1. We work to influence conservation at different levels; this includes directly supporting on-the-ground conservation, influencing conservation delivery across wider target landscapes and supporting key partners to deliver conservation across their own priority areas.
2. Conservation benefits means we are seeing active or improved enforcement or protection, reduced threats, or evidence of recovery in specific sites or species populations.

Our purpose

Our shared purpose is to protect the diversity of life on earth, for the survival of the planet and its people.

We work closely with local conservation partners around the world to save nature, together. We also use our collective expertise to inspire positive change globally.

We want to see a world where nature is valued for its impact on our health, well-being, livelihoods and survival. Where we live sustainably within nature's limits, respecting the rights of local people. Where species thrive and vulnerable habitats are protected and restored. A world with lush forests, rich grasslands and a healthy ocean, all full of life.



Abdulah (left) and Havis (right), residents of Durian Rambun Village in Sumatra's Jambi province, select anise trees to be harvested.

Understanding our impact

The Conservation Impact Report seeks to demonstrate the impact of Fauna & Flora's conservation work and the changes that our collective efforts have contributed to. It brings together data on actions undertaken and changes seen in 2022 and summarises this as a snapshot of where these projects are on their journeys to achieving effective and lasting conservation.

As well as providing the necessary information to produce the Conservation Impact Report, this process also allows us to keep building on our long-term organisational memory, and creates the environment of continuous learning that is crucial for effective conservation.

Every single one of our conservation projects³ is different, and each has its own goal, requiring tailored strategies and responses over different timescales. Our projects in 2022 included activities such as on-the-ground conservation delivery, technical support, and influencing.

Fauna & Flora embraces these differences and embraces projects having their own measures of impact, rather than adopting standard organisational indicators. Project teams (and partners) base their own indicators on the project's specific Theory of Change (a logical model to describe how project activities will drive required changes to achieve conservation impact), and define rigorous monitoring against this.

As every project is different, we use generalised "impact chains" to help aggregate disparate project data and demonstrate progress towards conservation impact:

These help us understand progress in individual projects' journeys towards success, and towards long-term conservation and biodiversity recovery goals. The steps in the impact chains are deliberately broad; this allows us to aggregate data and results across projects to understand our impact across the breadth of our portfolio. Looking across all of our projects and aggregating the results in this way allows us to understand the impact that we are having across our portfolio of work.

In the impact chains presented throughout this report, the sites, species or projects represented are only counted once and are assigned the highest level of outcome or impact reported by the end of 2022. There is good evidence that projects that achieve change in the early steps of the chain are likely to progress onwards towards achieving their conservation goals⁴.

In parallel, we work with project teams to ensure the information collected can support adaptive management in projects. We have not included comparative data in this report, but you can learn more about how we assess the impact of our work at a project level in our document *Understanding Conservation Success*, which is available on our website.



3. A project is defined as a set of activities leading towards a meaningful conservation outcome. The conservation result that a project works towards might be a specific biodiversity target, such as the conservation of a site or a species, or it might be creating a specific set of enabling conditions for delivering better conservation - for example by changing the behaviour of a particular group to address a specific issue. A project may encompass multiple sites and or species and employ multiple conservation approaches. A project might be delivered by Fauna & Flora directly, or in collaboration with partners and other organisations.

4. Kapos, V., et al. (2009). Outcomes, not implementation, predict conservation success. *Oryx*, 43(3), 336-342. Kapos, V., et al. (2008). Calibrating conservation: new tools for measuring success. *Conservation Letters* 1.4 (2008): 155-164.



A refreshed strategy

At the end of 2022 Fauna & Flora International adopted a new strategy, with an updated purpose, replacing our previous vision and mission statements. We also rebranded as “Fauna & Flora”, with the tag line “Saving Nature Together”.

Our new strategy is built around four conservation objectives:

And an underpinning organisational objective:

Objective 1

Nature saved on the ground: we will protect and recover sites, and the species within them, in partnership with in-country organisations and local communities

Objective 2

Partners thriving: we will support core partners to scale their projects, grow their remit and impact, and share their learning with others within and beyond their sites and countries

Objective 3

Policies and practice changed: we will influence decision makers to ensure that direct and indirect threats to nature are tackled, with impact at site level

Objective 4

Conservation practice improved: we will trial and broker new solutions for conservation and contribute to an effective and collaborating wider conservation community (beyond our direct partners)

Objective 5

Our organisation is thriving: we will ensure Fauna & Flora is an effective and healthy organisation

This new strategic framework builds on our previous strategic ambitions.

Our new strategy places more emphasis on Fauna & Flora’s work with in-country partner organisations. It unpacks the different ways in which we support and empower locally led conservation across all strands of our work, and recognises that our projects are integrated across ecosystems, species and locally led conservation approaches. We are also increasing the integration of climate change mitigation and adaptation into our work, and better recognising how our projects also contribute to wider agendas – not just for climate, but also for health, food and water security.

Our annual reporting process is designed to gather consistent data on our collective work and impact over the years and will continue to collect this information across different strategies. **In the 2022 Conservation Impact Report, we present our achievements against our old strategy (with four ambitions to achieve: 1. Thriving species, 2. Resilient ecosystems, 3. Locally led conservation, and 4. Influencing others), but have structured the report to signpost to our new strategy from 2023.**

Fauna & Flora's approach



Zaadakhon Kalpakova (left) and Nazira Yrlysalieva (right) shell walnuts in the fruit and nut forests of Kara-Alma, Kyrgyzstan.

© Chris Loades / Fauna & Flora

Fauna & Flora understands that conservation is for the planet and the survival of all species, but at its root it is about people.

We act on urgent threats to key habitats and the species within them, while respecting human rights and promoting the sustainability of conservation and local benefits. We build our work around effective partnerships with in-country organisations and communities, creating long-term change, embedding conservation locally and with in-country institutions. We believe this local partner and community-focused model is critical for effective future conservation delivery.

We develop bespoke solutions for individual conservation contexts, applying the best available science, alongside expertise, experience and local knowledge. We recognise that working in partnership to develop tailored, context-specific projects takes time, but we value the effectiveness and sustainability of this approach.

We work directly on the ground to support, sustain and strengthen local nature conservation action around the world. We work with local organisations and institutions in over 45 countries, aligning our technical skills and experience to their expertise and local knowledge. Together we have been successful in developing initiatives that not only secure and recover habitats and species, but which are also sustained beyond our engagement.

Fauna & Flora has been a leading force for conservation for nearly 120 years. We continue to learn from our work, and to build and share our knowledge and experience of conservation practice. As part of this, we prioritise documenting our organisational impact across our diverse project portfolio, recognising the complexity and uniqueness of each project within this.

Working in collaboration

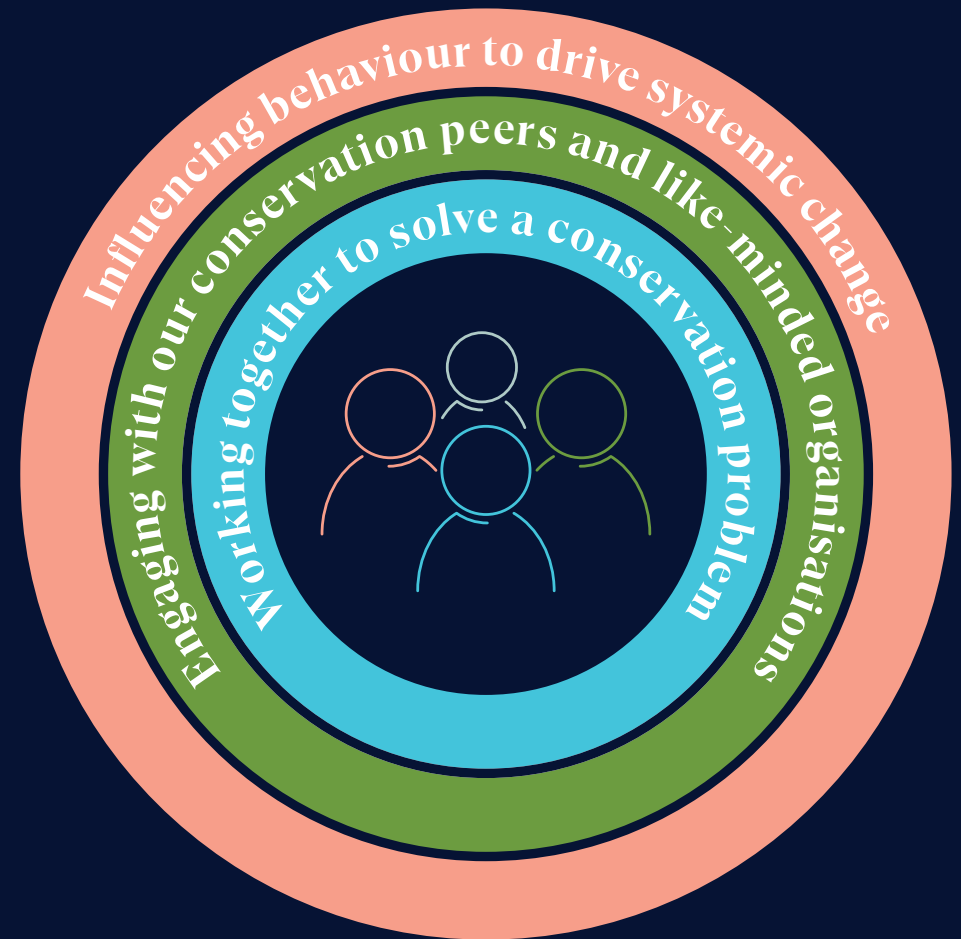
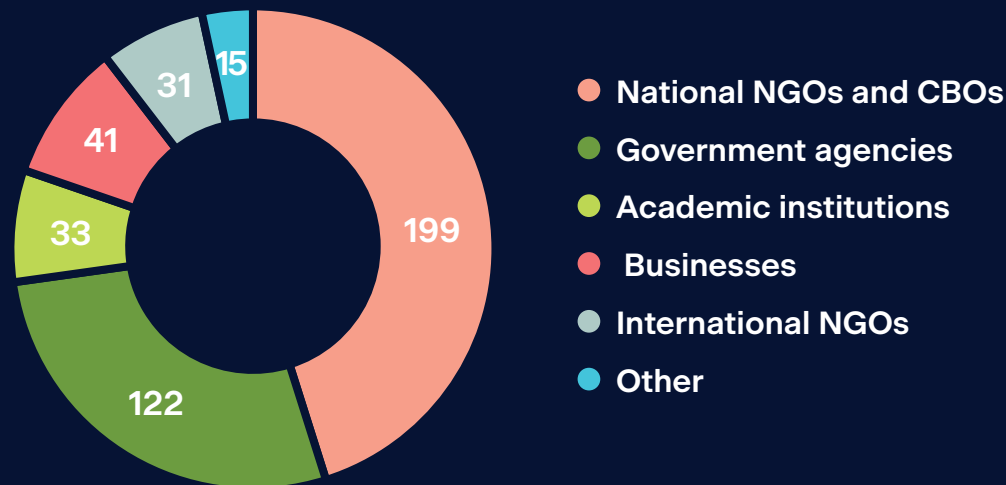
Conservation is a complex discipline, and in order to reach our conservation goals, we need broad collaboration to drive gains in sites and for species as well as driving more systemic changes.

Fauna & Flora collaborates with organisations across many sectors; these vary from loose coalitions to close active partnerships, particularly with in-country organisations (in line with our aim of building locally owned, sustainable conservation solutions). Over the last year, we worked with organisations that ranged from local community groups and NGOs to government agencies, small-scale enterprises and larger businesses.

We collaborate in different ways, within and beyond the conservation community, to find complementary skill sets, to influence the behaviour of those who drive biodiversity loss or to look for opportunities to drive more systemic change. More information about this work can be found in the Influencing Others section, page 38.

In 2022, we jointly ran projects or provided significant assistance to 441 organisations, and we collaborated with a further 193 in the course of our work.

Type of organisations





**Nature
protected on
the ground**



Fauna & Flora works at the forefront of the biodiversity crisis, with projects around the world striving to ensure that ecosystems are healthy and resilient, and to secure the threatened species within them. Our work directly contributes to key aspects of the new Global Biodiversity Framework, including playing our part in meeting the area-based conservation target (which goes beyond traditional protected areas).

Within Fauna & Flora's on the ground work for sites and species, we have a strong focus on locally led conservation. This might be through supporting community-led conservation areas, ensuring communities benefit from the presence of conservation projects or through ensuring effective participatory governance at sites where we work. We also work with local partners to jointly deliver work wherever this is possible.

Around 66% of Fauna & Flora's projects work directly on the ground (or in the water), and 59% of Fauna & Flora's projects work with species, to ensure that ecosystems are more effectively protected. In the pages that follow, we look at the impact of this work in 2022.

Our work encompassed the following ecosystems:



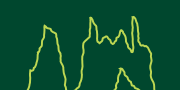
Marine



Grasslands



Forests



Karst



Fresh water



Deserts & drylands



Mountains

And we worked to protect and recover species from a range of taxa:



Mammals



Birds



Invertebrates



Fish



Reptiles



Plants

AMBITION 1:

Thriving species

In 2022, we worked with 109 priority species (see Annex 1 for a full list) to reduce the risk of extinction by creating the conditions each needs to thrive. We focus on populations of key threatened species within the sites where we work to ensure that these species, and their wider biological communities, can survive within their natural habitats.

During 2022:

We focused on 122 populations of
109 priority species

including both plants and animals⁵



We also monitored 247
populations of

**193
secondary
species**

that are known to
benefit from our work

43 projects

undertook work to
better understand,
combat and address

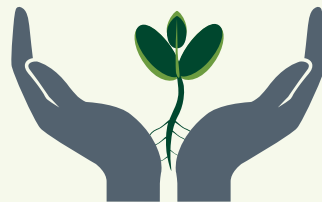
**illegal trade
in wildlife**



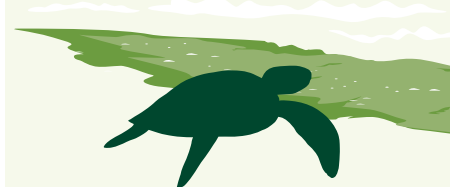
Over
**179,000
tree seedlings**

were grown or planted

including over
18,000
threatened species seedlings



Over
14,000
turtle hatchlings
were protected and released



Action plans were produced
to guide the conservation of

20 species



Understanding our impact

These impact chains show the progress towards recovery of Fauna & Flora’s 109 priority species (top) in 122 target populations, and the progress of a further 193 secondary species (bottom) across 247 target populations. Eleven priority species populations and 90 secondary species populations are not included on the chain as there was insufficient information available about impact for these populations this year.

Impact chain

Number of **PRIORITY** species populations

Number of **SECONDARY** species populations



A snapshot of our work

These quotes and accounts, taken from individual project experiences, provide an insight into some of the stories behind these numbers.

Protecting the yellow-naped parrot from poaching, Ometepe island, Nicaragua

In July 2022, the annual survey conducted by partner organisation Biometepe and Fauna & Flora indicated that the population of critically endangered yellow-naped parrot is now stabilising on the Nicaraguan island of Ometepe. The parrots, which are threatened by poaching for the illegal pet trade, are monitored by community-led patrols. These patrols protect the nests from poaching and generate information about nesting behaviour and ecology of the species. As a result, during 2022, 66 active nests were regularly monitored leading to the successful fledging of 105 chicks, compared with 69 chicks fledging in 2021. In total, 1,267 yellow-naped parrots were recorded as ‘flying free’ during the 2022 population census.



Yellow-naped parrot, Ometepe, Nicaragua. © Evan Bowen-Jones / Fauna & Flora

Species and habitat protection for the critically endangered Delacour’s langur, Vietnam

Delacour’s langur is a critically endangered primate species found only in Vietnam. In 2016 Fauna & Flora teams rediscovered a population of Delacour’s langur in Kim Bang forest, and initial species monitoring identified 40 individuals at this site – the second largest population in the world. Since then, Fauna & Flora has been working closely with government partners to protect the species and its habitat. During 2022, our teams employed novel monitoring techniques, including using thermal drones, to cover a much wider area of potential habitat for the Delacour’s langur, and counted more than 100 individuals in stable family groups consisting of adults, sub-adults and infants. Not only have individuals been identified over a wider area, but the Delacour’s langur habitat was further protected in 2022, with confirmation that their forest home, which was threatened by activities from cement companies, has been designated as a protected area.



Delacour’s langur with young, Vietnam. © Nguyen-Truong Sinh

AMBITION 2

Resilient ecosystems

Fauna & Flora recognises that the effective conservation of natural habitats, both terrestrial and marine (see page 20-21), underpins the survival and recovery of threatened species and broader biological communities. It also maintains ecosystem services that are vital to local and global human well-being, including mitigating the effects of climate change and contributing to health, food and water security.

Our work takes place in
335 individual sites



We work to support conservation in state protected areas, and non-traditional (community or private) conserved areas, which may be considered as OECMs⁶, or “other effective area-based conservation measures”. These are recognised as key to ambitions to achieve the 30x30 target (30% of land and sea protected by 2030) within the newly agreed Global Biodiversity Framework.



Of the 335 sites where our projects are located
we supported habitat-based
conservation management
on the ground (or in the water) at
273 sites

78 of our sites are marine
56 are designated
protected areas
(state, community, private or other), and 22 do
not yet have a conservation designation

AMBITION 2:

Resilient ecosystems

We work to bring key areas of natural habitat under effective conservation management, both by helping to secure protection for new sites (including developing new community and private protected areas), and by ensuring that existing protected areas are more effectively and sustainably managed.

Key features:



We worked to support conservation on the ground in over

11.5m hectares

of habitat, and supported management for conservation at

273 sites

We influenced conservation across a further

43.6m hectares

of habitat



We worked across

335

individual sites

Through our work on conservation management:

We supported on-the-ground enforcement or protection in at least

116 sites



We helped to restore habitat in at least

29 sites



Of this area, we worked with local partners and communities to bring over

6,000 hectares

of key habitat under conservation management

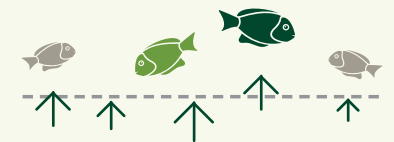
for the first time



We helped to produce

40

site-management plans



We helped to carry out invasive species control at

15 sites

Understanding our impact

This impact chain shows the number of Fauna & Flora sites at each stage of progress towards habitat or biodiversity recovery based on a total of 273 sites where we work directly to safeguard habitat. Twenty-three sites are not included as there was insufficient information available about impact in these locations this year.

Impact chain



A snapshot of our work

These quotes and accounts, taken from individual project experiences, provide an insight into some of the stories behind these numbers.

Restoring ecosystem health on Redonda Island, Antigua & Barbuda

On Redonda Island, Antigua & Barbuda, invasive mammal species had drastically reduced ecosystem health, leaving almost no vegetation cover and significantly reduced populations of key species, many of which are endemic. In order to address this, during 2017, in partnership with the Environmental Awareness Group and the Department of Environment, Fauna & Flora supported a programme of work to remove the invasive species. Data collected during biodiversity monitoring surveys in 2021 and 2022 demonstrates the ecosystem is rebounding. The surveys indicated a 20-fold increase in vegetation cover and biomass, including healthy new tree saplings – the first new trees to have grown on Redonda Island in many decades. In addition, during the height of the dry season, the substrate covered by vegetation had increased from barely 1% to more than 50%, the number of plant species had increased from 17 to 88, and other reptile, bird and invertebrate species have also been returning.



Redonda, Antigua and Barbuda. © Edward Marshall / Fauna & Flora

Evidencing connectivity for large carnivores in Transylvania

Across the Zarand Landscape Corridor in the Carpathian Mountains, Romania, Fauna & Flora has been working to secure habitat for conservation and ecological connectivity for large carnivores since 2013. This mixed-use landscape covers an area of almost 435,000 hectares, and Fauna & Flora has specifically supported the purchase of forests and micro-corridors to ensure the maintenance of – and connectivity across – a large and uninterrupted landscape. During 2022, our restoration activities have focused on removing the invasive plant species *Amorpha fruticosa*, which decreases biodiversity and acts as a barrier to the movement of wildlife. In total, 28.5 ha were cleared of the species, and there was active management in a further 14 ha of mixed meadows to prevent reinvasion. In addition, spatial modelling research conducted in 2022 identified that our active management and restoration activities has maintained ecological connectivity and increased biodiversity, supporting a mosaic of agricultural and natural habitats.



Hay meadow, Romania. © ADEPT

A FOCUS ON

Marine and coastal ecosystems

Our ocean and its species face myriad threats, many of which are unique to this environment. Fauna & Flora's dedicated marine programme works to safeguard marine habitats and species through effective local management, while 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.

The figures here document our work specifically within marine sites (these are also included in the overall figures presented in the previous pages).

We helped to conserve over

2.2m hectares

of important

marine and coastal habitat

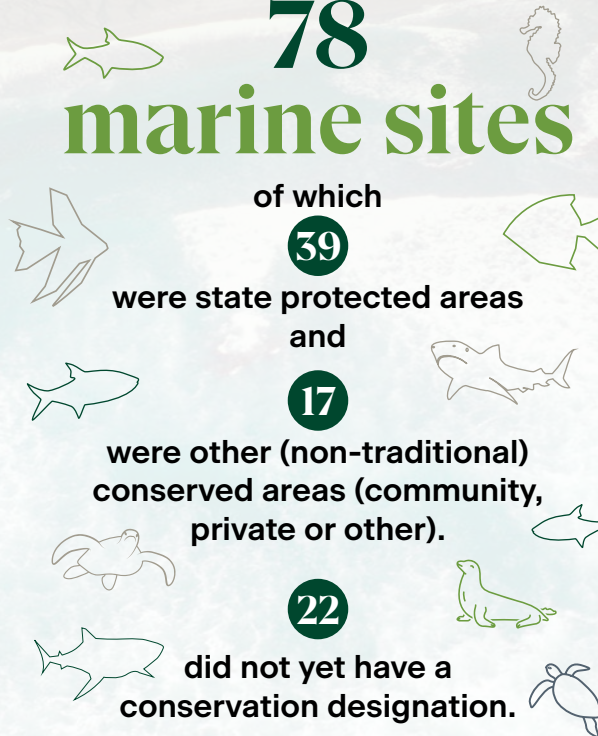


and influenced conservation
over an additional

4.9m hectares

We worked directly at

78 marine sites



Habitat recovery

has been recorded at our sites across

coral reef, rocky reef, mangrove and seagrass habitats

and we have
evidence of species
recovery across

18 species groups



Understanding our impact

Of the 78 marine and coastal sites where we work, we directly promoted habitat conservation activities in 65. This impact chain shows the number of Fauna & Flora marine and coastal sites at each stage of progress towards habitat or biodiversity recovery. One site is not included as there was insufficient information available about impact in this location this year.

Impact chain



A snapshot of our work

These quotes and accounts, taken from individual project experiences, provide an insight into some of the stories behind these numbers.

Reducing illegal fishing threats through marine protected area establishment, Cambodia

Fauna & Flora began working on marine conservation in Cambodia in 2010, at the request of the government, in order to establish marine protected areas (MPAs) and protect endangered species. The aim of these MPAs is to conserve vital seagrass beds, coral reefs and mangroves, provide a safe haven for marine fauna, and support coastal community livelihoods and tourism. Since the designation of the first MPA site in 2016, Fauna & Flora now supports an additional four sites, which are in various stages of formal designation. In Koh Rong, the longest-standing and largest site in the Cambodian Archipelago, we have evidence of a significant reduction in illegal fishing incidents (thanks to regular monitoring and patrolling), as well as an increase in the biomass of economically and ecologically important fish species.



Hard coral and anemones, Cambodia. © Paul Colley

Positive biodiversity trends for community-managed marine areas in Kenya

Seagrass, fish density, and coral reef surveys conducted in the Kiunga-Pate seascape, Kenya, during 2022 revealed positive trends for ecosystem health, as incidents of illegal fishing have dramatically declined. The biodiversity survey results demonstrate that fish biomass and the mean density of fish was higher in 2022 than in any previous year, and biomass and diversity appear to be on an upward trend when compared with previous years. This trend was particularly evident in the protected Locally Managed Marine Areas when compared with results from the non-protected sites.



Women from Shanga Ishakani heading out to fish for octopus.

© Gurveena Ghataure / Fauna & Flora

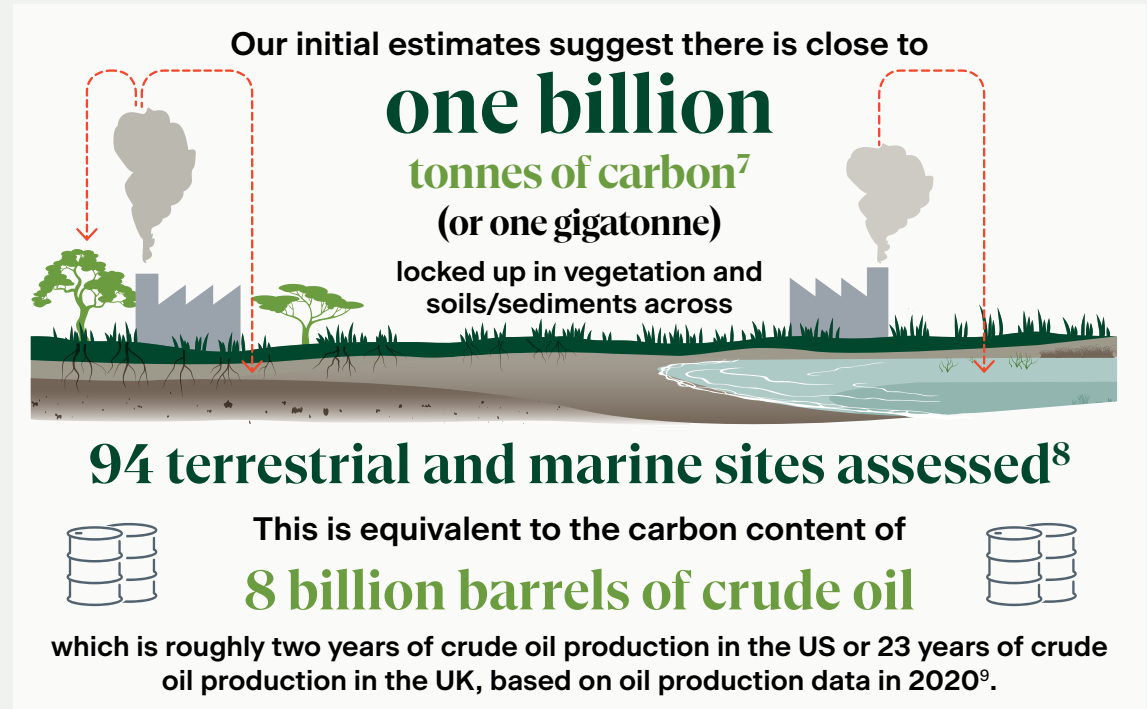
Climate and nature

Climate change mitigation through protection and restoration of nature

Our efforts to protect and restore nature inherently contribute to the mitigation of climate change.

As reported in 2021, to better understand Fauna & Flora's contribution to global climate mitigation efforts, we conducted a high-level, rapid carbon assessment across our key terrestrial sites. In 2022, we extended this assessment to include nine coastal and marine sites containing mangroves and seagrass meadows, using the same methodology which follows Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidelines.

We were able to document that these marine sites store approximately 30 million tonnes of carbon.



Nature-based markets to unlock finance for conservation

The funding gap for conservation is growing (estimated at USD \$10 trillion per annum), with an unsustainable reliance on public funding. Fauna & Flora is working to find solutions to this challenge and identify how the private sector, through nature-based markets, can help close this financial gap and enable the urgently required scaling of global efforts to protect and restore nature.

In 2022, Fauna & Flora continued its long-term efforts to establish how this can work in practice with finance delivered through the voluntary carbon market, recognising the risks of poor practice and the importance of ensuring that high integrity approaches are adopted in the carbon market, to drive positive impact for biodiversity, people and climate. Our work has included developing an expert position statement on high integrity nature-based solutions to climate change and helping our local partners navigate the opportunities and potential pitfalls of market-based finance, as we continued to prioritise support to national partners and local communities to access finance related to nature-based carbon credits. In 2022 we undertook feasibility assessments for potential REDD+ and blue carbon projects in Cambodia and Tanzania, to develop future climate finance opportunities to help bridge the funding gap; and continued to work with national partners on the development of Liberia's pioneering REDD+ pilot.

7. One billion tonnes of carbon is equivalent to 3.5 gigatonne CO₂e (carbon dioxide equivalent)
8. The data collection for the assessment of marine sites is still underway, we plan to finalise the analysis in 2022.
9. US Energy Information Administration

Locally led and ecosystem-based approaches to climate adaptation

As the impacts of climate change are increasingly felt around the world, supporting local communities and partners to assess climate risk and vulnerability, and to enhance their resilience grows more urgent. During 2022, Fauna & Flora continued to scale up work on climate adaptation, through locally led and ecosystem-based approaches. In order to climate-proof our conservation work, partner organisations and Fauna & Flora teams have continued to embed climate change considerations into project design and ongoing conservation activities.

We also studied how climate adaptation is embedded in projects in Nicaragua, Uganda and Myanmar, where we work in partnership with Biometepe, and community-based organisations, Private Forest Owners Associations and Asho Chin Coffee Association respectively. In this study, we applied the lens of the Principles for Locally Led Adaptation¹⁰ which have been designed to support the devolution of leadership, funding and practices related to adaptation into local organisations and communities. The findings of this research are being used to refine our own institutional approaches to adaptation. Fauna & Flora also continues to bring evidence and experience from our projects and partners into wider climate discussions (see pages 42-43 for more information).

Climate adaptation on Brava Island, Cabo Verde:

On Brava Island, Cabo Verde, Fauna & Flora is working with local NGO Biflores to implement sustainable, climate-resilient grazing management. As a result of climate change, Cabo Verde is facing more frequent extreme weather events such as storms, floods and droughts, as well as shorter rainy seasons. In addition, unsustainable grazing has led to erosion, desertification, and loss of endemic plant species, which is further exacerbated by climate change and threatens the livelihoods of the island's 6,000 inhabitants. During 2022, Biflores and Fauna & Flora worked with local herders to identify and pilot innovative approaches to fodder production, to reduce the impact of free grazing on biodiversity at the same time as helping local people adapt to a drier climate.

Hydroponic fodder production was trialled; this method produces a highly nutritious maize crop in just one week, requires no soil, and uses only 5% of the water that would be needed to grow the same amount of fodder in a field¹¹. This technique, where water is directly applied to plant roots, minimises water loss and allows water to be recycled and used several times. This work enables herders to become self-sufficient in livestock nourishment in the face of increasingly frequent droughts. It simultaneously allows the land to naturally regenerate, improving the abundance of endemic species and vegetative ground cover, thereby restoring ecosystem function and improving its resilience against climate impacts.



Dragon tree, Brava, Cabo Verde. © Biflores

10. The eight principles for locally led adaptation have been developed by a partnership of peers led by IIED and WRI to help ensure that local communities are empowered to lead sustainable and effective adaptation to climate change at the local level. Please find more information here: <https://www.iied.org/principles-for-locally-led-adaptation>

11. <https://www.feedipedia.org/content/hydroponic-fodder-production-critical-assessment>

Ashley Daniel (left) from Réserve Naturelle de Saint-Martin and Devon Carter (right) from Anguilla National Trust share rat control experience on Tintamarre Island, Saint Martin.

Locally led conservation



The ability of local institutions and individuals to address conservation challenges is essential to their long-term success – particularly in some of the world’s most biodiversity-rich areas. Ensuring local people, organisations and individuals have access to decision-making processes, training and support, and feel empowered to find conservation solutions are crucial for effective locally led conservation.

Fauna & Flora has always worked on the premise that solutions to conservation problems ultimately lie in the hands of in-country conservation organisations and local communities. We actively promote the knowledge, enthusiasm and potential of local conservation champions within jointly run projects and support them to increase their effectiveness.

AMBITION 3:

Enabling communities to conserve

Biodiversity conservation and the sustainable management of natural resources are inextricably linked to people's rights to secure their livelihoods and live in dignity. Fauna & Flora recognises that the effectiveness of our activities hinges on constructive relationships with Indigenous Peoples, local communities and other key stakeholders. We therefore strive to design and implement conservation initiatives that help to improve human well-being and social equity, and that respect and safeguard peoples' rights, while simultaneously driving positive change for biodiversity.

We also undertake targeted education, awareness and outreach activities with communities and wider in-country audiences to help share information and create support for conservation. During 2022, Fauna & Flora and our partners undertook education and awareness-raising activities in 65 of our projects, reaching over 346 million people.

In 2022, 99% of our relevant field projects included engagement with women and men to strengthen natural resource governance and support sustainable livelihood strategies in order to achieve positive outcomes for both biodiversity and human well-being. Across our projects:



**conservation
actions**



Sustainable livelihoods activities provided direct benefits to over

9,000 people



Over
2,300 people
received training related to
livelihood activities

Sustainable livelihood
activities created over
100 jobs

Over
140 communities
were involved in improving local
planning or governance



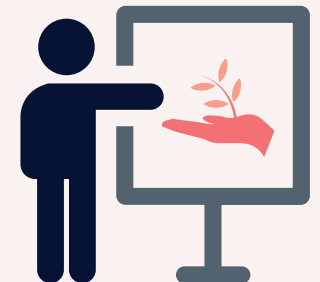
We supported and/or
helped to establish at least

72
**community-based
organisations**



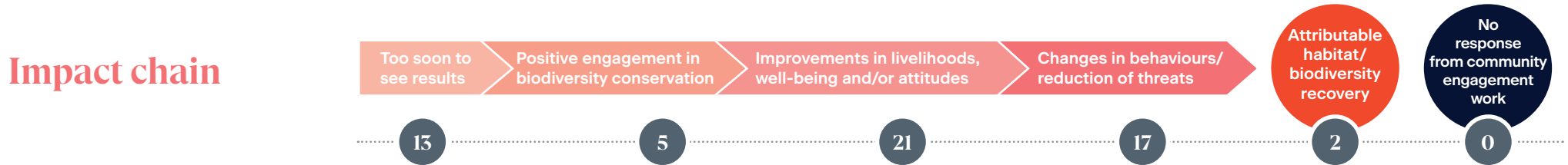
Conservation outreach
activities were delivered
to over

12,600
**community
members**



How successful we have been

This impact chain shows how the 67 projects that engaged with and empowered local communities are progressing towards biodiversity improvements linked to changes in local support or behaviour. Eight 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 and accounts, taken from individual project experiences, provide an insight into some of the stories behind these numbers.

Community-driven pasture management in Kyrgyzstan

In order to protect rare montane grassland ecosystems across central Asia, Association of Forest Users and Land Users of Kyrgyzstan (AFLUK) and Fauna & Flora work closely with pastoral community groups to develop and implement community plans for pasture management. These management plans aim to enable sustainable pasture use and livestock management, thereby reducing impacts on biodiversity, particularly in areas where endangered wild tulips grow. Community consultations undertaken by our partner AFLUK in 2019 revealed that initial pasture management plans were difficult to understand, and therefore weren't being effectively implemented. To address this, AFLUK and Fauna & Flora proposed modifications to simplify the management plans, which were presented to local decision-makers at each project site. The proposed changes were accepted, and AFLUK and Fauna & Flora supported pasture users to adopt the new plans. During 2022, the success of implementation of the management plans was measured by the local communities, revealing that more than 80% of pasture users were complying with the measures in the plans. In addition, management agreements were adopted by another 31 pasture committees in 2022, expanding locally led sustainable pasture management across an area over 10,000 hectares.



A landscape in Kyrgyzstan. © Jason Smith

Amplifying community voices for improved coastal conservation in Scotland

Fauna & Flora has been working to develop and strengthen local community groups in Scotland since 2014. The project works on the understanding that community voice and empowerment are incredibly important in decision-making processes, including for biodiversity, and therefore it works to enable communities to develop their own aspirations for the management of coastal waters. During 2022, community groups at differing stages of independence accessed support and developed skills in a variety of areas, including: developing the governance and capacity of their group, undertaking biodiversity monitoring and survey activities, producing engaging and informative materials on conservation issues, influencing government and politicians, and navigating funding applications and donor processes. As organisational capacity across the groups improves, the voices of these groups are becoming more valued and respected. During 2022, community groups across Scotland received direct invitations to participate in several national forums, including the Marine Protected Area Monitoring and Management Steering Group, and the Scottish Government's Marine Litter Strategy Steering Group.

Sustainably financing conservation

In order to ensure that our work has long-lasting impact beyond the project timeline, Fauna & Flora recognises the need to operationalise sustainable financing mechanisms that directly finance conservation costs and generate economic incentives to sustain nature-positive behavioural change.

During 2022

34 projects
worked on developing
sustainable finance
solutions
for their projects

This included:



Conservation enterprises



Carbon finance



Participatory market system development



Inclusive conservation finance, including micro-loans

Of these,

16 projects
have started generating
sustainable finance
to cover a portion of
conservation costs

Increasing long-term sustainability of conservation activities through inclusive financial models

In order to build strong and lasting local management of natural resources, many different conservation elements need to work in combination. At Fauna & Flora, we champion approaches that empower local communities and strengthen community-based natural resource management, including the use of inclusive financial models to address conservation challenges. These models work by providing communities with access to affordable finance such as loans or microcredits, which enable community members to invest in conservation-friendly enterprises. In Uganda, this mechanism is currently generating sustainable finance covering about 60% of community patrolling costs. Members of the finance groups can access loans at rates that are lower than market rates, and which require minimal paperwork (which have previously been identified as barriers). The terms and conditions for these savings and loans groups, including what proportion of finance is channelled back into conservation activities, are mutually agreed through community-level discussion. As has been demonstrated in the conservation and wider development sector, community savings and lending groups continue to function without the need for ongoing external support, leading to long-term and sustainable benefits for people and biodiversity.

A snapshot of our work

Across Fauna & Flora's projects, we are working in a number of sites to implement inclusive, innovative conservation finance mechanisms in community conservation projects. These take several different forms. On Pemba Island, our partner organisations, significantly Mwambao Coastal Community Network (MCCC) and Fauna & Flora have trialled a scheme that is locally known as MKUBA (an acronym for "fund to care for the sea" in Kiswahili). The coastal communities have actively been implementing temporary fishing closures to improve octopus catch and simultaneously protect biodiversity, a project that has been going from strength to strength since it started in 2018. In order to access funds, borrowers have to comply with the by-laws their community has defined and commit to actions that contribute to effective implementation of local conservation measures. This may be joining a daily patrol to ensure there are no incidents of fishing in the no-take zones, or it might be planting mangroves in order to restore coastal ecosystems. These activities were determined through consultation with fishers' committees in each community, to ensure they are well-suited to supporting local management plans. During 2022, a new MKUBA group was formed consisting of 18 women and nine men, bringing the total number of groups supported by MCCC up to 27, and the number of loans being granted to more than 150 (repayments of which are nearing 100%). In addition, patrols are estimated to have almost tripled since members became involved, which in turn has strengthened compliance and safety within the closed area. Creating this community-run credit scheme has raised the profile of local marine management and demonstrated to many that it can translate into economic benefits, unlocking finance in an area where access to credit is usually difficult or costly. Given these and other promising results, Fauna & Flora aims to scale up the current inclusive conservation finance mechanisms to wider geographies, and to continue bringing sustainable local management to those areas where conservation measures are most urgently needed.



Fisher from the Mwambao Coastal Community Network in Mtende, Zanzibar (Tanzania), weighing octopus.

©Timur Jack-Kadoglu / Mwambao Coastal Community Network

Gender and conservation

Promoting gender equity and women's active participation in conservation has been linked to stronger governance and improved social and biodiversity outcomes. Increasing evidence suggests that women's effective participation leads to improved compliance, transparency, conflict resolution and greater social equity, as well as better conservation outcomes. Gender equity in conservation not only benefits women and communities, it also benefits nature. However, women often remain marginalised from formal decision-making. Fauna & Flora is striving to take a genuinely inclusive approach to conservation, and we believe that promoting gender equity will lead to more robust and impactful biodiversity conservation in the long term.

At a global level, the need to address gender inequality in conservation has been increasingly recognised in recent years, and progress towards this is being made. The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, agreed at COP15 in December 2022, is the first to include a standalone target on gender. Target 23 tasks governments and other actors to ensure that women and girls have equal rights and access to land and natural resources, and have the opportunity and capacity to contribute to biodiversity conservation. The inclusion of this target is a significant step, setting the foundation for countries and conservation actors around the world to meaningfully promote gender equity, whether that be through policy commitments, financing, or direct implementation of impactful conservation on the ground.

Across Fauna & Flora's portfolio, gender considerations are being actively incorporated into our projects. The two examples below provide a snapshot of our work during 2022:

Promoting gender equity across Kenya's conservancies¹²

Fauna & Flora has been working in partnership with Kenya Wildlife Conservancies Association (KWCA) to challenge harmful gender norms in the governance and management of Kenya's conservancies. In Kenya, women don't traditionally own land and they have struggled to access, influence and benefit from conservancies. In 2018, women made up only 10% of conservancy membership, 5% of conservancy leaders and 2% of rangers. Since 2021, KWCA has collaborated with Fauna & Flora and other NGOs to promote more equitable gender norms and practices within KWCA and its member conservancies. As a result of this collaboration, attitudes have begun to change and conservancy members are more receptive to women in leadership positions. KWCA has recruited a dedicated Gender Officer to support the integration of gender across all of its programmes. Core policies and guidelines have also been updated, and an additional three women have joined the National Conservancies Council, bringing the total proportion up to 25%.

“My attitude was a bit negative towards women, but now I have become positive that women can lead and should be given a chance.”

- Male conservancy leader



Saada Abu, a radio operator from Kiunga Community Wildlife Association, Kenya.

© Gurveena Ghataure / Fauna & Flora

Empowering East African women in the field of conservation technology

The Women in Conservation Technology Programme was launched by WILDLABS and Fauna & Flora in 2022 with the overarching goal of supporting East African women in the field of conservation technology.

While technology holds enormous potential to help conservationists better understand and mitigate critical environmental threats, the knowledge and experience to employ these devices is not equally accessible. In order to empower women, as one underrepresented group in conservation technology, a six-month programme was developed to equip emerging female Kenyan conservationists with foundational knowledge in conservation technology, advance their potential for impactful conservation careers, and create a supportive network of women working in the conservation technology community across East Africa. During 2022, the inaugural cohort of 15 female early career conservationists took part in two in-person workshops, four sessions on virtual programming, and were mentored by established female leaders in the Kenyan conservation technology field.

In the short time since the workshop was held, these women have launched projects that apply a diversity of technologies to conservation challenges. These range from the use of remote sensing data to monitor endangered birds and invasive species, to piloting novel underwater cameras for fish biodiversity assessments. This programme is now being replicated in Tanzania with further plans to migrate to other locations in East Africa, with the goal of creating a regional support network for East African women in the field of conservation technology.

“I am grateful to you all that made this a reality. I am confident, stronger and ardent believer of me and my space in the conservation world.”

– Women in Conservation Technology participant



Women in Conservation Technology programme participants in Kenya learn how to fly a drone.

© Stephanie O'Donnell

Working in partnership

At Fauna & Flora, we believe that working with others, particularly those living closest to the ecosystems and species we are striving to protect, is the best way to effectively protect our natural world in the long term. This is because local organisations and people have the best understanding of the biodiversity on their doorstep, and the complex social and economic processes that pose risks to its persistence.

Partnership is therefore at the heart of our organisation and is central to everything we do. We endeavour to champion, respect and support in-country actors, and embed conservation locally with in-country institutions. By working collaboratively and building respect, trust and transparency, we aim to create equitable partnerships leading to mutual benefits and greater conservation impact than either organisation could achieve alone.

We work with a wide range of organisations and people to amplify the work and voices of in-country organisations. The way in which we engage with each organisation or individual is tailored to the circumstances in which they are operating, and it changes and evolves over time to meet needs and circumstances.

The examples below provide snapshots of the different ways in which Fauna & Flora works with, and learns from, the partners and relationships we foster in our work:

Growing with our partners: Akdeniz Koruma Derneği (AKD), Türkiye

In 2010, Türkiye established its first No Fishing Zones in Gökova Bay, covering 2,700 hectares of marine habitat. However, illegal fishing activity remained high because of limited management. In 2012, the newly established Akdeniz Koruma Derneği (AKD) – the Mediterranean Conservation Society – connected with Fauna & Flora and began a journey that, over the last decade, has changed the design and delivery of marine conservation in the country. AKD and Fauna & Flora aimed to demonstrate how effective a well-managed marine protected area and restricted fishing zones can be at delivering benefits for threatened species and small-scale fishers. In the early years, our two organisations were in close contact and developed strong relationships. Our work involved creating a ranger training and development programme, through which Fauna & Flora provided organisational capacity support, and AKD led on technical matters and implementation. This model proved successful. Fishers reported positive trends in catch, and increased sightings of flagship species, including the Mediterranean monk seal. More recently, AKD have expanded their focus to include policy influence, behaviour change, and marine restoration. This work is held in high esteem with the government of Türkiye, and they played an instrumental role in influencing the governments' decision to protect an additional 6,000 hectares of marine habitat. In 2022, Fauna & Flora provided support to AKD during a period of organisational growth, re-structure and strategic planning through reciprocal exchange visits. The consistently open and transparent relationship is founded on communication and tailored support, meaning this mutually beneficial partnership has driven significant positive impact for conservation.

“There is no other organisation like Fauna & Flora anywhere in the world. You treat us like family, you are family. We established AKD with Fauna & Flora’s support 10 years ago and if it wasn’t for Fauna & Flora, we would still be an unknown, insignificant local NGO, struggling to fundraise and not having much impact. Today we have secured major grants, we are having real impact, we are innovative, we are a model of good practice in the Mediterranean and we influence even the government and their policy”.

– Zafer Kizilkaya, President and Founder of Akdeniz Koruma Derneği



© Akdeniz Koruma Derneği
Leisure boats in the Fethiye-Göcek area, Turkey.

Long-term commitment: Ya'axché Conservation Trust, Belize

Fauna & Flora and the Ya'axché Conservation Trust came together in 1998 with a shared conservation vision, and a commitment to achieving positive impact for biodiversity in Belize. Over time, the partnership has taken on different forms in response to the growth of Ya'axché, with Fauna & Flora providing organisational and technical support, including through our seat on Ya'axché's Board of Directors. Recognising the importance of nurturing the partnership itself, as well as the conservation impact we co-deliver, Ya'axché and Fauna & Flora took time in 2022 to review our partnership successes and challenges, and map out our shared goals and priorities for the next five years. These shared priorities include work to expand the area of critical habitat that Ya'axché owns and manages across the Maya Golden Landscape in southern Belize, to incorporate the Boden Creek Ecological Preserve.



Golden Stream River, Belize. © Juan Pablo Moreiras/Fauna & Flora

Organisational development support for greater conservation impact: Union Island Environmental Alliance, St Vincent & the Grenadines



Union Island gecko, Saint Vincent & the Grenadines. © Jacob Bock / Fauna & Flora

First discovered in 2005, the Union Island gecko is restricted to only 53 hectares of coastal forest on Union Island, St Vincent & the Grenadines. The species faces critical threats from the illegal pet trade and, in 2016, the Forestry Department approached Fauna & Flora for urgent assistance, following similar successes in other regions of the Caribbean. Fauna & Flora brought together a diverse group of stakeholders, which included the Union Island Environmental Alliance (UIEA), to develop the five-year Union Island Gecko Conservation Action Plan. This initial engagement laid the groundwork for a partnership that has grown from strength to strength. In recent years, as UIEA has grown, Fauna & Flora has provided organisational development support, enabling UIEA to register and begin construction of a new headquarters on Union Island, as well as create a three-year strategic plan, which is currently being implemented. During 2022, Fauna & Flora provided UIEA continued support to directly protect the Union Island gecko through patrols, and to update the Species Action Plan. Excitingly, surveys undertaken during 2022 showed an 80% increase in the estimated population (to approximately 18,000 individuals) since UIEA and Fauna & Flora began collaborating.

AMBITION 3:

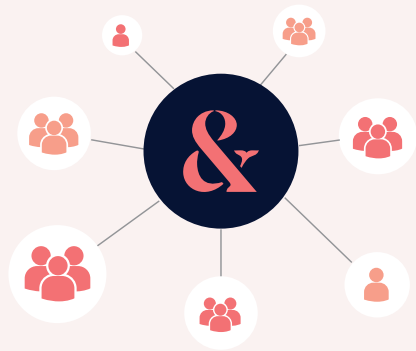
Supporting in-country conservation capacity

Fauna & Flora works directly with a range of in-country organisations (see page 11), building on our belief that effective long-term conservation solutions lie in local hands. We support these organisations to develop and access the resources, skills and tools they need to be resilient and effective in delivering biodiversity conservation benefits.

We work closely with core partners to co-deliver conservation projects, and we support and invest in their development to ensure that they can continue to lead these projects without us in future. We also work with a wider group of in-country organisations.

In 2022, 99 projects undertook some form of conservation training or organisational support activity, of which 66 provided support directly to collaborating organisations. In addition, Fauna & Flora worked to strengthen the skills of individuals to more effectively conserve biodiversity. As part of this:

365
organisations
received direct capacity
development support
of which 140 were
collaborating
organisations



Conservation skills training
was delivered to
over 1,400 staff
from collaborating organisations,
and at least a further
**4,900 people close
to our project settings,
including**

**community
members**



and



students

At least
17 organisations
that received fundraising
support from Fauna
& Flora independently
sourced their
own funds



We supported the establishment of



five new



organisations



and supported at least



**72 community-based
organisations**



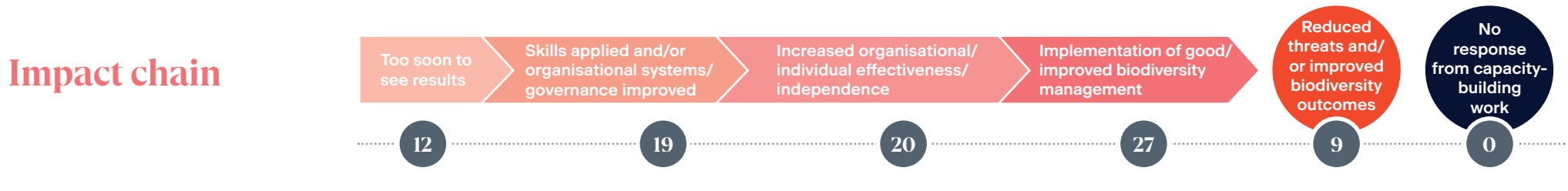
Conservation grant
funding we disbursed
in 2022, the majority
of which went to local
in-county conservation
organisations.



Additional conservation
funding we influenced
the distribution of
through direct support
given to five external
grant providers.

How successful we have been

The impact chain shows the progress of the 99 projects that carried out work contributing to improved conservation capacity and leadership among the organisations with which they worked. Twelve 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 and accounts, taken from individual project experiences, provide an insight into some of the stories behind these numbers.

Creating long-lasting impact through long-term partnership, Anguilla National Trust

Anguilla National Trust (ANT) and Fauna & Flora have been working in partnership since 1999 to restore a number of offshore Caribbean islands. Over the years our relationship has evolved, with ANT now operating much more independently and support from Fauna & Flora now taking the form of mentoring and organisational development. Therefore, when in 2018 we started collaborating to protect Sombrero Island, a small remote island home to endemic species such as the Sombrero ground lizard and globally important colonies of seabirds, ANT took the lead. The ecosystem here had been significantly degraded as a result of invasive species and due to the many effects of historic guano mining on the island. ANT and Fauna & Flora worked together to remove the invasive species and, during 2022, ANT staff (previously trained by Fauna & Flora) independently implemented patrolling and biodiversity monitoring on Sombrero Island. In addition, ANT created a draft management and biosecurity plan, which will ensure the protection of biodiversity on Sombrero Island into the long term. Monitoring and restoration activities on the island are showing signs of success, with experimental plots revealing that several key plant species are germinating successfully. An *in situ* nursery is also being constructed to support 200-400 seedlings using a solar powered irrigation system.

Empowering a community-based initiative to protect marine environments, Cabo Verde

In Cabo Verde, a marine biodiversity hotspot, partner organisation Fundação Biodiversidade Maio (FMB) and Fauna & Flora established the Guardians of the Sea initiative in 2016. This is a locally led programme that seeks to improve protection for the marine environment around two of Cabo Verde's islands (Maio and Brava), by empowering local people to patrol and monitor. Guardians of the Sea members receive training on topics including data collection best practices, equipment use and current laws; this equips them to effectively monitor the marine environment. During 2022, existing and newly recruited Guardians demonstrated increased effectiveness and efficiency, using training provided in 2022 and earlier years to improve: accuracy of data collected, understanding of protected areas and species, and knowledge of which prohibited activities to report. Since the launch of Guardians of the Sea, volunteer members have recorded almost 200 illegal fishing incidents, and reported a decrease in the number of sea turtle poaching events.



João Beach, Cabo Verde. © Jeff Wilson / Fauna & Flora

AMBITION 3:

Developing conservation leaders

Conservation is often driven or championed by amazing and committed individuals who catalyse change in their communities, countries or even globally. Fauna & Flora supports emerging conservation leaders around the world who have the talent and commitment to change the landscape of conservation, but who may be constrained by a lack of experience or limited access to resources. As part of this support, Fauna & Flora provides funding, training and mentoring to these nascent leaders. Fauna & Flora staff teach on a diverse range of academic and non-academic conservation courses, and we support tertiary-level education to improve conservation skills including through the Masters programme in Biodiversity Conservation at the Royal University of Phnom Penh in Cambodia and the Cambridge MPhil in Conservation Leadership.

Developing conservation leaders in Cambodia

The Masters (MSc) in Biodiversity Conservation was established in Cambodia in 2005, to address the shortage of trained biologists and conservationists in the country, with the goal of strengthening conservation decision-making and management by equipping new generations of scientists with essential skills, experience, resources and connections across sectors.

Since its inception, the University Capacity Building Project has been collaboratively managed by the Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP) and Fauna & Flora, with support from a diverse range of partners and donors. During 2022, the management and delivery of the MSc (alongside other initiatives, including zoological reference collections, Cambodian Journal of Natural History, conservation-orientated research and vocational training efforts) fully transitioned across to two Cambodian institutions: RUPP and the Centre for Biodiversity Conservation, a national hub within the university for postgraduate education, biodiversity research, information dissemination and inter-agency collaboration.

This means Cambodian students can continue to access tertiary-level education in biodiversity conservation delivered and led by local actors.

The course has an important legacy for conservation in Cambodia and, in 2022 alone, 25 students completed their first- and second-year MSc studies.

Since the inception of the course:

102
alumni
have completed
the MSc

63%
of graduates
continue to work in the
conservation sector, directly
contributing to improved
conservation in Cambodia

Graduates
apply the skills they
learned in: NGOs,
government departments,
academic and research
institutions, and
inter-governmental groups

100%
of alumni
reported the MSc was
'very important' or
'important' in influencing
their careers

Mr. Oum Sony, MSc in Biodiversity Conservation, 2006 – 2007:

Following his graduation, Sony worked with conservation NGOs in Cambodia, including Fauna & Flora, before completing an MSc in Development Studies at the University of Melbourne in Australia. On his return to Cambodia, he worked as a policy specialist for the United Nations Development Programme for several years and is now Cambodia Country Director for Conservation International.



Cambridge MPhil in Conservation Leadership

To date, 243 students from 90 countries have completed the Cambridge MPhil in Conservation Leadership, a ground-breaking course established in 2010.

The course is delivered in a collaboration comprising **six university departments & nine leading conservation organisations**, including Fauna & Flora

During 2022
21 students
from 19 countries
successfully passed
the course

23 students
from 18 countries
successfully commenced
their studies

Conservation Leadership Programme

Fauna & Flora is a founding member of the Conservation Leadership Programme (CLP), a partnership between Fauna & Flora, the Wildlife Conservation Society and BirdLife International. CLP was established in 1985 to direct funding and training to early career leaders from developing countries, who are tackling priority conservation challenges. Purnima, profiled below, is only one of the many people we supported through the remarkable Conservation Leadership Programme.

During, 2022 CLP provided opportunities including:

10
internships
of which five were
led or supervised
by our partners and
Fauna & Flora

23
teams
of
92
conservationists
received small grants

Seven training courses and
workshops delivered to at least
114 individuals
on topics including:
Conservation Management & Leadership, Project
Planning & Fundraising, Building Leadership
Capacity for Conservation and Writing for
Conservation

Dr Purnima Devi Barman, India, MSc three-time Conservation Leadership Programme award-winner:

Dr Purnima Devi Barman, also known as the Stork Sister, is the driving force behind a 10,000-women strong 'hargila army' dedicated to protecting the endangered greater adjutant stork (or hargila bird) in India. Purnima received her first Conservation Leadership Programme award in 2009, and used this support to mobilise a group of women to change the fortunes of the endangered and unloved stork. With CLP support, Purnima's 'hargila army' began protecting nesting sites, rehabilitating injured storks, and arranging 'baby showers' to celebrate the arrival of new chicks. As a result, this population of the greater adjutant stork is now the largest in the world, with the number of individuals surpassing 1,000. Nest counts have increased from 28 in 2010 to over 200 in the 2019-20 breeding season. Attitudes towards the species have shifted, with communities now taking pride in the fact that this rare and iconic species is in their own backyards.

Thirteen years after receiving her first CLP award, Purnima continues to deliver inspiring benefits for conservation and, in 2022, she was one of only five people to be announced as a United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Champion of the Earth. This programme, the UN's highest environmental honour, recognises those whose actions have a transformative impact on the environment. When reflecting on the support she received from the Conservation Leadership Programme, Purnima recalls: "CLP nurtures conservationists during the early stages of their career to the point where their work is achieving real impact on the ground and recognition at a national and international level."



Ranger patrolling Pu Mat
National Park, Vietnam.

Influencing others



The sites where we work to protect habitats and species, and the local partners we work with, are all affected by decisions taken within wider societies and the legislation of the countries where we work. Influencing national policies can be key to ensuring effective and lasting conservation outcomes.

The threats to our planet are unprecedented and urgent. To tackle this crisis, we need to change the context in which we operate in order to achieve change at the scale needed to avoid disaster. We need to ensure that experiences from site level inform wider national and international decision making.

As the scale of business – and its global reach – increases, decisions made by the corporate sector may be key to determining the success of conservation actions, both at site level and globally.

International and national government policy and planning, corporate activity and consumer choice all affect our ability to achieve and sustain conservation success – both at a project level and globally.

Fauna & Flora has a long history of working with and influencing these wider stakeholders to change the conservation landscape and help create a world in which environmental considerations are embedded into decisions at all levels and across the private and public sectors.

AMBITION 4:

Supporting governments

Effective conservation needs supportive policy environments

Engaging in policy spaces is an important activity for driving impactful conservation. In order to ensure impact and the long-term sustainability of our work, working to influence policy is crucial. In our site-based projects, strengthening relevant policies, regulations and their enforcement helps to ensure the success of our work to conserve species and ecosystems. At a broader scale, our global positioning also provides opportunities for us to raise issues and drive change through engagement in regional and international policy arenas.

Here we actively raise the profile and experience of our projects and partners, in order to inform better and more effective policy outcomes that support the realities of delivering conservation on the ground.

Policy in our projects

Conservation activities operate within the legislative environment of a country, and the success and sustainability of our biodiversity conservation efforts will be helped or hindered by national and local policy decisions, which in turn are informed by biodiversity priorities laid out in regional and global policy forums (see pages 42-43).

Within individual projects we engage with decision-makers to create enabling environments and solutions for conservation. In 2022:

We contributed
to the development of at least
**11 laws, regulations or
government-level
strategic plans**
with implications for conservation

We influenced
the development of at
least a further
111 policies

Understanding our impact

This impact chain shows progress towards policy and legislative change in relevant projects working on developing or influencing 122 laws, regulations, plans or policies in 2022. A further three policy engagements saw impact in 2022 due to work in previous years. Twenty-three pieces of policy work are not included on the chain as there was insufficient information available about their impact this year.

Impact chain



Policy change drives longer-term locally managed natural resource management, Myanmar

In 2014, Fauna & Flora began collaborating with community groups across the Myeik archipelago, Myanmar, to understand their needs and ambitions for natural resource management in relation to the marine environment. At the time, marine protected area management was conducted by the government, and no mechanisms existed that enabled communities to take an active role in management or conservation in the marine space. Following extensive consultation, Fauna & Flora – in partnership with the community groups – worked with the government actors in place at the time to create new legislation to give communities the rights to manage their marine resources through the Locally Managed Marine Area (LMMA) model. The law, which enables communities to apply for community-based LMMA designation, came into force in 2015 and Fauna & Flora has since used this to carry out conservation activities with communities. The model is delivering benefits for biodiversity and people and, during 2022, anecdotal evidence indicated fish abundance in the LMMA sites is higher than outside the LMMA sites. The incidents of damaging fishing practices, particularly from dynamite fishing and trawling, have also been reduced. In addition, significant progress was made this year in the designation of a new ‘collaborative LMMA’, with four new community groups agreeing to its establishment. The current period of political instability in Myanmar does have the potential to undermine conservation efforts; however, with legal rights for community-led approaches in place, this work has been able to persist.



La Ngann Village, Myanmar. © Robert Howard / Fauna & Flora

Influencing government decisions to protect the critically endangered saiga antelope, Kazakhstan

Alongside partner organisation, the Association for the Conservation of Biodiversity of Kazakhstan (ACBK), Fauna & Flora has been supporting the government of Kazakhstan to make decisions about the long-term management of saiga populations in the country. Conservation efforts for this species have proved successful across all of the country’s sub-populations (for example the Ustyurt population where we most actively support ACBK has seen an increase from just over 1,000 to more than 28,000 individuals since an ACBK monitoring team was deployed to the landscape). Success at this scale needs careful management, and discussions this year have supported the government in making science-based choices (including the development of internationally agreed standards governing sustainable management). This resulted in the countrywide moratorium on saiga hunting being extended until the end of 2024 and a direct recommendation from the President of Kazakhstan tasking the Committee for Forestry and Wildlife to ensure that future decisions on species management are based on strong scientific data.



Kazakh government and ACBK release a collared saiga.

© Albert Salemgarejev / ACBK

Working in global policy spaces

2022 was an important year for global policy affecting biodiversity, with a packed agenda of significant intergovernmental meetings, including Conferences of the Parties (COPs), which had strong implications for biodiversity and for Fauna & Flora. We aimed to track the high-level policy outcomes from these that would shape success in our work, and add our voice to key aspects of discussions and decision making.

Putting nature and people at the heart of climate action

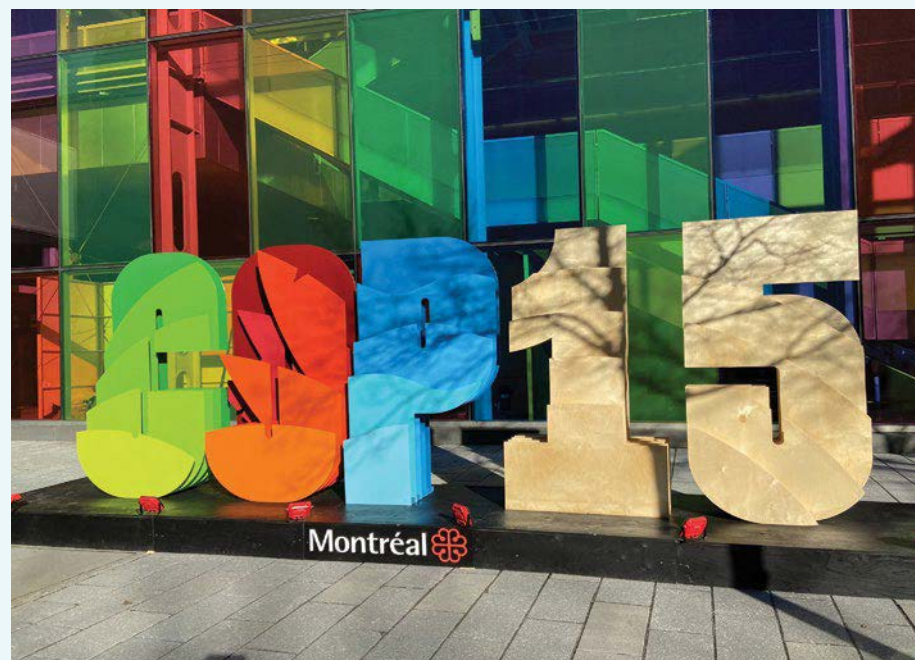
During the fortnight of the UN Climate Change Conference (COP27) in Egypt, stakeholders held intense discussions about how to work together to address the causes and impacts of climate change. Fauna & Flora's key focus was on the integration of nature into ambition and action on climate mitigation and adaptation; the importance of just and locally led approaches; and increasing the quality and integrity of market-based approaches to nature-based climate action, including REDD+ and blue carbon.

At a side event focusing on seagrass, we brought together an expert panel of scientists and practitioners to share experience and best practice for this emerging area of work. In another event we discussed the development and implementation of the REDD+ programme in the Upper Guinean Forest Ecosystem of West Africa.

In a different panel discussion, we also highlighted why direct and local climate financing for Indigenous Peoples and local communities (IPLCs) is urgent now, the importance of supporting IPLCs to navigate the complexity and risks of carbon markets, and the need to negotiate equitable deals. We were also active in drawing attention to high quality examples of the deployment of nature-based solutions providing triple benefits for people, biodiversity and climate, and how funding mechanisms can support them.

At COP26 in 2021 Fauna & Flora had endorsed the Principles for Locally Led Adaptation, and at COP27 we shared our initial lessons on integrating locally led and ecosystem-based climate adaptation approaches into our core conservation work. Throughout the year, we closely followed the development of the framework of the Global Goal on Adaptation and fed into related policy papers, a process that will conclude at COP28. The recognition of the key role of ecosystem-based and locally led approaches in the framework will be crucial to enable countries to prioritise and scale these actions in their climate resilient development.

Fauna & Flora is pleased to see the increasing recognition of the role of nature in tackling the deeply intertwined climate and nature crises, and we continue to advocate for stronger links between climate and nature policy.



UN CBD COP15, Montreal, Canada © Abigail Entwistle / Fauna & Flora

Driving change for endangered species protection

A delegation of five Fauna & Flora colleagues attended the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) COP, or COP19, in November 2022. CITES aims to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival, which closely links to our site-based work with key species. We provided technical input on decisions for Asian elephants, saiga, pangolins and Siamese crocodiles. We saw strong positive results, with decisions made for pangolins, Siamese crocodiles and Asian elephants aligned with our ambitions.

In addition, and in recognition of the fact that influencing policy requires long-term positioning, we participated in two side-events that will set the scene for future decisions under CITES. Specifically, Fauna & Flora – supported by our government partners – delivered a compelling presentation on the illegal trade of Caribbean reptile species, which is particularly relevant to our work protecting Caribbean gecko and iguana species. We also co-hosted an event on scaling up efforts to address pangolin trafficking in Africa, showcasing a range of experiences in three different African countries. The event profiled our work on developing a national action plan for pangolins in Kenya, and was very well received.

Positioning around global targets and priorities for the crucial decade to 2030

A delegation of five Fauna & Flora staff attended the UN Convention on Biological Diversity COP, or COP15, in Canada in December 2022. The meeting culminated in the agreement of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, which sets out 23 targets to be met by 2030 in order to achieve the overarching goal of humans “living in harmony with nature”. Fauna & Flora staff were panel members in events (on topics including: fisheries in the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, nature financing and Indigenous Peoples and local communities, and nature-positive approaches for business), while actively tracking wider discussions on priority topics. Fauna & Flora partner organisations also presented on topics including landscape restoration in Kazakhstan, and tiger conservation.

We were delighted that the agreed global targets are more inclusive than previous goals, especially with the explicit mention of the role of Indigenous People and local communities in Target 3 (the headline 30 x 30 commitment), but will continue to make the case for solutions that focus on the effectiveness of site-based protection and which actively include local communities in decision making and as beneficiaries of conservation, and which recognise the value of non-state conserved areas in delivering this target (so-called ‘other effective area based conservation measures’).

During 2022, Fauna & Flora worked to address microplastic pollution from plastic pellets, also known as nurdles. This type of pollution continues to affect wildlife and coastal communities around the world. In September 2022, Fauna & Flora released a report, *Stemming the tide: putting an end to plastic pellet pollution*, as a useful reference tool for policymakers who are considering the most effective interventions to stop pellet pollution on national, regional or international scales. A specific area of focus in 2022 involved working to secure legislative change at the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the UN intergovernmental body responsible for shipping and the prevention of marine and atmospheric pollution by ships. Fauna & Flora’s ambition is to tighten-up current practice to significantly reduce the risk of pellet spills at sea, both through loss by careless handling and tears in packaging, and loss at sea through containers of pellets going overboard. There is broad agreement among IMO delegations that mandatory regulation is needed, but the crucial details of the regulatory approach are due to undergo further discussions. Fauna & Flora will be monitoring as well as supporting exploration of options that might be suitable.



Plastic nurdles, Norfolk, UK. © Ed Marshall

AMBITION 4:

Private-sector decision making

Fauna & Flora recognises that private sector organisations play a significant role in how biodiversity is protected and maintained. We seek to ensure that business decision-making does not undermine conservation outcomes at the sites where we work and to ensure the private sector plays a more positive role in driving global conservation outcomes. We do this through engaging with key business sectors – particularly those posing significant threats to critical ecosystems – and we employ a number of strategies to achieve this. We provide direct support to companies and sectoral initiatives to reduce their environmental impacts, and we encourage leadership in biodiversity impact management and work to influence businesses on key issues.

How do we work with corporates?

Fauna & Flora works across the corporate sector in different ways. In 2022, 54 projects engaged with the private sector from local business to initiatives to corporate decision makers. The examples below provide some highlights of how we work with different organisations, and how they are progressing towards positive biodiversity impact in 2022:

12 site-based projects worked to improve biodiversity management practices in business operations local to their work.

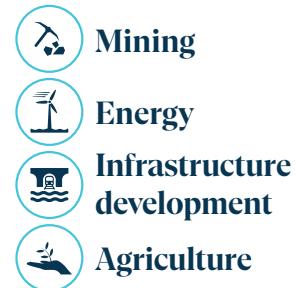
“In Honduras, Fauna & Flora works with seven national NGO partners to deliver conservation in the Atlántida Seascape and, during 2022, we worked alongside these partners with multiple companies. Many of these form part of the small-scale fisheries supply chain in Honduras and others were identified as having a direct impact on marine habitats through their use of plastics. The companies included: fish processing plants, restaurants, hotels, a ferry company, dive shops, a bottling company and a pineapple plantation. Our work with these companies reinforced the importance of responsible fisheries, promoting the purchase of legally caught products only, and encouraging better practices regarding single-use plastics. For example, working with the pineapple plantation, our partners established a reusable bottle and refill station trial to reduce the daily use of single-use plastic bottles by over 1,000 employees at the site, thereby seeking to directly minimise the quantity of plastic entering and harming the ocean.

The issues of biodiversity and environmental & social governance continue to be recognised in the corporate sectors. Fauna & Flora **engages at the highest level through sectoral certification and disclosure initiatives.** We advise and influence on nature and biodiversity across the whole value chain, from responsible sourcing through to production and operations.



We have established long-term partnerships with four multinational businesses that have demonstrably committed to integrating biodiversity in their policies and strategies.

These relationships specifically support the businesses’ ambitions to reduce their environmental impact. We consistently review these partnerships and the commitments made by these corporates. We use information about how the corporates act on their commitments to guide our engagement with them.



We influence the wider sector through continued work to create change in corporate and lender decision-making relating to biodiversity risk, and to the setting of consistent best practice standards that are taken up across the extractive and infrastructure development sectors.

Understanding impact of corporate engagement

In order to understand how corporates are progressing towards positive biodiversity impact, we anticipate them following the trajectory below. Fauna & Flora closely monitors the progress of each organisation we partner with, to ensure they are on the right track towards impact.

Impact chain



Engaging in the nascent biodiversity credits market

The market for biodiversity credits is a nascent, but fast developing, nature-based market with significant potential to drive high-integrity, locally led conservation. Ideally this market would provide a means to responsibly finance the restoration and protection of nature, while providing long-term benefits to local actors. However, we know there are risks in poorly functioning nature-based markets, including greenwashing, lack of transparency, and exclusion of key stakeholders, particularly Indigenous People and local communities.

Throughout 2022 – a critical time as norms and best-practices relating to the market are still being created – Fauna & Flora began to track and actively engage with its development. Most importantly, we advocate for the development of high integrity approaches on both the supply and demand side of the market. Specifically, we worked with Plan Vivo Foundation to create and publish a joint set of high-level integrity principles aimed at steering this emerging market, and we continue to provide technical input into the development of the new Plan Vivo Nature standard and methodology, including identifying potential pilot project sites. We are also engaging in a range of influential networks to ensure Fauna & Flora’s decades of expertise in locally led conservation informs the wider development of this market.

We recognise that biodiversity credits can contribute towards nature positive agendas for corporates, and we are working to ensure that high integrity biodiversity credits can be comprehensively embedded into these approaches. Our ambition is that buyers can help shape the quality of biodiversity credits by investing in those that meet the principles for high integrity and drive additional conservation action.



Kumtor gold mine, Kyrgyzstan. © Juan Pablo Moreiras / Fauna & Flora



Learning and practice

Fauna & Flora's James Crockett, and Union Island Environmental Alliance's Kennon Providence and Roseman Adams work together on an organisational strategic plan.



We work to ensure that the conservation we carry out and the decisions we take within our projects are based on the best information available. This information can come from many sources: it could be evidence generated through our conservation work or that of others; it could be the knowledge and experience shared by our conservation practitioners; or it could be based on the knowledge of local communities with whom we work.

Most often, we need to combine information from all of these sources to form the complete picture required to guide our work, and we need to review our understanding regularly to ensure that we respond to the dynamic context in which we operate.

Sharing & learning

We actively use the information generated from within Fauna & Flora to learn in our projects:

- We carried out over 450 surveys or other studies within our field projects in 2022
- We use a wide range of methods and tools to understand our impact and inform our work including:



Camera traps



eDNA / other DNA analysis



Tagging



Aerial surveys



In-water surveys



Traditional knowledge

- We explore the use of technology in new ways:

In Guinea, Fauna & Flora has deployed camera traps in a novel way to detect the presence of pangolins. Instead of being deployed at or near ground-level, the team have experimented with placing camera traps in the canopy of forests. This involved training three conservation officers from Ziaman Man and Biosphere Reserve and personnel from Fauna & Flora on the safe climbing and installation of the camera traps. This team, with the involvement and support of eight community helpers, then deployed the camera traps. This work was reported by the Guinea team to be a significant success from 2022, especially as the camera traps gained rare images of a black-bellied pangolin – a species the camera traps were particularly trying to gather data on to inform conservation.

In São Tomé & Príncipe, local knowledge has been a core part of the process that resulted in the regional approval of the marine protected area network in 2022. It continues to be invaluable as we collaborate with local people to develop diversified livelihoods. Local knowledge has also contributed to improvements in fishing activity monitoring, including through support to landings workers and setting up underwater monitoring for key species. A regional learning exchange to Cabo Verde to share experiences on marine protected area designation between fishers, fish traders, government and project partner staff was also undertaken in 2022.

- We use different methods and approaches in combination to learn even more:

Across a highly biodiverse area in north-west Liberia, known as the Wologizi-Wonegizi corridor, Fauna & Flora is combining different monitoring approaches to glean new insights. During 2022, biomonitoring patrols, camera trap deployment and eDNA surveys were implemented by community monitoring teams, the Forest Development Authority and Fauna & Flora. When the approaches are used together, they provide a greater understanding of species presence and distribution than could have been achieved using each approach alone. The data collection enabled the detection of the near-threatened lesser white-nosed monkey, vulnerable Nimba otter shrew, and the endangered Baer's wood mouse. These findings are being used to re-emphasise the importance of Wologizi and Wonegizi forests as high conservation value forests, and there is ambition that the results will shape species and habitat conservation approaches. In turn, this will enable conservation interventions in the landscape to be more streamlined and effective in responding to biodiversity conservation, as well as community, needs.



Camera trap image of black-bellied pangolin, Guinea. © Fauna & Flora/CFZ



Camera trap image of chimpanzees, Liberia. © Fauna & Flora

- We encourage internal sharing and learning, and convene at least 60 formal and informal communities of practice who regularly meet and/or communicate online
- We recognise learning is a participatory process

Understanding marine project impact using participatory approaches, Indonesia & Honduras

At Fauna & Flora, we aim to ensure our work is impactful for people as well as for biodiversity. We implement a community-based approach in much of our marine conservation work and, during 2022, we conducted Participatory Impact Assessments for two of our projects to further understand the changes perceived by people living in or near to project sites.

The Participatory Impact Assessment (PIA) is a method used to collect and analyse perception data from communities who are likely to have been impacted by projects. The approach recognises that local people are able to define and measure impact in their own way, and aims to understand that in a systematic way. A PIA differs from traditional evaluation methods, as it focuses on measuring the real impact of the project perceived by local stakeholders, whose lives are inextricably linked with project sites, rather than measuring against any pre-determined objectives.

Fauna & Flora conducted PIAs in two geographically distant locations: Aceh, Indonesia, where we have been working since 2006, and the Atlántida Seascape in Honduras, where we have been partnering with five national NGOs since 2015. In both locations, the PIA involved talking to local community members and community groups, including women's groups and fisher groups, through focus group discussions and individual interviews. Through a standardised list of questions, participants were asked to identify and rank the main changes they experienced as a result of project interventions, as well as to consider other factors contributing to well-being changes. Despite the differing geographies, contexts and distance between these projects, several commonalities were identified following analysis of the data. In both locations, communities and community groups reported being better organised and, as a result, better recognised – for example by the relevant authorities. Women who participated in the group discussions across Aceh and the Atlántida Seascape reported feeling more empowered and independent. Additionally, as a result of direct support provided by the projects, communities across both sites reported having improved capacity to handle and process fish, increasing the prices that they could charge for fish products. These positive project impacts were experienced in vulnerable communities, highlighting the benefits of strengthening community governance and supporting improved and diversified livelihoods that increase resilience against threats.

Following these assessments, we took the opportunity to share lessons about the process internally to identify recommendations for conducting future

PIAs and consider the advantages and disadvantages of using this evaluation method. This brought together team members from Indonesia and Honduras, alongside the PIA facilitators and data collectors.

The reflection process highlighted several lessons. One was the benefit of developing a facilitation plan in collaboration with relevant stakeholders to ensure that the methodology is implemented in a clear and consistent manner across communities. Another was that it is valuable in these contexts to divide women and men into different discussion groups to enable everyone to contribute more openly and confidently. It also identified key advantages, including that the participatory nature of the methodology fostered stronger relationships with participants and communities, and encouraged stakeholders to take ownership of the project and consider how they could reach their goals more effectively. The reflection process also highlighted the fact that gathering perception information can be an objective way to conduct a project evaluation. However, some challenges were also raised, including finding suitable facilitators and the time-consuming nature of analysis; however, it was discussed that these can be overcome with careful consideration and planning. The results of this reflection process will feed into future Participatory Impact Assessments, and strengthen our approaches going forward.



Women take part in a Participatory Impact Assessment of the marine programme in Simuelue, Aceh.

© Indra

Sharing & learning

We share the results and lessons from our work to inform our own work and that of others, and we also enable others to share the findings from conservation research and/or projects

- As a result of our work, 104 articles were published in peer-reviewed journals and 96 in grey literature
- At least 54 projects were able to describe how their research had been used to influence wider policy and decision-making processes

We produce *Oryx – The International Journal of Conservation*.

During 2022:

- The journal had its second year being fully open access, and the number of online article views remained significantly higher than the 2020 baseline before the journal became open access
 - 773,441 full-text views and downloads of *Oryx* articles in 2022 compared with 360,658 in 2020
- We supported conservation researchers and practitioners from 51 countries to publish their research in Volume 56 of 2022
- We held our second online Writing for Conservation workshop, with ten participants from six countries across Central Asia
- The journal's impact factor increased from 2.699 the previous year to 2.957; the highest of the journal to date
- In Volume 56 of 2022 we published:

105

peer-reviewed
articles

57

Conservation
News items

13

book
reviews



“The training from *Oryx* was one of the most valuable experiences for me in my professional career. Based on the course *Writing for Conservation 2022*, we wrote and published our paper about ship sturgeon rediscovery in the Rioni River in Georgia. It is published in the journal *Diversity* special issue ‘Conservation genetics of sturgeon’. I want to thank you for organizing the course and for the chance to attend.”

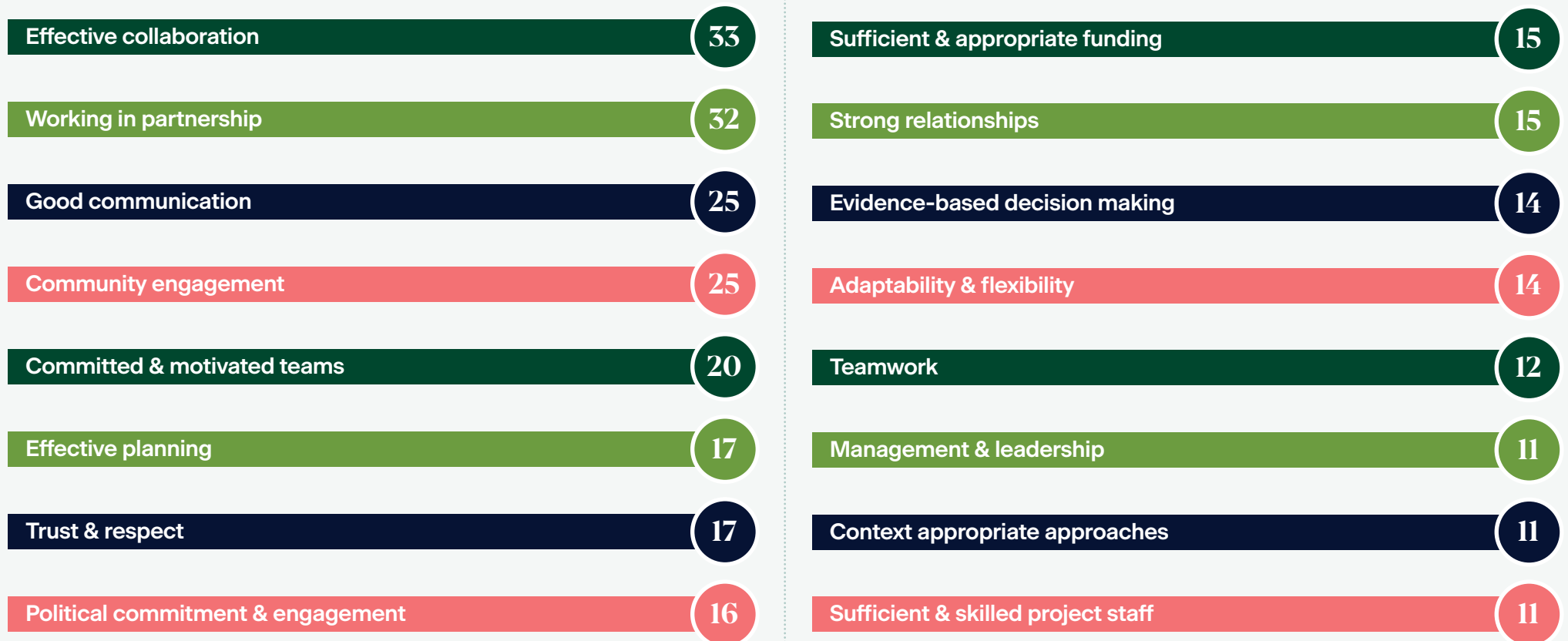
Workshop participant, *Oryx Writing for Conservation 2022*

Lessons learned and looking forward

This report summarises the breadth of conservation action we have taken in 2022, based on annual project 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 what makes our projects work, as well as the realities and challenges of conservation.

Lessons from our colleagues

We asked our project managers why they felt their projects had been successful over the last year. Almost 100 projects responded, often citing multiple reasons. Common themes¹³ underpinning success from across our portfolio include:



13. This analysis is undertaken each year based on the data provided by Fauna & Flora project teams, i.e. the underlying data in the reports allows themes to be identified each year; these tend to be relatively consistent year to year. All themes reported from ten or more projects are included.

We asked our project managers what challenges they had faced while delivering their work during 2022. Having these critical insights into the 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. This in turn enables our projects to run effectively to deliver benefits to biodiversity.

Challenges in delivery were reported in over 100 projects, with significant variation in the types and severity of problems encountered, including both external issues and factors internal to Fauna & Flora. Encouragingly, almost 80% of projects that reported issues suggested things to do differently in the future to avoid similar problems, demonstrating how we are responding to the challenges and identifying ways in which we can adapt.

There was significant variability in the types and severity of problems encountered by projects, and often they were highly specific to local situations. The common themes relating to external factors included:

- Issues with policy environments, government engagements or political instability
- Complicated relationships with partners or project stakeholders
- Challenges associated with logistics
- Climate related issues including extreme and unpredictable weather events

Issues relating to Covid-19, including restrictions on travel and associated challenges with reaching key stakeholders, as well as ongoing economic ramifications, continued to cause disruption across Fauna & Flora projects.

Internal factors were also cited as challenges to delivery, these were less varied, with two main issues reported:

- Funding and resource constraints
- Changes to staff

These challenges have been consistently noted by Fauna & Flora projects for a number of years, and reflect what we know to be common for most others in the sector. Unfortunately, these are not easily resolved. There is a huge body of conservation work to be done, and the availability of funds inevitably places a constraint on the scale of work we would want to deliver. Also, given the skills and expertise of our staff base, the loss of a key team member will always cause disruption, however much we plan for it. Other factors mentioned within responses included the need to adjust or improve project strategies and the constraints of Fauna & Flora systems and processes.



Hubert from Turneffe Atoll Sustainability Association guides visitors across a bridge through the mangroves at Calabash Caye, Belize.

© Camilla Rhodes / Fauna & Flora

Project staff identified ways to mitigate both external and internal project difficulties in future and suggested how these could be better embedded into existing project plans. In some cases, teams also explained how they had adapted their project (and in some instances their underpinning project logic) to account for better understanding of threats to biodiversity. Responses of this nature also included how financial planning would also be a part of this process.

Despite the many challenges in 2022, 94% of projects from which we received a response reported that they had fulfilled all or part of their short-term goals for the year, a significant achievement.

A word of thanks

ဧေးဇူးတင်ပါသည် / Merci beaucoup / Terima kasih / សូមអរគុណ / Mulumesc / Спасибо / Gracias / Cám ơn

Success in conservation is often hard to see, and harder to assess. Conservation is complex, with multiple strategies coming together to deliver change and with multiple people and organisations involved. And above all it takes time to see meaningful change in the species and habitats that are our ultimate target.

It can be difficult enough to track and attribute the change that results from our work within individual projects. It is a huge challenge to do this for a whole organisation – especially when its model is to deliver projects jointly with partners, through relationships that track back decades.

Fauna & Flora's annual reporting process assures us that our work is impactful. This is vital for all of us at Fauna & Flora to know and understand – each and every person involved in Fauna & Flora has contributed to these outcomes, whether through tracking species in the field, raising the funds, managing the accounts, training our staff or sitting on our governance Board. It's vital for our partners to see how Fauna & Flora's work reaches far and wide, as well as deep into specific places. It's vital for our supporters and donors to know their trust in us has been repaid and we have delivered for the planet. It's vital for our future supporters to see what they could be part of.

Creating this report every year takes significant time by people from across the organisation: from the teams who write individual reports, from a dedicated group of analysts who pull the information together, and from those who write and design this report. The information collated through this process is used in many ways. Not just to show our impact, but as a source of up-to-date information on every project (used in fundraising and communications), as a means to track change over time, and as a base for institutional histories for all our projects. We know contributing to this process takes time. But reading every individual project report is a delight and a wonder – it inspires us every year, and seeing it all come together reminds us of the breadth and depth of our work and gives us confidence in what we, the Fauna & Flora family, are achieving together.

Behind every achievement in this report is the day-to-day work of teams across the organisation and across our partners. Every single one is amazing. We are immensely grateful to our colleagues and partners around the world for their hard work, expertise, inspiration, dedication and commitment. Without them, what we collectively achieve wouldn't be possible.

We would like to extend a huge thank you to each and every person who makes our work possible, and to all those involved in this report for their support in bringing together their achievements and lessons from 2022.

Mark, Jo, Svetlana, Jonny, Paul and Abi
Fauna & Flora - Senior Leadership Team

If you would like more details about any of the information presented in this report, please contact **Jess Betts** (jess.betts@fauna-flora.org) or **Katie Lee-Brooks** (katie.lee-brooks@fauna-flora.org)



Annex 1: Priority Species 2022

Common name	Scientific name	IUCN Status	Common name	Scientific name	IUCN Status
Mammals			Birds		
Grey wolf	<i>Canis lupus</i>	LC	Delacour's langur	<i>Trachypithecus delacouri</i>	CR
White rhinoceros	<i>Ceratotherium simum</i>	NT	Antillean manatee	<i>Trichechus manatus manatus</i>	EN
Pygmy hippopotamus	<i>Choeropsis liberiensis</i>	EN	Brown bear	<i>Ursus arctos</i>	LC
Black rhinoceros	<i>Diceros bicornis</i>	CR	Fish		
Dugong	<i>Dugong dugon</i>	VU	Russian sturgeon	<i>Acipenser gueldenstaedtii</i>	CR
Asian elephant	<i>Elephas maximus</i>	EN	Ship sturgeon	<i>Acipenser nudiventris</i>	CR
Sumatran elephant	<i>Elephas maximus sumatranus</i>	CR	Colchic sturgeon	<i>Acipenser persicus colchicus</i>	CR
Mountain gorilla	<i>Gorilla beringei beringei</i>	EN	Stellate sturgeon	<i>Acipenser stellatus</i>	CR
Grauer's gorilla	<i>Gorilla beringei graueri</i>	CR	European sturgeon	<i>Acipenser sturio</i>	CR
Western hoolock gibbon	<i>Hoolock hoolock</i>	EN	Beluga	<i>Huso huso</i>	CR
African savannah elephant	<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	EN	Asprete	<i>Romanichthys valsanicola</i>	CR
African forest elephant	<i>Loxodonta cyclotis</i>	CR	Ilish	<i>Tenualosa ilisha</i>	LC
Sunda pangolin	<i>Manis javanica</i>	CR	Reptiles		
Black-bellied pangolin	<i>Phataginus tetradactyla</i>	VU	Antiguan racer	<i>Alsophis antiguae</i>	CR
White-bellied pangolin	<i>Phataginus tricuspis</i>	EN	Green turtle	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	EN
Menzbier's marmot	<i>Marmota menzbieri</i>	VU	Saint Lucia whiptail	<i>Cnemidophorus vanzoi</i>	CR
Mediterranean monk seal	<i>Monachus monachus</i>	EN	Siamese crocodile	<i>Crocodylus siamensis</i>	CR
Northern yellow-cheeked gibbon	<i>Nomascus annamensis</i>	EN	Utila spiny-tailed iguana	<i>Ctenosaura bakeri</i>	CR
Western black crested gibbon	<i>Nomascus concolor</i>	CR	Leatherback turtle	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	VU
Northern white-cheeked gibbon	<i>Nomascus leucogenys</i>	CR	Hawksbill turtle	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	CR
Cao vit gibbon	<i>Nomascus nasutus</i>	CR	Saint Lucia racer	<i>Erythrolamprus ornatus</i>	CR
Eastern chimpanzee	<i>Pan troglodytes schweinfurthii</i>	EN	Union Island gecko	<i>Gonatodes daudini</i>	CR
Western chimpanzee	<i>Pan troglodytes verus</i>	CR	Lesser Antillean iguana	<i>Iguana delicatissima</i>	CR
Indochinese tiger	<i>Panthera tigris corbetti</i>	EN	Grenadines pink rhino iguana	<i>Iguana insularis insularis</i>	NE
Sumatran tiger	<i>Panthers tigris sumatrae</i>	CR	Saint Lucia iguana	<i>Iguana insularis sanctaluciaae</i>	NE
Southwest Bornean orang-utan	<i>Pongo pygmaeus wurmbii</i>	CR	Olive Ridley turtle	<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	VU
Grey-shanked douc langur	<i>Pygathrix cinerea</i>	CR	Little Scrub ground lizard	<i>Pholidoscelis corax</i>	EN
Tonkin snub-nosed monkey	<i>Rhinopithecus avunculus</i>	CR	Sombrero ground lizard	<i>Pholidoscelis corvinus</i>	CR
Myanmar snub-nosed monkey	<i>Rhinopithecus strykeri</i>	CR	Barbados leaf-toed gecko	<i>Phyllodactylus pulcher</i>	CR
Saiga antelope	<i>Saiga tatarica</i>	CR			
Giant ground pangolin	<i>Smutsia gigantea</i>	EN			
Temminck's pangolin	<i>Smutsia temminckii</i>	VU			

Annex 1: Priority Species 2022

Common name	Scientific name	IUCN Status
Plants		
Perrier's baobab	<i>Adansonia perrieri</i>	CR
Diego's baobab	<i>Adansonia suarezensis</i>	EN
-	<i>Alstonia beatricis</i>	VU
-	<i>Anisoptera costata</i>	EN
-	<i>Aquilaria filaria</i>	VU
-	<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i>	CR
-	<i>Aspidosperma megalocarpon</i>	LC
-	<i>Calophyllum parvifolium</i>	VU
-	<i>Camellia flava</i>	CR
Gogô	<i>Carapa gogo</i>	VU
Pessegueiro de São Tomé	<i>Chytranthus mannii</i>	NT
Knorring's hawthorn	<i>Crataegus knorringiana</i>	CR
Anona de Montaña	<i>Cymbopetalum mayanum</i>	LC
Palissandre du Honduras	<i>Dalbergia stevensonii</i>	CR
Blue orchid	<i>Dendrobium azureum</i>	NE
-	<i>Dendropanax hondurensis</i>	VU
-	<i>Dipterocarpus cinereus</i>	CR
Dragon tree	<i>Dracaena draco caboverdeana</i>	CR
-	<i>Dyera polyphylla</i>	VU
-	<i>Eugenia coyolensis</i>	CR
Bornean ironwood	<i>Eusideroxylon zwageri</i>	VU
-	<i>Gonystylus bancanus</i>	CR
Lignum vitae	<i>Guaiacum officinale</i>	EN
-	<i>Guioa waigeoensis</i>	VU
Pencil cedar	<i>Juniperus barbadensis var barbadensis</i>	CR
-	<i>Lonchocarpus yoroensis</i>	CR
-	<i>Magnolia atlantida</i>	DD
-	<i>Magnolia citrata</i>	LC
-	<i>Magnolia grandis</i>	CR
Niedzwetzky's apple	<i>Malus niedzwetzkyana</i>	EN
-	<i>Olea chimanimani</i>	LC
Phoenix fig tree	<i>Phoenix atlantica</i>	EN

Common name	Scientific name	IUCN Status
Bukharan pear	<i>Pyrus korshinskyi</i>	CR
Tajik pear	<i>Pyrus tadshikistanica</i>	CR
Turkmen pear	<i>Pyrus turcomanica</i>	DD
-	<i>Rhododendron cornu-bovis</i>	NE
Anguilla bush	<i>Rondeletia anguillensis</i>	CR
-	<i>Shorea balangeran</i>	VU
-	<i>Shorea platycarpa</i>	CR
-	<i>Shorea uliginosa</i>	VU
Iron tree	<i>Sideroxylon marginatum</i>	EN
Big leaf mahogany	<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	VU
-	<i>Vatica javanica subsp. javanica</i>	CR
-	<i>Vitex gaumeri</i>	LC
-	<i>Wallaceodoxa raja-ampat</i>	NE
-	<i>Zanthoxylum ekmanii</i>	NE
-	<i>Zanthoxylum juniperinum</i>	NE
Lagarto	<i>Zanthoxylum panamense</i>	LC

Key definitions

A species is considered to be a **priority species** if a key focus of the project it is found in involves maintaining a population of this species (i.e. there are **specific activities** to ensure its conservation, and monitoring is in place to understand the impact of these). This can be for a particular population of the species or, in some cases, for the entire global population. A **secondary species** is one that indirectly benefits from our conservation efforts and is monitored as an indicator of project success or as part of wider bio-monitoring efforts to determine background trends rather than project impact. Many additional species benefit from our efforts to protect natural habitats, but we do not attempt to include them all here.

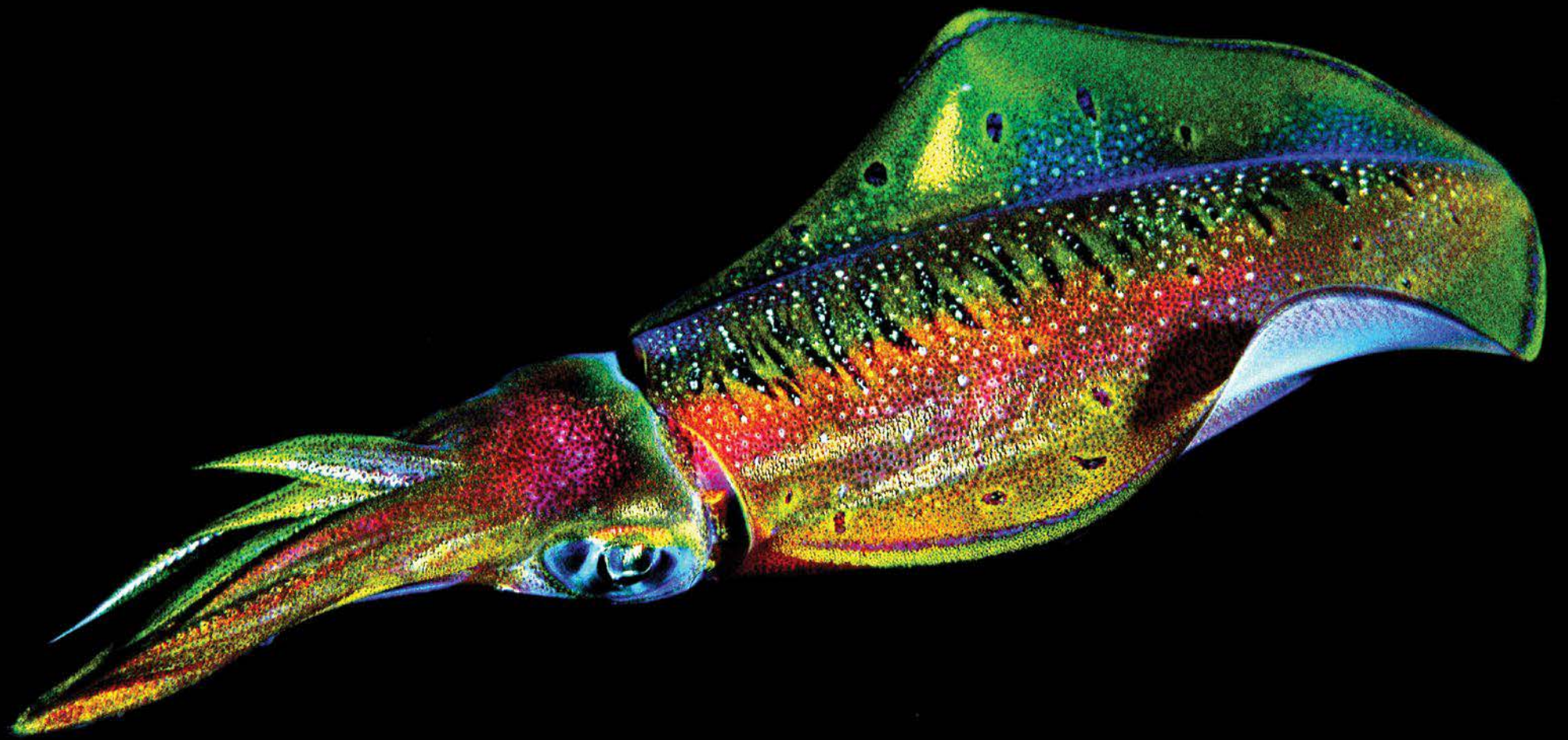
IUCN Red List classifications



For more information visit www.iucnredlist.org







Squid, *Sepioteuthis lessoniana*, Kas Turkey, © Zafar Kizilkaya

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