

# Annual Report

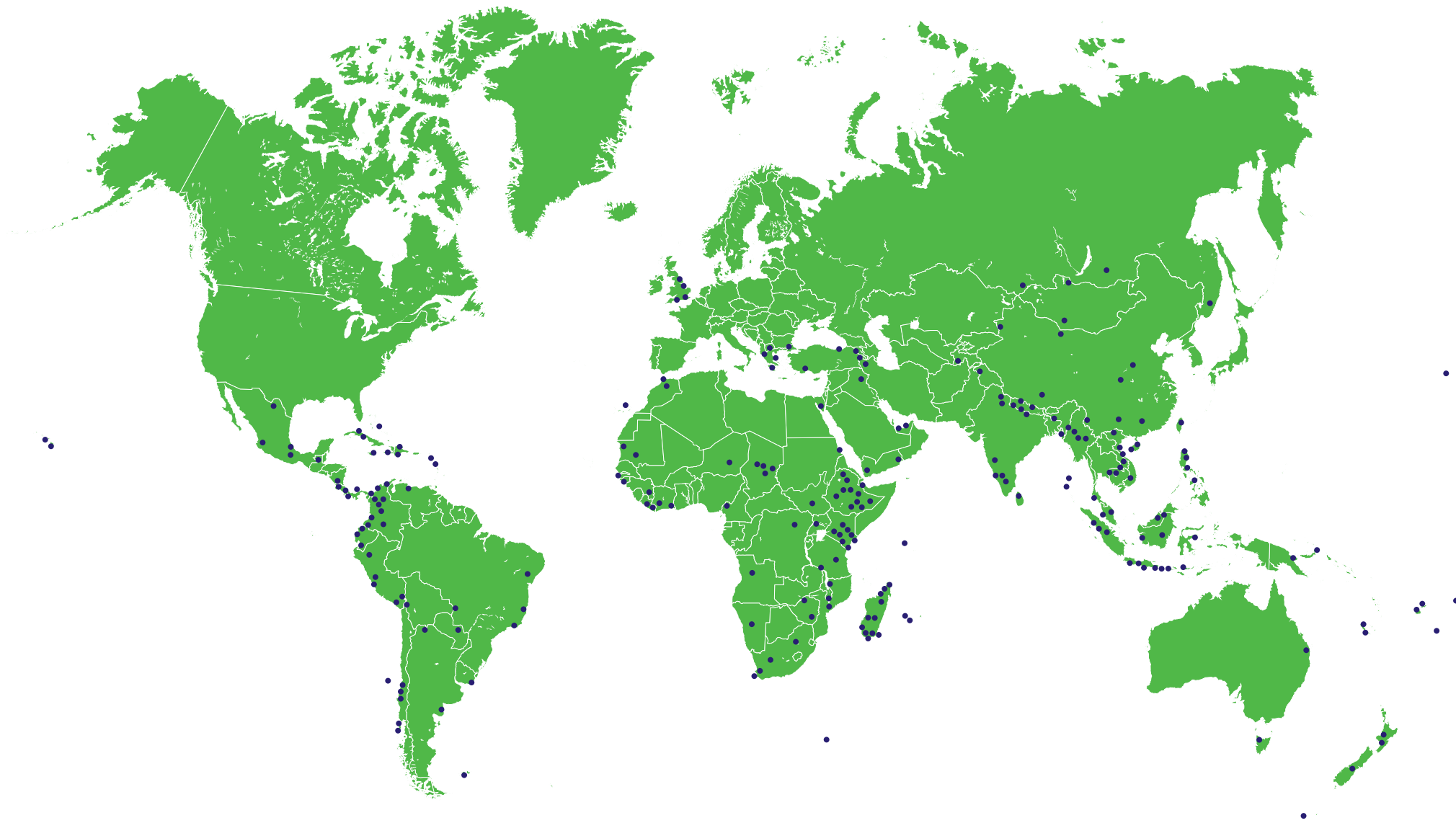
2011



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In 2011 The Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund supported 234 projects in more than 90 countries with more than \$2.2m.



More than \$1.7m was granted to species listed as Critically Endangered, Endangered, or Vulnerable by the IUCN Red List.

These funds were distributed among projects for Mammal, Reptile, Bird, Amphibian, Plant, Fish, Fungus, and Invertebrate species.



# Your Highness

**During 2011 the Fund has been able to greatly aid the global effort to conserve the diversity of life by continuing to expand on its success and giving \$2.2m to more than 230 conservation projects worldwide.**

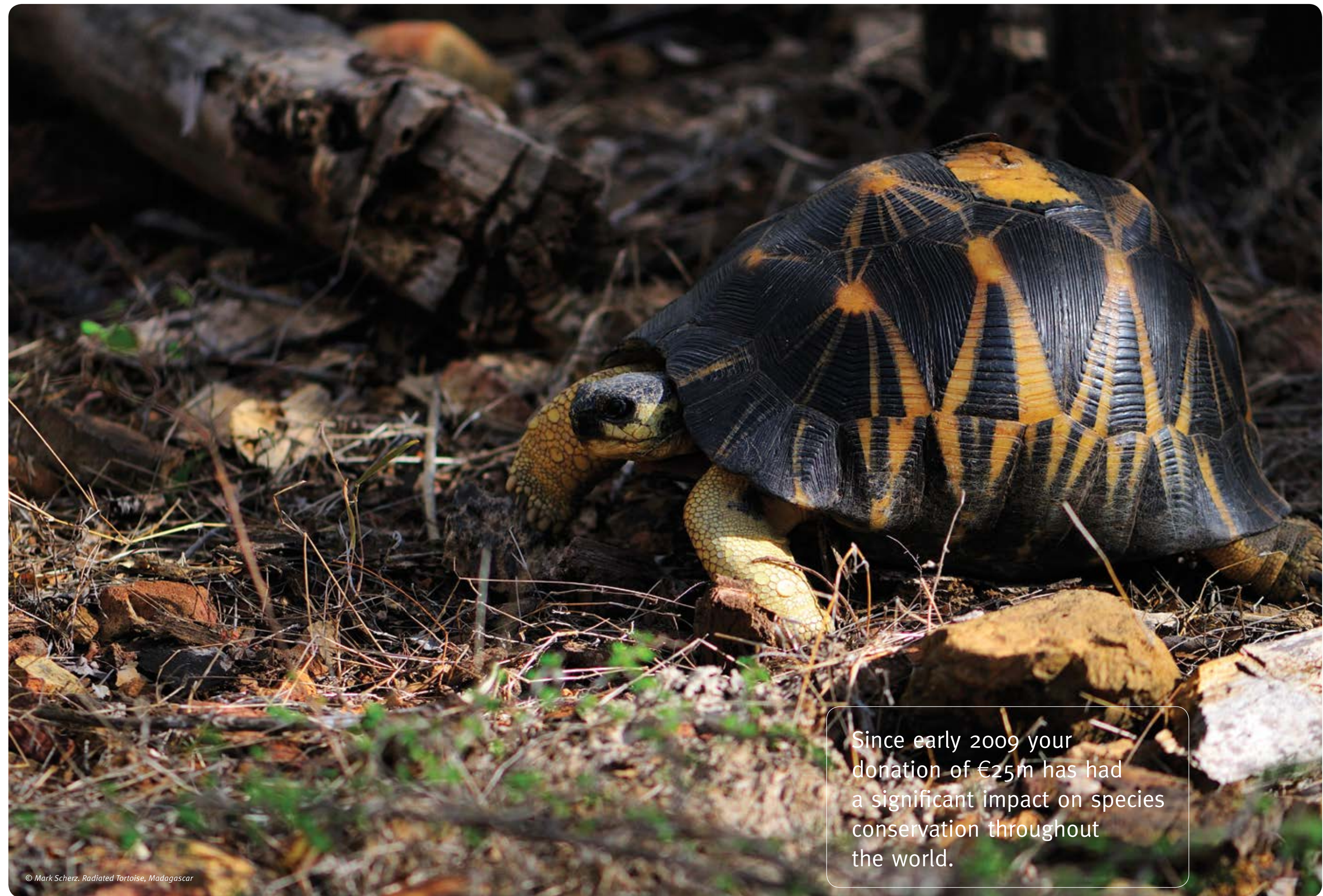
Over the course of the three years since early 2009 your donation of €25m has had a significant impact on species conservation throughout the world. The Fund has been able to provide grants to dedicated and passionate individuals across six continents, in almost 115 countries. This means that since the inception of the Fund in 2009 through to the end of 2011 almost \$7.2m has been disbursed in total to targeted species conservation work, implemented through nearly 610 projects on the ground. In a short time the Fund has certainly become one of the world's most important organizations providing small, targeted species conservation grants.

Following a rapid start to grant dispersal in 2009 and 2010 totalling nearly \$5m, the Fund has continued to build on this in 2011, providing almost \$2.2m in additional support. This has enabled the Fund to greatly increase the taxonomic variety and geographic spread of the work that your donation has been able to underpin. This means that more species have been helped back from the brink of extinction, and the passionate efforts of dedicated conservationists have been given crucial financial backing.

Even though the Fund's endowment value decreased by nearly 6% due to broad market conditions, we were still able to distribute \$2.2m to species conservation in 2011. To protect the endowment the Fund's grant distribution strategy will be more conservative in 2012.

As the Fund looks to 2012 and beyond, it will continue to build on this solid base in order to develop the Fund into a truly long-term foundation, able to help the cause of species conservation long into the future. On behalf of the Fund and the recipients of its grants, I would like to thank you for your support and vision in making this aim a reality.

**Razan Khalifa Al Mubarak**  
Managing Director



Since early 2009 your donation of €25m has had a significant impact on species conservation throughout the world.



# Dear Grant Recipients

During the course of 2011 the Fund has continued to build on the financial support provided to dedicated species conservation projects throughout the world, increasing the total amount disbursed in small grants to more than \$7m through to the end of 2011. Even though the Fund's endowment decreased by nearly 6% due to market conditions, it was able to donate \$2.2m to species conservation in 2011.

In 2011 the Fund continued to support conservation projects targeting threatened species, particularly those listed by the IUCN Red List as Critically Endangered or Endangered. The Fund also continued its strong financial support for species listed as Data Deficient or those not evaluated, with over \$400,000 dispersed to more than 40 projects. Importantly, the Fund continues its mission to support the species conservationists who dedicate their lives to saving the world's most threatened and least well-known species.

The Fund has also been encouraging grant recipients to publish information about their invaluable work and the respective species as case studies on our website ([www.speciesconservation.org](http://www.speciesconservation.org)). We hope that this will help highlight the dedication of grant recipients and the impact on species conservation by bringing this information to a wider audience. As the website progresses we also hope that it will become a useful tool for conservationists in assessing what complementary work is being done in similar areas.

We would like to thank all those who have applied for grants from the Fund, the grant recipients who have helped implement the Fund's ideals, and all those who have supported the Fund by giving their time and experience.

## The Board

The Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund



# Why Species Conservation?

The sense of loss resulting from extinction is a relatively modern phenomenon. In many ways it is the result of a new understanding of the impact of our activities, and a greater sense of responsibility for that impact. The sense of responsibility for endangered species has a complex origin. It has developed out of academic studies, concern for lost resources, the love of a species endangered through hunting, and importantly, from the sense of loss all of us have experienced as landscapes have been emptied of majestic trees, bison or passenger pigeons.

There is an urgent need now to re-stimulate a broad discussion on the subject of species conservation and biodiversity, and to better integrate individual environmental initiatives addressing issues such as species conservation, climate change, habitat destruction and unsustainable development. Ultimately, the conservation community must end the era of promoting one environmental cause at the expense of another, because if one of these causes (or any of the others competing for attention) fails, all of them are far less likely to succeed. Just like the species of a complex ecosystem, our individual conservation efforts are more interdependent than we tend to recognize, and we will all only be as strong as our weakest links.

Recognizing the crisis facing species conservation, His Highness Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan, Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi and Deputy Supreme Commander of the UAE Armed Forces, established this dedicated fund for the provision of support to individual and coordinated species conservation initiatives. To retain the species and habitats we treasure, and indeed need, The Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund seeks to support on-the-ground champions of species conservation; the individuals in the villages, field stations, laboratories and homes, that are dedicated to conserving their local (and the world's global) threatened species.

The Fund helps their work through focused financial support and is nurturing the next generation of species conservationists by making the best conservation practices available to them using innovative methods of communication. Through additional events and

activities, the Fund will also seek to recognize individual leaders in the field of species conservation whose passion and commitment often go unnoticed, and in doing so, to inspire others with an interest in the field of conservation.

The provision of this significant contribution is consistent with a long-standing tradition of philanthropy and conservation established in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi. Locally, significant conservation programmes have been introduced to protect nearby species as diverse as the Arabian oryx, gazelle, Houbara bustard, dugong and marine turtle, amongst others.

The people of Abu Dhabi have witnessed first-hand the tangible benefits of targeted and well-resourced species conservation initiatives. For example, the population of the Arabian oryx, hunted to near extinction in the early 1970s, is currently on the rise again and the Emirate of Abu Dhabi is leading efforts to reintroduce the species to its traditional desert habitat.

Through The Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund this tradition continues, in the form of an innovative and genuinely international approach to philanthropy and species conservation.





# Grants & Projects

The Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund was established to provide targeted grants to individual species conservation initiatives, recognize leaders in the field and elevate the importance of species in the broader conservation debate. Its focus is global, and eligibility for grants extends to all animal, plant and fungus species conservation efforts, without discrimination on the basis of region or selected species.

Managed by an independent board, comprised of leaders in the field of species conservation, the Fund allocates grants on the basis of a detailed application form completed by potential beneficiaries.

Grants are awarded based on the project's or individual's ability to meet criteria pre-determined by the Fund, and it is the intention of the Fund to provide small, targeted grants to local and grassroots projects. To cover a wide spectrum of species conservation efforts, two types of grants are available; up to \$5,000 or those between \$5,000 and \$25,000.

The Fund aims to reduce the unwieldy processes usually associated with grant applications, especially for smaller projects where onerous administrative processes can negate the benefits of financial grants and contributions. For a grant of up to \$5,000 the Fund aims to have a review process which is more flexible and lenient than for larger grants. All grants are subject to independent review and are awarded following board meetings which are held at least three times a year.

To make the process of submitting applications more convenient for conservationists based around the world and the process of awarding and reviewing grants more efficient for the Board, the Fund implemented a sophisticated online system that allows:

- Potential grant recipients to submit applications via the Fund's website [www.mbzspeciesconservation.org](http://www.mbzspeciesconservation.org)
- Board members to logon and approve projects
- Grant recipients to upload their project reports two times per year for the board to review
- Grant recipients to upload information about their project as a case study to help highlight their work



# The Structure of the Fund

## The Donor

**His Highness General Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan, Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi and Deputy Supreme Commander of the UAE Armed Forces.**

His Highness General Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan holds a wide range of policy, legislative and economic responsibilities in Abu Dhabi and the UAE. He is a committed conservationist and philanthropist.

As the Crown Prince of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi, His Highness Sheikh Mohamed is Chairman of the Abu Dhabi Executive Council. Under the guidance of His Highness Sheikh Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan, President of the UAE and Ruler of Abu Dhabi, the Executive Council oversees the development and implementation of all government policy and legislation in the Emirate.

The environment is one of Sheikh Mohamed's highest priorities, from a policy and a personal perspective. He was instrumental in the establishment of the Environment Agency - Abu Dhabi, and has led significant conservation efforts to protect the falcon, houbara bustard and Arabian oryx within the UAE and internationally. In January 2008, His Highness announced the Abu Dhabi Government would contribute US\$15 billion to Masdar, the global standard-setting alternative and renewable energy initiative based in Abu Dhabi, and developer of the world's first carbon-neutral, zero waste city.

In addition to these responsibilities, His Highness is Chairman of Mubadala Development Company, an investment organization owned by the Abu Dhabi Government.

The Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund is a private philanthropic interest.



## The Board

The Fund is managed by an independent board, comprised of leaders in the field of species conservation, who allocate financial grants on the basis of a detailed application form completed by potential beneficiaries.

The independent board of The Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund oversees all aspects of its operation, including the development of policies and procedures, the recognition of leaders in the field of species conservation, the provision of financial grants to successful applicants, and the review of project reports submitted three times per year.

The board provides a mix of local and international expertise in the field of environmental conservation and policy development, with a particular focus on species conservation.

At present, membership of the board is as follows:

**H.H. General Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan**  
Chairman

**H.E. Mohamed Al Bowardi**  
Deputy Chairman

**H.E. Majid Al Mansouri**  
Board Member

**H.E. Razan Khalifa Al Mubarak**  
Board Member and Managing Director

**Dr. Frédéric Launay**  
Board Member and Acting Director General

**Dr. Russell A. Mittermeier**  
International Representative

**Dr. Mike Maunder**  
International Representative



# Mission & Objectives

The Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund is a significant philanthropic endowment established in October 2008 to:

- Provide targeted grants to individual species conservation initiatives
- Recognize leaders in the field of species conservation
- Elevate the importance of species in the broader conservation debate

The Fund's reach is truly global, and its species interest is non-discriminatory. It is open to applications for funding support from conservationists based in all parts of the world, and will potentially support projects focused on any and all kinds of plant and animal species – amphibians, birds, fish, fungi, invertebrates, mammals, plants and reptiles - subject to the approval of an independent evaluation committee.

In addition, the Fund aims to recognize leaders in the field of species conservation and scientific research to ensure their important work is given the attention it deserves and to elevate the importance of species in global conservation discourse. The Fund hopes to nurture the growth of a thriving global community of well-resourced species conservationists.

The Fund was launched in 2008 at the World Conservation Congress in Barcelona, with an initial endowment of €25m, and it is envisaged that the Fund's establishment will act as a catalyst to attract additional donations from third party sources to ensure the annual contribution to direct species conservation initiatives increases over time.

## The Mission

Elevate the importance of species in the conservation debate by:

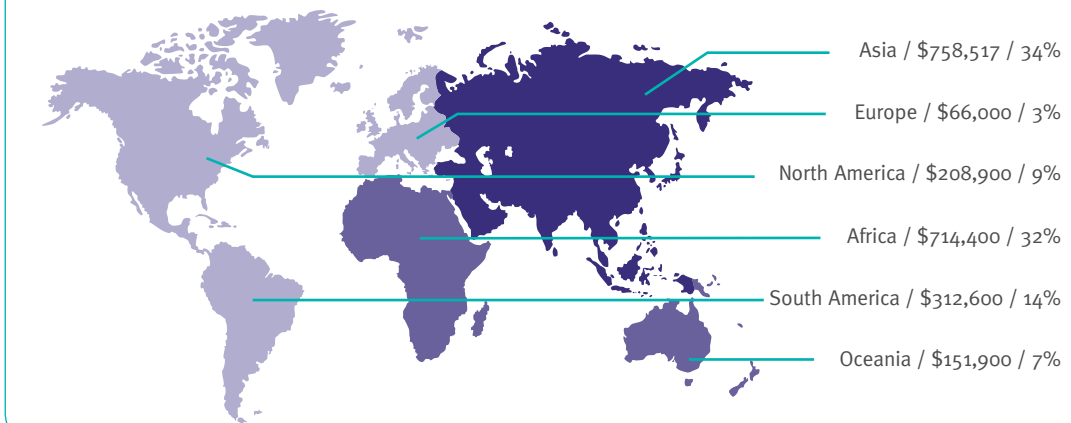
- Providing timely support for grass-roots initiatives which are making a real difference to species survival
- Supporting those whose passion, dedication and knowledge is the key to saving species, and assisting conservation of species in-situ, that is, in their natural habitat
- Elevating awareness of species conservation and stimulating renewed interest among young people in natural sciences
- Attracting further contributions to species conservation from across the globe

# Disbursement of Funds

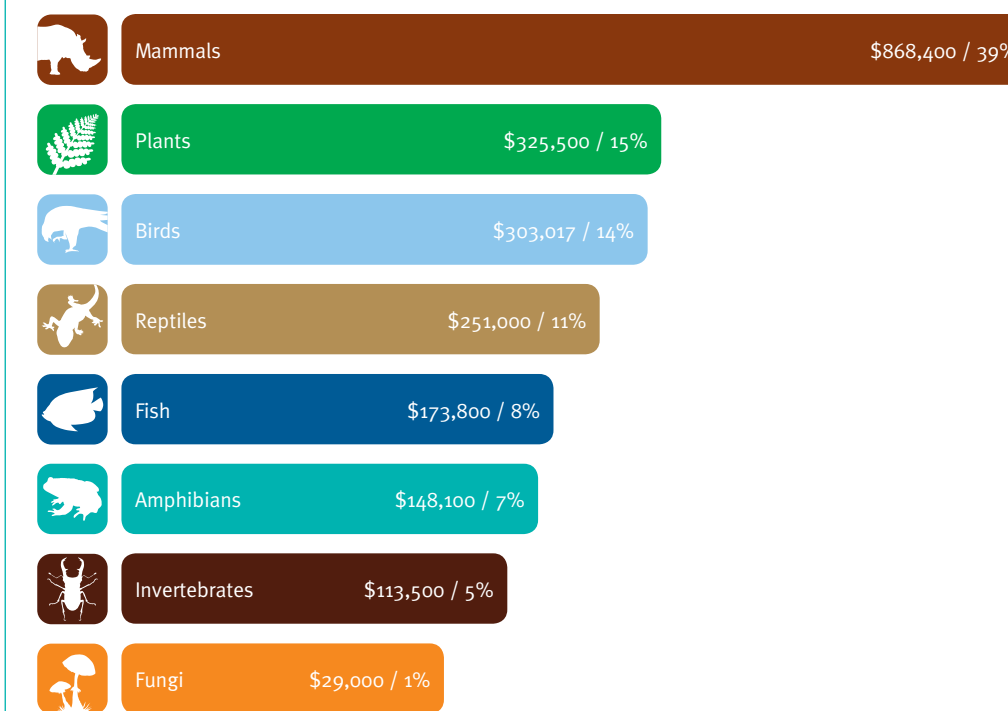
The Fund is committed to providing grants to high quality projects for all types of species in need of urgent conservation efforts without consideration for their geographic location. In 2011, more than 230 grants were disbursed across six continents and the Fund received about 1,300 grant applications.

In 2011 more than \$2,212,000 was awarded to species conservation in more than 90 countries world-wide. Since inception in 2008 the Fund has contributed \$7,184,108 to 609 projects across the world.

Grant Money USD (\$) & Percent of Grants by Continent

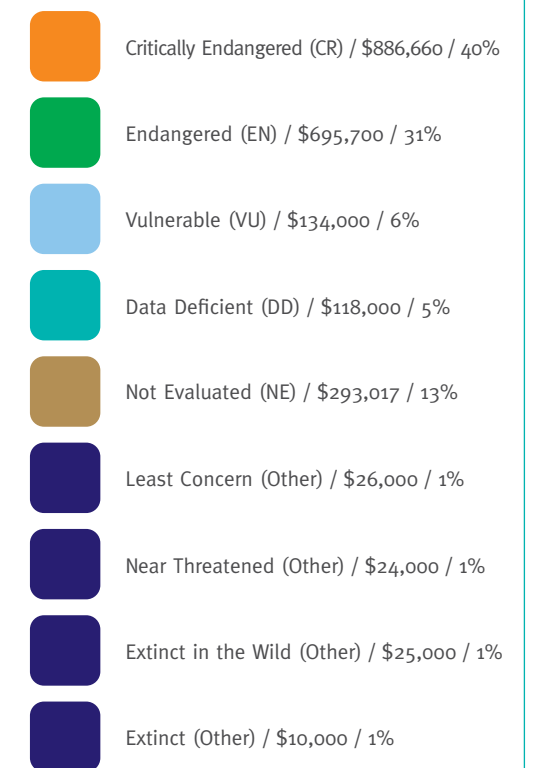
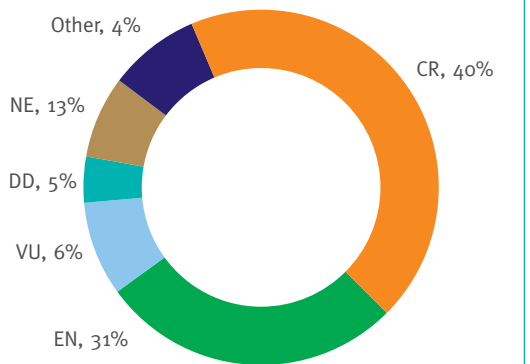


Grant Money USD (\$) & Percent of Grants by Species (not to scale)



Percentages are approximate.

Grant Money USD (\$) & Percent of Grants by IUCN Classification

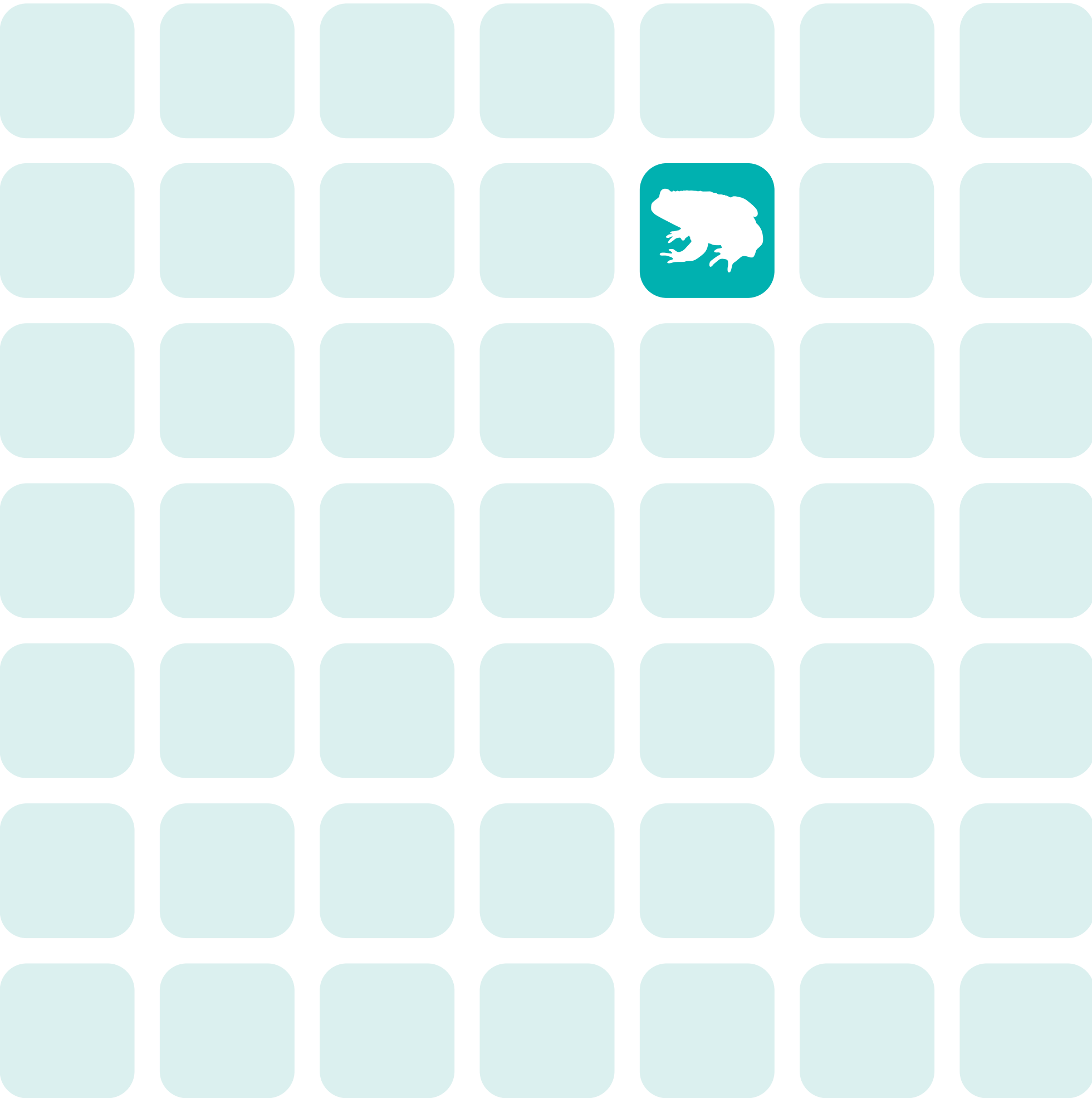




# Amphibian Case Studies

- 12-13 Honduran frog species
- 14-15 Monteverde stream frog
- 16-17 Harlequin frogs
- 18-19 Togo slippery frog

There are more than 6,000 known amphibian species. Of these 2,000 are threatened or extinct.





Critically  
Endangered

\$15,000

# Honduran frog species

*Plectrohyla dasypus*

“The support provided by the Fund has allowed me to collect data that is now helping to explain the threat that amphibian chytrid fungus poses to a suite of Critically Endangered amphibian species.”

*Jonathan Kolby, James Cook University*

Recently, a significant tract of forest was destroyed by illegal logging in the central core zone of Honduras' Cusuco National Park - a stronghold for Critically Endangered species. The land was cleared by a neighbouring village to provide pasture for cattle. This sudden significant habitat degradation may affect the health of amphibians already infected with the chytrid fungus, pushing them even closer to extinction. This work investigates possible variations in the dispersal of the chytrid fungus among frogs.

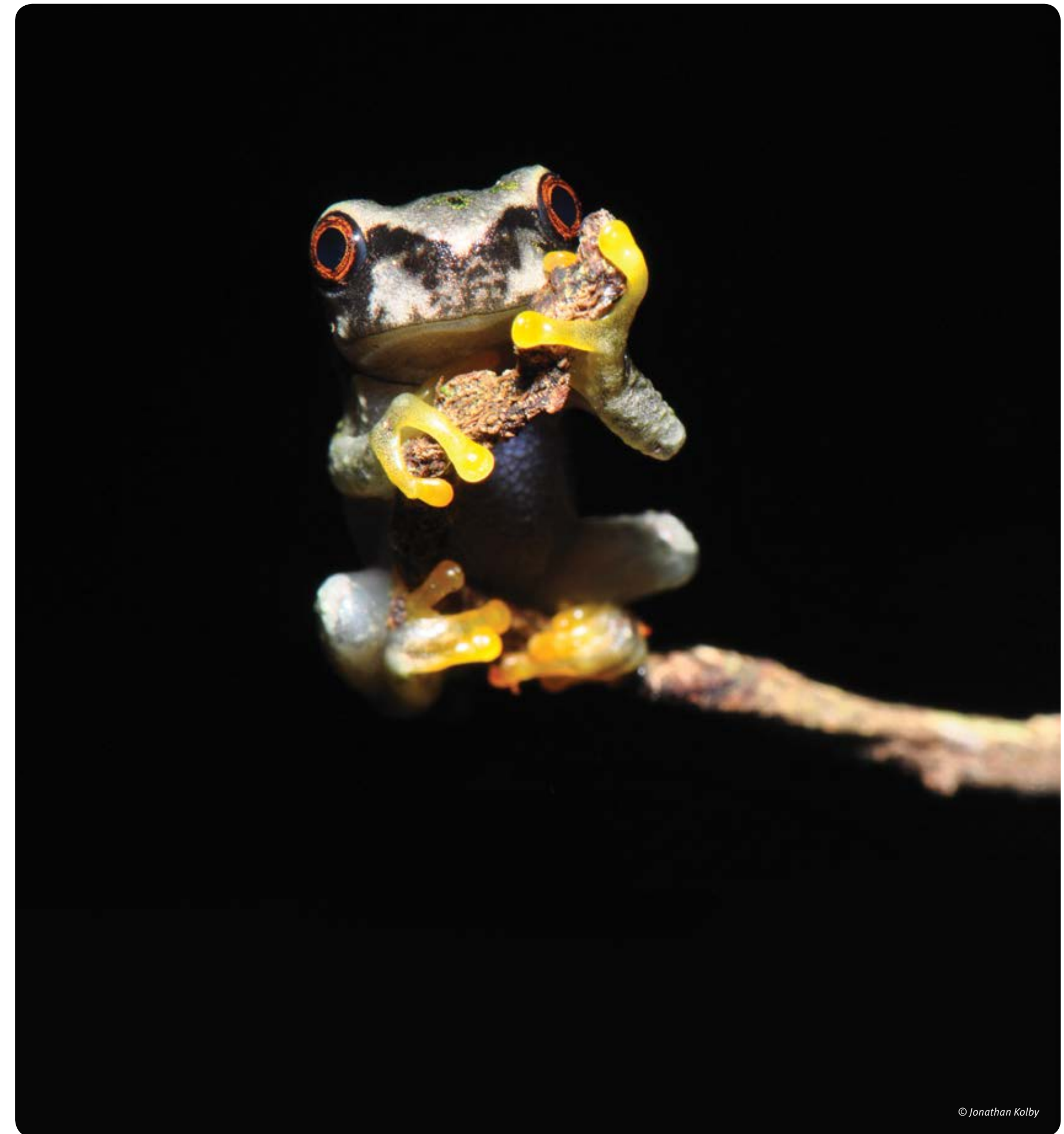
## Red List Justification

Listed as Critically Endangered because of a drastic population decline, estimated to be more than 80% over the last ten years, inferred from the apparent disappearance of most of the population, probably due to chytrid; and because its Extent of Occurrence is less than 100 km<sup>2</sup>, and its Area of Occupancy is less than 10 km<sup>2</sup>.



© Jonathan Kolby

Above: *Plectrohyla dasypus* (CR)  
Right: *Plectrohyla dasypus* (CR)



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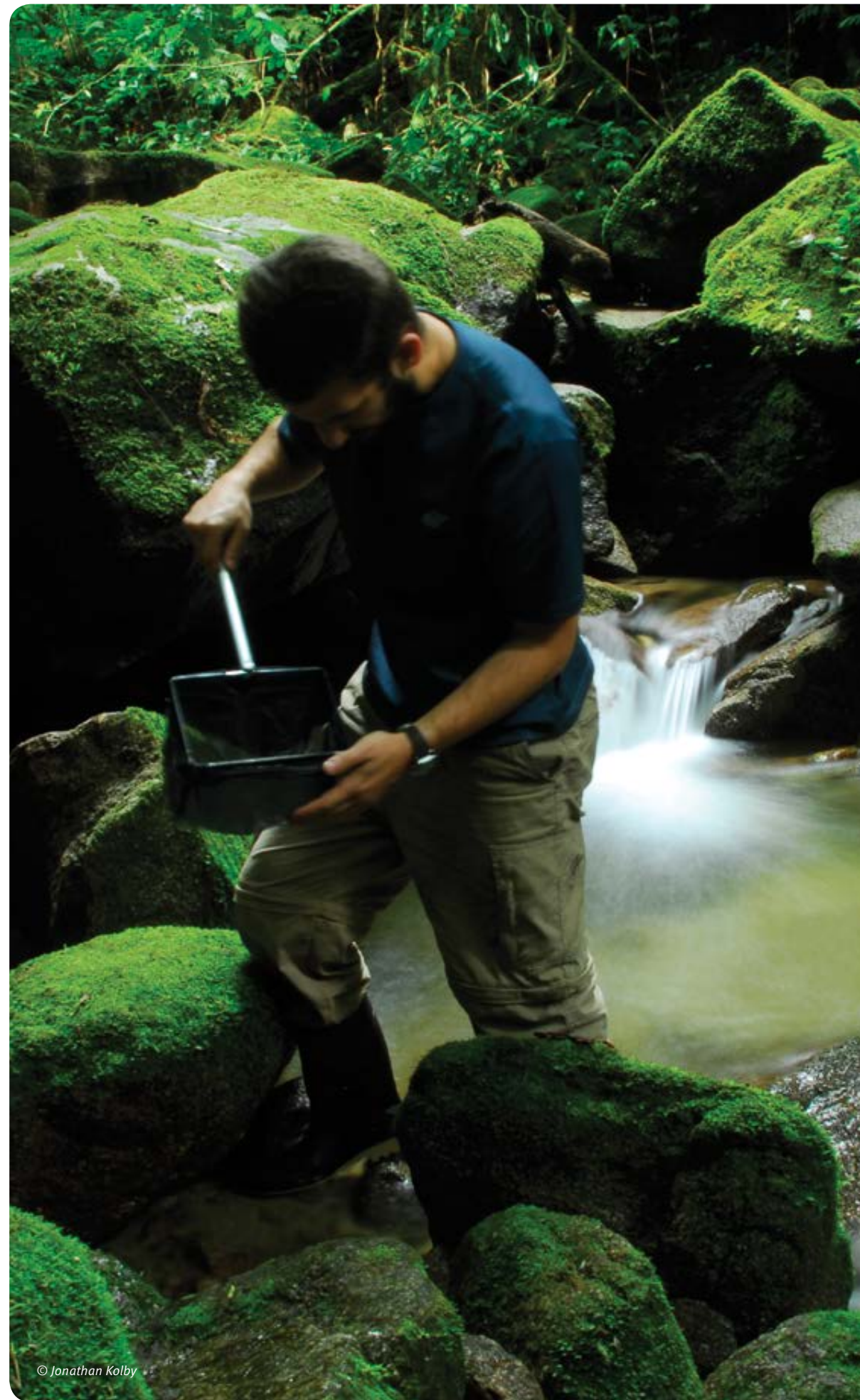
© Jonathan Kolby

“It is still a mystery how chytrid has invaded remote national parks far from the effects of human activities, but these data suggest that the pathogen may sometimes spread through the movement of pathogen-laden water droplets carried by the wind.”

*Jonathan Kolby, James Cook University*



Top Right: *Bromeliophyla bromeliacia* (EN)



© Jonathan Kolby

### PROJECT DETAILS



(1) Identify the most common pathways of amphibian chytrid fungus (*Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis*) dispersal in the natural environment by quantifying the relative rates of dispersal facilitated by amphibians, arthropods, wind/rain, and human locomotion; (2) determine whether *B. dendrobatidis* is threatening Critically Endangered amphibians in Cusuco National Park with extinction.

### PROJECT RESULTS



The results produced by this project indicate that the dynamics of amphibian chytrid fungus infection in Central American amphibians is still highly unstable, unpredictable, and enigmatic even in locations where this pathogen has been present for 20+ years. It is still a mystery how chytrid has invaded remote national parks far from the effects of human activities, but these data suggest that the pathogen may sometimes spread through the movement of pathogen-laden water droplets carried by the wind. *B. dendrobatidis* has been detected as far as 820m away from a permanent water body, illustrating potential exposure to all amphibian species in the Cusuco National Park.

### HOW THE FUND HELPED



“The support provided by the Fund has allowed me to collect data that is now helping to explain the threat that amphibian chytrid fungus poses to a suite of Critically Endangered amphibian species in Cusuco National Park. This new knowledge will now be applied to prioritize current and future conservation efforts and establish an amphibian rescue and reintroduction programme. The aim of this new programme will be to stabilize and reverse the population declines of these endangered species so that they are able to escape extinction through locally-driven ex-situ support.”



© Jonathan Kolby

**Jonathan Kolby**  
James Cook University



Extinct

\$10,000

# Monteverde stream frog

*Craugastor escoces* and other Critically Endangered frog species



This is the first project ever supported by the Fund to locate an extinct species. There are also a number of other Critically Endangered frogs for which these scientists are searching.

The IUCN Red List categorizes the *Craugastor escoces* as Extinct - making this the first project ever supported by the Fund to locate an extinct species. The Fund supported the scientists' belief that an intensive survey effort may lead to its rediscovery. The species was once very common, but disappeared in the 1980s and has not been seen since. There are also a number of other Critically Endangered frogs for which these scientists are searching. Many of these are referred to as "missing species" by the research team because the species have not been seen in 12 or more years.

### Red List Justification

Listed as Extinct because it has not been recorded since 1986, and extensive directed searches over many years at the appropriate times in the historical range have failed to locate this species.



Above: *Craugastor taurus* (CR) - a so called "missing species," last seen 12 years ago despite intensive survey efforts. These scientists recorded a population of 17 individuals in the extreme south west Costa Rica in December 2011.

### PROJECT DETAILS

The ultimate goal of this project is to further establish the conservation status of various species of endangered frogs in Costa Rica. Many of the target species are Critically Endangered and have not been detected in more than 12 years. The term "missing species" is used when referring to the species because the species have not been detected for many years in spite of repeated attempts to locate them. Improvement of the conservation status of such animals begins with locating extant populations of once common but now rare and endangered species.

### PROJECT RESULTS

The researchers were able to locate five of the target amphibian species during this project including *Isthmohyla tica* (CR), *Isthmohyla rivularis* (CR), *Ptychohyla legleri* (EN), *Craugastor taurus* (CR), and *Craugastor fleischmanni* (CR). Furthermore, abundance data was collected and new localities were recorded for other Endangered or Near Threatened frog species. These findings and rediscoveries lay the groundwork for future efforts that will lead to the refinement of these species' conservation status.

Unfortunately, *Craugastor escoces* was not rediscovered, but the scientists remain optimistic that this species can and will be found given more survey effort. The rediscovery of *C. fleischmanni* and *I. rivularis* in the same habitat suggests a population of *C. escoces* may exist in this area of Costa Rica.

### HOW THE FUND HELPED

"Our short field effort, generously supported by the Fund, was extremely successful. The rediscovery of healthy populations of species thought to be extinct or near-extinct offers hope to a disheartened field and galvanizes conservation efforts."

"The Fund has helped us develop professionally by providing us with a better understanding of these endangered species, and we were able to train students in techniques of endangered species survey and data collection. More importantly, these students can participate in the future work for each species and become leaders in the conservation of frogs in Costa Rica."

Mason Ryan  
University of New Mexico



Critically Endangered

\$15,000

# Harlequin frogs

*Atelopus exiguous* & *Atelopus nanay*



“The grant from the Fund has helped me to complete my graduate work.”

*Chelsea Korfel, The Ohio State University*

The only known persisting population of *Atelopus exiguous* occurs in a biological reserve in Ecuador. Until approximately five years ago, *Atelopus nanay* was presumed extinct. Then a population was discovered just outside the boundaries of Ecuador’s Cajas National Park. Since then, three additional populations of *A. nanay* have been discovered, two of which are located within the park’s boundaries.

### Red List Justification

*Atelopus exiguous* and *Atelopus nanay* are listed as Critically Endangered because of projected population declines estimated to be more than 80% over the next ten years, inferred from declines in other high altitude *Atelopus* species in the same region, probably due to chytrid.



© Chelsea Korfel

Right: *A. exiguous* (CR). Harlequin frogs are known for their unique habit of walking instead of hopping as most frogs do.



© Chelsea Korfel

### PROJECT DETAILS



Assess the current distribution of *Atelopus exiguous* and *Atelopus nanay* and determine their population size and structure; assess the prevalence of chytrid infections and other threats to the amphibians; and engage in community outreach through school-based events with Save the Frogs!

### PROJECT RESULTS



No evidence of chytridiomycosis, the fungal infection associated with declines of many species within this genus, was found in the target species. However, other amphibians which share habitat with these species were found to be infected. Although high susceptibility has been found in this genus, our sampling suggests that the disease is not present in persisting populations. Additionally, our work found that non-native trout are likely responsible for suppressing populations of these stream-breeding amphibians. Educational outreach to local students and collaboration with Cajas National Park are being pursued for continued conservation efforts.

### HOW THE FUND HELPED



“The Fund allowed us to gain a better understanding of the natural history and current distributions of both *Atelopus exiguous* and *Atelopus nanay*. By documenting the status of these two species, we were able to demonstrate the priority for conservation of these frogs to the authorities in the Cajas National Park.”

“The grant from the Fund has helped me to receive funding which will allow me to complete my graduate work. First, it helped me to receive a travel award to present my work at the Ecological Society of America meeting in Austin, Texas, USA. Second, it helped me to receive a presidential fellowship from the graduate school at The Ohio State University which provides me with a stipend and travel funds during my last year of graduate school.”



© Chelsea Korfel

**Chelsea Korfel**  
The Ohio State University



Critically Endangered

\$20,000

# Togo slippery frog

*Conraua derooi*



“The Fund has helped us take giant strides in the conservation of one of the world’s evolutionarily distinct and Critically Endangered frogs.” *Caleb Ofori Boateng, Kwame Nkrumah University*

A major concern for this species was the threat from local hunters. However, the recent discovery of bauxite (an aluminum-ore) will likely lead to strip mining in the last remaining habitat of this Critically Endangered frog, unless researchers can successfully intervene.

**Red List Justification**  
Listed as Critically Endangered because its Area of Occupancy is probably less than 10 km<sup>2</sup>, it occurs in a single sub-population, and the extent of its habitat is probably declining.



## PROJECT DETAILS

Assess the population size and distribution of the Togo slippery frog in the Misahohe region of Ghana.

## PROJECT RESULTS

Although only 240 Togo slippery frogs are estimated to exist (95% in a single location), the population assessment exceeds initial estimates of only 100 individuals. Unfortunately, while the focus has been to reduce harvesting of the species for food by local people, the species now faces a real threat from commercial bauxite exploitation, and mining of this site for its mineral wealth seems inevitable. Thus the researcher has refocused the educational campaign efforts to target government officials and is currently working with national wildlife authorities to increase the protection status of the study site to a level that will exclude any direct human interference.

## HOW THE FUND HELPED

“The Fund has helped us take giant strides in the conservation of one of the world’s evolutionarily distinct and Critically Endangered frogs. The Fund enabled us to provide, for the first time, population and distribution data on this frog to policy makers and international conservation organizations. It helped us to reach out and educate over 500 people who are considered key stakeholders in the conservation of this species including local community members, students and policy makers. The Fund helped us train at least 20 people including university students and local community members in population monitoring and conservation of this species.”

“The Fund has helped increase my public awareness campaign about species protection by providing me both local and international recognition. This has brought a lot of benefit to my conservation career including research collaborations with international universities (e.g. the University of Washington) and a nomination for the prestigious Future for Nature award.”

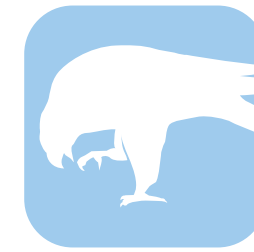
**Caleb Ofori Boateng**  
Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology



# Bird Case Studies

- 22-23 Northern bald ibis
- 24-25 Siberian crane
- 26-27 Spoon-billed sandpiper

There are 9,990 known bird species.  
Of these more than one in seven is  
threatened or extinct.





Critically  
Endangered

\$15,000

# Northern bald ibis

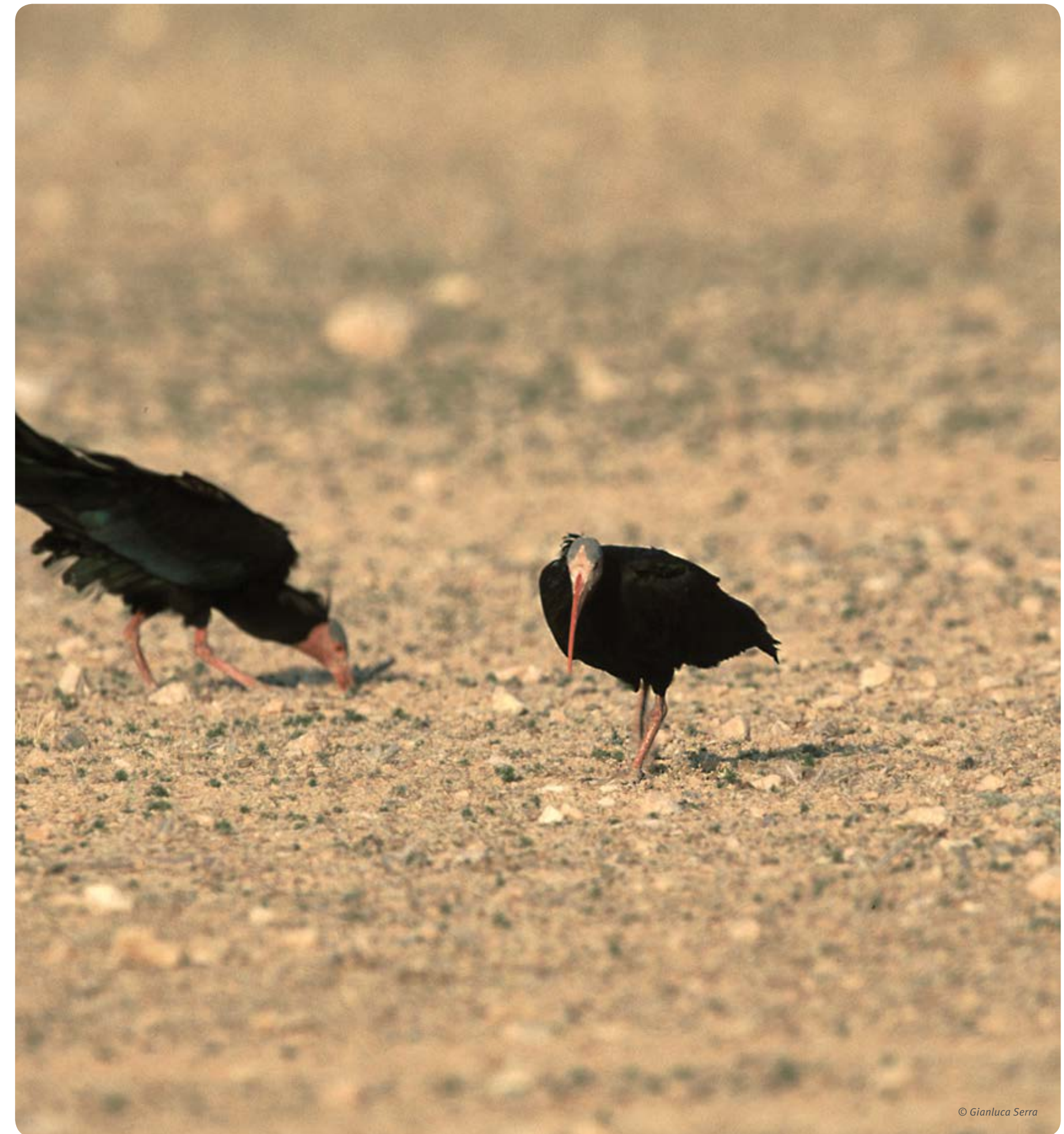
*Geronticus eremita*

Despite the political unrest in Syria, conservation efforts in the spring of 2011 were undertaken to help preserve the last remaining colony of migratory Northern bald ibis in the east of its range.

Although two chicks successfully fledged in 2011, an adult male ibis failed to return from migration leaving an adult female ibis without a breeding partner. A subsequent plan to release a captive-bred adult male ibis resulted in limited success due to severe weather and the political unrest. That a conservation effort was undertaken by locally-based conservationists is a sign of success.

## Red List Justification

This species has undergone a long-term decline and now has an extremely small population, with over 95% of truly wild birds concentrated in one subpopulation in Morocco. In Syria its population appears to have declined dramatically in the past 30 years.







© Gianluca Serra



© Gianluca Serra

“The local team attempted to release a captive-born adult male that could mate with a wild female. The operation was not successful...On the other hand the operational arrangement worked perfectly, demonstrating that local authorities and staff are beginning to operate on their own.”

*Gianluca Serra, IUCN West Asia*



### PROJECT DETAILS



To re-establish breeding success in the Syrian colony of Northern bald ibis; minimize threat of hunting along the migratory route in Saudi Arabia; release captive bred birds from Turkey's semi-wild population into the Syrian colony of northern bald ibis.

### PROJECT RESULTS



With two chicks from the Syrian colony fledging in 2011, the breeding season proved to be successful for the first time in more than three years. Sprouting from ground work completed in the early spring, a complicated field management operation (i.e. the release of a captive-born adult male individual that could mate with a wild female) was attempted in June. The operation in itself was not successful due to an unpredictable weather event and the developing political climate. On the other hand the operational arrangement worked perfectly, demonstrating that local authorities and staff are beginning to operate on their own.

### HOW THE FUND HELPED



“The Fund helped by providing crucial continuation support for conservation activities in Syria during a difficult period and when, due to the political unrest, it has been impossible for the first time in my personal experience to visit the country.”

“The grant from the Fund served as a bridge to our local partners and allowed work to continue for the conservation of this threatened species in the Middle East during a difficult period of transition. All other funds were frozen due to unrest in Syria and the region.”



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Gianluca Serra  
IUCN West Asia



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Critically  
Endangered

\$20,000

# Siberian crane

*Grus leucogeranus*

Russia & West Asia

It is feared the East Asian population will decline rapidly over the next three generations due to water development projects in China.

The Siberian crane is considered to be the most threatened of the world's 15 species of cranes. A few scattered pairs remain in West Asia with wintering grounds in Iran and Uzbekistan. This West Asian population has declined precipitously due to hunting. There are 3,800 Siberian cranes in East Asia, but it is feared the East Asian population will decline rapidly over the next three generations due to water development projects in China. The International Crane Foundation has distributed funds from this grant among regional partners in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Kazakhstan, and Russia.

### Red List Justification

This long-lived crane qualifies as Critically Endangered owing to fears that its global population will decline extremely rapidly over the next three generations following the development of the Three Gorges Dam in China which threatens its wintering grounds. If the impacts of this development prove to be less damaging than is feared, the species may warrant down-listing.



© International Crane Foundation

Above: The Fund helped support the Waziristan Nature Conservation Organization of Pakistan.



© Irina Gavrilova

### PROJECT DETAILS



The goal is to foster relationships with hunters so they are aware and concerned about Siberian cranes, able to correctly identify the species, choose to avoid hunting cranes, and report sightings. Activities include meetings among conservationists, hunters, border guards, and local communities at key Siberian crane sites; distribution of brochures and posters; design and construction of display boards along roads near key Siberian crane sites; and production and distribution of films about Siberian crane conservation.

### PROJECT RESULTS



The project on crane conservation and hunter education has made important progress toward long-term outcomes. Meetings and awareness activities have been targeted at key areas which have international importance for Siberian cranes and other water birds including Ramsar and Western/Central Asian network sites. As a result, conservationists are fostering relationships with hunters, hunting agencies, and hunter associations. Hunters are learning about and being inspired by the beauty and plight of the Siberian crane; better able to correctly identify Siberian cranes and tell them apart from similar species; choosing to avoid hunting cranes, and have been motivated to report sightings.

### HOW THE FUND HELPED



Among other regional crane conservation activities, the Fund helped "the Waziristan Nature Conservation Organization to work on conservation of the natural resources of the tribal agency. The project funds helped to promote the presence of Waziristan Nature Conservation Organization among the crane hunters, government and non-governmental organizations, and local authorities. This included funding two display boards, translating documents into Pashto, and the purchase of a camera to document crane migration and hunting in South Waziristan."



© International Crane Foundation

Ahmad Khan  
International Crane Foundation, Pakistan



Critically  
Endangered

\$4,600

# Spoon-billed sandpiper

*Eurynorhynchus pygmeus*

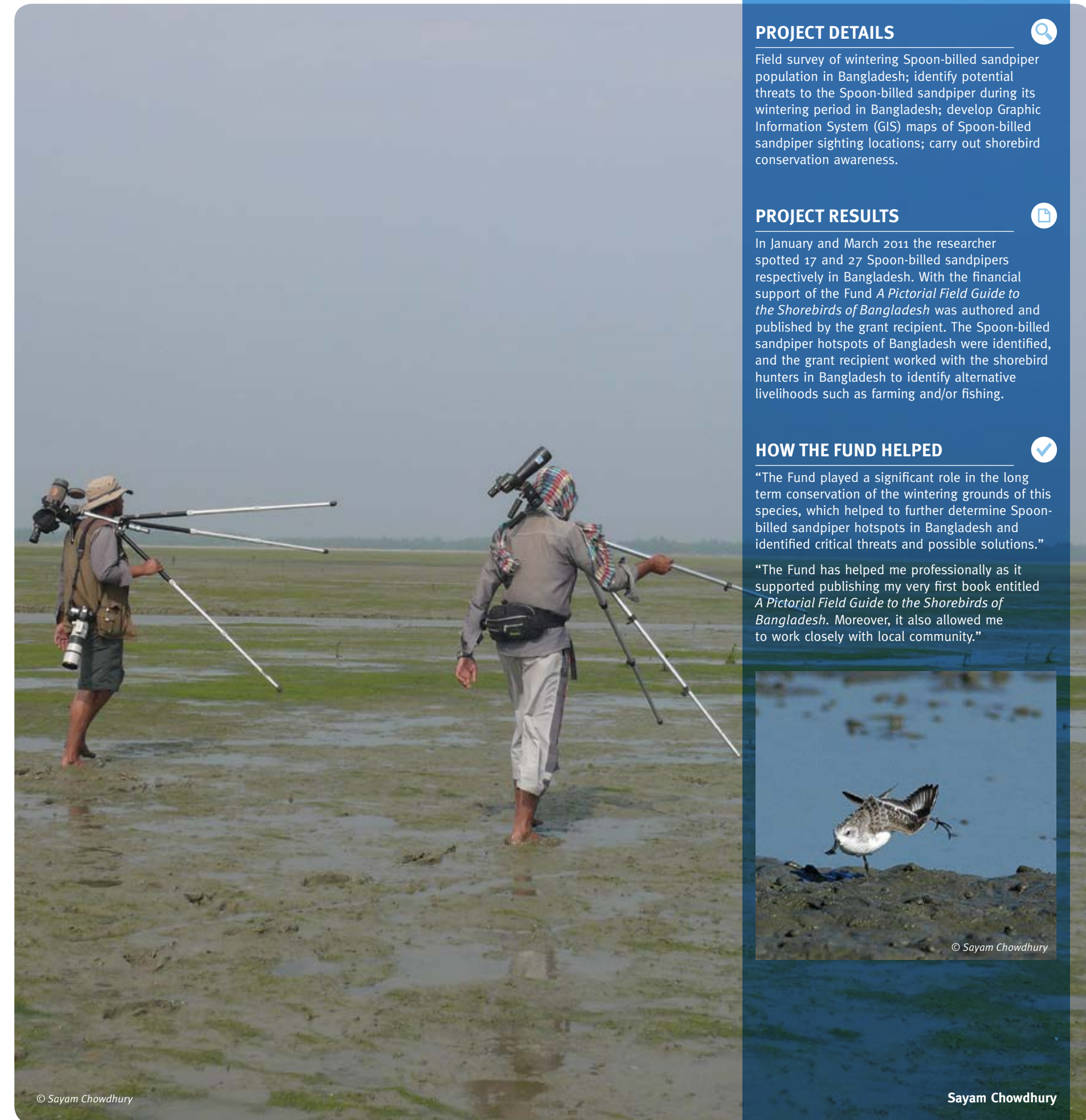
“The Fund played a significant role in the long-term conservation of the wintering grounds of this species.”

Sayam Chowdhury

Several villagers living on the coastal mudflats of Bangladesh sustain their families through shorebird hunting - in many cases it is their sole source of income. One hunter, the father of six children, earns between 300 and 500 Bangladeshi Taka (about \$6) per day. The grant recipient, Sayam Chowdhury, is working with local villagers to help them with alternative sources of income to sustain their families.

## Red List Justification

It has an extremely small population which is undergoing an extremely rapid population reduction. This is because of habitat loss in its breeding, passage and wintering grounds, compounded by disturbance, hunting and the effects of climate change. Fledging success and juvenile recruitment are very low, leading to fears that the population is ageing rapidly. Action is now urgently required to prevent the extinction of this species.



## PROJECT DETAILS

Field survey of wintering Spoon-billed sandpiper population in Bangladesh; identify potential threats to the Spoon-billed sandpiper during its wintering period in Bangladesh; develop Graphic Information System (GIS) maps of Spoon-billed sandpiper sighting locations; carry out shorebird conservation awareness.

## PROJECT RESULTS

In January and March 2011 the researcher spotted 17 and 27 Spoon-billed sandpipers respectively in Bangladesh. With the financial support of the Fund *A Pictorial Field Guide to the Shorebirds of Bangladesh* was authored and published by the grant recipient. The Spoon-billed sandpiper hotspots of Bangladesh were identified, and the grant recipient worked with the shorebird hunters in Bangladesh to identify alternative livelihoods such as farming and/or fishing.

## HOW THE FUND HELPED

“The Fund played a significant role in the long term conservation of the wintering grounds of this species, which helped to further determine Spoon-billed sandpiper hotspots in Bangladesh and identified critical threats and possible solutions.”

“The Fund has helped me professionally as it supported publishing my very first book entitled *A Pictorial Field Guide to the Shorebirds of Bangladesh*. Moreover, it also allowed me to work closely with local community.”



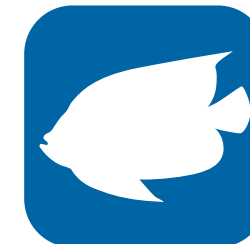
Sayam Chowdhury



# Fish Case Studies

- 30-31 Scalloped hammerhead shark
- 32-33 Common sawfish
- 34-35 Humphead wrasse
- 36-37 Banggai cardinal fish

There are 30,700 known fish species, but less than 3,500 have been scientifically evaluated for risk of extinction.





Endangered

\$25,000

# Scalloped hammerhead shark

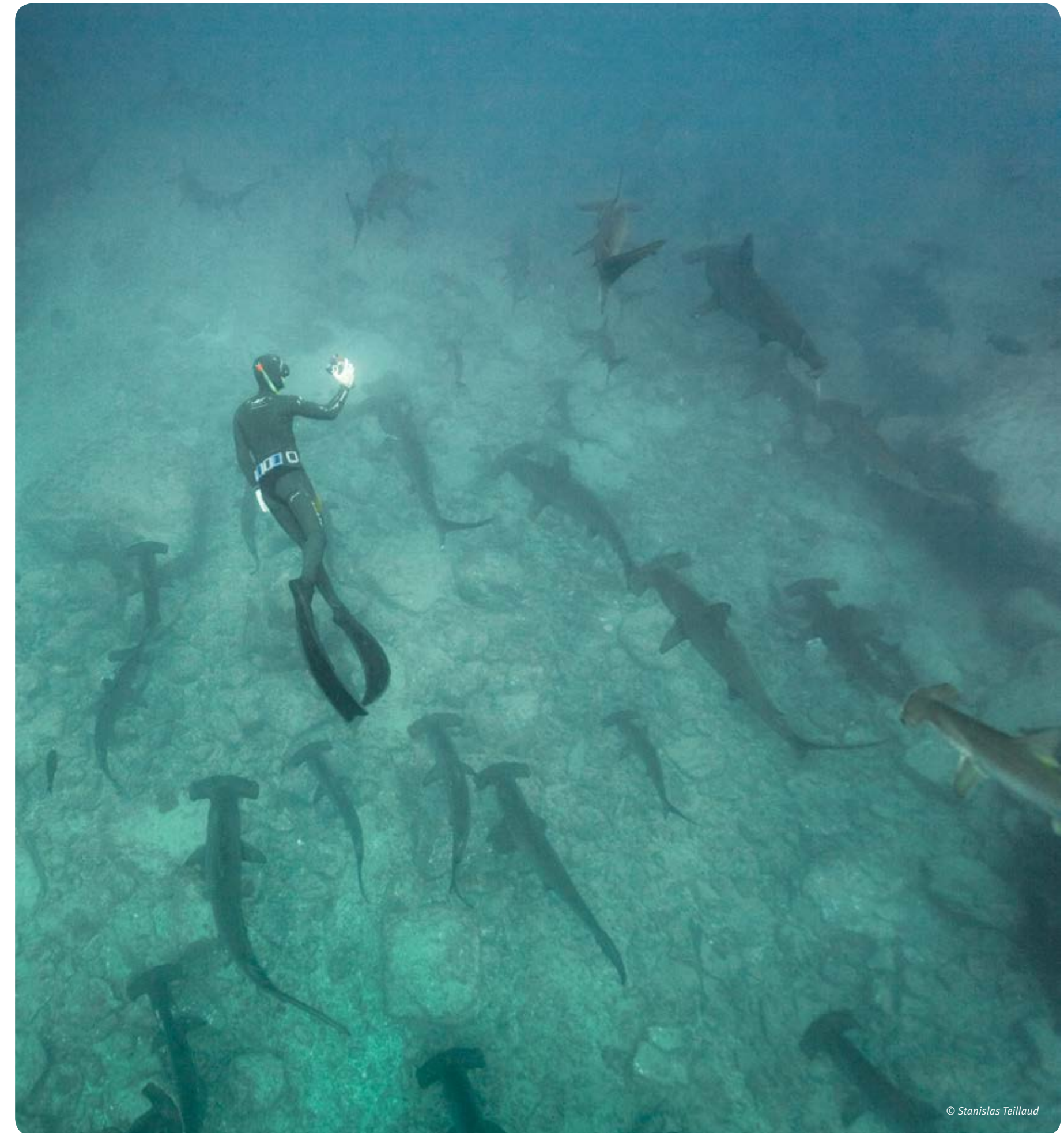
*Sphyrna lewini*

Large numbers of hammerhead sharks congregate around the islands off South and Central America's Pacific coast - including Malpelo Island.

Large numbers of hammerhead sharks congregate around the islands off South and Central America's Pacific coast - particularly Malpelo, (Colombia), Cocos Island (Costa Rica) and the Galapagos Islands (Ecuador). At night they scatter and travel deep and wide in search of food, gathering again near the islands during daylight. Of particular conservation concern is increasing fishing pressure at these adult aggregating sites and along the slopes of the continental shelf where high catch rates of juveniles can be obtained.

## Red List Justification

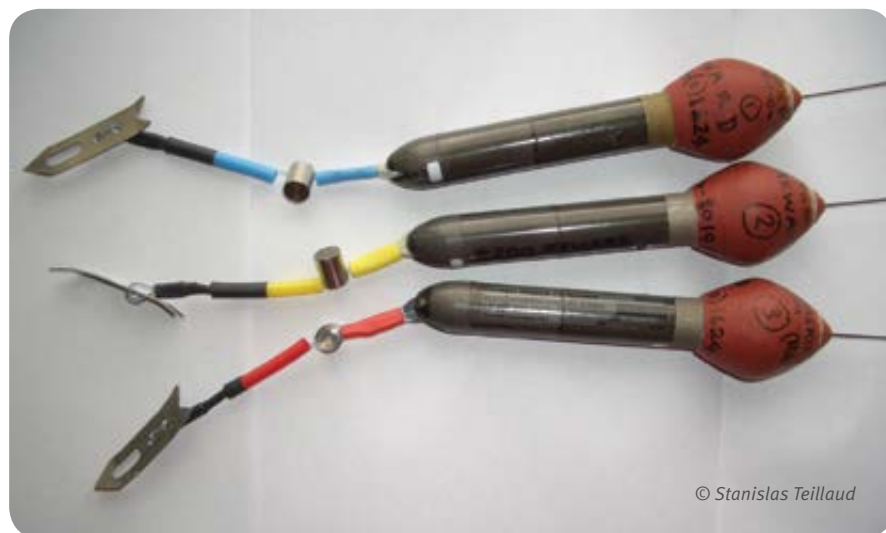
Given the major declines reported in many areas of this species range, increased targeting for its high value fins, low resilience to exploitation and largely unregulated, continuing fishing pressure from both inshore and offshore fisheries, this species is assessed as Endangered globally.







© Stanislas Teillaud



© Stanislas Teillaud

This grant helped to provide data on the movement of sharks in and between the various protected areas of the Eastern Pacific, contributing to integrated conservation measures.



Above: Skin divers tag sharks with these radio beacons which are utilized to monitor their movement in and around the area of Malpelo Island.



© Stanislas Teillaud

### PROJECT DETAILS



Fixing acoustic beacons to adult sharks to track their migratory and local movements in and around the Malpelo Fauna and Flora Sanctuary in Colombia. An educational awareness programme in local schools is also a significant element of this research project.

### PROJECT RESULTS



The team tagged 17 hammerheads and two Galapagos sharks with acoustic beacons during a March 2011 expedition. With this last tagging campaign we have confirmed the Malpelo population's local movement patterns, as well as the migration between oceanic Islands of the Eastern Tropical Pacific. Furthermore, the team spoke to 1,350 students about the ecology of sharks, the Malpelo Fauna and Flora Sanctuary, and the benefits of marine protected areas.

### HOW THE FUND HELPED



"With the support of the Fund we are joining other conservationists in the region to protect and conserve shark species. And as a result of this inter-institutional work, Colombia has created a new agency, *Autoridad Nacional para la Acuicultura y la Pesca*, which will be implementing the Colombian Shark Conservation Plan signed by national decree at the end of last year."



© Stanislas Teillaud



Critically Endangered

\$10,000

# Common sawfish

*Pristis pristis*



The sawfish's long tooth-studded saw makes it extraordinarily vulnerable to entanglement in any sort of net.

The principal threat to all sawfish is fishing. Their long tooth-studded saw makes them extraordinarily vulnerable to entanglement in any sort of net. The Archipelago of Bijagos in Guinea-Bissau is a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve, and stands as one of the last sanctuaries for sharks and rays in the region. Local Bijagos communities depend on fishing and the cultivation of rice for subsistence. This project focuses on Orango National Park, a Marine Protected Area in the Bijagos Archipelago, where mangroves and shallow, muddy waters represent a very important habitat for reproduction and feeding of sawfish.

### Red List Justification

The Common sawfish (*Pristis pristis*) is a large species of sawfish that was once common in the Mediterranean and Eastern Atlantic. It has been extirpated from the Mediterranean and European sections of its range and is believed to be severely depleted in Africa.



Facing Page Top: Park rangers in Guinea-Bissau patrol the marine protected area for illegal fishing practices.

### PROJECT DETAILS

Reinforce the conservation and the long-term management of Orango National Park in Guinea-Bissau, one of the last sanctuaries for West African marine biodiversity; build a relevant database on sawfish and shark species and fisheries practices for conservation and decision making; provide recommendations for best practices within marine protected areas in Guinea-Bissau for sawfish and shark conservation; provide protection and refuge to target species by reducing fisheries impact on sawfish and shark populations; strengthen Orango National Park management and monitoring.

### PROJECT RESULTS

Data from 2009-2010 survey on sharks and rays species fished in Guinea-Bissau were analysed in 2011. The results indicate that 20 species of rays and 18 species of sharks are currently fished in local waters. Out of this high diversity of species, 83% are threatened species of sharks and 45% are threatened species of rays. Preliminary results also point out that numerous cartilaginous species are being fished within the coastal zone of Orango National Park. Collected data have provided useful information on spatial-temporal fishing zones and fishing gear allowing the project to contribute to the monitoring of the Park.

### HOW THE FUND HELPED

"The Fund has contributed to the improved management of the park and its populations of sharks and rays. Thanks to the Fund, we have strengthened data collection and legislation for the preservation of these species, as well as investigated captures by local and foreign fishermen, and acquired equipment for these surveys."

Jeremy Huet  
Neo Conservation





Endangered

\$10,000

# Humphead wrasse

*Cheilinus undulatus*



“We have begun a marine conservation training programme for Community Conservation Ambassadors. The benefits of this programme are already clear.”

*Akosita Rokomate-Nakoro, Community Centred Conservation*

The Humphead wrasse lives to be about 30 years old, but is only able to reproduce after six years. Juveniles are highly sought after in the international aquarium trade leaving few mature adults to reproduce. In the words of a local Fijian diver, who used to regularly catch Humphead wrasse, “There used to be lots of big ones around, but today they are small and also less in numbers.”

### Red List Justification

The listing of this species as Endangered is based on a population reduction of at least 50% over the last three generations (approximately 30 years) based on an index of abundance and actual or potential levels of exploitation. The declines are predicted to continue or even accelerate because of the likely growth of the live fish export trade.



© Community Centred Conservation

### PROJECT DETAILS

Document traditional ecological knowledge on reef fish spawning aggregations; conduct biological and physical mapping of key sites and aggregations; promote awareness of the importance of the protection of spawning aggregation sites; and train local communities in basic survey techniques so that data may be gathered by fishermen.

### PROJECT RESULTS

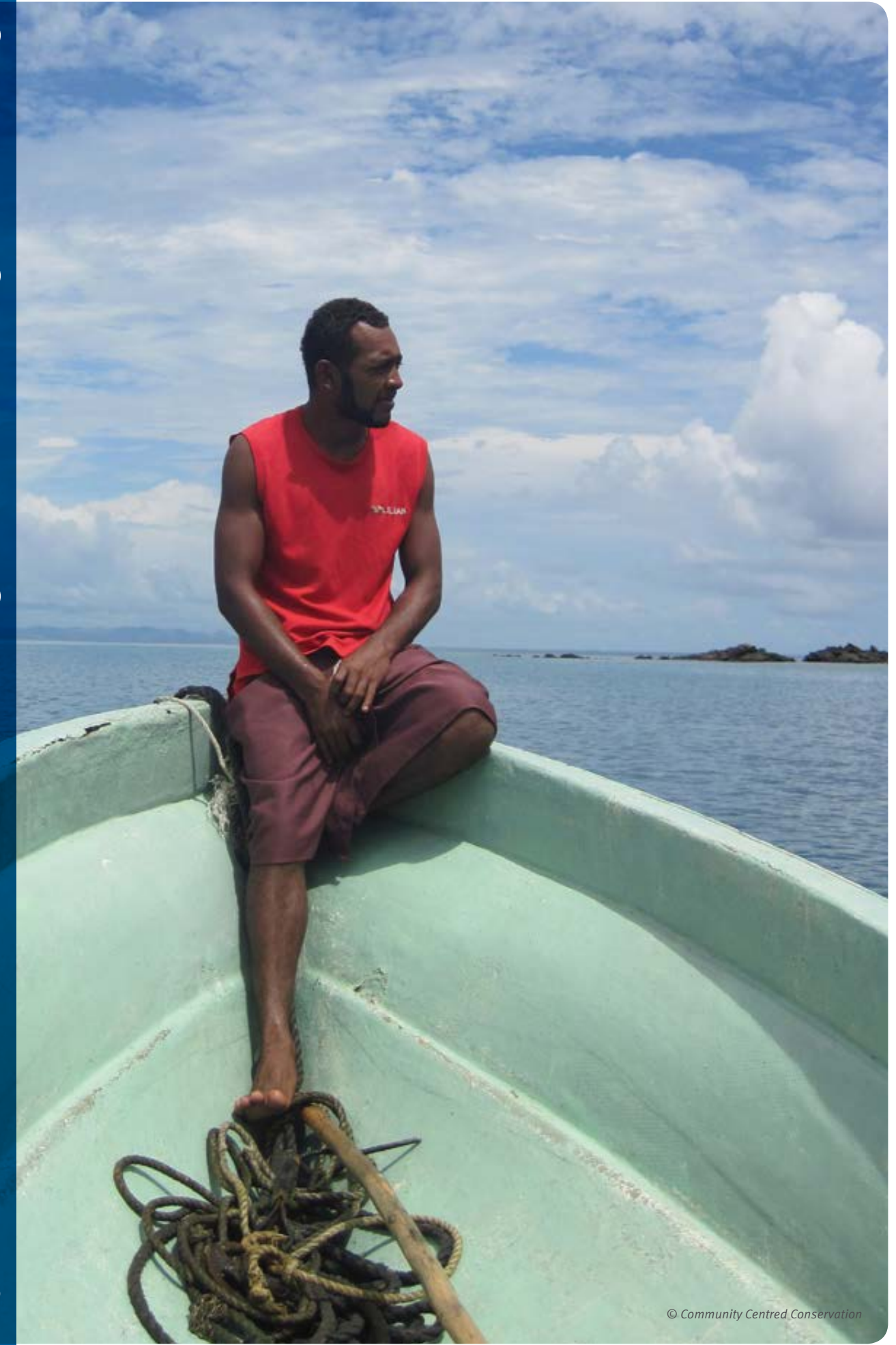
“Although the Humphead wrasse project is still in its early stages, we are working to raise awareness and learn more about local knowledge on the status of the fishery. We have already gathered vital information, which will help us to conserve this species in the future. Through interviews with knowledgeable fishermen and community members on Kia (an island of Fiji), we have found the areas where Humphead wrasse are most frequently observed, and our suspicions that the population is decreasing in size and number have unfortunately been confirmed.”

### HOW THE FUND HELPED

“We have begun a marine conservation training programme for Community Conservation Ambassadors, who go on to share their newly acquired knowledge with their peers. The benefits of this programme are already clear; in an interview in December 2011, one fisherman said “Today I saw two of them (Humphead wrasse) at TuiNiu Reef. They were swimming beneath a rock. We made a decision not to kill them as we had been advised of the importance of this special fish.”



© Community Centred Conservation



Akosita Rokomate-Nakoro  
C3 Fiji and South Pacific Islands Programme

© Community Centred Conservation



Endangered

\$10,000

# Banggai cardinal fish

*Pterapogon kauderni*

“Through the results of our work, we are becoming recognized by other organizations and local and national governments, particularly in terms of developing effective community-based species and habitat conservation.”

*Gayatri Reksodijardjo, Indonesia Nature Foundation*

“As a small organization with limited resources, it is a constant struggle for us to keep going and achieve our targets. The Fund has made a significant difference in helping us to continue our species conservation work with the Banggai cardinal fish. The funding gives us time to consolidate our efforts to create a model project. Crucially, this provides an ideal training ground for others, who can replicate our methods in Indonesia for the conservation of marine species.”

### Red List Justification

Listed as Endangered because of the very small Area of Occupancy (5,500 km<sup>2</sup>), severe fragmentation and on-going decline (local extirpations and marked decrease in population size in recent years) due to exploitation for the international aquarium trade.



© Indonesia Nature Foundation



© Indonesia Nature Foundation

### PROJECT DETAILS

The main objectives of the project are to assess and monitor the status of the wild populations and habitats of the Banggai cardinal fish; map its distribution; train members of the Banggai fishermen's group in conservation awareness and monitoring; and develop community-based conservation methods.

### PROJECT RESULTS

Surveys were conducted throughout the Banggai archipelago in cooperation with local stakeholders after receiving training in survey and monitoring techniques. The Banggai fishermen's group now only collects the Banggai cardinal fish to order, significantly reducing over-collection. Harvest data provide information for on-going adaptation and fine tuning of the resource management plan. Buoys were installed to demarcate the no-take zones in Bonebaru village. Improved Banggai cardinal fish management provides a well-regulated source of fish stocks for the trade, and enables the fishermen to demand fairer prices for the stock they sell. This has a positive impact in sustaining the local economy of these poor communities.

### HOW THE FUND HELPED

“Receiving the grant from the Fund has given us the means and time to underline the importance and significance of our conservation project to a wider audience, including other potential donors. As a result of this, our proposal to an Indonesian funding agency for biodiversity has been approved for a second year of activities.”



© Indonesia Nature Foundation

Gayatri Reksodihardjo  
Indonesia Nature Foundation



# Invertebrate Case Studies

40-41 Australian crayfish species

42-43 Chinese cliff beetle

44-45 Sinai baton blue butterfly

Invertebrates constitute 95% of all known species, with over 1.25 million described. The greatest loss of biodiversity is expected to be suffered by invertebrates.





Critically  
Endangered

\$4,940

# Australian crayfish species

*Euastacus bindal*

“The Fund has made a substantial contribution to the conservation of *Euastacus bindal* by generously providing the essential support that allowed our field expeditions to proceed.” *James Furse, Griffith University*



Delayed six months by severe weather, a first expedition had to be cancelled near the summit of Mt. Elliot due to dangerous weather conditions. A second expedition was mounted in September 2011, and while conducted in extremely hot and dry conditions with wildfires in the vicinity, it was successful. *Euastacus bindal* was photographed for the first time.

## Red List Justification

Highly restricted distribution (total distribution one km<sup>2</sup>) in a single isolated location. Threats include climate change/natural disasters, predation by exotic species and over-collecting and pathogen transmission by illegal collectors.







© James Michael Furse



© James Michael Furse



© James Michael Furse

Commenting on the first trip's lack of success the team reported "...we *Euastacus* folk are a tough and extraordinarily determined bunch; we will get those crayfish on that mountain..." Upon return a few months later, the team demonstrated their determination and "...did get those crayfish on that mountain."



## PROJECT DETAILS



A field expedition to Mt. Elliot to conduct a survey of the historical site of record for the species. Map the species' distribution, collect photographs of the species, record specific habitat associations, and collect ecological and biological data.

## PROJECT RESULTS



After a delay and one abandoned attempt, the team finally made it to the summit of Mt. Elliot and located one of the world's rarest and most critically endangered freshwater crayfish species: *Euastacus bindal*. The results have allowed refinement of our IUCN Red List assessment and will provide the basis for nomination for "Endangered" status in Queensland, Australia.

## HOW THE FUND HELPED



"The Fund has made a substantial contribution to the conservation of *Euastacus bindal* by generously providing the essential support that allowed our field expeditions to proceed. The grant from the Fund allowed us to travel to the species' remote mountain-top habitat, collect ecological, biological and genetic data, map its distribution and record its specific habitat associations, and take the first known photographs of the species and describe its coloration for the first time."

"In addition to helping all team members refine our skills in the design, execution, management and reporting of remote-area field studies, the team leaders are particularly delighted that the Fund has enabled a research project that has resulted in two of our team's junior members first peer-reviewed scientific publication."

"It has also been important for the team leaders to build capacity in the conservation of all Australian crayfish species by working with new team members. Since these animals are highly imperiled, numerous and widespread, the scale of the conservation challenge is daunting: the conservation of Australian crayfish is something that requires a large team approach."

James Furse & Jason Coughran  
Griffith University





Not  
Evaluated

\$4,000

# Chinese cliff beetle

*Aspidytes wrasei*

• China

Among other endemic fauna of the iconic Hua Shan Mountains, there exists a real, though hidden, treasure.

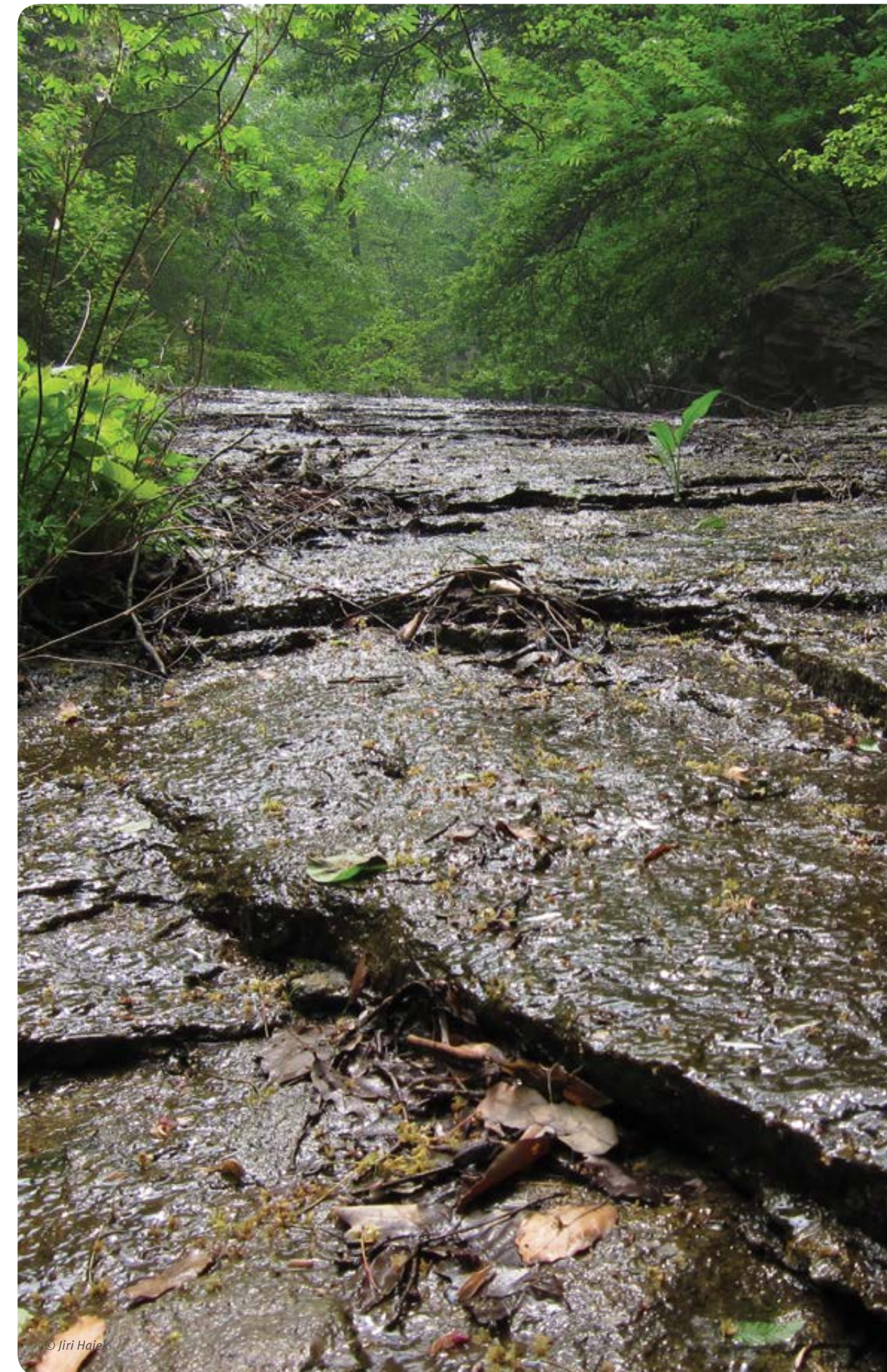
*Aspidytes wrasei*, or Chinese cliff beetle, is only known from the wet granite cliffs of Hua Shan, Shaanxi, China. It is in the family *Aspidytidae*, which only has two species in the world. The second is *A. niobe* in Cape Town, South Africa.

## Conservation Observation of the Grant Recipient

“*Aspidytes wrasei* may face future threats because human activity (mass tourism in Hua Shan) consumes a lot of water, sometimes taken from the wet cliffs where this beetle lives. We need to carefully watch this in order to preserve this wonderful and unique species for the future.”



© Jiri Hajek



© Jiri Hajek

## PROJECT DETAILS

Identify the micro-habitat, food preferences and life cycle of the species; use fieldwork and ecological niche modeling to better understand the range of the species; provide an informed recommendation to IUCN about which status to assign to this iconic species; provide training to local researchers on how to find, identify and map the range of the species.

## PROJECT RESULTS

Fieldwork revealed that *Aspidytes wrasei* is actually abundant on wet cliffs at high altitudes in Hua Shan. Adults as well as the larvae were observed hiding under wet leaves and roots. They were more active in the late afternoon when they walk quickly across the wet surfaces. Most likely, they are mainly nocturnal.

## HOW THE FUND HELPED

“We are currently preparing a popular text in the Chinese language, hoping to raise awareness that among other endemic fauna of the iconic Hua Shan Mountains, there exists a real treasure, though hidden. We can now outline for the first time the species’ habitat, tentatively identify local threats and show that *Aspidytes wrasei* is limited in its distribution to higher altitudes. In the course of early 2012, we will attempt to DNA sequence the stomach contents of adults and larvae of *Aspidytes wrasei*, hoping to obtain data which will help us understand their dietary preferences.”

“This project has enabled me to travel to China, along with a professional entomologist from the Czech National Museum, to team up with Chinese colleagues, and led to an informal agreement on long-term cooperation in aquatic insect research in China, and specifically the aim to visit other mountain ranges that might harbor other species of *Aspidytidae*.”



© Jiri Hajek

Michael Balke  
Zoological State Collection Munich



Not  
Evaluated

\$1,500

# Sinai baton blue butterfly

*Pseudophilotes sinaicus*

“The Fund has enabled a PhD student to improve as a scientist by gaining additional experience in the field collecting data, and by carrying out experiments under harsh conditions with limited resources.” *Francis Gilbert, University of Nottingham*

When comparing the number of butterflies among patches, we discovered that the quantity and quality of the Sinai thyme (the butterfly host plant) significantly influences the population size of the butterfly. This shows that we need to focus future conservation plans on improving the abundance and health of the endangered host plant.

## Conservation Observation of the Grant Recipient

“Given its limited range and unique ecology, the species could go extinct at any time. The data gained (in part as a result of this grant) has provided sufficient information to place the butterfly on the IUCN Red List as Critically Endangered (it is in the final stages of listing).”



© Katy Thompson



© Mike James

## PROJECT DETAILS

The area with the largest butterfly population has been enclosed to prevent grazing. However, local Bedu claim grazing helps the plants thrive. The research team will test this hypothesis by comparing artificial grazing and fertilizing sites to a control group.

## PROJECT RESULTS

The results have shown that fertilizer and clipping significantly influences the number of flowers (the exclusive food of the larvae). We will return to Sinai this year to review the long-term effects of grazing on flower production to resolve the long-standing debate about the impact of grazing on the Sinai thyme, and its consequences for the Sinai baton blue butterfly.

## HOW THE FUND HELPED

“The Fund has enabled a PhD student to improve as a scientist by gaining additional experience in the field collecting data, and by carrying out experiments under harsh conditions with limited resources. This was the first time that the student has led a research team in the field, developing her management skills significantly. After completing her PhD, the student is hoping to continue working in the conservation sector, where the knowledge and skills gained through this project will be transferred to the conservation of other Endangered species.”

“In part, our work with the Sinai baton blue butterfly enabled us to obtain a significant grant from the Leverhulme Trust to study the relationship between conservation and the traditions of the Sinai Bedu.”



© Hilary Gilbert

Francis Gilbert  
University of Nottingham



# Mammal Case Studies

- 48-49 Killer whale
- 50-51 Bornean banteng
- 52-53 Giant sable antelope
- 54-55 Philippine bare-backed fruit bat
- 56-57 Aders' duiker

There are 5,488 known mammal species.  
Of these more than one in five is threatened  
or extinct.





Data  
Deficient

\$25,000

# Killer whale

*Orcinus orca*



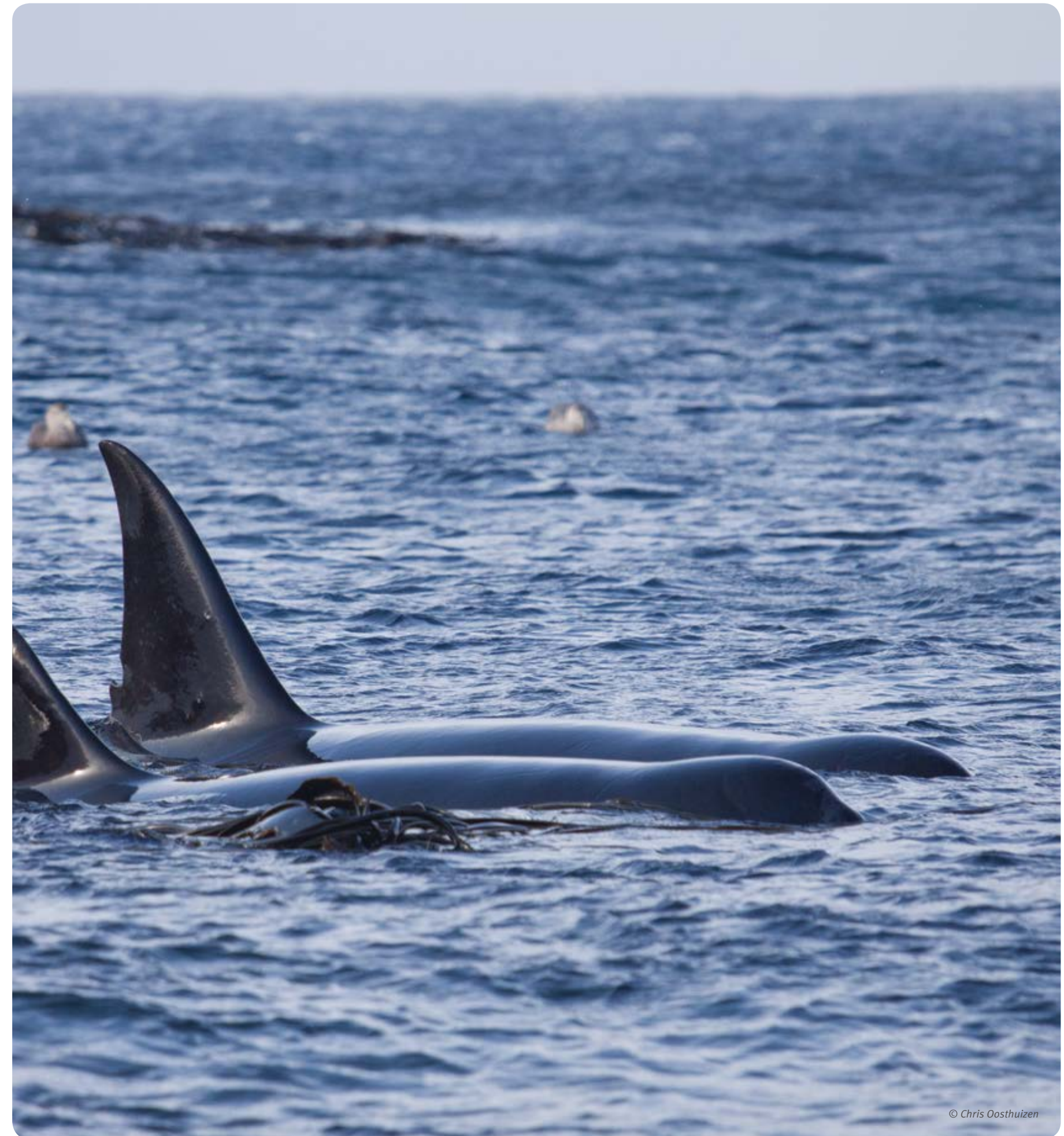
South Africa

“As a consequence of this funding, I managed to successfully garner funding...of \$140,000 over three years. This funding in turn provided access to sponsored logistical support.” *Nico DeBruyn, University of Pretoria*

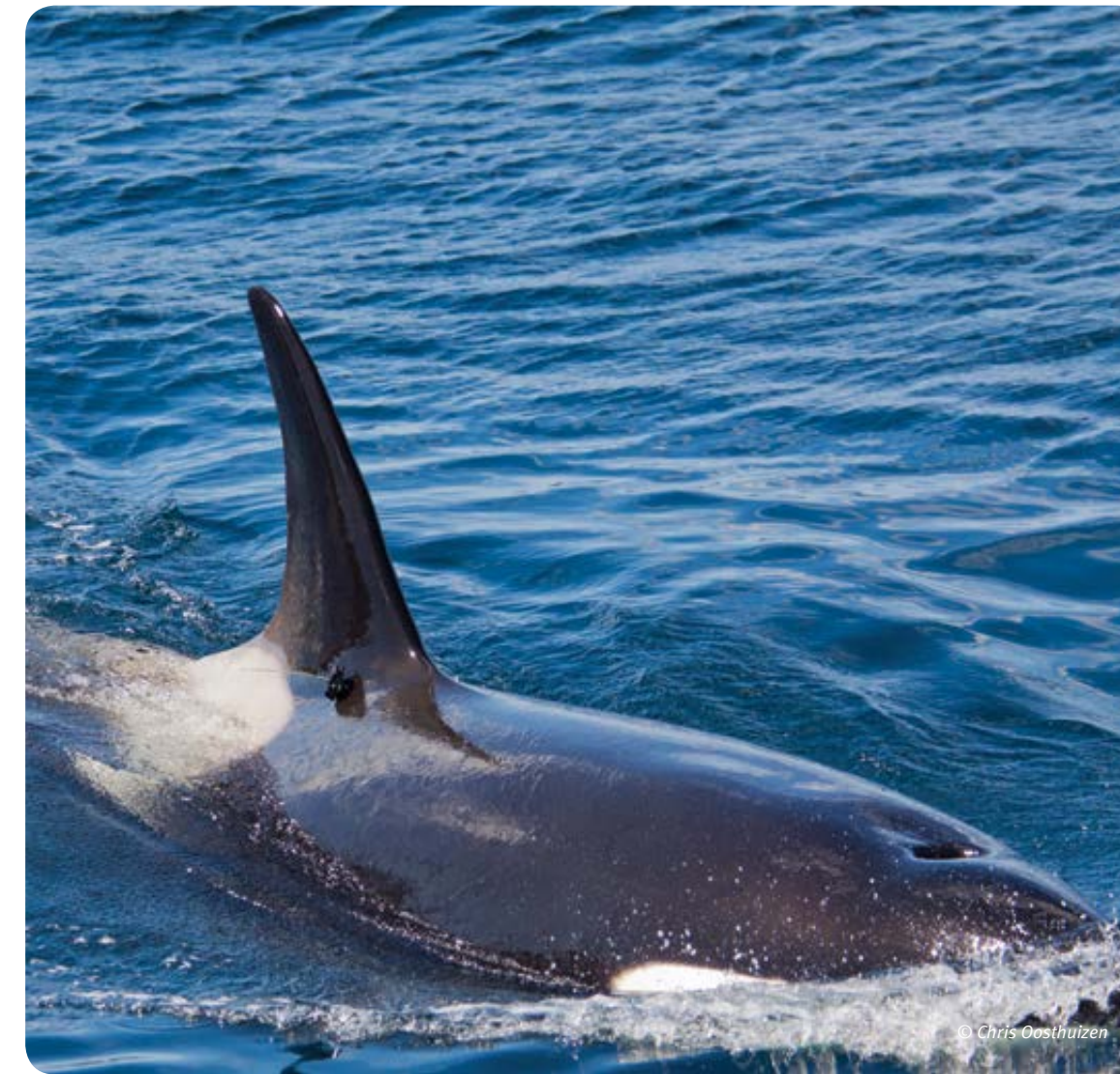
The Killer whale is the most cosmopolitan of all cetaceans and may be the second-most widely-ranging mammal species on the planet, after humans. The distribution extends to many enclosed or partially-enclosed seas, such as the Arabian Gulf according to the IUCN Red List website.

## Red List Justification

This taxonomic unit is treated as one species even though there is evidence that it may be a complex of two or more species. Because additional data should resolve this taxonomic uncertainty, the current species is listed as Data Deficient. The combination of potential declines driven by depletion of prey resources and the effects of pollutants is believed sufficient that a 30% global reduction over 3 generations (77 years) cannot be ruled out for some “groups” that may be designated as species.







## PROJECT DETAILS



Document observable predatory activities; use remote blubber biopsy sampling to analyse the prey composition; and satellite track individual Killer whales.

## PROJECT RESULTS



Tagging of Killer whales at Marion Island has confirmed that, during summer, Killer whales forage primarily inshore, likely targeting elephant seals and penguins as prey species. The lack of long-range movements and the small number of photographic matches between Marion and the neighbouring Crozet Islands may mean that the population is more insular than originally thought and represents an important unit for conservation. Satellite tracking of these Killer whales needs to be continued to clarify seasonal movement patterns.

## HOW THE FUND HELPED



“The Fund has been instrumental in initiating a proposed long-term effort to satellite track Killer whales from sub-Antarctic Marion Island (within the Prince Edward Islands archipelago). The movements of this population of animals were almost entirely unknown before the project commenced.”

“As a consequence of this funding, I managed to successfully garner funding from the South African National Research Foundation’s Thuthuka Programme, to the value of \$140,000 over three years (2011 – 2013). This funding in turn provided access to sponsored logistical support (e.g. ship time, field assistant funding, etc.)”



To satellite tag or remotely biopsy Killer whales, researchers equipped with a crossbow readied themselves on rocks above areas where Killer whales frequent (left). The biopsy arrow was tethered to facilitate retrieval (middle). The crossbow arrow equipped with a satellite tag was untethered (right).



Endangered

\$15,000

# Bornean banteng

*Bos javanicus ssp. lowi*

No scientific research has been conducted on banteng partly because the species has a very low profile and has been overshadowed by other charismatic large mammals in Borneo.

*Bos javanicus lowi* (common name: banteng) are an IUCN 'Endangered' subspecies of wild cattle endemic to Borneo. No scientific research has been conducted on banteng because of their elusive behavior, remote inhospitable forest habitat and small population size. The species also has a very low profile and has been overshadowed by other charismatic large mammals in Borneo, which have received significant media and scientific attention.

### Red List Justification

Recent declines in parts of the species' range (especially Indochina) exceed 80% in three generations (generation-length estimated at 8-10 years), whereas in others – particularly Java which is, or was, the species' stronghold – it is not as severe. An overall decline of at least 50% appears likely based on direct observations, the decline in Extent of Occurrence, and continuing high levels of illegal trade in banteng parts (mainly horns).



Collecting banteng dung samples is all in a day's work.



### PROJECT DETAILS

To ascertain the current status of two populations of banteng; identify their movement patterns and use of habitat; and determine the influence of human activity and presence within their habitat.

### PROJECT RESULTS

A grid of 2x2 km containing 25 camera trap stations was positioned to estimate the occupancy of banteng. To date, banteng have been photographed at six of the 25 stations. At the end of 2011, the grid was halfway through monitoring, but had already captured a number of other elusive species including Sunda clouded leopard, Bay cat, Orang-utan, Sun bear and Marbled cat. A second grid of 24 cameras was set up to ascertain the presence of banteng and consequently monitor their activity thereafter. Photographs of banteng were captured at nine of the 24 camera trap stations at various times.

### HOW THE FUND HELPED

"The camera trapping programme in Tabin Wildlife Reserve has allowed us to identify poaching activities in the area and information was transmitted to the Sabah Wildlife Department and anti-poaching patrols were consequently organized. We have also publicized our project in the local and international press, raising the profile of the banteng within Sabah."

"This project is crucial because it enhances the personal development of a graduate student. It provides a valuable opportunity for her to undertake a unique PhD and gain vital experience necessary for a career in tropical conservation. It develops her biological dexterity and confidence and, as this project is the first of its kind for this species, the student will become one of the leading specialists of banteng and will be in a unique position to contribute to the conservation of *Bos javanicus*."



Benoit Goossens  
Sabah Wildlife Department



Critically  
Endangered

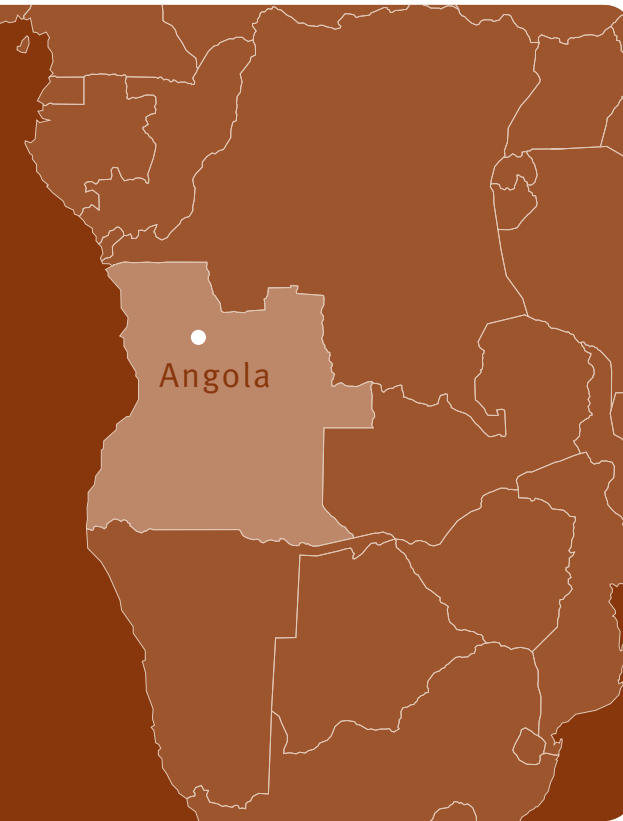
\$9,000

# Giant sable antelope

*Hippotragus niger ssp. variani*

“The Fund is targeting a very important component of the conservation of the Giant sable antelope, namely ensuring basic salaries for community Sable Shepherds.”

*Pedro Vaz Pinto, Catholic University of Angola*



The money provided by the Fund will be used to pay a monthly salary of \$70 to community “Sable Shepherds” who will protect Angola’s few remaining Great sable antelope during the critical periods of the dry season, just after calving and when poaching is most intense.

## Red List Justification

The Giant sable has a very restricted range in Angola and has suffered from the effects of many years of military conflict in its area of distribution. In all areas surveyed, the estimated decline is at 85-90% over 25 years, representing three generations (8-9 years). Although the situation in Angola has stabilized to some extent, populations are still declining and Giant sables face several threats, including recent occurrences of hybridization with Roan antelope (*Hippotragus equinus*).



© Pedro Vaz Pinto

## PROJECT DETAILS

Given the lack of official law enforcement agents, community members - proudly named the “Sable Shepherds” - assist with law enforcement and work as research assistants. They have been provided with training, equipment and earn a salary. Approximately 20 shepherds work on the reserve.

## PROJECT RESULTS

Fieldwork in August 2011 helped accurately determine where most surviving herds of Giant sables are located, and also to fit VHF radio and GPS satellite collars on several antelope. In 2012, a number of community rangers or “Sable Shepherds” in the key areas where the last few herds are located will be established. The shepherds, assisted by remote tracking, will be trained to monitor the herds intensively. The Fund will cover the salaries of these shepherds for a few months.

## HOW THE FUND HELPED

“The Fund is targeting a very important component of the conservation of the Giant sable antelope, namely ensuring basic salaries to key local residents in Luando Nature Reserve, specifically hired to keep watch over the last remaining wild herds, simultaneously as research assistants and as informal law enforcement agents. In the absence of proper rangers, and for obvious reasons, they are called the “Sable Shepherds”. Although of critical importance, this task wasn’t being entirely covered by other partners.”

“The Fund provided a relevant contribution to our conservation project, and being a trusted recipient of this grant is a privilege and will make me and my team work harder to achieve the proposed objectives.”



© Pedro Vaz Pinto

**Pedro Vaz Pinto**  
Research Center of  
Catholic University of Angola



© Pedro Vaz Pinto



Critically Endangered

\$15,000

# Philippine bare-backed fruit bat

*Dobsonia chapmani*

“Our project has dramatically changed the philosophy of Filipino leaders and the international conservation community for the conservation of the Philippine bare-backed fruit bat.”

*Dave Waldien, Bat Conservation International*



The species had previously not been recorded since 1964, despite intensive surveys and therefore was (inaccurately) considered extinct. Surviving populations were recently rediscovered on Cebu (2001) and Negros (2003).

### Red List Justification

A population decline of at least 80% over three generations (15-20 years) is inferred based on levels of hunting, habitat loss, fragmentation and degradation, all of which are on-going.



© Bat Conservation International



© Bat Conservation International



© Bat Conservation International

### PROJECT DETAILS

Document extant roosts of bare-backed fruit bats through cave assessments; educate the public and government on the ecological and economic value of bats; and begin development and implementation of site-specific conservation plans.

### PROJECT RESULTS

Caves have been prioritized for inclusion in the study; six are reported to harbor large colonies of bats. By the end of 2011 three caves were surveyed and, although populations of Philippine bare-backed fruit bat were not identified, the largest known colony of the Rousette and Dawn fruit bats on Cebu was confirmed. Further surveys of historic locations are planned. Many education activities to promote bat conservation have been completed, including a stakeholder's forum. A national cave bat conservation initiative has been launched to help sustain bat conservation initiatives.

### HOW THE FUND HELPED

“Our project has dramatically changed the philosophy of Filipino leaders and the international conservation community for the conservation of the Philippine bare-backed fruit bat. Prior to our project, a small number of biologists were discussing the need for conserving this Critically Endangered bat. Now, we have many more biologists prioritizing projects that include the species - people no longer have to undertake these challenging projects on their own. There are more biologists, communities and local government units to partner with, and the Department of Environment and Natural Resources is engaged.”



© Marisol Pedregosa

Dave Waldien  
Bat Conservation International



Critically Endangered

\$15,180

# Aders' duiker

*Cephalophus adersi*

“The discovery of a significant population of the Aders’ duiker is a lifeline for the Critically Endangered antelope which now exists only in small groups in eastern Kenya.”

Raj Amin, Zoological Society of London

The biodiversity of northern coastal Kenya until recently has remained poorly understood because security problems and poor infrastructure have discouraged access. However, the wooded areas in the region have great potential for harboring unique and rare species. Recent improvement in security and a grant from the Fund allowed a systematic camera-trap survey for the first time in the largest forest patches of over 2,000 km<sup>2</sup> within the Boni-Dodori and Lunghi Reserves. These baseline surveys have revealed the largest known population of the Critically Endangered Aders’ duiker.

### Red List Justification

There has been an observed decline on Zanzibar from 5,000 individuals (1983) to 2,000 (1996) to 640 (1999). There are no recent population estimates, but on the basis that the known reasons for the decline are still occurring (i.e., a continued decline in the area and quality of habitat due to illegal wood-cutting, and the continuation of illegal hunting), it is suspected that the population will continue to decline at a similar rate.



Several mammal species of significant conservation concern were photographed in this study, including a potentially previously unknown elephant shrew and African wild dog (*Lycaon pictus*).



### PROJECT DETAILS

Camera trap sampling using formal 2x2 km grid arrays of 20 cameras leaving each grid in place for periods of at least 60 days; grids spread over three sites within the “remote” Boni-Dodori Forest and one site within Aders’ duiker historically occupied Arabuko-Sokoke Forest.

### PROJECT RESULTS

These baseline surveys have revealed the largest known population of the Critically Endangered Aders’ duiker (*Cephalophus adersi*). One the world’s most critically endangered antelopes, it was previously thought to only inhabit small forest patches on Unguja Island, Zanzibar and in Arabuko-Sokoke Forest National Reserve. Several other mammal species of significant conservation concern were photographed in this study, including a potentially previously unknown elephant shrew and African wild dog (*Lycaon pictus*). Other major finds were the range extensions of the Blue duiker (*Philantomba monticola*); Rufous sengi (*Elephantulus rufescens*) and Four-toed sengi (*Petrodromus tetradactylus*).

### HOW THE FUND HELPED

“The discovery of a significant population of the Aders’ duiker is a lifeline for the Critically Endangered antelope which now exists only in small groups in eastern Kenya.”

“These funds have enabled us to setup a much needed Kenya Wildlife Service camera trap team and train a team of Kenyan field scientists to undertake camera trap surveys. This capacity is enabling us to expand the surveys to other threatened coastal forest patches. The findings have also generated significant interest in the use of camera trap technology for surveying forest antelopes. These findings were recently presented at a major antelope symposium in London. The discovery of Aders’ duiker was also featured on the BBC and National Geographic websites.”





# Plant Case Studies

- 60-61 Pelahlar
- 62-63 Wild fruits and nuts in Tajikistan
- 64-65 Plants of the Juan Fernández Archipelago
- 66-67 Kamakahala, Hawaiian Plant

With almost 300,000 known plant species, evaluating their risk of extinction is a monumental task. Scientists are certain that plants face at least as much threat as other species types.





Critically  
Endangered

\$4,000

# Pelahlar

*Dipterocarpus littoralis*

This study is the first extensive research which assesses the population and habitat preference of the species.

This study is the first extensive research which assesses the population and habitat preference of the species. The study discovered that the species is relatively stable. This situation might, however, rapidly change as increasing anthropogenic activities and invasive species distribution within the reserve were observed. The trees are illegally harvested despite the presence of two nature reserves and four high-security prisons. A new limestone mining company operates in the eastern part of the island and may threaten the species as well.

## Conservation Observation of the Grant Recipient

Because of its endemism to Nusakambangan Island, its narrow range and localized distribution, low total population size, its preference for particular environmental variables and high threat from anthropogenic activities and invasive species, retaining its conservation status of Critically Endangered is recommended.







© Iyan Robiansyah



© Iyan Robiansyah

This grant enabled a young conservation biologist to conduct survey work to assess the status of this species and the potential threats it faces.



## PROJECT DETAILS



Distribution, population size and structure and habitat preferences will be assessed. Dissemination of study results to stakeholders such as the IUCN and a local authority will update the conservation status of the species and assist the management of island nature reserves.

## PROJECT RESULTS



A total of 676 individuals were located with an Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy of 3.66 km<sup>2</sup> and 1.71 km<sup>2</sup>, respectively. Illegal logging, fuel-wood chopping and a potentially invasive Langkap (*Arenga obtusifolia*) were the main threat to *D. littoralis* and its habitat.

## HOW THE FUND HELPED



“The Fund helped me complete this study, and gave me valuable experience and knowledge in conducting field research. Moreover, this research was completed in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master of Science in applied ecology at the University of East Anglia. This experience, knowledge, and master's degree are very important for my career as a researcher at the Bogor Botanic Gardens in Kebun Raya, Indonesia.”



© Iyan Robiansyah

Iyan Robiansyah  
Bogor Botanic Garden



© Iyan Robiansyah



Not  
Evaluated

\$10,000

# Wild fruits and nuts in Tajikistan

Many of these tree species are the ancestors of today's domesticated fruit and nut varieties that are cultivated and consumed around the globe.

The fruit and nut forests of Central Asia are of global conservation importance, being highly diverse and harboring a series of endemic species. Characterized by their ancient walnut stands, they include a variety of fruit- and nut-bearing trees, such as wild apple, pear, cherry, plum, hawthorn, barberry, pistachio, almond, mulberry and maple. Many of these tree species are the ancestors of today's domesticated fruit and nut varieties that are cultivated and consumed around the globe. These wild relatives are of global significance as they represent an important storehouse of genetic variety - of which to date only a minor fraction has been studied.

**Conservation Observation of the Grant Recipient**  
It is estimated that in the past 120 years the country's forests have been reduced from 150,000 km<sup>2</sup> to 37,000 km<sup>2</sup>. Energy infrastructure in rural areas is woefully inadequate and many people are entirely dependent on timber for heating and cooking.



© Suzanne Tom



Wild Almond © Hikmat Hisorlev



Neidzwetsky apple © Kayirkul Shaipkov

## PROJECT DETAILS

Increase knowledge of tree species in the fruit and nut forest to inform conservation activities; build capacity of the forest service to recognize and monitor threatened tree species; improve the status of species through propagation in nurseries for later reintroduction; and raise awareness of communities and forest service about threatened tree species and their conservation.

## PROJECT RESULTS

Over 135 people have been directly involved in the threatened tree species project; 18 different species have been identified and location mapped; 13 forestry staff received training; two school nurseries were established and young seedlings of threatened and rare tree species are successfully growing; 40 members of the local community were involved in the village events.

## HOW THE FUND HELPED

"The Fund has supported the establishment of nurseries containing rare and threatened fruit and nut tree species and the survey undertaken has provided vital information on these species' presence in the Childukhtaron Reserve of Tajikistan.

"By increasing our knowledge of these threatened fruit and nut forest species, and by engaging the local state forest service and community members in our efforts to increase awareness and understanding of their importance, we have helped improve their conservation prospects."

"Additionally, the survey has highlighted the occurrence of several specimens of a Critically Endangered pear species and provides an ideal opportunity to underpin renewed efforts for its urgent conservation."



© Zan va Zamin

Suzanne Tom  
Fauna & Flora International



Critically  
Endangered

\$10,000

# Plants of the Juan Fernández Archipelago

*Dendroseris neriifolia*

Conservation activities are often delayed due to unpredictable and sometimes tragic events. But, conservationists push forward in their efforts to prevent extinction.

In September 2011, the month the project was scheduled to begin, a Chilean Air Force plane carrying 21 people disappeared during strong winds into the sea off the coast of the Juan Fernández Archipelago killing all those aboard. The park rangers, who were to work on this conservation project, were conscripted to assist with crash recovery. Navy ships supporting the efforts severely damaged the passenger boat landing dock, making future debarkations next to impossible. All of this significantly delayed the conservation of these endemic plants of the archipelago. But efforts are, now, underway.

**Conservation Observation of the Grant Recipient**  
Currently more than 70% of Juan Fernández endemic plant species are globally listed. Eight species been classified as Extinct, 52 Critically Endangered, 37 Endangered and nine Vulnerable to extinction. Of the 11 species of *Dendroseris* found on the archipelago, all of them are listed as Critically Endangered. *Dendroseris neriifolia* is on the verge of extinction with only two individuals known to remain in the wild.



## PROJECT DETAILS

Prevent extinctions in the wild of endemic plant species with less than 150 known individuals; control and minimize major conservation threats, and to restore habitat around the remaining subpopulations of Critically Endangered plant species; conduct a re-introduction programme of *Dendroseris* species; assess the current conservation status of eight species, and to generate long term conservation plans with proposed management actions.

## PROJECT RESULTS

A fence is being installed to prevent rabbits and rodents from destroying a small population of *Dendroseris neriifolia* that was reintroduced to the area eight years ago. Furthermore, seeds are being collected from the last remaining wild *D. Neriifolia* and seedlings are being grown for later reintroduction. Other reintroductions are underway for *Elaphoglossum squamatum*. Weed control methods, including herbicide and landscaping fabric, are being evaluated.

## HOW THE FUND HELPED

"As a senior scientist, I am able to help young scientists to develop their skills in the context of extremely difficult restoration conditions, and significant biological, social and economic issues. The Fund helped me to collaborate with and develop young scientists in the process of conserving these Critically Endangered plants."



Cecilia Smith  
Instituto de Ecología y Biodiversidad





Not  
Evaluated

\$13,000

# Kamakahala, Hawaiian plant

*Labordia lorenciana*

● Hawaiian Islands (USA)

“Because of this effort, we now have 100 seedlings ready to be reintroduced into a protected enclosure located within its natural habitat, increasing the number of plants in the wild and bringing the species a step further from the edge of extinction.”

*Joan M. Yoshioka, Plant Extinction Prevention Program*

“The grant we received from the Fund has allowed staff of the Plant Extinction Prevention Program to visit the four remaining individuals of *Labordia lorenciana* multiple times. During those visits, we have protected the plants from insect threats, hand pollinated the only remaining female plant, and collected seeds that were then germinated and grown at a cooperating botanical garden. Because of this effort, we now have 100 seedlings ready to be reintroduced into a protected enclosure located within its natural habitat, increasing the number of plants in the wild and bringing the species a step further from the edge of extinction.”

## Conservation Observation of the Grant Recipient

This species is only known from four plants (three male, one female) in one location in Kawaiiki on Kauai. The name was published in 2007 and does not yet have a United States’ federal status, but is considered a species of concern.



Far right: *Labordia lorenciana* seeds



© Natalia Tangalin

## PROJECT DETAILS

Conduct surveys, collect propagules (any part of the plant that can be collected and propagated), manage threats (construct fences, bag fruit, trap invasive animals), hand pollinate, and outplant nursery-grown plants.

## PROJECT RESULTS

Flowers were pollinated and seeds collected from the only remaining female plant of *Labordia lorenciana*. As a result 100 seedlings are ready to be reintroduced to protected sites. Seeds were collected from three of nine remaining individuals of *Cyrtandra paliku*. The last known *Hibiscadelphus woodii* was discovered to have died; this species may be extinct.

## HOW THE FUND HELPED

“Funding has also allowed us to thoroughly survey the area for more individuals of *Cyrtandra paliku*, while collecting seeds from three of the nine remaining mature individuals. Some of the seeds are being stored and some are being grown in a collaborating micropropagation facility until an appropriate site is found for planting them in the wild.”

“The grant from the Fund has helped secure additional funding by serving as a match for federal funds. The funds from the Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund are serving as 1:1 matching funds for the U.S. Department of Agriculture. This match allowed us to secure additional funds for plant conservation work on Kauai as well as on Maui, Molokai, Lanai, and Hawaii Island, thereby increasing the number of critically rare species we are able to protect.”



© Wendy Kishida

**Joan M. Yoshioka**  
Plant Extinction Prevention Program



# Reptile Case Studies

- 70-71 Campbell's alligator lizard
- 72-73 Lima gecko
- 74-75 Turks and Caicos iguana

Almost half of the Critically Endangered reptiles are endemic to the Caribbean, Central or South America.





Not  
Evaluated

\$10,000

# Campbell's alligator lizard

*Abronia campbelli*

“The Fund made it possible to start the active conservation of *A. campbelli* and surpass our expectations for the project. There is still much work to do and we’re excited to have the support of a strongly committed institution such as the Fund.” *Brad Lock, Zoo Atlanta*

Guatemala

The people of this region refer to *A. campbelli* as “escorpión” and believed it was a highly venomous animal. In the past if they encountered these iguanas, they would kill them. So raising awareness among the people has been vital for this species and a goal of this project. The forest habitat upon which Campbell's alligator lizard depends is severely fragmented consisting mainly of isolated old oak trees. Only 406 of these oak trees remain. There is an urgent need for habitat restoration to increase connectivity among the last remaining oak trees in the area.

## Conservation Observation of the Grant Recipient

The species has not been evaluated by IUCN probably because it was considered extinct. It is estimated that there are 487 adult individuals remaining in a highly fragmented habitat. Threats include habitat loss and deforestation to provide pasture for cattle and the pet trade.







© Daniel Ariano



© Jose Urbina

The people of this region refer to *A. campbelli* as “escorpión” and believed it was a highly venomous animal. In the past if they encountered these iguana, they would kill them. So raising awareness among the people has been a goal of this project.



## PROJECT DETAILS



The development of an ecological park and *in-situ* breeding programme; reforestation of oak trees to increase forest connectivity; radio telemetry studies; rapid ecological assessment and conservation plan; and environmental education programme to demonstrate that the species is non-venomous.

## PROJECT RESULTS



A major outcome of this project has been the decision of a landowner to produce charcoal from pine rather than oak trees and to brand the charcoal with messaging highlighting the ecological value of *A. campbelli* and the importance of saving the remaining oak trees. Parque Ecologico Forestal Cerro Alto (PEFCA) was founded to protect *A. campbelli*. Park staff were trained about the species, its importance, conservation status and the work being done in the area. Environmental education talks were held in nearby schools and to groups visiting the park. In addition to a tree nursery and reforestation project, an *in-situ* breeding programme has been established.

## HOW THE FUND HELPED



“The Fund made it possible to start the active conservation of *A. campbelli* and surpass our expectations for the project. There is still much work to do and we’re excited to have the support of a strongly committed institution such as the Fund.”

“The Fund has enabled us to conduct the first research study for *A. campbelli* in the wild. Special radios were purchased to carry out the radio telemetry study in which six individuals were tracked during the dry and wet seasons of the year.”



© Jose Urbina

Brad Lock  
Zoo Atlanta (Zootropic)



© Jose Urbina



Not  
Evaluated

\$10,000

# Lima gecko

*Phyllodactylus sentosus*

With only 500 known to exist, a conservation programme designed to discover the hidden secrets of the Lima gecko is partnering with archeologists to help protect the species.

Among the ancient archeological sites of Peru is a living treasure. With only 500 individuals known to exist, a conservation programme designed to discover the hidden secrets of the Lima gecko is partnering with archeologists to help protect the species. *Phyllodactylus sentosus* inhabits only seven known areas of incidence in the city of Lima, and each of these areas is an archeological site. Thankfully, each site is managed by a resident archeologist. The grant recipients are working with the archeologists to learn more about the ecology of the Lima gecko and finding ways to help protect it.

## Conservation Observation of the Grant Recipient

*Phyllodactylus sentosus* meets the criteria for Critically Endangered because its population size is less than 500 individuals. It has an Extent of Occurrence of 8 km<sup>2</sup>, and the Area of Occurrence is severely fragmented. According to our observations, the species is exposed to several threats such as habitat disturbance, pollution, and the introduction of predators.



## PROJECT DETAILS

Study the diet, reproductive conduct, and habitat requirements of the species and identify new possible areas of incidence; develop an educational programme in the city of Lima to target archeologists working on Lima's historical sites; establish a captive breeding programme for future reintroductions of the Lima gecko.

## PROJECT RESULTS

Because a population assessment has not been completed since 2006, one is currently underway. In the first phase of the project the wildlife biologists have not found the species in some of its established areas of occurrence. The presence of introduced predators and inadequate management of the habitat due to archeological work may have led to the disappearance of the species in these areas. As part of the assessment, new areas of incidence are being investigated. Progress has been made in the determination of the species diet, habitat requirements, social behavior and reproduction habits. A leaflet targeting archeological site managers with messaging about habitat conservation was designed and distributed.

## HOW THE FUND HELPED

"The Fund helps us to enhance the knowledge of the species behavior, to determine the current distribution of the species and current population trends. With these data we will be able to establish a successful management plan for the species that secures its long-term survival."

"As a conservation biologist the Fund has given me the opportunity to work in the field making a contribution to save an endemic species in my country. Without the help of the Fund I wouldn't be able to acquire the equipment nor the resources to reach my professional goals."



**Doris Rodriguez Guzman**  
Society for Coastal Ecosystems Protection



Critically  
Endangered

\$4,900

# Turks and Caicos iguana

*Cyclura carinata*

“The results of this project will extend far beyond Big Ambergris Cay and the Turks and Caicos Islands, and can serve as a model for endangered rock iguanas throughout the Caribbean.” *Tarren Wagener, Fort Worth Zoo*



In the pilot phase of this project, the research team compared the effectiveness of five adhesives used to glue the telemetry antennas to the iguanas because the telemetry equipment would be affixed to the iguanas for 14 days. The most effective brand? 3M Marine Adhesive Fast Cure 5200 and Mega Pro Bonding Eyelash Glue. Good to know for important nights on the town, and when tagging reptiles in the Caribbean.

## Red List Justification

A comparison of 1995 survey work combined with a less extensive survey conducted in the mid-1970s indicates a 25% or greater rate of population decline. Continuing habitat loss and spread of feral mammal predators (cats, dogs and rats) are contributing to presently accelerating rates of loss. The combined area of islands supporting viable iguana populations at present is approximately 13 km<sup>2</sup>.



© Tarren Wagener

## PROJECT DETAILS



The objective of the study is to determine the utility of intra-island translocation as a strategy for mitigating the impact of construction development on existing iguana populations, and to determine site fidelity and homing behavior in the Turks and Caicos iguana as it impacts translocation efforts.

## PROJECT RESULTS



In late 2011, 24 iguanas were captured, radio-tagged, and translocated on Big Ambergris Cay in the Turks and Caicos Islands. The iguanas were tracked to determine their movement patterns both pre- and post-translocation and to document homing behavior. During each capture event, blood samples were taken to help document the impact of stress as it impacts translocation efforts. Five of 12 adult iguanas displayed homing behavior, returning over 800 m of difficult terrain to their original capture location. Eight of the 12 juveniles remained in the translocation site and seemed to be establishing home ranges at the end of the study period.

## HOW THE FUND HELPED



“These results have important implications about the effectiveness of the translocation methods. It is anticipated that the results of this project will extend far beyond Big Ambergris Cay and the Turks and Caicos Islands, and can serve as a model for endangered rock iguanas throughout the Caribbean.”



© Tarren Wagener

Tarren Wagener  
Fort Worth Zoo



© Tarren Wagener



# Supported Projects

Amphibian <small>EX=Extinct / EW=Extinct in the Wild / CR=Critically Endangered / EN=Endangered / VU=Vulnerable / NT=Near Threatened / LC=Least Concern / DD=Data Deficient / NE=Not Evaluated</small>						
Vernacular Species Name	Name of Organization	Name	Scientific Species Name	Country	Continent	Funding
Archev's frog (CR)	University of Otago	Bastian Egeter	<i>Leiopelma archeyi</i>	New Zealand	Oceania	\$2,900
Bullock's false toad (CR)	Massey University	Verginia Moreno	<i>Telmatobufo bullocki</i>	Chile	South America	\$7,300
Changamwe lowland caecilian (DD)	University of Jena	Hendrik Müller	<i>Boulengerula changamwensis</i>	Malawi	Africa	\$3,000
Forest spiny reed frog (EN)	National Museums of Kenya	Vincent Muchai	<i>Arixalus sylvaticus</i>	Kenya	Africa	\$4,000
Harlequin frog (CR)	ProCAT Internacional	José F.González-Maya	<i>Atelopus varius</i>	Costa Rica	North America	\$4,000
Harlequin mantella (CR)	IUCN/SSC Amphibian Specialist Group	Franco Andreone	<i>Mantella cowani</i>	Madagascar	Africa	\$20,000
Lake Oku clawed frog (CR)	Zoological Society of London	Thomas Doherty-Bone	<i>Xenopus longipes</i>	Cameroon	Africa	\$7,000
Lake Titicaca frog (CR)	Denver Zoological Foundation	Meghan Rubinstein	<i>Telmatobius culeus</i>	Peru	South America	\$10,000
Little poison frog (CR)	Natural Heritage Foundation	Victor Luna	<i>Ranitomeya dorisswansonae</i>	Colombia	South America	\$5,000
Lungless salamander (NE)	Fauna and Flora International	Katie Frohardt	<i>Bolitoglossa insularis</i>	Nicaragua	North America	\$13,000
Megophrys parallela (DD)	Andalas University	Tomi Pratama	<i>Megophrys parallela</i>	Indonesia	Asia	\$3,000
Monteverde stream frog (EX)	N/A	Mason Ryan	<i>Craugastor escoces</i>	Costa Rica	North America	\$10,000
Mountain chicken (CR)	Zoological Society of London	Andrew Cunningham	<i>Leptodactylus fallax</i>	Montserrat	North America	\$10,000
Rancho Grande harlequin frog (CR)	Instituto Venezolano de Investigaciones Científicas	Margarita Lampo	<i>Atelopus cruciger</i>	Venezuela	South America	\$10,000
Sapo de miguel (EN)	Universidad Austral de Chile	Rasme Agbel Hereme Ruedlinger	<i>Eupsophus migueli</i>	Chile	South America	\$2,000
South Gigante Island frog (CR)	Endangered Species International	Pierre Fidenci	<i>Platymantis insulatus</i>	Philippines	Asia	\$3,000
Sumatran torrent frog (EN)	Herpetology Division of Museum Zoologicum Bogoriense	Helen Kurniati Arjan Boonman	<i>Huia sumatrana</i>	Indonesia	Asia	\$4,000
Toads (CR)	University of Basel	Simon Loader	<i>Bufo</i>	Ethiopia	Africa	\$15,000
Townsend's dwarf salamander (CR)	Zoological Society of London	Jeff Dawson	<i>Parvimolge townsendi</i>	Mexico	North America	\$4,900
Wendy's forest toad (CR)	Paignton Zoo Environmental Park	Michael Bungard	<i>Nectophrynoides wendyae</i>	Tanzania	Africa	\$10,000

Bird <small>EX=Extinct / EW=Extinct in the Wild / CR=Critically Endangered / EN=Endangered / VU=Vulnerable / NT=Near Threatened / LC=Least Concern / DD=Data Deficient / NE=Not Evaluated</small>						
Vernacular Species Name	Name of Organization	Name	Scientific Species Name	Country	Continent	Funding
African penguin (EN)	BirdLife South Africa	Ross Wanless	<i>Spheniscus demersus</i>	South Africa	Africa	\$10,000
Andaman teal (NE)	Sálim Ali Foundation	Mariappan Ayyasamy Rajamannan	<i>Anas albogularis</i>	India	Asia	\$15,017
Beck's petrel (CR)	BirdLife International Pacific	Jeremy Bird	<i>Pseudobulweria becki</i>	Papua New Guinea	Oceania	\$10,000
Bengal florican (CR)	Wildlife Conservation Society	Sophie Allebone-Webb	<i>Houbaropsis bengalensis</i>	Cambodia	Asia	\$10,000
Black-footed albatross (EN)	Oikonos	David Hyrenbach	<i>Phoebastria nigripes</i>	Midway Atoll	Oceania	\$10,000
Brazilian merganser (CR)	Guyra Paraguay	Alberto Yanosky	<i>Mergus octosetaceus</i>	Paraguay	South America	\$10,000
Crow honeyeater (CR)	Association pour la Conservation en Cogestion du Mont Panié- Dayu Biik	Romain Franquet	<i>Gymnomyza aubryana</i>	New Caledonia	Oceania	\$20,000
Dusky starfrontlet (CR)	The Hummingbird Conservancy	Luis A.Mazariegos-Hurtado	<i>Coeligena orina</i>	Colombia	South America	\$7,000
Edwards's pheasant (EN)	BirdLife International (Vietnam Programme)	Trai Le Trong	<i>Lophura edwardsi</i>	Vietnam	Asia	\$10,000
Flores hawk eagle (CR)	Raptor Conservation Society	Usep Suparman	<i>Nisaetus floris</i>	Indonesia	Asia	\$5,000
Flores hawk eagle (CR)	Raptor Conservation Society	Usep Suparman	<i>Nisaetus floris</i>	Indonesia	Asia	\$3,000
Fuelleborn's sunbird (CR)	Museum of Vertebrate Zoology	Jay McEntee	<i>Nectarinia sp. nov/ fuelleborni</i>	Mozambique	Africa	\$10,000
Fuertes's parrot (CR)	American Bird Conservancy	Michael Parr	<i>Haplopsittaca fuertesi</i>	Colombia	South America	\$10,000
Giant ibis (CR)	BirdLife International in Indochina	Jonathan Eames	<i>Thaumatibis gigantea</i>	Cambodia	Asia	\$20,000
Gorgeted puffleg (CR)	American Bird Conservancy	Erin Lebbin	<i>Eriocnemis isabellae</i>	Colombia	South America	\$10,000
Green peafowl (EN)	World Pheasant Association	Philip McGowan	<i>Pavo muticus</i>	Vietnam	Asia	\$15,000
Javan hawk eagle (EN)	Perkumpulan Suaka Elang (Raptor Sanctuary)	Gunawan	<i>Nisaetus bartelsi</i>	Indonesia	Asia	\$4,000
Large-billed reed warbler (DD)	Beijing Birdwatching Society	Yang Liu	<i>Acrocephalus orinus</i>	China	Asia	\$2,000
Lear's macaw (EN)	American Bird Conservancy	Erin Lebbin	<i>Anodorhynchus leari</i>	Brazil	South America	\$6,000
Long-wattled umbrellabird (VU)	Calidris	Sofia A. Tello	<i>Cephalopterus penduliger</i>	Colombia	South America	\$15,000
Mao (EN)	Massey University	Rebecca Stirnemann	<i>Gymnomyza samoensis</i>	Samoa	Oceania	\$5,000
Mascarene petrel (CR)	SEOR	Martin Riethmuller	<i>Pseudobulweria aterrima</i>	Réunion	Africa	\$15,000
Maui parrotbill (CR)	Maui Forest Bird Recovery Project	Hanna Mounce	<i>Pseudonestor xanthophrys</i>	United States	North America	\$6,000
Pale-headed brush-finch (EN)	Fundación de Conservación Jocotoco	Rocio Merino	<i>Atlapetes pallidiceps</i>	Ecuador	South America	\$15,000
Philippine eagle (CR)	Philippine Eagle Foundation	Jayson Ibanez	<i>Pithecophaga jefferyi</i>	Philippines	Asia	\$12,000
Red-billed curassow (EN)	Universidade de São Paulo	Fernanda Amorim	<i>Crax blumenbachii</i>	Brazil	South America	\$8,000
Slender-billed curlew (CR)	Eritrea Institute of Technology	Russom Tewelde	<i>Numenius tenuirostris</i>	Eritrea	Africa	\$7,000
Stitchbird / hihi (EN)	Bushy Park Trust	Allan Anderson	<i>Notiomystis cincta</i>	New Zealand	Oceania	\$10,000
Taita apalis (CR)	University of Illinois at Chicago	Luca Borghesio	<i>Apalis fuscicularis</i>	Kenya	Africa	\$3,000
White-bellied cinclodes (CR)	American Bird Conservancy	Michael Parr	<i>Cinclodes palliatus</i>	Peru	South America	\$10,000
White-rumped vulture(CR)	Bird Conservation Nepal	Mohan Chandra Bishwakarma	<i>Gyps bengalensis</i>	Nepal	Asia	\$10,000



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Vernacular Species Name	Name of Organization	Name	Scientific Species Name	Country	Continent	Funding
Banggai cardinal fish (EN)	Yayasan Alam Indonesia Lestari	Gayatri Reksodihardjo	<i>Pterapogon kauderni</i>	Indonesia	Asia	\$10,000
Bronze croaker (NE)	Institute of Marine Environment and Resources	Nguyen Van Quan	<i>Otolithoides biauritus</i>	Vietnam	Asia	\$4,000
Common sawfish (CR)	Noé Conservation	Leon Razafindrakoto	<i>Pristis pristis</i>	Guinea-Bissau	Africa	\$10,000
Giant freshwater whipray (EN)	IUCN Lao PDR	Raphael Glemet	<i>Himantura chaophraya (polylepsis)</i>	Laos	Asia	\$10,000
Giant mottled eel (NE)	Central Luzon State University	Brian Wade Jamandre	<i>Anguilla marmorata</i>	Philippines	Asia	\$5,000
Giant ocean sunfish (DD)	Ocean Sunfish Tagging and Research Project	Tierney Thys	<i>Mola mola</i>	Indonesia	Asia	\$10,000
Humphead wrasse (EN)	C3 Fiji and South Pacific Islands Programme	Akosita Rokomate-Nakoro	<i>Cheilinus undulatus</i>	Fiji	Oceana	\$10,000
Knifetooth sawfish (CR)	IUCN/SSC Shark Specialist Group	Nicholas K. Dulvy	<i>Anoxypristis cuspidata</i>	United Kingdom	Europe	\$10,000
Liver-oil shark (VU)	Universidad Nacional de la Matanza	Juan Martín Cuevas	<i>Galeorhinus galeus</i>	Argentina	South America	\$6,000
Madagascar blind fish (EN)	Madagascar National Parks	Sama Zefania	<i>Typhleotris madagascariensis</i>	Madagascar	Africa	\$5,000
Narrownose smooth hound (EN)	Universidad De La República	Luis Orlando	<i>Mustelus schmitti</i>	Uruguay	South America	\$20,800
Nassau grouper (EN)	John G. Shedd Aquarium	Charles Knapp	<i>Epinephelus striatus</i>	Bahamas	North America	\$15,000
Paretroplus dambabe (EN)	Asity Madagascar	Rado H. Andriamasimanana	<i>Paretroplus dambabe</i>	Madagascar	Africa	\$4,000
Rock skipper (NE)	Universitas Gadjah Mada	Gatot Nugroho Susanto	<i>Andamia heteroptera</i>	Indonesia	Asia	\$5,000
Sakhalin taimen (NE)	Wild Salmon Center	Peter Rand	<i>Hucho taimen</i>	Russia	Asia	\$10,000
Scalloped hammerhead shark (EN)	Mision Tiburon	Andres Lopez	<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>	Costa Rica	North America	\$10,000
Scalloped hammerhead shark (EN)	University of California, Davis	Susana Cardenas	<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>	Ecuador	South America	\$10,000
Scalloped hammerhead shark (EN)	University of Bahri	Igbal Elhassan	<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>	Sudan	Africa	\$5,000
Smalltooth sawfish (CR)	Fundación SieMma	Juan PabloCaldas Aristizábal	<i>Pristis pectinata</i>	Colombia	South America	\$10,000
Taimen (NE)	Rutgers University	Olaf Jensen	<i>Hucho taimen</i>	Mongolia	Asia	\$4,000

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Vernacular Species Name	Name of Organization	Name	Scientific Species Name	Country	Continent	Funding
Desert truffles (NE)	IUCN/SSC Specialist Group for Cup Fungi, Truffles and their Allies	David Minter	<i>Pezizales</i>	United Kingdom	Europe	\$10,000
Lichen (NE)	Ege University	Ayhan enkardeler	<i>Cladonia trapezuntica</i>	Turkey	Asia	\$4,000
Slime moulds (NE)	IUCN/SSC Specialist Group for Mildews, Moulds and Myxomycetes	David Minter	<i>Myxogastria</i>	United Kingdom	Europe	\$15,000

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Vernacular Species Name	Name of Organization	Name	Scientific Species Name	Country	Continent	Funding
Black-legged burrowing scorpion (NE)	American Museum of Natural History	Lorenzo Prendini	<i>Opisthophthalmus fuscipes</i>	South Africa	Africa	\$20,000
Blue mountain jewel (DD)	IUCN/SSC Odonata Specialist Group	Rory Dow	<i>Rhinoneura caerulea</i>	Malaysia	Asia	\$5,000
Canterbury knobbed weevil (CR)	Lincoln University	Emily Fountain	<i>Hadramphus tuberculatus</i>	New Zealand	Oceana	\$4,000
Chinese cliff beetle (NE)	Zoologische Staatssammlung München	Michael Balke	<i>Aspidytes wrasei</i>	China	Asia	\$4,000
Congregating fireflies (NE)	Malaysian Nature Society	Wong Choong Hay	<i>Pteroptyx spp.</i>	Malaysia	Asia	\$10,000
Deep water acropora (EN)	Fauna and Flora International	Katie Frohardt	<i>Acropora suharsonoi</i>	Indonesia	Asia	\$15,000
Great hockey stick sailor (EN)	Nepal Bioheritage Forum for Resources Conservation	Bhaiya Khanal	<i>Phaedyma aspasia kathmandia</i>	Nepal	Asia	\$3,000
Greek red damsel (CR)	Natural History Museum in Belgrade	Milos Jovic	<i>Pyrrhosoma elisabethae</i>	Albania	Europe	\$5,000
Gulella taitensis (EN)	National Museums of Kenya	Ann Mwaura	<i>Gulella taitensis</i>	Kenya	Africa	\$5,000
Macedonian grayling (CR)	Butterfly Conservation Europe	Martin Warren	<i>Pseudochazara cingovskii</i>	Meacedonia	Europe	\$5,000
Mushroom coral (VU)	Zoological Society of London	Heather Koldewey	<i>Heliofungia actiniformis</i>	Philippines	Asia	\$17,000
Praying mantis (NE)	IUCN/SSC Grasshopper Specialist Group	Roberto Battiston	<i>Apteromantis bolivari</i>	Morocco	Africa	\$4,000
Sinai baton blue butterfly (CR)	University of Nottingham	Francis Gilbert	<i>Pseudophilotes sinaicus</i>	Egypt	Africa	\$1,500
Tadpole shrimp (EN)	Pond Conservation	Sally Lane	<i>Triops cancriformis</i>	United Kingdom	Europe	\$3,000
Terrible hairy fly (CR)	International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology	Robert Copeland	<i>Mormotomyia hirsuta</i>	Kenya	Africa	\$12,000

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Vernacular Species Name	Name of Organization	Name	Scientific Species Name	Country	Continent	Funding
African wild dog (EN)	Eduardo Mondlane University	Jean-Marc André	<i>Lycaon pictus</i>	Mozambique	Africa	\$4,000
African elephant (VU)	Haramaya University	Sintayehu Workeneh Dejene	<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	Ethiopia	Africa	\$4,000
African elephant (VU)	SOS Elephants du Tchad	Vergniault Stephanie	<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	Chad	Africa	\$10,000
African grey wolf (LC)	University of Oslo	Anagaw Atickem	<i>Canis lupus</i>	Ethiopia	Africa	\$7,000
Amur tiger (EN)	University of Montana and WCS-Russia	Clayton Miller	<i>Panthera tigris altaica</i>	Russia	Asia	\$20,000
Andean hairy armadillo (CR)	Museum of Natural History	Alexander Pari Chipana	<i>Chaetophractus nationi</i>	Peru	South America	\$5,000
Andean mountain cat (EN)	Andean Cat Alliance	Juan Carlos Huaranca	<i>Leopardus jacobita</i>	Bolivia	South America	\$4,000
Arabian leopard (CR)	Foundation for the Protection of the Arabian Leopard in Yemen	David Stanton	<i>Panthera pardus nimr</i>	Yemen	Asia	\$10,000
Asiatic wildcat (LC)	N/A	Batur Avgan	<i>Felis silvestris</i>	Turkey	Asia	\$4,000
Atlantic humpback dolphin (DD)	Cetaces de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (West African Cetaceans)	Ruth Leeney	<i>Sousa teuszii</i>	Senegal	Africa	\$15,000
Black rhinoceros (CR)	Lewa Wildlife Conservancy	John Pameri	<i>Diceros bicornis michaeli</i>	Kenya	Africa	\$15,000
Black rhinoceros (CR)	Maasailand Preservation Trust	Richard Bonham	<i>Diceros bicornis michaeli</i>	Kenya	Africa	\$13,000
Black rhinoceros (CR)	African Wildlife Conservation Fund	Peter Lindsey	<i>Diceros bicornis minor</i>	Zimbabwe	Africa	\$15,000
Blue-eyed black lemur (CR)	University of Bristol	Eleanor Frew	<i>Eulemur flavifrons</i>	Madagascar	Africa	\$4,000
Blue whale (EN)	Centro de Conservación Cetacea	Barbara Galletti Vernazzani Muñoz	<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>	Chile	South America	\$15,000
Bornean white-bearded gibbon (EN)	University of California, Davis	Andrew Marshall	<i>Hylobates albibarbis</i>	Indonesia	Asia	\$10,000



Brown-headed spider monkey (CR)	Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, Colombia	Felipe Alfonso	<i>Ateles fusciceps</i>	Ecuador	South America	\$10,000
Cheetah (EN)	Zoological Society of London	Gianetta Purchase	<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>	Zimbabwe	Africa	\$20,000
Chimpanzee (EN)	Budongo Conservation Field Station	Vernon Reynolds	<i>Pan troglodytes schweinfurthii</i>	Uganda	Africa	\$12,000
Chinese pangolin (EN)	Nature Conservation Association	Khun Bala	<i>Manis pentadactyla</i>	Myanmar (Burma)	Asia	\$4,000
Cotton-top tamarin (CR)	Fundación Proyecto Tití	Rosamira Guillen	<i>Saguinus oedipus</i>	Colombia	South America	\$10,000
Dama gazelle (CR)	Sahara Conservation Fund	John Newby	<i>Nanger dama</i>	Niger	Africa	\$25,000
Darwin's fox (CR)	University of Alberta	Dario Moreira-Arce	<i>Lycalopex fulvipes</i>	Chile	South America	\$10,000
Diana roloway guenon (CR)	Centre Suisse de Recherches Scientifiques en Côte d'Ivoire	Inza Kone	<i>Cercopithecus diana roloway</i>	Côte d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)	Africa	\$15,000
Dibatag (VU)	IUCN/SSC Antelope Specialist Group	Jens-Ove Heckel	<i>Ammodorcas clarkei</i>	Ethiopia	Africa	\$5,000
Dugong (VU)	UNEP/CMS	Donna Kwan	<i>Dugong dugon</i>	Thailand	Asia	\$15,000
Dugong (VU)	UNEP/CMS	Donna Kwan	<i>Dugong dugon</i>	United Arab Emirates	Asia	\$10,000
Dugong (VU)	Nature Conservation Foundation	Elrika D'souza	<i>Dugong dugon</i>	India	Asia	\$10,000
Durrell's vontsira (NE)	Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust	Richard Young	<i>Salanoia durrelli</i>	Madagascar	Africa	\$12,000
Flare-horned markhor (EN)	Wildlife Conservation Society	Peter Zahler	<i>Capra falconeri falconeri</i>	Pakistan	Asia	\$10,000
Gelada monkey (VU)	Addis Ababa University	Addisu Mekonnen	<i>Theropithecus gelada</i>	Ethiopia	Africa	\$5,000
Giant sable antelope (CR)	Research Center of Catholic University of Angola	Pedro Vaz Pinto	<i>Hippotragus niger variani</i>	Angola	Africa	\$9,000
Ginkgo-toothed beaked whale (DD)	FormosaCetus Research and Conservation Group	John Wang	<i>Mesoplodon ginkgodens</i>	Taiwan	Asia	\$10,000
Giraffe (LC)	Giraffe Conservation Foundation	Julian Fennessy	<i>Giraffa camelopardalis</i>	Namibia	Africa	\$10,000
Golden-rumped elephant shrew (EN)	National Museums of Kenya	Simon Musila	<i>Rhynchocyon chrysopygus</i>	Kenya	Africa	\$10,000
Grevy's zebra (EN)	Grevy's Zebra Trust	Belinda Low	<i>Equus grevyi</i>	Kenya	Africa	\$22,900
Grevy's zebra (EN)	Princeton University	Elizabeth Tupper	<i>Equus grevyi</i>	Kenya	Africa	\$5,000
Guinea baboon (NT)	Centro de Investigação em Biodiversidade e Recursos Genéticos da Universidade do Porto	Cândida Vale	<i>Papio papio</i>	Mauritania	Africa	\$5,000
Hainan gibbon (CR)	Zoological Society of London	Samuel Turvey	<i>Nomascus hainanus</i>	China	Asia	\$15,000
Hainan gibbon (CR)	Fauna and Flora International	Katie Frohardt	<i>Nomascus hainanus</i>	China	Asia	\$10,000
Hairy-nosed otter (EN)	IUCN/SSC Otter Specialist Group	Nicole Duplaix	<i>Lutra sumatrana</i>	Brunei	Asia	\$12,500
Himalayan musk deer (NT)	Norwegian University of Life Sciences	Bhakta Shrestha	<i>Moschus chrysogaster</i>	Nepal	Asia	\$4,000
Himalayan wolf (EN)	N/A	Priya Joshi	<i>Canis himalayensis</i>	Nepal	Asia	\$2,000
Hirola antelope (CR)	Northern Rangelands Trust	David Silakan	<i>Beatragus hunteri</i>	Kenya	Africa	\$15,000
Hispaniolan hutia (EN)	University of Reading	Rosalind Kennerley	<i>Plagiodontia aedium</i>	Dominican Republic	North America	\$4,000
Irawaddy dolphin (CR)	Yayasan Konservasi RASI	Syachraini Ardi	<i>Orcaella brevirostris</i>	Indonesia	Asia	\$10,000
Javan slow loris (EN)	Yayasan Inisiasi Alam Rehabilitasi Indonesi	Zulham Advan	<i>Nycticebus javanica</i>	Indonesia	Asia	\$4,000
Jentink's duiker (EN)	IUCN/SSC Antelope Specialist Group	David Mallon	<i>Cephalophus jentinki</i>	Liberia	Africa	\$5,000
Killer whale (DD)	University of Pretoria	Nico de Bruyn	<i>Orcinus orca</i>	South Africa	Africa	\$25,000
Kipunji (CR)	Wildlife Conservation Society	Tim Davenport	<i>Rungwecebus kipunji</i>	Tanzania	Africa	\$15,000
Kondana rat (CR)	Bombay Natural History Society	Sameer Bikanso Bajaru	<i>Millardia kondana</i>	India	Asia	\$10,000
Malay tapir (EN)	James Cook University	Elizabeth Yaap	<i>Tapirus indicus</i>	Indonesia	Asia	\$10,000
Marine otter (EN)	Universidad Austral de Chile	Mauricio Seguel	<i>Lontra felina</i>	Chile	South America	\$3,000

Mediterranean monk seal (CR)	Hellenic Society for the Study and Protection of the Monk Seal	Panagiotis Dendrinos	<i>Monachus monachus</i>	Greece	Europe	\$9,000
Mexican long-nosed bat (EN)	Texas A&M University	Thomas E. Lacher	<i>Leptonycteris nivalis</i>	Mexico	North America	\$10,000
Mouse-tailed dormouse (VU)	Regional Natural History Museum of Plovdiv	Nedko Nedyalkov	<i>Myomimus roachi</i>	Turkey	Asia	\$4,000
Nilgiri marten (VU)	Centre for Wildlife Studies	Devcharan Jathanna	<i>Martes gwatkinsii</i>	India	Asia	\$5,000
Northern sportive lemur (CR)	Omaha's Henry Doorly Zoo	Edward Louis	<i>Lepilemur septentrionalis</i>	Madagascar	Africa	\$15,000
Northern white rhino (CR)	Fauna and Flora International	Matthew Rice	<i>Ceratotherium simum cottoni</i>	Sudan	Africa	\$10,000
Okapi (NT)	Zoological Society of London	Hannah Thomas	<i>Okapia johnstoni</i>	Congo, Democratic Republic of (Congo-Kinshasa)	Africa	\$10,000
Persian leopard (EN)	KORA (Coordinated Research Projects for the Conservation of Carnivores)	Urs Breitenmoser	<i>Panthera pardus saxicolor</i>	Azerbaijan	Asia	\$10,000
Persian leopard (EN)	KORA (Coordinated Research Projects for the Conservation of Carnivores)	Urs Breitenmoser	<i>Panthera pardus saxicolor</i>	Iran	Asia	\$10,000
Phayre's langur (EN)	Seoul National University	Naw May Lay Thant	<i>Trachypithecus phayrei</i>	Myanmar (Burma)	Asia	\$4,000
Pileated gibbon (EN)	Wildlife Alliance	Maggie Richter	<i>Hylobates pileatus</i>	Cambodia	Asia	\$10,000
Przewalski's gazelle (CR)	Peking University	Jiazi Liu	<i>Procapra przewalskii</i>	China	Asia	\$10,000
Pygmy hippopotamus (EN)	Institute for Breeding Rare and Endangered African Mammals	Monica Paris	<i>Hexaprotodon liberiensis</i>	Côte d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)	Africa	\$15,000
Pygmy three-toed sloth (CR)	Zoological Society of London	Craig Turner	<i>Bradypus pygmaeus</i>	Panama	North America	\$10,000
Red-crested tree rat (DD)	Global Wildlife Conservation	Weston Sechrest	<i>Santamartamys rufodorsalis</i>	Colombia	South America	\$5,000
Ridley's leaf-nosed bat (VU)	Durrell Institute of Conservation and Ecology	Matthew Struebig	<i>Hipposideros ridleyi</i>	Malaysia	Asia	\$10,000
Riverine rabbit (CR)	Endangered Wildlife Trust	Christy Bragg	<i>Bunolagus monticularis</i>	South Africa	Africa	\$10,000
Rothschild's giraffe (EN)	Giraffe Conservation Foundation	Zoe Muller	<i>Giraffa camelopardalis rothschildi</i>	Kenya	Africa	\$10,000
Salim Ali's fruit bat (EN)	Sarah Tucker College	Juliet Vanitharani	<i>Latidens salimalii</i>	India	Asia	\$12,000
Saola (CR)	Global Wildlife Conservation	Martha Hurley	<i>Pseudoryx nghetinhensis</i>	Laos	Asia	\$10,000
Scimitar-horned oryx (EW)	Conservation Breeding Specialist Group	Phillip Miller	<i>Oryx dammah</i>	Chad	Africa	\$10,000
Scimitar-horned oryx (EW)	Sahara Conservation Fund	John Newby	<i>Oryx dammah</i>	Chad	Africa	\$15,000
Seychelles sheath-tailed bat (CR)	Nature Protection Trust of Seychelles	Justin Gerlach	<i>Coleura seychellensis</i>	Seychelles	Africa	\$10,000
Snow leopard (EN)	World Wide Fund For Nature-India	Aishwarya Maheshwari	<i>Panthera uncia</i>	India	Asia	\$2,000
Snow leopard (EN)	Snow Leopard Conservancy	Rodney Jackson	<i>Panthera uncia</i>	Russia	Asia	\$15,000
Southern bamboo lemur (VU)	University of Hamburg	Timothy Eppley	<i>Haplemur meridionalis</i>	Madagascar	Africa	\$10,000
Tasmanian devil (EN)	University of Tasmania	Menna Jones	<i>Sarcophilus harrisii</i>	Australia	Oceana	\$12,000
Tonkin snub-nosed monkey (CR)	University of Colorado	Quyêt Le	<i>Rhinopithecus avunculus</i>	Vietnam	Asia	\$15,000
Walia ibex (EN)	Bahir Dar University	Dessalegn Ejigu Berhane	<i>Capra walie</i>	Ethiopia	Africa	\$7,000
Walia ibex (EN)	Centre for Ecology and Evolutionary Synthesis	Berihun Gebremedhin Mewicha	<i>Capra walie</i>	Ethiopia	Africa	\$4,000
Western chimpanzee (EN)	Durrell Institute for Conservation and Ecology	Lucy d'Auvergne	<i>Pan troglodytes verus</i>	Guinea	Africa	\$15,000
Wild camel (CR)	Wild Camel Protection Foundation	John Hare	<i>Camelus ferus</i>	China	Asia	\$10,000
Yellow-tailed woolly monkey (CR)	Yunkawasi	Fanny Fernandez Melo	<i>Oreonax flavicauda</i>	Peru	South America	\$10,000



Plant						
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Acer skutchii (EN)	Louisiana State University	Yalma Vargas-Rodriguez	<i>Acer skutchii</i>	Mexico	North America	\$4,000
Anivona (EN)	Missouri Botanical Garden, Madagascar Research and Conservation Program	Jeannie Raharimampionona	<i>Ravenea xerophila</i>	Madagascar	Africa	\$4,000
Aspilia (EN)	N/A	Carlos Rodrigo Lehn	<i>Aspilia graziellae</i>	Brazil	South America	\$2,500
Big tree rhododendron (NE)	Kunming Botanic Garden	Yongpeng Ma	<i>Rhododendron protistum</i> var. <i>giganteum</i>	China	Asia	\$5,000
Black dammar tree (VU)	University of Hawaii	Anita Varghese	<i>Canarium strictum</i>	India	Asia	\$4,000
Cherry mahogany (EN)	Fauna and Flora International	Rob Small	<i>Tieghemella heckelii</i>	Liberia	Africa	\$5,000
Clinosperma macrocarpa (CR)	Noé Conservation	Helene Moquet	<i>Clinosperma macrocarpa</i>	New Caledonia	Oceania	\$10,000
Couratari pyramidata (EN)	New York Botanical Garden	Scott Mori	<i>Couratari pyramidata</i>	Brazil	South America	\$10,000
Dendroseris neriifolia (CR)	Instituto de Ecología y Biodiversidad	Cecilia Smith	<i>Dendroseris neriifolia</i>	Chile	South America	\$10,000
Dragon tree (EN)	Red Sea Parks Development Association	Usama Mohammed	<i>Dracaena ombet</i>	Djibouti	Africa	\$4,000
East African plants (NE)	National Museums of Kenya	Quentin Luke	<i>Bauhinia</i> sp.	Kenya	Africa	\$7,000
Estuarine spoon grass (VU)	Bangladesh Nature Foundation	Abu Hena Mustafa Kamal	<i>Halophila beccarii</i>	Bangladesh	Asia	\$4,000
Falkland nassauvia (NE)	Falklands Conservation	Rebecca Upson	<i>Nassauvia falklandica</i> in ed	Falkland Islands	South America	\$12,000
Guizhuo geodorum (NE)	Florida International University	Hong Liu	<i>Geodorum eulophioides</i>	China	Asia	\$15,000
Hydrangea species (CR)	Ghent University	Marie-Stéphanie Samain	<i>Hydrangea nebulicola</i>	Mexico	North America	\$10,000
Indian pitcher plant (NE)	N/A	Anupriya Karippadath	<i>Nepenthes khasiana</i>	India	Asia	\$2,000
Kamahala (NE)	University of Hawaii	Joan M. Yoshioka	<i>Labordia lorenciana</i>	United States	North America	\$13,000
Liverworts (DD)	The Field Museum	Matt von Konrat	<i>Marchantiophyta</i>	Fiji	Oceania	\$15,000
Macquarie Island cushion plant (NE)	Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens	Lorraine Perrins	<i>Azorella macquariensis</i>	Australia	Oceania	\$12,000
Malmequer/Estreleira (EN)	Botanic Institute of Barcelona	Jordi López-Pujol	<i>Argyranthemum thalassophilum</i>	Portugal	Europe	\$10,000
Mantequero (EN)	Cuban Society of Botany	Luis Roberto González Torres	<i>Magnolia cubensis acunae</i>	Cuba	North America	\$4,000
Meji's garciadelia (CR)	Florida International University	Eric von Wettberg	<i>Garciadelia mejiae</i>	Dominican Republic	North America	\$10,000
Middelburg cycad (CR)	Royal Botanic Gardens Kew	Jayanthi Nadarajan	<i>Encephalartos middelburgensis</i>	South Africa	Africa	\$15,000
Pelahlar (CR)	University of East Anglia	Iyan Robiansyah	<i>Dipterocarpus littoralis</i>	Indonesia	Asia	\$4,000
Pitaya (NE)	N/A	Daniel Barrios Valdes	<i>Leptocereus scopulophilus</i>	Cuba	North America	\$5,000
Primula mallophylla (EN)	Chinese Academy of Sciences	Zhi Kun Wu	<i>Primula mallophylla</i>	China	Asia	\$10,000
Pseudophoenix lediniana (CR)	Florida International University	Javier Francisco-Ortega	<i>Pseudophoenix lediniana</i>	Haiti	North America	\$15,000
Pyramid maidenhair (NE)	Environmnetal Awareness Group	Kevel Lindsay	<i>Adiantum pyramidale</i>	Antigua and Barbuda	North America	\$15,000
Salcedoa (NE)	Jardín Botánico Nacional	Rosa Rodríguez	<i>Salcedoa mirabalarum</i>	Dominican Republic	North America	\$10,000
Senecio sumarae (NE)	Agricultural Research & Extension Authority	Abdul Wali Al Khulaidi	<i>Senecio sumarae</i>	Yemen	Asia	\$18,000
Snapdragon (DD)	Yelcho Foundation	Elena Carrió González	<i>Antirrhinum martenii</i>	Morocco	Africa	\$10,000
South American oak (EN)	Fundación CEBio	Natalia Politi	<i>Amburana cearensis</i>	Argentina	South America	\$10,000
Stachys sp. (NE)	NatureIraq	Nabeel Abdulhasan	<i>Stachys</i>	Iraq	Asia	\$10,000
Stachys virgata (NE)	National and Kapodistrian University of Athens	Theophanis Constantinidis	<i>Stachys virgata</i>	Greece	Europe	\$9,000
Vahonony (CR)	Arboretum d'Antsokay	Andry Petignat	<i>Aloe suzanna</i> e	Madagascar	Africa	\$15,000
Wild pear sp. (CR)	Fauna and Flora International	Katie Frohardt	<i>Pyrus tadshikistanica</i>	Tajikistan	Asia	\$7,000

Reptile						
EX=Extinct / EW=Extinct in the Wild / CR=Critically Endangered / EN=Endangered / VU=Vulnerable / NT=Near Threatened / LC=Least Concern / DD=Data Deficient / NE=Not Evaluated						
Vernacular Species Name	Name of Organization	Name	Scientific Species Name	Country	Continent	Funding
Boelen's python (NE)	Louisiana State University	Christopher Austin	<i>Morelia boeleni</i>	Papua New Guinea	Oceania	\$12,000
Central American river turtle (CR)	Wildlife Conservation Society	Rony García Anleu	<i>Dermatemys mawii</i>	Guatemala	North America	\$10,000
Gecko (NE)	Sun Yat-sen University	Yingyong Wang Hongying Li	<i>Goniurosaurus yingdeensis</i>	China	Asia	\$10,000
Gecko vert de Bourbon (EN)	Nature Ocean Indien	Mickael Sanchez	<i>Phelsuma borbonica</i>	Réunion	Africa	\$5,000
Gharial (CR)	The Gadoli and Manda Khal Wildlife Conservation Trust	Subir Chowfin	<i>Gavialis gangeticus</i>	India	Asia	\$10,000
Hawksbill turtle (CR)	Emirates Wildlife Society – World Wide Fund for Nature	Lisa Perry	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	United Arab Emirates	Asia	\$10,000
Horvath's toad-headed agama (NT)	Young Biologists Association	Arakelyan Marine	<i>Phrynocephalus horvathi</i>	Armenia	Asia	\$5,000
Jamaican iguana (CR)	Mississippi State University	Mark Welch	<i>Cyclura collei</i>	Jamaica	North America	\$10,000
Lauan ground skink (EN)	United States Geological Survey	Robert Fisher	<i>Leiopisma alazon</i>	Fiji	Oceania	\$7,000
Lima gecko (CR)	Society for Coastal Ecosystems Protection	Doris Rodriguez Guzman	<i>Phyllodactylus sentosus</i>	Peru	South America	\$10,000
Madagascan dwarf chameleons (NE)	Zoologische Staatssammlung München	Frank Glaw	<i>Brookesia</i> spp.	Madagascar	Africa	\$10,000
Magdalena River turtle (CR)	Antioquia Herpetological Group	Natalia Gallego-Garcia	<i>Podocnemis lewyana</i>	Colombia	South America	\$10,000
Mary River turtle (EN)	Tiaro & District Landcare Group Inc	Marilyn Connell	<i>Elusor macrurus</i>	Australia	Oceania	\$12,000
Myanmar star tortoise (CR)	Indo-Myanmar Conservation	U Myint Aung	<i>Geochelone platynota</i>	Myanmar (Burma)	Asia	\$5,000
Pasteur's desert racer (DD)	University Abdelmalek Essaâdi	Andacksaad Sow	<i>Mesalina pasteuri</i>	Mauritania	Africa	\$5,000
Radiated tortoise (CR)	Turtle Survival Alliance	Herilala Jean Aime Rodolph Randriamahazo	<i>Astrochelys radiata</i>	Madagascar	Africa	\$10,000
Radiated tortoise (CR)	University of Edinburgh	Ninette Rowland	<i>Astrochelys radiata</i>	Madagascar	Africa	\$5,000
Red-crowned roofed turtle (CR)	N/A	Dipesh Joshi	<i>Batagur kachuga</i>	Nepal	Asia	\$2,000
Saharan rock agama (NE)	Universidade do Porto	Duarte Nuno Vasconcelos Gonçalves	<i>Agama tassiliensis</i> sp. Nov.	Niger	Africa	\$5,000
Southern river terrapin (NE)	Turtle Conservation Society of Malaysia	Pelf Nyok Chen	<i>Batagur affinis</i>	Malaysia	Asia	\$10,000
Stoke's sea snake (LC)	Amphibia and Reptile Research Organization	Anslem de Silva	<i>Astrotia stokesii</i>	Sri Lanka	Asia	\$5,000
Swinhoe's softshell turtle (CR)	Cleveland Metroparks Zoos	Timothy McCormack	<i>Rafetus swinhoei</i>	Vietnam	Asia	\$3,000
Yellow-headed tortoise (EN)	Wildlife Institute of India	R. Suresh Kumar	<i>Indotestudo elongata</i>	India	Asia	\$8,000



# 2011 Financial Statement

## Endowment:

The Fund's endowment started on April 7, 2009 with a value of \$29,202,745

**Analysis Period:** 31 December 2010 to 31 December 2011

**Reporting Currency:** US Dollars

## Statement of Assets:

Begin value	35,433,094
Cash flow adjusted change in assets	-2,013,767
Sum of cash flows	-2,894,985
End value	30,524,342
Portfolio performance	-5.91%

Note: Negative sum cash flows include management fees and taxes, as well as withdrawals for grants. The endowment is managed by Credit Suisse

Note: Historical information and financial-market scenarios are no guarantee for future performance.

## Operations:

**Analysis Period:** 31 December 2010 to 31 December 2011

**Reporting Currency:** US Dollars

Fund management charges	502,809
Payroll and related costs	1,087,075
Public relations expenses	51,409
Traveling expenses	116,882
Website development and related costs	50,262
Other expenses	247,250
Total operations disbursements	2,055,687

As audited by Grant Thornton (M.E.), March 25, 2012



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## Contact:

To find out more about The Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund please visit: [www.mbzspeciesconservation.org](http://www.mbzspeciesconservation.org)

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