



# 2016 – 2017 CONSERVATION REPORT

# OUR 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.



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# HIGHLIGHTS OF 2016



**TWENTY SIX**  
PROJECTS HELPED TO ADDRESS  
ILLEGAL WILDLIFE TRADE

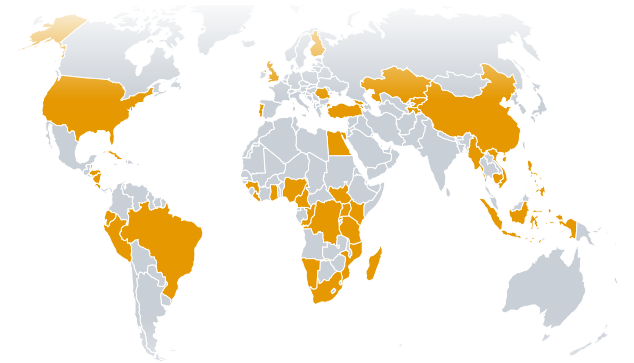
WE SAW  
CONSERVATION  
GAINS FOR

100 SITES



47 FOCAL  
SPECIES

WE PROTECTED HABITAT AT



**212 SITES IN 47 COUNTRIES**

**83** FOCAL SPECIES CONSERVED  
OVER 200 OTHERS BENEFITTED

LANDSCAPES WORKED IN INCLUDE



FORESTS



SAVANNAHS



SHRUBLANDS



GRASSLANDS



WETLANDS



ROCKY AREAS



CAVES



MARINE



DESERT



AGRICULTURAL  
LANDSCAPES

**321** THE NUMBER OF ORGANISATIONS WE PARTNERED WITH, INCLUDING:



WE HELPED  
**257**

ORGANISATIONS DEVELOP THE SKILLS, KNOWLEDGE & RESOURCES THEY NEEDED



WE BUILT THE CONSERVATION CAPACITY OF OVER **3,200** PEOPLE



WE SUPPORTED THE DEVELOPMENT OF AT LEAST 12 LAWS, REGULATIONS OR STRATEGIC GOVERNMENT PLANS



WE ENGAGED WITH



\* Relevant field based projects

# OUR MISSION & AIMS

Every year, Fauna & Flora International (FFI) collects detailed annual reports from our project managers to help us assess progress towards our mission to conserve threatened species and ecosystems

worldwide, choosing solutions that are sustainable, based on sound science and that take into account human needs.

To achieve this mission, FFI has four broad aims:

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



This report shows how effective FFI has been in progressing towards each of these four aims over the last year, based on information collected from some 140 projects<sup>1</sup> representing 99%<sup>2</sup> of our total portfolio. We have presented the main findings from annual project reports, outlining key activities and impacts

and providing insights into our work during the year. The information here is just a snapshot of our work in 2016; we have parallel processes to track our change over time within and across projects.

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

<sup>2</sup> 140 out of 142 projects active in 2016 submitted a 2016 annual report.

# HOW WE WORK

With over 140 projects working in 47 countries, FFI's work is diverse and multifaceted; however, the same basic principles underlie everything we do:

## WE WORK IN PARTNERSHIP

We work with and through partner organisations, from local community organisations and NGOs to small and large businesses and government agencies. Conservation impact at scale can only be delivered through collaboration.

We support our partner organisations to build locally owned and sustainable conservation programmes.

In 2016, we collaborated with over 640 organisations. Of these we jointly ran projects with, or provided significant assistance to, 321.

### OUR PRIMARY PARTNERS IN 2016



National NGOs and CBOs



Government agencies



Academic institutions



Businesses



International NGOs



Other

## WE TAKE A PEOPLE-CENTRIC APPROACH

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

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

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

In 2016 99% of projects that could engage with communities did so, building community governance or contributing to sustainable livelihoods.

## WE ARE COMMITTED TO SOUND SCIENCE

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

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

In 2016 at least 279 surveys, monitoring programmes or other studies were carried out across 95 different projects.





# ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF OUR WORK

We recognise that it can take many years to achieve a significant conservation impact, such as species recovery or habitat improvement. We use 'impact chains' to track progress towards these long-term goals.



An impact chain describes the path of change that you would expect to see a project progress through on the way to achieving ultimate conservation impacts. There is good evidence that achievement of early steps in the chain predicts future conservation impact. At portfolio level our approach is to use evidence of project outcomes to give an *annual snapshot*<sup>3</sup> of where our current projects are on their journey towards their ultimate conservation goals<sup>4</sup>.

In the impact chains presented throughout this report, the sites, species or projects represented are only counted once and assigned the highest level of outcome or impact reported by the end of 2016.

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

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

**Read on to find out how we did in 2016...**

<sup>3</sup> Comparison of Conservation Report impact chains from year to year is constrained by underlying changes in the project composition of each FFI portfolio.

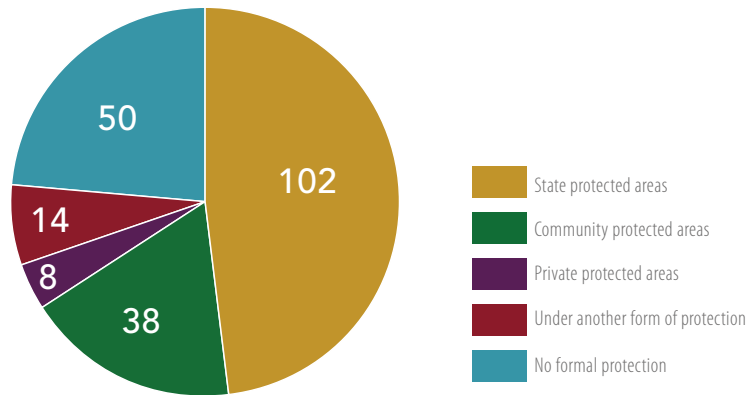
<sup>4</sup> We have complementary processes to track project specific progress over time against milestones.

# CONSERVING THREATENED HABITATS

## ACTIVITIES

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

- In 2016 alone we worked across 212 separate sites.
- Of the 212 sites we work in, we work to directly promote habitat conservation activities in 177:



- We directly supported conservation across 9.8 million hectares of important habitat, and in doing so influenced conservation<sup>3</sup> over a further 22.7 million hectares.
- This includes over 70,000 hectares that we helped to bring under conservation management for the first time in 2016 (by supporting the creation of new reserves or community management areas).
- In 2016, across our portfolio of projects, we supported active management and/or protection of threatened habitats by:
  - » Supporting on-the-ground enforcement or protection at 70 sites.
  - » Supporting at least 1,380 rangers across our projects.
  - » Helping to produce 30 site management plans.
  - » Helping to restore habitat at 22 sites.
  - » Helping to carry out invasive species control at 9 sites.
- Over the last two years ecosystem valuation assessments and training with two leading agricultural businesses in Brazil highlight the significant contribution that such companies can make towards maintaining biodiversity when committed. In addition, we have joined a collaboration that is engaging businesses in identifying and managing risks to wild pollinators.

## TACKLING CLIMATE CHANGE

As part of our work to deliver habitat conservation, we also work to tackle climate change – a major threat to land and seascapes – through mitigation measures (reducing the severity of climate change, mainly by reducing carbon emissions from forest loss) and adaptation (taking actions to reduce the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and people).

In 2016:

- We focused directly on climate change mitigation and forest protection through the development of Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD+) projects in forest landscapes in Indonesia and Liberia.
- A further three projects focused specifically on climate change adaptation at site-level and contributed to the development of two climate adaptation plans.

<sup>3</sup>Conservation influence may be apparent in many different ways, where our engagement in an area may be less direct. For example, we know that our presence in a specific site influences management and/or land-use decisions for a much larger area. In addition, if we give a grant for emergency intervention

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

# HOW SUCCESSFUL HAVE WE BEEN?

This impact chain shows the number of FFI sites at each stage of progress towards habitat or biodiversity recovery based on a total of 177 sites where FFI directly works

to promote habitat conservation. Fifty-one sites are not included on the chain as there was not sufficient information available about their impact this year.



## SNAPSHOT OF OUR WORK

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



Evan Bowen Jones/FFI

### Conservation of the Ntakata Forest in Tongwe, Tanzania

"A total of 15 rangers conducted 172 security patrols in Ntakata Forest, covering 1,940 km in 2016. The forest rangers (in partnership with villages and district authorities) are making a good contribution to the safety and security of wildlife populations and are providing some level of deterrent. For example, sightings of snaring threats within the forest have decreased over the last four years with 179 snares found at the end of 2013 and just 55 recorded in 2016."



Juan Pablo Moreiras/FFI

### Protecting forest habitat in Indonesia

"By improving the legal status and management of these forests the project has had a positive impact on these landscapes and their threatened biodiversity. Durian Rambun village forest has significantly reduced its deforestation rate over the past three years and peacefully halted the deforestation started by migrants opening coffee gardens on their land."



FFI, BANCA & PRGF

### Paving the way for a new protected area in Myanmar

"The most significant achievement of the project this year was the nomination of Imawbum area as a national park by the union government; this is the first step for the final designation as a protected area. We have been working to complete this step since 2012."

## SECURING THREATENED SPECIES POPULATIONS

### ACTIVITIES

In 2016, 50 of our projects were focused specifically on species conservation, working to conserve 83 priority species (see Annex 1). A further 207 other species were also the subject of targeted interventions or benefited from our conservation work.

Among other targeted conservation actions:

- » 223,432 tree seedlings were grown or planted, 24,409 of which were threatened species.
- » Over 400,000 turtle hatchlings were protected and released.
- » 13 species action plans were produced.

FFI also works specifically to address the threats to species from illegal trade, both within our projects and in collaboration with others (including our work with United for Wildlife, a collaboration between a number of conservation NGOs and the Royal Foundation).

In 2016, 26 of our projects undertook activities to address illegal wildlife trade.



Jeremy Holderv/FFI

# HOW SUCCESSFUL HAVE WE BEEN?

These impact chains show the progress of FFI's 83 focal species (top), in 94 target populations and 207 secondary species (bottom) in 240 target populations at each stage of progress towards species recovery.

Nine primary species populations and 57 secondary species populations are not included on the chain as there was not sufficient information available about their impact this year.



## SNAPSHOT OF OUR WORK

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



Madagasikara Voakajy

### Creating secure and healthy baobab populations in Madagascar

"The team has successfully raised 240 Perrier's baobab seedlings which are now growing in the nursery, ready for reinforcement in the wild in two years time. A further 20,000 seedlings have been collected and stored for future reinforcement efforts. Regeneration of Perrier's baobab has always been a bit of a mystery and historically we have struggled to germinate seedlings so this is a first step in realising reinforcement efforts which are badly needed for this particular species (as <100 remain in the wild)."



Jeff Wilson

### Protecting nesting turtles in Cape Verde

"Poaching rates of nesting loggerhead turtles have declined sharply (down from >40% of nesting adults in 2012 to approx. 5% in 2015 and 2016) and there has been a large increase in nesting turtle populations in 2016 to 4,083 nests, compared to a long-term average of approximately 800. Much of this is likely due to natural fluctuation but is also an expected result of the reduced mortality of nesting adults."



Nguyễn Văn Trường

### Conserving the grey-shanked douc langur in Vietnam

"The grey-shanked douc langur survey in 2016 increased the known global population by up to 50%, identified a second viable population and changed the whole conservation focus and strategy for the species"

# PROTECTING MARINE AND COASTAL ECOSYSTEMS

## ACTIVITIES

In 2011 FFI launched a new initiative to specifically address the growing threat facing marine habitats and species.

We work to improve the conservation of the marine environment by safeguarding habitats and species (thus also protecting associated human livelihoods) through effective local management; tackling the wider threats to marine ecosystems through improved policy and practice; and strengthening the ability of local and national organisations (including community-based organisations) to protect their marine environments.

In 2016, 22 of our projects focused on marine and coastal conservation.

### As part of this:

- We worked directly at 35 marine sites, of which 29 were new or established protected areas (state, community, private or other) while six did not yet have a conservation designation.
- We helped to directly conserve over 1.7 million hectares of important marine and coastal habitat, and influenced conservation over a further 900,000 hectares.

### To date:

- We have seen changes in government approaches to marine management in 10 countries.
- We have worked to influence corporate behaviour impacting on the marine environment influenced in the fisheries, plastics and oil and gas sectors.
- We have enhanced capacity of 35 community-based organisations working on marine issues.



## HOW SUCCESSFUL HAVE WE BEEN?

This impact chain shows the number of FFI's 35 marine and coastal sites at each stage of progress towards habitat or biodiversity recovery.

Five sites are not included on the chain as there was not sufficient information available about their impact this year.



## SNAPSHOT OF OUR WORK

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



Hannah Becker/FFI

### Community driven management of marine resources in Pemba, Tanzania

"In 2016, the project has succeeded in expanding work to two communities, and has supported Kuku Sheha Fishers Committee to become a truly innovative and driven community based organisation. The fact that they are planning to implement a permanent no-take area this year is testament to the success of the use of temporary closures for octopus fishing as an entry point, particularly when combined with strong leadership, a motivated committee, and a cohesive community."



Jeremy Holden/FFI

### Establishing Cambodia's first marine protected area

"We have supported the Royal Government of Cambodia to establish the country's first large-scale multiple use marine protected area. This designation in 2016 brought 405km<sup>2</sup> of sea under more active and effective protection. This has generated both local and national awareness about the marine environment and the threats that it faces, something which was poorly understood prior to FFI's work."

# PUTTING COMMUNITIES AT THE HEART OF CONSERVATION

## ACTIVITIES

FFI sees conservation as a social process and works to engage and empower the communities (including indigenous groups) who are local to our projects. In 2016, 99% of relevant field projects engaged with communities, built community governance or contributed to sustainable livelihoods. By working with locally based communities in this way we help to ensure that our work to deliver biodiversity outcomes is locally supported and owned, and thus more likely to succeed and persist.

### In 2016:

- 393 communities were engaged with or supported through our projects, with 2,274 community members interviewed or consulted.
- Over 30 projects contributed to the development of sustainable livelihoods, benefiting some 4,600 people directly and a further 274,000 indirectly.
- Sustainable livelihood activities generated income of over US\$600,000 within target communities, and over 1,600 community members received livelihoods training.
- We helped more than 170 communities get involved in improving local planning or governance.
- We supported and/or helped to establish at least 124 local community-based organisations.
- We disbursed more than US\$44,000 in microcredit funds.
- 15 projects specifically reported supporting local communities to develop the rights to tenure over land or resources.

Lizzie Duthie/FFI

## HOW SUCCESSFUL HAVE WE BEEN?

This impact chain shows how the 78 projects that engaged 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 not sufficient information available about their impact this year.







## SNAPSHOT OF OUR WORK

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



Karina Berg/FFI

### Promoting sustainable agricultural practices among farmers on Ometepe, Nicaragua

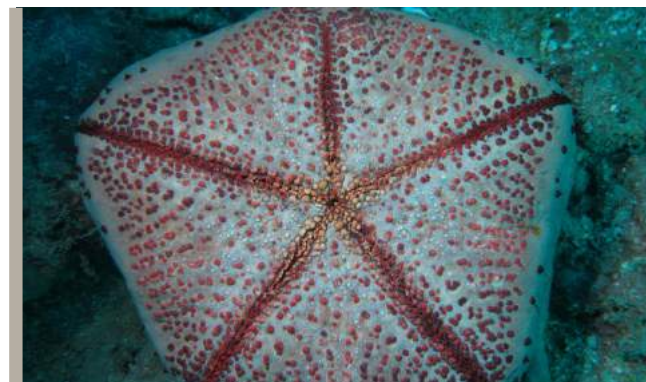
“Our work is supporting farmers to change from conventional monocultures to a diversified, organic agricultural model (including planting fruit and native forest trees), with corresponding increases in income of up to 40%. The achievements gained so far in terms of reforestation, agricultural diversification and adoption of organic practices on the initial demonstration farms is already widely visible. The degree of diversification away from plantain monoculture is impressive, as is the diversity of insects seen around the farms (particularly obvious are butterflies, dragonflies, bees, wasps and spiders). Farmers report that they are now able to harvest something pretty much all year round rather than a single plantain harvest. Farmers are also increasing their resilience, as they are covered - when one crop fails or performs poorly - by food and income from other crops.”



Lizzie Duthie/FFI

### Supporting farmers in Romania to reduce human-wildlife conflict

“Four shepherd camps, with repeated conflict with wolves, have been identified and eight Carpathian livestock guarding dog puppies have been provided to these shepherds in November 2016. In addition, 44 electric fences, chemical repellents and support and advice were provided to reduce human-wildlife conflict. This has reduced the level of damage caused by wildlife to livelihoods.”



Karenne Tun

### Improving participatory management in Myanmar

“In Meinmahla Kyun Wildlife Sanctuary the management of the sanctuary has taken on a more participatory approach to its enforcement strategies with joint patrols being conducted with rangers and local communities. All workshops conducted now include community leaders providing a platform for community members to have a greater say in the management of the wildlife sanctuary.”

## SUPPORTING BIODIVERSITY-FRIENDLY BEHAVIOUR

### ACTIVITIES

FFI also works to influence behaviour through targeted awareness raising, education and outreach. In 2016, 67 of our projects supported some form of conservation awareness or outreach activity, reaching a total of at least 401,269 people with conservation messages.

As part of this:

- At least 134 communities and 20,677 community members were reached through awareness or outreach activities.

- We supported 250 community-focused awareness events.
- We reached at least 103 schools and at least 3,984 school children.
- 27 projects produced awareness materials.
- Project work was featured in 92 radio or TV shows, films or videos.
- There were at least 15 project-level websites or social media pages in use.



Juan Pablo Moreiras/FFI

# HOW SUCCESSFUL HAVE WE BEEN?

This impact chain shows the 67 projects that delivered conservation awareness and outreach as part of their activities and where these projects are in the process of

securing more conservation-friendly behaviours. Twenty projects are not included on the chain as there was not sufficient information available about their impact this year.



## SNAPSHOT OF OUR WORK

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



Jeff Wilson/FFI

### Early signs of reduced illegal activities in Cape Verde

“The 2016 island-wide social survey showed knowledge of marine protected areas rising to 76%, from 48% in 2014. Knowledge of natural resource regulations rose from 41% to 58%. While the connection is hard to prove, the incidence of illegal and environmentally damaging activities has fallen since 2014 despite no significant increase in patrol effort.”



Ally Catterick/FFI

### Improving attitudes to turtle conservation in Nicaragua

“FFI-led approaches have contributed to more positive attitudes towards marine turtle conservation amongst those living closest to them. For example, members of the community in Santa Teresa are starting to link traditional initiatives and products with the value and importance of marine turtles. For example women bakers and women who make traditional sweets are making breads and cakes inspired by and in the shape of marine turtles.”



FFI

### Increasing support for elephant conservation in Cambodia

“Interviews were conducted after community awareness and outreach programmes about elephant and wildlife conservation; 12 out of 12 of local community members interviewed and eight out of eight Cambodian tourists reported that the programme had increased their awareness and gave them a positive attitude towards elephants and conservation. Additionally, 54 children reported not liking elephants because they raid family farms. After engaging young children in games and other conservation related activities, 48 of those children reportedly found elephants to be a beautiful animal and wished a way to conserve them and reduce their impact on the farms.”

# EMBEDDING BIODIVERSITY INTO PRIVATE SECTOR DECISION MAKING

## ACTIVITIES

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

In 2016:

- 54 projects engaged with the private sector in a variety of ways, from engaging with local business initiatives to influencing corporate decision making.
- 23 projects were working to improve biodiversity management practices in business operations, while 20 projects received financial support from businesses.
- We directly partnered with five multinational businesses, and six national subsidiaries of these multinationals. We also worked with five additional national companies to improve biodiversity management and/or to help them understand local biodiversity values.

In addition:

- We continued to engage with 28 businesses, 11 multinational and 17 national, on the issue of microplastic use in personal care and cosmetic products. All 28 brands have made commitments regarding the use of microplastics in their products. During 2016 a total of six companies confirmed they had never and would never use solid microplastic ingredients, two companies improved their existing commitments to phase out solid microplastic ingredients and the other 20 brands discussed or clarified the scope and detail of their commitments or definitions of microplastic ingredients that they have been using.
- We worked with these same businesses to look at plastics in their supply chains. Three supermarkets and one multinational cosmetics company have expressed interest and started to engage on this issue following in-person discussions with FFI.

## HOW SUCCESSFUL HAVE WE BEEN?

The impact chain below shows the number of companies with which FFI engaged in 2016 at each stage of progress towards improved biodiversity management and decision making. We focus here on those companies with whom we have engaged

strategically over a number of years to help incorporate biodiversity into their internal decision making. One company is not represented due to insufficient information available on impact this year.



## SNAPSHOT OF OUR WORK

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



Jeremy Holden/FFI

### Working for forest conservation in Liberia's Sapo National Park

"Engagement with the company resulted in them overturning a previous decision to expand their oil palm plantation close to the buffer zone of the national park."

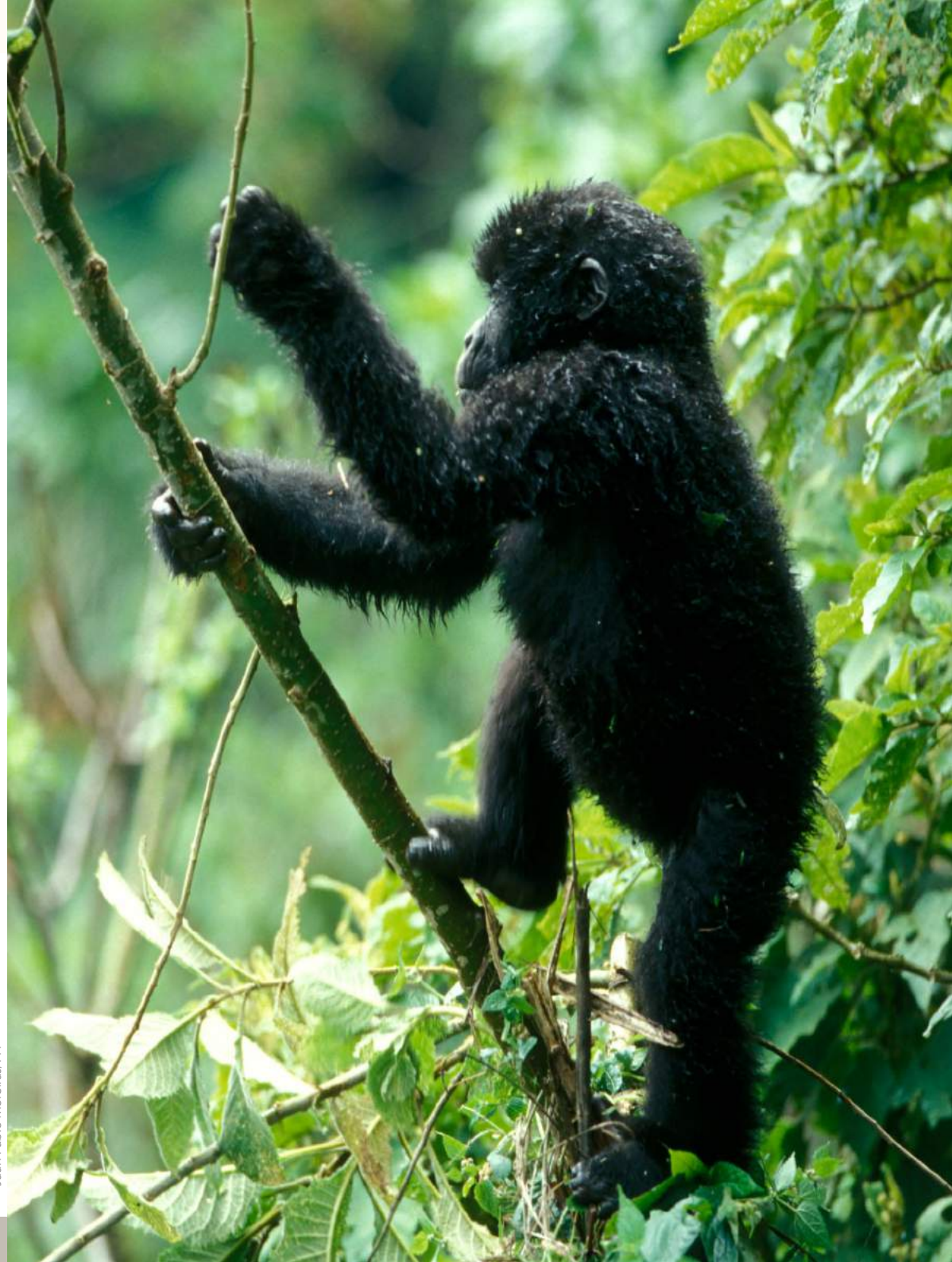


Helen Nyul/FFI

### Ensuring best practice in Oil & Gas operations

"The Good Practice Guide created by the project provides comprehensive guidance on identifying, avoiding and/or minimising marine biodiversity impacts at all stages of the project cycle. At its core is a series of tables identifying the various impacts associated with each stage of the project cycle, and a comprehensive list of mitigations – both avoidance and minimisation measures – designed to reduce the impacts of the Oil & Gas industry upon marine biodiversity and ecosystem services. Attached to this guidance is a framework to guide Oil & Gas operations in how to support marine protected areas and locally managed marine areas. It is envisaged this guide will enable businesses to more effectively identify and manage their impacts, and the threats posed from the Oil & Gas sector would in consequence be reduced. The concept of the Guide was launched and shared at the World Conservation Congress."

Juan Pablo Moreiras/FFI



## ENABLING GOVERNMENTS TO MAKE DECISIONS TO CONSERVE BIODIVERSITY

### ACTIVITIES

In 2016, 42 projects engaged with policy makers in various ways and we contributed to the development of at least 12 laws, regulations or government-level strategic

plans with implications for conservation, and influenced a further 58 policies. Across our projects, 78 of our 321 primary partners were government agencies.



Jeremy Holdern/FFI

# HOW SUCCESSFUL HAVE WE BEEN?

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

on which we will work with teams to improve information capture and tracking. This impact chain shows progress towards policy and legislative change in relevant projects working on developing or influencing 70 laws, regulations, plans or policies. Two pieces of policy work are not included on the chain as there was not sufficient information available about their impact this year.



## SNAPSHOT OF OUR WORK

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



Tanya Cox/FFI

### Advocating for a ban on plastic microbeads in the UK

"In September 2016, the UK Government's Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (Defra) and The Rt Hon Andrea Leadsom MP announced their intention 'to ban the sale and manufacture of cosmetics and personal care products containing tiny pieces of plastic, commonly known as microbeads'. FFI has been pivotal to the public and policymaker momentum leading to this announcement and our expertise and influence is publically acknowledged in the UK Parliamentary inquiry report which made the first recommendation for a ban. This report states that 'We recommend that the Government introduce a legislative ban on the use of plastic microbeads in cosmetics and other toiletries. The legislation should follow the principles set out by Fauna & Flora International around universality and consistency'."



ADEPT

### Supporting Romanian small-scale farmers to farm for biodiversity conservation

"Our partner ADEPT continues its policy advocacy work, which has had concrete impact on the incomes of thousands of small-scale producers whose farming techniques preserve this landscape's incredible biodiversity. As a result of ADEPT representations, the criteria for support for small-scale farmers have been reduced from a minimum of €8,000 annual turnover to €4,000 turnover. This means that a further 230,000 farmers (those with farms 4-10 ha in size) are now eligible to apply for subsidy, thus helping ensure traditional farming and biodiversity persist."



Arief Hamidi

### Working for threatened tree conservation in Indonesia

"During 2016 the Global Trees Campaign was successful in integrating activities across FFI's Indonesia programme, leading to development of new activities across FFI's sites, new partnerships with organisations working across the country and the agreement by the National Directorate General of Biodiversity Conservation to allow the creation of a full National Conservation Action Plan (NCAP) for 12 threatened tree species, which will be reviewed and endorsed at a national level workshop funded by the Ministry of Forestry and Environment in May 2017."

## ENABLING LOCALLY-LED CONSERVATION

### ACTIVITIES

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

In 2016, 102 projects undertook some form of capacity building, conservation training or organisational support activity. As part of this:

- 257 organisations (across the full breadth of our partner types) received some form of direct capacity development support, through organisational strengthening (such as assistance with systems or governance), provision of equipment or infrastructure, training and/or mentoring, or technical support.

- Some 3,273 individuals received conservation or operations training. These included partner staff, students, and members of local communities.
- We supported the development of 22 new organisations, and supported or developed 124 community-based organisations.
- We helped at least 29 organisations to source their own funds independently of direct support from FFI.

**We also channel funding directly into local conservation organisations**

- We disbursed £2.51 million in conservation grants (through Halcyon Land & Sea, Arcadia Marine, The Fondation Segré Conservation Fund at FFI, FFI Species Fund, Rapid Response Facility and Global Trees Campaign).
- We influenced the distribution of a further £3.22 million in conservation funding by reviewing 860 grant applications for Rufford Small Grants Foundation, Prince Bernhard Nature Fund and Whitley Fund for Nature.





## HOW SUCCESSFUL HAVE WE BEEN?

This impact chain shows the progress of the 102 projects that carried out capacity building work towards improved conservation capacity and leadership among the

organisations with which they worked. Thirteen projects are not included on the chain as there was not sufficient information available about their impact this year.



## SNAPSHOT OF OUR WORK

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



Howard Wood

### An exemplary approach for supporting others

"An external review of FFI's work praised our approach of identifying and supporting small, local organisations that contain dynamic, motivated individuals, 'Necessarily, young organisations are often those that can most benefit from support, and have the most challenging transitions to make from being driven by charismatic individual founders to a more balanced, resilient, sustainable human resource base. Helping manage this transition seems to be one of FFI's core niches. Support to organisational development (governance, structure, etc.) has consistently been highlighted by community-based project partners as the biggest contribution FFI has made. This kind of tailored, adaptable support is unusual and unlikely to have been provided by many other partners/donors. As a large NGO, FFI could easily find it challenging to provide support to small organisations without appearing threatening, encouraging dependency, or being overly controlling or bureaucratic. Instead, FFI's organisational culture appears very well suited to humble collaboration through support to smaller partners.'"



Zhao Chao

### Developing capacity for primate conservation in China

"In September 2016, FFI China led Bangliang Nature Reserve to conduct a transboundary cao vit gibbon census. Compared with the first transboundary census in 2007, Bangliang Nature Reserve's capacity on gibbon monitoring increased a lot. Bangliang Nature Reserve contributed greatly in this survey, from listening post selection, to research camp establishment. Moreover, Bangliang Nature Reserve contributed half of the survey cost, nearly 20,000 RMB (equivalent to US\$2,905). Gradually, Bangliang Nature Reserve, the local partner, will have the capacity to organise cao vit gibbon censuses by themselves."

# DEVELOPING CONSERVATION LEADERS AND INNOVATORS

## ACTIVITIES

Around the world there are many emerging conservation leaders who have the potential to change the landscape of conservation. FFI is committed to supporting these individuals, and in 2016 our work to do this included:

- The Conservation Leadership Programme, which provided direct support to early career conservationists through opportunities including; 12 internships, 24 travel grants, 18 grants or awards to carry out conservation work, targeted training for 33 individuals and two learning exchanges.
- Supporting the delivery of the Cambridge MPhil in Conservation Leadership – a ground-breaking course that started in 2010. It is unique in that it is delivered by a collaboration between six university departments and nine leading conservation organisations including FFI. To date 103 students from 57 countries have completed this course. During 2016 the 2015-2016 cohort of students (22 students from 20 countries) completed the course and the 2016-2017 cohort of students (20 students from 19 countries) commenced their studies.
- FFI staff continue to teach on a diverse range of academic and non-academic conservation courses.
- Tertiary-level education in conservation skills were also delivered in focal countries including through the Master's programme in Biodiversity Conservation at the Royal University of Phnom Penh, which FFI helped to develop in 2005.

## SNAPSHOT OF OUR WORK

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

### Trang Nguyen from Vietnam

Trang Nguyen completed the Cambridge MPhil in Conservation Leadership in 2014 and subsequently went on to complete an internship with FFI, through the Conservation Leadership Programme finishing at the end of January 2016. Trang has directly contributed to the successful implementation of a range of species conservation projects including those focusing on gibbons, fishing cats, Siamese crocodiles and Asian elephants. In doing so she has also gained a wealth of knowledge about FFI's conservation work in Cambodia.

The experience gained whilst working on these projects led her to begin a PhD at the University of Kent in the UK with a focus on international wildlife trade. Developing her skills in tackling the illegal wildlife trade in Cambodia has also inspired her to continue this work in her home country of Vietnam and throughout Asia. Once completed, she plans to use the results of her PhD research and her links with wildlife experts in South Africa and the UK to create a long-term education outreach programme to tackle the illegal trade and consumption of wildlife products through Traditional Asian Medicine in Southeast Asia. She also hopes that her research can be used to advocate the need for changes in policy and during the Elephant Action Plan Annual Meeting, encourage the Cambodian government to close the loopholes allowing the trade of African elephants in Cambodia.

In June 2016 she attended the Association for Tropical Biology and Conservation (ATBC) Conference in Singapore to present the results of her research into the illegal trade of ivory, sharing the outcomes of her work with the scientific and conservation community as widely as possible.



*'I also hope to use my connection with Africa to establish a strong link between South African and Vietnamese conservationists and scientists to tackle the illegal trade and poaching, as well as creating an effective demand reduction campaign on endangered wildlife species in Southeast Asia. It is vital for conservationists as well as communities of the two continents to communicate and understand each other's problems in order to resolve these issues together.'*

~ Trang Nguyen

# HARNESSING TECHNOLOGY FOR CONSERVATION

## ACTIVITIES

Technology offers exciting new avenues to address conservation threats around the world. In 2016:

- FFI continued to collaborate closely with several United for Wildlife partners, as well as technology partners ARM and Google.org, to lead the development of **WILDLABS.NET** – the conservation technology network that launched in November 2015. **WILDLABS.NET** recognises the potential that technology offers in securing a sustainable future for the planet as well as the challenges that exist in ensuring that technologies are affordable, available and useful. The principal aim of this global online community is to help connect engineers and technology developers with field-based conservationists in order to find tech solutions to real-world conservation problems. The **WILDLABS.NET** community now has over 1,300 members and is a vibrant and dynamic community.
- FFI's in-house GIS team provided bespoke spatial planning to 25 projects.

## SNAPSHOT OF OUR WORK

The testimonials below give an insight into what **WILDLABS.NET** means for its users, and highlights how important technology is for conservation.



“**WILDLABS** has opened a portal for me to a global network of information on conservation initiatives. This has already helped me get into contact with key individuals and organisations and develop research projects as well as implement new solutions to existing issues. It has been and continues to be an invaluable information resource. As a specific example, through the **WILDLABS** human-wildlife conflict forum I was able to meet a farmer who is pioneering an audio-deterrent collar that can reduce livestock mortality to predation. We are now in discussions with him to buy a number of these devices and conduct a research project in Namibia to help farmers in communal conservancies better protect their livestock from wild dog attacks. This benefits farmers and helps protect the wild dogs from persecution.”

*Tarik Bodasing, Namibia*

“**WILDLABS** helped me realise that I am not alone in my frustration with the costs and quality of many current research technological aids. But more than that, it helped me keep in touch with what is happening in wildlife research and make personal contact with fellow researchers all over the world. It also put me on the trail of a number of possible solutions to various problems in wildlife conservation.”

*Chavoux Luyt, South Africa*



## INVESTING IN FFI'S EFFECTIVENESS

### ACTIVITIES

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

In 2016:

- We continued to invest in our staff. A total of 54 training events (40 delivered internally and 14 delivered by external trainers) took place, and in total 173 staff received training in at least one topic. Of these 95 of these were UK based (96% of all UK staff) and 78 were regionally based (29% of all regional staff).
- FFI's new global finance system went live across the organisation. Consisting of an accounting module coupled with a web-based portal for project managers and non-finance users, the system has resulted in more accessible and systematic analysis of funds and projects in order to better support management information needs, grant reporting compliance and more robust financial controls.
- FFI successfully applied for funding to redesign our website and to implement a new donor management database. Both projects have gone through the tender process and implementation is underway in 2017.
- December 2016 marked the first anniversary of FFI's new headquarters in The David Attenborough Building, where the Cambridge Conservation Initiative, a strategic collaboration between the University of Cambridge and nine biodiversity conservation organisations, has created a campus housing the largest global grouping of conservation academics and practitioners. FFI's effectiveness continues to be enhanced through the shared facilities and collaborative opportunities that this new home provides.



Jeremy Holdern/FFI

Jeremy Holdern/FFI



# LEARNING AND DISSEMINATION

This report summarises the breadth of conservation action we have undertaken in 2016, 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 one of the many success stories from our projects, every report we receive

provides an insight into the realities and challenges of conservation, be it of working in difficult local conditions, maintaining relationships with different partners or working to drive change with policy makers and businesses.

## LESSONS FROM OUR PROJECTS

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

### In 2016:

- Over 270 surveys or other studies were carried out across 95 different projects.
- As a result of our research, 13 articles were published in peer-reviewed journals and 76 in grey literature.
- At least 40 projects were able to describe how their research had been used to influence wider policy and decision making processes and 68 projects reported how they had used such information to refine their conservation planning.
- Through our scientific journal Oryx, we have helped to disseminate research with 85 peer-reviewed papers. There was a total of 95,538 full text views of Oryx articles and 690,969 views of abstracts online.

Additionally, in 2016, FFI also raised awareness of conservation issues and initiatives through our own media channels and publications:

- We received 819,366 visits to FFI's website (unique page views).
- The number of followers of FFI's main Twitter feed has increased by 2,980 followers to 27,929, while page likes for FFI's main Facebook page increased by 33,705 to 161,915.



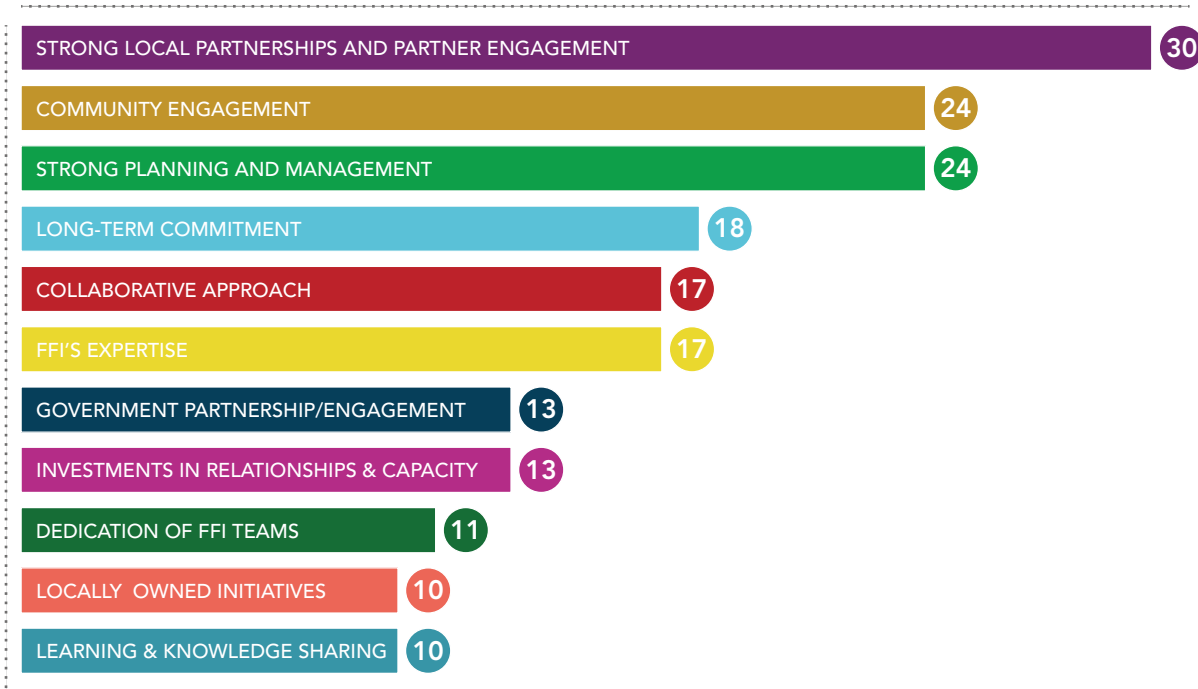


# LEARNING AND DISSEMINATION

## LESSONS FROM OUR COLLEAGUES

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

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



Challenges in delivery were reported in 105 projects. There was a significant variation in the types and severity of problems encountered – both external issues and factors internal to FFI. Encouragingly, 88 projects suggested things to do differently in the future to avoid similar issues, showing how we are responding, and adapting, to these challenges.

Over 75% of projects who cited issues in delivery did so due to external factors. The external factors were extremely varied and specific to the local situation, but broad themes included unforeseen:

- Complications with partnerships or project stakeholders.
- Complications with policy environments, government engagements or political instability.
- Logistical delays.
- Complications with donors and management of donor requirements.
- Complications with community engagement.

Internal FFI issues were cited as a challenge in 42% of projects that reported problems in delivery. Internal factors were less varied with four main internal issues reported:

- Changes to staff.
- Funding and resource constraints.
- Challenges specific to FFI systems.
- Need to revise strategy or planning.



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

- Strengthening working practices to improve collaboration with key partners.
- Adjustments to activities to better suit specific project needs.
- Addressing staffing and resource issues better in future planning.
- Increased time to be invested in building governmental relationships at different levels.
- Strengthening support partner capacity building to maximise project success.
- Ensuring project learning better built into enhancing project planning.
- Enhancing communication with and between key project stakeholders.

We also have examples of projects and teams adapting their project (and in some cases their underpinning project logic) to account for better understanding of threats to biodiversity, changed partner relationships and emerging political opportunities.

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

2016 also saw an extensive external review conducted on behalf of a major long-term donor. This provided a unique opportunity for us to take stock and reflect ourselves, and importantly to learn from the external assessment of our work. The key learning that FFI took from this review included:

- A validation of our niche, role and effectiveness – and in particular a reinforcement of the value of our careful, measured and long-term support to in-country partner organisations
- A better understanding of how we compare to other organisations with similar mandates, and improved confidence on our responsive model of project selection and the appropriateness of our size and business model
- An increased awareness of the need to invest more into the financial sustainability of some of our projects, and more awareness of some of the risks associated with our approaches that may need more active management.

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## LEARNING FROM OUR WORK

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



Jeremy Holden/FFI

### Improving seabird monitoring in the Caribbean

“Monitoring some of the seabirds proved difficult due to their locations (on cliffs) or because trails that had been previously cut through vegetation to provide access to nesting areas had become overgrown. The team is looking into whether using a drone could help solve this problem (given the importance of seabird monitoring in measuring project impact).”



Lizzie Duthie

### Responding and adapting to unexpected changes

“Our ability to be flexible and adapt the type and level of support we provided to our main partner on this project has been critical to the conservation success that this project is now achieving. In response to unexpected changes in the partner organisation, we shifted our approach in the last two years to emphasise capacity building support, which in turn has resulted in a strong partner that is becoming highly independent and resourceful. This year they secured significant funds from two major donors to support their vital conservation activities.”



*Each year, reading these reports, I am astounded by the breadth of FFI's work, which covers so many different landscapes, encompasses numerous partner organisations and addresses such varied, but persistent challenges.*

*It is so rewarding to see the real changes and results that are being reported across our projects and it is a testament to the sheer dedication and perseverance of our staff and partners who deliver these conservation outcomes on the ground, especially given the real problems associated with doing conservation in many of the places where we work.*

*This report is just a high-level 'snapshot' of all that we do, but we are proud of each and every project and we only wish we could include more when we summarise it all for a wider audience.*

**Joanna Elliott**  
Senior Director, Conservation Partnerships

Just some of the amazing global FFI team whose work is represented in this report.

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

# ANNEX 1: FOCAL SPECIES IN 2016



COMMON NAME	LATIN NAME	IUCN STATUS
<b>MAMMALS</b>		
Black rhinoceros	<i>Diceros bicornis</i>	CR
White rhinoceros	<i>Ceratotherium simum</i>	NT
Eastern gorilla (mountain subspecies)	<i>Gorilla beringei beringei</i>	CR
Eastern gorilla (lowland subspecies)	<i>Gorilla beringei graueri</i>	CR
African Forest Elephant	<i>Loxodonta cyclotis</i>	VU
Chimpanzee (western subspecies)	<i>Pan troglodytes verus</i>	CR
African savanna elephant	<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	VU
African zebra	<i>Microberlinia bisulcata</i>	CR
Snow leopard	<i>Panthera uncia</i>	EN
Iberian Lynx	<i>Lynx pardinus</i>	EN
Brown bear	<i>Ursus arctos</i>	LC
Grey wolf	<i>Canis lupus</i>	LC
Saiga antelope	<i>Saiga tatarica</i>	CR
Grey-shanked douc	<i>Pygathrix cinerea</i>	CR
Tonkin snub-nosed monkey	<i>Rhinopithecus avunculus</i>	CR
Cao Vit Gibbon	<i>Nomascus nasutus</i>	CR
Northern white-cheeked gibbon	<i>Nomascus leucogenys</i>	CR
Saola	<i>Pseudoryx nghetinhensis</i>	CR
Cat Ba Langur or Golden Headed Langur	<i>Trachypithecus poliocephalus</i>	CR
Western black-crested gibbon	<i>Nomascus concolor</i>	CR
Asian elephant	<i>Elephas maximus</i>	EN
Tiger (Sumatran subspecies)	<i>Panthera tigris sumatrae</i>	CR
Tiger (Indochinese subspecies)	<i>Panthera tigris corbetti</i>	EN
Sumatran Rhinoceros	<i>Dicerorhinus sumatrensis</i>	CR
Francois's langur	<i>Trachypithecus francoisi</i>	EN
Western Hoolock Gibbon	<i>Hoolock hoolock</i>	EN
Myanmar Snub-nosed Monkey	<i>Rhinopithecus strykeri</i>	CR
<b>BIRDS</b>		
Peregrine falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	LC
Saker falcon	<i>Falco cherrug</i>	EN
Northern goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	LC
Eurasian sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	LC
Black Vulture	<i>Aegypius monachus</i>	NT
Gurney's Pitta	<i>Hydromis gurneyi</i>	EN
<b>REPTILES</b>		
Leatherback turtle	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	VU
Hawksbill turtle	<i>Eretmochelys imbricate</i>	CR
Olive Ridley turtle	<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	VU
Green turtle	<i>Chelonia mydas agazissi</i>	EN
Saint Lucia racer	<i>Erythrolamprus ornatus</i>	EN
Saint Lucia fer-de-lance	<i>Bothrops caribbaeus</i>	EN
Antigua racer	<i>Alsophis antiguae</i>	CR
Anguilla Racer	<i>Alsophis rijgersmaei</i>	EN
Lesser Antillean iguana	<i>Iguana delicatissima</i>	EN

COMMON NAME	LATIN NAME	IUCN STATUS
Barbados Leaf Toed Gecko	<i>Phyllodactylus pulcher</i>	CR
Union Island Gecko/ Grenadines clawed gecko	<i>Gonatodes daudini</i>	CR
Siamese crocodile	<i>Crocodylus siamensis</i>	CR
<b>PLANTS</b>		
Perrier's baobab	<i>Adansonia perrieri</i>	EN
Diego's baobab	<i>Adansonia suarezensis</i>	EN
Granddier's baobab	<i>Adansonia granddieri</i>	EN
Her her pear or Gergeranian pear	<i>Pyrus gergerana</i>	CR
Daralagezian Pear	<i>Pyrus daralagezi</i>	EN
Voronov's Pear	<i>Pyrus voronovii</i>	CR
Niedzwetzky's apple	<i>Malus niedzwetzkyana</i>	EN
Korshinsky's pear	<i>Pyrus korshinskyi</i>	CR
Turkmen's pear	<i>Pyrus turcomanica</i>	NE
-	<i>Pyrus tadshikistanica</i>	CR
-	<i>Pyrus bucharica</i>	NE
Rosewood	<i>Dalbergia stevensonii</i>	NE
-	<i>Tetralix nipensis</i>	EN
Lansan	<i>Protium attenuatum</i>	DD
Barbados Cedar	<i>Juniperus barbadensis var barbadensis</i>	CR
-	<i>Magnolia grandis</i>	CR
-	<i>Magnolia coriacea</i>	EN
Vietnamese golden cypress	<i>Xanthocyparis vietnamensis</i>	EN
Chinquapin	<i>Castanopsis argentea</i>	NE
-	<i>Dipterocarpus cinereus</i>	CR
Borneo Camphor	<i>Dryobalanops aromatica</i>	NE
Durian Burung	<i>Durio graveolens</i>	NE
Durian Sukung	<i>Durio oxleyanus</i>	NE
-	<i>Shorea javanica</i>	NE
-	<i>Shorea pinanga</i>	NE
Kokoleceran	<i>Vatica bantamensis</i>	EN
-	<i>Vatica javanica subsp. javanica</i>	NE
Plahlar	<i>Dipterocarpus littoralis</i>	CR
Keruing gunung	<i>Dipterocarpus retusus</i>	VU
Kayu batu	<i>Shorea inappendiculata</i>	CR
Kayu batu	<i>Shorea crassa</i>	NE
Yellow Meranti	<i>Shorea gibbosa</i>	CR
Ulin or Billian or Borneo Ironwood	<i>Eusideroxylon zwageri</i>	VU
Medang Jeumpa	<i>Elmerrillia tsiampaca ssp mollis</i>	NE
-	<i>Vatica guangxiensis</i>	CR
-	<i>Cycas debaensis</i>	CR
Yuanbaoshan Fir	<i>Abies yuanbaoshanensis</i>	CR
Ziyuan Fir	<i>Abies ziyuanensis</i>	EN
-	<i>Firmiana major</i>	EW
Cebu cinnamon	<i>Cinnamomum cebuense</i>	NE

# ANNEX 2: PROJECT REPORT QUOTES

## Delivering locally led conservation of threatened habitats

### Supporting Yuanbaoshan Nature Reserve in China

"2016 saw the first ever population reinforcement of the Critically Endangered Yuanbaoshan fir in China through planting of 100 seedlings into Yuanbaoshan Nature Reserve. This follows four years of work to reduce threats to the reserve through better patrolling and co-management with local communities."



Xie Weiliang, FFI



Juan Pablo Moreira/FFI

### Offshore Islands Conservation Programme, Eastern Caribbean

"Throughout 2016, over 150 permanent bait stations on important offshore islands (Great Bird, Lobster, Red Head, Rabbit, York, Green, Pelican, Codrington) were monitored at least once every five weeks by trained local volunteers. These stations form the first line of defence in preventing alien rats from reinvading these and other adjoining islands we have restored in previous years. The 15 islands restored and managed by the project support, on average, 2.5 times higher densities of lizards than the rat-infested islands or mainland Antigua, nesting hawksbill turtles (*Eretmochelys imbricata*, Critically Endangered) have increased by approximately four-fold in the project area since 1995, putatively in part due to reduced predation of eggs by rats, there has also been a fivefold to thirtyfold increase in seabird populations on the project's rat-free islands since 1995. For example, red-billed tropic birds (*Phaethon aethereus mesonauta*, regionally Vulnerable) have increased by fivefold on Great Bird Island and the Galley Islands since rats were first eradicated in 1995, while the regionally endemic white-crowned pigeons (*Patagioenas leucocephala*, Near Threatened) have increased by more than twentyfold to form probably the largest population of this species in the world."

### Conserving biodiversity in the Agulhas Plain, South Africa

"Over the past 10 years, the Flower Valley project has resulted in significant and sustained improvement in the total area and condition of the lowland fynbos habitats conserved and used at Flower Valley and other properties secured by FFI in the Agulhas Plain. The Flower Valley property itself is now known to conserve a minimum of 352 endemic species of flora, including 20 threatened species."

# ANNEX 2: PROJECT REPORT QUOTES

## Securing threatened species populations as 'flagships'

### Reducing conflicts between people and elephants in Cambodia

"By supporting local farmers in mitigating human-elephant conflict, we have helped the community members to actually manage the elephant conflict rather than resort to killing or injuring the elephants. There has not been an injury or death of an elephant in retaliation to human-elephant conflict since 2005."



Lizzie Duthie/FFI

### Maintaining ecological connectivity for large carnivores in Romania

"The General Inspectorate of the Romanian Gendarmerie has set up two anti-poaching units within the project area and their presence and patrolling has resulted in the removal of hundreds of snares; charges have been brought against three poachers."

### Supporting rhino conservation in Kenya's Northern Rangelands Trust

"The birth of a rhino in Sera conservancy's sanctuary gives hope for species recovery and indicates that the species has settled well in the habitat."

### Supporting Nicaragua's sea turtles

"The protection of nests and production of hatchlings continue to be the most important strategies that can be undertaken to recover marine turtle populations in the eastern Pacific. Our programme focuses on the most important beaches for hawksbills and leatherbacks on the Pacific coast of Nicaragua. Our monitoring programme provides evidence that a significant proportion of Nicaragua's sea turtles and their nests are now protected, in places where otherwise 100% of these eggs would be poached. Community led protection strategies and the incentive scheme at one of our sites have secured a turnaround from 100% of hawkbill and leatherback nests being poached at four sites, to an average of >95% of nests protected."

### Supporting tiger conservation in Kerinci Seblat National Park, Indonesia

"In 2016, 185 SMART patrols covering over 6,000 km of the Kerinci Seblat National Park (KSNP) areas and KSNP buffer-zone forests located in Merangin, Sarolangun and South Solok districts were undertaken, resulting in the extraction of 64 tiger snares and 23 deer snares. All teams combined recorded the presence of 49 Sumatran tigers."

### Combating elephant poaching in Chuilexi Conservancy, Mozambique

"Before Chuilexi Conservancy began, its three concessions were experiencing widespread biodiversity decline – elephant poaching, snaring, illegal logging etc. In under four years Chuilexi steadfastly continues to work to reverse this trend. Elephants remain the litmus test for the conservation performance of Chuilexi Conservancy. For the year to date (end October) Chuilexi has recorded seven poached elephants in comparison to 13 over the same period in 2015."

### Supporting endangered reptiles in the Eastern Caribbean

"The world population of Antiguaan racers numbered just over 1,000 individuals in 2016, compared to only 50 when the project began in 1995. This entire population is in the wild and currently occupies four small islands (three of which were re-introduced in 1999, 2002 and 2008, respectively)."



Jenny Dairry/FFI

# ANNEX 2: PROJECT REPORT QUOTES

## Extend protection of marine & coastal ecosystems

### Pioneering zoning, access rights and participatory governance at Galera San Francisco Marine Reserve, Ecuador

“2016 marks eight years since the creation of the marine reserve, and two years since the approval of the management plan. The results of regular patrolling are less illegal fishing within the reserve, and more fishers are informed about the marine reserve rules. For example, few boats were found fishing within the first mile, most users are from local communities, and only three boats used an illegal type of net.”



Karenne Iñun

### Myanmar's first locally managed marine areas

“The drive and enthusiasm of our marine team, notably the locally managed marine area (LMMA) facilitator to set up the LMMAs has been very encouraging. The work has required countless meetings and trips to several villages to consult with the community groups and government departments. The final gazettment of these areas in 2016 was certainly a highlight of the year and a culmination of several years of hard work and the first such initiative in Myanmar.”

### Protecting marine habitat in Nicaragua

“One of the most ambitious goals of the project was to develop a new conservation/managed marine zone in the area of Gigante which was known from before for its richness in biodiversity, with patches of coral reefs and grounds for reproduction and nursing of many commercial marine species. FFI engaged the local community and worked with them to develop a unique process which involved the combination of scientific research with the deep knowledge fishermen has on the area. Through workshops and talks, fishers developed a complete management plan for their area, with different areas for various uses as well as norms and regulations for different fishing activities. They also created a core committee with local leaders and committed fishers who worked with their neighbours and persuaded them of the importance of the initiative. Right now the proposal has been tailored following legal recommendations in the form of a municipal regulation that will be submitted formally for approval.”

### Reducing threats to biodiversity in Gökova Bay, Turkey

“A complete ban on purse seining within the inner Gökova Bay Special Protection Area was declared in September 2016. The ban covers from Oren in the north to Teke Cape in the south. Large scale fishing will no longer impact the fish stocks, especially those which come to breed in and around no-fishing zones.”



Juan Pablo Moreiras/FFI

# ANNEX 2: PROJECT REPORT QUOTES

## Putting communities at the heart of conservation

### Sustainable forest management in Indonesia

“To date, the project has facilitated forest protection and sustainable forest management in 24 villages by supporting them to secure forest tenure in the form of village and customary forest licenses. Collectively, these village and customary forests cover 55,538.70 ha in Merangin, Solok Selatan and Sarolangun districts, about 15,000 ha in West Kalimantan and 7,939 ha in Aceh Province. In addition, the project has directly supported the establishment of three Forest Management Units (FMUs), which are responsible for overseeing a forest estate of 341,255 ha. The project helped write management and business plans for all three FMUs”



### Engaging communities in conservation in Tajikistan

“FFI has been working with local communities and in-country partners to ensure the protection of the unique fruit and nut forests in Tajikistan. We have developed a number of successful but small-scale conservation, awareness raising and sustainable livelihoods projects. In the project sites the communities are remote and marginalised; one is cut off completely during winter and the other borders Afghanistan. Infrastructure, energy supply and services are poor, having deteriorated significantly since independence in 1991. Activities include eco-education, forest service refresher training and awareness seminars for the community within the project sites.”



### Communities supporting crocodile conservation in Cambodia

“We continue to support a network of 29 community wardens to patrol five community protected sanctuary sites. In 2016 wardens patrolled 5,690 km, across a total of 316 patrol days. Wardens removed nine wire snares, five fishing nets, and 244 turtle hooks from the sanctuaries.”

## Embedding biodiversity into private sector decision making

### Tackling microplastic pollution through corporate engagement

“During 2016 FFI and partners have continued to engage with 28 brands and retailers to confirm plastic-free product status, encourage plastic ingredient phase-out, discuss existing phase-out commitment, discuss definitions of microplastic ingredients and existing alternatives. FFI’s proven ability to work collaboratively and constructively with corporate businesses has also led to a unique opportunity to work with one of the world’s largest multinational cosmetics company’s, specifically on how businesses can adopt microplastic policies.”



### Engagement with the oil palm sector, Myanmar

“The Myanmar team published an oil palm plantation sustainability review in May and began working with the new regional government on improved regulation of the sector”

# ANNEX 2: PROJECT REPORT QUOTES

## Promoting biodiversity-friendly behaviour

### Increased awareness and support for wildlife in the Eastern Caribbean

“Public support and awareness of the values of the offshore islands and their wildlife is now high. This is reflected in the frequent calls to the project office and radio, and the fact that many people are prepared to take a stand to protect the islands. The downside to such interest, however, is that more local people are visiting the islands for their recreation, which can disturb wildlife and exacerbate the risk of spreading alien invasive species. The fact that some wildlife numbers are rising in spite of the large number of visitors may be regarded as evidence that most users behave responsibly.”



Jeremy Holden/FFI

### Changing practices in Liberia's East Nimba Nature Reserve

“Local people now approach the reserve's co-management authority and the Forestry Development Authority to advise on the location of their farms with regard to the [reserve] boundary line.”



Sociedade Chaua

### Early signs of improved restoration for tree species in Brazil

“Following training and awareness raising activities related to the benefits of planting a wide diversity of native and threatened trees carried out in 2013-16, Chauá successfully encouraged one new landowner in 2016 to plant threatened trees within their restoration activities.”

### Changing attitudes towards threatened trees in Tajikistan

“From previous awareness raising activities it is obvious that the schoolchildren and the local community are now more aware of threatened tree species. During the [workshop] discussion the participants expressed their interest in conservation of rare and endangered plants, and planting them in household gardens, and asked lots of questions.”

### Changing practices in Ometepe Biosphere Reserve to enhance biodiversity conservation

“As a result of outreach and support provided, Ometepe's farmers are increasingly aware of the need to protect the island's forest and support regeneration of forest trees and other species, as part of an integrated approach to reduce their vulnerabilities in the face of a changing climate. Appropriate expertise amongst partner staff means that farmers trust their advice not just on crop cultivation but also on the environmental links, as well as increasing and smoothing income from their farms. One young member of AMOJO, a single mother, shares with her four-year-old son tree planting activities and mentions that she is with her son because she does not have anyone to leave him with. But she also says, 'I am delighted to know that I'm training [my son] for the future. I would not want [him] to continue with the culture of my family and what they think about the forest. No! I want for my son environmental education, in all the essence of the word! I want him to go to school and be a leader in environment as his mother is now. I do not put obstacles or present excuses for not participating in reforestation activities. On the contrary, my motivation for those activities is strong as I know I am educating my child for their future.'”



## ANNEX 2: PROJECT REPORT QUOTES

### Enabling governments to make decisions to conserve biodiversity

#### Supporting conservation in southern Myanmar

“We are working across a huge and diverse landscape with multiple threats and challenges. Overall the ‘conservation status’ has improved since we began working here, and it seems likely that our efforts have contributed to many of these positive changes. There is now more emphasis on expansion of community managed forest and fisheries, several large oil palm concessions have been cancelled recently and others are being investigated, and a national logging ban remains in force. Also, the country is moving towards the adoption of important global standards such as Man and Biosphere Reserves and Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT), to which FFI is contributing, and there is now more effort to empower local resource management (for example through community forestry, community fisheries and locally managed marine areas).

#### Supporting the development of a marine protected area network in Myanmar

“In 2016 the project undertook an assessment looking into the legal environment surrounding marine protected areas (MPAs) and the processes needed to establish a network of MPAs throughout the Myeik Archipelago. A major gap identified was a clear MPA policy for the country. In 2017 FFI will advise the government on realising this policy.”



Juan Pablo Moreiras/FFI

#### Influencing policy and legislation for biodiversity conservation in Belize

“The work in 2014-2015 on institutional reform of the National Protected Areas System led to the enactment in October 2015 of new legislation. The principal impact in 2016 of that new legislation has been the initial steps taken by the board of the reformed Protected Areas Conservation Trust to implement the new legislation, in terms of disbursing funds to cover core costs of protected area management (not permitted under the previous Act). This change in funding should benefit conservation of the protected areas receiving such grants, but it is too early to be able to document such impacts.”

#### Ensuring legislation supports conservation of and connectivity for large carnivores in Romania

“Having established a collaborative relationship with the National Company of Road Infrastructure Management, the project team has effectively intervened to ensure that green infrastructure is being implemented to mitigate for the construction of the Lugoj-Deva motorway maintains the connectivity of the landscape for large carnivores. Our technical recommendations to ensure that mitigation measures are functional have been accepted.”

#### Reforming shrimp fisheries policy in Costa Rica

“The project continues to influence the process of reforming policy on bottom trawling and shrimp fisheries in general, through draft legislation under consideration by the Legislative Assembly, ongoing discussion in the Dialogue Forum and the work of the Research Working Group, which has focused hitherto on zoning. The evidence from local monitoring coincided with the semi-industrial trawl fleet’s own observations of increased shrimp catches as a result of their exclusion from the Marine Area for Responsible Fishing. Together these results have influenced the negotiating position of the semi-industrial trawl fleet in the national negotiations on a law for sustainable shrimp fishing”

# ANNEX 2: PROJECT REPORT QUOTES



Jeremy Holden/FFI

## Enabling locally-led conservation

### Developing the capacity of Scottish communities to engage in marine conservation

“Community groups supported by this project are continuing to develop and demonstrate increasing independence, for example independently organising talks, meetings, submitting consultation responses and linking with one another independently. A funding bid for a substantial amount of funds for two of the groups we support was developed in 2016 which, if successful, will continue to significantly increase the conservation capacity of both of these community based organisations.”



Jeff Wilson/FFI

### Support to Fundação Maio Biodiversidade in Cape Verde

“Strategy, fundraising and project planning training from previous years has been extremely useful this year, in stabilising Fundação Maio Biodiversidade (FMB) and helping them secure increased funding; FMB are set to raise a substantial proportion of their own funds, through a grant of more than €200,000 per year from one foundation.”

### Supporting the Tongwe Trust, Tanzania

“From the training and mentorship support provided by FFI East Africa and UK, Tongwe Trust is now able to write proposals and fundraise independently (with minimal proposal review support from FFI when needed). In 2016 the Trust applied directly for three small grants and was successful in one - the FSC \$7,500 beekeeping project grant, local donor in Tanzania. This is a great milestone as the Trust has been depending entirely on FFI for funding, and has now started receiving grants independently”



Rebecca Foges/FFI

### Enhancing staff capacity in Sapo National Park, Liberia

“The biomonitoring staff have shown marked improvement in their ability to collect reliable data. For example, five international researchers from the Czech Republic and Romania, working with the biomonitoring team declared them as the best team they have worked with in Africa, measuring their ability against rangers from a range of neighbouring countries”

## ANNEX 2: PROJECT REPORT QUOTES

### Developing conservation leaders and innovators

#### Urias Goll, supported by CLP in 2010

During 2016, Urias was nominated by the President of Liberia as the new Deputy Executive Director of the Environmental Protection Agency of Liberia.

#### Alina Ionita, Romania, Cambridge MPhil graduate in 2016

“Being here in this conservation hub has given me more opportunity to work at an international level. Previously I have always found it rewarding to work at the local level as you can see the results of your work and this motivates me to continue on. The world we live in nowadays provides us with the opportunity to operate at any level and you can make a difference by putting in place a long-term conservation policy and then you have to make it work at local levels. People at the local level need to understand and believe in conservation and the importance of the environment, if they don't then conservation will not work. We have laws and regulations but unless local people see the value in these laws and regulations and understand why we need to preserve species then conservation will not work. This is the area where I would like to work, convincing the people that there is a valuable reason for conserving nature, especially where people have a connection in nature, which is certainly the case in Romania.”

#### Chandra Rasiardhy, course participant, CLP's annual Conservation Management & Leadership Training Workshop in 2016

“This was beyond the wildest dreams and expectations of the son of a fisherman like me, living on the undeveloped Sumbawa Island in Indonesia. I wanted to have something great to tell my little brothers, to make my late mother proud of me...but also to prove to myself and to others that everything in life is possible, no matter who you are.

The methods of learning were so easy to understand and to apply in real conservation work. After the training I felt really energised and motivated to apply all the things I had learned to our ongoing CLP project. I am more confident now to take on a bigger role in our project and in other conservation initiatives.”

#### Anke Salzmann, Brazil, Cambridge MPhil graduate in 2016

“The knowledge and tools that I now have along with a developed sense of confidence makes me feel that even if I am facing a situation where I am not sure how to proceed I have the skills to be able to determine which process I can use to tackle the issue.”



Jeremy Holden/FFI



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