



# Conservation Report 2021



**FAUNA & FLORA**  
INTERNATIONAL

Fauna & Flora International is dedicated to protecting our planet's threatened wildlife and habitats.



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# From the Chief Executive



Extraordinary is the word that springs to my mind when reading this report. Extraordinary work in extraordinary times. 2021 was a difficult year in many ways. Though the initial shock of the Covid-19 pandemic may have worn off, life had certainly not returned to normal. Many of the countries in which we operate were hit hard by the pandemic and the associated economic impacts, and this had knock-on effects for our work with communities, with many activities cancelled or postponed to ensure that we did not put people at risk. In particular, the collapse of travel continued to create real challenges for those projects and partners that rely heavily on tourism.

Building on the emergency funding we provided in 2020 through the Partner Crisis Support Fund, in 2021 we launched a new Resilience Fund to help our local partner organisations – who are working on the front line of conservation – be better prepared to weather future storms. This US\$2 million fund offers initial support to our partners through sub-grants, and we are also providing Fauna & Flora International (FFI) staff time for mentoring, technical assistance, and training.

The effects of the pandemic also continued to be felt in the policy arena, with several important conferences – originally scheduled for 2020 – delayed. As our vice-president Sir David Attenborough rightly noted in the run-up to the G7 meeting in June: “Decisions taken at...the Biodiversity COP in China, and COP26 in Glasgow are the most important decisions humanity has ever taken”.

Though COP15 was pushed back once again to 2022, the long-anticipated climate COP26 finally took place in Glasgow. FFI delegates joined the summit, bringing policy and climate expertise as well as – most importantly – information and perspectives gleaned through our work with partners around the world. We advocated for greater protection of existing natural carbon sinks (versus simply planting new forests, which has been the focus of most nature-based solutions discussions to date), and for nature protection to be put front and centre in national plans to reach net zero emissions. We also advocated for local people to be put at the heart of decision-making, and for finance to be vastly scaled up and targeted where it is needed most. Complementing this advocacy work was a dedicated publicity campaign that successfully carried our key messages and asks to audiences around the world.

Despite the considerable ongoing logistical and personal challenges posed by the pandemic, our project teams around the world continued their tireless work to protect our planet’s threatened species and ecosystems.

In South Sudan, our work with the government led to the formal protection over 17,000 hectares of severely threatened forest habitat. The protection of Banggai Game Reserve ensures the safety of globally important wildlife, including endangered chimpanzees and pangolins.

In addition, FFI provided technical support for the development of a groundbreaking, globally applicable standard to help prevent pollution from plastic pellet spillage, a serious threat to marine life and the health of our ocean. The new standard represents a huge step towards the goal of zero pellet loss.

With one storm (hopefully) behind us, we are now looking ahead at the new clouds gathering on the horizon. With the biodiversity and climate crises continuing to escalate and the outbreak of war in Europe (which brings with it great political and economic uncertainty), it is clear that the global context in which we operate will continue to be difficult for the foreseeable future. As I write this, FFI is carrying out a strategic review to assess our place within the conservation landscape, identify where we can offer most value, and ensure that we are well equipped to weather the storms to come.

**Mark Rose**



# Highlights of 2021

We influenced<sup>1</sup> the conservation of **over 52 million ha** of crucial habitat (an area nearly the size of Spain)



We protect close to **1 billion tonnes of carbon** across 85 terrestrial project sites



**259**

Organisations whose skills, knowledge and resources we helped develop



**14**

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

We worked with **100 priority species**

and at least 208 further species benefited from our work



We worked in **316 sites** in **49 countries**

We saw conservation benefits<sup>2</sup> for

**174 sites** **82 priority species populations** thanks to our work



**435**

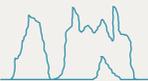
The number of organisations we partnered with, including: Local NGOs, governments, universities & businesses



Over **4,700**

The number of people whose conservation capacity we built

## Habitats worked in include



LIMESTONE CAVES



DESERTS & DRYLANDS



WILDFLOWER MEADOWS



FORESTS



FRESHWATER



MARINE



MOUNTAINS



GRASSLANDS



AGRICULTURAL LANDSCAPES

## We engaged with

**48** projects

Business

**99%\*** of projects

Communities

\* Relevant field-based projects

**58** projects

Policymakers



**41** 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 improved enforcement or protection, reduced threats, or evidence of recovery in specific sites or species populations.

## Vision

A sustainable future for the planet, where biodiversity is effectively conserved by the people who live closest to it, supported by the global community

## Mission

To conserve threatened species and ecosystems worldwide

# Introduction

## CONSERVATION

is a complex discipline that sits at the intersection between biology, ecology and the social and political sciences. We operate in a dynamic environment, where we must remain fleet of foot, learning and responding to lessons as we go.

At Fauna & Flora International (FFI) we understand this well, having worked in this challenging field for more than 115 years.

This report seeks to demonstrate the impact of FFI's conservation work and the changes that our collective efforts have contributed to. It brings together data from across our portfolio of **123 projects**<sup>3</sup> that were active in 2021 and provides a snapshot of where these projects are on their journeys to achieving effective and lasting conservation.

To create this report, the project teams involved in every FFI project that was active during 2021 provided information about what they have done and the changes they have seen in their projects. As well as providing the necessary information to produce the *Conservation 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.

3. A project is defined as a set of activities leading towards a meaningful conservation outcome. A project may encompass multiple sites and/or species and employ multiple conservation approaches. A project might be delivered directly by FFI, or in collaboration with partners and other organisations.

# Understanding our impact

Every single one of our conservation projects is different. Each one faces unique and complex challenges and aims to tackle threats that are often numerous, dynamic and interconnected. As such, each project will have a different goal and each will be working to drive changes that require a different timescale to achieve.

FFI embraces these differences and we therefore ensure that the question of what success looks like is defined at the project level, with each project team developing their own **Theory of Change (ToC)**. How success is measured is also rigorously defined by each project team.

A **Theory of Change** is a logical model to describe what a project is doing and how activities will drive change within the projects own particular set of circumstances. Work is ongoing at an organisational level to ensure these models of change are as robust as they can be.

To account for these differences, when creating this report we use **impact chains**:

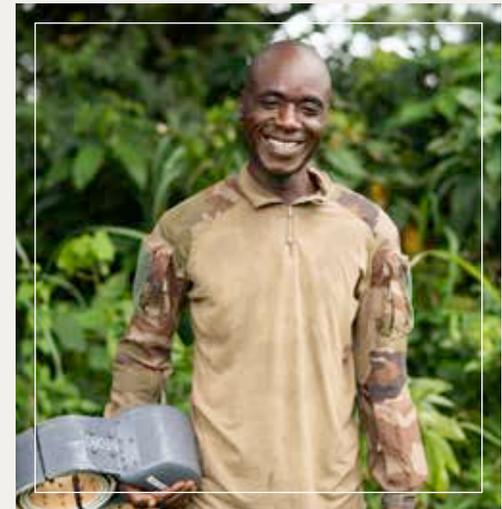


These help us understand what stage each project has reached on its own journey towards success, and how it is progressing towards its long-term biodiversity goals. The steps in these chains are deliberately broad; this allows us to aggregate similar projects into a single impact chain and thus understand our impact across the breadth of our portfolio. There is good evidence that projects which achieve change in the early steps of the chain are likely to progress onwards towards achieving their conservation goals<sup>4</sup>.

We use the evidence of project outcomes provided by teams during the data gathering exercise to ascertain where each project is on its journey towards achieving impact, and map this onto the impact chain to give us an annual snapshot of our work across the organisation.

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 2021. 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 addition, we also work with our project teams to document the changes happening within each of our projects over the long term, and use this information to 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.



Ranger holding collar to tag elephant, Guinea. © Ruben Barñuelos Bons/FFI

# How we work

As a conservation organisation, our focus is on addressing the many and varied threats to our planet's **species and ecosystems**, as well as looking at the wider world and tackling the drivers of species loss and habitat destruction.

A cornerstone of our approach is working in partnership with others to achieve lasting positive change through **locally led conservation**. Therefore, many of our projects work to create the right enabling environment needed to conserve threatened species and ecosystems. Examples range from building the capacity of local conservationists to developing community support for conservation.

FFI also plays a vital role in **influencing others** to create the right enabling environment for conservation to be successful, and to ensure that nature is put at the heart of policy and business decision making.

FFI aims to ensure project decisions are underpinned by the best possible information – whether generated ourselves or by others - to inform **learning and practice**, and strengthen our conservation activities and impact.

In 2021, FFI made step changes in its ability to demonstrate and enhance the positive climate impact of its projects and partnerships. The science is clear and unequivocal, human induced climate change, biodiversity loss and declines in human well-being are severe and inter-connected crises and cannot be addressed in isolation. The **Climate Action at FFI** pages in this report provide more detail on our work to address the climate crises in our project sites, and across the wider sector.

Across our portfolio of work, we have projects that speak to each of these areas, and during our assessment of our projects, we have grouped projects working on similar themes together in each impact chain. We have presented similar themes together in the sections that follow.

SPECIES AND ECOSYSTEMS

LOCALLY LED CONSERVATION

INFLUENCING OTHERS

LEARNING AND PRACTICE

In the statistics presented throughout this document, we use "we" for the purpose of brevity, but what we really mean is FFI, together with its partners and the communities we work with.

# A strategic approach

The scope and direction of FFI's work is led by a clear strategy, which ensures that we apply our expertise and experience in the most impactful way possible in order to help solve some of the world's most pressing conservation challenges.

This strategy is reviewed every five years to ensure that it remains relevant within the wider context in which we operate. To learn more about this, please refer to FFI's *Conservation Strategy 2019-2023* and our *Annual Report and Accounts*, both of which are available on our website [www.fauna-flora.org](http://www.fauna-flora.org).

# Thriving species and resilient ecosystems

**According to a UN-backed report, more than one million species are now at risk of extinction, while ecosystems around the world are rapidly being degraded and destroyed. FFI works at the forefront of this crisis, with projects around the world that are working directly to secure threatened species populations and to ensure that ecosystems are healthy and resilient.**

Around 63% of FFI's projects work directly on the ground (or in the water), and 55% of FFI'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 2021.

The work described in this section of the report relates to Ambition's 1 and 2 of FFI's current strategy.

**In 2021, our work with species ranged across six categories:**



MAMMALS



BIRDS



INVERTEBRATES



FISH



REPTILES



PLANTS

**Ecosystems protected included:**



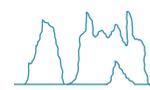
MARINE



GRASSLANDS



FORESTS



KARST



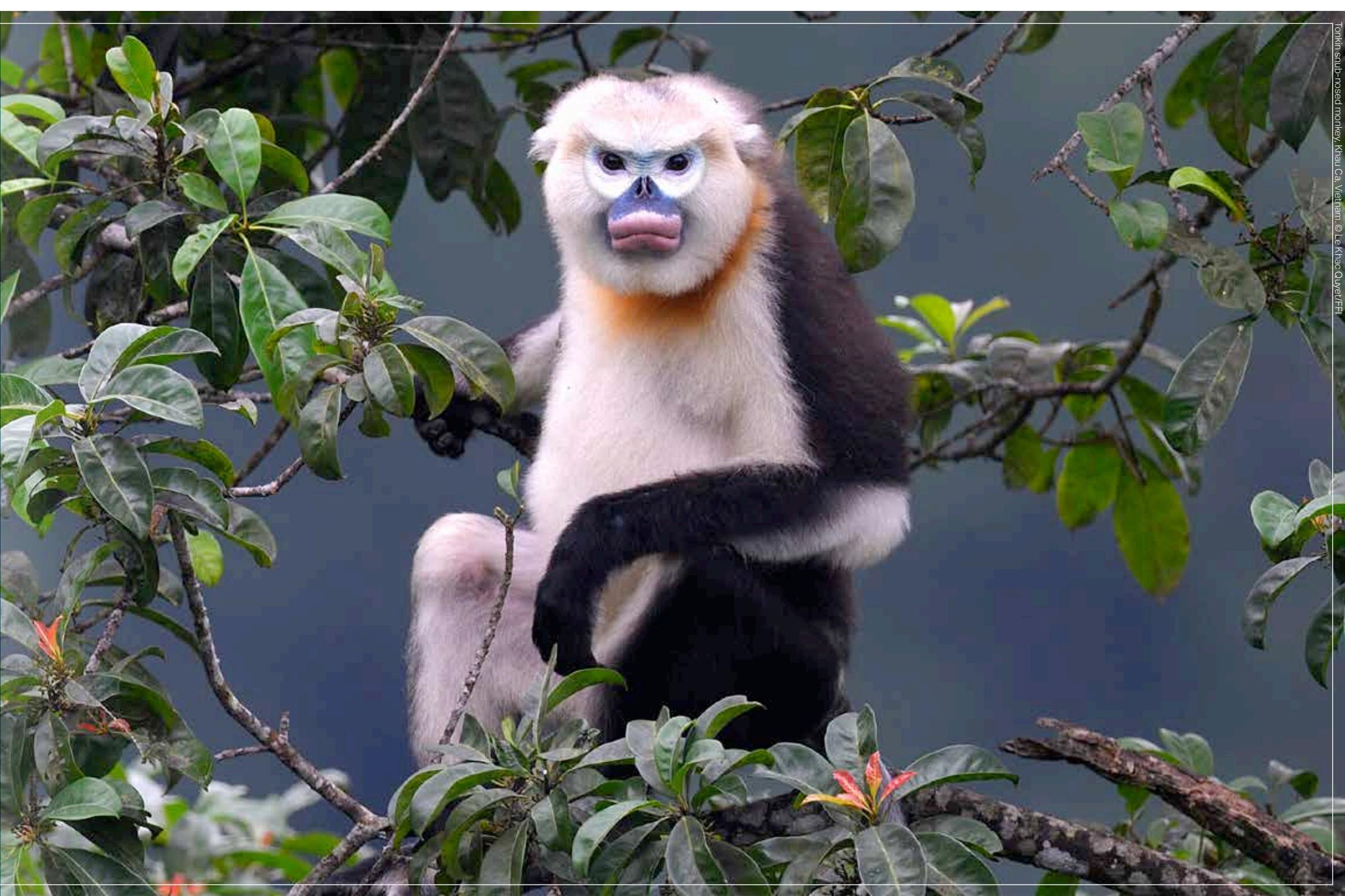
FRESHWATER



DESERTS & DRYLANDS



MOUNTAINS



Tonkin snub-nosed monkey, Khanh Ca, Vietnam. © Le Khanh Quy/FFH

# Securing threatened species populations

FFI has well over a century of experience in safeguarding threatened species, with a track record of success in halting and reversing declines. Many species are protected through our wider habitat protection work, but those closest to extinction frequently require direct intervention to ensure they survive. In 2021, we worked with 100 priority species (see Annex 1 for a full list) to reduce the risk of extinction by creating the conditions each needs to thrive. Below are some highlights from 2021.

## KEY FEATURES:

We focused on  
**100 priority species**  
in 114 species populations

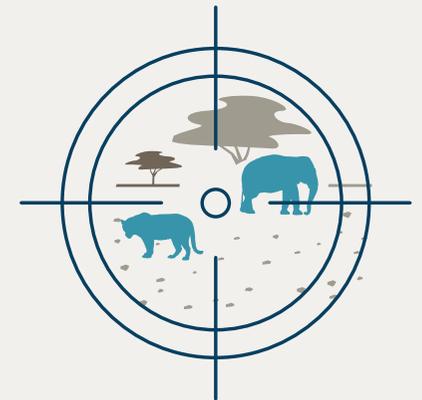


We also monitored  
**208 secondary species**  
in 263 populations that  
are known to benefit from  
our work

**41 projects**

undertook work to  
better understand,  
combat and address

**illegal trade  
in wildlife**



Over  
**128,000 tree seedlings**  
were grown or planted

including over  
**7,300**  
threatened species seedlings



Over  
**12,000**  
turtle hatchlings  
were protected and released



Action plans were produced  
to guide the conservation of

**12 species**



# Understanding our impact

These impact chains show the progress towards recovery of FFI's 100 priority species (top) in 114 target populations, and the progress of a further 208 secondary species (bottom) in 263 target populations. Seven priority species populations and 104 secondary species populations are not included on the chain as there was insufficient information available about impact for these populations 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.

### INCREASING BLACK RHINO POPULATION IN OL PEJETA CONSERVANCY, KENYA

Black rhino numbers have significantly grown since 2005 when FFI started supporting Ol Pejeta Conservancy, Kenya, and zero rhino poaching has been recorded in the last four years. Ol Pejeta Conservancy is currently the largest black rhino sanctuary in East Africa and is of critical importance to the future conservation of black rhino populations in Kenya and the region. According to daily patrol data, at the close of 2021, the Ol Pejeta Conservancy black rhino population was 150, an increase of 100% from 75 individuals in 2008.



Black rhino, Kenya @ Juan Pablo Morales/FFI

### CAMERA MONITORING TO PROTECT MEDITERRANEAN MONK SEALS IN GÖKOVA, TURKEY

In 2021, 15 cameras in 12 caves monitored the critically endangered Mediterranean monk seal and its activities. In total 10 identified individual seals were observed in the caves, with 8 sightings not identified to individual level. With this improved camera system, the resident Mediterranean monk seal population is monitored more closely than ever before. Activities and disturbances within their breeding caves are now quantified and are being shared with policy makers to enhance the robustness of the legislative frameworks that protect them. Ezgi Saydam, a monk seal specialist in our partner organisation, Akdeniz Koruma Derneği (AKD), told a local news outlet that "If there is a Mediterranean monk seal in the Gulf of Gökova, we know that it has a healthy ecosystem."



Mediterranean monk seal, Turkey @ Zafar Kizilkaya

## A FOCUS ON:

# Where do we work?

In our work to secure key areas of habitat under effective conservation management, we recognise that we need to work in an array of different sites to have maximum impact. In 2021, we worked across 316 separate sites. While we support work in 124 formal state protected areas, the vast majority of the sites we support were in other forms of conserved areas. Many of these areas are potential candidate OECMs<sup>5</sup>, or "other effective area-based conservation measures". In policy arenas and in the wider environmental sector, areas outside formal state protected areas, which include OECMs, are increasingly being recognised for their importance and contribution to biodiversity and climate related goals. We recognise that such areas will be key to the delivery of proposals to increase the area of land that supports nature conservation efforts. OECMs are therefore expected to be included within the 30x30 target (30% of land and sea protected by 2030) likely to be adopted later this year in the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.

Coastal forest, Cambodia, © Jeremy Holden/FFI



We worked across

# 316 individual sites

including protected areas and non-protected sites



Of these, we worked directly at  
**69 marine sites**

of which 51 were designated protected areas (state, community, private or other) while 18 did not yet have a conservation designation.

Working in places and using methods outside formal protections allows us to support conservation and achieve impact for biodiversity in different ways.

FFI has been supporting the Government of Indonesia to enable coastal communities, including their customary leadership, the Panglima La'ot, to protect critical habitat in **Pulau Pinang, Siumat dan Simanaha (PiSiSi), a marine protected area in Aceh, Indonesia**, since 2011. The Panglima La'ot is a tribal leader in fishing communities in Aceh charged with organising the customary maritime law. This co-management system combines government policy and customary law, and as such seven Locally Managed Marine Areas have been developed and are under active management within PiSiSi. During 2021, community-led surveillance patrolling covered 41,000 hectares, representing over 92% of the protected site, an increase from 70% patrolled during 2020. Community members actively participate in biodiversity monitoring and daily collection of fisheries data. The project also strengthens the capacity of community members, and supports community livelihoods. The success of this work is measurable. Patrol data from 2021 indicates a reduction in threats within the locally-managed areas, for example, incidences of compressor fishing have decreased compared to 2020, and the customary law has been applied in the resolution of violation of fisheries restrictions.



Coral reef, Indonesia. © Rakhnat Dirgantara/FFI

**Success has been seen for community-led protection of critically endangered black rhino in Kenya.** Sera Conservancy, Kenya, was established in 2002 alongside a number of other community conservancies in the Northern Rangelands Trust consortium. Northern Rangelands Trust, including Sera Conservancy, was established to conserve the natural environment, and enhance people's lives through bringing together local communities to cooperatively develop locally-led governance structures. As the National Rhino Strategy has been developed, the Kenya Wildlife Service identified the need to diversify the management and custodianship of these species to include communal land. In 2015, Sera community-managed sanctuary was established with a founder population of 10 black rhinos. In the years that have followed, the community team have protected the rhinos in the conservancy, despite challenges associated with droughts, increasing unpredictability in weather and climate, and encroachment. A team of 16 community rhino monitors maintain daily patrols, covering an area of 107 km<sup>2</sup> and in the seven years since its establishment, there have been zero poaching incidences, and the population has steadily increased to 19.

*“What Sera has achieved to date is remarkable, and the communities’ dedication and commitment to conserving this exceptional species can serve as an exemplar in Kenya and beyond”*

Senior Programme Manager, East Africa.

To provide a critical buffer for key species in **Jambi and West Sumatra, Indonesia**, FFI has been supporting the local Government authorities to enable communities across five districts to secure legal licences that allow them to establish



Residents look for kepayang fruit, Indonesia. © Edy Susanto / FFI

Village or Customary Forests (Hutan Desa or Hutan Adat) and practice social forestry. These forest licences, granted by local authorities, enable communities to access and manage this land, and the strategic locations of these also bolster the protection of the Kerinci Seblat National Park, a stronghold for Sumatran tigers. To date 83 villages have been awarded licences, covering an area of 98,547 hectares, and during 2021, a further 12 villages started the process of securing licenses. Supporting communities to access tenure of their forests is having wide-reaching impacts. Not only do community members report social improvements, such as increased income and well-being, but social forestry is benefiting the Kerinci Seblat landscape. In 2021, evidence indicated reducing deforestation, and increased evidence and sightings of Sumatran tigers. Whilst villages are at different stages in their management of these lands, securing tenure also ensures that they are safe from deforestation by commercial entities, such as palm oil companies.

# Creating resilient ecosystems

The conservation of natural habitats, both terrestrial and marine (see pages 18-19), has always been a major pillar of FFI's work. Our work in this arena ranges from securing spaces for species and maintaining ecosystem health at a site level, to influencing conservation management across the broader landscape and mitigating the effects of climate change. 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. Below are some highlights from 2021.

## KEY FEATURES:



We worked to support conservation on the ground in over **11.3 million hectares** of habitat



We supported management for conservation at **249 sites**

## THROUGH OUR WORK ON CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT:

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

**118 sites**



We helped to restore habitat in at least

**20 sites**

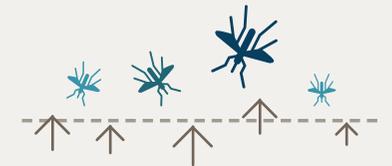


Of this area, we worked with local partners and communities to bring over

**310,000 hectares** of key habitat under conservation management for the first time



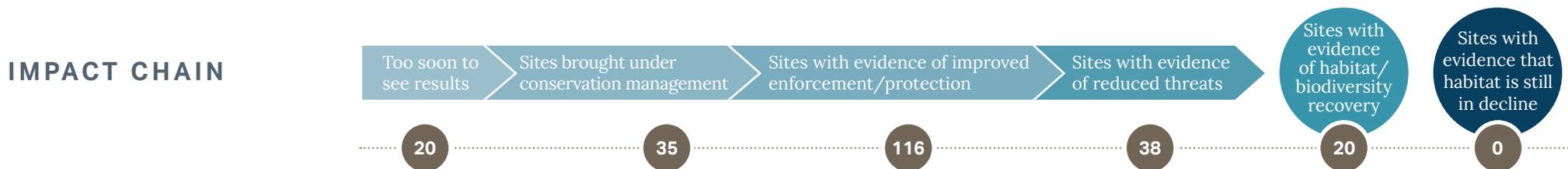
We helped to produce **36** site-management plans



We helped to carry out invasive species control at **13 sites**

# Understanding our impact

This impact chain shows the number of FFI sites at each stage of progress towards habitat or biodiversity recovery based on a total of 249 sites where we work directly to safeguard habitat. Twenty sites are not included as there was insufficient information available about impact in these locations 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 PATROLS IMPROVE CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT IN SOUTH SUDAN

FFI supports Community Wildlife Ambassadors, individuals from local communities, to monitor three protected areas in South Sudan, alongside the Wildlife Service. Support is provided through training (with topics including South Sudan wildlife laws, biomonitoring and patrol procedures), technical advice and provision of essential equipment. The patrols are contributing towards improvements in management of these protected areas, while also raising awareness of the importance of these areas with community members and providing a sustainable income stream. Patrols are now more frequent and effective, and analysis of biomonitoring data also indicates there has been an increase in wildlife encounters on patrols, and a decrease in poaching incidences.



Community Wildlife Ambassadors, South Sudan. © Rob Harris/FFI

### CONSERVING HIGH-BIODIVERSITY VALUE FORESTS, KON PLONG, VIETNAM

In Kon Plong district, Vietnam, FFI has been working alongside forestry managers and local authorities to protect high-biodiversity value forest. Following intense biodiversity monitoring surveys in recent years, 2021 saw the results of these surveys published, highlighting the previously unknown exceptional biodiversity within the forest. This includes globally-significant populations of the critically endangered grey-shanked langur, and endangered yellow-cheeked gibbon. The biodiversity surveys also indicated that the forest is threatened by habitat degradation, with evidence of logging and snaring. To help strengthen forest management, during 2021, FFI provided training to 48 individuals on the use of SMART to plan and record forest patrols, whilst also being actively involved with partners in national and local meetings relating to forest management. As a result, in 2021 the volume of illegally harvested timber decreased by 71%, and the area of forest encroachment decreased by 86% compared with 2020.



Primates in tree, Vietnam. © Ryan Deboodt

# Protecting marine and coastal ecosystems

Our ocean and its species face myriad threats, many of which are unique to this environment. FFI's work in the marine realm ranges from safeguarding habitats and species through effective local management; to 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.

While the previous two sections ('Securing threatened species populations', pages 12-13; and 'Creating resilient ecosystems', page 16-17) also include data for marine species and habitats, the following highlights from 2021 pull out key information from our marine portfolio specifically.

## KEY FEATURES:

We helped to conserve over

# 2.2 million hectares

of important  
marine  
and coastal  
habitat,



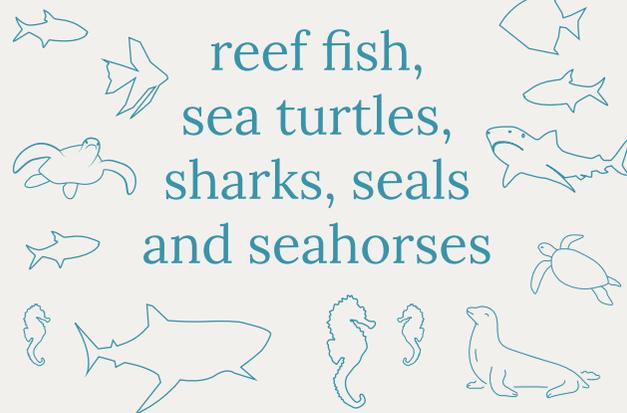
and influenced conservation  
over an additional

# 3.7 million hectares

We have seen signs  
of recovery in

# 18 key species groups

at our sites, including

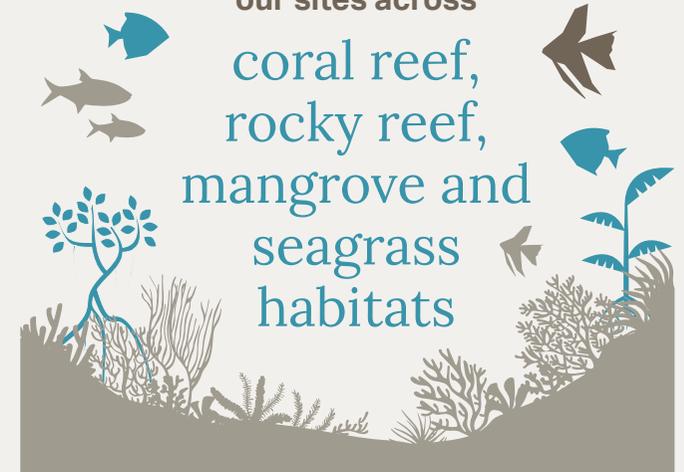


reef fish,  
sea turtles,  
sharks, seals  
and seahorses

# Habitat recovery

has been recorded at  
our sites across

coral reef,  
rocky reef,  
mangrove and  
seagrass  
habitats



## Understanding our impact

Of the 69 marine and coastal sites where we work, we directly promoted habitat conservation activities in 49. This impact chain shows the number of FFI's marine and coastal sites at each stage of progress towards habitat or biodiversity recovery. Five 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.

### REDUCING THREATS THROUGH COMMUNITY MARINE PROTECTED AREAS IN SCOTLAND

In Scotland, FFI brings together a network of community-led voices for marine protection through the Coastal Communities Network. FFI's facilitation of Coastal Communities Network has created the infrastructure necessary to realise a community-led, bottom-up movement for change, has brought previously unheard voices to the table, and reinforced the rights of communities as vital stewards of their local seas. Through FFI's support, and the support of their peers, a number of the supported community groups have seen changes in the legislation related to their local marine areas which improves protection. For example, support from FFI to the Fair Isle community in Shetland resulted in the establishment of a new MPA in their waters, which in 2021 secured a management plan and a dedicated project officer in place. During 2021, community groups also organised themselves to successfully oppose fish farm developments off the Inner Hebrides; lobby for more effective marine management regulations in marine protected areas in Arran, Argyll, and Wester Ross; and deliver native oyster and seagrass reintroduction programmes along an increasing number of coastlines including Argyll, the Firth of Clyde and the Firth of Forth.

### MAINTAINING MANAGEMENT OF COMMUNITY MARINE PROTECTED AREAS IN MYANMAR

Since 2013, FFI has been working with local communities in Myanmar to strengthen management of marine resources. In 2017, the project was successful in getting legal mandate to ensure communities can play an active role in marine management, and since then, FFI has played a pivotal role in supporting the establishment of three Locally Managed Marine Areas. A further three are under development. In the three established sites, records from community-based patrols indicate that the threats of destructive fishing, including dynamite fishing and trawling, are reduced, and anecdotal evidence from fisher communities indicates that fish abundance is increasing in these areas.

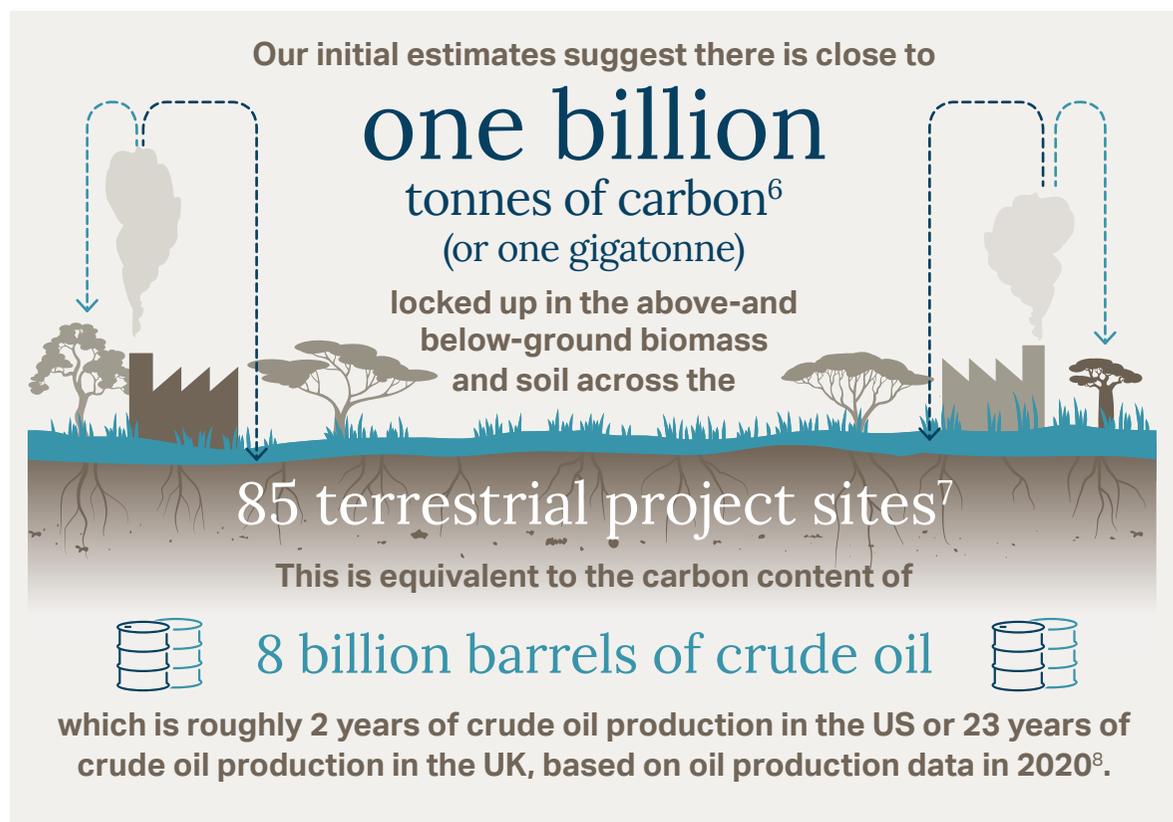


Marine life on coral reef, Myanmar © Michelangelo Pignari/FFI

# Climate Action at FFI

## Enabling climate change mitigation through protection and restoration of nature

To better understand FFI's contribution to global climate mitigation efforts, a high-level, rapid carbon assessment was carried out across the FFI project portfolio, including 85 terrestrial sites where FFI has a direct conservation impact. For this we have adopted and refined a methodology that follows the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidelines.



This analysis illustrates the immense climate value of conservation measures that protect and restore threatened species and their habitats. A key priority for FFI is to support our national partners and local communities in the sites where we work to access sustainable finance that will sustain locally-led conservation efforts, and impact, long into the future. In 2021, we continued our work to connect a growing portfolio of projects working on nature-based solutions (NbS), with the growing market for nature-based carbon credits (see page 42 for more information).

An example of this is our ongoing work to progress development of Liberia's first REDD+<sup>9</sup> project, which will connect marginalised communities, dependent on subsistence farming, with benefits (monetary and non-monetary) that reward forest protection and sustainable management, and support the development of sustainable livelihoods. In 2021, we also secured resources to invest in developing blue carbon opportunities that will support the efforts of local partners and communities to protect and restore carbon rich coastal and marine ecosystems, such as mangroves and seagrass beds.

6. One billion tonnes of carbon is equivalent to 3.5 gigatonne CO<sub>2</sub>e (carbon dioxide equivalent).  
7. The data collection for the assessment of marine sites is still underway, we plan to finalise the analysis in 2022.  
8. [US Energy Information Administration](#)  
9. REDD+ stands for Reduced Emissions from Deforestation & forest Degradation

## Locally-led and ecosystem-based approaches to climate adaptation

During 2021, FFI took steps to scale up our work on adaptation, through locally-led and ecosystem-based approaches. Many projects are actively thinking about vulnerability to increased climate variability and change, and how to enhance the climate resilience of communities and ecosystems. Some have conducted climate risk and vulnerability assessments using the latest science and participatory approaches while others are further ahead, and can demonstrate the positive impact of climate adaptation activities.



**UNION ISLAND**, a small but relatively highly populated island in the Caribbean, is home to the endemic and critically endangered Union Island gecko. The small population and remote, isolated habitat of the gecko means that it is particularly vulnerable to changes in climatic conditions. During 2021, FFI, alongside national partners and local stakeholders, conducted a climate risk mapping and modelling exercise using satellite imagery, the latest scientific models that predict different climate scenarios and local knowledge. This predicted that by 2080, Union Island could see dramatically higher temperatures and reduced rainfall, leading to more frequent and severe drought and soil erosion. These results will be used to inform future climate adaptation decisions.



Union Island Gecko © Jeremy Holden/FFI



**OMETEPE ISLAND, NICARAGUA**, is globally important for its diverse forest habitats, wetlands and its resident and migratory birds. In partnership with local conservation group Biometepe, FFI has been enhancing diverse and sustainable livelihoods with communities to contribute to climate adaptation. FFI and Biometepe are now providing on-farm technical outreach and practical support to over 250 farming households, enabling them to adopt practices such as crop diversification, intercropping and agroforestry. In addition we have supported seven learning exchange visits to these farms, enabling an additional 160 farmers to understand how agro-ecological approaches are applied in practice. One farmer explained *“Our daily food does not fail us. There is no month in which the plot is not generating vegetables or fruit, either for self-consumption or for sale”*. Another farmer reported *“Now that [our] income has improved, it allows me to support my children, who are in college more”*.



Community guide Ometepe © Fran Bowen-Jones

Numerous other projects are also implementing conservation activities that have significant climate adaptation benefits, such as actions to enhance ecosystem services, diversify livelihoods, support access to micro-credit at the local level, and/or introduce agroforestry and regenerative agricultural practices.

*“At this COP, there was particular attention on locally-led and ecosystem-based approaches to climate adaptation and resilience. These are well aligned with FFI’s efforts to connect and deliver on the biodiversity and climate agenda, and will definitely open opportunities for us.”* ANNAMARIA LEHOCZKY, TECHNICAL SPECIALIST, CLIMATE CHANGE, CLIMATE & NATURE LINKAGES.

## Locally led conservation

**FFI has always worked on the premise that solutions to conservation problems ultimately lie in local hands with 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.**

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. Effective local conservation can be limited by access to decision-making processes and to the necessary resources, financial or otherwise, to carry out conservation.

We actively collaborate and partner with local NGOs, community-based organisations (CBOs), communities and individuals, as well as working with government agencies, corporations, academic organisations and international NGOs.

The following pages document the work that we carried out in 2021 that aimed specifically to enhance the ability of institutions, communities and individuals to carry out conservation effectively, and how this reduces threats to biodiversity and aids recovery.

The work described in this section of the report relates to Ambition 3 of FFI’s current strategy.



## LOCALLY LED CONSERVATION

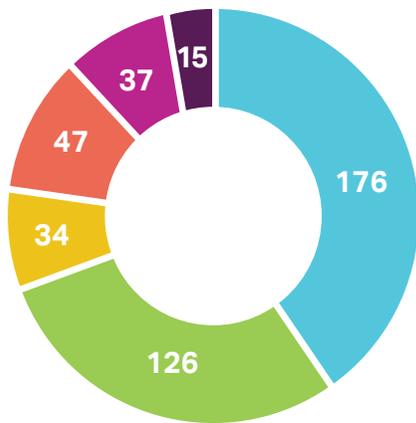
# Working in collaboration

Conservation is a complex discipline, and in order to reach our conservation goals, we need broad collaboration with many sectors both at site level and for systemic change.

FFI collaborates with organisations across many sectors; these range 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, from delivering conservation activities to joining coalitions on key policies. We recognise the importance of engaging with our conservation peers and other like-minded organisations to learn from each other, ensure we are aligned and to ensure maximum overall impact. We collaborate beyond the conservation community, to find complimentary skills 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 under the Influencing Section).

In 2021, we jointly ran projects with, or provided significant assistance to **435 organisations**, and we collaborated with a further **220** in the course of our work.



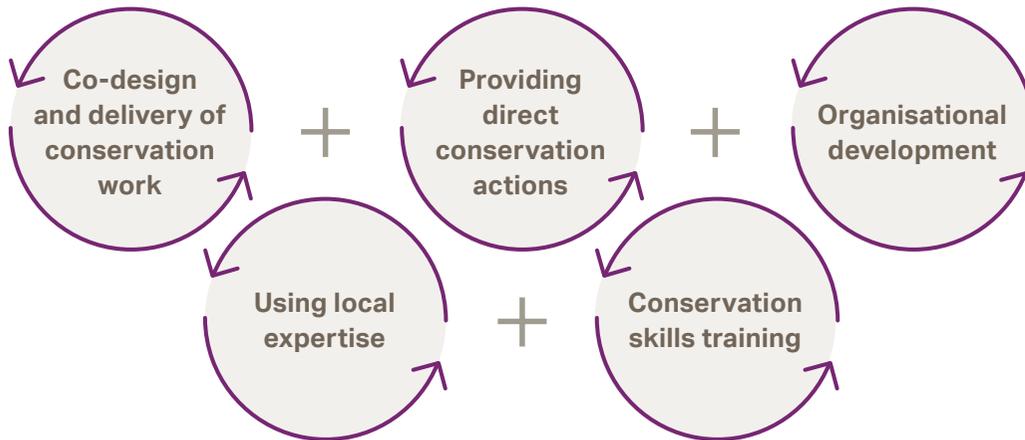
### Type of organisations

- NATIONAL NGOS AND CBOS
- GOVERNMENT AGENCIES
- ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS
- BUSINESSES
- INTERNATIONAL NGOS
- OTHER



## Collaboration in practice

These graphics demonstrate the different ways in which projects identified working with, and learning from, the relationships we foster in our projects:



## A snapshot of our work

Since 2009, FFI and ADEPT have been collaborating in order to conserve the Târnava Mare area, a highly biodiverse hotspot consisting of wildflower-rich lowland pastures and meadows, and old-growth woodland and farmed lands, in Romania. The organisations have worked together to understand the global significance of the area, to identify immediate and chronic threats, and to implement wide ranging conservation activities. "ADEPT wishes to thank FFI for all aspects of their support: direct benefits from significant capacity building, development advice and funding provided over the years of our cooperation. FFI has enabled ADEPT to enter a quite different level as a force for farmland biodiversity conservation in Romania and Europe."



Meadow flower in Romania. © Alex Dimenut/FFI



FFI alumni researching hatching success of Velvet Scoter ducks in Georgia. © Niko Paposhtvili

# Supporting in-country conservation capacity in the countries we work

FFI works directly with a range of in-country organisations, building on our belief that effective long-term conservation solutions lie in local hands. FFI works to support these organisations to develop and access the resources, skills and tools they need to be effective in delivering biodiversity conservation benefits. FFI also expects that working with these in-country organisations is more likely to result in appropriate solutions and continued local support in the long-term.

In 2021, 97 projects undertook some form of capacity development, conservation training or organisational support activity, of which 79 provided support directly to collaborating organisations. In addition, FFI worked to strengthen the skills of individuals to more effectively conserve biodiversity. As part of this:

**259**  
**organisations**

received direct capacity development support

of which 178 were collaborating organisations



Conservation skills training was delivered to

**over 700 staff**

from collaborating organisations, and at least a further

4,600 people close to our project settings, including

**over 3,400 community members**



and

**over 500 students**



After FFI support,

**33 organisations**

independently raised their



**own funds**



We supported the establishment of



**four new**



**organisations**



and supported



**71 community-based organisations**



## How successful we have been:

The impact chain shows the progress of the 97 projects that carried out work contributing to improved conservation capacity and leadership among the organisations with which they worked. Thirteen 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.

### INCREASING PARTNER INDEPENDENCE TO CONSERVE MARINE ECOSYSTEMS, TURKEY

An FFI partner since 2012, Akdeniz Koruma Derneği, based in Turkey, have continued to develop their independence and institutional capacity during 2021. This year AKD, with FFI's support, finalised a new organisational structure, expanding their core team of staff to include a finance manager, communications assistant and project developer amongst others. These new team members have been involved in strengthening regular financial processes, spreading the organisation's growing workload across a large project area, and securing further funding independently of FFI from at least seven different donors. As AKD continue to develop as a strong organisation, the partnership is evolving into the next phase, and FFI continues to provide support and mentoring.

### BUILDING CAPACITY FOR CONSERVATION IN ANTIGUA & BARBUDA

FFI and Antigua based organisation, Environmental Awareness Group (EAG), have worked together for over a decade. Work to support EAG's capacity has led to a much stronger and growing organisation. EAG have continued and expanded conservation work originally started with FFI into other priority sites in the country. The organisation has grown from one full-time staff member and largely inactive board in 2016 to several full-time staff (five female, two male) and a new board at the end of 2021. In addition, staff are building local capacity themselves, training at least ten volunteers in species identification and survey methods, building conservation capacity in Antigua & Barbuda more widely.

## DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY CHANNELING FUNDS INTO LOCAL CONSERVATION ORGANISATIONS

We disbursed over **£5.0 million** of conservation grant funding in 2021, the majority of which went to local in-country conservation organisations



We influenced the distribution of over **£23 million** in additional conservation funding through direct support given to five external grant providers.



## LOCALLY LED CONSERVATION

# 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. FFI recognises that the effectiveness of our activities hinges on constructive relationships with Indigenous Peoples, local communities and other key stakeholders, and we strive to design and implement conservation initiatives that help to improve human well-being and social equity, and respect and safeguard peoples' rights, whilst simultaneously driving positive change for biodiversity.

In 2021, 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:



## How successful we have been

This impact chain shows how the 71 projects that engaged with and empowered local communities are progressing towards biodiversity improvements linked to changes in local support or behaviour. Thirteen 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.

### CO-DESIGNING MARINE PROTECTED AREAS IN SÃO TOMÉ & PRÍNCIPE

In order to ensure the designation of marine protected areas on São Tomé & Príncipe is collaborative, inclusive and transparent, FFI alongside partner Fundação Príncipe, conducted an extensive community consultation process, reaching 37 communities through 234 meetings, on order co-design a network of marine protected areas. As part of this, a community Technical Working Group was established on Príncipe during 2021, with representatives from each community. This group acts as an additional forum designed to strengthen the role and ownership of local communities in marine management, enabling them to directly advise the General Assembly, including on the zoning of potential protected areas. In addition, the potential for the proposed marine protected areas to negatively impact fishers by reducing access, is continually monitored, so that mitigation measures can be implemented and adjustments can be made to the marine protected area plans if needed. This collaborative approach ensures optimal areas are selected, reducing impacts to fishers whilst conserving priority species and habitats.

### LOCAL ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT IN NORTHWEST LIBERIA

A scheme where community members can save, lend and borrow money, the Village Savings and Loan Association, has proven to be a very successful sustainable finance mechanism for member communities in northwest Liberia. After successfully establishing this scheme with communities in 2020, the communities independently replicated this in 2021, which resulted in improvements in local income for 13 member communities, and increased access to finance. For example, one community member who borrowed L\$160,000 (Liberian dollars) to buy a rice mill has successfully been running this venture for a year now, and has been able to pay back the loan. During 2021, members of the association, reported that they felt more economically empowered and had stronger social bonds. Women in particular commented on the association being a peace building platform where issues get resolved easily due to the social nature of the group.



Community members, Liberia. © Morlue D.T. Korkoya

## A FOCUS ON:

# Sustainably financing conservation

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

DURING 2021, ACROSS FFI'S PORTFOLIO:

**36 projects**  
worked on developing  
sustainable finance  
solutions  
for their projects.

This included mechanisms such as:



Conservation  
Enterprises



Carbon-finance



Participatory  
Market System  
Development



Inclusive  
conservation finance,  
including micro-loans

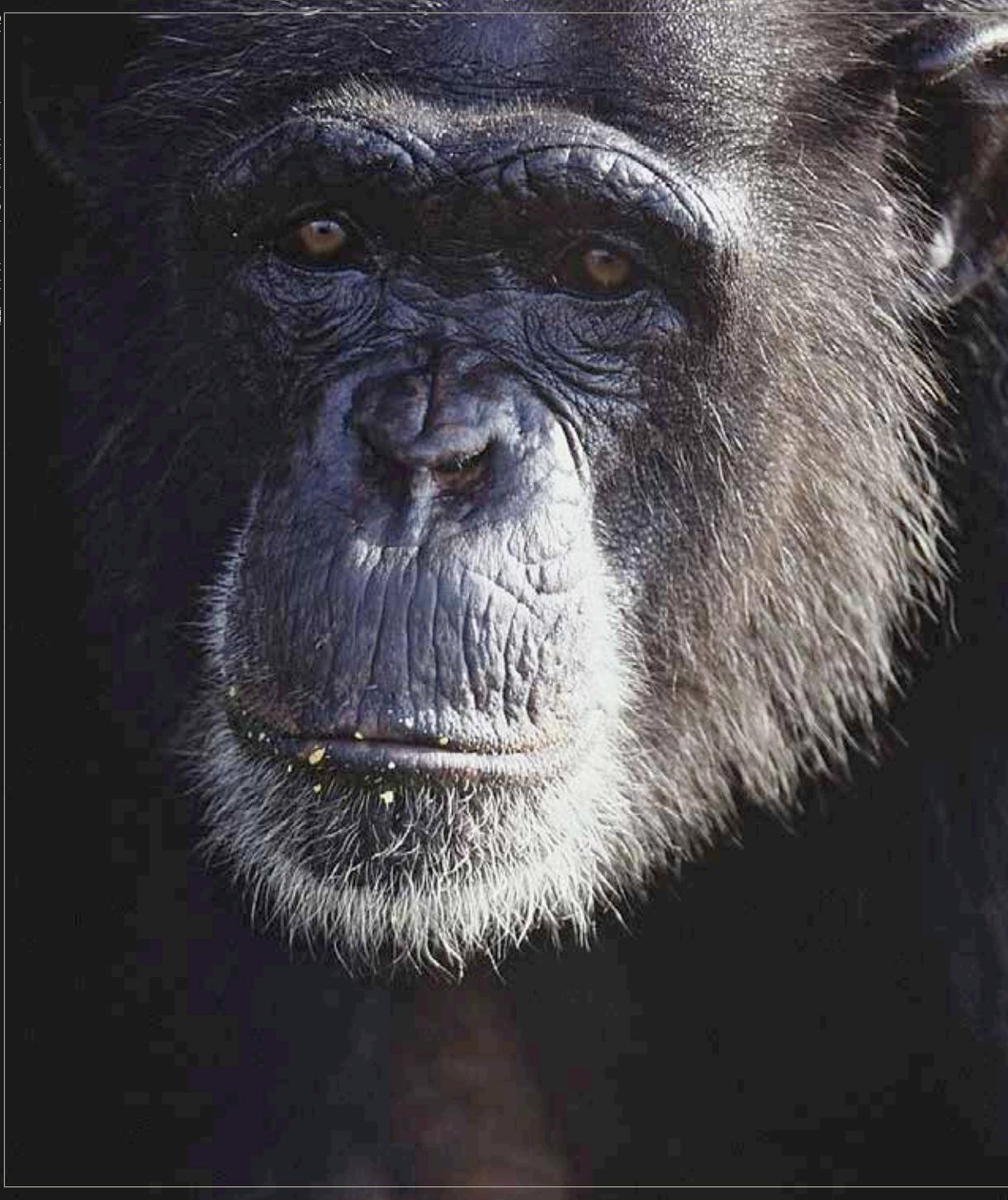
Of these,  
**16 projects**  
have started generating  
sustainable finance  
to cover a portion of  
conservation costs

## Collaborative design in sustainable finance

One approach that FFI is pioneering the use of in the conservation sector is Participatory Market System Development. In practice this approach involves bringing together all the actors in a particular market including the producers, for example farmers or fishers, and those who would buy and sell the goods they produce, to analyse the market and the needs of all parties. These groups work together to co-design products and the markets in which the products are sold.

This approach was initially developed to achieve social outcomes by empowering local market actors (community members and businesses) to better take advantage of market opportunities. In 2016, FFI, in partnership with Practical Action, further customised the approach to the biodiversity conservation context and highlighted the importance of sustainable use of natural resources in ensuring long-term profitability of the market systems.

Using this approach we have seen actors in local market systems starting to align their business operations with the conservation goals in our projects. This has been achieved by providing a price premium for nature-positive practices in production of goods. In addition, sales of such goods have started to contribute financially to ongoing conservation efforts in the same landscapes meaning that sustainable finance mechanisms are becoming a reality in such projects.



## USING SUSTAINABLE FINANCE TO PROTECT ENDANGERED EASTERN CHIMPANZEES, UGANDA

One example of this approach in action is in the forests in the Northern Albertine Rift, Uganda, home to the last remaining 5,000 endangered eastern chimpanzees. Since 2013, FFI has been working with Bulyango, Kasenene and Kidoma-Bulimya Private Forest Owners Associations (local community based organisations who support the sustainable management of forests) with the focus of empowering local communities and strengthening community-based natural resource management. This is being achieved through reforestation of two wildlife corridors for chimpanzees, improved monitoring of this endangered species, and efforts to reduce the key threats to them.

One of the key threats to chimpanzees is human-wildlife conflict associated with crop-raiding. Certain crops grown by local community groups, such as sugar, attract chimpanzees to their farmlands, and Participatory Market System Development was identified as an approach that could help to address this. Workshops involving community groups and private agribusiness companies enabled collaborative discussion around business opportunities, and as an outcome, companies committed to purchase wildlife-friendly crops produced by local communities. Companies agreed to invest in training farmers in organic production, providing an incentive for them to pursue nature-friendly production practices. In addition, both companies and farmers agreed to contribute 5% of annual revenue from sales of wildlife-friendly crops towards chimpanzee patrol costs thereby generating direct finance for conservation in the landscape.

We have applied [this approach](#) at ten project sites across the FFI portfolio, tailoring it to suit the local circumstances, learning from each experience and refining our work along the way to maximise conservation impact.

## Developing local support for conservation

FFI undertakes targeted education, awareness and outreach activities with communities and wider in-country audiences, in order to engender support for behaviours which positively influence biodiversity conservation.

**During 2021, FFI undertook education and awareness raising activities in 69 of our projects, reaching over 1.3 million people. The following case studies provide a snapshot of where we are seeing positive impacts as a result of our outreach activities:**

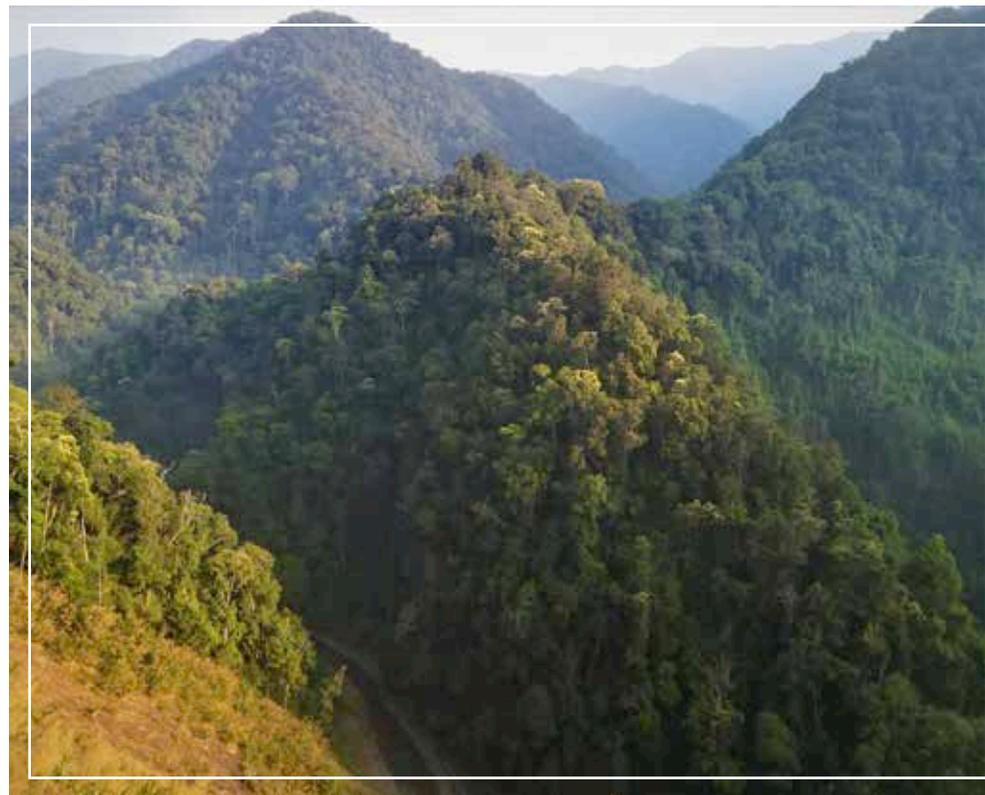
### **REACHING TARGET AUDIENCES TO CHANGE HAWKSBILL TURTLE CONSUMPTION BEHAVIOUR, NICARAGUA**

FFI has been implementing environmental education activities in Nicaragua since 2007, as an important complement to our work to protect critically endangered nesting hawksbill and leatherback turtles on beaches on the Pacific coast. Our most recent education campaign - "SON NICAS – Protect them at all costs" - aims to reduce the consumption of turtle eggs in specific target audiences. Previous detailed profiling of turtle egg consumers (both women and men) identified key opportunities to influence their consumer behaviour. With this information, FFI established strategic alliances with national and international sports radio stations, and with the national Nicaraguan baseball team and a national TV chef, who became ambassadors of the campaign.

Campaign messages were broadcast live through baseball games, reaching an estimated 150,000 people per game over 112 games, and through radio shows, television shows and social media networks. Reactions to the campaign have been positive, and it has promoted conversations about the protection of sea turtles amongst key consumer audiences. The campaign has also strengthened the position of FFI as a reference of information on sea turtle conservation at the national level in Nicaragua.



Turtle hatchlings in Nicaragua. © Vic Medina



## INCREASED SUPPORT FOR CAO-VIT GIBBON CONSERVATION, VIETNAM

Since re-discovering a small population of the cao-vit gibbon in Vietnam in 2002, FFI has been working to protect the species and restore its habitat. A core strategy of this work has been to raise awareness about the importance of this species, and the wider ecosystem, through a series of targeted awareness raising activities including: holding gibbon festivals, installing signboards, and delivering context-appropriate materials to schools, households and local agencies. In 2021 an evaluation<sup>8</sup> of this work was undertaken to understand its effectiveness.

Almost 300 women and men across three villages where the activities had been held were interviewed, revealing that the awareness raising activities were incredibly important in enabling communities to understand the rationale for protecting the cao-vit gibbon. Core messaging from the awareness raising activities (“Protect the cao-vit gibbon”, “Protect the forest”) were recalled by the community members interviewed, and the information shared through context-appropriate materials and sign-boards had the most impact. Over 70% of people believed cao-vit gibbon conservation programmes are essential, and there was strong support for forest and gibbon protection.

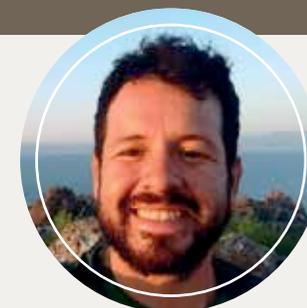
## Developing conservation leaders

We recognise that conservation is often driven or championed by amazing and committed individuals who catalyse change in their communities, countries or even internationally. FFI 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, FFI supports provision of funding, training and mentoring of individuals. FFI 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 Master's programme in Biodiversity Conservation at the Royal University of Phnom Penh in Cambodia and the Cambridge MPhil in Conservation Leadership, which FFI helped to develop in 2005 and 2010 respectively. Below are two remarkable individuals we supported in 2021.

### REMARKABLE INDIVIDUALS

#### Alfonso Hernandez Rios, Mexico, **SEGRÉ SCHOLAR 2018-2019**

Alfonso is now the West Africa Marine Conservation Programme Coordinator for Birdlife International. In his role, Alfonso oversees and supports several marine projects in the region, including providing technical and strategic guidance to the regional team, liaising with stakeholders in seven countries, and supporting monitoring and evaluation. In the coming years, Alfonso would like to continue expanding his expertise and experience in marine conservation, and reflects on the importance of the MPhil course in his ongoing dedication to marine conservation: "I keep coming back to my MPhil's notes and lectures to find guidance in challenging moments. The lessons learnt are now more important than ever, since I'm applying them to real life conservation projects. Moreover, the alumni network has been a source of support, and has continuously shared new opportunities that are benefiting us all."



**Alfonso is one of 221 students from 88 countries who has completed the Cambridge MPhil in Conservation Leadership. During 2021:**

**In Cambodia, on the Biodiversity Conservation Masters' programme at the Royal University of Phnom Penh:**

6 university departments & 9 conservation organisations including FFI, delivered the course

19 students from 15 countries passed the course

21 students from 19 countries started their studies

20 students completed their first and second year MSc studies

6 graduates of the MSc began their PhD studies (at RUPP or Uppsala University)

## Dr Caleb Ofori-Boateng, CONSERVATION LEADERSHIP PROGRAMME AWARD-WINNER



Dr Caleb Ofori-Boateng is the founder and Director of Herp Conservation-Ghana (Herp-Ghana), an NGO working to raise awareness and garner support for amphibian conservation. Caleb's early research focused on the Togo slippery frog (*Conraua derooi*), a critically endangered species for which very little information or interest existed until Caleb received his first Conservation Leadership Programme 'Future Conservationist' Award, in 2010. Using these funds he uncovered the fact that a far larger population of the frog existed than initially expected, and provided updated information on the 43 other amphibian species, including new species to science, in the Atewa Mountains, Eastern Ghana. This research was just the start, and in the years that followed, with continued support and two further awards from CLP, Caleb spearheaded projects to understand the population status of the Togo slippery frog in other sites, to restore critical habitat for the species, and enhance in-country capacity to protect the Togo slippery frog. This passion to build in-country capacity led Caleb to establish Herp-Ghana in 2011.

Reflecting on the support he received from the Conservation Leadership Programme, Caleb recalls: "I remember doing the CLP Behaviour Change training [during the Conservation Management & Leadership workshop in Canada in 2010] and being told that people need to hear the same message about 14 times before they actually change their behaviour! Fortunately, during our CLP Behaviour Change training session, we were asked to consider the most authoritative source of information for your target audience when deciding how to communicate our messages. This was a revelation to me! I realised that the church had a profound influence on our community. So I decided I would develop something around that... I created the Conservation Evangelism programme, where we try to see the shared values between them [scriptures and scientific knowledge], and share these messages among the community. This programme has really helped us leverage a lot of support for amphibian conservation in Ghana. And we have found that it really works. People listen. They take notice. And it all came from my CLP training".

Caleb and the Herp-Ghana team continue to raise the profile of the Togo slippery frog, and amphibian conservation more widely in Ghana. Caleb's latest award in 2021, the Conservation Leadership Award, has enabled the first global population assessment of the Togo slippery frog to be conducted and plans are in place for a species action plan. Caleb also now mentors other early-career conservationists, and during 2021, Caleb was shortlisted as a finalist for the Tusk Award for Conservation in Africa 2021, demonstrating his commitment and dedication to protecting the amphibians of Ghana.

**Caleb is only one of the many people we supported through the remarkable Conservation Leadership Programme, which during 2021 provided opportunities including:**



## Influencing others

**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.**

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.

FFI 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.

In essence, we need conservation champions everywhere.

The work described in this section of the report relates to Ambition 4 of FFI's current strategy.



## Supporting governments to protect biodiversity

Working with governments is crucial to ensuring the impact and long-term sustainability of our work. In our field-based projects, strengthening the frameworks upon which policies, regulations and enforcement are built can play a pivotal role in ensuring the success of our work to conserve species and ecosystems. As well as policy-focused work at our sites, our work in this arena also aims to create the conditions needed for better conservation in the long term. Below are some highlights from 2021.

### KEY FEATURES:

We collaborated with

**126**  
government  
agencies

We contributed to the development of at least

**14 laws, regulations or  
government-level strategic plans**  
with implications for conservation

We influenced the  
development of at  
least a further

**89 policies**

### Policy engagement in projects

- In Cambodia, the Koh Rong Marine National Park is continuing to see benefits of policy work undertaken in previous years. FFI worked closely with government bodies to co-design a zonation scheme for marine protected areas, which was enshrined in Cambodian law in 2016. The Koh Rong Marine National Park continues to be actively managed under the zonation scheme, and during 2021, this enabled community fishery representatives and government officers to detect and address 19 cases of illegal fishing, thereby reducing threats to key species such as turtles and seahorses, and habitats, including coral reefs and seagrass.
- Since its re-discovery in 2011, FFI has been working with the Ministry of Environment and National Beautification to save the critically endangered Barbados leaf-toed gecko, which faces threats from infrastructure development, and competition from other invasive gecko species. The ministry have shown fantastic commitment to conserving the gecko, and during 2021, took steps towards establishing a new sanctuary for the species. Approval has been given for a 1.39 hectare plot of state-owned land to be turned into a bio-secure site, free of invasive species, with the primary aim of providing a sanctuary for the gecko. The Permanent Secretary of the ministry has requested for an additional sanctuary to be created, proposing a second site within his constituency, which faces threats from infrastructure development, predation from alien species such as rats and giant centipedes, and competition from other invasive gecko species.



Seagrass survey Cambodia. © Matt Glue/FFI

# Influencing wider policy decision-making agendas

- As a direct result of discussions held at COP26 (see pages 42-43), the Belizean government reached out to FFI to understand more about Nature-Based Solutions and REDD+, and explore how this work in Belize could integrate with the international carbon market. Our Climate and Nature Linkages team and long-term partner Ya'axché Conservation Trust subsequently met with Belizean government departments and ministers and were able to support this request as well as promoting the need for high integrity Nature-Based solutions (see page 42). We have the opportunity to continue talks at the ministerial level and looking forward, we hope to support future carbon project development, and continue building the capacity of key governmental counterparts in Belize.
- During 2021, FFI continued to be a member of the People and Nature campaign steering committee, a cross-party parliamentary campaign which urges the UK government to address the threats posed by biodiversity loss to sustainable development and poverty reduction goals. The campaign highlights the critical link between poverty, climate change and biodiversity, and the need to approach these issues with greater coherence. We use our position in this group to influence the UK Government's actions. Key priorities in 2021 included pushing the British Government to take actions in-line with the leadership shown and commitments made at COP26 – for example, via the UK's international climate fund and other overseas aid - and emphasising the importance of UK leadership in negotiations for an ambitious Global Biodiversity Framework, and we maintain these focuses in our continued work. In 2021, the campaign also published a briefing that outlines how the UK Government can support efforts to ensure nature recovery at a global scale, and which provides clear actions to MPs supporting this campaign.



Golden Stream River Reserve, Belize © Juan Pablo Moreiras/FFI

## Understanding our impact

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

This impact chain shows progress towards policy and legislative change in relevant projects working on developing or influencing 103 laws, regulations, plans or policies in 2021. A further six policy engagements saw impact in 2021 due to work in previous years. Twenty-six pieces of policy work are not included on the chain as there was insufficient information available about their impact this year.

### IMPACT CHAIN



# Embedding biodiversity in private-sector decision-making

FFI recognises that private sector organisations play a significant role in how biodiversity is protected and maintained. We seek to ensure that the private sector plays a more positive role 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?

FFI works across the corporate sector in different ways, and during 2021, 48 projects engaged with the private sector from local businesses 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 2021:

FFI helped to **influence 15 site-based projects** to improve biodiversity management practices in business operations local to their work

*“During 2021, FFI worked with a new helicopter company, Calvin Air, in order to safely transport tourists, alongside project staff, to Redonda Island. Redonda, Antigua, is an offshore island which was cleared of invasive species in 2017 by FFI and government and NGO partners. Since then, the island has seen significant increases in many species of flora and fauna. Working with Calvin Air, FFI and local partner, the Environmental Awareness Group, worked to make sure they are aware of the impacts of invasive species, and that they adopt biosecurity protocols when the travel to Redonda. The company now ensures that every visitor who books through them receives a guide from EAG to better manage visitors’ impact on the environment.*”

We continued to directly partner with three multinational businesses who have demonstrably committed to integrating biodiversity in their policies and strategies, through **long-term established relationships**. These relationships specifically support the business’ ambitions to reduce their environmental impact.



**Mining**



**Oil & Gas**



**Infrastructure development**

The issues of biodiversity and Environmental & Social Governance continue to be recognised at the highest level in the corporate sectors. Amongst our work, FFI **engages on sectoral initiatives**, and is a member of three boards for different raw material commodities and engaged with the full supply chain from mine to customer on steel, aluminium and battery storage technologies.

*“FFI is a board member of ResponsibleSteel, a standards setting and certification organisation which brings together members from all stages of the steel supply chain. As the membership of ResponsibleSteel continues to grow, there is increasing importance placed on the role of FFI as a civil society representative. During 2021, FFI contributed towards the development of a new Greenhouse Gas Standard, which will recognise companies that are committed to creating a responsible steel value chain whilst minimising their CO2 emissions. As a board member, FFI will continue to provide input to, and approval of, the new standard.*”

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. The issues of biodiversity and Environmental & Social Governance continue to be recognised at the highest level in the corporate sector<sup>11</sup>.

# Understanding impact of corporate engagement

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



## An update on: Deep Seabed Mining

FFI works where there is a particular need to influence the broader strategy and landscapes in which private sector companies operate. In September 2021 at the IUCN World Conservation Congress, governments and civil society organisations voted overwhelmingly for a moratorium on deep seabed mining: 81 governments and 577 NGOs and civil society organisations voted in favour. This issue was brought to the congress by FFI alongside six other national and international NGOs, and was a follow on from the report published in 2020 by FFI on *“The risks and impacts of deep-seabed mining to marine ecosystems”*.

Using the same framework corporates use to assess environmental impacts the report concluded that mining the deep sea could create significant and immitigable impacts on biodiversity. The vote has resulted in a new IUCN resolution and we are supporting efforts to ensure implementation into IUCN Policy and Practice. The discussions which started at the IUCN WCC are being taken forward to the Convention on Biological Diversity COP15 and the UN Environment Assembly.

The impact in the wider corporate sector is significant. By the end of 2021, nine organisations who operate outside of the conservation or environmental sector had pledged to keep minerals sourced from the deep sea out of their products. This included:



A rare deep-sea brittle octopod. © NOAA Office of Ocean Exploration and Research

# Climate Action at FFI: Influencing the sector

## Nature-based solutions to climate change

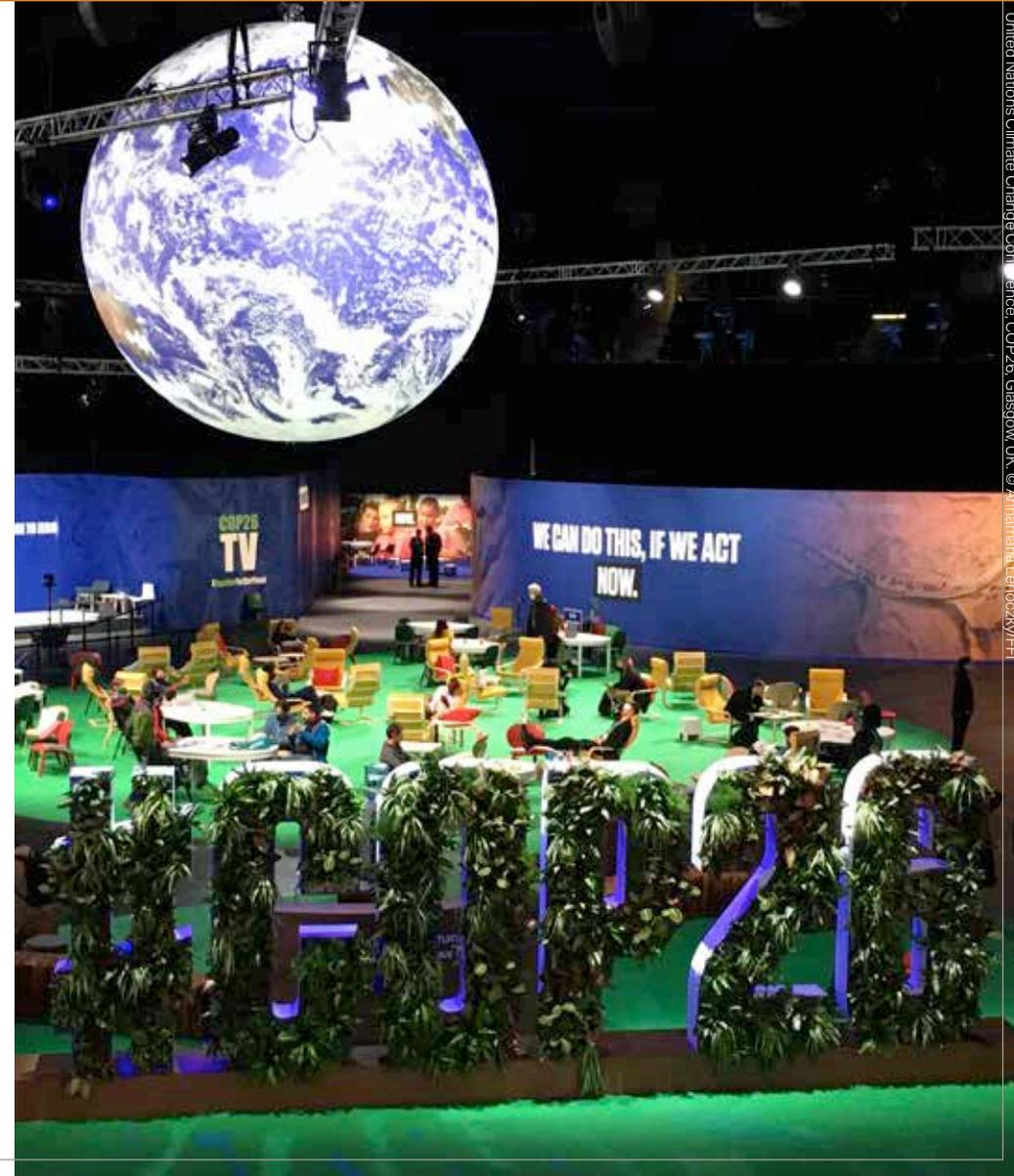
The past two years have seen a long-awaited transformation in global understanding and focus on the links between climate and nature. This is changing the operating environment for conservation, with a broader spectrum of actors engaged in the protection and restoration of nature, particularly within governments, industry and the finance sector, and is catalysing significant new finance to invest in the development of nature-based solutions to climate change.

Over the last year, we have stepped up our work on nature-based solutions, focusing on delivery of climate, biodiversity and social benefits across the land and seascapes where we have direct impact, and using our influence to champion high quality and high integrity nature based solution approaches more widely.

## Influencing policy and practice

2021 was a pivotal year for the nature-climate agenda. On the global stage, the role of nature was a central theme at the United Nations Climate Change Conference COP26 held in November.

FFI were active participants in COP26, with ten colleagues attending, participating in high priority conversations with governments, peer organisations and private sector actors. We observed a greater focus on nature than we had ever previously seen, we endorsed and collaborated in key initiatives that align with FFI's priorities, such as the Principles for Locally Led Adaptation; and focused on informing debate around the development of the Voluntary Carbon Market and the role of nature-based solutions in government and corporate net zero pathways.



FFI took a clear position at COP26, focused on four key priorities that guided our discussions with others:

- **Prioritise the protection of nature:** restoring of nature is key, but in the hierarchy of priorities, we must prevent further loss of irrecoverable natural carbon
- **Place nature at the heart of national climate responses:** global climate goals cannot be achieved without nature; it must have a central role alongside rapid decarbonisation
- **Put local people at the heart of decision making:** respect for and support to Indigenous Peoples & Local Communities is critical to realising sustainable solutions for people, nature and climate
- **Scale and target finance where the need is greatest:** more finance is needed for nature, and existing finance must reach developing countries, particularly Indigenous Peoples & Local Communities whose daily decisions about natural resource use will determine the success of nature based solutions for climate

The interest in the role of biodiversity and nature was clear at COP 26 and there is strong and growing demand for nature-based carbon credits<sup>11</sup> globally. Whilst this growth creates opportunities for conservation, it also represents a significant risk if not pursued with integrity. FFI moderated a panel event on this topic at COP26, emphasising the role of biodiversity and community benefits as core rather than co-benefits, which are the foundations of effective and equitable nature-based solutions. We continue to work to ensure that quality and integrity are central in nature-based solutions, for example, as an active NGO member of the Natural Climate Solutions Alliance (NCSA), which is focused on highlighting the importance of ensuring high quality approaches to nature-based solutions and building demand for this quality within the voluntary carbon market.



Corals after bleaching event, Raja Ampat, Indonesia. © Zafer Kizilkaya

*“I’ve been coming to COP for many years. More than any other before it, this was the ‘Nature COP’; the moment that the central place of nature within the climate debate was almost universally recognised.”*

**ZOE QUIROZ-CULLEN, DIRECTOR, CLIMATE & NATURE LINKAGES**

<sup>11</sup> Carbon credits are certificates or permits that represent one tonne of carbon dioxide (or equivalent greenhouse gases) removed from, or avoided entering, the atmosphere. These carbon credits can be sold into carbon markets where they may be used to offset against greenhouse gas emissions elsewhere.

## Learning and practice

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 experienced 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 needed 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 and learning

We actively use the information generated from within FFI to learn in our projects. In 2021:

- We carried out over 400 surveys or other studies within our field projects
- 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:

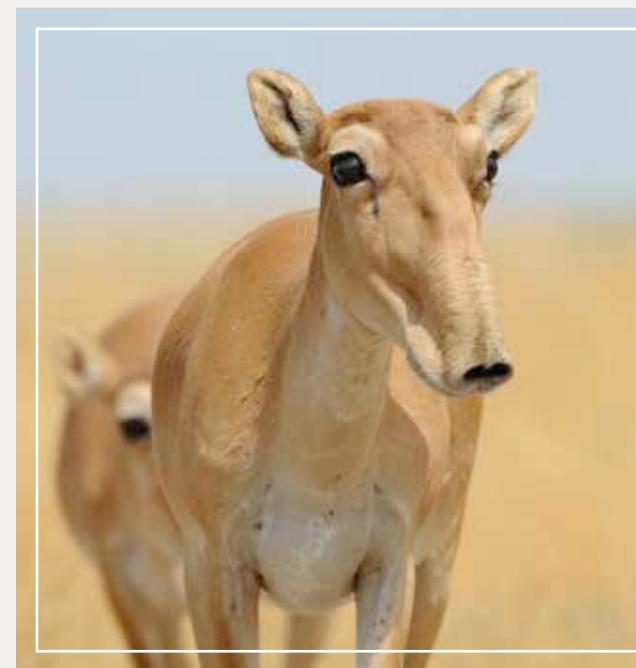
*“In Kazakhstan, FFI and partner, ACBK, are in the process of deploying 38 acoustic monitoring devices as a means of further protecting the critically endangered saiga antelope from illegal poaching. In collaboration with the device developers, the acoustic monitoring devices have been installed on the Kazakh steppe where they will collect background noises (including the wind coming from different directions), and target noises (including the sounds of 4x4 vehicles being driven at different speeds, or the shooting of firearms). The next step of this project is to develop algorithms to train the devices to detect the differences between background and target noises, which will help inform management decisions for the saiga.”*

- We also use technologies and surveys across different methodologies to learn even more:

*“In Ziama, Guinea, applying a combination of different techniques has improved our knowledge of species presence in the Ziama Man and Biosphere Reserve. Only 20% of the species identified by eDNA analysis were also identified by camera trapping. eDNA analysis complements the collection of baseline information on species richness and presence (including of threatened species such as pygmy hippopotamus and white-bellied pangolins). The technique is easy to use, scalable and doesn't require long, extensive sampling effort, so can be applied year on year to monitor biodiversity levels. Areas of high conservation importance can be prioritised for community led interventions, thus preserving connectivity and contributing to ecosystem health and function in this part of the Guinea Forestiere.”*

- We encourage internal sharing and learning, and convene over 60 formal and informal communities of practice who regularly meet and/or communicate online.

*In April 2021, a workshop conducted with the Tajikistan Forestry Service Unit and a local community drafted a Participatory Management Plan for the Childukhtaron forest reserve, Tajikistan. The team gathered traditional knowledge from village elders on where, and how best, to plant 39 different tree species. This information will be used to guide reforestation efforts going forward.*



Saiga antelope, Kalmykia steppe, Russia. © Victor Tyakht/Adobe Stock

## We work to ensure we bring wider learning into our work

Illegal wildlife trade is one of the most pressing threats to our planet's biodiversity, and a wide variety of people and organisations – from individuals and community groups to NGOs and government agencies – are focusing efforts and resources on tackling this complex problem. The ongoing pandemic has continued to impact illegal trade patterns and threats, with reports emerging of increased local pressure on wildlife for subsistence and income in response to disrupted livelihoods and disrupted international trafficking. Throughout 2021, 41 FFI projects undertook activities to address the illegal trade of wildlife, and FFI continued to adapt to emerging threats and strengthen our approaches.

Tackling such a huge and complex issue is not straightforward. However, by drawing on lessons learned from effective approaches to tackling non-wildlife crime, including terrorism and drug trafficking, FFI has been exploring the potential of situational crime prevention and whether this approach from criminology could yield similar success in addressing illegal wildlife trade. Situational crime prevention is a proactive approach that aims, through careful analysis of the unique context of the illegal activity in question, to prevent this activity from taking place. In the case of illegal hunting or harvest of wild species, this means preventing damage to biodiversity altogether, rather than detecting and punishing the irreparable harm once it has already occurred. It recognises that, in theory, any individual is capable of participating in illegal activity if given the opportunity.

The individual is influenced by their immediate environment, and will make decisions depending on how difficult, risky, rewarding, provoking or excusable the conditions are. The aim is to design interventions with this detailed analysis in mind to find targeted and creative solutions moving beyond reactive law-enforcement towards a more holistic, inclusive and socially-just approach.

In 2021, in collaboration with leading criminologists and conservation practitioners, FFI launched a Situational Crime Prevention toolkit. Published in five languages, the toolkit aims to help conservation practitioners to develop strategies to reduce opportunities for illegal activity, by detailing a comprehensive process, focusing first on understanding the illegal activity, then designing targeted interventions and finally delivering these.

Since its publication the toolkit has received positive attention from a range of actors in and beyond the conservation sector, including national and international NGOs, government agencies and academic institutions. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime has instructed all of their consultants to use this toolkit for their research, and the University of Madras intends to translate the toolkit for use by the Tamil Nadu Forest Department. In our own projects, the toolkit is being widely applied. In Central Asia, application of the toolkit revealed some unexpected findings in relation to the illegal trade of the steppe tortoise. Previous research identified the international illegal pet trade as a core threat to the tortoise, though application of the toolkit has revealed the species is also traded locally for consumption. This information will be critical in designing targeted interventions for the species, the next stage of the toolkit. In Pu Mat, Vietnam, the Northern white-cheeked gibbon faces threats from illegal shooting and snaring. In order to understand the illegal behaviour, the team are applying the toolkit, alongside existing research. This has enabled context-appropriate interventions to be identified, which when applied in the next stage, will reduce the likelihood of illegal activity.

We aim to not only use the tool in more projects, but also to ensure we learn from its application in our own and others experience with the intention of demonstrating a reduction in illegal wildlife trade-driven poaching and trafficking. FFI's ambition is that the toolkit will benefit our partners and the wider conservation community, by ensuring projects use approaches that are proven to work, and by enabling practitioners to take a more holistic approach to addressing illegal wildlife trade.



Steppe tortoise, Kazakhstan © Bakhtyar Tulegenov/CRK

## Sharing and learning

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

- As a result of our research, 31 articles were published in peer-reviewed journals and 46 in grey literature
- At least 46 projects were able to describe how their research had been used to influence wider policy and decision-making process

WE PRODUCE *ORYX* – THE INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CONSERVATION.

DURING 2021:

- **The journal became fully open-access:**
  - All new articles are published under a Creative Commons licence and are permanently and freely available to view, download and share
  - All previously published content, back to volume 1 of 1950, is also freely available online
  - This has removed barriers and enabled conservation practitioners, amongst others, to access relevant and current conservation research
  - Between 2020 and 2021, the number of online article views almost tripled from 360,658 to 1,031,472
- We supported conservation researchers and practitioners from 29 different countries to publish their research in Volume 55 of 2021
- We held our first online Writing for Conservation training workshop, with participants from 6 countries in Africa
- In Volume 55 of 2021 we published:

102

peer-reviewed articles

56

Conservation News items

12

book reviews



*“[FFI’s founders] laid the foundation of modern conservation science. They published a journal – the only one in the world that dealt scientifically with the problem of disappearing species. When I joined [FFI as a member] in the 1950s I was fresh out of the navy, but before that I had a degree in zoology – and I was very interested in Oryx, not necessarily because I recognised the danger of species losses at that time, but because here was a journal that described how elephant populations changed, what elephants did. Where other publications looked at animals in captivity, this journal looked at animals in the wild. And that was what I was interested in.”*

**SIR DAVID ATTENBOROUGH OM FRS, FFI VICE PRESIDENT**

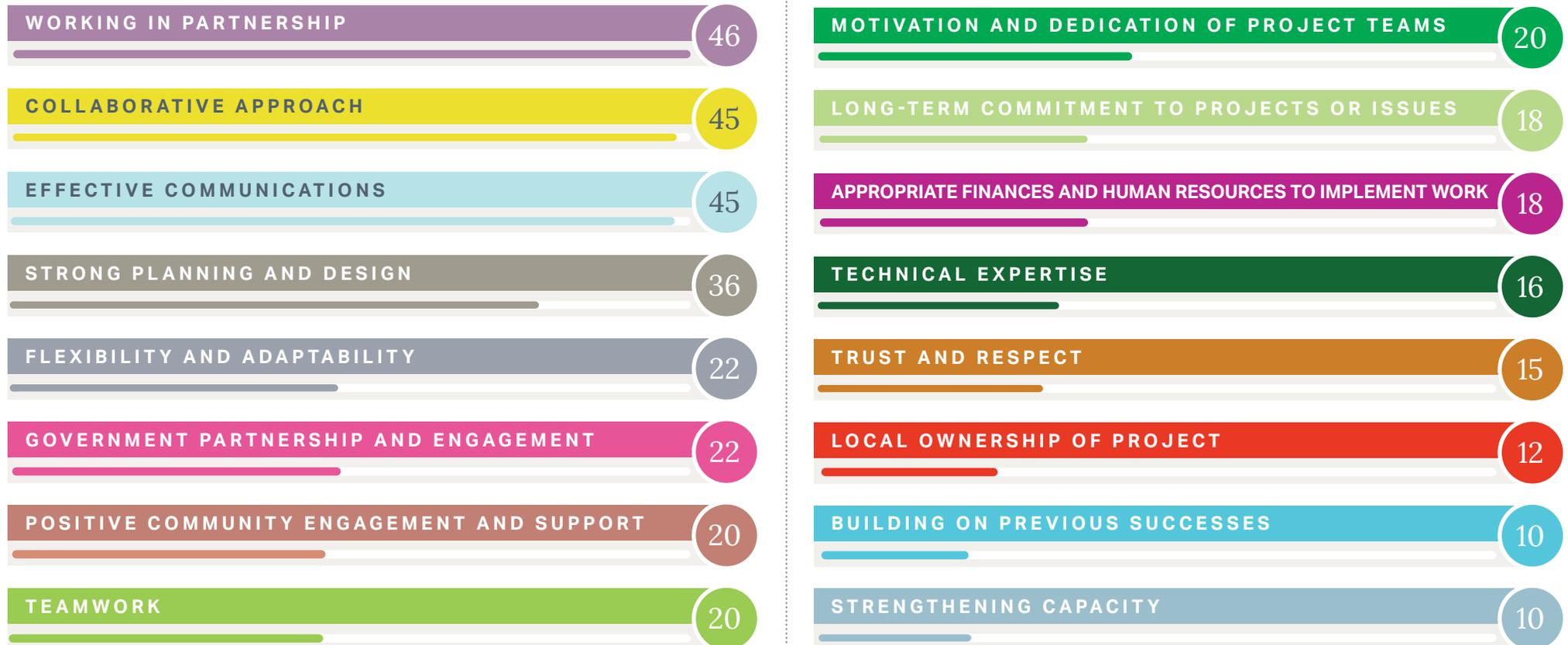


# Lessons learned and looking forward

This report summarises the breadth of conservation action we have taken in 2021, 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. Over 100 projects responded, often citing multiple reasons. Common themes<sup>11</sup> underpinning success from across our portfolio include:



11. This analysis is undertaken each year based on the data provided by FFI 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 2021. 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 FFI. Encouragingly, three quarters of projects who 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.

## COVID-19

In 2021, disruption caused by Covid-19 continued to be reported in close to half of our projects. This disruption took many forms, and included: disruption to project operations; re-planning of activities to align with local restrictions; changes in funding, including loss of income based on tourism; and challenges of maintaining relationships – from providing continued support to communities and partners, to keeping in touch with government counterparts.

There was significant variability in the types and severity of problems encountered by projects, and often they were highly specific to local situations. In addition to Covid-19, the most commonly emerging 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, in some instances as a result of Covid-19 restrictions

Other factors mentioned included challenges with management of stakeholder relationships, and climate-related issues (including extreme and unpredictable weather events).

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

- Funding and resource constraints
- Changes to staff

These challenges have been consistently noted by FFI 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 internal FFI systems and processes.

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 2021, almost 70% of projects reported fulfilling all or part of their short-term goals for the year, a significant achievement during a global pandemic.

# Lessons learned and looking forward

## LEARNING FROM OUR WORK

This example provides an insight into the lessons we learn in the course of our work, and where applicable, how we respond to – and learn from – the challenges we face in our projects:

### ADAPTING, LEARNING FROM OTHERS, AND BUILDING TEAM RESILIENCE DURING CHALLENGING TIMES IN MYANMAR

For FFI's team in Myanmar, 2020 and 2021 have been challenging years. The team in Myanmar reflect on how they've adapted, learned and maintained strong connections during this time: "Amidst the challenging conditions, including working from home and not meeting project partners or communities in-person due to restrictions on public gatherings and travelling, staff members in our team in Myanmar have stayed connected to each other thanks to 'Sharing and Learning' sessions. The 'Sharing and Learning' sessions, which started online in July 2020 whilst we were working from home, occur every 2 weeks, are part of our team building strategy.

The objectives of the session include: to improve coordination between our in-country sub-programme teams; to build-up personal and professional capacity development; to develop understanding of how other programmes are implementing activities, what achievements have been made, what challenges have been faced and how these challenges are overcome; to build-up good relationship between programme teams and to support each other for achieving organizational goals. So far, we've discussed and shared information on 47 topics, and on average, over 20 people participate in each session. Our next aim is to become a cross-country learning platform, where people from different FFI teams can participate".



Recently cleared and farmed karst habitat, Shan State, Myanmar. © Jeremy Holden/FFI

## A word of thanks

As Mark Rose aptly highlights in his introduction, the period of time that this report covers was an exceptionally difficult one.

Conservation is a tough job in the best of circumstances, and in 2021 the practical and personal impacts of repeated lockdowns, social isolation and uncertainty have greatly compounded the effects of what we might term 'everyday' conservation challenges.

That said, the efforts of our project and partner teams continued to have profound impacts last year with some important successes. We will never cease to be amazed by the work that FFI colleagues and partners do around the world, and we are immensely grateful for their incredible work and dedication.

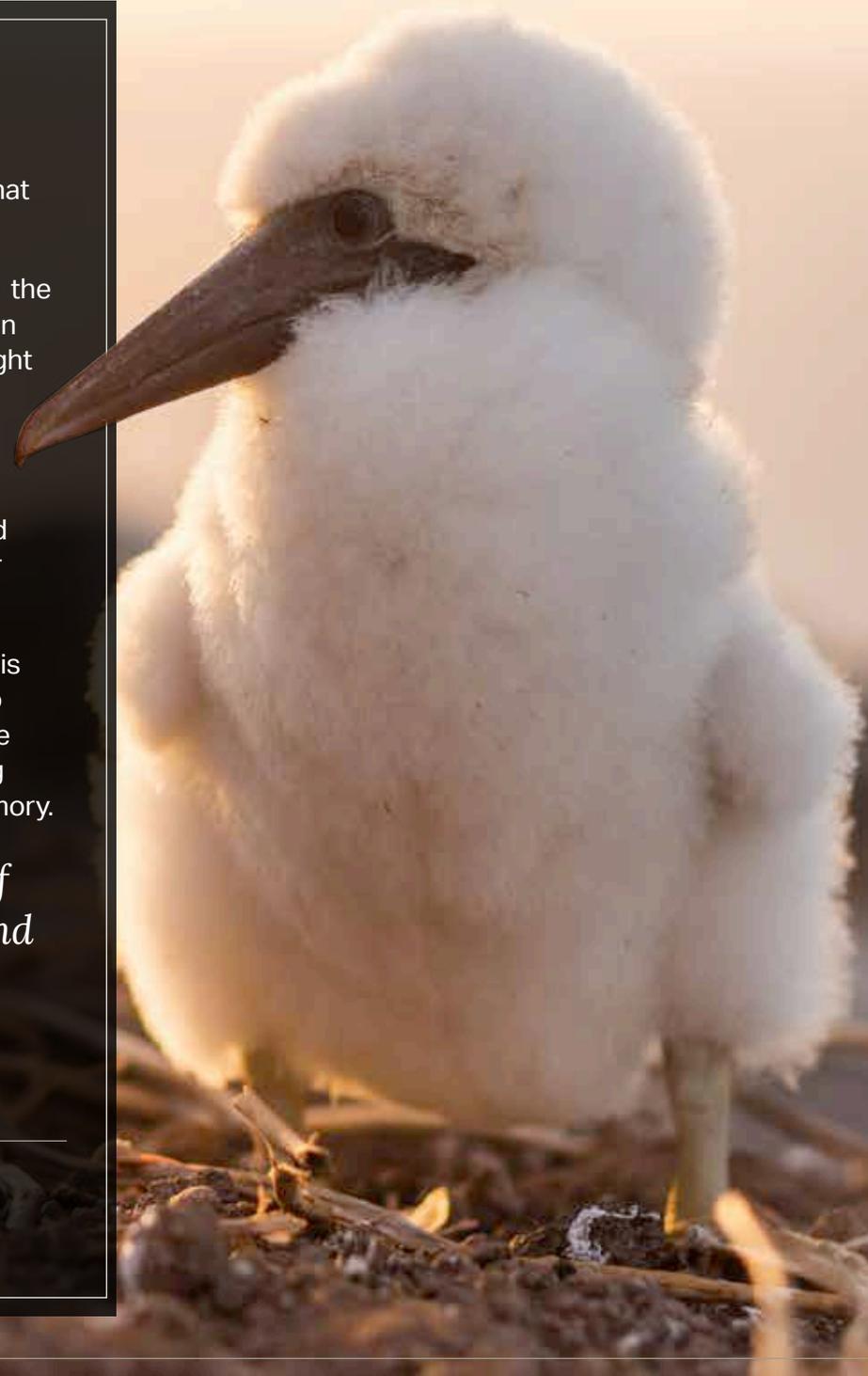
Our annual reporting process, which provides the data upon which this report is based, assures us that FFI's work is impactful and allows us to monitor what is and isn't working. This is particularly important at a time when the political and environmental context in which we are operating seems to be changing more rapidly than at any other time in living memory.

*Reading this Conservation Report reminds us of the huge value of our work and gives us hope and optimism for the future.*

**Mark, Jo, Svetlana, Jonny, Paul and Abi**  
Fauna & Flora International – Senior Management Team

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# Annex 1: Priority Species 2021

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	IUCN STATUS	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	IUCN STATUS
<b>MAMMALS</b>			<b>BIRDS</b>		
Grey wolf	<i>Canis lupus</i>	LC	Delacour's langur	<i>Trachypithecus delacouri</i>	CR
White rhinoceros	<i>Ceratotherium simum</i>	NT	Brown bear	<i>Ursus arctos</i>	LC
Pygmy hippopotamus	<i>Choeropsis liberiensis</i>	EN	<b>BIRDS</b>		
Black rhinoceros	<i>Diceros bicornis</i>	CR	Yellow-naped parrot	<i>Amazona auropalliata</i>	CR
Dugong	<i>Dugong dugon</i>	VU	Red bird-of-paradise	<i>Paradisaea rubra</i>	NT
Asian elephant	<i>Elephas maximus</i>	EN	Príncipe thrush	<i>Turdus xanthorhynchus</i>	CR
Sumatran elephant	<i>Elephas maximus sumatranus</i>	CR	<b>INVERTEBRATES</b>		
Mountain gorilla	<i>Gorilla beringei beringei</i>	EN	Obô snail	<i>Archachatina bicarinata</i>	VU
Grauer's gorilla	<i>Gorilla beringei graueri</i>	CR	<b>FISH</b>		
Western hoolock gibbon	<i>Hoolock hoolock</i>	EN	Russian sturgeon	<i>Acipenser gueldenstaedtii</i>	CR
African savannah elephant	<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	EN	Ship sturgeon	<i>Acipenser nudiventris</i>	CR
African forest elephant	<i>Loxodonta cyclotis</i>	CR	Colchic sturgeon	<i>Acipenser persicus colchicus</i>	CR
Sunda pangolin	<i>Manis javanica</i>	CR	Stellate sturgeon	<i>Acipenser stellatus</i>	CR
Menzbie's marmot	<i>Marmota menzbieri</i>	VU	European sturgeon	<i>Acipenser sturio</i>	CR
Giant muntjac	<i>Muntiacus vuquangensis</i>	CR	Beluga	<i>Huso huso</i>	CR
Northern yellow-cheeked gibbon	<i>Nomascus annamensis</i>	EN	Ilish	<i>Tenulosa ilisha</i>	LC
Western black crested gibbon	<i>Nomascus concolor</i>	CR	<b>REPTILES</b>		
Northern white-cheeked gibbon	<i>Nomascus leucogenys</i>	CR	Antiguan racer	<i>Alsophis antiguae</i>	CR
Cao vit gibbon	<i>Nomascus nasutus</i>	CR	Anguilla Bank racer	<i>Alsophis rijgersmaei</i>	EN
Eastern chimpanzee	<i>Pan troglodytes schweinfurthii</i>	EN	Saint Lucia whiptail	<i>Cnemidophorus vanzoi</i>	CR
Western chimpanzee	<i>Pan troglodytes verus</i>	CR	Siamese crocodile	<i>Crocodylus siamensis</i>	CR
Indochinese tiger	<i>Panthera tigris corbetti</i>	EN	Leatherback turtle	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	VU
Sumatran tiger	<i>Panthers tigris sumatrae</i>	CR	Hawksbill turtle	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	CR
Southwest Bornean orang-utan	<i>Pongo pygmaeus wurmbii</i>	CR	Saint Lucia Racer	<i>Erythrolamprus ornatus</i>	CR
Grey-shanked douc langur	<i>Pygathrix cinerea</i>	CR	Union Island gecko	<i>Gonatodes daudini</i>	CR
Tonkin snub-nosed monkey	<i>Rhinopithecus avunculus</i>	CR	Lesser Antillean iguana	<i>Iguana delicatissima</i>	CR
Myanmar snub-nosed monkey	<i>Rhinopithecus strykeri</i>	CR	Grenadines pink rhino iguana	<i>Iguana insularis insularis</i>	NE
Saiga antelope	<i>Saiga tatarica</i>	CR	Saint Lucia iguana	<i>Iguana insularis sanctaluciaae</i>	NE
Temminck's pangolin	<i>Smutsia temminckii</i>	VU	Little Scrub ground lizard	<i>Pholidoscelis corax</i>	EN
			Sombrero ground lizard	<i>Pholidoscelis corvinus</i>	CR

# Annex 1: Priority Species 2021

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	IUCN STATUS
Barbados leaf-toed gecko	<i>Phyllodactylus pulcher</i>	CR
Anguilla Bank skink	<i>Spondylurus powelli</i>	EN
Steppe tortoise	<i>Testudo horsfieldii</i>	VU
PLANTS		
Grandidier's baobab	<i>Adansonia grandidieri</i>	EN
Perrier's baobab	<i>Adansonia perrieri</i>	CR
Diego's baobab	<i>Adansonia suarezensis</i>	EN
Persian onion	<i>Allium rosenbachianum</i>	NE
Persian shallot	<i>Allium stipitatum</i>	NE
-	<i>Allium trautvetterianum</i>	NE
-	<i>Alstonia beatricis</i>	VU
-	<i>Anisoptera costata</i>	EN
-	<i>Aquilaria filaria</i>	VU
-	<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i>	CR
-	<i>Camellia flava</i>	CR
-	<i>Castanopsis argentea</i>	EN
Knorring's hawthorn	<i>Crataegus knorringiana</i>	CR
-	<i>Dacrydium pectinatum</i>	EN
Blue orchid	<i>Dendrobium azureum</i>	NE
-	<i>Dipterocarpus cinereus</i>	CR
-	<i>Dipterocarpus cornutus</i>	CR
-	<i>Dipterocarpus littoralis</i>	CR
Dragon tree	<i>Dracaena draco caboverdeana</i>	CR
Bornean ironwood	<i>Eusyderoxylon zwageri</i>	VU
-	<i>Gonystylus bancanus</i>	CR
Lignum vitae	<i>Guaiaacum officinale</i>	EN
-	<i>Guioa waigeoensis</i>	VU
-	<i>Intsia bijuga</i>	NT
Pencil cedar	<i>Juniperus barbadensis var barbadensis</i>	CR
-	<i>Magnolia citrata</i>	LC

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	IUCN STATUS
-	<i>Magnolia grandis</i>	CR
Niedzwetzky's apple	<i>Malus niedzwetzkyana</i>	EN
Phoenix fig tree	<i>Phoenix atlantica</i>	EN
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 albida</i>	VU
-	<i>Shorea balangeran</i>	VU
-	<i>Shorea palembanica</i>	CR
-	<i>Shorea pinanga</i>	LC
-	<i>Shorea platycarpa</i>	CR
Iron tree	<i>Sideroxylon marginatum</i>	EN
-	<i>Vatica javanica subsp. javanica</i>	CR
-	<i>Wallaceodoxa raja-ampat</i>	NE

## 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](http://www.iucnredlist.org)



*“Extraordinary is the word that springs to my mind when reading this report. Extraordinary work in extraordinary times. Despite the considerable ongoing challenges posed by the pandemic, our project teams around the world continued their tireless work to protect our planet’s threatened species and ecosystems.”*

**MARK ROSE, FFI CEO**





[www.fauna-flora.org](http://www.fauna-flora.org)



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