



The Arcadia Land Trust



Report to ARCADIA

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Summary

The Arcadia Land Trust (previously called the Arcadia Fund) is a fund established in 1998 by Dr Lisbet Rausing which aims to find innovative and entrepreneurial ways to secure threatened land.

The aims of the Arcadia Land Trust are to (i) secure a sustainable future for important areas of biodiversity which are unprotected or under-protected and are at risk of destruction or degradation, and through these projects (ii) set up model conservation projects which demonstrate the use of innovative financial approaches in achieving conservation and sustainable development goals.

We secure areas of critical biodiversity through a number of diverse approaches, developed to fit the needs of individual sites and projects. These include land purchase or lease, developing local land stewardship or management agreements, and putting in place conservation management where this has been absent or weak – always working in partnership with local conservation agencies and local communities.

The Arcadia Land Trust is extremely selective in its land acquisition; it acts strategically by securing key habitats, creating wildlife corridors and bridging essential gaps in land ownership. These projects ensure local sustainable management by empowering local groups to address conservation needs themselves. Arcadia Land Trust projects always work towards handing over land management/ownership to an appropriate in-country group, with a commitment to provide support until this is sustainable.

Arcadia Land Trust funded projects also work to ensure equitable benefits to local communities through an improvement in the standard of living and through their inclusion in land planning decisions. Where appropriate, the sustainable use of biodiversity and the development of innovative community-based enterprise schemes are encouraged. This is an important component of project sustainability, as is the promotion of sustainable conservation finance. To this end projects develop innovative approaches to ensure the running costs of Arcadia sites can be underpinned into the long term, where possible realising the inherent values of natural sites and their biodiversity in order to fund their own conservation.

To date, the Arcadia Land Trust has actively secured over **4.5 million hectares** of land, and has directly contributed to the conservation of over **17.3 million hectares**, an area larger than the American state of Washington or the country of Tunisia (or twice the size of Azerbaijan).

Arcadia Land Trust sites are not only important in terms of the wildlife they protect – they also protect important stores of carbon, that if released could contribute to global warming. Initial calculations indicate that the habitats and soils within the sites we have directly secured contain around **260 million tonnes of carbon**. If key sites had been destroyed or degraded, up to **204 million tonnes** of carbon dioxide could have been released – equivalent to 37% of the UK's annual CO₂ emissions.

We also award strategic small grants in areas where traditional funding is unavailable, but the threat to priority conservation lands is immediate.

The Arcadia Land Trust portfolio now includes some 27 projects, as well as an additional 12 that have been supported through the Rapid Response Facility.

In 2009, the Arcadia Land Trust supported new projects to:

- Secure a vital block of rainforest adjoining the Awacachi Corridor in Ecuador
- Protect a network of biodiverse grasslands in Romania
- Establish a community forest reserve in Tanzania, thus protecting resident chimpanzee populations
- Value the carbon stored in the vast steppes bordering Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan

The Arcadia Land Trust has proved very successful in raising money to increase the amount of land under protection. As a result of the US\$ 12.88 million committed to date from ARCADIA we have received \$2.5 million from a second donor to the Arcadia Land Trust, and have leveraged an additional US\$61 million from other sources – together representing a total of US\$ 63.5 million leveraged on the ARCADIA investment.

FFI is the world's longest-established conservation body and is a registered charity. Founded in 1903, it has been instrumental in establishing much of today's global and local conservation infrastructure. It supports local agencies to save the world's wild places, tailoring its technical and financial support to local contexts.

FFI is uniquely positioned to do this through its credibility with both local and international partners – credibility established over 100 years and maintained through a lean, entrepreneurial and effective operation. FFI's approach, staff skills and partner networks allow for appropriate delegation, judgement, trust, adaptability and rapid learning.

Investors in the Arcadia Land Trust can be confident that their support will effectively protect the world's threatened habitats. Since FFI has an "exit strategy" that is proven to work, your investment will ensure effective local stewardship of the world's natural habitats – long into the future.

Land Acquisition

Greater Niassa Reserve, Mozambique



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The Niassa National Reserve, a pristine wilderness of 42,000km², is home to one of the largest miombo forest ecosystems in the world. It harbours rich and diverse wildlife, including elephants, sable antelopes and large numbers of Cape buffalo, Lichtenstein's hartebeest, eland and zebra. An estimated 200 endangered African wild dogs live in the Reserve, making Niassa one of their last refuges. There are also 30,000 people living within the Reserve. These people are among the poorest in the country, with little access to markets or social services, and they are entirely dependent on the natural resources from the Reserve for their livelihoods.

In 1954, the government of Mozambique created a reserve to protect Niassa, in a joint venture with a private company. Thus, the Sociedade para Gestão e Desenvolvimento da Reserva do Niassa (SGDRN) was formed. In 2002, SGDRN invited the Arcadia Land Trust and FFI to help protect Niassa, and we have been assisting SGRN to manage the Reserve ever since. The programme's long-term aim is to marry its conservation goals through meeting the needs of local communities.

In 2009 further work was undertaken to help restructure and strengthen the partner organisation (SGDRN or "Natura"), while supporting them to maintain management of the Reserve and implement the new management plan. Research activities were strengthened, including studies of buffaloes and leopards, and an aerial survey of the Reserve was completed. Community livelihood issues were the focus of a review of alternative land use strategies, which also considered mechanisms for the future integration of all stakeholders in the management of the Reserve. An environmental programme has also been developed for school children within the Reserve.

In terms of developing long-term finance to underpin the ongoing management costs of Niassa, the remaining tourism contracts have now been finalised, and an initial site-visit was conducted in 2009 to assess the carbon trading potential of the Reserve.

2009 brought increasing threats to the Reserve (from illegal mining, illegal logging, and a marked increase in poaching of elephants for ivory (in common with the rest of the region)) which has placed further burdens on the Reserve's already over-stretched wardens. Despite these pressures the integrity of the Niassa National Reserve has remained intact, and aerial survey results indicate that the major wildlife populations in the Reserve have stabilised, and in some cases have increased (notably the elephant population). This demonstrates the importance and value of the ongoing support of the Arcadia Land Trust in protecting this site.

Arcadia Land Trust	US\$ 1.86 million
Leveraged funds	US\$ 3.90 million
Area secured	4,200,000 hectares (42,000 km ²)
Area of conservation impact	4,200,000 hectares (42,000 km ²)

Flower Valley, South Africa

The Cape Floristic Region is one of the world's six botanical kingdoms, and is the most botanically rich habitat on Earth. Nearly 70% of its 8,600 plant species are found nowhere else. In 1999, the Arcadia Land Trust purchased Flower Valley, 550 hectares of near pristine fynbos flower meadows on the Agulhas Plain of the Cape Floristic Region in South Africa. This site was otherwise threatened with conversion into vineyards



Juan Pablo Moreiras / FFI

FFI and its local partner, the Flower Valley Conservation Trust (FVCT), created a project linking biodiversity conservation with community development. Local people now have year-round work, sustainably harvesting wild fynbos and producing associated products, which are sold by major European retailers such as Marks & Spencer. Its success has made this project a model for other farms in the Cape. Additionally, the Flower Valley Early Learning Centre has improved education for 800 children, training for teachers, as well as support and

mentorship to the wider community. The Arcadia Land Trust also bought Witkrans and Witvoetskloof, (two areas of lowland fynbos next to Flower Valley), saving them from agricultural conversion. These lands were proposed as sites at which to test new South African legislation enabling conservation easements (where a legal deed on the property restricts its future use to conservation, in perpetuity).

The property at Witvoetskloof has now been successfully incorporated into the neighbouring Grootbos Nature Reserve, and a partnership with Grootbos will develop tourism and associated facilities on the Flower Valley property. The Witvoetskloof property was transferred under a full conservation easement, and this transfer has been lauded as a

precedent and an important model for using South African legislation for the purposes of securing sites for conservation. The transfer of the property has also released significant resources to underpin the financial sustainability of FVCT operations. The FVCT strategy is currently under review, and a new business plan will be developed in the near future.

Over recent years the Arcadia Land Trust has worked with South African National Parks (SANParks) to implement a conservation management system for the Agulhas Plain, linked to a grant of US\$ 3.2 million from the Global Environment Facility of the UN.

In 2008 work continued delivering a project funded by the German Ministry of the Environment, to establish the Special Management Area (SMA) as a model of public-private partnership that will both benefit biodiversity and mitigate the impacts of climate change.

Arcadia Land Trust	US\$ 2.55 million
Leveraged funds	US\$ 8.31 million
Area secured	3,707 hectares
Area of conservation impact	270,000 hectares

Nkuringo, Bwindi Impenetrable National Park, Uganda

In 2003, the Arcadia Land Trust helped to buy a 12-kilometre strip of land, 350 metres wide, along the boundary of Bwindi Impenetrable National Park in Uganda. The area is home to the critically endangered mountain gorilla. Following community agreement, over 230 landowners were individually paid for parcels of land. Of this, a 200-metre strip just next to the park boundary (240 hectares) was added to the park. The rest (180 hectares) is managed as buffer zone, and is held by the Nkuringo Conservation Development Foundation (NCDF) which is run jointly by the local community and the Uganda Wildlife Authority. The NCDF is developing community enterprises and tourism around the habituated Nkuringo group of mountain gorillas. Work with communities has enabled gorilla-friendly livelihood options to be developed, including growing fodder to reduce the extent of grazing lands required, and use of various techniques to prevent crop-raiding by gorillas and other wildlife. An eco-lodge has been built, which is owned by the local community and operated by a private company, and this has first refusal for gorilla permits for the area. The eco-lodge employs a number of local people and in addition the profits from this venture accrue directly to the local community.



Jamie Kemsey

This year a community-run tourist trail was finalised with nine individuals from the local community receiving training as guides. To date 160 guests at the eco-lodge have participated in the walks. A gorilla family living close to Nkuringo, has now been habituated to friendly human presence and will be used in gorilla watching, thus bringing further revenue into the area.

As a result of the purchase of the buffer zone, and the value placed on eco-tourism revenue for local communities, human-gorilla conflict has been significantly reduced, with persecution of gorillas, and loss of livelihoods through crop-raiding, both no longer significant issues.

Arcadia Land Trust	US\$ 200,000
Leveraged funds	US\$ 548,000
Area secured	420 hectares
Area of conservation impact	620 hectares

Ol Pejeta Conservancy, Kenya

In 2004, the Arcus Foundation most generously gave US\$ 22.46 million to secure and protect the Ol Pejeta Conservancy (OPC). Ol Pejeta is a vital part of the Laikipia ecosystem in northern Kenya, protecting critical migration corridors and diverse wildlife, including black rhinoceros and Grevy's zebra.



Camila Iturra / FFI

The project safeguards the Conservancy's wildlife, provides a sanctuary for great apes, and generates income through wildlife tourism, which can be reinvested in conservation and community development. The project is a joint programme, between Lewa Wildlife Conservancy, FFI and the Arcus Foundation. Ownership of the Ol Pejeta Conservancy has been transferred from FFI to a new Kenyan non-profit entity under a long-term management agreement.

In 2006, 27 eastern black rhinos and five southern white rhinos were translocated to Ol Pejeta. As a result, this Conservancy now harbours the largest single population of the Critically Endangered eastern black rhino in Africa.

The Management Plan (developed in 2008) has proved the essential reference document in planning for expansion of tourism activities on Ol Pejeta, in terms of planning for additional luxury and mid-range bush-camps, and in leveraging support and investment from both donors and key private sector partners. This year work has focused on a community development strategy drawing on a socio-economic survey of surrounding communities. In addition, the Uaso Nyiro Primary School (in the Northern Approaches adjacent to Ol Pejeta) has now been completed and the school has over 400 pupils.

In 2009 Ol Pejeta Conservancy became involved in the management of two neighbouring ranches which provide connectivity to the wider Laikipia landscape. The Ol Pejeta team helped to establish a wildlife conservation area within the neighbouring ADC Mutara ranch (25,364 hectares), and the Conservancy will take on the management of Eland Downs ranch (7,024 hectares) which was recently purchased by the African Wildlife Foundation with a grant from The Nature Conservancy.

The most significant issue affecting Ol Pejeta in 2009 was the country-wide drought meaning that the site's revenues from livestock and wheat production dropped drastically, and, in contrast to 2008, Ol Pejeta operations were supported almost entirely by the tourism operations. Wildlife populations at Ol Pejeta remain stable, despite the drought with only buffalo perishing in significant numbers. The black rhino population has been maintained at 78 individuals.

Arcadia Land Trust	US\$ 20,000
Leveraged funds	US\$ 23.07 million
Area secured	40,000 hectares
Area of conservation impact	72,388 hectares

Kwakuchinja, Tanzania

Since 2003, FFI and the Arcadia Land Trust have worked with local partners to establish a wildlife corridor in Kwakuchinja, northern Tanzania. This 2,500-hectare corridor links Tarangire National Park and Manyara Ranch, and is a critical lifeline for migrating wildlife in the region.

Of the nine wildlife routes historically emanating from Tarangire, four have already been blocked by villages and farms. Radio tracking shows that elephant, wildebeest, hartebeest, oryx and zebra still travel along the Kwakuchinja corridor, going northwards to Manyara Ranch and beyond. The corridor is therefore fundamental to migrating wildlife in Tarangire.



Juan Pablo Moreiras / FFI

FFI works with the Netherlands Committee of the World Conservation Union, to assist the Tanzania Land Conservation Trust and the African Wildlife Foundation financially and technically. The first phase of the project focused on mapping and research into wildlife movement, land tenure and location of settlements. Subsequently the project focused on community engagement and development of sustainable livelihood activities within the area of the corridor.

In 2009 the corridor was legally designated when the focal village (Msakwini Juu) endorsed the wildlife corridor within their Village Land Use Plan. The Kwakuchinja wildlife corridor was endorsed as defined land unit within the village by the Msakwini Juu village council in June 2009, with a plan for conservation easements agreed (paid by IUCN-Netherlands until the end of 2011 and thereafter support will be solicited from Tanzania National Parks).

Arcadia Land Trust	US\$ 258,750
Leveraged funds	US\$ 115,000
Area secured	2,500 hectares
Area of conservation impact	40,000 hectares

Sera Wildlife Conservancy, Kenya

Lying approximately 250 kilometres northeast of Mount Kenya, Sera is a vast and remote semi-arid wilderness. With a remarkable system of permanent springs, it supports a diverse range of wildlife, including elephant, wild dog, gerenuk, Beisa oryx, buffalo and Grevy's zebra, and is an important dispersal area for migrant species during the rains. However, the



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location of Sera in the northern Kenya borderlands means that it has been affected by the impacts of civil disturbance in neighbouring Somalia. Incursions of Somali bandits, cattle rustlers and organised gangs of poachers into the area remain a key threat to wildlife, particularly to the remaining elephant population.

Communities requested the assistance of local conservation organisations (the Northern Rangelands Trust and Lewa Wildlife Conservancy) to promote both conservation and

development in the area, and through a partnership with FFI these NGOs have developed a project to secure 51,000 hectares of the Sera wildlands (33,000 hectares core area plus 18,000 hectares buffer zone).

The Sera Wildlife Conservancy has been successfully demarcated and is patrolled daily, and a controlled grazing regime has been implemented. In addition, a formal management structure has been established (and has been resourced with key equipment) and a strategic plan has been developed - both of which have the support of local communities. In an area that was once prone to banditry and poaching, Sera has become a stable focal area where security has been restored, with poaching and cattle rustling now curbed. The effectiveness of the Conservancy was illustrated in 2009 when no elephant poaching was reported in Sera, whereas other neighbouring areas have seen a worrying increase in elephant poaching since late 2008.

This year the wildlife of the Conservancy was further reinforced through a successful translocation of ostriches, and a black rhino translocation is also being planned, following stakeholder planning. Monitoring processes have now been fully developed, with the completion of the monitoring database. Sera Wildlife Conservancy continues to strengthen its operational independence, with a reduction in reliance on the Northern Rangelands Trust for input. It also continues to operate as a robust community institution with full community endorsement and support. 2008 revenues were disbursed to constituent communities, and were used to mitigate the devastating impact of the 2009 drought on local livelihoods.

Arcadia Land Trust	US\$ 85,523
Leveraged funds	US\$ 494,173
Area secured	51,000 hectares
Area of conservation impact	200,000 hectares

Lekurruki Wildlife Conservancy, Kenya

The Lekurruki area is part of a critical dispersal area and migration corridor for wildlife, including elephants, Grevy's zebra and African wild dogs, to and from the Samburu, Buffalo Springs and Shaba National Reserves. This corridor is essential to maintaining the

ecological integrity and long-term conservation of species in the wider ecosystem. Within the Lekurruki Conservancy land was previously held by 26 private landowners, and parcels were likely to be sold and/or developed for agricultural purposes. An initial investment from the Arcadia Land Trust is helping to secure the northern block of the Conservancy, incorporating 12 private titles.

Land has been acquired and is fully under the management of Lekurruki Conservation Trust; this has secured a valuable conservation interface along the Ngare Ndare River. However, the severe drought in northern Kenya over 2009 has had a marked impact on both wildlife and livestock, and therefore it has been difficult to gauge the impact of improved land management on wildlife populations. Lekurruki Conservation Trust is now fully equipped with scout and management staff, a vehicle, radio communications and field equipment to provide anti-poaching coverage and security for the area. The Trust also undertakes a number of related livelihood activities for the community, including improved grazing and rangeland management, conflict resolution and security, tourism operations, support to schools and student bursaries, and health care. In addition, a local tourist lodge has been developed (Lekurruki-owned, but under third party management) and is providing increasing revenue streams to support Conservancy operations.

Arcadia Land Trust	US\$ 100,000
Leveraged funds	US\$ 100,500
Area secured	1,584 hectares
Area of conservation impact	60,000 hectares

Golden Stream Corridor Preserve, Belize



Alison Gunn / FFI

Home to Central America’s five wild cats – the jaguar, jaguarundi, puma, ocelot and margay – this lowland tropical broadleaf forest was threatened by logging and citrus farms. In 1998, the Arcadia Land Trust purchased an area of 3,866 hectares at Golden Stream. Subsequently this enabled us to leverage additional investments to extend the conservation area, and land acquisition throughout 2003 and 2004 allowed the Arcadia Land Trust and various local partners to protect another 7,605 hectares of land. This has saved the entire Golden Stream Watershed, from the Maya Mountains to the coast, and includes the Port Honduras Marine Reserve. The area

now protected is important for its biodiversity and as a watershed for many communities downstream, and the forest corridor protects the integrity of the habitat. The Global Environment Facility (GEF) through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) granted FFI US\$ 1 million to continue its work throughout the Golden Stream watershed. As a result, coordinated management and strategic planning is contributing to the conservation of a landscape area of over 113,000 hectares.

Working with our partner NGO, the Ya'axché Conservation Trust, (YCT, which protects Mayan interests) we have also helped to build a sustainable livelihood programme for local communities. The project has supported community education and livelihoods projects, such as growing organic cacao and furniture making using fallen timber.

During 2009 management of Golden Stream continued under the leadership of YCT. Biodiversity research, inventory and monitoring were undertaken, and YCT oversaw sustainable extraction of selected non-timber forest products by indigenous communities. Over 70 families are now supported to produce cacao as a model of agroforestry, and organic vegetable plots have been established in buffer communities as a means of providing additional income, healthier diets and food security. The wider Golden Stream watershed is still regularly patrolled, and seven of the YCT rangers have been officially appointed as Special Constables, giving them powers of arrest. Incursions into the protected area are reducing as a result of the patrols, formal boundary demarcation, and community outreach activities.

In December 2008 YCT was selected as the co-manager of Bladen Nature Reserve by the Belize Forest Department. This means they now play a vital role in bringing effective management to a further 39,000 hectares of important and biodiverse habitat, and in protecting the upper waters of the Monkey River, thus preserving the quality of the water draining onto the Belize Barrier Reef. YCT's appointment as the manager of Bladen is a testament to their experience in protected area management and the institutional capacity that has been built as a direct result the Arcadia Land Trust project at Golden Stream.

Arcadia Land Trust	US\$ 2.10 million
Leveraged funds	US\$ 4.78 million
Area secured	6,057 hectares
Area of conservation impact	113,237 hectares

Chacocente Wildlife Refuge, Nicaragua

In 2001, the Arcadia Land Trust bought eight hectares of coastline, including beach and dry tropical forest, on the south Pacific coast of Nicaragua. This is one of the largest and most important remaining examples of dry tropical forest in the country. It is also one of the region's four mass-nesting sites for the endangered Olive Ridley turtle, and a primary nesting site for the critically endangered Pacific leatherback turtle.

Poaching of turtle eggs had been a major threat to the turtles. The local communities are poor, and relied on the income earned from selling eggs. To help people find an alternative income, FFI is assisting farmers to increase their crop diversity and yields by introducing basic irrigation, and is helping local people to set up and run turtle tourism projects. Our engagement at Chacocente helped to leverage a \$1 million project from the Global Environment Facility of the United Nations Development



Juan Pablo Moreiras / FFI

Programme, which has now been delivered. This developed effective management of the area involving both private (landowners) and public (local community) stakeholders.

During 2009 the co-management mechanism for the Refuge was further developed, with a range of local stakeholders agreeing to serve on a management committee alongside MARENA (the Ministry of Environment). In addition, much of the work this year focused on securing the financial sustainability of the Chacocente Wildlife Refuge. A financial strategy for Chacocente had been prepared in 2008, and the two key elements of this were further developed in 2009. These were (i) implementation of entrance and service fees for tourists and (ii) infrastructure ‘concessions’ granted by the Ministry of the Environment for tourism or research activities.

There is ongoing evidence of the conservation impact of the project, particularly in terms of turtle protection. The number of nesting turtles recorded on Chacocente’s beaches has shown a sustained increase over the last three seasons, with 58,894 Olive Ridley turtles nesting there in 2009.

In addition, the project has been successful in developing effective local structures for long-term conservation management, and in ensuring that a wide range of both community and private sector stakeholders are engaged in the operation of the Refuge. The local community has also seen direct benefits from the project - at least 50% of the 128 families living within the Refuge receive income derived from new biodiversity friendly livelihoods activities developed by the project. There are 30 families working in co-operatives to make money from honey production and tourism, and in addition these co-operatives have enabled more women to be directly involved in income generation.

Arcadia Land Trust	US\$ 118,000
Leveraged funds	US\$ 6.62 million
Area secured	8 hectares
Area of conservation impact	4,800 hectares

Cristalino State Park, Brazil

In late 2003, the Arcadia Land Trust made an emergency purchase to protect 1,600 hectares of the southern border of the Cristalino State Park in Brazil. This landscape is the most biodiverse reserve in the Brazilian Amazon and a key gateway to the southern Amazon. It has the second highest recorded diversity of bird species in the world, and is home to the endangered white-whiskered spider monkey. Cristalino acts as a barricade between undisturbed forest in the north and intensive deforestation in the south, preventing the advance of cattle ranching, logging and soya farms. FFI’s aim is to collaborate with other NGOs to use Cristalino and other reserves to prevent deforestation reaching the heart of the Amazon basin. We hope to block the expansion of ranching by creating a sustainable forestry buffer zone. This will prevent natural resource conflict between ranchers and soya growers in the south, and indigenous people in the north; and will preserve large tracts of Amazonian wilderness.

With the generosity of the Grassvalley Trust and Brazilian entrepreneurs, the area of land protected has since been increased to 6,476 hectares, and this is now managed by our local partner - the Cristalino Ecological Foundation (CEF).



Evan Bowen-Jones / FFI

During 2009 the focus of the project has moved to finding sustainable finance options for the private reserves. Plans are in place to develop a substantial tourism-derived revenue stream for conservation. To date the CEF already receives a \$50 fee from each tourist to the reserve (mediated through the adjoining Cristalino Jungle Lodge), and there are plans to increase this further over coming months. In addition there are plans to solicit donations to the project from current and past tourists, and also to supplement income through the sale of tourist-focused

products (including a print of the emblematic harpy eagle - which is already proving popular and generating returns). All of this will help to underpin ongoing management costs for the private reserves.

The Cristalino private reserves remain secure and the reserve Management Plan (developed with input from FFI and CEF) is due to be presented at a public hearing in December. The next challenge is to ensure that this is implemented. Further funding was leveraged for research into the white-whiskered spider monkey within the private reserves, producing preliminary data on troops present and their movement patterns. In addition, there is evidence of increased strength and independence of the local partner (CEF) which has finally developed a clear future strategy, and with the CEF board now taking a proactive role to address the issue of future financial sustainability.

Arcadia Land Trust	US\$ 271,300
Leveraged funds	US\$ 1.88 million
Area secured	6,476 hectares
Area of conservation impact	184,000 hectares

Estancia La Querencia, Patagonia, Argentina

In 2001, the Arcadia Land Trust began helping to conserve a vast and remarkable intact example of dry grassland in Patagonia. The area is a vital nesting habitat of the endangered Andean condor.

Working with the landowners FFI helped to establish a foundation to protect the biodiversity of the Estancia for the long term. The board of this foundation has developed a plan to promote wildlife, habitat, and ecotourism. This will save condors, 15% of the world's austral rails and many other typical steppe species.

FFI continues to investigate potential future models for the management of this site. In 2009 we have been exploring opportunities to acquire the site from the current landowner, and this option will be considered further in 2010.



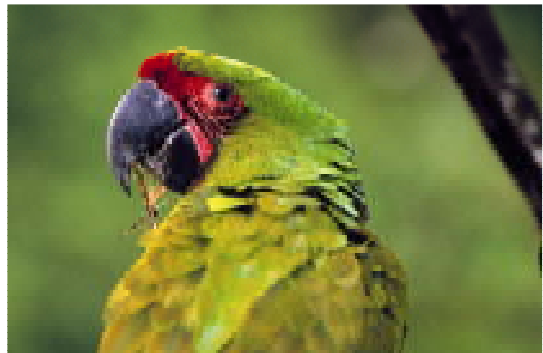
Juan Pablo Moreiras / FFI

Arcadia Land Trust	US\$ 200,000
Leveraged funds	US\$ 22,500
Area secured	85,000 hectares
Area of conservation impact	85,000 hectares

Awacachi Ecological Corridor, Ecuador

The Chocó bioregion is a global conservation priority, due to its exceptional species diversity and endemism. The region is extremely poor and the Chocó forest is under threat from commercial interests and unsustainable development. This threat has increased following the building of new roads, and the expansion of the oil palm industry.

Since 1999, the Arcadia Land Trust has purchased 11,500 hectares of highly threatened Chocó forest. This has created a biological corridor between two existing reserves, thus conserving an area of 354,000 hectares. To protect the corridor, FFI, through its partner organisation, Fundación Sirua, is engaging local communities in sustainable livelihood projects such as native bamboo production, butterfly farming, cacao growing and animal husbandry. These projects provide income support to local communities and encourage them to cooperate with conservation efforts.



Berry Mulligan / FFI

In 2009 work has continued to institute a new biological monitoring system for the Awacachi Corridor, in order to better record responses of key species to increased protection, and to document its use as an effective corridor by species moving between the two reserves that it connects. In parallel, a new environmental education initiative was implemented, and school children were involved in tree-planting activities aiming to reforest degraded areas with threatened native trees. Support to Fundación Sirua continued, with an institutional development review of the organisation now underway. In addition, efforts to design a long-term financial sustainability plan for the site have moved forward, with recommendations

received from the Global Conservation Facility for the best structure for a proposed Trust Fund. Initial investigations are also underway to determine the suitability of the site for carbon finance through REDD.

A full project evaluation will be completed by the end of the year. This has been designed to collate impacts and lessons learnt over the 10 years of the operation of the Awacachi Corridor project.

Arcadia Land Trust	US\$ 1.19 million
Leveraged funds	US\$ 2.30 million
Area secured	11,834 hectares
Area of conservation impact	400,000 hectares

Endesa Concession, Awacachi, Ecuador



Julio Bernal / FFI

The Endesa concession represents a 2,230 hectare area of Chocó rainforest, which adjoins the narrowest part of the Awacachi Corridor in north-west Ecuador. The area was owned by a logging company (Endesa) who had secured permission to log the area. This would have resulted in clear felling, and would have paved the way for future oil palm plantations – a development that could have threatened the integrity of the Corridor.

After more than a year of negotiations, a purchase agreement was signed in March 2009 between our local partner Fundación Sirua and the logging company, with the transaction to be completed within a year of this date, in a series of phased payments. A legal agreement

is in place between Fundación Sirua and FFI regarding ownership and future conservation management of these lands.

Although we do not yet have access to these lands, the purchase agreement has effectively saved this area from complete destruction, and subsequent conversion to oil palm plantation. This also supports the conservation of the Awacachi Corridor and reduces direct threats at its weakest point.

Arcadia Land Trust	US\$ 322,557
Potential leveraged funds	US\$ 655,342
Area to be secured	2,230 hectares
Potential area of conservation impact	see Awacachi Corridor

Montado do Areeiro, Madeira

In 2004, the Arcadia Land Trust secured 310 hectares of land on Madeira's Montado do Areeiro. This is the only known breeding site of Zino's petrel, Europe's rarest seabird. The birds are threatened by livestock overgrazing, uncontrolled tourism, rats and feral cats, and only approximately 30 pairs survive.

We contributed US\$ 184,000 to purchase the land and incorporate it into the neighbouring park, Parque Natural da Madeira (PNM). The PNM raised a further US\$ 1,280,000 from sources including the European Commission to co-finance the purchase, and implement activities such as eradication of pests, rehabilitation of habitats and control of tourism to protect the Zino's petrel.



Bart Bernardes

The land is now irrevocably the property of the Parque Natural da Madeira, which has been managing the area successfully for some time. Work is ongoing in protecting and studying Zino's petrel. The breeding colony is safe from disturbance at present, and all known juveniles are being checked and ringed. Ringing data at the breeding colony has produced the exciting news that the population may be bigger than previously realised. Small geolocators are being used to track the birds on their travels away from the breeding site, and eight geolocators have now been retrieved and downloaded, and a further six have been attached to other birds.

Arcadia Land Trust	US\$ 184,000
Leveraged funds	US\$ 1.28 million
Area secured	310 hectares
Area of conservation impact	310 hectares

Iberian Lynx Programme, Portugal

Less than 150 Iberian lynx are believed to survive in the wild, making this the most endangered cat species in the world. This is due mainly to the loss and fragmentation of lynx habitats. The population of lynx prey (the wild rabbit), has decreased, and lynx habitats have been destroyed by infrastructure projects in both Spain and Portugal. The animals are also illegally hunted and killed in road accidents. The lynx is also associated with some of the Iberian peninsula's most threatened habitats – cork oak forest and maquis scrubland.

In 2002, the Arcadia Land Trust started the process of securing a landscape corridor with the aiming of reconnecting current and former lynx habitats, and safeguarding the vital habitat required for future reintroductions of this species. This project works in parallel with other conservation efforts in Portugal and Spain. The planned corridor will stretch from the Monchique region of south-western Portugal, to the Sierra Morena in central Spain.



Conservación Ex-situ

Working with the Liga Para a Protecção Da Natureza (LPN), a leading Portuguese conservation NGO, efforts now focus on negotiating land management agreements and plans to secure the long-term protection of this habitat in Portugal. A further 2,200 hectares of land was secured under management agreements in the Caldeirão region during 2009. We are actively promoting the recovery of rabbit populations on lands under management agreements (given the importance of this locally declining species as prey for the lynx) and have also been supporting research into rabbit breeding (using camera traps). We have seen the capacity of our partner organisation (LPN) grow with our help over the course of the project. They now have a highly skilled in-house lynx team, and their work is highly recognised within Portugal. As a result of their involvement in this project, LPN has now been invited by the State Conservation Agency onto the official state committee monitoring the captive breeding and delivery of the Portuguese Lynx Action Plan. This follows on from the creation of the first Iberian lynx captive breeding centre in Portugal, which has now received 16 lynx from Spain. In addition, FFI helped LPN to secure a significant grant from the EU to underpin the project over the coming four years.

Arcadia Land Trust	US\$ 592,000
Leveraged funds	US\$ 591,000
Area secured	11,900 hectares
Area of conservation impact	11,900 hectares

New projects in development

Yasquel cloud forest, Ecuador

Yasquel represents a unique and important opportunity to secure 4,000 hectares of Andean cloud forest and páramo (a highly biodiverse type of high altitude heathland). The site is located in the Andes of Ecuador, between Mindo and Quito, on the slopes of the Pichincha volcano. Yasquel is currently offered for sale, and is at risk of being converted into pasture land for cattle ranching. Without immediate protection there is an ongoing risk of illegal logging of its slopes, especially if a planned road upgrade adjoining the property goes ahead. This would not only be a tragedy in terms of the loss of the species it supports, but degradation of the site would also affect water flows from this important catchment, which serves four different river systems.



Julio Bernal / FFI

Although a full biological survey of Yasquel has not yet been undertaken it has been listed as a priority site for conservation. It is even possible that the Critically Endangered black-breasted puffleg hummingbird may occur at this site.

We currently have the opportunity to intervene and secure this property ahead of other purchasers with commercial interests, and FFI's governing Council has recently approved a grant from the Arcadia Land Trust in support of this land acquisition. It is hoped that purchase can be confirmed at the end of 2009 or early in 2010.

If we can secure the property, the plan is to establish an Ecuadorian not-for-profit company (or trust) to own and manage the site. Shares in this company would be offered for sale to individuals (primarily Ecuadorians), who would gain rights to use the area – including privileged access to visitor accommodation and other tourism services, once established. Parallel opportunities for income generation will also be investigated, including payments for ecosystem services (with a focus on water, and the role of the site as a catchment) and broader ecotourism development at the site.

Potential Arcadia Land Trust commitment	US\$ 620,000
Potential leveraged funds	US\$ 330,000
Area to be secured	4,000 hectares
Potential area of conservation impact	4,000 hectares

Strategic Initiatives

Rapid Response Facility

The Rapid Response Facility (RRF) is a partnership between the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, the United Nations Foundation, and FFI. It was established in late 2005 to provide timely and flexible resources to address threats and emergencies affecting the ecosystem security of selected Natural World Heritage Sites and surrounding areas. The fund is unique in its speed of response: decisions are made within eight days, meaning that funds can be made available within a couple of weeks from application. A new RRF website was launched in 2009, increasing the profile of this funding facility. As in previous years, a contribution from the Arcadia Land Trust in 2009 leveraged significant further funding from the United Nations Foundation. As a result urgent assistance was provided to two World Heritage Sites under threat, bringing the total number of sites supported since 2005 to 14. In addition, funding remains to support a further three sites over coming months as emergencies arise. The sites supported in 2009 include:

- **Garamba National Park, Democratic Republic of Congo.** In January 2009 a devastating attack on the Garamba National Park headquarters was conducted by guerrillas, which tragically resulted in multiple mortalities of park staff and families. The RRF responded to an emergency grant request from the African Parks Network to help restore vital communications capacity, purchase of equipment and rebuild the communications hut and other buildings destroyed during the attack. The facilities restored with RRF support played an important role in enabling routine park management to resume as quickly as possible, as well as increasing the security and morale of park staff.
- **Kerinci-Seblat National Park, Sumatra.** Support to the AKAR Network of local NGOs has enabled them to take emergency action to prevent a series of threats from (i) commercial palm oil plantation development within the borders of the park, (ii) proposed conversion of a 60,000-hectare protected buffer zone forest to plantation, (iii) community development of new rice paddies within the park, and (iv) an illegal road proposal.
- **Belize Barrier Reef Reserve System, Belize.** The Ya'axché Conservation Trust successfully applied to RRF for funds to work to avert threats to Bladen Nature Reserve, and downstream threats to the Belizean reef system (a World Heritage Site). These threats come from unlicensed exploration and ongoing plans to build a hydro-dam development within the heart of Bladen Reserve (a pristine and biodiverse forest) and the acute threat of sedimentation and associated damage to the reef ecosystem downstream from this important catchment area.



Radio house at Garamba NP HQ – before & after RRF support

Credit: APN-Garamba



In addition, updates were received from two projects previously funded by the RRF. In China, work in the Sichuan Giant Panda Sanctuaries following the major earthquake in 2008, is now being continued to assess indirect threats to the site's wildlife arising from the earthquake reconstruction effort, and to address these with both decision makers and local communities. Also, a new ranger station in Kahuzi-Biega National Park (Democratic

Republic of Congo) was finally completed in May 2009 and they have since reported that this has increased the intensity of ranger patrols resulting in the closure of 18 illegal mining operations, improved morale among rangers and increased awareness of the National Park within local communities.

Arcadia Land Trust	US\$ 517,791
Leveraged funds	US\$ 1.1 million
Area of conservation impact	9,248,471 hectares

Strategic Small Grants

Ishaqbini Community Conservancy, Kenya

The Ishaqbini Community Conservancy was established to protect savannah grasslands alongside the Tana River in north-eastern Kenya. The Ishaqbini area supports one of the most important populations of the Critically Endangered hirola antelope – at certain times of year up to 62% of its global population can be found here. This species has seen severe declines over recent decades as a result of over-hunting, disease, drought, habitat loss, and competition with livestock. The area also includes an important forest reserve within its boundary, which was established to protect two Critically Endangered primate species (the Tana mangabey and Tana River red colobus). Ishaqbini also supports populations of African wild dog, reticulated giraffe, lesser kudu, gerenuk, lion, leopard and desert warthog. The Conservancy aims to protect an estimated 19,000 hectares of land, with a core conservation area of 4,070 hectares from which livestock will be excluded to reduce direct competition with the hirola.



Juan Pablo Moreiras / FFI

However the integrity of this important site is threatened by unresolved issues over land rights. The traditional pastoralist Somali community has engaged successfully in conservation efforts. However, incoming agriculturalist communities are keen to convert land adjoining the Tana River – including parts of the primate reserve – for shifting agriculture. They also continue to poach hirola in the Conservancy despite the presence of rangers. The Ishaqbini community established the Conservancy with customary and ancestral land rights and have traditionally used this land for livestock grazing. However the complex land tenure in this region undermines full community ownership of the Conservancy area. Without establishing a full legal basis for the lands, it will be difficult to prevent encroachment into the reserve, undertake legitimate anti-poaching activities or develop proposed ecotourism operations.

Support from the Arcadia Land Trust has enabled a review of tenure rights and legal options, along with mapping of land boundaries. Engagement with the neighbouring community has been successful in promoting the idea of bringing their lands under parallel conservation management. Furthermore the resulting potential for collaboration between the Ishaqbini and Pokomo communities could lead to acceptance by the Pokomo of the management role and rights of Ishaqbini Conservancy up to the east bank of the Tana River, thereby removing the need to amend land boundaries. At the same time the work of the Ishaqbini Conservancy has been maintained in 2009, with improved scout coverage and patrolling throughout the area. As a result no poaching incidents of hirola were reported and there are the first regular signs of elephant in the area for many years.

Arcadia Land Trust	US\$ 25,000
Leveraged funds	US\$ 226,850
Area secured	19,000 hectares
Area of conservation impact	25,000 hectares

Sankuru Natural Reserve, Democratic Republic of Congo

Sankuru represents 3,057,000 hectares of forest landscape within the Congo basin. The area was proclaimed as a Natural Reserve in November 2007 due to the presence of important populations of bonobo (which is endangered and only found in the DRC), along with other threatened primates, forest elephants; and okapi. The area also has an important watershed role as part of the Congo Basin, and it is estimated that its forests may store over 500 million tonnes of carbon. There is significant opportunity to ensure that carbon-related finance flows into the Reserve to help protect these vital forest resources, and prevent significant emissions of greenhouse gases.



Sivha Mbake / FFI

FFI has worked with the DRC's Protected Areas Authority (the Institut Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature - ICCN) for many years, and as a result of this partnership they asked us to help develop the management structures and local institutional arrangements for Sankuru Natural Reserve, in partnership with local communities.

A Strategic Small Grant from the Arcadia Land Trust was used to help us to develop the institutional base, access the information - and leverage the funds - needed to transform Sankuru into a fully functioning Protected Area. The existing partnership with the ICCN has been strengthened, and dialogue has been initiated with a range of in-country donors, along with all key government agencies.

During 2009 the situation has changed dramatically, following the decision by the government to de-gazette Sankuru. Following extensive surveys, it was found that a neighbouring area of land had significantly higher biodiversity values and the decision was made to focus conservation efforts there instead. At present we are working to explore wider

ways to support the effective management of DRC's protected areas, and specifically to explore opportunities for financing forest protection through emerging carbon markets.

Arcadia Land Trust	US\$ 139,818
Leveraged funds	US\$ 474,000

Tongwe forest protection, Tanzania

The Tongwe people reside on the eastern side of Lake Tanganyika, in an area adjoining Mahale Mountains National Park. Their traditional lands include several areas of intact forest and *miombo* woodland and these support both important populations of chimpanzees and elephants. The Tongwe have traditionally managed their forests sustainably, but their lands are under increasing pressure from agricultural conversion and felling of trees for fuelwood and charcoal (particularly by migrants from elsewhere in the country). In addition, a series of mining exploration projects are planned in the area, including on a large strip of land running through the Tongwe tribal area.



Jeremy Holden / FFI

A grant from the Arcadia Land Trust has been provided to help the Tongwe Trust to establish the necessary land tenure, ownership and use rights in order to secure this area against future environmental challenges and development impacts. Specifically funding will help to establish the Ntakata Village Land Forest Reserve (under Tanzanian law), thus securing the largest and most intact forest in Tongweland. As a first stage the area will need to be surveyed, mapped and zoned, and its boundaries will be demarcated. Based on this the Tongwe Trust will work with the local village to declare the Ntakata forest as a Village Land Forest Reserve, which will in future be managed by the local community.

Arcadia Land Trust	US\$ 45,528
Leveraged funds	US\$ 81,600
Area of conservation impact	10,155 hectares

Conservation Incentives in South Africa



Juan Pablo Moreiras / FFI

FFI discovered that tax laws in South Africa were encouraging the destruction of nature, and leading to the loss of priority fynbos land. It therefore supported a legal team to review laws influencing land use. As a result, legislation was changed, and landowners now have greater incentives to retain land under wild fynbos, rather than ploughing it for vineyards, wheat fields or other purposes.

Arcadia Land Trust

US\$ 80,500

Cape Private Nature Reserves, South Africa



Juan Pablo Moreiras / FFI

In 2006, a grant from the Arcadia Land Trust was used to study the feasibility of establishing a revolving fund for land acquisition and conservation of private land in South Africa. This will serve as the basis for exploring further options for the strategic development of private nature reserves in South Africa. The report explores the options for securing land under sustainable land management and establishing a permanent covenant ensuring conservation use. Once secure these conservation lands could again be sold, thus returning proceeds to the fund. The report has been widely circulated with conservation partners in the Western and Eastern Cape.

Subsequent work has shown that a key hurdle to this model is the lack of adequate budgets for management and maintenance built

Tarnava Mare grasslands, Romania

The Tarnava Mare area of south-east Transylvania covers a landscape of some 85,000 ha and represents a 'hotspot' of biodiversity of European importance, whilst also providing a source of livelihoods for thousands of farming families. This historic landscape incorporates wildflower-rich lowland pastures and meadows, old-growth woodland and farmed lands. This mosaic of habitats supports an exceptional diversity of species (including many that are threatened at a European level). The Tarnava Mare region is an outstanding example of the type of traditional mixed farming landscape that has disappeared in most of Europe.



Paul Hotham / FFI

The UK/Romanian NGO ADEPT has carried out research and associated rural development measures in the area since 2005, and has promoted the concept of High Nature Value Farmland (HNVF) within national and EU policy.



Paul Hotham / FFI

ADEPT are now moving forward with an ambitious five-year plan for the site. Initial reviews of this plan identified some areas that could be strengthened before taking it to donors, and a strategic small grant from the Arcadia Land Trust will help them to address these issues. This work will ensure that the five-year planned programme is integrated, holistic, robust and suitably focused to ensure the secure conservation of the Tarnava Mare area in the long term, particularly with regard to long-term management and financing options. The strategic small grant will also be used to maintain essential elements of ADEPT's current project in the short term.

Arcadia Land Trust	US\$ 63,403
Area of conservation impact	85,000 hectares

Valuing the Ustyurt steppe, Uzbekistan

The Ustyurt Plateau is a vast area of arid steppe, covering some 20 million hectares between Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. This wilderness remains largely unexplored, and it supports some of the last remaining breeding herds of saiga antelope, along with a wider array of other plants and animals (some 900 species recorded). Despite its size the Ustyurt Plateau is facing a range of threats including direct grassland destruction for cultivation, overgrazing, aridification (resulting from diversion of water supplies), and poorly-planned mining and oil developments. At present the government places little value on the land within Ustyurt, seeing it as a barren wilderness. However, these fertile grasslands could represent an important store of natural carbon – and one that could potentially be linked to new non-forest carbon markets.

In 2009 the Arcadia Land Trust supported a strategic small project to investigate the carbon storage potential of this and other grassland habitats, and to consider the potential for, and hurdles to, developing such sites for carbon finance. This work includes a specific pre-feasibility study of the Ustyurt Plateau as a potential carbon finance project. This investment has also helped to leverage important co-finance (US\$ 1,125,000) for the protection of the Ustyurt steppes from USAID.

Arcadia Land Trust

US\$ 35,000

Cardamom Wildlife Sanctuaries Project, Cambodia

In 2002, an emergency grant from the Arcadia Land Trust established a ranger force to protect wildlife and habitats across 570,000 hectares of the Cardamom Mountains in Cambodia. The grant initiated protection measures to prevent forest crime in the wildlife sanctuaries of Phnom Aural and Phnom Samkos. Local and district workshops were held for the police, military, judiciary and other enforcement agencies, which helped clarify the new laws and the need to counter poaching and illegal logging. This initial small grant proved successful in paving the way for a much larger “Cardamom Mountains Wildlife Sanctuaries Project”, co-funded by the Global Environment Facility and United Nations Foundation (2003-2006), to strengthen the management of the sanctuaries to conserve wildlife and enable the sustainable development of local communities.

In 2009, the Arcadia Land Trust provided a second grant to the project. This addressed the need to develop sustainable finance strategies for the area, whilst supporting ongoing enforcement activities. As a result of this project a full plan is in place to develop three routes for possible sustainable finance for the wider Cardamoms landscape (a Trust Fund, Payment for Ecological Services and carbon finance linked to REDD). In addition, enforcement and associated training activities proved successful. Training was provided to 40 rangers, who then patrolled the forest and confiscated or destroyed over 86 m³ of timber, 825 wildlife snares and 10 illegal camps. At least, 35 court cases have been successfully prosecuted, and 63 hectares of cleared lands were claimed back for communal sustainable use and reforestation. To date 22 community protected areas, which are co-managed by community committees and the sanctuary rangers, have been established and are respected. The committees cooperate in preventing illegal logging and reporting serious cases involving illegal camps, logging, and wildlife poaching. In parallel, the project has helped develop improved livelihoods for 1,500 families and has helped an additional 1,155 farmers access improved agricultural techniques.



Jeremy Holden / FFI

Arcadia Land Trust

US\$ 157,340

Leveraged funds

US\$ 3.66 million

Area of conservation impact

570,000 hectares

Philippines Biodiversity Conservation Programme



Juan Pablo Moreiras / FFI

The Philippines has the most endangered and critically endangered endemic species in the world, and the fragments of natural forests that support these unique species are under imminent threat.

In 2003, the Arcadia Land Trust helped create a plan to conserve some of these key areas. It proposed developing the institutional capacity of local NGOs to prepare, finance, implement and sustain their long-term conservation programmes.

Arcadia Land Trust

US\$ 28,750

Burnett Mary Region, Australia

We have recently initiated a partnership with the Burnett Mary Regional Group (BMRG), which is the organisation tasked by the Queensland government to promote effective environmental stewardship across the Burnett Mary region. This area covers some 5,600,000 hectares of land and some 4,000,000 hectares of coastal zone habitats. The region is home to over half of Queensland's native mammals, almost 80% of its native birds and just under half of the state's native reptiles, frogs and vascular plants. The area continues to be cleared at around 8,000 hectares per year, resulting in fragmentation and



Burnett Mary Regional Group

loss of remnant habitats. Threats also exist from alien species, fires and increased salinity. Future threats from land development are likely to escalate.

In 2009 Arcadia Land Trust funding underpinned external review and support for BMRG's Biosphere nomination document for the Great Sandy Biosphere (1.24 million hectares) which proved successful. This significant region is now internationally recognised under UNESCO's Man and Biosphere Programme. An initial review of BMRG operations identified that a more strategic approach to prioritising

conservation actions was necessary and additional funds were granted from the Qantas Foundation to achieve this. The project has subsequently taken a landscape approach to the site, with the aim of better connecting the Biosphere within the wider landscape. The team has assessed and analysed potential actions to improve biodiversity protection adjoining the Great Sandy Biosphere, including assessing opportunities to secure key areas of land. The

project is identifying the key functional ecosystems in and around the Biosphere, along with their values, assets and possibilities for future enhancement. Furthermore, strong links are being made with the needs of Indigenous (Aboriginal) communities, including a focus on recording of traditional knowledge and a workshop to help indigenous communities to establish contracting businesses to assist in natural resources management around the Biosphere.

Arcadia Land Trust	US\$ 50,000
Leveraged funds	US\$ 93,000
Area of conservation impact	1,240,000 hectares

Arcadia Climate Change Programme

One of the greatest emerging threats to global biodiversity is climate change. The sites which we act to protect are likely to be subject to significant changes in the habitats and species they support over coming decades. At the same time, the importance of natural habitats in locking up carbon is becoming increasingly recognised – the destruction of such habitats (particularly forests) is estimated to release around 20% of total annual global greenhouse gas emissions.



FPI Cambodia

The Arcadia Land Trust potentially provides a central mechanism for the “avoided destruction” of natural habitats, and has effectively locked up significant stores of carbon that would have been released if sites had been destroyed. It also provides an important focus for our efforts to plan ahead and to “climate proof” our sites wherever possible. Last year finance from the Arcadia Land Trust was central in enabling us to secure a hugely innovative

partnership with the Australian bank Macquarie Group, to jointly develop a series of REDD projects.

Ongoing support from the Arcadia Land Trust has enabled us to move forward significantly in terms of developing sources of carbon finance for natural habitats (linked to REDD – *Reduced Emission from Deforestation and Degradation*) and in testing the Arcadia Land Trust’s “climate foresight” planning tool. A number of documents have been prepared and disseminated, including a “Background on REDD” for site-based staff, a series of principles that would underpin our projects’ engagement with carbon finance and some guidelines or strategic approaches to climate change. A review of Arcadia Land Trust sites underpinned a publication entitled “*Lessons from the field: Making REDD work on the ground*” which was disseminated through the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) REDD newsletter.

Eight project sites are currently using the climate foresight planning tool to assess risk and develop site-based climate adaptation plans. We have considerable interest from external organisations in using this tool, and we plan to make it publicly available after the first testing within Arcadia Land Trust projects.

In addition, the assessment of the carbon storage with the Arcadia portfolio has resulted in external requests for similar analyses. With additional leveraged funding we are now supporting a similar Carbon Opportunity Assessment for Rio Tinto, with the aim of demonstrating the potential value of protecting their non-operational land rather than exploiting it. This provides us with an opportunity to share the knowledge we have gained and train others in basic carbon accounting methodologies.

Arcadia Land Trust	US\$ 125,000
Leveraged funds	US\$ 1.27 million

Finances in 2009

In 2009 the Arcadia Land Trust received US\$ 1,000,000 from ARCADIA, bringing the total received to date since 1998 to US\$ 12,879,765 (including funds granted directly to the UNF).

This year we spent a total of US\$ 993,796 from the ARCADIA grant. Of this, US\$ 794,441 was spent on direct project activities (including land acquisition and management, and strategic interventions). In addition, FFI overheads accounted for US\$ 150,000, and US\$ 49,355 was spent on direct management of the Arcadia Land Trust.

A full breakdown of expenditure can be provided if required.

Arcadia Land Trust 2008 - 2012

FFI has recently developed a new business plan. The Arcadia Land Trust is at the heart of this new plan, with commitments to increase the area of land brought under conservation management by FFI, through the Arcadia Land Trust and parallel mechanisms. We are also focusing on the recruitment of additional donors into the Arcadia Land Trust over the next few years – recognising that the Arcadia Land Trust is a successful and attractive model of demonstrable conservation success that will be increasingly appealing to specific types of donors.

Over the coming five years the Arcadia Land Trust aims to:

- Secure the status and management of at least another 10 priority sites to sustain the ecological viability of larger landscapes and ecosystems, and their constituent species.
- Improve monitoring and evaluation of the impacts of Arcadia Land Trust projects as they mature to deliver real conservation rewards.
- Disseminate knowledge gained to the wider conservation and development community.
- Bring in an additional \$14 million of core funding into the Arcadia Land Trust, through other donors by 2013 (we aim to increase the number of 'core donors' contributing \$1 million per annum to ALT from the current level of two to five by 2013).

From 2010 we will be specifically addressing issues of project development – we do not lack a shortage of potential projects, but currently do not have sufficient capacity to develop new projects and undertake due diligence in researching whether they are suitable.

We will be proactively addressing the constraints we face in moving new concepts through the pipeline for inclusion into the Arcadia Land Trust portfolio. We wish to pay particular attention to addressing the upfront issues of baseline data collection and due diligence procedures. To this end we are proposing to develop a rolling “project initiation and development fund” within the Arcadia Land Trust, with a cap sealed at \$25,000 per project per year. We hope this will help project teams to better prepare projects tailored for the Arcadia Land Trust, where lack of investment in the development of the proposal would otherwise prevent this. We also recognise that in some cases project development may fail to deliver, and that is why we have put a clear cap on expenditure and thus on risk.

Arcadia Land Trust Donors

Along with the core donations received from ARCADIA and from a private individual, the following organisations have provided funding or co-finance to the Arcadia Land Trust.

- African Wildlife Foundation
- AgriSETA (Agricultural Sector Education and Training Authority)
- Alice Noakes Fund
- Anglo American
- Arcus Foundation
- Arid Lands Programme
- The Baker Trust
- The Barbara Delano Foundation
- Belize Protected Areas Conservation Trust
- British American Tobacco
- Christensen Foundation
- Cool Earth/Walkers Ltd.
- Counterpart International
- Critical Ecosystems Partnership Fund
- DANIDA
- Defra
- DED/GTZ (German Development Service/German Agency for Technical Cooperation)
- DGIS (Directorate General for International Cooperation)
- Donner Foundation
- Earth Birthday
- Earthvoice
- EU LIFE programme
- Fair Play Foundation
- German Ministry for the Environment
- Flemish Fund
- The Foreign & Commonwealth Office
- Fota Wildlife Park
- Friends of World Heritage
- Fundação Boticario
- Global Environment Fund
- Global Conservation Fund
- Global Trees Campaign
- Grassvalley Trust
- HSBC
- Imperial Tobacco
- International Fund for Animal Welfare
- IUCN (The World Conservation Union)
- Jet Tours
- John Aspinall Foundation
- Kilverstone Wildlife Charitable Trust
- The MacArthur Foundation
- McKnight Foundation
- MAN Group Charitable Trust
- Marisla Foundation
- Maurice Laing Foundation
- Millichope Foundation
- Mohamed bin Zayed Conservation Fund
- The Nando Peretti Foundation
- National Fish and Wildlife Foundation
- The Nature Conservancy
- The Newman Foundation
- The Oak Foundation
- Open Gate
- Origins
- Project Kenya Sister Schools
- Rainforest Concern
- Rio Tinto
- Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
- The Rufford Maurice Laing Foundation
- Safaricom
- Sea World Busch Gardens
- Shell
- South African National Parks
- USAID
- United Nations Foundation
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service
- United States State Department
- Table Mountain Fund
- Tusk Trust
- Vodafone
- The Walker Trust
- WildInvest
- Wildlife Alliance
- The Wildlife Land Trust
- William Haddon Charitable Trust
- World Bank/Development Marketplace

Arcadia Land Trust Partners

- ADEPT
- African Wildlife Foundation
- Burnett Mary Regional Group
- Ministry of Environment, Cambodia
- Cristalino Ecological Foundation
- Flower Valley Conservation Trust
- Fundación Sirua
- Institut Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature
- Ishaqbini Community Conservancy
- Lekurruki Community Conservancy
- Lewa Wildlife Conservancy
- Liga Para A Protecção Da Natureza
- MARENA
- Nkuringo Conservation Development Foundation
- Northern Rangelands Trust
- Ol Pejeta Conservancy
- Parque Natural da Madeira
- Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
- SERA
- Society for the Management of Niassa Reserve
- South African National Parks
- Tanzania Land Conservation Trust
- Toledo Institute for Development and Environment
- Uganda Wildlife Authority
- Ya'axché Conservation Trust
- Zorkul Zapovednik Management Authority

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