



2017

A DECADE OF ADVANCING
CONSERVATION
AND DEVELOPMENT



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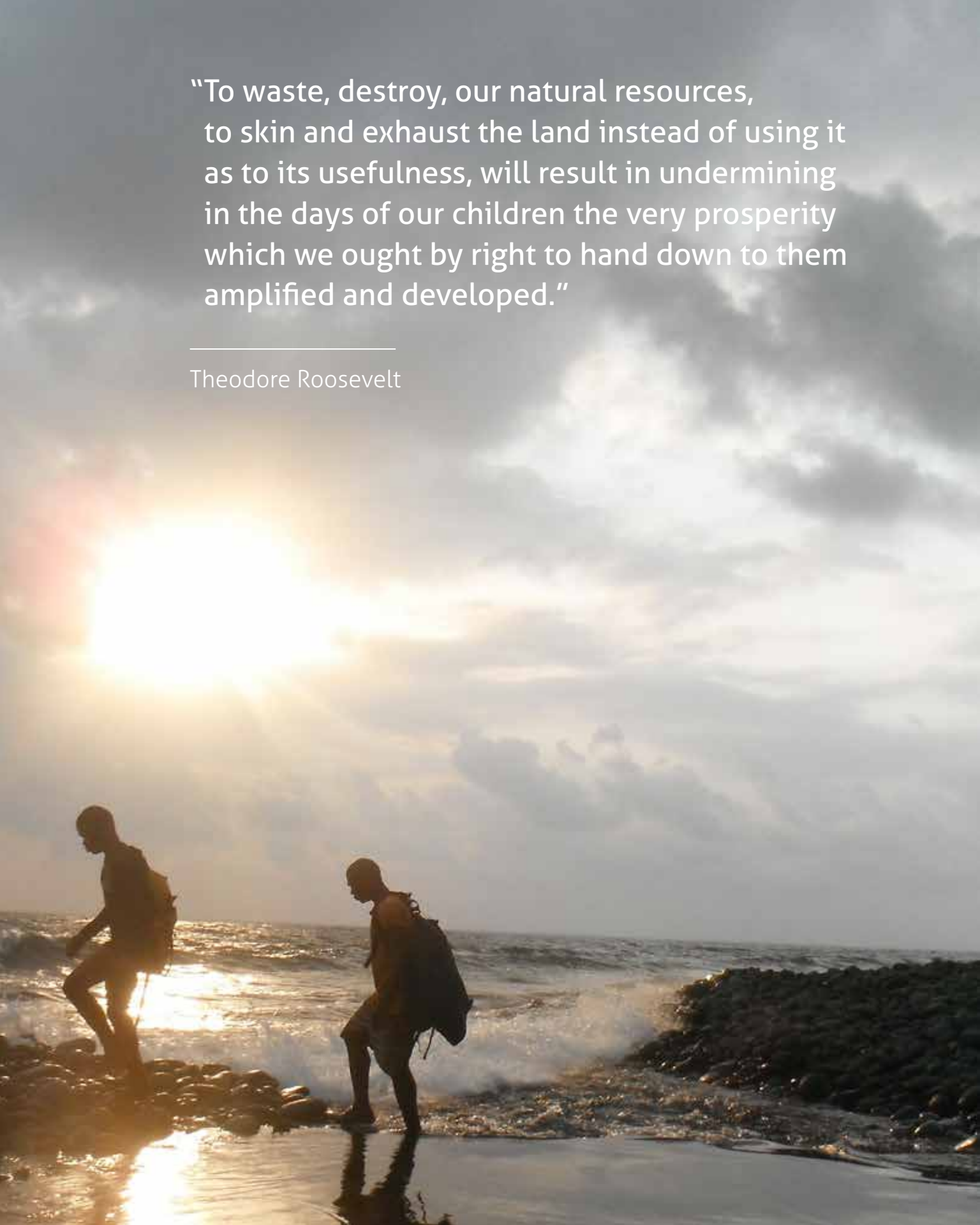
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"To waste, destroy, our natural resources, to skin and exhaust the land instead of using it as to its usefulness, will result in undermining in the days of our children the very prosperity which we ought by right to hand down to them amplified and developed."

Theodore Roosevelt



WHAT WE DO: ACHIEVING SUCCESS IN INTERNATIONAL CONSERVATION



ICCF was founded in 2006 to develop and support the leadership of the bipartisan U.S. Congressional International Conservation Caucus (ICC) in the U.S. Senate and U.S. House of Representatives—a group of Members of Congress dedicated to promoting U.S. conservation leadership in and with developing nations. The ICC is now the second largest Congressional caucus, comprised of one-third of Congress. The ICCF Group has expanded this successful caucus model globally, with a network of active parliamentary conservation caucuses around the world.

The ICCF Group advances international conservation by building political will within governments and the private sector, both in the U.S. and internationally, and by implementing programs on the ground in national parks and protected areas around the world.

Building Political Will

The ICCF Group builds political will through public/private partnerships and by raising conservation awareness among policymakers. ICCF continues to educate and act as secretariat to the leadership of the ICC and convenes a Conservation Council of leading business and NGO partners who educate these policymakers on innovative solutions to conservation challenges.

The ICCF Group is at the forefront of building political will to improve conservation governance by coordinating interactions between U.S. and international policymakers, conservation organizations, and government agencies working on the ground to leverage resources in support of conservation programs and by facilitating the work of parliamentary caucuses to improve policies, coordinate across borders, and access international support for conservation.

In-the-Field Conservation: International Conservation Corps

Through its International Conservation Corps program, The ICCF Group provides expertise to help partner nations develop protected area, wildlife management, and conservation strategies. International Conservation Corps personnel work on the ground in Africa, Asia, and Latin America to assist their counterparts with a range of issues such as forestry, wildlife, parks & protected areas, oceans & rivers, and fisheries. International Conservation Corps team members are veterans of U.S. and Canadian government agencies such as U.S. National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Bureau of Land Management, and U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, and each member has decades of practical experience managing national parks, wildlife, forests, and water. The International Conservation Corps provides the highest quality professional services at the lowest possible cost.



Major achievements over the past 10 years:

ICCF U.S.:

Working with the leadership of the International Conservation Caucus:

- Significantly increased overall funding for conservation
- Passage and implementation of the Congo Basin Forest Partnership Act
- Tropical Forest Conservation Act Reauthorization
- Multinational Species Conservation Funds Semipostal Stamp Act and Reauthorization
- Lacey Act Amendments to Ban Illegal Timber Imports
- The Eliminate, Neutralize, and Disrupt (END) Wildlife Trafficking Act

Oceans Caucus Foundation:

Working with the leadership of the Oceans Caucus:

- Passage into law of The Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing Enforcement Act
- U.S. Senate Oceans Caucus leadership was instrumental in the ratification of the following treaties:
 - The Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (PSMA)
 - The Convention on Future Multilateral Cooperation in the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries
 - The Convention on the Conservation and Management of High Seas Fishery Resources in the South Pacific Ocean
 - The Convention on the Conservation and Management of High Seas Fisheries Resources in the North Pacific Ocean

The ICCF Group in Africa:

- Regional: Arusha Declaration on Regional Conservation and Combating Wildlife/Environmental Crime, signed by eight countries in East and southern Africa to strengthen transborder collaboration on combating wildlife/environmental crime and advancing conservation
- Regional: Signing of the bilateral Agreement on the Coordinated Conservation and Management of the Miombo/Mopane Woodland Ecosystem between the governments of Tanzania and Zambia
- Regional: Signing of the bilateral Agreement on the Coordinated Conservation and Management of the Niassa-Selous Ecosystem between the governments of Tanzania and Mozambique

- Kenya: Passage of increased penalties for wildlife crime in Kenya's Wildlife Conservation and Management Act of 2013, and formation of Parliamentary sub-committee to investigate poaching and wildlife trafficking in Kenya
- Zambia: Development and passage of the Zambia Wildlife Act 2015, the Zambia Forests Act 2015, and the Zambia National Parks and Wildlife Policy
- Malawi: Development and passage of amendments to the Malawi Wildlife and National Parks Act, increasing the maximum sentence to 30 years' jail time for wildlife crime against protected species, including elephants
- Mozambique: Development and passage of amendments to Mozambique's Conservation Law of 2014, raising penalties on wildlife traffickers to enable a crackdown on high-level wildlife criminal networks

The ICCF Group in Latin America:

- Strengthening of the management capacity of Colombia's national park system, especially regarding the ability to sustainably support increased tourism to bring much-needed jobs to rural communities
- Passage through the Colombian Congress and entry into law of a strengthened Police Code to fight use of mercury in illegal gold mining

International Conservation Corps:

- Colombia: Brought about major improvements in institutional planning, commercial services, visitor outreach and education, training, stakeholder engagement, and strategic planning for the future of parks under the Peace Process
- Thailand: Improvement of the management and operations of Thailand's premier national park, which may now be utilized as a regional learning platform
- Caribbean: Improved management and financial sustainability of national parks in Jamaica and Haiti
- Caribbean: Strengthened capacity of the government of the Bahamas to manage its forests; development of detailed plans to expand three national parks and create several new national parks

MOVING FORWARD



The U.S. Congressional International Conservation Caucus and The ICCF Group have made, over the past decade, profoundly useful contributions to boosting American leadership in international conservation. Some developing countries have made the transition to middle-income status and are beginning to accept more responsibility for protection and good management of their own natural resources.

However, during a transition period likely to stretch for another generation, natural values in many developing countries will remain dependent to some degree upon help from outside: from multilateral bodies like the GEF and World Bank, from private conservation groups, and from Official Development Assistance (ODA) donors led by the United States.

ICCF defines its mission therefore as twofold:

- 1) to build on its past record of providing conservation information to U.S. legislators so that they continue to support U.S. Government leadership and investment in conservation.
- 2) to extend in the developing countries themselves the successful model of national legislative caucuses, so as to foster within those societies a stronger political will to protect and manage their own natural resources.

Only when that latter condition has been fully met will nature and natural resources in those countries be secure.

IMAGES FROM PAGES 2-3, TOP LEFT: Members of Parliament from the Kenyan National Assembly Committee on Environment and Natural Resources discuss forestry management issues in Costa Rica with experts from FUNDECOR.

TOP RIGHT: Hon. Lazaro Nyalandu, Tanzanian Minister of Natural Resources and Tourism; H.E. Dr. Richard Sezibera, Secretary General, East African Community; Hon. Dr. Mamboya Sira Ubwa, Minister for Natural Resources and Agriculture–Zanzibar; and ICC Member U.S. Representative Jack Kingston (R-GA) at the 2014 Regional Summit to Stop Wildlife Crime and Advance Wildlife Conservation in Arusha, Tanzania.

“What I love about [ICCF] is they pull people together and they form relationships, and it’s not about ideology—it’s about getting something done.”

*Senator Sam Brownback (R-KS),
International Conservation Caucus Founding Co-Chair*





THE ICCF GROUP

THE ICCF GROUP



The ICCF Group works to advance conservation governance by building political support, providing on-the-ground solutions, and applying a natural resource wealth management™ framework to sustainably develop and manage the earth's natural resources.

The ICCF Group has identified governance as an under-addressed aspect in conservation and thus the limiting factor when it comes to creating positive and sustainable solutions to issues involving natural resources. We facilitate a collaborative environment where governments, businesses, and the NGO community can come together and develop market-based approaches that incorporate the value of nature and sustainable management practices into the use of natural resources.

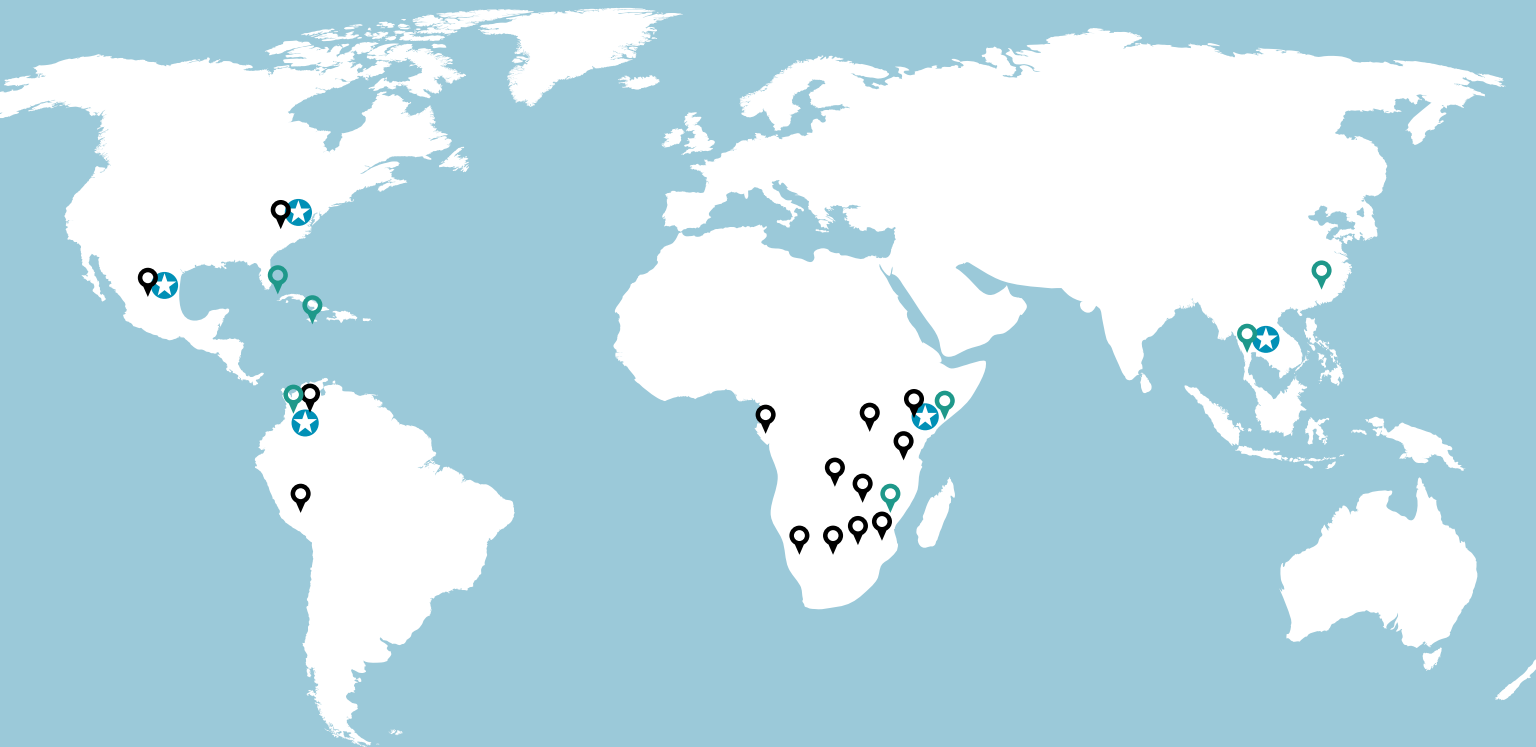
The ICCF Group applies a caucus model to build political will around unifying topics of conservation and natural resource management. **A caucus is a group of supporters or members within a Parliament or Congress who share a similar interest or concern about an issue.** We use caucuses as a forum through which education and policy formulation on key natural resource management issues take place. ICCF's offices in the United States, Africa, Asia, and Latin America support caucuses in these respective regions. In addition, The ICCF Group unites caucuses regionally and globally to seek cross-border and international conservation consensus and solutions.



internationalconservation.org

Areas of Focus:

1. Advancing U.S. Leadership in International Conservation
 2. Conservation Through Development in Latin America
 3. Addressing Poaching and Natural Resource Management in Africa
 4. Improving Oceans Conservation Policy
-



WHERE WE WORK

★ OFFICES

The ICCF Group has offices in Washington, Mexico City, Bogota, Nairobi, and Bangkok.

📍 CAUCUS

A caucus is a group of supporters or members within a parliament or congress who share a similar position or concern about an issue.

📍 INTERNATIONAL CONSERVATION CORPS PROJECTS

International Conservation Corps projects are carried out by veterans of U.S. and Canadian agencies who are dedicated to providing technical and management support to on-the-ground conservation projects.



AREAS OF FOCUS

Advancing U.S. Leadership in International Conservation

International conservation not only benefits people and wildlife in the developing world, it also bolsters America's economy, improves security, and helps meet the growing need for natural resources. That is why, for more than a decade, ICCF has been advancing U.S. leadership in international conservation through public-private partnerships and by raising conservation awareness among policymakers. ICCF informs and acts as secretariat to the leadership of the bipartisan U.S. Congressional International Conservation Caucus, made up of 1/3 of the U.S. Congress.

Conservation Through Development in Latin America

In Latin America, The ICCF Group focuses on strengthening national laws and institutions for balanced conservation and development. Our strategy identifies agriculture, water, mining, tourism, and infrastructure as the major sectors driving economic progress and having substantial impact on the environment of the region for the coming decades. Pairing this development with a sound conservation framework provides a strong foundation for economies to grow and for countries to provide their citizens with important resources such as food and water while also managing resources for continued prosperity. The ICCF Group is providing on-the-ground expertise to help strengthen Colombia's national parks system as it prepares for increased tourism after the peace process.

The ICCF Group focuses on strengthening national laws and institutions for balanced conservation and development.



Addressing Poaching and Natural Resource Management in Africa

Wildlife crime has reached unprecedented levels. Poaching of elephants and rhinos has spiked in recent years due to the high demand for ivory, rhino horn, and other products in Asian black markets. Organized criminal syndicates and terrorist groups are increasingly involved, arming poachers and using the wildlife trade to fund their activities. The illegal trade in African wildlife and other natural resources is creating instability, threatening national security, and undermining the foundations of economic development.

The most significant limiting factor in stemming the poaching crisis and protecting natural resources is political will. The ICCF Group is at the forefront of building political will to improve conservation governance by facilitating the work of caucuses in Central, East, and southern Africa to strengthen policies, coordinate across borders, and access international support. The ICCF Group has facilitated the signing of several significant multinational agreements on wildlife crime and is coordinating their implementation. In addition, The ICCF Group is working with policymakers in the U.S. and Asia toward mitigating the crisis. The ICCF Group is also working to build capacity to develop and manage national parks and protected areas.

The most significant limiting factor in stemming the poaching crisis and protecting natural resources is political will.

AREAS OF FOCUS



Improving Oceans Conservation Policy

Oceans make up 70% of the planet's surface. The ICCF Group works closely to support U.S. leadership in ocean conservation through its Oceans Caucus Foundation (OCF) program, which supports the leadership of the Oceans Caucus in the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives. Efforts particularly focus on addressing illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing and marine debris. Addressing these issues will protect the integrity of fish stocks, defend the economic security of fishermen, and strengthen U.S. national security.

With Oceans Caucus leadership, the U.S. Senate unanimously ratified four treaties to ensure that IUU fishing does not negatively impact American fishermen. Implementing legislation for the Port States Measures Agreement was signed into law on November 5, 2015; Oceans Caucus leadership was instrumental in the passage of this implementing legislation. The OCF is working to ensure international recognition and support for the Port State Measures Agreement, along with the other treaties, in order to achieve a global effort to fight IUU fishing and prevent illegal fish from entering ports. The ICCF Group is working with U.S. and global leaders in the public and private sectors to generate political will and financial resources toward solving ocean conservation challenges.

The ICCF Group works closely to support U.S. leadership in ocean conservation through its Oceans Caucus Foundation (OCF) program, which supports the leadership of the Oceans Caucus in the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives.



A close-up photograph of a bald eagle perched on a weathered wooden post. The eagle's head is turned to the left, showing its white plumage, yellow beak, and yellow eye. Its wings are spread wide, revealing the intricate patterns of its brown feathers. The background is a dark, out-of-focus forest. The text "ICCF IN THE U.S." is overlaid in white, bold, sans-serif font on the right side of the eagle's body.

ICCF IN THE U.S.

ICCF U.S. AND THE INTERNATIONAL CONSERVATION CAUCUS



ICCF was founded in 2006 to develop and support the leadership of the bipartisan U.S. Congressional International Conservation Caucus (ICC) in the U.S. House of Representatives and U.S. Senate—a coalition that now comprises more than one-third of Congress—with ICCF hosting regular educational briefings, roundtables, and other events.



The leadership of the ICC has achieved a number of legislative successes, including significantly increasing overall U.S. funding for international conservation and directing the implementation of:

- The Congo Basin Forest Partnership Act
- Tropical Forest Conservation Act Reauthorization
- Multinational Species Conservation Funds Semipostal Stamp Act and Reauthorization
- Lacey Act Amendments to Ban Illegal Timber Imports
- The Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing Enforcement Act
- The Eliminate, Neutralize, and Disrupt (END) Wildlife Trafficking Act

In order to better support the ICC with balanced, nonpartisan information and expertise, ICCF convened a council of a diverse group of the most important and active leaders in industry and the NGO and institutional communities: the ICCF Conservation Council. These organizations, led by ICCF, work together across industries and varying interests to seek consensus on matters of international conservation and to promote U.S. conservation leadership.

ICC Mission Statement:

The Members of the International Conservation Caucus share a conviction that the United States of America has the opportunity, the obligation and the interests to advance the conservation of natural resources for this and future generations. The mission of the Caucus is to act on this conviction by providing the strong U.S. leadership necessary to conserve the world's most biologically rich and diverse places.



UNITED STATES SENATE INTERNATIONAL CONSERVATION CAUCUS

115th Congress Co-Chairs

Sen. Richard Burr (R-NC)
Sen. Rob Portman (R-OH)
Sen. Sheldon Whitehouse (D-RI)
Sen. Tom Udall (D-NM)

115th Congress Members

Sen. Lamar Alexander (R-TN)
Sen. John Barrasso (R-WY)
Sen. Tammy Baldwin (D-WI)
Sen. Michael Bennet (D-CO)
Sen. Roy Blunt (R-MO)
Sen. John Boozman (R-AR)
Sen. Tom Carper (D-DE)
Sen. Bill Cassidy (R-LA)
Sen. Thad Cochran (R-MS)
Sen. Christopher Coons (D-DE)
Sen. Mike Crapo (R-ID)
Sen. Steve Daines (R-MT)
Sen. Dick Durbin (D-IL)
Sen. Jeff Flake (R-AZ)
Sen. Cory Gardner (R-CO)
Sen. Kirsten Gillibrand (D-NY)
Sen. Lindsey Graham (R-SC)
Sen. James Inhofe (R-OK)
Sen. Johnny Isakson (R-GA)
Sen. Amy Klobuchar (D-MN)
Sen. Edward Markey (D-MA)
Sen. John McCain (R-AZ)
Sen. Robert Menendez (D-NJ)
Sen. Jerry Moran (R-KS)
Sen. James Risch (R-ID)
Sen. Brian Schatz (D-HI)
Sen. Debbie Stabenow (D-MI)
Sen. Jon Tester (D-MT)
Sen. John Thune (R-SD)
Sen. Roger Wicker (R-MS)
Sen. Ron Wyden (D-OR)

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES INTERNATIONAL CONSERVATION CAUCUS

115th Congress Co-Chairs

Rep. Henry Cuellar (D-TX)
Rep. Jeff Fortenberry (R-NE)
Rep. Betty McCollum (D-MN)
Rep. Ed Royce (R-CA)

115th Congress Members

Rep. Robert Aderholt (R-AL)
Rep. Joe Barton (R-TX)
Rep. Karen Bass (D-CA)
Rep. Sanford Bishop (D-GA)
Rep. Marsha Blackburn (R-TN)
Rep. Diane Black (R-TN)
Rep. Earl Blumenauer (D-OR)
Rep. Madeleine Bordallo (D-GU)
Rep. Kevin Brady (R-TX)
Rep. Vern Buchanan (R-FL)
Rep. G.K. Butterfield (D-NC)
Rep. Bradley Byrne (R-AL)
Rep. Ken Calvert (R-CA)
Rep. André Carson (D-IN)
Rep. Buddy Carter (R-GA)
Rep. John Carter (R-TX)
Rep. Matt Cartwright (D-PA)
Rep. David Cicilline (D-RI)
Rep. Wm. Lacy Clay (D-MO)
Rep. James Clyburn (D-SC)
Rep. Mike Coffman (R-CO)
Rep. Steve Cohen (D-TN)
Rep. Chris Collins (R-NY)
Rep. Mike Conaway (R-TX)
Rep. John Conyers (D-MI)
Rep. Jim Costa (D-CA)
Rep. Susan Davis (D-CA)
Rep. Peter DeFazio (D-OR)
Rep. Ted Deutch (D-FL)
Rep. Lloyd Doggett (D-TX)
Rep. Jeff Duncan (R-SC)
Rep. John J. Duncan, Jr. (R-TN)
Rep. Eliot Engel (D-NY)
Rep. Lois Frankel (D-FL)
Rep. John Garamendi (D-CA)
Rep. Louie Gohmert (R-TX)
Rep. Bob Goodlatte (R-VA)
Rep. Kay Granger (R-TX)
Rep. Garret Graves (R-LA)
Rep. Luis Guterrez (D-IL)
Rep. Alcee Hastings (D-FL)
Rep. French Hill (R-AR)
Rep. George Holding (R-NC)
Rep. Duncan Hunter (R-CA)
Rep. Sheila Jackson Lee (D-TX)
Rep. Sam Johnson (R-TX)
Rep. Mike Kelly (R-PA)
Rep. Ron Kind (D-WI)
Rep. Adam Kinzinger (R-IL)

Rep. Doug Lamborn (R-CO)
Rep. John Larson (D-CT)
Rep. Barbara Lee (D-CA)
Rep. John Lewis (D-GA)
Rep. Dan Lipinski (D-IL)
Rep. Alan Lowenthal (D-CA)
Rep. Nita Lowey (D-NY)
Rep. Carolyn B. Maloney (D-NY)
Rep. Michael McCaul (R-TX)
Rep. Tom McClintock (R-CA)
Rep. David McKinley (R-WV)
Rep. Jerry McNeerney (D-CA)
Rep. Gregory W. Meeks (D-NY)
Rep. Luke Messer (R-IN)
Rep. Tim Murphy (R-PA)
Rep. Grace Napolitano (D-CA)
Rep. Rick Nolan (D-MN)
Rep. Frank Pallone (D-NJ)
Rep. Erik Paulsen (D-MN)
Rep. Donald Payne, Jr. (D-NJ)
Rep. Scott Peters (D-CA)
Rep. Robert Pittenger (R-NC)
Rep. Ted Poe (R-TX)
Rep. Bill Posey (R-FL)
Rep. David Price (D-NC)
Rep. Mike Quigley (D-IL)
Rep. Tom Rice (R-SC)
Rep. Phil Roe (R-TN)
Rep. Hal Rogers (R-KY)
Rep. Mike Rogers (R-AL)
Rep. Dana Rohrabacher (R-CA)
Rep. Tom Rooney (R-FL)
Rep. Ileana Ros-Lehtinen (R-FL)
Rep. Dennis Ross (R-FL)
Rep. Paul D. Ryan (R-WI)
Rep. Tim Ryan (D-OH)
Rep. Gregorio Sablan (D-CNMI)
Rep. Linda Sanchez (D-CA)
Rep. John Sarbanes (D-MD)
Rep. Austin Scott (R-GA)
Rep. José Serrano (D-NY)
Rep. Bill Shuster (R-PA)
Rep. Mike Simpson (R-ID)
Rep. Adam Smith (D-WA)
Rep. Christopher Smith (R-NJ)
Rep. Chris Stewart (R-UT)
Rep. Mark Takano (D-CA)
Rep. Dave Trott (R-MI)
Rep. Michael Turner (R-OH)
Rep. Fred Upton (R-MI)
Rep. Debbie Wasserman Schultz (D-FL)
Rep. Joe Wilson (R-SC)
Rep. Robert J. Wittman (R-VA)
Rep. Steve Womack (R-AZ)
Rep. Kevin Yoder (R-KS)
Rep. Ted Yoho (R-FL)
Rep. Don Young (R-AK)
Fr. Patrick Conroy (Chaplain)

ICCF'S OCEANS CAUCUS FOUNDATION



Oceans provide essential ecosystem services, natural resources, and natural security that all human beings depend on. Oceans recycle our water and air, produce more oxygen than rainforests, and provide a much needed source of protein for many people. Ocean conservation and management issues directly impact the domestic and global economy and have national security implications; however, these issues tend to be overshadowed by other pressing economic and national security topics.

The Oceans Caucus Foundation (OCF) is an independent program within ICCF U.S. that advances U.S. leadership in international conservation by providing a platform to bring marine governance to the forefront of government leaders' agendas. The OCF works with the U.S. Congressional Oceans Caucus (OC) to foster public/private partnerships that enhance bipartisan policy solutions that protect our oceans, our coasts, and the economies that rely on them.

The OCF depends heavily on the expertise and participation of our Oceans Council partner businesses and NGOs. Our partners are essential in promoting the priorities of the OC by providing the leadership of the caucus with insight and expertise on current management and conservation issues. The OCF works with partners to educate Congressional Members and their staff through a series of briefings and workshops that highlight our partners' innovative approaches to marine issues. The OCF educational agenda is currently focused on the impact of illegal, unregulated, and unreported (IUU) fishing and marine debris on the global environment and economy.



Major Achievements of the Oceans Caucus:

- Passage into law of H.R. 774, The Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing Enforcement Act
- U.S. Senate Oceans Caucus leadership was instrumental in the ratification of the following treaties:
 - The Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (PSMA)
 - The Convention on Future Multilateral Cooperation in the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries
 - The Convention on the Conservation and Management of High Seas Fishery Resources in the South Pacific Ocean
 - The Convention on the Conservation and Management of High Seas Fisheries Resources in the North Pacific Ocean



Oceans Caucus Member List

UNITED STATES SENATE OCEANS CAUCUS

115th Congress Co-Chairs

Sen. Sheldon Whitehouse (D-RI)
Sen. Lisa Murkowski (R-AK)

115th Congress Honorary Co-Chairs

Sen. Roger Wicker (R-MS)
Sen. Cory Booker (D-NJ)

115th Congress Members

Sen. Michael Bennet (D-CO)
Sen. Richard Blumenthal (D-CT)
Sen. John Boozman (R-AR)
Sen. Richard Burr (R-NC)
Sen. Maria Cantwell (D-WA)
Sen. Benjamin Cardin (D-MD)
Sen. Tom Carper (D-DE)
Sen. Thad Cochran (R-MS)
Sen. Christopher Coons (D-DE)
Sen. Lindsey Graham (R-SC)
Sen. Mazie Hirono (D-HI)
Sen. Johnny Isakson (R-GA)
Sen. Angus King (I-ME)
Sen. Ed Markey (D-MA)
Sen. Jeff Merkley (D-OR)
Sen. Chris Murphy (D-CT)
Sen. Patty Murray (D-WA)
Sen. Rob Portman (R-OH)
Sen. Jack Reed (D-RI)
Sen. Brian Schatz (D-HI)
Sen. Chuck Schumer (D-NY)
Sen. Dan Sullivan (R-AK)
Sen. Thom Tillis (R-NC)
Sen. Elizabeth Warren (D-MA)
Sen. Ron Wyden (D-OR)

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OCEANS CAUCUS

115th Congress Co-Chairs

Rep. Suzanne Bonamici (D-OR)
Rep. Don Young (R-AK)

115th Congress Members

Rep. Robert Aderholt (R-AL)
Rep. Earl Blumenauer (D-OR)
Rep. Madeleine Bordallo (D-GU)
Rep. Vern Buchanan (R-FL)
Rep. Bradley Byrne (R-AL)
Rep. Ken Calvert (R-CA)
Rep. Buddy Carter (R-GA)
Rep. John Carter (R-TX)
Rep. Kathy Castor (D-FL)
Rep. Steve Cohen (D-TN)
Rep. Mike Conaway (R-TX)
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Rep. Kay Granger (R-TX)
Rep. Garret Graves (R-LA)
Rep. Gene Green (D-TX)
Rep. Jared Huffman (D-CA)
Rep. Duncan D. Hunter (R-CA)
Rep. Walter B. Jones (R-NC)
Rep. Derek Kilmer (D-WA)
Rep. James R. Langevin (D-RI)
Rep. Barbara Lee (D-CA)
Rep. Frank LoBiondo (R-NJ)

Rep. David Loebsack (D-IA)
Rep. Alan Lowenthal (D-CA)
Rep. Carolyn B. Maloney (D-NY)
Rep. James P. McGovern (D-MA)
Rep. Frank Pallone Jr. (D-NJ)
Rep. Nancy Pelosi (D-CA)
Rep. Chellie Pingree (D-ME)
Rep. Ted Poe (R-TX)
Rep. Jared Polis (D-CO)
Rep. David Price (D-NC)
Rep. Mike Rogers (R-AL)
Rep. Dana Rohrabacher (R-CA)
Rep. Ileana Ros-Lehtinen (R-FL)
Rep. Ed Royce (R-CA)
Rep. C.A. Dutch Ruppersberger (D-MD)
Rep. Gregorio Sablan (D-CNMI)
Rep. Mark Sanford (R-SC)
Rep. Kurt Schrader (D-OR)
Rep. Austin Scott (R-GA)
Rep. Jose E. Serrano (D-NY)
Rep. Christopher Smith (R-NJ)
Rep. Jackie Speier (D-CA)
Rep. Chris Stewart (R-UT)
Rep. Mike Thompson (D-CA)
Rep. Debbie Wasserman Schultz (D-FL)
Rep. Robert Wittman (R-VA)

U.S. CONGRESSIONAL INTERNATIONAL CONSERVATION GALA

For the past 10 years, ICCF's U.S. Congressional International Conservation Gala has been the most important Washington gathering of conservationists from the corporate, NGO, and government communities to promote U.S. leadership in the sound management of the world's natural resources. Past ICCF Gala Chairs include former Presidents William J. Clinton and George H.W. Bush, Queen Noor of Jordan, and U.S. Treasury Secretary Hank Paulson, among others.

Past recipients of ICCF awards and Gala guest speakers include The Prince of Wales, President of Botswana Ian Khama, former U.K. Prime Minister Tony Blair, Norwegian Prime Minister Jens Stoltenberg, Prince Albert II of Monaco, and actors Harrison Ford and Edward Norton, among others.



TOP FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: ICCF Chairman John Tanner addresses the Gala audience; Chairman Ed Royce, recipient of the Teddy Roosevelt® International Conservation Award, speaks at the 2013 Gala; Ed Norton accepts ICCF's "Good Steward" Award from ICC Co-Chair Sen. Sheldon Whitehouse at the 2009 Gala.

BOTTOM LEFT: Presentation of the ICCF Teddy Roosevelt® International Conservation Award to His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales by ICC Co-Chairs Sen. Sheldon Whitehouse, Rep. Betty McCollum, Rep. Henry Cuellar, Sen. Tom Udall, and Chairman Ed Royce; Chairman of ICCF Colombia Hon. Connie Mack IV; and ICCF President John Gantt.



ICCF in the U.S.

BOTTOM RIGHT CLOCKWISE FROM TOP: ICCF "Good Steward" Award winners Kris and Doug Tompkins with actor Robert Duvall and ICC member Rep. Eliot Engel at the 2007 Gala // HRH The Prince of Wales speaks at the 2015 Gala // ICCF "Good Steward" Award recipient Harrison Ford and conservationist Mike Fay at the 2006 Gala.



TEDDY ROOSEVELT® INTERNATIONAL CONSERVATION AWARD



TOP: Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and ICC Co-Chair Rep. Ed Royce receives the Teddy Roosevelt® International Conservation Award from Dr. Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma, Chairperson of the African Union Commission.

ICCF presents the Teddy Roosevelt® International Conservation Award to recognize innovative leadership in conservation policy.

Recipients include:

Hon. Rob Portman, M.C.

Rt. Hon. Tony Blair, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom

H.S.H. Prince Albert II of Monaco

H.E. Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo, President of the Republic of the Philippines

H.E. Jens Stoltenberg, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Norway
Russell Train

Presidents of the Great Green Wall Initiative

H.E. Lt. Gen. Ian Khama, President of the Republic of Botswana

H.E. Felipe Calderon, President of the United Mexican States

Hon. Ed Royce, M.C.

His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales



BOTTOM LEFT: Prince Albert II of Monaco receives the Teddy Roosevelt® International Conservation Award from Rep. Nancy Pelosi.



BOTTOM RIGHT: President of Mexico Felipe Calderón speaks after receiving the ICCF Teddy Roosevelt® International Conservation Award.



A photograph of a herd of elephants in a savanna landscape. The main elephant in the foreground is a large adult with a prominent tusk, facing left. Other elephants are visible behind it. The ground is dry grass, and the sky is blue with white and grey clouds.

**ICCF AROUND
THE GLOBE**

INTERNATIONAL CONSERVATION CORPS



Many nations have placed large amounts of terrestrial and aquatic territory into public lands such as national parks, but often lack the human and institutional capacity needed to effectively manage these areas, which are meant to protect each nation's most important natural assets. This lack of capacity is critical to address, because increased population growth and consumption of resources provide an ever-increasing pressure on the natural resources that sustain us all.

These experts work hand in hand with governmental and non-governmental partners in developing nations to achieve conservation priorities and develop institutional and human capacity. International Conservation Corps sets itself apart from other on-the-ground conservation models because it brings proven practical experience to bear through a responsive model that is both low-cost and scalable, yielding high outputs with relatively low inputs.

International Conservation Corps team members are veterans of U.S. and Canadian government agencies such as U.S. National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Bureau of Land Management, and U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service.

International Conservation Corps has operated for three years, deployed to projects in an array of countries including China, Kenya, Colombia, Thailand, the Bahamas, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Mongolia, and others. To date over \$1.2 million in services have been delivered by International Conservation Corps volunteer professionals.



internationalconservation.org/
international-conservation-corps



International Conservation Corps programs include, among others:

- Partnering with USAID to strengthen the management capacity of Colombia's national park system, especially improving the ability to sustainably support increased tourism to bring much-needed jobs to rural communities; developing a new institutional planning system; incorporating interpretation services at heavily visited parks; strengthening commercial services management; and developing a strategy for a new national training program
- Supporting the AMATA Foundation and Thailand's national park system to improve the management and operations of Thailand's premier national park, towards utilizing the park as a regional learning platform
- Improved management and financial sustainability of national parks in Jamaica and Haiti in collaboration with The Nature Conservancy
- Strengthened capacity of the government of the Bahamas to manage its forests, development of detailed plans to expand three national parks in the Bahamas, and creation of several new national parks
- Supporting the Paulson Institute's work in China to establish a national park service and strengthen the resiliency of coastal wetlands
- Working in Kenya to support the Naibunga Conservancy, which provides critical habitat for some of the Earth's most significant threatened and endangered wildlife species and is a lynchpin wildlife corridor, including a key migration route for elephants.

ICCF IN LATIN AMERICA

The ICCF Group is working in governments and on the ground in Latin America to advance leadership and build capacity to manage natural resources, including in parks and protected areas.

Colombia

ICCF Colombia, headquartered in Bogota, is a collaboration of leaders in Colombia's business and NGO sectors who are working together to provide the Colombian Conservation Caucus (CCC) with comprehensive information and innovative solutions on issues of natural resource management. Equipped with objective information, these Members of Congress can make informed decisions and lead the way in forming sound, nonpartisan, conservation policies that benefit the nation.

Areas of focus include:

- **Illegal Mining:** The CCC has led the adoption of Police Code measures to combat environmental pollution resulting from the illegal extraction of minerals. These measures grant authority to the National Police to seize substances such as zinc, borax, cyanide, and mercury throughout the country in order to protect and safeguard human health and preserve natural resources. This marks a significant development in the fight against illegal extraction, which has plagued much of the country, impacting vital flora and fauna, rivers, ecosystems, and communities in affected regions. Members of the CCC have also presented the Secretary-General of the Senate with



TOP LEFT: Conservation Corps members lead a mission in the Mocagua Community – Amacayacu National Park. From left to right: Fernanda del Pino, Communications Professional, PNN; Carolyn Richard, Ellis Richard, and Sam Vaughn, International Conservation Corps experts; Juan Sebastian Forero, ICCF interpreter; and Bernardo Solano, Indigenous Community Leader (Vice-Curaca) in Mocagua - Amazon.

ICCF Colombia is addressing water issues through a series of workshops with the goal of implementing long-lasting water management policies.



TOP RIGHT: Colombian Conservation Caucus event on Colombian Natural National Parks with Dr. Julia Miranda in September 2015. From left to right: H.R. Eduardo Crissien, ICCF President John Gantt, H.R. Olga Lucia Velasquez, H.R. Lina Maria Barrera, H.R. Mauricio Gomez, Hon. Connie Mack, Juan Carlos Losada, H.R. Jack Housni, Frederic Brizzi and H.R. German Blanco.

IMPACTS

- Strengthening of the management capacity of Colombia's national park system, especially regarding the ability to sustainably support increased tourism to bring much-needed jobs to rural communities
- Passage through the Columbian Congress and entry into law of a strengthened Police Code to fight use of mercury in illegal gold mining

a bill to establish effective mechanisms for the fight against illegal mining in the country. The bill is intended to mitigate the negative environmental impacts of illegal mining by applying effective legal deterrents.

- **Water:** Colombia's freshwater resources are not distributed evenly among sectors, and water quality is threatened due to population growth and increased human development. Conflicts between sectors over freshwater resources are on the rise. ICCF Colombia is addressing water issues through a series of workshops with the goal of implementing long-lasting water management policies.
- **National Parks:** Working with ICCF Colombia, the CCC has initiated dialogue between the Fifth Commission on the Environment of the Chamber of Representatives, the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development, and the private sector to increase awareness and analyze the current situation within Colombia's National Natural Parks and protected areas. Topics included financial mechanisms to sustain parks throughout the country, water usage, ecotourism, and successful experiences in other countries. ICCF's International Conservation Corps is working closely with National Natural Parks Colombia (PNN) to develop a new Institutional Plan of Action for the PNN and to strengthen capacities in interpretation and communication within the park system.

ICCF IN LATIN AMERICA



TOP LEFT: ICCF Director of Policy, Bill Millan and Senator Luis Fernando Duque of Colombia during the ceremony to launch the Andean Conservation Caucus, at the permanent seat of the Andean Parliament in Bogota.

Mexico:

In April 2016, The ICCF Group extended its successful model of legislative caucuses by working with prominent Senators Marcela Guerra and Ninfa Salinas to launch the Mexico Conservation Parliamentary Group (Grupo Parlamentario Conservacionista Mexicano, GPCM). Caucus members have adopted a strategic plan, and are working to promote adoption of best practices at Mexican parks along with conservation-friendly development that benefits local communities. ICCF will open an office in 2017 to act as Secretariat for and provide support to the caucus to address their priorities.

Peru:

Peru is faced with major environmental challenges: air and water pollution, unsustainable management of natural resources (especially illegal gold mining in the Madre de Dios region and resultant water pollution with mercury), and vulnerability to natural disasters. Representatives of The ICCF Group have visited Peru several times in 2016, meeting with the U.S. Embassy, the Peruvian executive branch, and legislative leaders. Fifteen Peruvian congressmen have indicated their interest in joining a conservation caucus, which is expected to launch in the near future. ICCF will open an office in Lima in 2017 to act as Secretariat for that caucus and will work with local interests to establish a Conservation Council to support this work long-term.

Andean Parliament:

The ICCF Group signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Andean Parliament to work toward the establishment and empowerment of the Andean Conservation Caucus and to actively collaborate with the work that the Andean Parliament is undertaking relating to youth and universities in order to create University Conservation Caucuses, educational conservation programs, and a virtual educational platform for youth and Andean

Members of the Andean Parliament have emphasized the importance of advocating for the environment and conservation through the legislative branch...



TOP RIGHT: Senators Marcela Guerra and Ninfa Salinas, together with The ICCF Group, inaugurate the Mexican Conservationist Parliamentary Group (GPCM). Presentations highlighted Mexico's conservation challenges in order to outline the strategic plan for the newly established, nonpartisan group, and for ICCF Mexico to support the GPCM mission and priorities.



University students. The ICCF Group and the Andean Parliament also agreed to develop a legal framework around themes of environment, development, and conservation in the region. The Andean Parliament is composed of members from Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru.

Members of the Andean Parliament have emphasized the importance of advocating for the environment and conservation through the legislative branch and strengthening the comprehensive development of nations, while simultaneously committing to be their respective country's ambassador and taking a leadership position in the creation of parliamentary conservation caucuses in Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, and Chile. The ICCF Group and the Andean Parliament also agreed to develop a legal framework around themes of environment, development, and conservation with the hopes of adopting model laws for the region.

Central American Parliament:

The Central American Conservation Caucus was launched in 2016 to promote development and conservation in the region. Participating countries include Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, the Dominican Republic, and El Salvador. Costa Rica has also committed to join the Central American Conservation Caucus.

Members of the Central American Conservation Caucus share the belief and conviction that the natural environment in Central America is a precious resource; recognize that environmental issues are important and relevant to development; believe that conservation efforts promote good governance, poverty alleviation, sustainable development, and the improvement of public health; and realize that there are opportunities to educate Members of Parliament on important conservation issues.

ICCF IN AFRICA



The ICCF Group is working in East, Southern, and Central Africa to foster political will for conservation and support the sustainable management of natural resources. The ICCF Group has facilitated the establishment of parliamentary conservation caucuses in ten countries, and is collaborating with each of these coalitions of policymakers to strengthen governance across several key natural resource sectors: wildlife and tourism, water, forestry, agriculture, energy, and mining. The ICCF Group coordinates high-level political engagement with expertise on conservation strategies and solutions; facilitates interactions between U.S. and international policymakers, conservation organizations, and government agencies; and seeks to leverage and integrate resources in support of sustainable natural resource management policies.

Countries with ICCF-supported caucuses include Botswana, Gabon, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. These caucuses benefit from the support and patronage of top-level political leaders, such as Presidents and Speakers of the Parliament. The caucuses enable, inform, and strengthen policymakers in their commitment to conservation. They provide a forum for a broad range of stakeholders—including leaders in the private and NGO sectors as well as multinational organizations—to share expertise with policymakers and develop public-private partnerships, to strengthen and harmonize laws and policies, and to work out solutions among competing interests. Conservation caucuses link the local, national, and international levels of governance to ensure the implementation of best practices in natural resource management.

These caucuses benefit from the support and patronage of top-level political leaders, such as Presidents and Speakers of the Parliament.



TOP LEFT: Members of the Kenya Committee on Environment and Natural Resources discuss land management issues in Costa Rica.



TOP RIGHT: Launch of the Malawi Parliamentary Conservation Caucus.

Combating Wildlife Trafficking:

Through ICCF-facilitated programs, parliamentary conservation caucuses in all ten countries have prioritized wildlife crimes and are working to strengthen programs to combat poaching and illegal wildlife trafficking; to coordinate strategies across borders and access international support; and to facilitate directly participation of Africans in key partnerships and initiatives. ICCF is also represented by its Founder on the Advisory Council to the Presidential Task Force on Wildlife Trafficking.

The ICCF Group has hosted a series of high-level policy, legislative, and criminal justice strategy summits to promote legal reform and improved application of the law. As a result, ICCF-priority countries have advanced significant regional and national legislative and policy reforms to strengthen the fight against wildlife crime. For example, The ICCF Group served as the principal action agent to bring about the 2014 Arusha Declaration on Regional Conservation and Combating Wildlife and Environmental Crime, in which eight African governments formally pledged themselves to cross-border and integrated actions enhancing the fight against poachers and traffickers. It also facilitated the signing of a bilateral agreement between Tanzania and Zambia on coordinating conservation and anti-poaching in the Miombo/Mopane Woodlands Eco-region and the signing of a bilateral agreement between Tanzania and Mozambique on conservation/anti-poaching coordination in the Selous-Niassa ecosystem.

ICCF IN AFRICA

Botswana:

Botswana's parliamentary conservation caucus has 17 members, including the Deputy Speaker and the Chair of the Natural Resources, Wildlife, and Climate Change Committee. It is working to finalize a strategic plan with the theme "poverty eradication through conservation" and emphasis on combating wildlife crime, reducing human-wildlife conflict, and enhancing community conservation models.

Kenya:

Kenya's parliamentary conservation caucus has 52 parliamentary members. It played a critical role in the addition of stringent anti-poaching and wildlife trafficking penalties in Kenya's Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, 2013. The caucus is hosting a briefing series with key wildlife-sector stakeholders on "Demystifying the Wildlife Act" to ensure proper implementation and expedite any further amendments needed.

Malawi:

The Malawi Parliamentary Conservation Caucus (MPCC) is comprised of 30 members of parliament, including the Speaker and the Chair of the Natural Resources Committee. The President of Malawi is the official patron of the caucus. The MPCC has driven political will to introduce Wildlife Act amendments and galvanize support for passage and is building political will to support trans-frontier conservation areas and strengthen policy coordination between Malawi and Zambia.

Mozambique:

ICCF is partnering with the Mozambican Parliament to implement a parliamentary conservation agenda that tackles governance of wildlife, marine resources, forests, agriculture, and extractive industries. ICCF supported the signing of the Bilateral Agreement on the Coordinated Conservation and Management of the Niassa-Selous Ecosystem between The United Republic of Tanzania and the Republic of Mozambique and has hosted high-level delegations of Mozambican policymakers in Washington, D.C., including the President, Minister of Environment, and Members of Parliament, to engage U.S. counterparts.

Namibia:

Namibia's parliamentary conservation caucus has 35 Members in the National Assembly and 14 members in the National Council. The Speaker



TOP LEFT: Botswana Caucus Co-Chair, Hon. Bagalatia Arone, speaks during the Southern Africa Regional Judiciary Workshop in Lusaka, Zambia along with the Director of the Botswana Department of Wildlife and National Parks, Major General Otisitse Tiroyamodimo.

CENTER: Parliamentary Conservation Caucus–Kenya Co-Chair, Hon. Chachu Ganya, speaks at a PCC-K briefing on public/private partnerships and conservation.

TOP RIGHT: The ICCF Group Chairman, David Barron, with Zambian Parliamentary Conservation Caucus Co-Chairs Hon. Nickson Chilangwa and Hon. Stephen Kampyongo at the Southern Africa Inter-Parliamentary Workshop in 2015.



IMPACTS

- Regional: Arusha Declaration on Regional Conservation and Combating Wildlife/Environmental Crime, signed by eight countries in East and southern Africa to strengthen transborder collaboration on combating wildlife/environmental crime and advancing conservation
- Regional: Signing of the bilateral Agreement on the Coordinated Conservation and Management of the Miombo/Mopane Woodland Ecosystem between the governments of Tanzania and Zambia
- Regional: Signing of the bilateral Agreement on the Coordinated Conservation and Management of the Niassa-Selous Ecosystem between the governments of Tanzania and Mozambique
- Kenya: Passage of increased penalties for wildlife crime in Kenya's Wildlife Conservation and Management Act of 2013, and formation of Parliamentary sub-committee to investigate poaching and wildlife trafficking in Kenya
- Zambia: Development and passage of the Zambia Wildlife Act 2015, the Zambia Forests Act 2015, and the Zambia National Parks and Wildlife Policy
- Malawi: Development and passage of amendments to the Malawi Wildlife and National Parks Act, increasing maximum sentence to 30 years' jail time for wildlife crime against protected species, including elephants
- Mozambique: Development and passage of amendments to Mozambique's Conservation Law of 2014, raising penalties on wildlife traffickers to enable a crackdown on high-level wildlife criminal networks

of the Parliament is the official patron. ICCF hosted a stakeholder workshop in Namibia on the National Parks and Wildlife Act and human-wildlife conflict policy, resulting in strategy and buy-in to facilitate comprehensive stakeholder engagement to support the review and development of both policies.

Tanzania:

Tanzania's parliamentary conservation caucus has 52 Members. ICCF facilitated the signing of the Bilateral Agreement on the Coordinated Conservation and Management of the Miombo/Mopane Woodland Ecosystem between The United Republic of Tanzania and the Republic of Zambia, as well as the Bilateral Agreement on the Coordinated Conservation and Management of the Niassa-Selous Ecosystem between The United Republic of Tanzania and the Republic of Mozambique. The ICCF Group is also supporting inter-Ministerial task forces on wildlife governance and combating wildlife/environmental crime for implementation of the 2014 Arusha Declaration on Regional Conservation and Combating Wildlife/Environmental Crime.

Uganda:

The Ugandan parliamentary conservation caucus has been relaunched with 70 members. The ICCF Group is working with the caucus and the Ministry of Water and Environment to review the Uganda Wildlife Authority Amendment Bill and advance it toward passage in early 2017.

Zambia:

Zambia's parliamentary conservation caucus has 60 Members. The caucus launched the Strategic Plan 2015-2020 with support from government, parliament, NGOs, and business leaders. Caucus workshops have generated recommendations for government review of National Parks and Wildlife Policy, prioritizing adoption in the new government. The ICCF Group facilitated passage of the Zambia Wildlife Act 2015, with recommendations from stakeholder dialogues.

Zimbabwe:

The Zimbabwean parliamentary conservation caucus has 26 members, with the Chair of the Natural Resources Committee serving as Chair of the caucus. The parliament is officially adopting the caucus' strategic plan and prioritizing reforms in the wildlife sector to combat wildlife crime and advance wildlife conservation.

STRENGTHENING THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PATHWAYS TO COMBATING WILDLIFE CRIME

To stop poaching and illegal wildlife trade, The ICCF Group is leveraging its relationships and the expertise of partners and stakeholders to strengthen the capacity of prosecutions authorities and the judiciary across Sub-Saharan Africa to successfully handle wildlife crime cases from investigations to sentencing.

To this end, The ICCF Group has convened a series of workshops with judges, prosecutors, local magistrates, and customs and law enforcement agents to develop country-specific “road maps” for implementing standard operating procedures for criminal justice institutions and other capacity-building reforms with top-level political buy-in and support.

Expert faculty for the workshops included top U.S. judges, prosecutors, and other attorneys. Additionally, international organizations such as INTERPOL, CITES, and UNODC, as well as local NGOs, provided input and discussion. Standard operating procedures on wildlife crime that The ICCF Group’s program has helped to institute or bring to advanced stages include:

- Model law on illegal wildlife trafficking, model sentencing guidelines, model court surveys, and model best-practice guidelines for prosecutions services on wildlife crime
- Mutual legal assistance guides for Botswana, Uganda, and Gabon
- Prosecutions guide on points-to-prove and inter-agency protocols, as well as court surveys in Uganda



TOP: U.S. District Court Judge Virginia Kendall discusses strategies to address wildlife crime during the East Africa Regional Judiciary workshop in Nairobi, Kenya.

Collaborating Partners in the Wildlife Criminal Justice Project include:

*African Wildlife Foundation
Arnold & Porter LLP
Global Environment Facility
Legal Atlas
Mishcon de Reya LLP
Shearman & Sterling LLP
Sive, Paget, & Riesel P.C.
Space for Giants
Stop Ivory
United Nations Environment
Programme
University of Nairobi
USAID
U.S. District Court of Illinois*

“It’s the expertise that comes from those NGOs and volunteers that are assisting in this wider effort to come up with long-term solutions that will protect species far into the future...”

*Chairman Ed Royce (R-CA),
International Conservation Caucus Founding Co-Chair,
Chairman of the U.S. House Foreign Affairs Committee*



PARTNERS





The Global Environment Facility

Investing in Our Planet



CLOCKWISE FROM TOP: Indian fishing nets and traditional wooden boat.
Photo Credit Lena Serditova // Farmers working in their fields in Uganda.
Photo Credit Pecold // Green-winged Macaw in the wild (Costa Rica).
Photo Credit Malgorzata Drewniak

The Global Environment Facility is a partnership for international cooperation where 183 countries work together with international institutions, civil society organizations, and the private sector to address global environmental issues. The GEF provides grant support for sustainable development projects in biodiversity, international waters, land degradation, persistent organic pollutants, and mercury pollution, among others. The GEF is the **largest multilateral funder of projects benefiting nature in the developing world** – from fisheries to forests to productive lands. The GEF has allocated more than \$13.5 billion supplemented by \$57 billion in co-financing for more than 3,200 projects in 165 developing countries as well as 20,000 smaller-scale projects in its Small Grants Program.

The GEF has helped place 10% of the world's land area—an area larger than the continental U.S.—under protection, encompassing some 700 threatened species. The protected area projects supported by GEF, such as the Amazon Region Protected Areas program, are done in **close cooperation with local and indigenous peoples with a focus on sustaining livelihoods**. GEF projects foster international cooperation, improved natural resource management, and economic growth and stability in volatile regions.

When measured against the total invested in GEF-financed projects, **every dollar in U.S. funding leverages more than \$34 from other sources**: from institutions, to countries, to corporate and NGO partners on the ground. Only

2% of GEF resources are spent in its headquarters, and more than 83% of GEF projects meet or exceed goals as assessed by an independent evaluation office.

“It is a moral imperative to develop our natural resources in a way that feeds people and fosters good governance and national security. The GEF—which dramatically leverages every U.S. dollar invested—offers the United States more bang for the buck than any other mechanism for investing in our planet and its inhabitants.”

– David H. Barron, Chairman,
The ICCF Group

The GEF is focused on issues that directly affect the United States: ensuring sustainable development and natural capital; combating resource scarcity, which threatens U.S. national and economic security; preventing illegal logging, which costs the U.S. forest industry more than \$1 billion annually; addressing depletion of the world's fisheries, which impacts food security and American jobs; and promoting increases in sustainably produced

and certified products, thereby securing supply chains and improving the bottom line of American businesses by leveling the playing field.

Fighting illegal wildlife trafficking: A global challenge

In Africa, 96 elephants are being killed each day for their ivory and at current rates of poaching rhinos could be extinct by 2020. The poaching crisis of elephants and rhinos has rapidly grown in just the past few years. Only a decade ago, elephants and rhinos were largely considered a conservation success story – examples of how populations can rebound when protected. However, a host of factors has led to illegal wildlife trade reaching crisis levels. Globally, illegal wildlife trade is estimated to be worth between \$10 billion and \$20 billion. Poachers rob communities of valuable assets by destroying a major tourism draw and disrupting healthy ecosystems. Poaching and illegal trade networks also undermine good governance and promote corruption.

Poaching and illegal wildlife trafficking have impacts far beyond local communities and the environment. Rhino horn is worth \$65,000 per kilo in Asia – more than gold, diamonds, or cocaine. Ivory and rhino horn have been shown to be significant sources of income for rebel and terrorist groups in Africa. Wildlife products move through the same routes and strategies as other illegal products, such as drugs and people.

The GEF has long supported African parks and on-the-ground conservation, but much more is needed. In response to the wildlife trade crisis and concern from

Project in focus: Mozambique

The GEF is supporting the fight against poaching and illegal wildlife trade in Mozambique with a focus on Gorongosa and Niassa National Parks. The project will establish a national ranger training center in Gorongosa and will equip and support rangers in these two parks. The project will also support the creation of public-private-community partnerships where communities manage land for conservation and receive support to develop tourism and sustainable hunting to generate revenue.

governments such as the U.S., the GEF worked quickly to mobilize funds to support innovative funding programs and improve government and parliamentary capacity. The GEF recently launched a major new initiative that will fight wildlife trade by

Ensuring food security across Africa and beyond

The GEF believes that Africa's smallholder farmers can meet the sharp increase in demand for food without compromising natural capital and vital ecosystem services. To achieve these



supporting conservation on-the-ground all the way through to enforcement in demand countries. The initiative brings together 18 countries and many different groups working on the issue to ramp up efforts and target missing links (such as judicial training or customs enforcement). The GEF's work to ensure the survival of iconic species, elephants and rhinos, will also have the benefit of promoting stability and security in Africa.

twin goals, African countries need policies and practices that will ensure the long-term sustainability and resilience of their production systems for food security. The GEF has long supported the adoption of improved agricultural practices that increase yields and farmer resilience through sustainable techniques. These projects allow rural farmers to stay on their lands and increase resilience to drought and floods.

The GEF has a major new initiative on Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa, helping farmers sustainably produce more on the same land. Beyond the development benefits of this program, this initiative is also a long-term investment in stability in these countries through ensuring the livelihoods of poor and vulnerable people. Ultimately, the project will improve management of 12 million acres of production landscapes and bring an additional 24 million acres under sustainable land management.

Saving the Amazon rainforest – through partnership and protection

The Amazon is an incredible repository of biological diversity, with over 16,000 tree species and 2,500 fish species. There are about 33 million people living in the Amazon watershed, deriving their livelihoods from rivers and tributaries, including fisheries.

The Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program is a regional program that will take an integrated approach to protecting the Amazon ecosystem. It will protect globally significant biodiversity by implementing policies to foster sustainable land use, manage protected areas, and restore tree cover.

Project in focus: ARPA

The Amazon Region Protected Areas Program (ARPA) is the world's largest tropical forest protection initiative. The ARPA strategy was highly innovative when it was developed and has served as a model for many other countries. Championed by the GEF in 2002 and scheduled to continue for decades to come, its mission is to protect 148 million acres of Amazon rainforest (15% of forested area).

Tumucumaque is the world's largest tropical forest national park and is larger than Belgium. It is located in Brazil and supports at least 800 plant species, 366 birds, 207 fishes, and over 100 mammals, including 48 species of bats.

ARPA received one of the inaugural Development Impact Honors from the US Department of the Treasury for its innovative nature and significant accomplishments.

During five years in Brazil, Colombia, and Peru, the program will help maintain over 180 million acres of forest land and promote sustainable productive land management of 130,000 acres. This program builds on many decades of work in the Amazon by governments, bilateral and multilateral agencies, NGOs, CSOs, and private donors.

Coastal Fisheries Initiative

Coastal fisheries are of global importance as a basis of food, nutrition, and livelihoods, particularly in developing countries. Over one billion, primarily poor, people depend on fish as their primary source of protein. Coastal fisheries also provide a host of economic benefits. Marine fisheries are estimated to employ over 260 million people, including both fishers and postharvest jobs. Some 85% are small-scale fishers and fish workers primarily operating in coastal waters of developing countries.

Almost 30% of the world's assessed marine fish stocks are overexploited, posing a threat to the livelihoods, food security, and nutrition of many vulnerable populations.

The new Coastal Fisheries Initiative (CFI) of the GEF was developed to support environmentally, economically, and socially sustainable use and management of coastal fisheries. It will focus on six countries: Indonesia, Ecuador, Peru, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, and Senegal. The program will help safeguard globally important coastal ecosystems such as coral reefs, sea grass beds and mangroves, and species and genetic diversities of coastal fisheries' resources, reducing the pressure on terrestrial biodiversity.

The CFI will support innovative market incentive systems to manage fish catch levels; put in place decision-making processes involving people employed in fisheries and other relevant stakeholders; and provide governments with robust fisheries performance indicators for sustainable management decisions. The program will also speed up fisheries reform processes in participating countries and bring together key international agencies working on conservation and coastal fisheries to lead to the use of appropriate and more integrated approaches by the fisheries private sector.

Moringa Agro-Forestry Fund

Increasingly, the GEF is using debt instruments, equity, and risk management products to ramp up private sector engagement in promoting sustainable development. The Moringa Fund is one of many examples and is financing sustainable land management in production landscapes and improved livelihoods for poor communities in Africa. The Fund enables the private sector to invest in scalable projects that combine plantation forestry with agriculture. This innovative initiative uses GEF resources primarily for risk-sharing arrangements to leverage private sector resources. The Moringa Fund aims to bring almost 500,000 acres of production systems under sustainable land and forest management.

3M

The Solution: Blueprints Instead of Bandages



CLOCKWISE FROM TOP: Wind Mojave, CA. Photo Credit TNC // TNC Staffer and herder. Photo Credit Ted Wood // A herd of Mongolian Khulan. Photo Credit TNC

With operations in more than 70 countries—and 55,000 products that include everything from Scotch Tape to bandages—3M is empowered to make a difference city by city, village by village and person by person. Social and environmental stewardship is embedded in our vision:

- 3M Technology Advancing Every Company
- 3M Products Enhancing Every Home
- 3M Innovation Improving Every Life

Last year, our Eco Grant program awarded almost \$400,000 to 10 organizations across the country, with the goal of connecting kids to nature and improving environmental education. And since 2001, the 3M Foundation has supported projects focused on key conservation priorities on five continents, totaling \$25 million in philanthropic giving.

A key partnership in 2014 was 3M's support for The Nature Conservancy. We both recognized that some of the most effective conservation involves integrating conservation planning with necessary resource development. This strategy supports the Conservancy's Development by Design initiative, which engages governments and private industry to effectively balance resource extraction (energy, minerals, agriculture) with resource protection (freshwater, forests, grazing lands).

The Solution: Blueprints Instead of Bandages

3M and The Nature Conservancy agree that development of our energy and mineral resources

is necessary. However, this development doesn't have to come at the expense of natural resources. Development by Design can benefit both nature and society. 3M is helping the Conservancy support public and private efforts by creating landscape "blueprints" that map present and future projects, including high-conservation-value areas, to guide development in a way that benefits both people and nature. These blueprints are leading to changes in the way governments plan for future developments and how companies are implementing new mining, energy and infrastructure projects around the world.

Development by Design can benefit both nature and society.

The Conservancy is actively deploying the Development by Design framework in resource-rich regions of the United States, Mongolia, and Colombia.

In the southwest United States, the Conservancy's scientific analysis helped enable the government to auction 3,000 acres of the Dry Lake Nevada Solar Energy Zone. This transaction protected an important high-value habitat for nesting desert tortoises while opening less environmentally productive areas to useful energy development. When completed, Dry Lake will simultaneously provide power for nearly 1 million homes and ensure the protection of an important habitat on public lands.

This utilization of advanced, landscape-scale mitigation planning has produced similar results in Mongolia; for instance, responsible gold and copper production for the global market, employment for the local economy, and large protected natural areas representing fully 14% of the nation's land.

Similarly, in Colombia, Development by Design is integrating conservation planning into the licensing and regulatory process at the earliest stages, facilitating smarter and quicker access to important energy resources while also assuring long-term protection of high-value habitats. Colombia is home to 20 percent of the world's plant and animal species, so making an environmental win in this country is an environmental win for the world.

The Nature Conservancy is working to guide development that fuels economic growth for the long term while also protecting, restoring and investing in the natural systems that support healthy wildlife and provide livelihoods for people. As an innovation leader, 3M was quick to recognize the benefits to this innovative approach.



PARTNERS

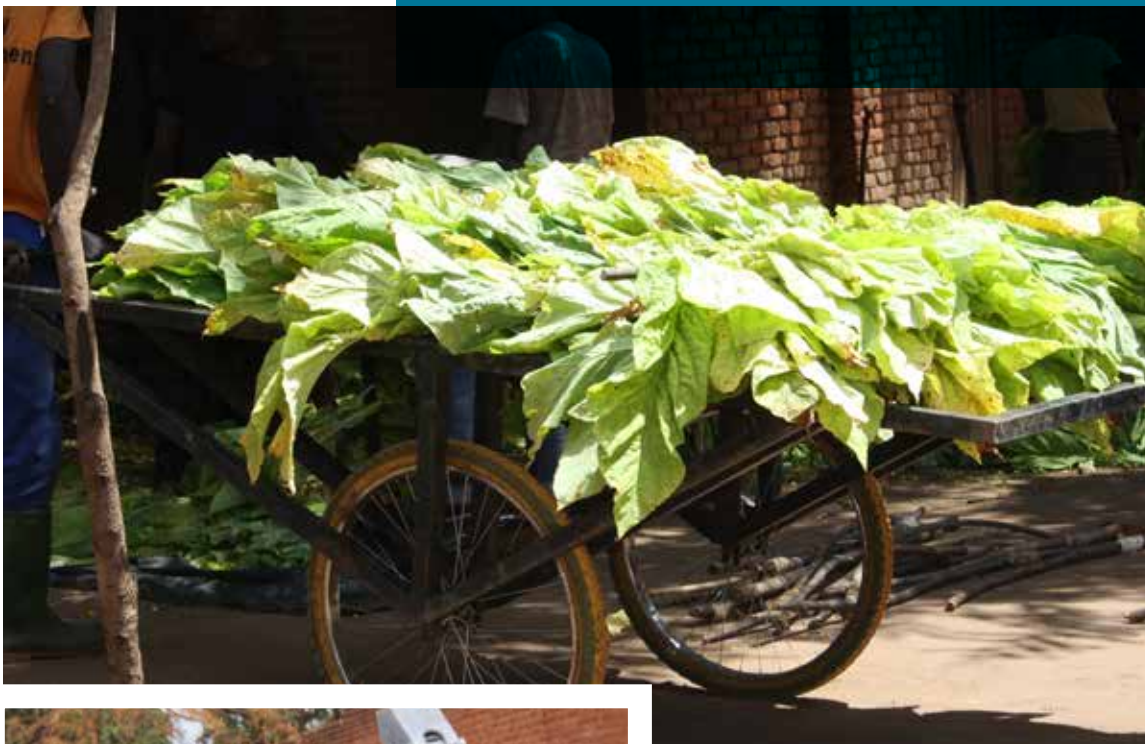
The Nature Conservancy

WEBSITE

3M.com

Alliance One International

Developing a Sustainable Farmer Base in Malawi



CLOCKWISE FROM TOP: Hand cart. *Photo Credit AOI* // Fast growing trees in live barn. *Photo Credit AOI* // Borehole constructed to help provide water during the dry season. *Photo Credit AOI*

Sustainability is at the core of Alliance One International (AOI) – throughout our own operations and our supply chain. We are committed to helping farmers become more efficient, produce a higher quality crop, improve working conditions on their farms, and reduce negative environmental impacts.

Tobacco farmers in some areas of the world have traditionally used significant amounts of wood in the production process – either as curing fuel or barn construction material. In the past, this wood was often sourced from native forests, resulting in significant deforestation.

Our 2020 goal is to have 100% of farmers in AOI's supply chain producing tobacco cured with 100% sustainable fuel. We take a three-pronged approach:

1. Reduce fuel requirements through barn and furnace efficiency improvements;
2. Replace wood with alternative sustainable fuel sources; and
3. Expand reforestation programs where appropriate.

According to Total Land Care, tobacco production is responsible for approximately 9% of Malawi's wood consumption. As a major tobacco buyer in the country, we have placed a high priority on reducing our contracted farmers' use of unsustainable wood.

We have helped our contracted flue-cured tobacco farmers reduce their fuel requirements by up to 40% by converting traditional curing barns to rocket barns. However, as wood remains a fuel source for these

farmers, AOI began delivering wood from sustainably-managed plantations directly to the farms, providing us with full traceability.

Over the past four years, we have planted 25,838,269 seedlings across 19,496 hectares (ha) in Malawi. We plan to plant an additional 1,100 ha annually through the 2019/2020 season.

AOI has invested in several afforestation and reforestation projects in Malawi, all of which are audited by third-party organizations. Over the past four years, we have planted 25,838,269 seedlings across 19,496 hectares (ha). In the 2015/2016 season, the survival rate of trees planted through our program was 77% on smallholder farms, 88% on government plantations, and 92% on Company farms. We plan to plant an additional 1,100 ha annually through the 2019/2020 season.

We have introduced and provided tree seedlings for "live barns," which utilize fast-growing varieties that can be used the same year they are planted, to 100% of our contracted burley tobacco farmers. During 2016, AOI-contracted farmers planted 60,000 bamboo trees on their farms; another 420,000 bamboo plants will be supplied to contracted farmers in 2017. AOI also planted 400 ha of

indigenous/naturalized trees on our plantations to improve biodiversity.

Today, we are proud that 100% of our contracted farmers in Malawi are producing tobacco with 100% sustainable wood. Our wood management program is just one aspect of our sustainability program in Malawi. With assistance from customers, we have constructed 11 dams over the past 4 years in rural areas and 10 boreholes in peri-urban areas to help provide water to local communities during the dry season.

We provided the seeds and technical assistance required by our contracted farmers to help them become food secure, and it is estimated that our contracted farmers produced 1.14% of the country's total maize production in 2016. Our Agricultural Labor Practices program is also helping to reduce child labor and mitigate other labor issues.

We look forward to continued collaboration with local and international partners as we enhance our sustainability programs in Malawi and around the world.



PARTNERS

Malawi Department of Forestry
Total Land Care
Bunda College of Agriculture

WEBSITE

www.aointl.com

In 1993, AMATA initiated the development of the first national park in China in order to protect an obviously important area. The founder of AMATA had previously visited several national parks in the United States and believed that the model could be very beneficial to an area in the Yunnan Province in China. Three years later, AMATA collaborated with The Nature Conservancy, which then assisted China towards improving and developing emerging national parks in the Yunnan Province covering 68,000 square kilometers. These areas made significant changes in the conservation and management of natural resources with support from many organizations and leading companies. This initial Yunnan national park became an important model for national park management in China.

Khao Yai National Park (KYNP) in Thailand is the second largest and the most visited National Park in Thailand, and it was inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage site in 2005. Due to the park's popularity, the areas around it are now experiencing rapid commercial development, which presents challenges for the preservation of important wildlife such as elephants as well as economic services such as fresh water. The AMATA Foundation, with Thailand's Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plants Conservation (DNP) and The ICCF Group have developed a collaborative partnership called "SPARK: Sister Parks Arrangement for Resources and Knowledge Sharing" project

to quickly strengthen Khao Yai National Park so that its management becomes world-class.

Strengthening the management of Khao Yai National Park is the project's initial goal. Once that is achieved, Khao Yai National Park will be used as a practical learning center to strengthen



PICTURE TOP: Haew Narok Waterfall at Khao Yai National Park, Thailand. *Photo Credit Khao Yai National Park*

national parks throughout Thailand and other countries in Asia, which are all facing quickly increasing pressure from tourism.

The SPARK project is supported by the governments of Thailand and the United States, the private sector, local communities, NGOs, and international alliances to accomplish the project goals. AMATA Foundation works as a project coordinator to strongly illustrate the concept of public-private partnerships and to provide the platform for like-minded parties to be involved in the SPARK project implementation. These

partnerships will ensure the sustainability and ultimate goal of nature conservation at Khao Yai National park and in the Southeast Asia region.

About the AMATA Foundation

The AMATA Foundation was established in 1996 by Mr. Vikrom Kromadit, the Founder and Chairman of AMATA Foundation, and has been operated with the personal funds of the Chairman and the Kromadit family without seeking funds from external sources. It began with an endowment of 200,000 Baht from Mr. Kromadit's personal funds.

The philosophy of the AMATA Foundation is "Contributing to Society and the World," and its operating slogan is "Giving Without Expecting a Return." The Foundation's major programs have been conducted according to these ideals for many years by creating an educational foundation for the next generation of the country to encourage art and culture, preservation and management of natural resources, and other activities.



PARTNERS

Thailand's Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plants Conservation (DNP)

WEBSITE

amatafoundation.org

AMATA Foundation

SPARK Project: A Road to World-Class National Park Management



The SPARK project is supported by the governments of Thailand and the United States, the private sector, local communities, NGOs, and international alliances to accomplish the project goals.

CLOCKWISE FROM TOP: Wildlife and plants at Khao Yai National Park, Thailand. *Photo Credit Khao Yai National Park* // Mr. Vikrom Kromadit, Chairman of AMATA Foundation and Mr. Dale Ditmanson, former Superintendent of Great Smoky Mountains National Park, USA and the Leader of SPARK Mission I team who worked at Khao Yai National Park in January-February 2015.



In recent years, women have been on the forefront of positive transformation around the world. Unfortunately, many women in Africa's rural areas lack basic literacy skills, a significant obstacle to livelihood improvement. In the Congo

In the Congo landscape, for example, few issues deserve more attention than wildlife conservation and women's equality. Due to a variety of disadvantages, women are faced with even fewer opportunities despite their hard work.

landscape, for example, few issues deserve more attention than wildlife conservation and women's equality. Due to a variety of disadvantages, women are faced with even fewer opportunities despite their hard work. In a country where 80 percent of the population lives on less than \$1.25 per day, wildlife and their habitats are especially vulnerable. Lack of income opportunities often forces local people to exploit the environments around them to meet their basic needs.

A New Opportunity for Women

Sophie Mboyo is a young woman in her thirties. With her husband often away in search of seasonal work, she is left to care for her eight children at their home in Djolu town. Typically, Sophie wakes up just short of sunrise to go collect water from a nearby well before she heads to the market, where she runs a stand and sells a small range of everyday items, such as concentrated tomato paste,

Previously, on a typical day, Sophie would be selling bush meat at her stand. This included forest hog, porcupine, and monkey meat, which was not fetching much and was detrimental to the population of involved species. After receiving the training from REFADD, she is now able to sell more than five bars of soap per day. Each bar is sold for 600 Congolese Francs, generating a daily income of CF3,000 (approximately \$3.20).



PICTURE TOP: Sophie Mboyo at her stall in Djolu. Photo by AWF

spices, and sugar. However, lately, there's a new product available at Sophie's shop: a blue soap with the words 'AWF-REFADD-CAFEC' boldly stamped on it. Sophie makes the soap herself, and the words in bold are a tribute to the organizations that helped her acquire the skills to do so.

Djolu is one of the least developed and most heavily forested provinces in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and women here frequently sold bush meat to meet their family needs. This is no longer happening as Sophie and other 32 women in Djolu have been empowered with

African Wildlife Foundation

Empowering women as an integral part of conservation in the Maringa-Lopori-Wamba Landscape



CLOCKWISE FROM TOP: Soap making production. Photo Credit AWF // Sophie and her group members during the soap production activity. Photo Credit AWF

access to a variety of jobs, which is critical in conserving the wealth of the Congo's forests.

This program has brought significant economic changes among the women. For instance, from April to September 2015, the women had revenue streams around \$7,940 and a profit of \$2,382 from their soap production. This extra income means they do not need to rely on selling bush meat to survive.

AWF considers integrating human development at all levels of conservation as a win for people and wildlife. From transforming illegal hunters into trackers who assist with biological surveys and tourist treks in protected areas, to training local youngsters as park rangers who educate their communities on the benefits of protecting biodiversity, these efforts produce truly positive results.



AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION®

PARTNERS

Réseau Femmes Africaines pour le Développement Durable (REFADD)
United States Agency for International Development CARPE Program

WEBSITE

awf.org

American Forest & Paper Association

Advancing Sustainability Through
Stewardship of Natural Resources



The U.S. pulp, paper, packaging, tissue, and wood products manufacturing industry makes essential products that are widely used in everyday life. The American Forest & Paper Association (AF&PA) and our member companies continually strive to advance sustainability by growing our industry's businesses, protecting our workers and the communities where we operate, and improving the environment.



Through the *Better Practices, Better Planet 2020* sustainability initiative, our members are leading by example with progress toward a set of quantifiable goals, of which several relate to the conservation of natural resources. The data below are from AF&PA's 2016 Sustainability Report covering our members' performance through 2014.

Responsible Use of Natural Resources

Our members are committed to sustainability along the entire value chain, starting with the renewable resources our members acquire to make their products. Member procurement of fiber through certified fiber sourcing programs is up to 98 percent, and fiber procured from certified forestlands increased to 29 percent.

AF&PA and our members also are strong proponents of international efforts to suppress illegal logging and to

reduce the demand for illegally harvested forest products. We actively engage with businesses, ENGOs, and government policy makers to ensure the U.S. is not a market of choice for illegally harvested wood, and we support U.S. government activities to combat illegal logging through trade agreements and other mechanisms with at-risk countries.

In the manufacturing process, renewable fuels such as carbon-neutral biomass provide, on average, about 66.8 percent of pulp and paper mill energy needs, enabling our members to significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions from their facilities. In fact, our members reduced their greenhouse gas emissions by 16 percent, surpassing our goal of 15 percent reduction ahead of schedule.

Water is a valuable natural resource and a vital component of the papermaking process. The forest products industry directly returns about 88 percent of the water it withdraws and uses in its manufacturing processes. Ongoing technology and innovation enable water to be reused and recycled at least ten times throughout the pulp and paper mill process before it is treated in a wastewater system and returned to the environment. So far, water use at member pulp and paper mills was reduced by 6.5 percent since 2005.

Our industry's commitment to sustainability extends beyond the manufacturing process: more than 60 percent of paper consumed

in the U.S. was recovered for recycling each year since 2009, reaching a record 66.8 percent in 2015. Recovering and recycling paper and paper-based products extends the useful life of fiber and lets it go to its highest end use – the manufacture of new products.

Awarding Outstanding Initiatives

Our members demonstrate their continuing commitment to sustainability through various projects. To recognize these efforts, AF&PA established the annual Sustainability Awards. Winning projects further the industry's sustainability performance, are an inspiration for additional projects, and are representative of our members' commitment to their businesses, the communities where they work, and the environment.



For information about AF&PA's 2016 Sustainability Award winners and AF&PA's latest Sustainability Report, which details progress on the *Better Practices, Better Planet 2020* goals, visit afandpa.org/sustainability.



**American
Forest & Paper
Association**

WEBSITE

afandpa.org/sustainability

Base Resources

Maximising opportunities for positive conservation outcomes



CLOCKWISE FROM TOP: Two of the Critically Endangered tree species successfully propagated in Base's nursery. // Establishment of an arboretum to showcase the region's rich faunal biodiversity. // Researching forest species. *Photo Credit for all Philip Mostert.*

Base Resources operates the 100% owned Kwale Operations in southern Kenya, which commenced production in late 2013. Mining a mineral sands deposit, the Kwale Operations are located 10km inland from the coast and 50km south of Mombasa. Base's commitment to preventing, mitigating, or offsetting the effects of its activities on the environment is evident from the success of its Environmental Programmes.

The Kwale Operations are uniquely located such that they are able to capitalise on a number of opportunities for improving conservation outcomes in the region. The Operations are located in close proximity to forests and forest patches that constitute the Coastal Forests of Eastern Africa Biodiversity Hotspot.

Biodiversity Hotspot

The Coastal Forests of Eastern Africa comprises small patches of coastal (riverine) forest stretching from southern Somalia, through Kenya and Tanzania, to the Limpopo River in southern Mozambique. Only 10% of the original extent of the hotspot remains, with the bulk having been lost to agricultural conversion and urbanisation. Currently the most significant threat to the hotspot is the expansion of agriculture, as the demand for additional farmland increases with an increasing population (Conservation International).

Biodiversity and Conservation Programme

The Biodiversity and Conservation Programme was established to exploit opportunities for improving conservation outcomes in and around the mining operations. Working with the National Museums of Kenya, the Kenya Wildlife Service, and the Kenya Forest Service, Base undertakes regular surveys of habitats of conservation importance in the region to improve our understanding of the region's rich biodiversity.

With over 75,000 seedlings representing 258 species successfully propagated, the nursery represents one of the largest of its kind.

Rare and Threatened Flora Propagation Research Programme

Targeting species of conservation interest for use in Base's rehabilitation and re-vegetation efforts, the programme targets local species of conservation value and researches techniques for propagating indigenous tree species. Central to this initiative is Base's extensive Restoration Programme Indigenous Tree Nursery.

With over 75,000 seedlings representing 258 species successfully propagated, the nursery represents one of the largest of its kind. With the assistance of the National Museums of Kenya Coastal Forest Conservation Unit, a number of rare species have been successfully propagated and grown for the first time in the nursery. Among them are 84 species that appear in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species as either Critically Endangered, Endangered, or Vulnerable. These and other indigenous species grown in the nursery are planted in areas impacted by the Operations and donated and planted at community projects provided under Base's Community Investment initiatives. Base also actively supports ongoing management of coastal forest patches and assists conservation initiatives by donating trees for planting in forest restoration projects in the region.



PARTNERS

WWF-Kenya
National Museums of Kenya
Kenya Wildlife Service
Kenya Forest Service

WEBSITES

www.baseresources.com.au
basetitanium.com

Bumble Bee Seafoods

Leveraging science and collaboration to improve our fisheries



CLOCKWISE FROM TOP: Schooling yellowfin tuna. *ISSF Photo by Jeff Muir*
 // Diver on ISSF research cruise studying behavior of tunas around purse seine nets. *ISSF Photo by David Itano*
 // Tagging and releasing shark during ISSF research cruise on board purse seine fishing vessel. *ISSF Photo by David Itano*

According to Chris Lischewski, President and CEO of Bumble Bee Seafoods, “Sustainability is not an option; it is essential to doing business in the seafood industry—whether fishing, processing or retailing. It is our responsibility to ensure that the seafood we provide to our consumers is sourced from stocks that are harvested and managed in a manner that not only meets today’s needs but, equally importantly, ensures a healthy supply for future generations. Without responsible fisheries management, those of us who depend on the seafood industry have no future.”

Our work extends from larger scale commercial fisheries to small scale, artisanal fisheries which are also critical to overall tuna stock health.

The thrust of Bumble Bee’s sustainability efforts entail ensuring the fisheries from which we source are well managed and sustainable over the long term. Bumble Bee has taken a strong leadership role in this area, particularly in the management of tuna stocks which provide the source for a major portion of our business and offer millions of Americans an affordable and nutritious source of protein.

Bumble Bee is proud to be a founding participating company of the International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF), established in 2009. ISSF is

a global partnership among scientists, tuna processors representing nearly 75% of the world’s shelf stable tuna production, and WWF, the global conservation organization. This combination of industry, science, and the environmental community seeks to drive real, positive change across global tuna markets.

ISSF is committed to improving the sustainability of global tuna stocks by developing and implementing verifiable, science-based practices, commitments, and international management measures that result in tuna fisheries being able to meet the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) standard. ISSF works collaboratively with engaged stakeholders who share common goals and interests to continuously improve the tuna stocks and their eco-systems. ISSF participating companies, like Bumble Bee, play a key role in this effort through procurement and sourcing policies that adhere to ISSF commitments.

Our work extends from larger scale commercial fisheries to small scale, artisanal fisheries which are also critical to overall tuna stock health. Our subsidiary Anova works directly with artisanal handline tuna fisheries in Indonesia. The Fishing and Living program focuses on the environmental and social aspects of fishing in a developing coastal nation but also recognizes the important economic impacts fisheries bring. The program helped a group of fisheries achieve the first ever Fair Trade USA Seafood certification. The participating fishing communities achieve greater income through the program and Bumble Bee

benefits as we increase our access to a growing source of fish that we can utilize to expand our business.

Bumble Bee continues to drive sustainable fisheries and demonstrate leadership in species outside of tuna as well. We are founding members of the National Fisheries Institute Crab Council, established in 2009 and now comprised of twenty-nine members who import blue swimming crab and aim to drive sustainability in Southeast Asian crab fisheries through funding of fisheries improvement projects. Additionally, we are part of the client group that received MSC certification for the U.S. quahog and surfclam fisheries and for the Canadian Bay of Fundy purse seine herring fishery.

At the end of the day, Bumble Bee continues to see sustainability as good for business. Learn more about Bumble Bee’s sustainability efforts and where Bumble Bee seafood comes from at Tracemycatch.com.

BUMBLE BEE
SEAFOODS



PARTNERS

International Seafood Sustainability Foundation
Anova Fishing and Living
National Fisheries Institute Crab Council

WEBSITE

bumblebee.com/about/sustainability
mdpi.or.id

Of the fewer than 10,000 cheetahs remaining in the wild, 90% are found outside protected areas, in areas where human populations live. Saving this magnificent animal from extinction requires an innovative approach that addresses not just the cheetah's welfare, but the health and prosperity of the human populations that share its habitat.

Since its inception in 1990, Cheetah Conservation Fund (CCF) has been training livestock farmers in agricultural and land management techniques that not only address wildlife concerns, but also improve livelihoods in communities where subsistence farming is the primary occupation.

Future Farmers of Africa (FFA) is a CCF program inspired by the popular elective offered in U.S. high schools, Future Farmers of America. CCF's version covers topics including:

- Livestock husbandry, health and veterinary care
- Rangeland management
- Integrated livestock wildlife farm management
- Fire prevention and suppression
- Livestock valuation
- Best practices to reduce livestock losses
- Predator spore identification
- Human-wildlife conflict resolution strategies

To date, more than 5,000 men and women have completed a week-long training course at CCF's Field Research and Education Centre or have participated in workshops conducted by CCF staff in the communal lands adjacent to the Centre. CCF's goal through FFA is to enable the practice of livestock farming that reduces human-wildlife

conflict and provides economic opportunity.

CCF manages a 100,000 acre livestock and wildlife model farm that is part of the Greater Waterberg Conservancy bordering the Waterberg National Park. CCF has developed several agriculture-related enterprises, including its Dancing Goat Creamery that was established in 2011 and produces cheese, fudge, and ice cream made with goat milk provided by CCF's goat herd. Products are marketed throughout Namibia and are available for CCF visitors to sample and purchase. Dancing Goat Creamery also serves as a training facility to prepare workers for higher-paying, skilled jobs.

Future Farmers of Africa dovetails with CCF's highly successful Livestock Guarding Dog Program, which breeds, trains, and places Anatolian shepherd and Kangal dogs with farmers as a means of non-lethal predator control. Farmers using a CCF dog to protect small stock report a reduction in losses of 80 percent or more, making them far less likely to trap or kill predators. CCF introduced the livestock guarding dog concept to Africa in 1994 and has successfully placed more than 650 dogs since, saving hundreds of cheetah lives.

Advancing Conservancies

Consisting of both communal and commercial lands, conservancies are partnerships between neighboring farms that work together to implement integrated livestock and wildlife management systems. Conservancies give communities a vested interest in the welfare of local wildlife by giving them control over the economic benefits derived from having these species on their lands.

CCF has been at the forefront of the conservancy movement in Namibia

since its inception. Namibian conservancies are recognized throughout Africa for setting the standard. A country that once viewed cheetah as worthless vermin, Namibia now proudly proclaims its nation as "Cheetah Capital of the World," drawing tourists from all corners of the globe to view the iconic species in its natural environment.

Habitat Restoration

Thornbush covers almost 30 million hectares in Namibia, reducing available grazing lands for livestock and wildlife. The presence of thick bush thwarts the cheetah's hunting ability and causes injuries, particularly to the eyes. Bush encroachment also hurts Namibia's economy, with estimated losses in the agriculture sector of \$180 million annually.

CCF's habitat restoration project, CCF Bush (Pty) Ltd., produces Bushblok, a clean-burning fuel log made from selectively harvested thornbush. The project currently employs more than 30 Namibians and could potentially lead the way in developing a biomass industry in Namibia, creating alternative energy solutions and a wide range of career opportunities.



PARTNERS

Conservancy Association of Namibia
Cornell University James Baker Center for Animal Health
Howard G. Buffet Foundation
Namibian Ministry of Environment and Tourism
Namibian Ministry of Agriculture
Polytechnic of Namibia
University of Namibia

WEBSITE

cheetah.org

Cheetah Conservation Fund

Improving Livelihoods
for Rural Families in Africa



CLOCKWISE FROM TOP: Approximately 35 to 45 resident cheetahs live at CCF's Sanctuary at any given time. They are either orphaned or injured and cannot hunt on their own, making them not suitable for release into the wild. *Photo Credit John Bowers* // Farm Worker with Livestock Guarding Dog. *Photo Credit Jenna Brage* // Staff display goat cheese produced at CCF's Dancing Goat Creamery, a commercial dairy facility that is also used to train rural agricultural workers for higher-paying, skilled jobs. *Photo Credit CCF*

Saving Species with Science®

The Cincinnati Zoo & Botanical Garden serves as headquarters for one of the most innovative, pioneering facilities working around the world to save endangered fauna and flora from extinction, the Lindner Center for Conservation and Research of Endangered Wildlife (CREW). Founded in 1981, CREW's mission, Saving Species With Science®, includes both the research necessary to learn about endangered species and the application of what is learned to enhance species survival. CREW plays a critical role in broadening the knowledge and understanding of animal and plant biology, increasing and preserving global biodiversity, connecting captive and wild populations, and conserving imperiled species in their native environment. Channelling the strengths and expertise of the scientific staff, CREW takes a focused approach to wildlife conservation and has identified the polar bear as one of its four *Signature* projects. Each *Signature* project is a well-rounded program with ongoing activities in each of five strategic areas considered essential to conserving these species: research, education, *in situ* protection, propagation, and visitor involvement.

Saving polar bears

Polar bears are under threat due to climate change but, despite the worldwide popularity of this iconic species, little is known about their unique physiology or how they will respond to a changing environment. Scientists at CREW are succeeding at integrating high-tech scientific



PICTURE TOP: The CryoBioBank® at Cincinnati Zoo's Lindner Center for Conservation and Research of Endangered Wildlife (CREW). Photo Credit Cincinnati Zoo & Botanical Garden

methods with innovative approaches to non-invasively study polar bear physiology, with a focus on reproduction. The techniques being developed are novel to the conservation and scientific communities and are likely to have broad application to other critically endangered populations that require monitoring without disruption.

Commitment to research

Within the last decade, CREW researchers have launched multiple studies aimed at characterizing and improving the complex reproductive physiology of this species and, in doing so, have become globally recognized leaders in the field. Targeted projects include characterizing reproductive cycles of females, identifying novel biomarkers imperative for non-invasive monitoring, and pioneering assisted reproduction techniques, such as artificial insemination and semen collection.

Preserving valuable genetics

To ensure that valuable genetic material is not lost forever, CREW scientists have established the world's first polar bear sperm bank, the CryoBioBank®. Using

a novel, minimally invasive method of semen collection, the gametes of genetically valuable males are cryopreserved and stored indefinitely at -196°C. This repository guarantees the long-term preservation of irreplaceable genetic material, securing the future of this iconic species.

Application to *in situ* populations

Studying the captive population of polar bears provides unique opportunities for research that would not be feasible with bears in the wild. Due to the logistical challenges associated with collecting serial samples from the same bear in a field setting, scientists are using captive bears as models to learn more about the physiology and behavior of their wild cousins. These approaches will contribute to the assessment of climate change impact on population dynamics of this imperilled species.



PARTNERS

Association of Zoos and Aquariums
Polar Bear Species Survival Plan
Over 30 zoological institutions throughout North America

WEBSITE

CincinnatiZoo.org

Cincinnati Zoo & Botanical Garden

Saving Wildlife for Future
Generations



CLOCKWISE FROM TOP: Scientists are using captive bears as models to learn more about the physiology and behavior of their wild cousins. *Photo Credit Cincinnati Zoo & Botanical Garden //* Dr. Bill Swanson of CREW with the world's first polar bear sperm bank, the CryoBioBank® *Photo Credit Cincinnati Zoo & Botanical Garden //* Dr. Erin Curry performs an ultrasound on a female polar bear. *Photo Credit Seneca Park Zoo*

In many parts of the world, water is acutely stressed and increasingly threatened, especially as global demand rises from growing populations, economic development, and the impacts of climate change.

At Coca-Cola, we're committed to being a collaborative partner and a responsible steward of this precious, shared resource. After all, water is our primary ingredient, central to our manufacturing processes and needed to produce the agricultural ingredients on which we rely. Safe, accessible water is also essential to the health of people and communities, critical to ecosystems, and indispensable for economic prosperity—all things our world, and our business, requires.

One of the ways we're contributing to a more water-secure world is by helping ensure the sustainability of local water sources through our goal to replenish 100 percent of the water used in our finished beverages (the products sold to consumers) back to communities and nature. This goal was set in 2007 and achieved five years early in 2015.

Balancing 115 Percent of the Water We Use—Replenish By the Numbers

The Replenish projects we engage in typically center on safe water access and sanitation, watershed protection, water for productive use, and education on and awareness-raising of water issues, including engagement on policy. In many cases, projects also help improve local livelihoods, assist communities with adapting to climate change, improve water quality, and enhance biodiversity.

Based on the Coca-Cola system's 2015 global water replenishment projects, the system is balancing



PICTURE TOP: The partnership between Coca-Cola and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the U.S. Forest Service to restore and protect damaged watersheds on national forests achieved a milestone of an estimated 1 billion liters replenished through projects in ten sites on national forest land. The San Gabriel River project shown here replenished nearly 300 million liters per year by restoring 205 acres at the San Gabriel Mountains National Monument and Angeles Forest through an invasive species removal project. Photo Credit The Coca-Cola Company

the equivalent of an estimated 115 percent of the water used in our finished beverages based on 2015 sales volume. In 2015, the company replenished 191.9 billion liters of water through 248 community water projects in 2,000 communities across 71 countries.

Partnering to Replenish

Many of the projects Coca-Cola supports are in collaboration with local communities and governments and other respected third-party partners. These partnerships enable us to identify and implement projects that support the sustainability of local watersheds and address the diverse challenges communities face while mitigating risks to our business.

Four programs with significant contribution to Coca-Cola's water replenishment activities are our global conservation partnership with World Wildlife Fund (WWF); The Coca-Cola Africa Foundation's Replenish Africa Initiative (RAIN), which aims to bring safe drinking water to 6 million Africans by 2020; the company's Every Drop Matters partnership with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which expanded to New World in 2014; and Coca-Cola's

investment in 50 water funds across 12 countries in Africa, Latin America, and the Caribbean, with The Nature Conservancy (TNC), FEMSA Foundation, and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).

In the United States, the U.S. Forest Service and the National Forest Foundation are significant partners. Recognizing mutual interests, we began initiating projects in 2012 to benefit national resources and watersheds. To date, we have 11 projects completed or underway, spanning California, Colorado, Illinois, Michigan, New Mexico, and Washington.

Working Beyond Replenish

In addition to Replenish, Coca-Cola is focused on improving our water-use efficiency and managing wastewater and stormwater discharge at our plants. The company and our bottling partners improved water-use efficiency by 2.5 percent from 2014 to 2015, adding to a cumulative 27 percent improvement since 2004. On the production side, the Coca-Cola system returned approximately 145.8 billion liters of water used in manufacturing processes back to local watersheds near our bottling plants through treated wastewater in 2015.

The Coca-Cola Company

Contributing to a More Water-Secure World: Replenishing the Water We Use



CLOCKWISE FROM TOP: A local man tests the new irrigation access point for his community to establish sustainable agricultural crops in a rural village in Morocco. // In partnership with WWF, we brought together organizations from the United States and Mexico to collaborate on activities from field work to governance to restore and build the resiliency of the Rio Grande/Rio Bravo basin. To date, we have restored nearly 35 miles of the Rio Grande/Rio Bravo and returned more than 3 billion liters of water to the environment. *Photo Credit for all The Coca-Cola Company*



Coca-Cola

PARTNERS

Bonneville Environmental Foundation
Global Environment & Technology
Foundation (GETF)
National Forest Foundation
The Nature Conservancy (TNC)
United Nations Development
Programme (UNDP)

United States Agency for International
Development (USAID)
United States Forest Service
WaterAid
Water and Sanitation for the Urban
Poor (WSUP)
Water for People
World Wildlife Fund (WWF)
World Vision

WEBSITES

www.coca-colacompany.com/press-center/press-releases/coca-cola-is-the-first-fortune-500-company-to-replenish-all-the-water-it-uses-globally

www.coca-colacompany.com/water-stewardship-replenish-report

www.coca-colacompany.com/rain

www.coca-colacompany.com/water-stewardship-replenish-report/our-partners

wwfcocacolapartnership.com/

www.coca-colacompany.com/stories/usda-forest-service-and-coca-cola-partnership-replenishes-1-billion-liters-of-water-through-projects-in-10-national-forests

The Corporate Council on Africa (CCA) is a non-profit, membership-based organization at the forefront of strengthening and facilitating the commercial relationship between the United States and the African continent. CCA works closely with governments, multilateral groups and businesses to improve Africa's trade and investment climate, and to raise the profile of Africa in the U.S. business community. CCA members represent nearly 85 percent of total U.S. investment in Africa, and are made up of a diverse pool of industries from more than 20 key sectors, including agribusiness, health and infrastructure.

CCA is proud to support the continuing work of its member companies and ICCF partners, The Coca-Cola Company, ExxonMobil, Marathon Oil Company and Walmart, as they strive to reach their respective sustainability and conservation goals in Africa.

Water conservation is a priority for The Coca-Cola Company, which is working with CARE International to provide 1,500 households in the Egyptian governorate of Beni Suef with safe drinking water. The partnership plans to provide 7,500 people in three villages with clean water over the next 18 months.

ExxonMobil aims to avoid contamination of the environment by unloading diesel from supply vessels, moving oil and chemicals from containers and transporting product via pipelines on and offshore,

thereby preventing anything from spilling into the sea or on land.

Walmart's broad environmental objectives include: to create zero waste, to be supplied 100 percent by renewable energy, and to sell products that sustain people and the environment.

CCA provides a number of programs and services that give its members a competitive edge in African agribusiness. According to USAID, agriculture is one of the most effective drivers of growth in the world's poorest countries.

CCA's Agribusiness Working Group provides a forum for members to address policy constraints and work to link American agribusiness to African trade and investment opportunities. CCA also promotes African agriculture through two USAID-funded programs: the U.S.-Africa Business Center and the Southern Africa Trade Hub.

In addition to aiding the advancement of African agribusiness and conservation efforts of member companies, CCA also offers many other programs in the areas of health, infrastructure, security, power and energy. CCA brings groups together that focus on attracting investors who are willing to responsibly manage the natural resources African economies are so dependent on for their livelihoods, so as African countries develop they are doing it in a way that lays a foundation for long-term growth, rather

than short-term exploitation of resources. This is critical to the stability of those regions, and also creates opportunities for American multinational companies who will be looking for new, stable markets in the future. CCA's network provides exclusive opportunities to corporate leaders who will bring positive change to the investment environment and protect emerging markets from disruptions of supplies and rapid price fluctuations that have severe security and economic consequences.

CCA members believe that Africa's future success depends upon the ability of its entrepreneurs and business people to create and retain wealth through private enterprise—including natural resource wealth. CCA's many programs and services are designed to bring together potential business partners and raise Africa's investment profile in the U.S. by developing critical contacts and business relationships and providing a forum for the exchange of information and ideas.



PARTNERS

The Coca-Cola Company
ExxonMobil
Marathon Oil Company
Walmart

PROJECT SITES

The African continent

WEBSITE

africacncl.org

The Corporate Council on Africa

Promoting Trade & Investment
Between the United States & Africa



COUNTERCLOCKWISE FROM TOP: CCA believes that raising agricultural productivity is essential for reducing rural poverty, establishing food security and stimulating broad-based economic growth. // CCA's grant programs identify Africa's strategic value chains with the greatest opportunities for American business investment. // Agribusiness programs at CCA foster intra-regional trade and food security in the Southern African development community.

Equatorial Guinea's small (780 square miles) but spectacular Bioko Island is an African biodiversity hotspot, with seven species of rare monkeys living in rainforests that cloak its three volcanic peaks, and four species of sea turtles nesting on its undisturbed black-sand beaches. The island's tropical climate (4° N of the Equator), high rainfall (>35 feet/year) and high elevations (>10,000 feet above sea level) create a network of deep mountain valleys with fast-flowing rivers, supporting a variety of habitats. Located just 20 miles off of the Gulf of Guinea Coast, Bioko is home to a number of endemic species, including the critically endangered Pennant's red colobus monkey, and serves as a refuge to many species threatened on mainland Africa.

Bioko Island is also home to Equatorial Guinea's capital city, Malabo, and the focus of rapid population growth and extensive modernization. As the population increases, land is cleared, roads are built and threats to the island's biodiversity expand. The most pressing threats include:

- a taste for bushmeat in the capital city that supports illegal hunting of the Island's monkeys, a commercial activity that threatens the native red colobus monkey with extinction;
- road-building, although an essential part of infrastructure development, threatens the last habitat of two critically endangered amphibians and Bioko Island's other endemic mammal, a tiny mouse shrew restricted to high mountain grassland; and

- expanding agriculture in the southern highlands that is converting scarce high-elevation habitat into farmland to supply vegetables to the capital, threatening species limited to these areas, like Preuss's monkey.



PICTURE TOP: Fea's chameleon, a large colorful chameleon endemic to Bioko Island, is an example of the unique wildlife that fascinates visitors and is dependent on the continued existence of the unspoiled forests of the Island. *Photo by Gail Hearn*

Removal of species like these threatens the balance of the entire ecosystem, which could drastically reduce its ability to recover from damage and maintain the sustainable flow of natural capital to local communities. This highlights the need for local awareness and capacity-building to enforce protection.

The Bioko Biodiversity Protection Program (BBPP), an academic partnership between the National University of Equatorial Guinea and Drexel University, was established in 1998 with the mandate to protect Bioko's unique biodiversity with sustainable projects in education, research and conservation that emphasize the economic value of wildlife and natural ecosystems.

ExxonMobil, as a leading energy-producer in Equatorial Guinea, has collaborated with BBPP since 2002, providing long-term support that is essential for tracking trends and providing meaningful information for governmental action. For example, funding has allowed a National University-based market census-taker to record all wild animals brought to the Malabo bushmeat market for sale, including more than 40,000 monkeys – a number that is unsustainable and illegal. The government of Equatorial Guinea responded to this information by issuing a decree in 2007 that specifically forbids the hunting and selling of monkeys. This decree brought only temporary relief, and the government again intervened with advisories from the Ministry of the Interior in 2012.

As the only biodiversity-conservation organization operating on Bioko Island, BBPP has established Equatorial Guinea's lone field-research station in the highland village of Moka. The Moka Wildlife Center serves as a base for several self-sustaining activities that generate income for the local population, such as:

- an annual, three-week research expedition to conduct a census of monkeys in the remote Gran Caldera de Luba, involving more than 70 scientists, university students, paying volunteers and local workers;
- a biodiversity-conservation-themed Drexel Study Abroad Program on Bioko Island that allows 16 American students to study with National University

ExxonMobil

Conservation Driven by
Science, Smarter Development,
Improved Livelihoods



PICTURE TOP: Local workers returning to the southern beaches after taking supplies to the expedition camp in the Gran Caldera de Luba volcanic crater. The annual BBPP Expedition provides more than 40 local residents with employment and the opportunity to interact with international visitors. *Photo Credit Caroline Laine.*

counterparts and engages local workers as guides, camp managers and transport specialists; and

- a crafts project based in the village of Ureca, where local women produce baskets, fish traps and jewelry sold at the Moka Wildlife Center.

The government of Equatorial Guinea has identified tourism as a major focus of future national development. BBPP's

successful record of leveraging wildlife to increase local job creation is paving the way for future ecotourist visits to Bioko Island. The experiences that already bring undergraduates to the study-abroad program and volunteers to the research expedition can be replicated in the tourism industry, bringing new urgency to protecting Bioko Island wildlife for future generations.



ExxonMobil

PARTNERS

BBPP
Drexel University
National University of Equatorial
Guinea

WEBSITE

exxonmobil.com/citizenship

Frankfurt Zoological Society

Saving the Selous, One of Africa's Oldest and Largest Protected Areas



CLOCKWISE FROM TOP: The 2013 elephant census revealed a loss of 30,000 elephants over a 4-year period. // FZS provides regular aerial surveillance to the Reserve in its signature striped plane. // FZS GIS specialist Khalid Mwakoba training rangers on patrol data collection.

At more than 50,000 km² the Selous Game Reserve (SGR) is a vast and biodiverse wilderness the size of Switzerland. The Reserve became a UNESCO World Heritage site in 1982, and has been afforded the highest conservation priority by numerous global conservation organizations. Together with the Niassa Game Reserve in Mozambique and the Niassa Corridor, it represents one of the largest transboundary conservation areas in Africa. The Reserve supports relatively undisturbed ecological and biological processes and has historically been home to some of the continent's largest populations of elephant, buffalo, hippo, lion, and wild dog. However, the sheer size of the area, which allows for such substantial populations of endangered and vulnerable wildlife, also hinders efforts to effectively protect them.

It was the massive decline in the elephant population, from 109,000 in 1976 to 31,889 by 1989, that first prompted the Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS) to provide assistance to Reserve management in the 1980s with the donation of an aircraft and support for anti-poaching efforts and infrastructure development. In 1987, the German Government established a long-term project to conserve the Reserve, and by 2000 the elephant population had recovered to 60,000. However, the German government project ended in 2004 and poaching levels soon began to increase. In 2011, alarmed at the decline in elephant numbers revealed by aerial surveys, the Tanzanian government invited FZS to return

It was the massive decline in the elephant population, from 109,000 in 1976 to 31,889 by 1989, that first prompted the Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS) to provide assistance to Reserve management in the 1980s with the donation of an aircraft and support for anti-poaching efforts and infrastructure development.

to the Reserve as its NGO partner in the area's protection. In mid-2012 FZS formally launched the FZS Selous Conservation Project.

The Selous Conservation Project is based on FZS's long-standing conservation model of close collaboration with and support to the government authorities responsible for protected area management. Among the Project's first activities was to work with the Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute to plan and perform a new elephant census. This census was carried out in October 2013, and although it had been clear that poaching in SGR was severe, the survey results were far more devastating than expected: the elephant population had plummeted to just over 13,000 animals. To its great credit, the Tanzanian government transparently

shared these numbers, leading to worldwide attention on the Selous and the plight of its elephants. This galvanized financial and political support for protecting the Reserve, and it also set a precedent for the continent-wide "Great Elephant Census" that took place a year later.

Following the survey, UNESCO moved the Selous to the World Heritage Site in Danger list, and FZS and its government partners began to implement a strategic plan for resource protection within the Reserve. The plan includes improved ranger capacity through training and equipment, increased mobility through an enhanced and regularly maintained vehicle fleet, upgraded communications systems and data analysis, and regular aerial surveillance.



**FRANKFURT
ZOOLOGICAL
SOCIETY**

PARTNERS

Tanzania's Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
Tanzania Wildlife Authority (TAWA)
Tanzania Wildlife Division
Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI)
U.S. Department of State
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)
KfW Entwicklungsbank
The Wyss Foundation
Paul G. Allen Family Foundation

WEBSITE

fzs.org

Friends of Conservation (FOC) programs foster environmental stewardship and work to ensure that local communities continue to benefit from their natural assets. Launched in Kenya in 1982 to help preserve a small population of endangered black rhinoceros in the renowned Masai Mara National Reserve, FOC has earned the respect of the local Maasai people and is a trusted stakeholder and partner with them in conservation.

The future of conservation lies in embracing a theme of protecting nature for people, not from people. FOC were early pioneers of this concept in the late 1980's, leading the way in community conservation in Kenya.

FOC has long recognized that sustainable tourism offers the best hope for Maasai communities to preserve and benefit from their natural resources, and for the world to experience the amazing biodiversity that is their heritage. The Eastern Mara, where FOC initiatives began, includes a timeless wildlife migration route. However, the tourism infrastructure is less developed and much of this region does not see the influx of travelers that brings job training, employment, and income to other areas of the Mara.

FOC brought environmental education to Maasai children with FOC Conservation Clubs in local schools. And employing a 26-seat bus purchased with

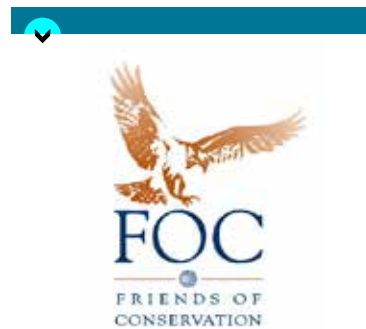
funds awarded in a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service grant, FOC began a program of taking Conservation Club members into the Reserve on Rhino Watch® to enable them to experience and learn about their rich natural heritage as international visitors do. This wildly popular program allows them to see firsthand the social, environmental, and economic benefits that sustainable tourism provides.

Over the years, an FOC Demonstration Tree Nursery has led to more than 250,000 seedlings being distributed and planted by FOC and their colleagues, and the Beekeeping Demonstration Project which FOC established in collaboration with a local primary school expanded to a second school. A third will be underway later this year. Bees need thriving trees and plants to produce honey, showcasing an economic incentive to preserve habitat. The project also builds the capacity of participants to manage their own sustainable projects and provide income at the household level.

More than 25 years ago, FOC launched a Community Scout Program to monitor another possible dozen rhino thought to be in an unprotected area east of the Reserve. The program has expanded to be a practical means of implementing wildlife conservation intervention through outreach and education. Scouts also participate in FOC community workshops to address anti-poaching and human-wildlife conflict, as well as health-

related topics such as HIV-AIDS, malaria and TB, and hygiene and sanitation.

FOC is excited to be working hand-in-hand with five communities currently engaged in the formation of Olpuaa Conservancy, in the region where the FOC scout program began. Not having been seen for several years, it was hugely significant that a rhino was sighted again in this area. The conservancy is part of FOC's three and a half decades of continuous support to protect and ensure the long-term viability of the rich biodiversity the Maasai have inherited and are entrusted to steward.



PARTNERS

Aid to Africa
Elephant Partners
Kenya Wildlife Service
Narok-TransMara County Council
Olpuaa Conservancy
Wildlife Direct

PROJECT SITES

Kenya, Masai Mara Ecosystem

WEBSITE

www.friendsofconservation.org

Friends of Conservation

Sustainably Stewarding
Natural Wealth



CLOCKWISE FROM TOP: Sustainably stewarding the natural wealth of the Masai Mara Ecosystem in Kenya ensures the Maasai people will continue to benefit from the biodiversity they have inherited and the culture they treasure. *Photo Credit Reute Butler* // A Demonstration Tree Nursery established by FOC has led to more than 250,000 seedlings being distributed and planted throughout the Masai Mara. *Photo Credit Reute Butler* // FOC Founder & International Chairman Jorie Butler Kent relishes the excitement of Maasai children as they depart on FOC Rhino Watch®, to experience their rich natural heritage as international visitors do. *Photo Credit Friends of Conservation*

Gorongosa National Park

A Wildlife Restoration Success Story



CLOCKWISE FROM TOP LEFT: Berta Barros (GNP Human Development Department) interacts with one member of the Model Moms group. *Photo Credit GNP* // Members of the Girls' Club of one of the schools in the GNP Human Development Zone. *Photo Credit GNP* // Gorongosa. *Photo Credit Clive Dreyer*

Gorongosa National Park (GNP) in Mozambique is perhaps Africa's greatest wildlife restoration story. The Park was officially established in 1960. It is one of the most biodiverse protected areas on the planet. During the period after independence, there was a significant loss of many of Gorongosa's large animal populations.

The first efforts to restore the Park occurred in the late 1990s, and important progress was made, but it was in 2008, when a 20-year Public-Private Partnership was established for the joint management of GNP between the Government of Mozambique and the Carr Foundation (Gorongosa Restoration Project), a U.S. nonprofit organization, that it was possible to more completely restart the rehabilitation of the Park, to restore its ecosystem, to support the local communities in their socioeconomic development, and to create a sustainable tourism destination.

On July 25, 2016 the *Bulletin of the Republic of Mozambique* announced the approval of the GNP Management Plan for the period 2016-20, and on September 6, 2016 the Government of Mozambique approved the extension for another 25 years of the joint management agreement of Gorongosa National Park.

The results are remarkable; highlights include:

- The establishment of a monitoring force with over 180 rangers prepared and equipped to protect the Park and its resources;
- Reintroduction of different animal species and steady growth of some of its populations;

- Creation of a sanctuary to host the new animals reintroduced to the park, enabling their monitoring and integration into their new habitat;
- Restoration of Gorongosa as a safari tourism destination in Mozambique, by building new accommodations and establishing new activities such as organized game drives with professional guides;
- Construction and rehabilitation of schools and clinics, providing health and education services to the surrounding communities;
- Building a Community Education Center for training and environmental education;
- Inclusion of Mount Gorongosa as part of the National Park; establishment of a tree planting program on the mountain where tree nurseries were constructed and thousands of indigenous trees were planted; and assistance given to communities with agricultural production in specified areas;
- Development of biodiversity research programs, including new species identification and monitoring of ecosystems and wildlife populations;
- Construction of a Biodiversity Laboratory ("E.O. Wilson Lab") for scientific research and training;
- Creation of over 500 jobs and professional training, including secondary and postsecondary education programs;
- Promotion of economic opportunities for more than 3,000 farmers through agriculture programs led by Mozambique technicians;
- Creation of an experienced management team for the Park including Mozambican managers and technicians.

These achievements were only possible thanks to financial support of 6 million USD per year from several entities, with notable contributions from the Carr Foundation and USAID, and other partner organizations.



PARTNERS

Governmental Entities:

- U.S. Agency for International Development
- Mozambican Government
- United States Government
- Portuguese Government
- Irish Government
- Global Environment Facility, via United Nations Development Programme

Scientific Partners:

- Mozambique: Universidade Católica da Beira, Universidade Eduardo Mondlane, Universidade Pedagógica, Universidade Lúrio, Museu de História Natural
- Portugal: Universidade de Coimbra
- U.S.: Harvard University, Princeton University, Chicago Field Museum of Natural History, Museum of Idaho, Mount Sinai School of Medicine, Boise State University
- South Africa: Kruger National Park

Business Partners:

- Grupo Visabeira, tourism operator of Montebelo Gorongosa Lodge & Safari

Donors:

- Carr Foundation
- Sonae Corporation, Portugal
- Zoo Boise Conservation Fund
- Rizwan Adatia Foundation
- Gorongosa Business Club

WEBSITE

www.gorongosa.org

A commitment to forest sustainability is a core principle for International Paper. The company leads the world in responsible forest stewardship to ensure healthy and productive forest ecosystems for generations to come. In 2011, International Paper joined the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) to create the Forestland Stewards Initiative to protect and enhance ecologically important forestlands and coastal savannas in eight southern U.S. states. The program protects and enhances core habitat areas as anchor forests, improves management of private and public forests for environmental and economic needs, and restores populations of at-risk wildlife and plant species.

With an initial \$7.5 million gift from International Paper, the Forestland Stewards Initiative worked with a variety of stakeholders—private landowners, government agencies, and conservation groups—to develop science-based conservation business plans that have restored more than 200,000 acres. NFWF has been able to parlay this initial investment into more than \$30 million in matching funds. International Paper is very proud of our partnership with NFWF and the significant accomplishments delivered in conservation over the previous five years.

Most recently, Forestland Stewards funding enabled the reintroduction of 20 to 30 endangered red-cockaded



PICTURE TOP: Proper management of longleaf pine forests is necessary for the conservation of the red-cockaded woodpecker, a keystone species.

Photo Credit International Paper

woodpeckers to select private lands in South Carolina. The project engaged priority area landowners in hosting a habitat for red-cockaded woodpecker family groups, resulting in the conservation of existing small red-cockaded woodpecker populations and establishing new populations. Considered to be a keystone species in its ecosystem, this particular woodpecker provides a habitat for other animals. If the red-cockaded woodpecker is not conserved, then the diversity in its ecosystem goes down. This means that the private lands that make up the habitat must be managed appropriately. The translocation of these birds was managed through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's "Red-Cockaded Woodpeckers Safe Harbor Program."

International Paper's investment in Forestland Stewards continues the company's long legacy of sustainability, forest health, and responsible use of natural resources wherever we operate.

As a result of the success of this investment, in 2016, International Paper reaffirmed our commitment to the Forestland Stewards Initiative by announcing an additional \$10 million gift to continue the partnership. The gift will help conserve and enhance over 300,000 acres of forests across several states including the Lower Mississippi Alluvial Valley, the Cumberland Plateau, Coastal Carolinas, and the Piney Woods across Texas and Louisiana. These funds will be allocated over a five-year period and will be leveraged to secure an additional \$30 million in funds for a total of \$40 million.

As a manufacturer that depends on healthy, responsibly managed forests to make products people depend on every day, International Paper believes that investing in partnerships such as the Forestland Stewards Initiative will help guarantee healthy and productive forests, for generations to come.



PARTNERS

National Fish and Wildlife Foundation
Forestland Stewards Initiative
The Longleaf Alliance
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

WEBSITE

Internationalpaper.com

International Paper

Forestland Stewards:
A Sustainable Forestry Partnership
Extends Beyond the Trees



CLOCKWISE FROM TOP: Baby red-cockaded woodpeckers are banded as a means to conserve this important species. // A device fitted with a camera is used to monitor the recently translocated red-cockaded woodpeckers. // A red-cockaded woodpecker is seen near its cavity in the Francis Marion National Forest. *Photo Credit for all International Paper*

Washington, D.C. experiences roughly 3 billion gallons of stormwater runoff annually, washing a combination of rainwater, oil, grease, heavy metals, pesticides, and raw sewage into the Chesapeake Bay ecosystem by way of the Potomac and Anacostia rivers. And the District is not alone: stormwater is the fastest growing source of freshwater pollution globally, placing lakes, rivers, and oceans at substantial risk.

Bringing private capital to develop and fund solutions to challenges like this motivated JPMorgan Chase & Co. to help The Nature Conservancy (TNC) design and build NatureVest®, a platform for investing in solutions to ecosystem challenges. JPMorgan Chase continues to use its scale, resources, and expertise to provide NatureVest with strategic advice on markets, transaction structures and partnerships, and actively works to raise the profile of the initiative through convenings and development of original research.

In Washington, D.C. NatureVest has partnered with Encourage Capital to create District Stormwater, LLC, a development company funding, developing, and managing green infrastructure projects. These projects generate Stormwater Retention Credits (SRCs) for sale in the District's first-of-its-kind municipal SRC trading program, which offers developers flexibility to meet stormwater retention requirements in part by purchasing the credits. One SRC represents one gallon of stormwater managed for one year.

Green infrastructure provides communities with many benefits, such as expanded green space, reduced flooding, and jobs to build and maintain green infrastructure projects. The SRC market has the potential to allow landowners to

BEFORE



AFTER



PICTURE TOP: Bioswales in surface parking lots, like this project in Bladensburg, MD, can provide property owners with improved stormwater management, reduced local flooding, lower stormwater fees, and potential revenue where stormwater retention credits (SRCs) markets are active.

generate income from these projects by selling credits to regulated developers. Given the scarcity of land in many urban neighborhoods, the market's primary benefits will likely be in underserved communities where property values are lower.

District Stormwater's first investment under development is expected to be complete in early 2017 and will generate 80,000 SRCs annually by converting just under one acre of impervious surface into green infrastructure. As the first institutional capital invested in this SRC market, the partners expect it will increase the number of SRCs and therefore increase market liquidity and promote adoption by both developers and other green infrastructure investors.

As the SRC market matures, these investments are expected to form the basis for a future investment fund that will inject even more capital, ultimately protecting the Chesapeake Bay ecosystem, transform low-income communities, and inspire a new group of conservation-minded municipal leaders, private developers, and residents.

The opportunity to replicate this program is significant, as there are roughly 800 cities in the U.S. in violation of the Federal Clean Water

Act that must rectify their clean water deficits through either public or private spending. JPMorgan Chase is working with TNC on a framework for green infrastructure investing at scale in Detroit, where TNC was selected to host a JPMorgan Chase Service Corps team (employees) deployed to Detroit to advance development of the model. The Firm is also exploring related work in other cities such as New York to increase private investment in lower-cost methods of stormwater management in order to protect important waterways from increasing levels of pollution risk.

JPMORGAN CHASE & CO.

The Nature Conservancy 
natureVest™

PARTNERS

NatureVest
The Nature Conservancy
Encourage Capital
Prudential Financial
Washington, D.C.

WEBSITE

[www.jpmorganchase.com/
environmentalsustainability](http://www.jpmorganchase.com/environmentalsustainability)
www.naturevesttnc.org

JPMorgan Chase & Co. and The Nature Conservancy

Building an investment platform for Green
Infrastructure and other conservation
initiatives around the world



CLOCKWISE FROM TOP: JPMorgan Chase & Co. is working with The Nature Conservancy in cities like Washington, D.C., to increase private investment in lower-cost methods of stormwater management. *Photo Credit Mike Oliver* // Cost-effective green infrastructure retains stormwater, beautifies cityscapes, and provides environmental co-benefits. *Photo Credit Kevin Arnold*

Leopard Tours

Tanzania, the ultimate safari destination,
and Leopard Tours, your Destination
Management Company



CLOCKWISE FROM TOP: Elephants in Tarangire National Park. *Photo Credit Frans Hakkenberg* // Lion and Lioness on a Kopje in Serengeti National Park. *Photo Credit Frans Hakkenberg* // Game viewing in Ndutu near Lake Ndutu Luxury Tented Lodge. *Photo Credit Leopard Tours*

The founding of Leopard Tours in 1985 was an inspiration from the sheer wealth of natural attractions that make Tanzania one of the most enchanting safari destinations in Africa. It is the ultimate safari destination offering unparalleled game viewing experiences where more than 25% of its area of 945,087sq km is set aside for game parks and reserves.

On 11 February 2013, in a ceremony held in Arusha, Tanzania, the President of Seven Natural Wonders, an international firm based in Texas, USA, Dr. Phillip Imler, announced winners of the Seven Natural Wonders of Africa, with Tanzania being recognized as the leading nature destination in Africa. Out of the selected Seven Natural Wonders of Africa, three famous World Heritage Sites of Kilimanjaro National Park (Mount Kilimanjaro), the Ngorongoro Conservation Area (Ngorongoro Crater), and Serengeti National Park (Serengeti Migration) were named in the celebrated list.

Tanzania is committed to low-impact, sustainable tourism “to protect the environment from irreversible damage while creating a first class ecotourism destination.” The protection of nature and culture is the responsibility of everyone. Visitors traveling with Leopard Tours are briefed before starting their tour on the fragility of the ecosystems and the need to tread lightly. As part of the briefing, each guest’s welcome information kit includes National Park regulations among other pre-safari notes.

Leopard Tours has over the last 30 years continually invested in the development of the infrastructure needed to provide the best conditions for visitors to share with us the wonders of Tanzania. With our network of offices and professional staff in key tourist centres in Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar, international



PICTURE TOP: A nature walk in Ndutu near Lake Ndutu Luxury Tented Lodge. *Photo Credit Leopard Tours*

airports (Kilimanjaro & Dar es Salaam), and Arusha (Head Office), and a fleet of 300 specially designed safari tour vehicles, predominantly 4-wheel drives (4WD), with passenger cabin configuration of 4- and 6-window seats, we are confident of controlling the quality of services in the destination. It is an elaborate plan to ensure guests are personally taken care of by our own personnel, using Leopard Tours preferred equipment, with the vision not only to maintain the highest standards of operating efficiency and customer care, but also to build upon our achievements in our efforts to be the very best Destination Management Company in Tanzania.

Within our fleet we have a select set of luxury safari vehicles operating under Signature By Leopard Tours, dedicated to the high-end market. Signature by Leopard Tours is a product born of 30 years of continual quest for excellence that provided the direction and inspiration for designing the luxury safari car, a level higher than the classic safari vehicle. The focus is to offer a superior ride quality with a choice of amenities on board the 4x4 safari vehicle for passengers. Some of the features in the car include a special suspension system to counteract the uneven safari tracks and terrain; recliner seats with generous legroom and aisle space; air-conditioned cabins for passengers and driver-guide; mini refrigerator; sockets for charging electronic devices; and free Wi-Fi on board.



PARTNERS

Tanzania Association of Tour Operators (TATO) Conservation Fund
International March for Elephants, Arusha – the campaign against trade in ivory organised by TATO and The Sparkling Elephant Project (SEP)
Arusha Municipal Environment Management
Tanzania National Parks
Ngorongoro Conservation Area

WEBSITE

Leopard-tours.com

Malawi is known as the Warm Heart of Africa because of its friendly, peaceful people. But it is also one of the poorest countries in the world and has one of the fastest growing populations in Africa, placing natural resources under immense pressure.

Lilongwe Wildlife Trust's (LWT's) story started in 2008 when they opened Malawi's only wildlife sanctuary, primarily for victims of the bushmeat and pet trade. They remain the Government's key wildlife rescue and rehabilitation partner, running their Wildlife Emergency Response Unit for cases such as snared elephants and rhino, as well as heading Malawi's largest conservation education programme, which directly engages over 45,000 learners across the country.

Today, by far their largest area of work is combatting serious wildlife crime. LWT co-authored the Illegal Wildlife Trade Review published in 2015, which exposed Malawi as a soft target for wildlife criminals due to poor law enforcement, weak legislation, and corruption. Its role as a key transit route and distribution hub for illegal ivory was further qualified in a 2016 ETIS/TRAFFIC report, which named Malawi as a key 'country of primary concern' alongside Togo, Singapore, and Malaysia.

LWT have helped to establish the country's first Wildlife Crime Investigation Unit (WCIU), which is also supported by Community Enforcement Networks around protected areas. The WCIU is a tactical, reactive unit run within the Department of National Parks

& Wildlife, and LWT also support pro-active intelligence work on serious organised crime. Their court programme also includes permission to privately litigate wildlife crime cases on behalf of the Government, and the results speak for themselves.

LWT have helped to establish the country's first Wildlife Crime Investigation Unit (WCIU), which is also supported by Community Enforcement Networks around protected areas.

Government and the results speak for themselves

These projects have helped Malawi achieve their most productive period of wildlife law enforcement for over 25 years, effectively disrupting criminal networks and thus protecting wildlife. For example, since April over 60 ivory traders/traffickers have been arrested in Malawi across more than 35 separate cases. This means that in the past 10 months Malawi has recorded more than 70% of the total number of ivory trader/trafficking cases that has been recorded on ETIS by Malawi for the previous 10 years. During the same period ca. 400 kg of elephant ivory has also been seized by the authorities.

In the 4 years between 2011 and 2015, there were 56 recorded convictions for ivory trafficking/trade in Malawi. During this period there were no custodial

sentences issued by the courts, including for a case involving 2.6 tonnes of ivory. The most common penalty was a fine of just \$40. In comparison, in the past 5 months there have been over 35 ivory trafficking/trade convictions (just 3 acquittals) and over 25 custodial sentences. It is clear that court outcomes in Malawi have improved significantly.

A further game changer, and a project managed by LWT, was the amendment of the National Parks & Wildlife in December. It removed inconsistencies and crucially strengthened penalty provisions to include prison sentences of up to 30 years and no option of a fine, making it some of the strongest wildlife legislation in the region and switching the risk-reward ratio back in favour of the State.

Pushing wildlife protection to the top of the public agenda in a country that has so many humanitarian priorities is challenging to say the least, but has been helped in large part by LWT's Stop Wildlife Crime campaign. In April 2016, H.E. Prof. Arthur Peter Mutharika led the Ambassadors, High Commissioners, and Honorary Consuls in a video message to call on all citizens, residents, and visitors to say no to ivory trade. The Malawi Parliamentary Conservation Caucus, set up by the ICCF, has also been instrumental not only in the success of many of the SWC campaign initiatives, but also in the passing of the Wildlife Act Amendment Bill.

Malawi is starting to make a name for itself in the conservation world as a progressive nation. It is

Lilongwe Wildlife Trust


Combatting wildlife crime in Malawi



Photo Credit for all Lilongwe Wildlife Trust



testament to what can be achieved in a relatively short timeframe when government, NGOs, and development agencies collaborate to combat illegal wildlife trade, one of the largest transnational crimes in the world, which also threatens so many wildlife species with extinction. Whilst this is just the end of the beginning, the results so far are very promising.



LILONGWE WILDLIFE TRUST

PARTNERS

Born Free Foundation
DFID/DEFRA (UK)

GIZ
IFAW
Nyika-Vwaza Trust
Olsen Animal Trust
Save the Elephants
Stop Ivory
Tusk Trust
Vulcan
Wildcat Foundation

WEBSITE
www.lilongwewildlife.org

The global population is expected to reach nine billion by 2050. Universally, we are challenged to figure out how we are going to safely feed a society that big. Rice is a staple food for half of the world's population, and an estimated 1 billion tons of rice will be needed by 2050. Yet, traditional rice production can put a strain on the environment, using 40% of the world's irrigated water and producing methane emissions.

As owner of the world's largest rice brand, UNCLE BEN'S®, Mars Food has committed to source 100% of its rice sustainably by 2020. To get there, Mars is working with rice farmers around the world to share innovative farming methods that reduce the impact of rice growing on the environment, while protecting wildlife habitat and improving yields and farmer income. Mars Food has partnered with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), among others, to help deliver a long-term sustainable rice supply that can meet the needs of a growing global population.

Mars has invested in research at leading U.S. universities to develop ways to grow rice that can reduce the impact of rice production on the environment. Initial research has shown very promising results. One method called "Alternate Wetting and Drying" has been shown to

reduce water use by 30% and lower greenhouse gas emissions by 90%, all without reducing crop yields. This research has played an important role in reducing the amount of water used in Mississippi Delta rice production by over 10 million cubic meters per year.

Mars Food is now piloting these innovative methods with basmati rice farmers in India and Pakistan. Through a partnership with IRRI, Swiss-based NGO Helvetas, Bayer Crop Science, and Rice Partners Ltd, approximately 2,000 farmers have learned new techniques to realize water savings, improve food safety, and reduce their use of fertilizers and pesticides. And the impacts on farming communities have been significant as well, with farmers earning 75% more income, increasing yields by 17%, and realizing improved health and safety. Mars is now working to bring these new practices to farmers in Cambodia, Thailand, and Vietnam.

Critical to Mars Food's sustainable sourcing strategy has been its leading role in the Sustainable Rice Platform (SRP) – a global alliance led by UNEP and IRRI and including dozens of government agencies, private-sector corporations, research institutions, and NGOs, including Utz, Fairtrade, Oxfam, and the Rainforest Alliance.

In 2015, the SRP launched the first-ever standard for sustainable rice. Working together, members

of the SRP have developed a set of criteria for sustainable rice cultivation. The standard is made up of 46 requirements and 12 indicators addressing productivity to food safety, worker health to labor rights. Mars Food will be using the standard to drive improvements in its supply chain and has developed additional impact programs on human rights, income, and water.

Mars is now working to bring more industry members into the SRP so more farmers can learn sustainable rice farming techniques. Implementing these new methods around the world could transform rice production, reduce its impact on the environment, and help ensure the availability of quality rice for millions of families across the globe for decades to come.



PARTNERS

United Nations Environment Programme
International Rice Research Institute
Helvetas
Rice Partners Ltd.
Bayer Crop Science
UTZ
LT Foods
Sunstar
Ebro Foods

WEBSITE

mars.com

Mars Food

Advancing Sustainable Rice



CLOCKWISE FROM TOP: Two farmers review whether a paddy is ready for harvesting, based on the color and moisture level of the rice kernel. // Rice farmers learn how to use a simple tube to monitor water levels in the ground, to decide when it is time to irrigate. // Farmers review the Leaf Color Chart (LCC) to determine the greenness of the rice leaf in order to determine the N fertilizer needs of rice crops.

Photo Credit on all Ali Tariq

The National Geographic Society

National Geographic Pristine Seas:
Protecting the Ocean's Last Wild Places



CLOCKWISE FROM TOP: National Geographic Explorer-in-Residence and Expedition Leader Enric Sala observes a soft coral in New Caledonia. // Enric Sala observes a clownfish in New Caledonia // Enric Sala during a Pristine Seas expedition in Franz Josef Land. All Photo Credits Manu San Felix/National Geographic

The National Geographic Society pushes the boundaries of exploration to further our understanding of our planet and empower us all to generate solutions for a healthier and more sustainable future.

Pristine Seas

Led by National Geographic Explorer-in-Residence Dr. Enric Sala, National Geographic's Pristine Seas project is on a mission to help protect the last wild places in the ocean, supporting the United Nations' target of 10 percent of the ocean protected by 2020.

National Geographic's Pristine Seas—a project to explore, survey, and help protect the last wild places in the ocean—brings together our explorers with local communities, organizations, and governments ...

Since 2008, the team has carried out expeditions in 19 places, 13 of which have since been protected, covering a total area of over 4.5 million square kilometers — more than six times the area of Texas. Over the next two years, the team will target eight more locations to explore.

Dr. Sala and the Pristine Seas team have developed a framework that communities and governments can use to estimate the value of a marine reserve in an area. Dr. Sala works with the World Economic Forum's group of Young Global Leaders to create a business model for privately



PICTURE TOP: Photo Credit Enric Sala/
National Geographic

funded and managed marine reserves that could create jobs and prove profitable for local economies.

Marine reserves are effective tools for protecting biodiversity locally, and can provide economic benefits to communities. Increased tourism and regeneration of fish populations can be beneficial to the fishing community and local economies. The added value of a marine reserve to a local community can make up for the initial cost of the reserve in as little as five years.



NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

PRISTINE SEAS

PARTNERS

The Keith Campbell Foundation for the Environment
The Case Foundation
Leonardo DiCaprio Foundation
Roger and Rosemary Enrico
Lindblad Expeditions–National Geographic Fund
Philip Stephenson Foundation
Vicki and Roger Sant
The Waitt Foundation

WEBSITE

pristine seas.org
national geographic.org

Pacific Gas and Electric Company

Advancing Sustainable Solutions



COUNTERCLOCKWISE FROM TOP: PG&E is working to protect bees and other pollinators by collaborating with university and nonprofit researchers to understand how different vegetation management techniques within its electric transmission rights-of-way could benefit pollinators. *Photo Credit Stu Weiss, Creekside Center for Earth Observation* // PG&E implemented a safe harbor agreement to aid in the recovery of the Shasta crayfish.

Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) is one of the nation's largest energy providers, delivering gas and electricity to nearly 16 million people throughout a 70,000-square-mile service area in Northern and Central California.

For decades, PG&E has embraced a commitment to environmental leadership that now serves as an integral part of its core business and an essential element of its sustainability efforts, including work to combat climate change, expand supplies of renewable energy, pioneer new ways for customers to save energy, and protect sensitive habitats and species.

As one of California's largest land owners, PG&E has a long history of managing lands and waters in a responsible and environmentally sensitive manner. For example, PG&E's vast hydroelectric system, with a generating capacity of nearly 4,000 megawatts, has long been a vital source of clean energy for California. PG&E sees these assets as continuing to be an important part of its power mix for years to come.

With increased risk of drought, extreme weather, and wildfires, PG&E also has numerous initiatives underway that are building climate resilience, including restoring aspen meadows near headwaters, safeguarding watershed lands, and maintaining forest lands to minimize the threat of wildfire.

Additionally, PG&E's network of natural gas pipelines and

electric wires traverse unique and sensitive habitat, and the company recognizes its obligation to protect these resources while performing its operations and meeting its customers' expectations regarding safety, reliability, and affordability.

To that end, PG&E partners with multiple stakeholders to ensure that its actions integrate its strong commitment to the environment, its employees, and the customers and communities it serves.

Over time, these and other efforts have earned PG&E hundreds of awards in recognition of its environmental commitment. This includes earning "Wildlife at Work" certification from the nonprofit Wildlife Habitat Council for five sites and the group's certification for educational programs at an additional site.

Other highlights of PG&E's stewardship of California's natural resources include:

- **Completing** a voluntary "safe harbor" agreement with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife to provide a safe haven for the Shasta crayfish, a critically endangered species. This agreement is the first joint federal and state safe harbor agreement in California.
- **Implementing** its Habitat Conservation Plan for the San Joaquin Valley region—the first in a series of plans to ensure compliance with environmental requirements while allowing PG&E to maintain and operate its facilities. PG&E has also

made significant progress on its second plan, which upon regulatory approval will cover the nine-county San Francisco Bay Area.

- **Working** in close cooperation with the Pacific Forest and Watershed Lands Stewardship Council to permanently protect more than 140,000 acres of company-owned watershed lands.
- **Adopting** an innovative Avian Protection Plan to reduce the risk that overhead wires and electrical equipment pose to birds. Since 2002, PG&E has made approximately 28,900 existing poles and towers bird-safe.
- **Joining** other leading businesses to support the recovery and sustainment of pollinators, such as bees, and their habitat.



PARTNERS

Audubon California
Pollinator Partnership
Stewardship Council
The Nature Conservancy
Wildlife Habitat Council
Point Blue
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation
National Park Foundation
Federal and State Agencies

PROJECT SITES

California

WEBSITE

pge.com/sustainability

Pelagic Data Systems (PDS) is the creator of autonomous, tamper-proof vessel tracking tools that are revolutionizing data collection and vessel monitoring on the world's small-scale, artisanal fisheries, and incentivizing traceability and accountability in the global seafood supply chain.

PDS was founded in San Francisco in 2014 with a mission of helping fishermen earn a better living, while fighting against the exploitation of global fish stocks and illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing.

Small-scale, artisanal fisheries account for 95 percent of the world's fishing fleet. But because these vessels are unequipped with the satellite tracking tools often used by their larger counterparts, these fisheries suffer from inadequate monitoring, a lack of transparency, and a lack of market access for small-boat fishermen.

To bring these artisanal fishing vessels out of the shadows, PDS created its innovative Vessel Tracking System (VTS). Powered completely by the sun, PDS's VTS is roughly the size and shape of a smartphone, and collects, encrypts, and securely transmits data on a boat's location, storage temperature, and catch methods.

PDS has partnered with fishing and conservation groups to deploy its VTS around the globe, including in Southeast Asia, Latin America, and West Africa.

In Mexico, a region where illegal fishing has been common, PDS



PICTURE TOP: PDS tracker on a snapper vessel in Indonesia. *Photo Credit Bali Seafood International*

teamed up with the Sustainable Fisheries Partnership and Del Pacifico Seafoods to gain Fair Trade™ USA certification for the artisanal Sinaloa shrimp fishery, Mexico's first-ever Fair Trade™ certified fishery and the first Fair Trade™ certified wild shrimp fishery in the world. As part of its Fair Trade™ certification, the Sinaloa fishery is required to meet specific and increasingly rigorous criteria ensuring responsible fishing methods and product traceability.

This traceability requirement is complicated by the fact that the Sinaloa fishery, which generates annual landings of 2 million pounds worth \$14 million, eschews traditional shrimp trawlers in favor of small boats, called pangas. While more environmentally friendly than large trawlers, pangas are too small to be monitored by traditional vessel monitoring systems. That necessitated a partnership with PDS, which outfitted 80 pangas with its unique tracking devices in the first year of the project, and recently scaled up the project to encompass 185 boats for the project's second season.

In Indonesia, PDS has piloted a boat-to-plate traceability program with industry partner PT Bali Seafood International, which equipped 20 of its local artisanal fishing boats with PDS's tracking technology. The project worked to increase the transparency of Indonesia's fisheries, while creating new business opportunities by meeting the demand for sustainably sourced seafood. Today, PDS is once again collaborating with Bali Seafood, along with Global Fishing Watch, to collect data on 100 small Indonesian fishing boats and make that data publicly available.

Through these efforts, and similar projects in places like Gabon and Honduras, PDS is proving that transparency, environmental sustainability, and good business are not mutually exclusive, and that it is possible to improve the livelihoods of fishermen while ensuring the continued sustainability of the resource they depend upon.



PARTNERS

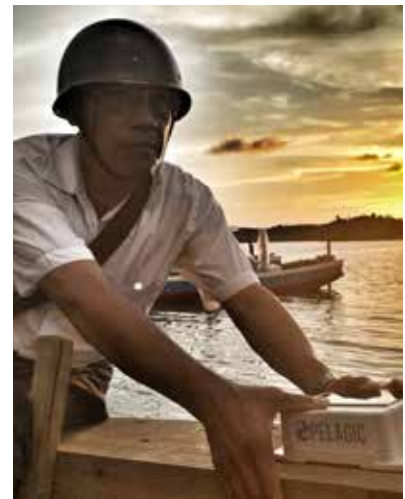
Del Pacifico Seafoods
Global Fishing Watch
PT Bali Seafood International
Smithsonian Institution
Sustainable Fisheries Partnership
University of Exeter
Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)

WEBSITE

www.pelagicdata.com

Pelagic Data Systems

Using Vessel Monitoring to Fight IUU Fishing and Improve the Livelihoods of Small-Boat Fishermen



CLOCKWISE FROM TOP: Vessels arriving for PDS tracker installation by PDS staff and partners from the Smithsonian Institution at a field site in Myanmar *Photo Credit George Stoyke* // First generation PDS tracking systems being installed in Myanmar by WCS and University of Exeter. *Photo Credit Martin Callow* // PDS staff installing a tracker for a blue swimming crab vessel in Indonesia. *Photo Credit Sustainable Fisheries Partnership*

Qualcomm believes access to advanced wireless technologies can improve people's lives. Qualcomm® Wireless Reach™ is a strategic initiative that brings wireless technology to underserved communities globally. For the last ten years, Wireless Reach has been investing in programs that foster entrepreneurship, aid in public safety, enhance the delivery of health care, enrich teaching and learning, and improve environmental sustainability.

A lack of access to computers and broadband puts the fishermen at a further disadvantage, leaving them without access to information.

With 114 programs in 46 countries, Wireless Reach has positively impacted nearly ten million people. One of the programs, Fishing with Mobile Nets, uses advanced wireless technologies, digital content, and a virtual community platform to promote the economic and social development of traditional fishermen, women, and youth in vulnerable fishing villages in Colombia.

The underserved communities participating in this program are populated mainly by low-income, small-scale fishermen of African



PICTURE TOP: Using the mobile weather application on the device to obtain real-time weather information, oceanic conditions, and navigation assistance. Photo Credit Qualcomm

descent, whose average monthly revenue is US\$74.

These fishermen catch fish, mollusks, crustaceans, and other species using “traditional” or “artisanal” techniques. Most of them make day excursions with a small crew and operate within five nautical miles of the coast – without navigation systems. Their boats are typically wooden or fiberglass and fitted with outboard motors, oars, or sails, depending on their economic circumstances and species targeted. Their fishing gear includes nets, hand lines, traps, and baskets.

In these areas, climate change and the industrialization of fishing have caused a significant decline in the number and diversity of species in marine ecosystems, reducing the catch and profitability of traditional fishermen and making it increasingly difficult for them to earn a living.

A lack of access to computers and broadband puts the fishermen at a further disadvantage, leaving them without access to information and resources that can help them fish safer and more effectively – while improving their competitiveness and livelihoods.

The Fishing with Mobile Nets program uses mobile technologies, digital content, and a virtual community platform to promote the economic and social development of traditional fishermen, women, and youth in vulnerable fishing villages, and the program’s overall goal is to reduce poverty by raising productivity and incomes in these communities through digital and social inclusion.

For example, fishermen use the mobile weather application on the device to obtain real-time weather information, oceanic conditions, and navigation assistance, enabling them to fish safer and more effectively. Beneficiaries also use the application for monitoring expenses and sales, and tracking revenue. Participants use the device’s camera function to take pictures of their catch and compare outcomes of fishing excursions, and upload the images to an online marketplace where they can promote their products and reach more customers.

And finally, we teach classes in fish farming and sustainable fishing practices to the traditional fishermen and entrepreneurial-minded female program participants. All classes are held

Qualcomm Wireless Reach

Fishing with Mobile Nets in Colombia



CLOCKWISE FROM TOP: Analyzing their catch in Colombia. // A fisherman in Colombia. Photo Credit for all Qualcomm

at the school's fish lab, which is used to grow fish for pets and fish for consumption, generating a new source of income for the community and ensuring food security for the fishermen and their families.

Currently, program implementers are developing sustainability

plans that include the co-development of new entrepreneurial projects with and for the local fishermen that use mobile technologies for innovative, sustainable fish farming, all of which address the UN Sustainable Development Goals.



QUALCOMM®
Wireless Reach™

WEBSITE

www.qualcomm.com

Quicken Loans continues to make big strides in sustainability through efforts in its home city of Detroit and through initiatives at Quicken Loans Arena, home to the NBA World Champion Cleveland Cavaliers.

Making a difference for our clients, team members and communities is a big part of our culture at Quicken Loans. In 2015, we donated more than \$16 million to charitable organizations, and our team members contributed 100,000 volunteer hours in Michigan, Ohio, Arizona, California, and North Carolina. Quicken Loans and our Family of Companies are dedicated to supporting organizations, both large and small, who are transforming the cities where we live, work, and play.

Greening of Detroit

Hundreds of Quicken Loans team members helped to plant the seeds for Detroit's future during The Greening of Detroit's Green Thumb Volunteer Challenge. Over the course of one year, thousands of trees were planted in Detroit neighborhoods to help beautify the city and alleviate the stresses of Detroit's struggling drainage system. Greening of Detroit aims to beautify and unify Detroit neighborhoods by working with the City of Detroit and community organizations. Through strategic landscaping, urban agriculture, education and workforce development, they're able to both certify and provide hands-on job training for more than 120 adults annually.

Sustainability Practices at Quicken Loans Arena

The entire Cleveland Cavaliers and Quicken Loans Arena family, which includes the AHL Cleveland Monsters and the AFL Cleveland Gladiators, with food and beverage partner Aramark, are proud to not only set the stage for world-class sports and entertainment in downtown Cleveland, but continue to grow their sustainability efforts.

Trash Talk

In partnership with Republic Services, Quicken Loans Arena is now capable of recycling plastics up to a resin number 7, or essentially all plastic materials that have any recyclable value. The Q Arena has significantly decreased the amount of waste going to the landfill by an average of 71% each month.

The Clean Plate Club

Quicken Loans Arena and its food and beverage partner, Aramark, have been working closely with local recycling facility Rosby Resource Recycling to take nearly all of Aramark's food waste and recycle it into nutrient-filled mulch and compost. The compost produced can then be used by cities and municipalities, universities, professional landscapers, golf courses and park systems to grow plants.

Sustainability Awareness Night

On December 17, 2016, the Cleveland Cavaliers hosted "Sustainability Awareness Night," with partner Republic Services, intended to illustrate the many ways people can live a more eco-friendly life.

The Cavs and Republic Services also teamed up for the "MVP: Most Valuable Planet" program, designed to encourage elementary, middle and high school students in Northeast Ohio to come up with unique ways to be environmentally friendly all year long.



Other notable strides in sustainability include:

- Collecting more than 157 tons of recyclable waste in 2013, including 3,259 pounds of recycled electronics, 511 pounds of batteries and 2,918 pounds of fluorescent lamps.
- Decreasing the amount of water dispensed by one gallon per cycle by replacing all public restroom sinks with more water efficient spouts.
- Continuously transitioning from T12 fluorescent bulbs to more energy-efficient T5, T8, and LED bulbs throughout the arena.
- Continued efforts by the Quicken Loans Arena Clean Team to use environmentally friendly microfiber towels instead of paper towels and cotton cloths.
- Quicken Loans Arena's continued use of the Orbio, a system that produces ionized water to be used as a cleaner and once it has been utilized, reverts back to water. This eco-friendly equipment is used to clean glass, stainless steel,

Quicken Loans

Making a difference for their clients,
team members, and communities



Photo Credit for all Quicken Loans

carpets and hard surfaces at The Q, minimizing the need for conventional chemicals.

- Aramark has switched from biodegradable containers to plastic containers upon discovering that it was more environmentally friendly to recycle plastic through local waste plants.



Quicken Loans®

PARTNERS

Aramark
Cleveland Cavaliers
City of Detroit
Republic Services
Rosby Resource Recycling

WEBSITE

Quickenloans.com

Around the world, 1.6 billion people rely directly on forests for food, shelter, fuel, fiber, cash, and spiritual needs. But as deforestation continues and demand for forest products increases dramatically, the world's forests are coming under extraordinary pressure. Communities that harvest wood and other forest products are no longer doing so to meet only their own needs, but also to supply a global market now worth more than \$250 billion annually, a 75% increase over the year 2000.

Recognizing the global trend towards increased local control over forests, the Rainforest Alliance is committed to supporting community and indigenous groups around the world to manage their forestland sustainably, enhance business skills, and access markets. It is increasingly recognized that where communities have both clear tenure rights and adequate support to actively manage forests and build up their own enterprises, they can hold back deforestation better than strict protected areas. In the Maya Biosphere Reserve in Guatemala, for instance, deforestation rates are 25 times lower in certified community forests than in core "protected" units. Meanwhile, local enterprises based on forest production have generated thousands of jobs and now achieve approximately \$8 million in annual sales in an area where employment opportunities are scarce and poverty indicators remain high.

Replicating such success is a guiding priority for the Rainforest

Alliance globally. Currently, support to community forests in Africa, the Americas, and Southeast Asia is securing sustainable management of more than 5 million acres under local control. In Latin America alone, the more than 100 community forest enterprises supported have developed dozens of new products and market linkages, generating \$5.5 million in annual sales and attracting more than \$10 million in investment.

The Rainforest Alliance's focus on enterprise development forms the hallmark of its approach, with the goal of increasing the economic viability of keeping forests standing, while maximizing the benefits of sustainable forestry for local communities. In the Madre de Dios region of Peru, training and technical assistance with Brazil nut producers has increased average incomes by nearly 20% through improved processing efficiency, quality, and access to better markets. In Cameroon's South region, support to community forests in value-added production has resulted in a seven-fold increase in per-cubic-meter incomes realized.

Sustainable forestry can also stand as a bulwark against illegal land-use activities. The area around the Río Plátano Biosphere Reserve in Honduras has one of the highest deforestation rates in the world, driven principally by forest clearance for the establishment of large-scale livestock operations. Such operations are often fronts for money laundering related to drug trafficking. Since 2005, the Rainforest Alliance has

been working with more than a dozen cooperatives in the Río Plátano region to improve forest management, social governance, and access to markets. One cooperative alone has generated \$230,000 in sales over four years, nearly half of which came from value-added mahogany for musical instruments.

Given global tenure trends, the Rainforest Alliance has placed community forestry and local forest enterprise at the center of its approach to stemming deforestation. At a time when increasing numbers of communities are winning rights over the very forests most heavily threatened with conversion, the Rainforest Alliance believes that building competitive community forest enterprise represents a proven approach to lasting solutions for both conservation and rural development in forested landscapes.



PARTNERS

United States Agency for International Development
United Nations Development Programme
Kellogg Foundation
Overbrook Foundation
Ford Foundation
And other private, public, and implementing partners

PROJECT SITES

Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Peru, Cameroon, Indonesia

WEBSITE

www.rainforest-alliance.org

Rainforest Alliance

Conserving Forests through
Community Enterprise



CLOCKWISE FROM TOP LEFT: Rainforest canopy, Guatemala. *Photo Credit Sergio Izquierda for the Rainforest Alliance* // Harvesting ramon nuts in the Peten, Guatemala. *Photo Credit Sergio Izquierda for the Rainforest Alliance* // Processing Brazil nuts in the Madre de Dios region of the Peruvian Amazon. *Photo Credit the Rainforest Alliance*

Rare

Inspiring Change for People
and Nature



CLOCKWISE FROM TOP: A boat off the shore of Pomene. // Fish from Quiwia. Photo Credit Michaela Clemence, UCSB

The future of conservation ultimately comes down to people: their behaviors toward nature, their beliefs about its value, and their ability to protect it without sacrificing basic life needs.

The future of conservation ultimately comes down to people: their behaviors toward nature, their beliefs about its value, and their ability to protect it without sacrificing basic life needs. Increasingly, economic growth and human development make the latter a difficult task. Today, humans are putting unsustainable burdens on natural resources that provide food and jobs for millions. The effects are already visible in small-scale fishing and agriculture, sectors on which many in the developing world rely for their food and livelihoods. Fishers see no other choice but to overfish in the face of declining catch, while farmers take part in practices like deforestation to keep up their occupations amid overwhelming growth.

At Rare, we believe that conservation's greatest challenges are the results of human behaviors—but so too are the solutions. We use our expertise in behavioral science to empower community-led adoption of sustainable behaviors—behaviors that fundamentally transform the way people interact with the environment. We advance sustainable solutions to urgent global conservation threats like overfishing, deforestation, contaminated freshwater, and unsustainable agricultural practices.

To ignite sustainable behavior adoption, we build pride: For nearly 40 years, Rare has worked with partners to spark hundreds of community campaigns—called Pride campaigns—that have led to conservation movements

around the world. Named for the strong emotional and cultural connection that they build between people and their environment, Pride campaigns have been used to dramatically reduce human-related threats to important ecosystems worldwide.



PICTURE TOP: Honório, a Rare Fellow in Pomene.

Rare at Work:

Each day in the community of Pomene, Mozambique, a little over 100 fishers paddle out into the open ocean in canoes, looking to catch kingfish, grouper, and other fish common to the area. As in many of Mozambique's coastal communities, fishers in Pomene have watched their fisheries decline from human pressure. Honório dos Santos, a Rare Fellow leading a Pride campaign for sustainable fishing in Pomene, aims to work side by side with the community to alter the patterns of overfishing. "Together, we will find the appropriate way to solve fishery problems," he affirms.

Fifty million of the world's 51 million fishers are coastal fishers in developing countries like Mozambique, where fishing is the lifeblood of coastal communities. After creating programs in the Philippines, Indonesia, and Brazil, Rare was invited by

Mozambique's National Institute for the Development of Fisheries and Aquaculture (IDEPA) to partner with the government in launching a sustainable fishing program in Mozambique. Six Rare Fellows from within the IDEPA are now leading Pride campaigns to inspire local adoption of community-led and rights-based fisheries management.

Rare's approach to rights-based fishing marries managed access for local fishers with marine reserves, combining sustainable fishing practices and habitat conservation in one solution. When fishers and their communities adopt this rights-based approach, they invest in the biological and economic future of their fisheries. Through such solutions, Rare aims to both protect fishers' livelihoods and protect the ocean on which they depend, a parity that the acutely climate-vulnerable coastal communities of Mozambique need more than ever.



PARTNERS

World Bank
Nordic Development Fund and the Nordic Climate Facility
Mozambique's Ministry of the Sea, Inland Waters, and Fisheries (MI-MAIP) and the National Institute for the Development of Fisheries and Aquaculture (IDEPA)

WEBSITE

www.rare.org

The Rare Species Fund (RSF) was created to participate in targeted in situ and ex situ wildlife conservation projects worldwide. By supplying critical funding to key grassroots conservation efforts, the RSF addresses immediate conservation issues in wildlife hotspots and works with local agencies and community-run projects to develop long-term, sustainable solutions to ongoing conflicts. By involving local communities in the conservation of their native wildlife, community members come to consider local ecosystems as a resource that is to be cultivated and protected rather than exploited.

The Rare Species Fund helps educate the public, both in the United States and abroad, about the importance of maintaining biodiversity and how individual daily choices can have a global impact. Through their associated parks, the RSF brings its message of conservation to more than 4 million people annually.

Hand-Delivering Support

The Rare Species Fund is continuing its work in facilitating conservation in Central Africa. By working directly with the leaders of government agencies and community-driven conservation projects in Uganda, the RSF is able to develop and implement plans of helping the rangers in the field. The RSF collects needed survival and surveillance equipment and hand delivers these tools into the hands of those people who are literally “boots on the ground”

The Rare Species Fund helps educate the public, both in the United States and abroad, about the importance of maintaining biodiversity and how individual daily choices can have a global impact.

and the first line of defense in maintaining the integrity of the national parks and preventing poaching. Wildlife preserves like Bwindi and Kibale are home to some of the world’s vanishing great apes like mountain gorillas and chimpanzees. By working with agencies like the Uganda Wildlife Authority and projects like Conservation Through Public Health and the Kinyampanika Chimpanzee Conservation and Development Association, RSF-supplied equipment translates directly to the protection of African great apes and other rare and unique species that share their habitats.

Reestablishing a Plan for the Future

The Rare Species Fund has solely funded the rebuilding and reopening of the Soraya Forest Research Station in Sumatra in collaboration with

Forum Konservasi Leuser. Upon commitment by RSF to fund the project, FKL signed an official agreement with the Aceh Forestry Department to manage 19,000 hectares of lowland Benkung forest. This forest represents a biological hotspot and is an important home for tigers, orangutans, elephants, and lesser cats. These species have largely been left unprotected as a result of lack of support and funding. The 13 patrol teams currently sponsored by the RSF have removed more than 200 wire snares from the area, set up primarily to poach tigers. The reopening of the Sorya Station marks an important step in the conservation of endangered species of the area and a great victory to local residents.



PARTNERS

Asia:
Orangutan Foundation International
Forum Konservasi Leuser
Africa:
Conservation Through Public Health
Uganda Wildlife Authority
Cheetah Outreach
KAFRED
KICHIDA
Coastal Carolina University

WEBSITE

RareSpeciesFund.org

Rare Species Fund

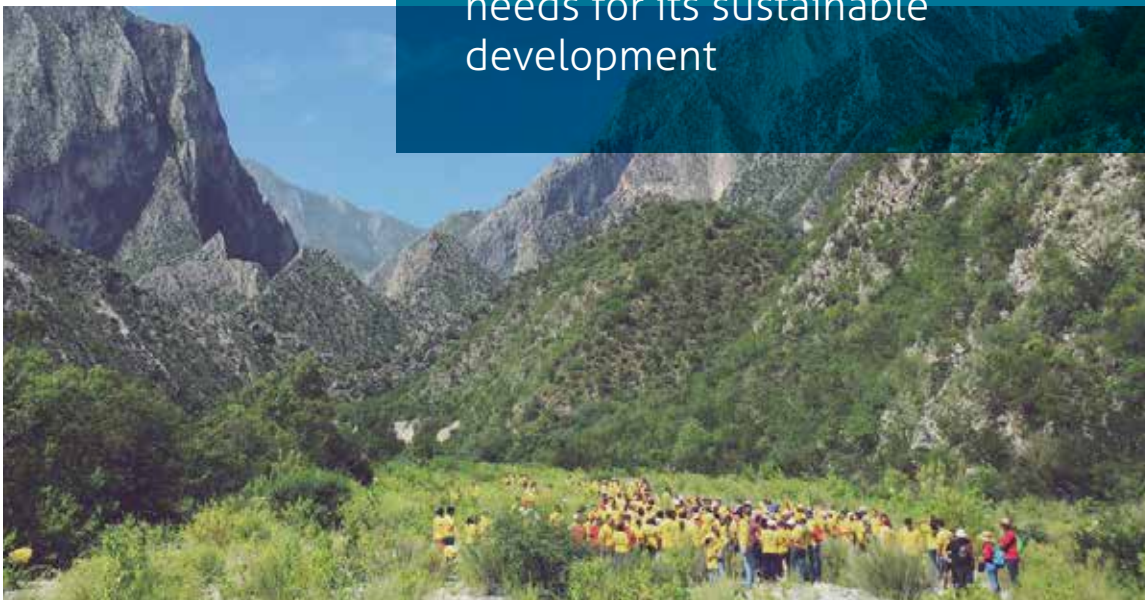
Conservation Through
Community Involvement



CLOCKWISE FROM TOP: Successful chimpanzee conservation requires community involvement, governmental oversight and institutional support. The RSF is happy to be a strong part of this process. // A small fraction of the gear hand delivered by the Rare Species Fund to rangers in the jungles of Africa. // Carpenter builds the Rare Species Fund research station in the middle of Sumatra's lowland Benkung forest.
Photo Credit for all Rare Species Fund

Reforestamos México, A.C.

Ensuring the forests that Mexico needs for its sustainable development



COUNTERCLOCKWISE FROM TOP: Reforestation event with Sigma Alimentos in La Huasteca, in Monterrey, México. // Reforestation event with HSBC México in the Eco Park Joya La Barreta, in Querétaro, México. // Conservation activities with a local fishermen's cooperative in the Ramsar Site of La Presa de la Vega, in Jalisco, México.

For more than 14 years, Reforestamos México has worked with governments, local communities, the private sector, and other NGOs to promote the conservation and competitive management of forests, understanding forest competitiveness as the ability to attract and retain investment and talent and increase forests' economic, social, and environmental wealth over time.

We were born as an initiative to restore eight Natural Protected Areas damaged by the severe forest fires that happened in Mexico in 1998, and became established in 2002. Since then, our approach has consisted of building collaboration bridges between stakeholders from different backgrounds so that they can work together in a comprehensive manner to guarantee the preservation of forests for future generations by promoting appropriate forest management and resource use that benefit both people and the environment. We complement these alliances by advocating for public policy changes in transparency, legality, responsible investment, entrepreneurship, and community development in the forest sector as we believe these are crucial for our mission.

Forest Restoration

One of the most pressing threats to our environment is forest degradation, causing substantial habitat and biodiversity loss across many ecosystems. This, in turn, has serious negative consequences for local communities who depend on forest resources as their means of livelihood. In

Mexico, where about 70% of the forests are property of *ejidos* and communities, many of which live in moderate to extreme poverty, this is a serious issue. Through our *Better Alliances, Better Forests* program, we seek to return forests to natural, wealthy states and benefit these communities. To achieve this we create strategic partnerships with stakeholders from a variety of disciplines.

We complement our alliances by advocating for public policy changes in transparency, legality, responsible investment, entrepreneurship, and community development in the forest sector.

The private sector plays a key role by channeling investment that ensures appropriate forest management and enables communities not only to live off of their land but also to enjoy a high quality of life. Additionally, by investing in diversified economic systems that produce food, fibers, fodder, and fuel in a profitable and sustainable manner, private companies contribute in strengthening local economies, capturing more carbon, reinforcing biological corridors, and improving water filtration. We also collaborate with company volunteers and community leaders, and facilitate the creation of youth collectives to speed up and increase the impact of our work.

Every year during the rainy season, we organize and put

forth reforestation activities, working alongside more than 100 national and international companies to restore natural protected areas close to cities. In doing so, we bring people living in cities close to forests, which increases awareness for conservation and management, as well as the understanding of the ecosystem services they bring. Our vast experience in the field has allowed us to improve our strategy and ensure that more than 80% of our planted trees survive the first three years that are required for every tree to become independent. Today, thanks to the partnerships we have created, our work is present in 9 states across Mexico.

Our long-term goal is to stop deforestation, increase sustainable forest management, and restore degraded land.



PARTNERS

Grupo Bimbo
Citibanamex
HSBC México
Grupo Financiero Santander México, S.A.B. de C.V.
BBVA Bancomer
Hewlett Packard Enterprise Company
Boehringer Ingelheim
Praxair México, S. de R.L. de C.V.
Grupo La Moderna, S.A. de C.V.
Bunge México

WEBSITE

Reforestamosmexico.org

Already well known for its elephant conservation activities, *Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey®* is also committed to using its resources and expertise to help save endangered tigers in their native lands. There are fewer than 4,000 wild tigers left in the world, and as much as 93% of their natural habitat has been lost to human population use and encroachment. *Ringling Bros.®* is working with organizations that help tigers in Asia by providing key support for vital tiger rescue and relocation efforts, anti-poaching efforts, population monitoring research, disease control, and conservation

There are fewer than 4,000 wild tigers left in the world, and as much as 93% of their natural habitat has been lost to human population use and encroachment.

education. *Ringling Bros.* has also been instrumental in supporting the “Save Vanishing Species” semi-postal stamp, which has contributed over \$2.8 million to conservation projects for tigers, African and Asian elephants, rhinos, great apes, and marine turtles.



PICTURE TOP: A male tiger that had been caught in a poacher’s snare was darted and released back into the wild. *Photo Credit John Goodrich/WCS*

In 2016 *Ringling Bros.* continued its support of the conservation efforts of the Tigris Foundation in the Russian Far East. These efforts saw significant progress in three main areas of focus; law enforcement, addressing human-tiger conflicts, and biological monitoring. The most exciting news is that the first rehabilitated orphaned Siberian tiger cub was released back to the wild as an adult, and it has given birth to two cubs. This is the first time for the Tigris Foundation that a rehabilitated tiger cub has produced a litter in the wild.

Ringling Bros. also continued its longstanding support for the tiger conservation work of Aaranyak in Northeast India, which includes conservation awareness education and support for tiger protection activities by

local law enforcement and forest patrols. By providing vehicles and other equipment to these groups, *Ringling Bros.* and Aaranyak are helping expand the protection of tigers and their habitats, which are so critical to their survival.

While all of the Big Cats at *The Greatest Show On Earth®* were bred in captivity, they act as ambassadors to raise awareness among audiences and help to conserve tiger species in the wild. That is why *Ringling Bros.* and our big cat trainers work hard to spread the word about the challenges facing big cat species.

Millions of people see *Ringling Bros.* each year, and every ticket sold helps support conservation programs. By all of us working together, we can achieve the goal of saving wild tigers. Endangered Species? Not if we can help it!™



PARTNERS

Aaranyak
Tigris Foundation
International Elephant Foundation

WEBSITE

ringling.com
elephantcenter.com

Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey®

Endangered Species?
Not if we can help it!™



CLOCKWISE FROM TOP LEFT: *Ringling Bros.* tigers at play during the Animal Open House, which is open to the public. *Ringling Bros.* believes the more people can learn about and see these endangered species up close, the more people care. *Ringling Bros.* is dedicated to saving endangered species and educating the public during each circus tour. // A young tigress in Sikhote-Alin Reserve, curious about the camera trap. Photo Credit WCS and Sikhote-Alin Reserve // Photo of two tigers, a male and female. Both were picked up as abandoned cubs (mothers likely shot by poachers), raised in a rehabilitation center, and released as subadults back into the wild - but in different places. Borya (the male on the right) eventually found Svetlaya (female on the left) last winter, and they have spent much time together since. Capturing them together in such a photo is incredibly lucky, and a great testimony of the work done to get these cubs back into the wild. Photo Credit WCS

SeaWorld Parks & Entertainment

Celebrate, Connect and Care



COUNTERCLOCKWISE FROM TOP: Thousands of students participate in SeaWorld and Busch Gardens education programs each year. Our mission is to inspire others to celebrate, connect with and care for the world we share. // SeaWorld Parks and Entertainment brings the public face to face with species they would be unlikely to see in the wild.

Altogether, our many educational efforts are designed to collectively help develop the next generation of conservation leaders and encourage youth to spend more time outdoors exploring and connecting with nature.

SeaWorld Parks & Entertainment™ is best known for our 11 U.S. theme parks, attractions that hosted millions of guests in 2014, including the SeaWorld®, Busch Gardens®, and Sesame Place® brands. We are one of the world's foremost zoological organizations and a worldwide leader in animal well-being, training, husbandry, and veterinary care. Through up-close animal encounters, educational experiences and exhibits, and innovative entertainment, our guests leave with a heightened sensitivity to the world around them and an awareness of the plight of animals in the wild. These experiences translate into personal conservation actions outside of our parks.

Caring for Animals

With the legacy of animal rescue spanning more than 40 years and benefitting more than 24,000 animals, responding to wildlife in crisis is a commitment we take to heart. Our goal is to successfully rehabilitate animals for return to the wild. The animals whose injuries are too debilitating to permit release are given lifelong care.

We are often first responders to natural and man-made disasters, and have played key roles in mass strandings and other tragedies impacting wildlife. The commitment to rescue efforts has led to advancement in the science of the care of animals in zoological facilities and wild populations. These advancements are then shared with the worldwide conservation and veterinary science communities.

A Legacy of Conservation Partnerships

SeaWorld Parks & Entertainment is a primary supporter and administrator of the SeaWorld & Busch Gardens Conservation Fund, a non-profit conservation foundation. Since its creation 12 years ago, the Fund has granted more than \$11 million to local, national, and international projects.

In 2014, the fund supported a variety of killer whale conservation and research projects in the Pacific Northwest and California, Mexico, and Australia. These projects varied from evaluating killer whales using aerial photos taken from drones to analyzing hydrophone data to better localize migrating killer whales.

SeaWorld serves as the site for a killer whale energetics study that measures the metabolic rates of killer whales at SeaWorld. This data was then used to estimate energy needs of the whales in the wild and ultimately will be applied to the conservation and protection of wild whales, such as those imperiled along the Pacific Northwest coasts of Washington and British Columbia.

The Commitment to Research Continues

Through the Blue World Project, SeaWorld is committed to conducting non-invasive research to increase understanding and care of killer whales both in its parks and in the wild. Current projects include determining hearing ranges of killer whales and evaluating toxin management in lactating females.

SeaWorld has committed \$10 million in matching grant funds focused on killer whales in the wild, especially the endangered Southern Resident killer whale population. These funds will support researchers asking important questions but facing increasingly limited funds to do their work.

These funds will be in addition to killer whale research conducted by SeaWorld's scientists, which includes killer whale vocalization and reproductive physiology.

The Big Picture

To support animals worldwide, SeaWorld is committed to increasing awareness and action for the health of the world's waterways, seas, and lands. SeaWorld's team members participate in and encourage conservation action through coastal and river cleanups, marine debris removal, and supporting environmentally sound alternative income strategies around the globe.

SEAWORLD PARKS & ENTERTAINMENT

PARTNERS

American Humane Association
Association of Zoos and Aquariums
Hubbs SeaWorld Research Institute
Humane Society of the United States
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation
National Science Teachers Association
Rising Tide Conservation
World Wildlife Fund

PROJECT SITES

Worldwide

WEBSITE

Swbg-conservationfund.org
Seaworldcares.com
Risingtideconservation.org

Soy cultivation is expanding to meet rising demand. In some regions of the world this expansion has been linked to deforestation and loss of biodiversity.

Unilever purchases around 1% of the world's soy. We source it mainly from North America (60-70%) and Latin America (10-15%), the majority from the USA, Brazil, and Argentina. We use soy oil in spreads and mayonnaise and dressings.

RESPONSIBLE SOY

We believe the way to make soy cultivation sustainable in the long term is for us to work closely with others—farmer leaders, NGOs, our suppliers, other agri-businesses, and governments—on developing internationally-recognized standards and verification systems. These will ultimately recognize those farmers and suppliers who are continuously improving yield, whilst tackling the big issues associated with soy such as loss of the Cerrado in Brazil or nutrient impacts in the headwaters of the Mississippi in the U.S.

OUR PERSPECTIVE

Soy is our third largest agricultural business dependency. In 2012, we joined Field to Market: The Alliance for Sustainable Agriculture. This brings together US producers, agribusinesses, food companies, and conservation organizations to create sustainable outcomes

for agriculture. Its Fieldprint Calculator enables growers to analyze how their management choices impact natural resources and operational efficiency.

Soy cultivation is expanding to meet rising demand. In some regions of the world this expansion has been linked to deforestation and loss of biodiversity.

In late 2012, through our suppliers' support, we completed our mapping of our soy supply. Worldwide, we now know where 100% of our direct soy oil and bean purchases originate. This enables us to engage directly with the right farmer leaders, agribusinesses, civil society, and regional government partners.

Given this enhanced detail and the fact that we source two-thirds of our soy from North America, including our supplies for Hellmann's from Iowa, we were encouraged to pilot sustainable soy verification in the US in 2013.

PILOTING SUSTAINABLE SOY IN THE US

In partnership with ADM, WWF, the United Soy Bean Board (USB), the Iowa Soybean Association, and the Field to Market initiative,

we used the Unilever Sustainable Agriculture Code (SAC) as the cornerstone of our approach to develop a pilot using the Code's Scheme Rules.

Complementing this, state and federal laws and regulations covered off parts of the Code for farmers; the USB's Soy Protocol committed farmers to keep their records and legal compliance up to date, and also required completion of a biodiversity questionnaire and use of Field to Market's Fieldprint Calculator. This was critical in reducing bureaucracy for the farmers, and focusing on outcomes which the Fieldprint Calculator and our biodiversity questionnaire delivered.



PARTNERS

ADM
WWF
United Soy Bean Board
Field to Market
Round Table on Responsible Soy

WEBSITE

www.unileverusa.com/sustainable-living-2014/

Unilever

Leading the Way
on Responsible Soy



Photo Credits Steven Gray

We believe the way to make soy cultivation sustainable in the long term is for us to work closely with others – farmer leaders, NGOs, our suppliers, other agri-businesses, and governments...

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) provides direct technical support to 130 countries in the field of biodiversity conservation, working closely with partners such as the Global Environment Facility. Over the past 20 years, UNDP's support has helped to strengthen management of some 3,000 protected areas (PAs) covering 669 million hectares in over 90 countries. Our main strategy is to make the economic and social argument for PAs and unlock their values — stressing the importance of natural capital and ecosystem services that form the foundation for nations' efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

UNDP's Conservation Work

UNDP is a key partner in global conservation. In Asia, UNDP plays a central role in the Global Tiger Recovery Programme through large-scale projects in six tiger range countries, and is a convening partner of the Global Snow Leopard Ecosystem Protection Programme, providing support through nine current projects in snow leopard landscapes including support to the international secretariat in Bishkek.

In Africa, UNDP contributes at all levels, continent wide. We supported the African Union and member states with the development of the African Union Common Strategy on Illegal Wildlife that was launched in 2015 and are engaging with countries at the level of Heads of State in the 'Giant's Club' and the

Elephant Protection Initiative. UNDP worked closely with the ICCF and East and Southern African governments to host the Arusha Summit in Tanzania in 2014. This led to a number of regional agreements on tackling trafficking.

UNDP responds to the poaching crisis with a three-pronged approach focused on:

- addressing rural poverty and creating opportunities for sustainable livelihoods. This is a critical element of UNDP's contribution to turning the tide on wildlife poaching and trafficking;
- strengthening governance and law enforcement. UNDP is bringing its expertise in law reform and enforcement, fighting corruption, and building the capacity of institutions to the task;
- reducing the demand for illegal wildlife products, as global coordinator of the UN development system and as an active participant in donor fora at the country level.

Furthermore, UNDP is a principal partner of the new GEF Global Wildlife Programme (GWP) with the World Bank. GWP supports 19 countries in Africa and Asia with over \$131 million in GEF grants, where UNDP is managing about two-thirds of the total portfolio. Through GWP, UNDP will support creation of incentives for conservation, including establishment of community-based conservation areas and better managed PAs, through public, private, and

community-level partnerships. UNDP will also fund activities which focus on the disincentives: tackling poaching through more investments in law enforcement, improving the capacity of judicial systems, and putting in place stronger wildlife laws and policies. This work includes support to a new 'ports of excellence' initiative aimed at preventing trafficking at ports between Africa, the Middle East, and Asia, and boosting South-South cooperation to tackle this issue.



PARTNERS

GEF Secretariat
World Bank
CITES Secretariat
ICCF
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
Wildlife Conservation Society
WWF
Conservation International
Save the Elephants
The Royal Foundation of the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and Prince Harry
The Convention on Biological Diversity
The Convention on Migratory Species
The Ramsar Convention

WEBSITE

www.undp.org

United Nations Development Programme

Reinforcing Wildlife – Sustainable
Development Linkage



CLOCKWISE FROM TOP LEFT: Children in Tanzania. Photo Credit Paul Harrison // Ruaha. Photo Credit Paul Harrison // Bengal Tiger. Photo Credit Midori Paxton

As the illegal wildlife trade continues to threaten the survival of many species, momentum must be maintained to tackle the multiple and often interacting threats including habitat loss and fragmentation, pollution, invasive species, and climate change.

Through its convening power as the leading United Nations agency on the environment, and building on gains achieved through technical, policy, and capacity support provided directly to countries, UN Environment is stepping up its work to secure wildlife populations for generations to come.

In North America, UN Environment coordinates with government and UN agencies, civil society, and other partners to help raise awareness through continuous stakeholder outreach and engagement and by supporting World Wildlife Day every March.

Meeting the Challenge

UN Environment has identified key priorities to combat the illicit trade globally:

- **Securing universal commitments to protect wildlife** by keeping threats to biodiversity under review; improving coordination across the UN system; and providing member states with the best available science needed to strengthen political engagement within UN Environment Assembly and other political arenas.
- **Informing land use choices through responses to multiple threats to wildlife** and strengthening global public policymaking by providing a

better understanding of the incentives for local community management in biodiversity conservation; defining approaches that reclaim conservation's place as a competitive and legitimate land use option, thus safeguarding wildlife for the future.

- **Finding Common Ground, changing attitudes towards wildlife** and reducing demand for illegally traded wildlife, such as through the global public advocacy and social mobilization campaign, #WildforLife, to address the unsustainable demand for wildlife products that lies at the heart of illegal trade, which in turn motivates both opportunistic poaching and organized crime.
- **Aligning legal and institutional landscapes for optimal outcomes**, harmonization of policies and regulations related to wildlife management. UN Environment works with countries to ensure this alignment, supporting national governments to facilitate the development and implementation of legislation related to illegal trade and trafficking in wildlife.

Making an Impact

UN Environment launched its most ambitious digital campaign to date in May 2016 to raise global awareness of the issue. The #WildforLife campaign aims to mobilize millions of people to participate in the process of making pledges and taking action to end illegal trade in wildlife and forest products: within six months, more than one billion people have been

reached, more than 10,000 pledges have been made, 30 UN Goodwill Ambassadors and celebrities whose social media reach exceeds 400 million have been mobilized, and over 60,000 tweets have been generated.

The Great Apes Survival Partnership, in collaboration with UN Environment-World Conservation Monitoring Centre, recently launched the Apes Seizure Database to accurately track the illicit traffic in great apes. For the first time global records were consolidated into one centralized and easily updated database.

UN Environment-World Conservation Monitoring Centre is developing an Electronic Permitting Information eXchange to allow Member States to share permit information electronically in near-real time. This will improve the management and monitoring of legal international wildlife trade and reduce incidences of illegal trade by detecting fraudulent permits, as well as increase the efficiency of permitting and reporting processes for CITES-listed species.



WEBSITE
www.unep.org
www.WildForLife

United Nations Environment Programme

Combatting the Illegal Trade
in Wildlife



CLOCKWISE FROM TOP LEFT: 3,000 great apes are lost from the wild every year; over 70% of all great ape seizures are orangutans. *Photo Credit Sumatran Orangutan Conservation Program (SOCP)* // The Wild for Life video was shown in Times Square to an approximate audience of 1.5 million people in May 2016. *Photo Credit UN* // Environment's Champions of the Earth, the mostly female South African Black Mamba Anti-Poaching Unit, has reduced snaring by 76%, removed over 1,000 snares, and put 5 poachers' camps and 2 bush meat kitchens out of action in the Balule Reserve, which they protect. *Photo Credit UN*

USAID has been advancing development objectives through conservation programs for more than 25 years. Guided by our 2014 Agency Biodiversity Policy, USAID's long-term investments in the conservation of nature around the world integrate biodiversity as an essential component of human development, prosperity, and security. Conservation of nature ensures the essentials we need for life on earth, including food, clean water, clean air, building materials, and much more.

USAID's Biodiversity Policy provides a blueprint for the Agency's vision of conserving biodiversity for sustainable, resilient development. The policy underscores USAID's appreciation of the intrinsic value of biodiversity. It also recognizes that human well-being and progress depend on the health of natural systems and that long-term development gains are only possible when these systems are valued and safeguarded.

For more than 25 years, USAID has achieved conservation results while improving the well-being of people who rely on critical natural resources. Our programs support sustainable livelihoods, transparent and accountable systems of governance, secure resource tenure, and other development dividends. USAID works hand in hand with host countries and the global community to achieve two goals: 1) conserve biodiversity in priority places, and 2) integrate biodiversity as an essential component of human development.



PICTURE TOP: INDIA: Bengal tiger in the wild. Photo Credit Bhiswajit Roy Chowdhury, courtesy of INTERPOL

Fighting Conservation Crime

Around the world, governments, NGOs, and other experts recognize the threats posed by trafficking and overexploitation of valuable species from forests, savannas, and oceans. Consequences range from collapse of wildlife populations to widespread graft and corruption, which affect all development sectors. Illegal fishing and seafood fraud threaten economies, livelihoods, and security. USAID works on many fronts as part of U.S. Government efforts to combat wildlife, fisheries, and forestry crime while promoting legal and sustainable solutions.

USAID has a long history of supporting anti-poaching work around the world, traditionally supporting local communities to protect wildlife as part of broader biodiversity conservation programs. As the poaching crisis has escalated, our efforts have intensified and become more comprehensive. USAID currently has more than 65 anti-trafficking programs in 25 countries around

the world that work to strengthen law enforcement, reduce consumer demand for illegal wildlife products, and build international cooperation and partnerships. In 2015, USAID supported training for more than 1,000 law enforcement officials across Asia and Africa, contributing to the arrests of 500 poachers and traffickers. USAID recently launched a partnership with key transportation and logistics companies to keep passengers and clients from illegally transporting wildlife products on commercial air carriers. USAID works in 17 countries to strengthen fisheries management, combat illegal fishing, and stop seafood fraud. In addition, USAID works to implement the U.S. National Strategy to Combat Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing.

Illegal logging causes catastrophic habitat destruction, drives increases in global greenhouse gas emissions, fuels illicit economies and black markets, and removes billions of dollars from the global economy. USAID has a long history of supporting forest conservation and management. The Agency helps developing countries create and enact forestry legislation for forest protection and sustainable use, strengthens protected areas, and strengthens institutions at national and local levels. USAID works to empower communities to protect rights to land and trees and works with the private sector to enhance compliance with national laws. USAID has been a leader in catalyzing public-private partnerships related to forest use and trade.

USAID

Advancing development objectives
through conservation programs



CLOCKWISE FROM TOP: La Flor Wildlife Refuge, Rivas, Nicaragua: Paso Pacifico turtle rangers count the number of eggs in a single nest for data on poaching and nesting success. Paso Pacifico's fake turtle egg with an implanted tracker is one of the 16 winners of USAID's Wildlife Crime Tech Challenge, which sources innovative science and technology solutions to fight wildlife crime. *Photo Credit Matthew Dolkas* // Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary, Cambodia, 2015: Members of a research team conducted the country's largest ever elephant survey across three protected areas in Mondolkiri Province by collecting DNA from dung. *Photo Credit Rachel Crouthers, USAID*

USAID's Biodiversity Policy recognizes both the intrinsic value of biodiversity and its importance to human well-being. USAID's integrated approach to biodiversity conservation meets complex problems with comprehensive solutions.

Together with its partners, USAID gets to the root causes of development challenges, and fosters solutions that benefit nations by building, not undermining, local rights and natural capital.



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

WEBSITE

www.usaid.gov/biodiversity

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

International Affairs Program

Innovative Partnerships and Solutions to Combat Wildlife Trafficking



CLOCKWISE FROM TOP: Jet Blue filming of in-flight video that informs customers about responsible travel and shopping practices. *Photo Credit Kareena Anderson* // Gambian-pouched Rat being tested to detect illegal shipments of pangolins. *Photo Credit APOPO* // U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service partnering with Jet Blue. *Photo Credit Charisa Morris*

Illegal wildlife trade is estimated to be a multibillion-dollar business that runs the gamut from illegal logging of protected forests to supply the demand for exotic woods, to the illegal fishing of endangered marine life for food, and the poaching of elephants to supply the demand for ivory. Wildlife trafficking is often conducted by organized criminal syndicates, undermining national security and negatively impacting local communities that might otherwise benefit from tourism or legal, sustainable trade.

Empowering Consumers to End Illegal Wildlife Trade

In coordination with the U.S. Wildlife Trafficking Alliance (USWTA), a voluntary coalition



**U.S. Wildlife
Trafficking Alliance**

of non-profit organizations, companies, foundations and media interests, USFWS has spearheaded several public-private partnerships to reach new audiences and empower consumers to be good stewards of our planet's wildlife.



USFWS and Jet Blue are working together to encourage travelers to protect the beauty and wildlife of one of the world's most popular destinations, the Caribbean. Consumers, particularly international travelers, may unknowingly fuel the illegal wildlife trade by purchasing souvenirs or trinkets that are illegal to bring into the United States. More than 32 million people fly with JetBlue each year, providing a remarkable

opportunity for USFWS to reach these travelers and educate them on how to make informed buying decisions.

JetBlue has produced an in-flight video that will be shown on the televisions located at every seat, on every flight to inform customers about responsible travel and shopping practices. The video features Caribbean natives who passionately describe their efforts to protect the future of tourism and the natural resources of their local communities and countries.



Discovery Communications has demonstrated a strong commitment to combat wildlife trafficking by engaging in public communications efforts and supporting awareness-raising activities at international wildlife conferences. In conjunction with USFWS and the USWTA, Discovery Communications created a public service announcement (PSA), narrated by Edward Norton, to air on Discovery's networks in the U.S. Following the successful launch of the U.S. version of the PSA, Discovery has announced plans to roll out locally customized versions on their global networks.

Beyond Elephant and Rhinos: A New Grant Program to Combat Wildlife Trafficking

A USFWS grant program was created in 2016 to find innovative solutions to halt wildlife poaching and trafficking. This new program, which awarded more than \$1.2 million for 12 projects in 11 countries, expands USFWS's work to combat wildlife trafficking to lesser-known species and projects that are not captured by existing grant programs.

These grant dollars will go to support conservation efforts to:

- Address illegal rosewood trade in Belize.
- Train law enforcement officers in Cambodia.
- Help forest patrols reduce poaching threats to tigers and other species in Indonesia.
- Use sniffer dogs to combat trafficking in saiga horn in Kazakhstan.
- Generate new information on trafficking routes in Peru.
- Use community-based conservation initiatives to combat timber trafficking in Madagascar.
- Support conservation-religion partnerships to combat illegal wildlife trade in Malaysia.
- Protect wild populations of cycads, an ancient group of cone-producing plants, in South Africa.

The USFWS will continue to expand on these efforts in 2017 by engaging the private sector, other federal agencies, and local community members that will find innovative solutions to stop illegal wildlife trade and stem the scourge of poaching.



PARTNERS

U.S. Wildlife Trafficking Alliance
Jet Blue
Discovery Communications

WEBSITE

www.fws.gov

Valar Frontier Solutions (Valar) is a security risk management and strategic studies firm operating throughout the continent of Africa. The Valar Team is built on a foundation of an exceptional combination of experience from international development, intelligence, financial, law enforcement, and military backgrounds. We design and deliver solutions for some of the world's largest organizations operating in Africa. Whether engaging in market entry and feasibility studies, project mobilization for high-value resource sector assets, or developing strategies for the delivery of our development and NGO partners' programs in complex environments, we focus on in-depth engagement to graft our capabilities into our partners' desired outcomes.

We have a passion for strategic studies and have developed a unique capability to focus on real-world problems that require solutions that are actionable and capable of achieving outcomes that are in line with one of our core values.

Valar's founder and CEO began his career in law enforcement and is committed to supporting law enforcement initiatives from the private sector. Valar focuses on law enforcement issues in developing and underdeveloped countries and understands that the level of coordinated effort required to achieve successful investigations that lead to successful prosecutions can be tremendous.

Wildlife crimes represent a unique dynamic - while there

Valar has committed \$100,000 of both financial and in-kind resources to support anti-wildlife trafficking initiatives in Africa.

is a high level of international pressure both politically and from civil societies, the crimes themselves do not often represent key priorities in many African countries where the crimes originate. Even the concept of prioritization of law enforcement is complicated when the reality is that the capacity to conduct basic law enforcement functions varies greatly throughout the African countries where these crimes occur. Achieving and maintaining capacity to investigate and prosecute complex crimes, which are guaranteed to cross international borders, requires collaboration and support from international partners.

The international community has made remarkable efforts directing funds to coordinate resources in support of exposing those involved, at all levels, with the atrocities being committed through wildlife trafficking. With the attention generated around media exposés, documentaries, and education campaigns on a global scale, a bow wave has been created: a visible and visceral awareness that has brought communities together to stand up, speak out, and combat wildlife trafficking - a true change in the narrative.

Indeed much good has been achieved; nonetheless, the criminal enterprises that orchestrate and ultimately benefit from the trafficking of African wildlife seldom find a courtroom and even less often experience meaningful consequence for their actions in the form of prosecution and seizure of illicit assets gained from wildlife trafficking.

Without a persistent increase of international support to supplement law enforcement and judicial mentoring and capacity building in the countries where these atrocities begin, and which is focused on engaging the complex criminal enterprise that wildlife trafficking represents, we will only have the memories of the wildlife that will surely be lost forever.

Valar is committed to ongoing engagement with public-private partnerships in countries throughout Africa to mentor and support law enforcement and judiciaries in their efforts to investigate and prosecute those responsible for wildlife trafficking. In 2017, in addition to funding provided by our partners, Valar has committed \$100,000 of both financial and in-kind resources to support anti-wildlife trafficking initiatives in Africa.



WEBSITE
www.valarfrontier.com

Valar Frontier Solutions

Countering Wildlife Trafficking in Africa –
Changing the Narrative



Volkswagen Group has a deeply embedded commitment to preserving our environment. As one of the world's largest automobile manufacturers, our commitment to sustainability and the environment extends throughout every aspect of our business in the more than 150 countries in which we operate.

In the modern global economy, it is necessary to align our actions with the economics of the surrounding ecosystem, to ensure the security of our supply chain and the prosperity of the communities in which we operate.

Where We Work and Live

Since 2011, Volkswagen Group South Africa has partnered with the Forever Wild Rhino Protection Initiative, managed by Wilderness Foundation Africa. The initiative seeks to maintain and protect populations of free-ranging rhino within state and privately managed conservation areas. Volkswagen supports the initiative with the provision of six Amarok pick-ups that are utilized for proactive rhino protection and anti-poaching activities in hot spot areas across South Africa.

In Mexico, Volkswagen sponsors Eco Chavos, a three-year project initiated in 2014 that trains Mexico's youth to be environmental ambassadors. These ambassadors learn to identify environmental problems in their communities and take action based on local priorities. Since 2006, Volkswagen has awarded yearly funding to support Mexican scientists in



PICTURE TOP: The 2017 all-electric e-Golf has a driving range of up to 124 miles on a single charge. *Photo Credit Volkswagen Group of America*

nature protection research, and since 2008 has planted more than 600,000 trees in the country.

Where We Build Our Cars

Volkswagen believes the future depends on a dedicated partnership between production and a clean environment. Our manufacturing facility in Chattanooga, Tennessee serves as a model for increasing energy efficiency and reducing emissions, water and materials usage, and waste for Volkswagen plants the world over. Volkswagen Chattanooga received a platinum certification from the U.S. Green Building Council's Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED®) program. The facility is the first and only automotive manufacturing plant in the world to receive the Platinum certification.

The plant's sustainability initiatives include a solar park consisting of 33,000 solar panels with a capacity of 9.5 Megawatts, LED street lighting that saves 100,000 kilowatt hours per year, and a water efficient "Eco Dry Scrubber System" that reduces water consumption in the paint shop by 20,000 gallons a day.

The Cars We Build

Volkswagen is driving progress through better-engineered vehicles that don't sacrifice performance. We constantly strive to improve the efficiency and economy of our engines and minimize the power consumption of electrical components.

The 2017 all-electric e-Golf has a new lithium-ion battery, increasing the driving range to up to 124 miles on a single charge. The Audi A3 Sportback e-tron, a plug-in hybrid vehicle, offers a combined 83 MPGe. Volkswagen and Audi are committed to carbon reduction projects and have teamed up with 3Degrees, a renewable energy and carbon offset services provider.

We have an obligation to protect our consumers and our environment and to provide alternatives to dependence on fossil fuels. As a citizen of the world, we take our responsibilities seriously and welcome the opportunity to make a difference. We're a responsible partner, on the road and in your neighborhood.



VOLKSWAGEN

GROUP OF AMERICA

PARTNERS

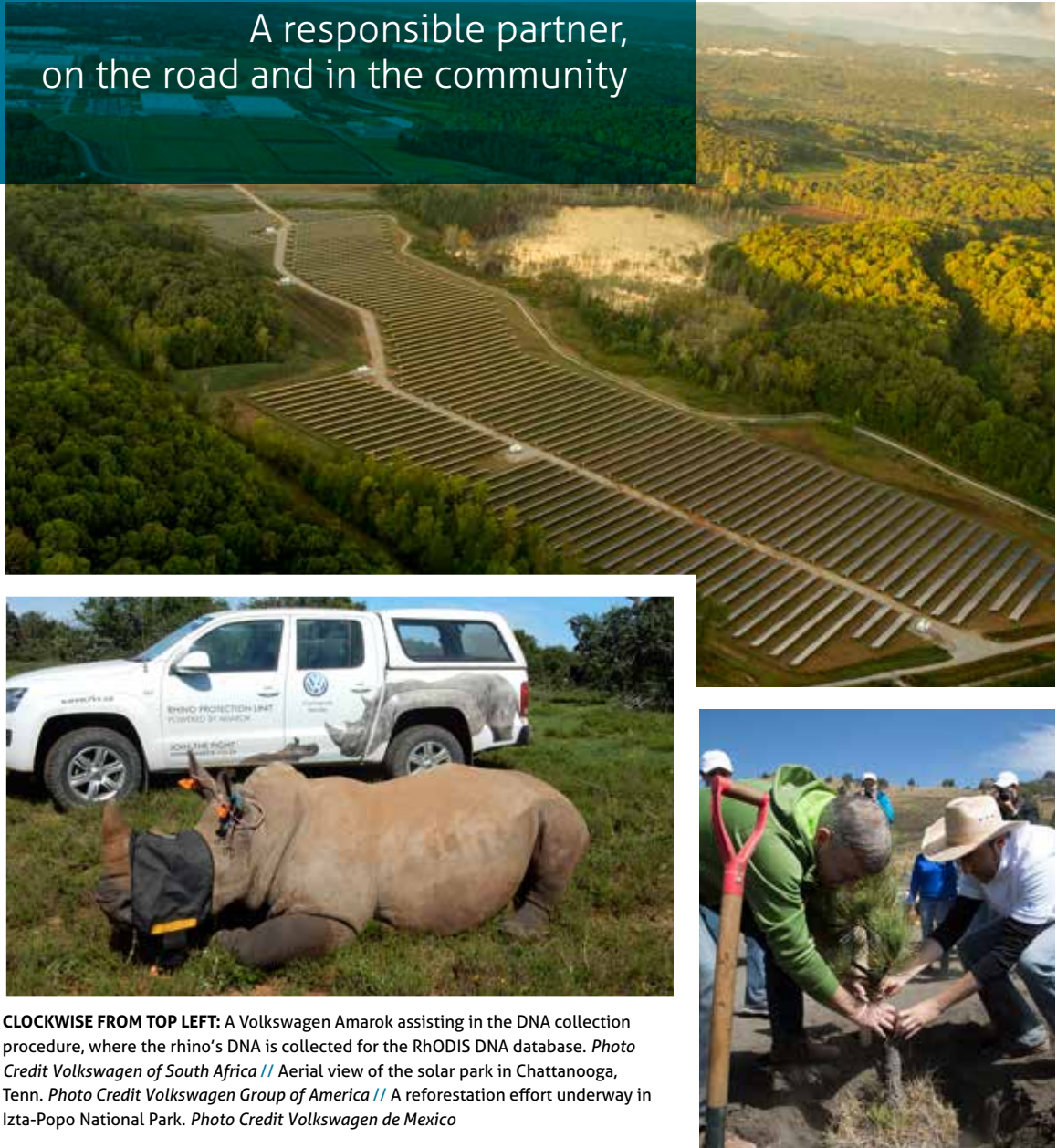
Wilderness Foundation Africa
Eco Chavos
The Kennedy Center's VSA Program
Boys and Girls Clubs of Greater Washington
America Scores/DC Scores

WEBSITE

volkswagengroupamerica.com

Volkswagen Group of America

A responsible partner,
on the road and in the community



CLOCKWISE FROM TOP LEFT: A Volkswagen Amarok assisting in the DNA collection procedure, where the rhino's DNA is collected for the RhODIS DNA database. *Photo Credit Volkswagen of South Africa* // Aerial view of the solar park in Chattanooga, Tenn. *Photo Credit Volkswagen Group of America* // A reforestation effort underway in Izta-Popo National Park. *Photo Credit Volkswagen de Mexico*

The Walton Family Foundation

Working To Restore Two Iconic, Threatened American River Systems



COUNTERCLOCKWISE FROM TOP: The Walton Family Foundation supports local and national efforts to ensure healthy rivers throughout the Colorado River Basin by addressing the region's overuse of water, creating a flexible market-based water management system and restoring riparian habitat. // The Walton Family Foundation's conservation efforts in the Colorado River basin include support for an innovative water-sharing agreement that helps keep the Little Cimarron River flowing year-round. // Nearly 400 miles of the Escalante River and its tributaries have been treated for invasive plants that have been choking out native species, threatening the river's health and disrupting its flow.

The Mississippi and Colorado rivers are the pulse of the American heartland – national treasures vital to our economic and environmental prosperity.

The Walton Family Foundation has made long-term commitments to restore these iconic but threatened rivers, to ensure they continue to support communities, wildlife, and ecological systems.

The stakes are incredibly high.

Taken together, the Colorado and Mississippi river basins supply roughly 55 million people with drinking water. The Colorado River Basin, alone, generates \$1.4 trillion of economic activity and irrigates more than four million acres of land.

The mighty Mississippi's watershed covers 1.2 million square miles and includes 31 states and two Canadian provinces. It produces more than 90 percent of U.S. agricultural exports.

But these river systems have never been more at risk.

For decades, the Mississippi River basin has been degraded by run-off of agricultural nutrients, such as nitrogen and phosphorous. The damage is mounting. In 2015, the Gulf of Mexico's depleted oxygen 'dead zone' was roughly 6,500 square miles, about the size of Connecticut.

The Colorado River Basin, meantime, has been laid low by prolonged drought and an outdated, inflexible water management system. Annual demand for water exceeds supply, leaving river beds dry and

groundwater supplies depleted. The largest reservoir in the country, Lake Mead, at just 38 percent full in 2016, was at its lowest level since it started filling in the 1930s.

To combat these threats, the Walton Family Foundation pursues market-based solutions that create incentives to adopt practices that improve water quality and availability. It works with farmers, ranchers, businesses, nonprofits, and governments on strategies to preserve functioning rivers.

Colorado River Basin

Healthy, functioning river systems are essential to a strong environment, but are vital in other ways. Shrinking water supplies in the Colorado River basin threaten the economy, food production, and social equity.

Drought has been a primary culprit. Regional water laws compound the problem by allocating more water to seven states in the Colorado River basin than it can provide. Laws discourage selling or trading of water rights, creating a use it-or-lose it culture.

The Walton Family Foundation believes there's a better way. It has worked to improve river and riparian habitats and reform regional water policies that lead to overuse.

Water markets that allow users to trade water rights are one promising tool, compensating farmers for trading unused water. Regional water banks offer another opportunity, paying farmers to save water and bank it in Lake Powell, downstream.

When users are rewarded for efficiency, river flows and habitat will be restored and regional economies benefit from environmental stability.

Mississippi River Basin

The Mississippi River has fueled the American imagination and economy for centuries. Its watershed drains roughly 40 percent of the lower 48 states and includes 100 million acres of farmland. The foundation promotes agricultural practices that reduce excess nutrient runoff but do not hurt farmers' bottom line. It believes that agricultural practices can be changed through market-based incentives in the supply chain and voluntary programs in the Farm Bill. The foundation also backs efforts to reduce run-off by transitioning economically marginal lands from crops to pasture or forest.



WALTON FAMILY
FOUNDATION

PARTNERS

Colorado River:
Western Conservation Foundation
National Young Farmers Coalition
Tamarisk Coalition
Nature Conservancy

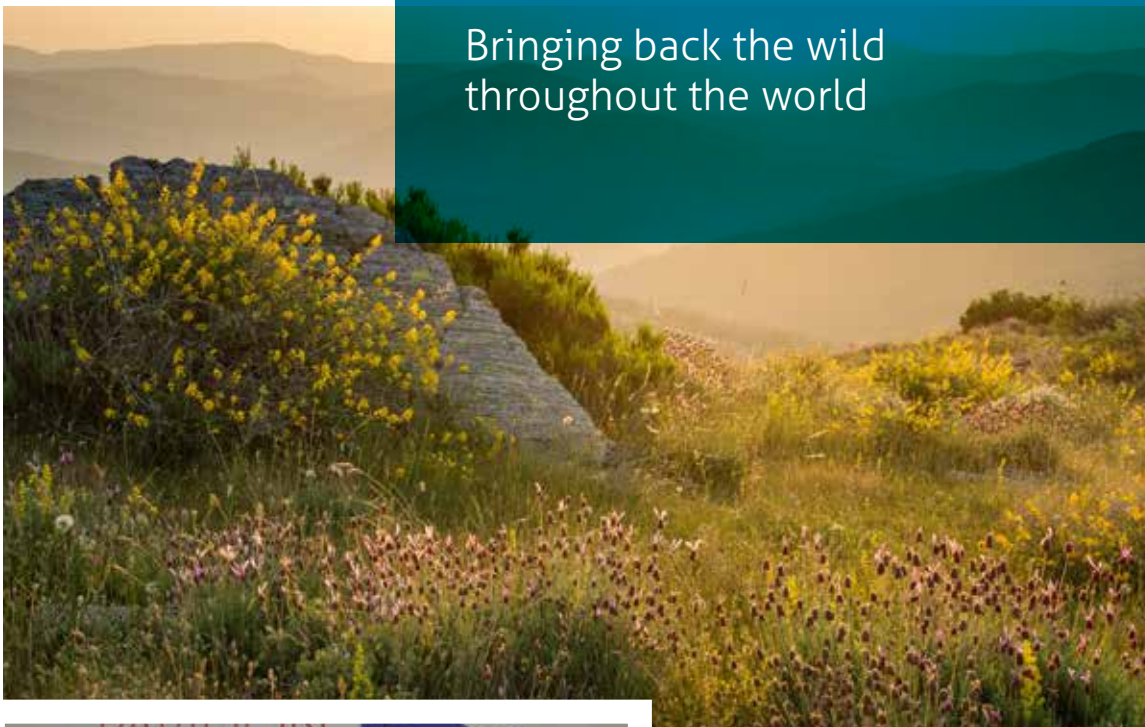
Mississippi River :
Meridian Institute
Field to Market
National Wildlife Federation
National Sustainable Agriculture
Coalition

WEBSITE

www.waltonfamilyfoundation.org

The WILD Foundation

Bringing back the wild throughout the world



CLOCKWISE FROM TOP: Since 2009, WILD has nurtured an international movement to bank half the planet for nature. The Nature Needs Half™ Network emboldens leaders to protect half of our world's most valuable eco-regions so that nature can continue to function on our behalf. *Photo Credit Jaime Rojo* // Secretary of Interior, Sally Jewell, and WILD's Chief Coalition Builder, Crista Valentino, sign a partnership agreement to equip the next generation of conservation leaders with one-of-a-kind mentorship opportunities. // The heads of North American land management agencies, facilitated by WILD, gather at the World Conservation Congress to announce the groundbreaking intergovernmental land-based conservation analysis.

For more than 40 years, WILD has worked to remove the institutional barriers that inhibit collaborative and collective impact in order to create long-term, sustainable conservation wins. Working together is essential to the survival of the natural world we depend on. Only with shared vision and widespread collaboration can we hope to prevent the loss of more than 25% of all life on Earth in the next 50 years. Such a blow to Earth's biodiversity would affect all human communities, and radically change the trajectory of human and environmental health. Nothing short of collective impact will put a dent in the ecological challenges confronting our world. Science has given us the information we need to avert this crisis, but information alone cannot spur action. WILD leverages a reputation for integrity to steward enduring collaborations and ignite support for a common vision, bridging the institutional and cultural gaps that so often impede cooperation.

Nature Needs Half™

A growing scientific consensus informs us that it is necessary to protect half of the Earth to keep nature fully functioning. To succeed at a project of this scale and complexity is a serious undertaking, but we are in the throes of one of the greatest challenges in human history: a continuous extinction crisis unlike any humanity has ever witnessed. The Nature Needs Half Network (NNHN) launched in 2009 and is facilitated by the WILD Foundation. It is the umbrella under which a

consortium of scientists and conservation leaders are united by a plan to embolden and make possible international action. Working across scales the NNHN utilizes a three-pronged approach to make a solution of this scale and size possible. It includes global targets based in

Nothing short of collective impact will put a dent in the ecological challenges confronting our world.

science (50% of lands and seas protected by 2050), continental-scale agreements to ease the creation of protected corridors, and an international grassroots movement to encourage decision-makers to make decisions that benefit people and the planet in the long term.

WILD11: China

Since 1976, the World Wilderness Congress (WWC) has provided a vital and unique international, public solution space for the protection of wilderness. With an emphasis on practical outcomes, it is no surprise that the WWC has made possible new opportunities for the protection of wilderness. These include innovations that led to the formation of the World Bank's Global Environment Facility (GEF), the signing of the first continental-scale conservation agreement (NAWPA), and the launch of a global movement to protect

half the planet to work on our behalf (Nature Needs Half™), and more. The WWC is so effective because it uses a horizontal approach to engage a diversity of stakeholders (government agencies, businesses, activists, scientists, artists, and Indigenous peoples) under a common vision and on their own terms.

The 11th World Wilderness Congress (WILD11) is underway, and it will be held in China in late 2018. WILD and our Wilderness Foundation Global are joined by co-conveners at the Paulson Institute (USA, China) and EcoForum Global (China) – with scores of program partners – to bring international attention to China's policy of “eco-civilization,” address key global conservation issues, and produce practical solutions for the protection of wild nature.



PARTNERS

The Paulson Institute (USA/China)
EcoForum Global (China)
Wilderness Foundation Global (Cape Town)
All US federal land management agencies
Parks Canada
CONANP (Mexico)
RESOLVE (USA)
Foundation Earth
and many others

WEBSITE

www.wild.org

The forests of Africa's Congo River basin are the world's second largest expanse of tropical rain forest, harboring globally important biodiversity, home to intact forests and providing vital natural resources which support the livelihoods of the region's 80 million people. The region is also one of the least developed and most conflict-torn on the planet. In many areas, the combination of weak governance and poor natural resource management has resulted in unsustainable use and exploitation of natural resources, including high levels of poaching, exacerbating instability and regional security.

WCS joins more than 40 governmental and non-governmental partners in the Congo Basin Forest Partnership in supporting USAID's Central African Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE), which works to reduce deforestation rates, conserve biodiversity, and support local livelihoods through sustainable economic development.

USAID CARPE began its third phase in 2013, with field conservation work in eight landscapes in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Republic of Congo, and the Virunga mountains bordering Rwanda and DRC, and regional engagement on policy and monitoring of forests, halting illegal logging and protecting wildlife. National and landscape level support for forest conservation, carbon finance, community-based natural resource management,



PICTURE TOP: CARPE provides support for community-based natural resource management.

Photo Credit Lucie Escoufflaire/WCS

and wildlife law enforcement complement regional efforts to monitor biodiversity and strengthen legal, regulatory, and policy frameworks.

USAID CARPE employs both incentives, such as assistance with sustainable livelihoods to decrease community deforestation and hunting, and disincentives, such as improved law enforcement to curb illegal poaching of timber and wildlife. At the regional level, standardized wildlife surveys across the Congo Basin conducted by CARPE NGO partners and supported by USAID and USFWS provided definitive proof for the first time of an elephant poaching crisis in Central Africa. Between 2002 and 2011, there was a 62% decline in elephants across the Congo Basin. As shocking as these data were, the analysis also provided the solution. In areas where there were ecoguards present on the ground, there were seven times the number of elephants. These results prompted a renewed emphasis on addressing this major conservation and security concern. Thus, focus is now on strengthening protected

area management, including recruitment, training, equipping, and managing ecoguards; increasing monitoring and accountability; and developing new programs to strengthen criminal justice systems.

Across all landscapes, support has been greatly enhanced for recruiting, training, equipping, and managing eco-guards. Monitoring of law enforcement using the Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART), which greatly improves the efficiency and efficacy of law enforcement, is being rolled out across all landscapes. National SMART systems are also being developed in DRC and the Republic of Congo which will ensure more effective and transparent targeting of limited conservation resources (both financial and capacity) to remedy management failures and highlight success. In addition, new programs are being developed to improve the application of the law and address corruption in relation to wildlife trafficking.



PARTNERS

USAID
40+ governmental and non-governmental partners in the Congo Basin Forest Partnership

WEBSITE

wcs.org

Wildlife Conservation Society

CARPE: Building the capacity to face Central Africa's timber and wildlife crime



CLOCKWISE FROM TOP: The Republic of Congo's Lefini Wildlife Reserve. *Photo Credit Lucie Escoufflaire/WCS* // Regional wildlife surveys conducted by CARPE partners provided definitive proof of an elephant poaching crisis in Central Africa. *Photo Credit Cristián Samper/WCS* // Pangolins are among the most highly trafficked species in the world. *Photo Credit Lucie Escoufflaire/WCS*

Wildlife crime deprives communities of their livelihoods and natural capital, deepens poverty and inequality, and threatens national security by causing instability and fueling conflicts. Illegal wildlife trade (IWT) adversely impacts state revenues and local economies. The cost of environmental crime to developing countries is estimated to be \$70 billion per year, and IWT contributes to this loss. The efforts taken by national governments to tackle the complexities of wildlife crime can be further strengthened by long-term partnerships and coordinated investments.

To respond to the growing wildlife crisis and international call for action, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) launched the Global Wildlife Program (GWP) in June 2015. Led by the World Bank, the GWP is a \$131 million grant program designed to address wildlife crime across 19 countries in Africa and Asia. The GWP serves as a platform for international coordination, knowledge exchange, and delivering action on the ground.

The GWP builds and strengthens partnerships by supporting collaboration among national projects, captures and disseminates lessons learned, and coordinates with implementing agencies and international donors to combat IWT globally.

National projects within the GWP form an integral part of a community of practice that promotes the sharing of best practices and technical resources. The GWP enables national projects to deliver on their proposed interventions by providing timely guidance, expert advice, and enhancing project efforts in order to achieve large-scale impact.

The GWP promotes the use of tools and resources that are intended to disrupt the entire IWT supply chain. This involves reducing poaching at the site level through the engagement of local communities and by conserving and protecting natural wildlife habitats; controlling wildlife crime and reducing trafficking through effective law enforcement; and reducing demand for illegal wildlife products by raising awareness and changing consumer behavior.

Program activities in source countries include enhancing anti-poaching efforts such as tracking and intelligence-led operations,

countries where demand is high, national projects will initiate targeted awareness-raising and behavior-change campaigns that will help reinforce legal deterrents for the purchase of wildlife and wildlife products.

The GWP brings together leading experts to share critical information and research insights to assist our partners in combatting IWT. In collaboration with other conservation, development, and law enforcement partners, the GWP strives to conserve wildlife, promote sustainable development, and improve the governance of natural resources.



PICTURE TOP: Park Rangers and rangers from the local Maasai community patrol the landscape with GPS tracking devices to collect data on wildlife and illegal activities.
Photo Credit Meredith Nutting

increasing the size of conservation areas, improving protected area management, and providing development opportunities for local communities through nature-based tourism, sustainable agriculture, forestry, and sustainable micro-enterprises.

In transit states on the front lines of combatting wildlife crime, the program supports border and customs control and strengthening law enforcement capacity. In

The following countries have national projects that are part of the GWP:

Afghanistan	Mozambique
Botswana	Philippines
Cameroon	Republic of
Ethiopia	Congo
Gabon	South Africa
India	Tanzania
Indonesia	Thailand
Kenya	Vietnam
Malawi	Zambia
Mali	Zimbabwe

World Bank

Global Wildlife Program

A Global Partnership on Wildlife Conservation and Crime Prevention for Sustainable Development



CLOCKWISE FROM TOP: Rhino poaching is at a crisis point, pushing this iconic species closer towards extinction. *Photo Credit Johan Swanepoel* // Customs officials in Selangor, Malaysia seize a large shipment of ivory in transit. *Photo Credit Elizabeth John/TRAFFIC*



PARTNERS

GEF implementing agencies involved in leading projects at the national level and channeling the funds to the government or other executing partners are:

World Bank Group
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
Asian Development Bank (ADB)
The GWP also collaborates with the International Consortium to Combat Wildlife Crime (ICWC) and other donors to implement an integrated approach for biodiversity conservation, wildlife crime prevention, and sustainable development. Partner organizations that are a part of the

Program Steering Committee to provide technical guidance to the GWP include:
The Global Environment Facility (GEF)
Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)
The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) Secretariat
World Wildlife Fund (WWF)
International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
TRAFFIC
WildAid

WEBSITE

worldbank.org/global-wildlife-program





PARTNERS in CONSERVATION

