









TABLE OF CONTENTS

•••••

INSIDE STORY

2

Black Rhinoceros (*Diceros bicornis*)
Critically Endangered
Kunene Region, Namibia
© Dave Hamman Photography

One of the few remaining populations to roam free across unprotected lands, the Black Rhinos of Namibia's remote and vast Kunene region were nevertheless exposed to the threat of organised poaching gangs crossing the border into Namibia in search of easy targets.

A proactive monitoring programme supported by SOS which recruited and trained local community members as wildlife rangers proved so successful that not one rhino was poached in 357 consecutive days of patrolling the immense desert habitat.

By involving local communities, employing locally and generating income from rhino-related tourism the project helped ensure sustainability of good human-wildlife relations in Kunene. Further, increased availability of monitoring data for research gave conservationists a greater understanding of Black Rhino behaviour helping develop more efficient conservation practices for the future.

	MESSAGES PP4-5
2	SOS: A PARTNERSHIP-BASED CONSERVATION TOOL P6-13 · HIGHLIGHTS FROM FIVE YEARS OF ACTION · ABOUT SOS - SAVE OUR SPECIES · TIMELINE: THE SOS STORY SO FAR · A SPECIES APPROACH TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
8	THE SOS PORTFOLIO PP14-27 • ILLEGAL WILDLIFE TRADE • PRESERVING HABITATS • SPECIES MANAGEMENT, RE-INTRODUCTIONS AND EX-SITU CONSERVATION • ENGAGING, EDUCATING AND TRAINING • LIVELIHOODS AND ECONOMIC INCENTIVES
4	WHERE WE INVEST PP28-31
5	THE SOS COMMUNITY

3

1/MESSAGES **FROM PARTNERS**

JEAN-CHRISTOPHE VIÉ Dr. NAOKO ISHII **INGER ANDERSEN**

Chief Executive Officer, Global Environment Facility, and Chair of SOS Donor Council



rate that clearly shows we are running

out of time to stop or even slow

extinction. The facts are irrefutable:

among well-studied groups, we know

that 1 in 4 mammals, 1 in 8 birds, 1

in 3 amphibians, and 1 in 3 corals

are at risk of extinction in the wild.

Species are the fundamental

components of biodiversity and we

rely on their survival for our own

existence. Outside of the basic

physical need to have a wide variety

of creatures there is also a powerful

emotional need: iconic species such

as the tiger or panda are recognized

by all societies and cultures. They

provide the most useful, and usable,

and loss. These iconic species

help the public understand and,

most importantly, feel the plight

of all biodiversity. The diversity of

species mirrors the very diversity

we celebrate in our own societies.

In 2010, the Global Environment

Facility, along with World Bank

and IUCN as founding members,

launched SOS - Save Our Species

as a major partnership initiative

Our planet's rich biodiversity is to tackle and reverse the alarming declining at a fearful pace, at a threat to species.

such as cycads.

With the recent dramatic increase in poaching and illegal wildlife trade of threatened species, the work indicators of biodiversity status of SOS is even more relevant and important. We hope that SOS will be further strengthened and becomes a sustainable funding mechanism that effectively creates bridges between new and old donors and with the local actors that are engaged in innovative and important conservation actions to save threatened species and their

Since then, SOS has lived up to its promise and strived to translate global policy into conservation action. It forged strong partnerships between donors, the scientific community, and local communities in protecting some of the most threatened species in the world, such as tigers, spoon-billed sandpipers, and dugongs. It also brought public attention to some of the non-charismatic threatened species that are often forgotten,

habitats.

Director SOS-Save Our Species Deputy Director IUCN Global Species Programme



n 2008, when IUCN, the GEF and the World Bank announced the establishment of SOS, all three shared a common vision. SOS would use the appeal of threatened species to attract additional partners using IUCN's unique expertise and knowledge in identifying impactful projects to reverse the persistent decline of biodiversity worldwide.

Wildlife conservation is complex, involving thousands of civil society organisations without whom forest patches or populations of unique species would disappear forever. These people are modern heroes. Very often a small grant helps them achieve their goals. SOS supports those people, those who sometimes risk their lives fighting against lucrative illegal wildlife trade or opposing projects that destroy our natural heritage, for example.

Indeed small and mid-size grants are an important source of income for a wide range of individuals and organisations including local ones which lack capacity to prepare and manage large complex projects. Feedback from grantees revealed to us that helping them professionalise making their actions more sustainable - was an added value of the SOS model. Such grants are also a low risk, cost-





effective and flexible complement to larger investments made by governments as well as bilateral and gain valuable practical experience that donors later.

And telling the stories of our grantees A significant percentage of the world's biodiversity loss, however.

to continue the story with us. While much remains to be done, the people priority. and mechanisms are in place already. For IUCN, who has been documenting With our planet at this crossroads we the extinction crisis since 1948, the must act decisively. SOS is one such accomplishments to date are a real solution in IUCN's toolkit: forged in source of motivation as we continue collaboration with the GEF and the working together to save more species. World Bank as a conservation tool to

any of us are inspired by nature, not least by the incredible wealth of plants and animals – in all their shapes multilateral donors. What is more, and colours – for which this planet is they enable younger conservationists also home. We should protect wildlife to help maintain nature's delicate balance, helps win the confidence of larger but there is also a compelling human reason to do so.

is good for conservation – celebrating population relies directly on natural their successes, sharing the lessons resources for daily living whether from learned. This report features just a forests, fishing or agriculture. And all few of many. Their diversity illustrates of us rely on nature for ecosystems there is no silver bullet to reversing services vital to life such as clean air, food and water. As populations increase, so do environmental pressures in In closing we are also grateful to our turn. Finding holistic solutions to help funding partners and those ready communities move from conflict to coexistence with nature is our collective

> protect threatened species of plants and animals and their habitats while supporting local communities who depend on them for their livelihoods. By connecting donors directly with projects on the conservation frontline through a grant-making mechanism such as SOS, we could leverage IUCN's

unique expertise and convening power to help identify and support the best conservation work implemented by existing conservation actors.

To date I am impressed by the results of this first five years of action. There have been dozens of wildlife crime interventions made; new protected areas created; population increases; innovations in ex-situ and in-situ conservation; thousands of hearts and minds inspired; newly trained conservation professionals and many improved livelihoods realised across Latin America, Africa and Asia. Such success inspires me with hope that together we can continue to save species, and in turn save ourselves.

4 | 1/MESSAGES FROM PARTNERS 1/MESSAGES FROM PARTNERS | 5



HIGHLIGHTS FROM FIVE YEARS OF ACTION

US\$ 10 MILLION COMMITTED (INCLUDING MORE THAN US\$ 3 MILLION ADDRESSING WILDLIFE CRIME) AND US\$ 13 MILLION LEVERAGED: PROTECTING **250 THREATENED SPECIES** VIA 109 PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED BY 78 GRANTEES IN 65 **COUNTRIES** INCLUDING ACTIVITIES IN **97 PROTECTED AREAS** OF WHICH 8 ARE RAMSAR AND 15 ARE WORLD HERITAGE SITES RESPECTIVELY.

AN EFFECTIVE **CONSERVATION TOOL FOR DONORS**

COS directly supports UN Sustai-Onable Development Goal 14 Life Below Water and Goal 15 Life On Land.

It also directly addresses the Convention on Biological Diversity's (CBD) Aichi Targets 1, 12 and 20. These relate to raising awareness about biodiversity, reducing biodiversity loss and mobilizing resources for conservation respectively.

Through the projects it is supporting, SOS addresses several others including Aichi Target 5 (reduction in the loss of forest habitats); Target 6 (achieving sustainable fisheries): Target 9 (tackling invasive species), Target 11 (increasing protected areas) and Target 18 (participation of indigenous communities).

In turn, the SOS model has pioneered scalable grant-making mechanisms managed by IUCN serving as the model for the US\$ 22 million Integrated Tiger Habitat Conservation Programme launched in 2014 which has initiated eight projects so far.

NEW SPECIES. POPULATIONS. **KNOWLEDGE** AND NEWBORNS,

The official conservation status for two of the species supported by SOS has changed since the beginning of SOS investment in them: the Mediterranean Monk Seal (Monachus monachus) which improved from Critically Endangered to Endangered and the Markhor (Capra falconeri) which improved from Endangered to Near Threatened on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ in 2015.

iscoveries of at least five new species of amphibians as well as the confirmation of new occurrences of amphibian, mammal and

fish species represent valuable new data for conservation. For example, surveys in 2012 in Colombia discovered two new species of salamander belonging to the genus Bolitoglossa, while community members in Cabo Verde identified a juvenile Bentfin devil Ray (Mobula thurstoni) in their waters for the first time in 2015, thanks to SOS funding.

better estimated the population of Critically Endangered Javan Rhinoceros (Rhinoceros sondaicus) in Indonesia's Ujung Kulon National Park and World Heritage site -their only wild home - at 60 individuals, 15 more than previously thought to exist.

unding helped locate new populations of two different threatened



species of Abies Firs in China. This increased known individuals from 280 to over 700, in the case of Yuanbaoshan Firs (Abies yuanbaoshanensis); and from 50 to 71 for Ziyuan Firs (Abies ziyuanensis). Similarly a third population of Zamia prasina – a sinkhole cycad endemic to Belize - was located with SOS funding. And in 2015, a grantee located new populations of two species of Critically Endangered Zamia Cycads endemic to Colombia.

projects recording global population increases for various Critically Endangered species include Hirola antelope (Beatragus hunteri), Spoonbilled Sandpipers (Calidris pygmaea) and Ugandan cycads (Encephalartos whitelockii) as well as local population increases for Siamese Crocodiles (Crocodylus siamensis) and three species in Pakistan. of Batagur river terrapins.



© Nicky Hiscock

World-firsts include: "head-starting" of Critically Endangered Spoon-billed Sandpipers (Calidris pygmaea) and Mangrove finches (Camarhynchus heliobates) to boost wild breeding populations by releasing juvenile birds hatched in captivity.

IMPROVED PROTECTION FOR SPECIES AND **HABITATS**

COS has recorded zero poaching Dacross all four rhino projects it has funded to date.

ozens of wildlife crime interventions in Africa and Asia, including the arrest and prosecution of traffickers as well as the confiscation of ivory, skins and even live animals in the case of 89 Vulnerable Timneh Parrots (Psittacus timneh) in Senegal in 2015 and an Endangered Siamang (Symphalangus syndactylus) in Indonesia in 2014.

memoval of tens of thousands of snares, especially from protected areas in forests throughout South East Asia.

azetting and creation of 30 new protected areas in Africa and Latin America, including 573,000 hectares in Itombwe, Democratic Republic of Congo - one of Africa's most biodiverse regions - and the 19,000 hectare Sierra Caral in Guatemala, as well as 14 Markhor community conservancies

NEW CONSERVATION DIRECTIONS

n 2015, funded the largest ever pangolin conservation grant for a project working to protect from poaching three species in Cameroon and one species in Thailand while also working to reduce demand for pangolin products in China.

↑ Iso in 2015, launched SOS Lemurs-Aa special initiative aligned to the IUCN Species Survival Commission's Primate Specialist Group Lemur Conservation Strategy. Through this initiative SOS has funded 11 lemur conservation projects for a total value of US\$ 600,000 to date attracting further interest from new partners as well.

SOS GRANTEES RECOGNISED FOR THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO CONSERVATION

1. Karau Kuna Tree Kangaroo Conservation Whitley Awards 2016

2. Muhammad Ali Nawaz Snow Leopard Trust Whitley Awards 2016

3. Goutam Narayan EcoSystems India Harry Messel Award for Conservation Leadership 2015

4. Karen Allen **Endangered Wildlife Trust** Future for Nature Awards 2015

5. Adam Pires **Endangered Wildlife Trust** Kudu Award 2015

6. Widodo Ramono Yayasan Badak Indonesia IUCN WCPA Fred M. Packard Award 2014

7. Carlos Vasquez Almazan **FUNDAECO**

Whitley Awards 2012

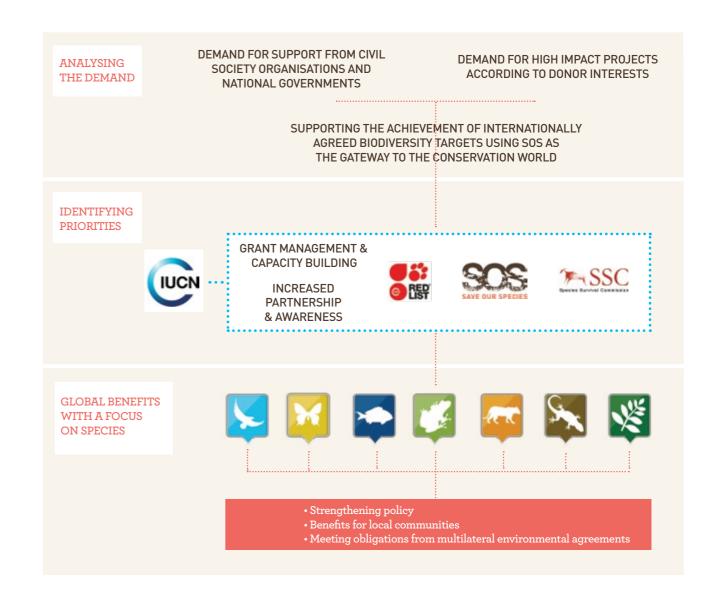




ABOUT SOS



THE SOS APPROACH



A SPECIES APPROACH TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

By saving species we are also saving ourselves, because there is an inextricable link between all strings in the web of life. By prioritising the saving of plants and animals from extinction we focus our environmental preservation efforts on fundamental issues which in turn are nested in the broader discourse of sustainable development.

Effective species conservation involves multiple related and coordinated activities to achieve an outcome. Such an approach must often address habitat management, community resource needs, preservation of indigenous knowledge, improved gender-balance in decision

making, valuation of ecosystem services and enhancing natural capital to name but a few issues. This report presents SOS-funded projects according to some of their activities – often they transcend multiple categories of conservation actions, but always focused on one clear objective: saving species from extinction.

In promoting a species approach to addressing in part the sustainable development challenge, SOS does three things: its protects, it communicates on the successes and it builds a network of best practice and learning to help grantees as well as other practicing conservationists perform to the best of their potential. This report serves to highlight this effort over the course of 5 years from 2010-2016.

SPECIES SURVIVAL COMMISSION

SOS benefits from a close working relationship with many members of the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) who volunteer their time and expertise in evaluating project proposals submitted in response to funding rounds.

The SSC is a science-based network of more than 10,500 volunteer conservation experts from almost every country of the world, all working together towards achieving the vision of, «a just world that values and conserves nature through positive action to reduce the loss of diversity of life on earth».

Most members are deployed in more than 140 Specialist Groups, Red List Authorities, Task Forces and Sub-Committees. Some groups address conservation issues related to particular groups of plants, fungi or animals while others focus on topical issues, such as re-introduction of species into former habitats or wildlife health. Many of these experts also contribute to updating the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™.

Working with this network gives SOS a unique capability to identify and select high quality projects or suites of projects according to a clear set of conservation criteria including most notably that project species must be recognised as threatened (Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable by the IUCN Red List). This unique relationship represents a significant added value to donors.

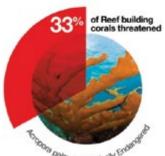
www.iucn.org/theme/species/about/species-survival-commission-ssc

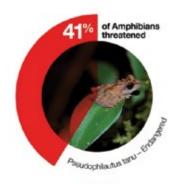
THE IUCN RED LIST OF THREATENED SPECIES™

The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ (Red List) is widely recognized as the most comprehensive, objective global approach for evaluating the conservation status of plant and animal species and it now plays an increasingly prominent role in guiding conservation activities of governments, NGOs and scientific institutions.

Initiated by IUCN in 1965, the Red List has celebrated 50 years of existence as a key tool to guide species conservation action. It provides taxonomic, conservation status and distribution information on plants, fungi and animals that have been globally evaluated using the Red List Categories and Criteria for example a high percentage of species within several species groups face a severe threat of extinction as illustrated below. www.iucnredlist.org













TIMELINE: THE SOS STORY

2008

1/ Concept of SOS – Save Our Species as a tool for conservation announced at IUCN World Conservation Congress, Barcelona.

2010



1/ October: SOS launched by founding partners in Nagoya, Japan at the 10th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 10) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) as a global response to the challenge of biodiversity loss.

2/Nokia joins the SOS partnership for three years.

3/ SOS funds four Pilot Projects.

201



1/ First 23 projects selected for Threatened Species Grant funding announced under first SOS Call for Proposals.

2/ Le Fonds Français pour l'Enviaronnement Mondiale (FFEM) joins the SOS partnership for 3 years.

2012



1/ Another 25 projects selected for funding under second SOS Call for Proposals; includes first three plant projects in the portfolio.

2/ Fondation Segré joins the SOS initiative, supporting projects in Africa and Asia.

2013



1/ Portfolio grows to 74 projects and expands in scope to include 7 projects targeting shark, ray and turtle species.

2/ SOS Nature photographic exhibition travels from Geneva to Carcassonne in association with Terre Sauvage magazine.

3/ Fondation Credit Agricole Suisse (Indosuez) joins SOS supporting tree conservation in China.

2014



1/ SOS partners with the FREEDOM Project to raise awareness among the general public about biodiversity loss through inspiring messages including a feature-length documentary film, viral videos on social media and international outreach events in Paris, London and Dubai reaching millions of viewers with live coverage on BBC world service.

2/ Collaboration with Terre Sauvage to produce special December edition of magazine celebrating species conservation.

3/SOS 3 Year Report launched at World Parks' Congress Sydney.

2015



1/ Largest ever pangolin conservation project funded via SOS in partnership with Fondation Segré, implemented in Cameroon, Thailand and China.

2/ The 4th rhino conservation project in the portfolio announced, funded by a legacy from Dr. Susan Mainka, IUCN Global Species Programme Director 2000-2004.

3/ SOS Lemurs special initiative selects 11 projects for funding growing the portfolio to 86 Threatened Species Grants.

4/ Coq En Pate ethical children's educational brand joins SOS to promote a connection with nature in fun novel ways using digital technologies and licensed apparel.

5/ Fondation Iris joins SOS, supporting lemur conservation projects in Madagascar.

2016



1/SOS funds its first two invertebrate conservation projects.

2/ SOS funds its 18th Rapid Action Grant bringing the total portfolio to 109 projects in 65 countries implemented by 78 NGOs targeting 250 threatened species of plants and animals. 3/ Launch of SOS 5 Year Report.

© Michel Gunther 🕲 Loretta Ann Sheperd 💮 Kevin Schafer 🕏 EWT 🕲 Bryan Toro 🔘 Simon Bradley 🔘 Pangolin 🔘 Jonhatan Fiely



ILLEGAL WILDLIFE TRADE

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

Illegal wildlife trade is a multibillion dollar global activity with devastating consequences for wildlife and communities. It deprives national economies of natural capital and increasingly impacts on regional security. Wildlife trade can comprise both local exchange for subsistence and international trade for profit. Consequently understanding the context of the situation and the nature of the threat is critical to ensuring the right intervention leads to the desired outcome - reduced illegal trade.

WHAT SOS IS DOING TO ADDRESS THAT?

Overall, SOS has invested in excess of US\$3 million in projects addressing illegal wildlife trade and has recorded

numerous successes across a diversity of issues.

For example, SOS funded the rollout of SMART (Spatial Monitoring and Report Tool) conservation software which has rapidly become a key tool supporting protected areas management efforts against poaching. Additionally SOS has directly funded training and support for anti-poaching patrols in more than 15 countries across Africa and Asia including an international pangolin conservation project most recently.

Meanwhile, some projects have focused on intelligence gathering and the development of informant networks but also capacity building in the judiciary to ensure prosecution, especially in Africa. We have also funded training on official policy instruments designed to



manage trade such as CITES (Convention on Internationally Traded on Endangered Wild Fauna and Floral as was the case with the Philippine seahorse trade.

Almost one third of the entire SOS portfolio features awareness raising activities among the general public, with much of this focused on reducing supply and demand for illegally sourced wildlife products. With Manta Rays (Manta alfredi and Manta birostris) for example – species protected by CITES - this involved two projects working in coordination: one targeting all mobulid fishing nations with the other aiming to reduce consumer demand for Manta Ray gill plates in China. This is just a snapshot of the work SOS projects are doing to address challenges and threats along the supply chain.

WHAT ARE THE OUTCOMES?

overall this cross-section of the SOS Uportfolio has realised the conservation outcomes of individual projects funded; all contributing to fewer illegally sourced wildlife products making it to market. In summary, these include more robust policy; better law enforcement enabled by better trained and equipped rangers and ecoquards; improved community engagement; enhanced consumer awareness and new behaviour changes instigated. A selection of highlights illustrates just a few of the individual projects' accomplishments to date.

HIGHLIGHTS OF **RESULTS**

A COMMUNITY PROJECT TARGETING THE CRITICALLY ENDANGERED **BLACK RHINO (DICEROS BICORNIS)** IN NAMIBIA RECORDS 357 CONSECUTIVE POACHING-FREE **DAYS IN 2012.**

THE ARREST OF A BIRD SMUGGLER IN SENEGAL IN 2015 IN POSSESSION **OF 89 VULNERABLE TIMNEH PARROTS** (PSITTACUS TIMNEH) AMONG 800 OTHER ILLEGALLY **OBTAINED EXOTIC BIRDS** CONFISCATED.

CREATION OF A COLLABORATIVE **ACTION PLAN TO MANAGE TRADE** IN THREATENED PHILIPPINES **SEAHORSES**, ALIGNED TO CITES APPENDIX II REGULATIONS.

THE FIRST CONVICTION OF A CYCAD **POACHER** IN SOUTH AFRICA LEADS TO A 10 YEAR PRISON SENTENCE.

THE PROSECUTION OF AN IVORY **SMUGGLER** IN CAMEROON NEAR THE DJA BIOSPHERE RESERVE IN 2015 AND THE CONFISCATION OF 50 KILOGRAMMES OF IVORY.

« WE HAVE BEEN ABLE TO INTENSIFY PATROLLING CONDUCTED TO PREVENT THE POACHING OF ROSEWOOD AND OTHER NATURAL

TAYWIN MEESAP Superintendent of Thap Lan National Park



eanwhile, in China, the pro-Meanwhile, in chille, ject is focusing on reducing demand through evidence-based social marketing among target audiences to change consumer behaviours.

ball when threatened by predators.

are helping improve regular anti-

relevant laws.



markets in the past decade. Their meat considered a delicacy and

their scales believed to have medicinal properties, pangolins are

easily poached – their natural defensive mechanism is to curl into a

With populations of all eight species crashing, effective interventions such as the Fondation Segré Pangolin Conservation Initiative launched

in 2015 address pressures from both demand and supply issues. Project

CASE STUDY Approximately one million pangolins have been trafficked to Asian

RESOURCES IN THE PARK »

3/ THE SOS PORTFOLIO | 17

16 | 3/ THE SOS PORTFOLIO

PRESERVING HABITATS

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

We all need a place to live with access to resources like clean water and food. As the world's population grows and human activities spread across the globe however, there is less and less suitable space for wildlife. Indeed habitat loss is recognised as the leading cause of biodiversity loss. Hence preserving habitat is essential for wildlife to survive and even thrive. Yet, healthy habitats also generate benefits for human society in the form of ecosystems services such as food, materials, clean water supplies; carbon sequestration and nutrient recycling for example. So preserving habitats is another key to saving ourselves.

WHAT SOS IS DOING TO **ADDRESS THAT?**

M ore than 65% of the portfolio to date addresses habitat preservation either as a primary activity or as a supporting component of the overall project objectives.

Preserving habitats is not just about providing space to live. While SOS has funded activities to map and lobby for the creation of new protected areas or to ensure better management of existing ones it has also funded a range of related activities.

In certain cases projects have sought to clear out or reduce the risk of invasive species, create wildlife corridors or to restore habitats through reforestation and even to clean up pollution, clearing breeding ponds of gold mining detritus, planting trees, demarcating lands with signage. In Madagascar, SOS funding through the SOS Lemurs special initiative is helping NGOs to assist local communities to protect forests in the context of the tripling the protected area coverage in the country. As ever SOS projects adhere to IUCN guidelines to ensure lasting

solutions are implemented equitably and justly including the sharing of resources among local communities.

WHAT ARE THE OUTCOMES?

In addition to the creation of 30 protected areas and restoration of many other localised habitats, SOS funding has helped dozens of communities participate in these processes, mapping lands, consulting on land and resource use while engaging them in species conservation as a result.

Restoration efforts have improved habitats for endemic species of fish, plants, amphibians and mammals in the Americas, Africa and Asia, removing invasive fish and plant species from some and reducing human encroachment or disturbance in others. Similarly reforestation efforts in Madagascar are helping protect lemur species while supporting local communities with access to more sustainable sources of forest products. Preserving habitats in this collaborative way helps incorporate species conservation into a broader environmental discourse, demonstrating how solutions that are holistic are the truly sustainable ones.

LIBERIA"







HIGHLIGHTS **OF RESULTS**

IN 2015, A SINGLE CAMERA TRAP PHOTO OF A PYGMY HIPPOPOTAMUS (CHOEROPSIS LIBERIENSIS) IN LIBERIA GIVES RISE TO THE GAZETTING OF THE WONEGIZI PROPOSED PROTECTED AREA IN CLOSE CONSULTATION WITH LOCAL COMMUNITIES.

IN 2014, A COMMUNITY ORIENTED FROG CONSERVATION PROJECT IN GUATEMAL A SECURED OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT PROTECTION FOR THE SIERRA CARAL - HOME TO SEVERAL ENDEMIC SPECIES OF AMPHIBIANS.

IN UJUNG KULON NATIONAL PARK, INDONESIA, COMMUNITY MEMBERS HELPED CLEAR 78 HECTARES OF CRITICALLY ENDANGERED JAVAN RHINO (RHINOCEROS SONDAICUS) HABITAT OVERGROWN BY ARENGA PALM GIVING THIS LAST REMAINING POPULATION EXTRA SPACE TO FEED, BROWSE AND SOCIALISE.

TEN COMMUNITY-LED ROOST SANCTUARIES FOR THE PHILIPPINES' ENDANGERED GOLDEN-CAPPED FRUIT BAT (ACERODON JUBATUS) CREATED BETWEEN 2013 AND 2015.

IN CHINA CONSERVATIONISTS ENHANCE SITE MANAGEMENT FOR TWO HIGHLY THREATENED ABIES FIR TREE SPECIES IN TWO PROTECTED AREAS, FINDING NEW POPULATIONS OF BOTH AND CREATING CONDITIONS FOR THE SUCCESS OF FUTURE NURSERIES SUPPLEMENTING THE WILD POPULATION.

CASE STUDY

Congo (DRC), one of Africa's most biodiverse sites, was officially protected in June 2016 following a 10 year gazetting process.

With 756 terrestrial vertebrates and 1,036 plant species documented including the Endangered Grauer's Gorilla (Gorilla beringei ssp. graueri), the site has only been visited a few times by scientists and more remains to be discovered. So far, at least 53 globally threatened species are found in Itombwe, and several more are classified as Data Deficient because they are so rarely seen and described.

The Itombwe Reserve in the Democratic Republic of In collaboration with others including the DRC government and the Institut Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature (ICCN), efforts by grantee Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) were pivotal. Work on the several endemic and threatened amphibians funded through SOS helped better determine where the biological boundaries of the Reserve should be located, extending the boundary to Mt. Mohi and the highlands in the east of the Reserve.



@Wildlife Conservation Society

18 | 3/ THE SOS PORTFOLIO 3/ THE SOS PORTFOLIO : 19

JOSH KEMPINSKI

SPECIES MANAGEMENT, **RE-INTRODUCTIONS AND EX-SITU CONSERVATION**

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

cometimes the only way to help save a species is through direct, targeted action. A species may be so close to extinction or so vulnerable to prevailing threats that such intervention is critical. That may involve managing harvests and regulating trade or managing populations of species. But it may also include restoring them, re-introducing individuals or giving them a head-start in life by caring for young to ensure they make it to adulthood. It can even involve propagating plants in nurseries, when necessary.

WHAT SOS IS DOING TO **ADDRESS THAT?**

Aquarter of the SOS portfolio involves species management activities in some form, including projects with propagation or head-starting programmes in place for target species of mammals, birds, crocodiles, turtles, amphibians, cycads and conifers. Some projects have gone on to perform re-introductions of Slender-snouted

Crocodiles (Mecistops cataphractus) in Côte d'Ivoire and river terrapins (genus Batagur) across several sites in Asia. With marine and aquatic mammals. projects have mainly focused on reducing death through by-catch caused by inefficient fishing behaviours. But we have supported projects focused on species recovery efforts as well in the case of dolphin projects in Congo, Gabon and India, penguins in South Africa and the Hirola antelope of Kenva.

WHAT ARE THE OUTCOMES?

The portfolio has recorded increases In the numbers of individuals of various bird species, freshwater turtles, small mammals, marine mammals and plants including cycads and conifers. Some increases, notably in plants, have been due to work locating new populations of threatened species but also due to successful propagation both on site and ex-situ. In other cases the increases come from effective headstarting activities particularly in the case of birds such as the Mangrove

Finch and Spoon-billed Sandpiper but also the Slender-snouted Crocodile and the Siamese Crocodile.

pecies management and especially **Oreintroductions and other forms** ex-situ or even in-situ conservation are rarely simple processes and many projects have recorded world-firsts or developed innovative techniques to save their target species. This and the creation of new tools to support professionals in other ways such as species identification, represent valuable contributions to conservation know-how. The regular involvement of community members in these activities whether directly or indirectly – managing a sanctuary or developing fisheries management plans for example – illustrates how effectively a conservation ethos can be embedded in daily life with practical mutual benefits for all concerned.



© Dingtao

The release of 15 head-started Critically Endangered Mangrove Finches (Camarhynchus heliobates) by SOS grantee Charles Darwin Foundation (CDF) marked a world first in 2014.

head-starting programme in collaboration with project partners.

Carefully collecting individual eggs from nests almost inaccessibly perched amongst thick mangroves on Isabela Island, the project team brought eggs to a central incubation centre for monitoring and hatching. Following transfer to pre-release aviaries, fledglings fed and grew strong enough for a soft-release some weeks later, meaning they could return to feed at the aviary until fully self-sufficient. All fledglings were ringed and a selection was fitted with tiny radio transmitters to help the team track their progress. In that first season conservationists increased Mangrove Finch fledging success by over 200%.





HIGHLIGHTS OF **RESULTS**

A COMMUNITY MANAGED PREDATOR PROOF SANCTUARY IN KENYA GIVES CRITICALLY ENDANGERED HIROLA (BEATRAGUS HUNTERI) A CHANCE TO RECOVER RECORDING THE BIRTHS OF 22 YOUNG ANIMALS WITHIN THE PROJECT PERIOD.

IN UGANDA IN 2015 COMMUNITY STAFFED NURSERIES SUCCESSFULLY PROPAGATE IN CAPTIVITY, THE ENDEMIC ENCEPHALARTOS WHITELOCKII CYCAD AND PLANT OUT MORE THAN 6,400 SEEDS IN ITS HIGHLY RESTRICTED HABITAT OF MPANGA GORGE - OF WHICH MORE THAN 70% GERMINATED.

IN COLOMBIA IN 2014 CONSERVATIONISTS FUNDED BY SOS WERE THE FIRST TO SUCCESSFULLY PROPAGATE THREE TARGET SPECIES OF CRITICALLY ENDANGERED AND ENDEMIC CYCADS THROUGH IN-SITU CONDITIONS AND THE FIRST TO ATTEMPT RESTORATION ACTIONS IN THEIR NATURAL POPULATIONS.

IN 2014, INCREASED NUMBERS OF WILD SIAMESE CROCODILES (CROCODYLUS SIAMENSIS) IN SPECIALLY PROTECTED COMMUNITY-MANAGED WETLANDS IN CAMBODIA BY 20 HEAD-STARTED JUVENILES.

IN 2016 CONSERVATIONISTS RELEASED INTO THE WILD TALL GRASSES OF ASSAM INDIA, THE 100TH PYGMY HOG (PORCULA SALVANIA) THANKS TO A SUCCESSFUL LONG-TERM PROGRAMME SUPPORTED BY SOS FROM 2011-2013.

"SOS FUNDING HAS ALLOWED US TO ESTABLISH A "HEAD-STARTING" PROGRAMME FOR THE CRITICALLY ENDANGERED SPOON-BILLED SANDPIPER, PROVIDING A SAFETY NET IF THE SPECIES WERE TO GO EXTINCT, WHILE ALSO BOOSTING THE WILD POPULATION". DR. BAZ HUGHES

Head of Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust's Species Conservation Department

CASE STUDY

With an estimated population of only 80 individuals

the Mangrove Finch is the most threatened bird species in the Galápagos Islands. Thanks to sustained efforts by the conservation team there is now a way to significantly increase the number of fledglings produced each year. Meanwhile the team is also working on methods to control their main threat, the introduced Philornis downsi. This parasitic fly causes a very high rate of mortality in nestlings and

spurred the team to innovate an effective ex-situ

20 | 3/ THE SOS PORTFOLIO 3/ THE SOS PORTFOLIO : 21

ENGAGING, EDUCATING AND TRAINING

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

ften conservation success hinges On getting people to care about their priorities in life. These could enforcement authorities, government representatives, local landowners or segments of the general public for example. Sometimes people near a project site may be receptive but lack the knowledge to participate in a conservation initiative and so engagement extends to educational efforts. Indeed, professionals may need training support in developing skills to improve techniques, to use new technologies or new equipment which helps them do their jobs whether it is patrolling an area or monitoring a species.

WHAT SOS IS DOING TO **ADDRESS THAT?**

necause projects often involve Da change in the status quo, engagement with stakeholders is often a core project component. More than 60% of SOS projects include engagement, education or training activities tailored to fit the specific circumstances in question and support objectives. Among other things, projects have worked to increase awareness about legislation and processes, guide sustainable and legal buying practices, highlight species vulnerability to hunting, inspire children and adults alike with the wonders of their natural heritage. Training professionals has included supporting rangers and ecoquards with skills development, providing tools to members of the judiciary to improve prosecution rates for illegal wildlife trade and training volunteer how to manage wild animals encroaching on human habitations.

WHAT ARE THE OUTCOMES?

More engaged stakeholders make for more effective and durable an issue by making it relevant to conservation outcomes. Better trained professionals can perform their jobs be community members, law more effectively. Projects have reported on improved patrolling efficacy and efficiency thanks in part to SOS support for training and equipment. Increases in numbers of snares removed, arrests made, illegally sourced wildlife confiscated all support this outcome.

> Sometimes the benefits will be reaped over the longer term however. For example, hundreds of young minds across Madagascar were inspired by outreach activities focused on lemur conservation and some of the many

children in rural communities across Latin America celebrating their local species may practice the conservation ethos as adults. And in some cases slower-reproducing species may need time to recover following changes in behaviour such as the case with rapidly changing attitudes in China to Peng Yu Sai soup made with the gill plates of Manta Rays.

Sustained effort to engage and sustain that interest supported by relevant training and education or other communications initiatives, is critical to ensuring that species conservation is actively supported and even championed by communities and people directly and indirectly involved as a realistic option.



CASE STUDY

When Ebola Virus Disease broke out in Western Africa including Sierra Leone, SOS Grantee Eddie Aruna had to adapt. «We focused on producing the planned communications materials on sea turtle conservation and climate change adaptation instead of field work.»

Eddie's project focused on all five marine turtle species around Sherbro Island in Sierra Leone. Community support was essential to reducing overharvesting of eggs while participation was critical. Providing suitably shaded nesting spaces for sea turtles once ashore was achieved through an extensive tree-planting programme. «It was important the community came to see these trees as theirs, not ours», explains Eddie. Going further, more than 50 community members were trained in data collection, beach and bycatch monitoring skills, embedding a conservation ethos in coastal communities

The tree planting completed and with proper signage erected along nesting beaches, Eddie reflects on the value of the community meetings: «sharing information about laws and the project's progress while providing a forum for discussion is so important. We are trying to change behaviours – we cannot simply tell people what to do!»



"MY MEN ARE TRAINED AND WE ARE NOW USING GPS UNITS, TWO NEW **BOATS AND A RADIO** NETWORK SYSTEM TO ALLOW FOR DAILY PATROLLING IN THE PARK'S WATERS WHEN THE WEATHER ALLOWS."

Manager Bazaruto Archipelago National Park, Mozambique

HIGHLIGHTS OF **RESULTS**

RANGERS AND ECOGUARDS TRAINED IN MORE EFFECTIVE PATROLLING TECHNIQUES IN CAMEROON, NIGERIA, LAOS PDR, THAILAND AND VIET NAM.

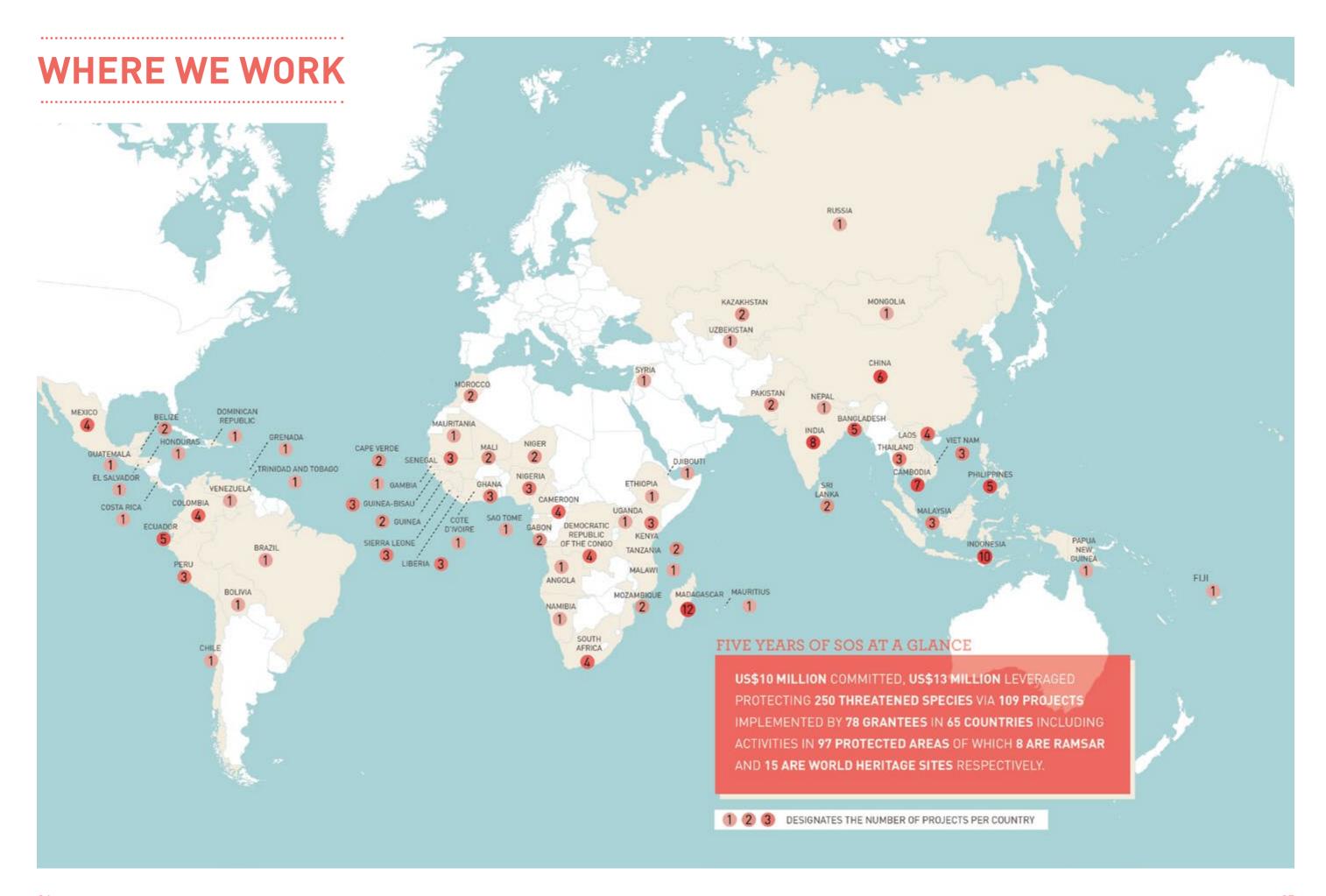
THE FIJI ACMOPYLE MASCOT (DRAUTABUA) SUCCESSFULLY RAISES AWARENESS THROUGH OUTREACH ACTIVITIES WITH SCHOOLS INCLUDING AN ASCENT OF THE COUNTRY'S TALLEST MOUNTAIN, GARNERING GOVERNMENTAL AND INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT TO PROTECT THIS NATIONAL PLANT OF FIJI.

IN 2015, PROJECT-FUNDED RESEARCH INDICATED A REDUCTION IN CONSUMPTION OF MANTA GILL PLATES IN GUANGZHOU. CHINA, BY MORE THAN 50% MEASURED AGAINST PROJECT **BASELINE FIGURES.**

IN PARALLEL EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES AND CAMPAIGNS FOR COMMUNITIES IN THE WORLD'S KEY MOBULID FISHING NATIONS INCREASE AWARENESS OF CITES LEGISLATION, WHILE PROMOTING ALTERNATIVE LIVELIHOODS THROUGH MANTA RAY ECOTOURISM.

IN GHANA ZERO HUNTING OF THE CRITICALLY ENDANGERED TOGO SLIPPERY FROG (CONRAUA DEROOI) WAS RECORDED DURING 17 MONTHS OF FIELD WORK INCLUDING A SERIES AWARENESS AND BEHAVIOUR CHANGE PROGRAMMES INCLUDING RADIO TALKS AND CONSERVATION EVANGELISM.

22 | 3/ THE SOS PORTFOLIO 3/ THE SOS PORTFOLIO | 23



24 | 3/ THE SOS PORTFOLIO | 25

LIVELIHOODS AND **ECONOMIC INCENTIVES**

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

Asignificant percentage of the world's population is directly dependent on fisheries, forests or agriculture for their livelihoods. Sometimes that relationship directly or even unintentionally threatens plants and animals with extinction. The solution may be to find an alternative resource or to develop a sustainable management plan for the one in question.

Effective conservation projects can help alleviate direct and indirect pressures on biodiversity by helping generate activities that use economic or other incentives to influence behaviour. What is important is that the new opportunities generated are shared equitably and can provide long-term benefits and protection.

WHAT SOS IS DOING TO **ADDRESS THAT?**

Just over 30% of SOS projects include alternative livelihood activities. By way of example, projects funded by SOS have substituted alternative products for environmentally damaging ones as was the case with fishers on the Ganges River who were encouraged to switch from dolphin oil to alternative fish oil as bait.

In other projects grantees have sought to create positive connections between protecting natural heritage and developing sustainable activities such as community managed eco-tourism and Ibis-friendly rice production in five villages on the northern plains of Cambodia.

In Bangladesh, Congo and Gabon, conservationists have developed incentives based around the provision of GPS systems to encourage fishers to be vigilant and release dolphins accidentally caught in their nets. A number of lemur conservation projects in Madagascar are using conservation credits to promote reforestation that in turn benefits local lemur species, while community members can use the credits to purchase equipment such as fuel efficient cooking stoves, in turn reducing pressure on local forests as sources of firewood.



Such solutions help resolve resource dependency by empowering communities to manage their livelihoods, moving from a situation of conflict to coexistence with nature.

WHAT ARE THE OUTCOMES?

n overview thanks to these project activities, dozens of communities across Africa and Asia are empowered with resilient solutions managed in part or whole by community members. Some of those solutions represent models that can be deployed regionally for example, as was the case with an aquaculture project in Mali, Nigeria and Senegal working to protect West African Manatees (Trichechus senegalensis). Further, with so many projects featuring youth education and outreach activities, younger generations within those communities have seen how it is possible to live in harmony with nature even in an increasingly complex world.

HIGHLIGHTS OF RESULTS

IN PAKISTAN'S GILGIT-BALTISTAN PROVINCE, VACCINATIONS AND IMPROVED HERDING PRACTICES. REDUCED LIVESTOCK LOSS FROM DISEASE AND PREDATION FROM **SNOW LEOPARDS BY 80%.**

ACROSS MALI, NIGERIA AND SENEGAL, CONSERVATIONISTS PROVIDE EQUIPMENT, SUPPLIES TO DEVELOP AND SUSTAIN MANATEE REFUGES AS WELL AS AQUACULTURE SYSTEMS IN 3 PROJECT SITES.

THE EXPANSION OF THE IBIS RICE 'WILDLIFE- FRIENDLY' INITIATIVE IN THE NORTHERN PLAINS OF CAMBODIA, IMPROVES LAND-**USE PLANNING AT KEY SITES TO BALANCE BIRD CONSERVATION** WITH COMMUNITY RESOURCE NEEDS.

IN PAPUA NEW GUINEA, INNOVATIVE LAND-USE PLANNING AND A CHANGE FROM SUSBSISTENCE FARMING TO HIGHER-VALUE COFFEE MANUFACTURE AND EXPORT. HELPS PROTECT ENDEMIC **SPECIES** INCLUDING MATSCHIE'S TREE KANGAROO BY PROTECTING ITS FOREST HABITAT.

IN JAVA'S UJUNG KULON NATIONAL PARK. 120 COMMUNITY MEMBERS HELP REMOVE INVASIVE SPECIES FROM 78 HECTARES OF PRIME RHINO HABITAT.

CASE STUDY



Reflecting on the success of the Tree Kangaroo Conservation Programme in creating Papua New Guinea's (PNG) first Conservation Area (CA), project manager Karau Kuna is modest. "In reality, all the planning was done by the people; we the facilitators just introduced the concept and provided the technical support".

Deforestation to make way for subsistence rice farming, combined with overhunting, was threatening the Endangered Matschie's Tree-kangaroo (Dendrolagus matschiei), a species of marsupial endemic to PNG. Developing a solution that incorporated community and wildlife interests was deemed the optimal sustainable solution. In consultation with communities of Yopno, Uruwa, and Som (YUS), the project team helped create land-use plans, mapping land ownership.

This was a significant achievement given that 95% of PNG land is owned by local people and the 15,000 strong population of the YUS region was geographically fragmented. The mapping helped identify opportunities for coffee planting balanced with resource and habitat management to support the Tree Kangaroo. By setting aside land to grow high value coffee for export instead of extensive rice farming, the TKCP created space for the world's only tree dwelling kangaroo to live in harmony with its human neighbours.



"THROUGH LIVESTOCK VACCINATION AND IMPROVED HERDING PRACTICES, THE CATASTROPHIC LOSS OF LIVESTOCK FROM DISEASES AND PREDATION IN PENS BY SNOW LEOPARDS HAS REDUCED BY 80%, WHICH CONTRIBUTES TO INCREASED INCOME IN THE COMMUNITY." ALI NAWAZ

Snow Leopard Trust, Pakistan

26 | 3/ THE SOS PORTFOLIO 3/ THE SOS PORTFOLIO | 27

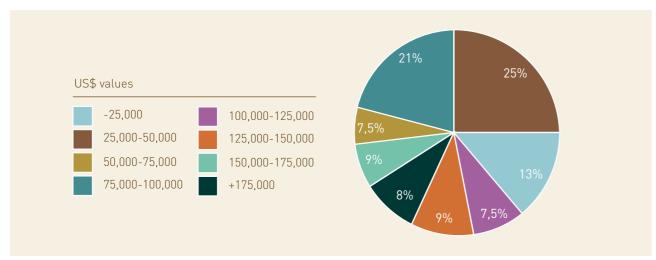


OUR PORTFOLIO

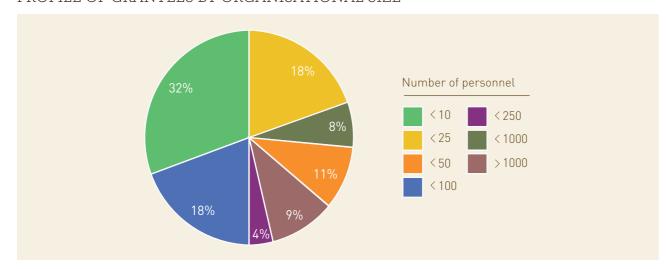
NUMBER OF SPECIES BY IUCN RED LIST CATEGORY



GRANT SIZES BY VALUE



PROFILE OF GRANTEES BY ORGANISATIONAL SIZE



NUMBER OF PROJECTS PER TAXONOMIC GROUP



NUMBER OF PROJECTS PER REGION



30 ¦ 4/WHERE WE INVEST



THE SOS COMMUNITY

As an initiative open to all members of civil society, SOS has developed relationships with donors including government institutions, foundations and private enterprise.

SOS offers different ways to engage with species conservation including programmatically and thematically. These can be customised according to the interests of the donor and according to guidelines of founding partner IUCN which is responsible for managing and developing the grant-making mechanism in line with its growth strategy vis a vis the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

Donors may be interested in participation on the SOS Donor Council or in developing conservation themed programmes of support, such as tackling illegal wildlife trade, or helping save a particular species like lemurs, for example. As such, donors' interests are prioritised and guided by conservation science and SOS expertise creating a dynamic and scalable conservation tool.

IUCN - INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE

www.iucn.org



Created in 1948, IUCN is the world's largest and most diverse environmental network. It harnesses its 1,300 Member organisations and the input of some 16,000 experts. IUCN is the global authority on the status of the natural world and the measures needed to safeguard it. Experts are organised into

six commissions dedicated to species survival, environmental law, protected areas, social and economic policy, ecosystem

management, and education and communication. Convening diverse stakeholders and providing the latest science, objective recommendations and on-the-ground expertise drives IUCN's mission of informing and empowering conservation efforts worldwide. It provides a neutral forum in which governments, NGOs, scientists, businesses, local communities, indigenous peoples groups, faith-based organisations and others can work together to forge and implement solutions to environmental challenges.

GEF -GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

www.thegef.org



Established on the eve of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit, to help tackle our planet's most pressing environmental problems, the GEF has provided US\$ 14.5 billion in grants and mobilized US\$ 75.4 billion in additional financing for almost 4,000 projects. The

GEF has become an international partnership of 183 countries, international institutions, civil society organizations, and private sector to address global environmental issues. Its work focuses on biodiversity, climate change, international waters, land degradation, the ozone layer, and persistent organic pollutants

WORLD BANK www.worldbank.org



Since its establishment in 1944, the World Bank has expanded from a single institution to a closely associated group of five development institutions. The overarching mission is to end extreme poverty and to promote shared prosperity by fostering income growth among the poorest members of society. The World

Bank is a vital source of financial and technical assistance to developing countries around the world. It supports a wide array of investments in such areas as education, health, public administration, infrastructure, financial and private sector development, agriculture, and environmental and natural resource management. It is the largest international funding source for biodiversity conservation in developing countries.

FONDATION SEGRÉ



Established in 1996, Fondation Segré is a nonprofit foundation initially created to promote humanitarian, scientific, educational, artistic and environmental projects. Since then Fondation Segré refined its focus to providing financial support to partner organisations concerned with nature conservation and education. Fondation Segré began working with SOS - Save Our Species in January 2013. Since then, Fondation Segré has supported 10 projects protecting a wide range of threatened species including a large international project focused on pangolin conservation.

FONDATION IRIS

www.fondationiris.org

www.fondationsegre.org



Created in 2012, Fondation Iris is a private foundation whose aim is to promote conservation of the environment. The foundation supports actions to preserve or restore vulnerable sites, whether cultural or natural, as well as actions to

respond concretely to the loss of biodiversity in all kinds of environments. Fondation Iris joined SOS in 2015 supporting four lemur conservation projects in Madagascar.

COQ EN PATE ÉDITIONS

www.cogenpate.com



Created in 2007 in France, COQENPATE is an innovative and inspiring children's accessories and fashion publishing company, which places ethics at the heart of all creative processes. The COQENPATE - SOS partnership is a fundraising

and communication collaboration to help people support conservation action directly by purchasing licensed children's apparel or interactive educational toys developed in collaboration with IUCN.

TERRE SAUVAGE MAGAZINE

www.terre-sauvage.com



Launched in 1986, this leading nature and wildlife photography magazine is available in print and digital formats and French and

English language versions. In addition to collaborating on a special species edition in December 2014, the magazine features a monthly species profile of an SOS project species. Terre Sauvage also operates the annual Nature Image Awards

photographic competition which includes the prestigious IUCN Bourse and an annual photographic exhibition available to the general public. The competition is open to all photographers and includes a species story category to reflect the fruitful relationship between SOS and Terre Sauvage. Winners of this bourse can then photographically document the activities of an SOS project which is featured exclusively in a subsequent edition of Terre Sauvage Magazine.

PREVIOUS PARTNERS

www.frem.fr • www.ca-indosuez.com www.freedom-conservation.org • www.nokia.com

We would also like to acknowledge and thank previous donors such as Nokia, Fonds Français pour l'Environnement Mondiale (FFEM) and and Fo ndation Crédit Agricole Indosuez (formerly Fondation Crédit Agricole Suisse) and partners FREEDOM who have helped SOS in its mission to mobilise more resources for conservation and to catalyse new support for species conservation by communicating about nature in innovative and inspirational ways.







NOKIA

34 | 5/ THE SOS COMMUNITY | 35

SOS GRANTS

• Securing the future of Gangetic dolphin in Brahmaputra river system (India) through local community engagement and empowerment

AARANYAK

Grant budget US\$ 90,000; Amount leveraged US\$ 180,549

• Comprehensive community-based conservation of the Endangered maleo bird (Macrocephalon maleo) in Tompotika, Sulawesi

ALLIANCE FOR TOMPOTIKA CONSERVATION

Grant budget US\$ 85,000; Amount leveraged US\$ 80,000

• Emergency Protection for the Critically Endangered
White-bellied Cinclodes of Peru
AMERICAN BIRD CONSERVANCY

Grant budget US\$ 20,000; Amount leveraged US\$ 17,000

• Conserving the Critically Endangered White-bellied Heron, (Ardea insignis) in key sites of the Manas Tiger Reserve in Assam, India

ASHOKA TRUST FOR RESEARCH IN ECOLOGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Grant budget US\$ 66,209; Amount leveraged US\$ 33,302

• Development and implementation of an integrated management strategy for Sphyrna lewini in the Eastern Tropical Pacific

ASOCIACIÓN PROGRAMA RESTAURACIÓN DE TORTUGAS Y MARINAS

Grant budget US\$ 145,000; Amount leveraged US\$ 148,000

• Saving the remarkably species-rich lemur community of the Torotorofotsy-Ihofa Complex: Empowering local communities to preserve critical lemur habitat in the long term while sustainably improving their livelihoods

ASSOCIATION MITSINJO

Grant budget US\$ 33,555; Amount leveraged US\$ 6,819

• Reinforcing conservation activities to ensure the long term survival of the Critically Endangered blue-eyed black lemur ASSOCIATION EUROPÉENNE POUR L'ETUDE ET LA CONSERVATION DES LÉMURIENS

Grant budget US\$ 20,430; Amount leveraged US\$ 4,570

• Filipinos for Flying Foxes: Community-based roost sanctuaries for the world's largest bat (Acerodon jubatus)
BAT CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL

Grant budget US\$ 98,490; Amount leveraged US\$ 50,280

• Preventing the Extinction of Critically Endangered Birds
BIRDLIFE INTERNATIONAL

Grant budget US\$ 150,000; Amount leveraged US\$ 338,163

• Conservation and range expansion of the Critically Endangered Mangrove Finch (Camarhynchus heliobates) on Isabela Island, Galapagos

CHARLES DARWIN FOUNDATION

Grant budget US\$ 126,240; Amount leveraged US\$ 133,334

• Protecting and restoring key sites for globally threatened amphibians

CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL

Grant budget US\$ 150,000; Amount leveraged US\$ 261,151

• AALF Project in Gabon : wildlife law enforcement (Appui à l'Application de la Loi sur la Faune)
CONSERVATION JUSTICE

Grant budget US\$ 69,875; Amount leveraged US\$ 148,000

AFRICASAW

DES REQUINS ET DES HOMMES

Grant budget US\$ 89,955; Amount leveraged US\$ 45,000

• Safeguarding endangered Douc Langurs and Critically Endangered Gibbons at Son Tra Nature Reserve and Chu Mom Ray National Park, Vietnam

DOUC LANGUR FOUNDATION

Grant budget US\$ 40,300; Amount leveraged US\$ 8,100

• Improving the conservation status of Hapalemur alaotrensis through habitat protection and community-led sustainable management of the Alaotra New Protected Area

DURRELL WILDLIFE CONSERVATION TRUST

Grant budget US\$ 100,000; Amount leveraged US\$ 153,900

• Protecting the forest in Madagascar's Higly Biodiverse SAVA region through Boundary Demarcation at the Marojejy National Park

DUKE UNIVERSITY

Grant budget US\$ 25,000; Amount leveraged US\$ 6,000

• Pygmy Hog Conservation Programme – for captive breeding and reintroduction of Porcula salvania in better managed protected grasslands of Assam

ECOSYSTEMS-INDIA

Grant budget US\$ 158,111; Amount leveraged US\$ 207,170

• Going with the flow – the last-ditch action to save the Critically Endangered Tradou (Barrydale) Redfin of South Africa

ENDANGERED WILDLIFE TRUST

Grant budget US\$ 24,915; Amount leveraged US\$ 6,750

Dugong Emergency Protection Project
 ENDANGERED WILDLIFE TRUST

Grant budget US\$ 61,747; Amount leveraged US\$ 12,187

• South African Cycad Species Protection Project ENDANGERED WILDLIFE TRUST

Grant budget US\$ 63,791; Amount leveraged US\$ 31,911

• Dugong Emergency Protection Project, Bazaruto Archipelago National Park

ENDANGERED WILDLIFE TRUST

Grant budget US\$ 80,779; Amount leveraged US\$ 49,775

• Conservation of Priority Freshwater Ecosystems and Threatened Species in the Cape Floristic Region, South Africa

ENDANGERED WILDLIFE TRUST

Grant budget US\$ 134,996; Amount leveraged US\$ 142,330

• Emergency rescue of >5% of the wild breeding population of Critically Endangered Siamese crocodiles, Cambodia FAUNA & FLORA INTERNATIONAL

Grant budget US\$ 21,960; Amount leveraged US\$ 12,100

• Ensuring a future for the Critically Endangered Siamese crocodile

FAUNA & FLORA INTERNATIONAL

Grant budget US\$ 49,962; Amount leveraged US\$ 11,416

• Conservation of two highly threatened Abies species in southern China

FAUNA & FLORA INTERNATIONAL

Grant budget US\$ 87,400; Amount leveraged US\$ 44,375

• Implementing the First Liberian National Action Plan for the Endangered Pygmy Hippopotamus FAUNA & FLORA INTERNATIONAL

Grant budget US\$ 45,000; Amount leveraged US\$ 50,116

• Sharks and rays of Cape Verde: from the end of the line to the front of the eyes

FAUNA & FLORA INTERNATIONAL

Grant budget US\$ 49,750; Amount leveraged US\$ 10,950

• Building Capacity of Early-career Conservationists to Save Threatened Species

FAUNA & FLORA INTERNATIONAL

Grant budget US\$ 150,000; Amount leveraged US\$ 1,600,000

• Enhancing Anti-poaching Capacity at Borana Conservancy, Kenva

FAUNA & FLORA INTERNATIONAL

Grant budget US\$ 80,000; Amount leveraged US\$ 421,000

• Action to Get Attention on the Two Critically Endangered Crab Species Endemic to the Holy Caves of Goa Giri Putri, Nusa Penida. Bali. Indonesia

FAUNA & FLORA INTERNATIONAL

Grant budget US\$ 19,450; Amount leveraged US\$ 11,100

• Conservation of the Fiji Acmopyle - a forgotten icon FIJI NATURE CONSERVATION TRUST (LEGAL IDENTITY OF NATUREFIJI-MAREQETIVITI)

Grant budget US\$ 49,670; Amount leveraged US\$ 11,105

• Saving the Habitat of Endemic and Endangered Amphibians in the Sierra Caral AZE Site in Guatemala

FUNDACION PARA EL ECODESARROLLO Y LA CONSERVACION Grant budget US\$ 115,000; Amount leveraged US\$ 159,316

• Rescuing Telmatobius culeus populations at lago menor, Titicaca Lake, Bolivia

FUNDACION PARA LAS CIENCIAS

Grant budget US\$ 24,780; Amount leveraged US\$ 48,010

• Stopping the Bleeding: Increased Enforcement Capacity for Thailand's Thap Lan National Park to Address Rampant Rosewood Poaching

FREELAND FOUNDATION

Grant budget US\$ 24,828; Amount leveraged US\$ 82,418

• Protection of the Mediterranean monk seal (Monachus monachus) colony of the Cap Blanc peninsula, Mauritania
FUNDACIÓN CBD-HABITAT



©Pete Oxford

36 | 5/ THE SOS COMMUNITY | 37

Grant budget US\$ 99,560; Amount leveraged US\$ 49,966

• Conservation of the Critically Endangered Togo Slippery Frog (Conraua derooi)

HERP-CONSERVATION GHANA

Grant budget US\$ 50,000; Amount leveraged US\$ 25,000

• "This Lemur Life"—Waves for Conservation Education
INSTITUTE FOR THE CONSERVATION OF TROPICAL
ENVIRONMENTS / RESEARCH FOUNDATION OF THE STATE
UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK (SUNY)

Grant budget US\$ 45,070; Amount leveraged US\$ 49,975

• Strengthening Protection and Habitat Management for the Critically Endangered Javan Rhino

INTERNATIONAL RHINO FOUNDATION

Grant budget US\$ 99,976; Amount leveraged US\$ 231,186

• Enhancing Protection of the Critically Endangered Sumatran Rhino

INTERNATIONAL RHINO FOUNDATION

Grant budget US\$ 199,888; Amount leveraged US\$ 221,600

• Re-introduction of the Philippine Cockatoo (1st Phase)
KATALA FOUNDATION INC.

Grant budget US\$ 49,359; Amount leveraged US\$ 18,910

 Urgent Conservation Action to safeguard elephants and lions from poachers in Cameroon's Bouba-Ndjidda National Park LEO FOUNDATION

Grant budget US\$ 25,000; Amount leveraged US\$ 3,000

Last Chance to Save the Golden Mantella Frog of Madagascar
 MADAGASIKARA VOAKAJY

Grant budget US\$ 65,359; Amount leveraged US\$ 84,916



©MAV0

• Learning alternative livelihoods and agricultural techniques, for the love of lemurs

MADAGASIKARA VOAKAJY

Grant budget US\$ 88,658; Amount leveraged US\$ 47,712

• Citizen Conservation: public engagement and empowerment to save Malaysia's threatened wildlife MALAYSIA NATURAL SOCIETY

Grant budget US\$ 65,359; Amount leveraged US\$ 84,916

orani budget 03\$ 63,337; Amount leveraged 03\$ 64,710

• Global Mobulid Conservation, Education and Awareness Programme

MANTA TRUST

Grant budget US\$ 100,000; Amount leveraged US\$ 210,000

 Conservation of Endangered hammerheads through collaborative efforts to reduce the use of destructive fishing gear in the Mesoamerican Barrier Reef System MARALLIANCE

Grant budget US\$ 189,083; Amount leveraged US\$ 189,054

• The impact of the Mauritius fruit bat (Pteropus niger) on commercial fruit farms and possible mitigation methods MAURITIAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION

Grant budget US\$ 24,999; Amount leveraged US\$ 4,290

• Conservation of the Bonobo (Pan paniscus) in the Bolobo Territory (Democratic Republic of the Congo), by area protection, raising awareness and the development of livelihood alternatives.

MBOU-MON-TOUR

Grant budget US\$ 93,899; Amount leveraged US\$ 152,394

• Saving a Threatened Cycad Species: Zamia prasina in Belize.

MONTGOMERY BOTANICAL CENTER

Grant budget US\$ 27,871; Amount leveraged US\$ 6,444

• The Mulanje Cedar Ecological Restoration Project MULANJE MOUNTAIN CONSERVATION TRUST

Grant budget US\$ 175,000; Amount leveraged US\$ 223,200

• Save Our Addax and Dama in Termit, Niger NOÉ CONSERVATION

Grant budget US\$ 25,000; Amount leveraged US\$ 15,000

• A Community's Race to Save the Hirola NORTHERN RANGELANDS TRUST

Grant budget US\$125,000; Amount leveraged US\$ 536,866

• Immediate bycatch protection for the vulnerable shortfin mako shark in Chile

OCEANA

Grant budget US\$ 35,702; Amount leveraged US\$ 46,536

- Saving Critically Endangered Lemurs, Restoring Forest and Empowering Communities in Kianjavato, Madagascar OMAHA'S HENRY DOORLY ZOO AND AQUARIUM (OHDZA) Grant budget US\$ 108,107; Amount leveraged US\$ 189,860
- Leveraging biodiversity to rebuild fragile ecosystems in northern Madagascar with the Northern sportive lemur, Lepilemur septentrionalis

OMAHA'S HENRY DOORLY ZOO AND AQUARIUM (OHDZA) Grant budget US\$ 88,380; Amount leveraged US\$ 73,269

• Sustainably funded community based conservation of the largest known remaining population of the globally Endangered Francois' Langur in Vietnam

PEOPLE RESOURCES AND CONSERVATION FOUNDATION
Grant budget US\$ 89,999; Amount leveraged US\$ 74,139

• Rescue plan for the last surviving population of the Quito Rocket Frog (Hyloxalus jacobuspetersi) in response to its potential extinction by a volcanic eruption

PONTIFICIA UNIVERSIDAD CATOLICA DE ECUADOR

Grant budget US\$ 11,100; Amount leveraged US\$ 8,700

 Conservation of endemic and threatened cycads of Chiapas, Mexico through community participation
 PRONATURA SUR

Grant budget US\$ 49,999; Amount leveraged US\$ 20,676



 Community based water resource management program for the conservation of Encephalartos whitelockii cycads in the down stream part of Mpanga catchment in western Uganda PROTOS

Grant budget US\$ 100,000; Amount leveraged US\$ 161,852

• In- and Ex-Situ Conservation of Mecistops in the Upper Guinea Forest Region

RARE SPECIES CONSERVATORY FOUNDATION

Grant budget US\$ 90,000; Amount leveraged US\$ 80,500

• Continued Development of a Community-Based Marine
Turtle Conservation Program for Sierra Leone
REPTILE AND AMPHIBIAN PROGRAM – SIERRA LEONE

Grant budget US\$ 50,000; Amount leveraged US\$ 67,960

• Conserving South Asia's Critically Endangered Vultures
ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF BIRDS

Grant budget US\$ 197,638; Amount leveraged US\$ 266,041

• Urgent Addax aerial survey in Niger SAHARA CONSERVATION FUND

Grant budget US\$ 24,970; Amount leveraged US\$ 10,950

• Building public engagement for conservation of the Ural saiga population following a mass die-off in Kazakhstan SAIGA CONSERVATION ALLIANCE

Grant budget US\$ 25,000; Amount leveraged US\$ 25,000

• Restoration of the California Condor to Baja California, Mexico

SAN DIEGO ZOO GLOBAL

Grant budget US\$ 140,000; Amount leveraged US\$ 368,500

• Pro-active monitoring and patrolling in the Kunene Region

of Namibia in response to the African rhino poaching crisis SAVE THE RHINO INTERNATIONAL

Grant budget US\$ 100,000; Amount leveraged US\$ 401,633

• West African Manatee Conservation

SEA TO SHORE ALLIANCE

Grant budget US\$ 102,400; Amount leveraged US\$ 97,800

• Marine Turtle Conservation in Bassa Point, Little Bassa and Edina, Liberia

SEA TURTLE WATCH

Grant budget US\$ 80,000; Amount leveraged US\$ 40,275

• Community-based incentive programs to promote snow leopard conservation in Gilgit-Baltistan Province, Pakistan SNOW LEOPARD TRUST

Grant budget US\$ 90,000; Amount leveraged US\$ 62,550

 Breeding the most endangered bivalve on Earth: Margaritifera marocana

SOCIEDADE PORTUGUESA DE VIDA SELVAGEM / PORTUGUESE WILDLIFE SOCIETY

Grant budget US\$ 25,000

• SELI 1 Oil Spill Response - saving endangered African penguins in South Africa

SOUTHERN AFRICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF COASTAL BIRDS

Grant budget US\$ 22,000; Amount leveraged US\$ 18,500

• Participatory conservation of West African Chimpanzees and their habitat in and around the future Boé National Park STICHTING CHIMBO

Grant budget US\$ 99,000; Amount leveraged US\$ 59,000

• Conservation of the crowned sifaka, mongoose lemur and rufous brown lemur in the western dry forests of Ambato-Boeny

THE ASPINALL FOUNDATION

Grant budget US\$ 25,000; Amount leveraged US\$ 7,000

• Conservation of the Kalambatritra massif, Madagascar, and the endemic Kalambatritra sportive lemur THE ASPINALL FOUNDATION

Grant budget US\$ 33,415; Amount leveraged US\$ 8,560

• Amélioration de la conservation de Lémuriens de Tsimembo THE PEREGRINE FUND

Grant budget US\$ 39,117; Amount leveraged US\$ 9,510

• Creating Connections: Working Together to Protect the Last Stronghold of the Endemic Sulawesi Crested Black Macaque (Macaca nigra)

THE WHITLEY WILDLIFE CONSERVATION TRUST

Grant budget US\$ 49,940; Amount leveraged US\$ 23,442

• Implementing a regional model to conserve large River Terrapins of the genus Batagur in South and Southeast Asia TURTLE SURVIVAL ALLIANCE

Grant budget US\$ 151,866; Amount leveraged US\$ 269,099

38 | 5/ THE SOS COMMUNITY | 39



• Management strategy to establish new populations and guarantee the persistence of Critically Endangered species of Cycads in Colombia

UNIVERSIDAD DE ANTIOQUIA

Grant budget US\$ 49,000; Amount leveraged US\$ 10,000

• Conservation of Endangered Species in the Chocó Biogeographic Zone: Integrating habitat management. biological monitoring, and community outreach UNIVERSIDAD TECNOLOGICA INDOAMERICA

Grant budget US\$ 39,960; Amount leveraged US\$ 10,000

• Right from the start: Guiding the Philippines as it suddenly lurches towards implementing CITES for Vulnerable seahorses.

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Grant budget US\$ 24,988; Amount leveraged US\$ 14,270

• Creation of a Community-Managed Forest in Western Ghana and Potential Trans-Border Reserve between Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire

WEST AFRICAN PRIMATE CONSERVATION ACTION-GHANA

Grant budget US\$ 30,000; Amount leveraged US\$ 35,616

 Improving the conservation status of Manta rays through demand reduction and CITES implementation assistance in China

WILDAID

Grant budget US\$ 99,000; Amount leveraged US\$ 50,000

• Saving the Critically Endangered Spoon-billed Sandpiper from alobal extinction

WILDFOWL & WETLANDS TRUST

Grant budget US\$ 150,000; Amount leveraged US\$ 192,309

• Combating a new elephant poaching threat in the Gourma region of Mali

WILD FOUNDATION

Grant budget US\$ 18,000; Amount leveraged US\$ 52,000

• Emergency Ranger Patrols in Liberia's threatened biodiversity hotspot

WILD CHIMPANZEE FOUNDATION

Grant budget US\$ 24,997; Amount leveraged US\$ 3,880

• Community Based Conservation of Markhor in the Tribal Areas of Gilgit-Baltistan, Pakistan WILDLIFE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Grant budget US\$ 92,441; Amount leveraged US\$ 46,830

• Conservation of Atlantic Humpback Dolphins in Gabon and Congo - a refuge for an embattled and forgotten species WILDLIFE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Grant budget US\$ 82,303; Amount leveraged US\$ 42,240

• Conservation of threatened Amphibians in the Itombwe and Misotshi-Kabogo massifs

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Grant budget US\$ 180,000; Amount leveraged US\$ 232,166

• A community-based program to conserve the Wild Yak (Bos mutus) in Tibet

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Grant budget US\$ 149,533; Amount leveraged US\$ 151,287

• Implementation of SMART: a Spatial Monitoring And Reporting Tool to strengthen law enforcement and improve effectiveness of tiger protection in source sites WILDLIFE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Grant budget US\$ 699,600; Amount leveraged US\$ 720,500

• Saving Africa's Most Endangered Apes through Community-Based Conservation of Key Cross River Gorilla Habitat in Nigeria and Cameroon

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Grant budget US\$ 150,013; Amount leveraged US\$ 190,884

• Conserving A Suite of Northern Cambodia's Threatened **Bird Species**

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Grant budget US\$ 167,032; Amount leveraged US\$ 167,409

• Combating the most urgent threats to endangered African elephant and Okapi in the Ituri forest of Democratic Republic of Congo

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Grant budget US\$ 154,182; Amount leveraged US\$ 206,272

• Conservation of the Saola and other threatened mammals of the Phou Sithone Endangered Species Conservation Area in Laos

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Grant budget US\$ 127,611; Amount leveraged US\$ 127,644

• Saving Threatened Coastal Cetaceans in Collaboration with Gillnet Fishermen in Coastal Waters of Bangladesh

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Grant budget US\$ 59,988; Amount leveraged US\$ 34,608

• Halting threats to Kipunji and Abbott's Duiker in the Southern Highlands of Tanzania

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Grant budget US\$ 159,999; Amount leveraged US\$ 162,079

• Conservation of Endangered and Critically Endangered Gibbons of Southeast Asia

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Grant budget US\$ 140,416; Amount leveraged US\$ 141,285

• Conservation of three threatened primates in the Oban Division of Cross River National Park, Nigeria

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Grant budget US\$ 49,972; Amount leveraged US\$ 11,242

• A holistic approach to improving human and tiger coexistence in the Bangladesh Sundarbans

WILDLIFE TRUST OF BANGLADESH / WILDTEAM

Grant budget US\$ 99,268; Amount leveraged US\$ 96,569

• People and Nature: Sustainable solutions to conserve endemic and globally threatened species on Papua New Guinea's Huon Peninsula

WOODLANDS PARK ZOO

Grant budget US\$ 99,976; Amount leveraged US\$ 189,151

• Conserving Timneh parrots through protection of key breeding areas and the enforcement of wildlife trade legislation in West Africa

WORLD PARROT TRUST

Grant budget US\$ 47,710; Amount leveraged US\$ 12,900

• Saving the Vaquita from extinction through effective and permanent gear swaps

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND

Grant budget US\$ 195,140; Amount leveraged US\$ 203,528

• Preventing the Mekong Irrawaddy Dolphin mortality resulting from illegal fishing practices WWF CAMBODIA

Grant budget US\$ 25,000; Amount leveraged US\$ 40,158

• Saving the Saola - Intensifying protection across a transboundary landscape

WWF GREATER MEKONG

Grant budget US\$ 120,000; Amount leveraged US\$ 268,774

• Preventing Bycatch of Irrawaddy Dolphins in the Mekong River WWF INTERNATIONAL

Grant budget US\$ 99,370; Amount leveraged US\$ 65,938

• Saving Sulawesi's Endangered Large Mammals, the Babirusa and Anoa, and their Critical Habitat, the Nantu Forest

YAYASAN ADUDU NANTU INTERNASIONAL

Grant budget US\$ 250,106; Amount leveraged US\$ 399,700

• EDGE of Existence: Conservation Actions for Phylogenetically **Distinct Species**

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON

Grant budget US\$ 149,952; Amount leveraged US\$ 156,420

• Protecting the Dja Biosphere Reserve and surrounding area, a World Heritage site in danger and conservation priority for elephants and great apes

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON

Grant budget US\$ 135,157; Amount leveraged US\$ 128,420

• Fondation Segré Pangolin Conservation Initiative **ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON**

Grant budget US\$ 400,500



As a global partnership open to all members of civil society, engaging with SOS is easy. There are a number of ways to do so relevant to the donor's strategic priorities, level of commitment and conservation focus.

Committed donors may be interested in participation on the SOS Donor Council or in developing conservation themed programmes of support, such as tackling illegal wildlife trade, or helping save a particular species like lemurs, for example.

Independent of the level of commitment anybody can be part of the SOS Story, by helping to promote the initiative via social media channels and word of mouth or donate directly via the initiative's proprietary online donation button.

SUPPORT US NOW

To discuss a potential collaboration, please contact us by email directly at info@saveourspecies.org with the title: "Partnership with SOS".



www.facebook.com/saveourspecies.org



twitter.com/SpeciesSavers



www.youtube.com/user/SaveOurSpeciesSOS/videos



Use the QR code to go directly to www.SaveOurSpecies.org to learn more



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND CREDITS

The designation of geographical entities in this report, and the presentation of the material, do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IUCN, SOS - Save Our Species or other participating organisations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or

The views express in this publication do not necessarily reflect those of IUCN, SOS – Save Our Species, or other participating organisations.

IUCN, SOS - Save Our Species and the other participating organisations do not take any responsibility for errors or omissions occurring in the translation into other languages of this document whose original version is in English.

Thank you to all the contributors who have helped make this report especially all service providers, communications professionals, donors, partners and staff -members alike.

Graphic design: www.natachabigan.com



SOS - Save Our Species

IUCN World Headquarters Rue Mauverney 28 1196 Gland SWITZERLAND

www.iucn.org www.SaveOurSpecies.org info@SaveOurSpecies.org

