<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Icon</th>
<th>Icon</th>
<th>Icon</th>
<th>Icon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mushroom</td>
<td>Fern</td>
<td>Lizard</td>
<td>Beetle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eagle</td>
<td>Rhinoceros</td>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>Frog</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund provides financial support to species conservation projects worldwide.

In 2012, The Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund supported 217 projects in 75 countries with more than $1.5m.

More than $1.36m was granted to species listed as Critically Endangered, Endangered, or Vulnerable by the IUCN Red List.
In 2012 the Fund has been able to greatly aid the global effort to conserve the diversity of life by continuing its success and giving $1.5m to more than 200 projects worldwide. Since its inception, the Fund has now disbursed more than $8.7m to targeted species conservation work, implemented through nearly 825 projects in more than 125 countries across six continents. The impact of the Fund continues to amaze me. Among the more than 200 projects supported in 2012, the financial support provided by the Fund helped train a pilot in Kenya who is now patrolling rhino habitat for poachers; it helped locate the breeding grounds of a sea bird previously thought to be extinct; it aided in the discovery of several rare tree species in Mexico and many new species of spiders in India; it protected the habitat of a butterfly in Nepal and that of a cave-dwelling amphibian in Croatia. The stories of success are replicated across many species, in many locations across the globe.

In 2012, the Fund received more than 1,500 grant applications — a statistic clearly indicating the global urgency of species conservation and the popularity of the Fund. However, we were able to support less than 20% of these applications — and most with only partial funding. The demand on our limited resources is great and we are only selecting the most effective projects which target the world’s most endangered or unknown species. The Fund has certainly become one of the world’s most important organizations providing small, targeted species conservation grants. Our continued support means that more species have been helped back from the brink of extinction, and the passionate efforts of dedicated conservationists have been given crucial financial backing.

As the Fund looks toward its 5th anniversary and beyond, it will continue to build on this solid base in order to develop into a truly long-term entity, able to help the cause of species conservation long into the future. On behalf of the Fund and the recipients of its grants, I would like to thank you for your support and vision in making this goal a reality.

Razan Khalifa Al Mubarak
Managing Director

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

Your Highness

In 2012 the Fund has been able to greatly aid the global effort to conserve the diversity of life by continuing its success and giving $1.5m to more than 200 projects worldwide. Since its inception, the Fund has now disbursed more than $8.7m to targeted species conservation work, implemented through nearly 825 projects in more than 125 countries across six continents. The impact of the Fund continues to amaze me. Among the more than 200 projects supported in 2012, the financial support provided by the Fund helped train a pilot in Kenya who is now patrolling rhino habitat for poachers; it helped locate the breeding grounds of a sea bird previously thought to be extinct; it aided in the discovery of several rare tree species in Mexico and many new species of spiders in India; it protected the habitat of a butterfly in Nepal and that of a cave-dwelling amphibian in Croatia. The stories of success are replicated across many species, in many locations across the globe.

In 2012, the Fund received more than 1,500 grant applications — a statistic clearly indicating the global urgency of species conservation and the popularity of the Fund. However, we were able to support less than 20% of these applications — and most with only partial funding. The demand on our limited resources is great and we are only selecting the most effective projects which target the world’s most endangered or unknown species. The Fund has certainly become one of the world’s most important organizations providing small, targeted species conservation grants. Our continued support means that more species have been helped back from the brink of extinction, and the passionate efforts of dedicated conservationists have been given crucial financial backing.

As the Fund looks toward its 5th anniversary and beyond, it will continue to build on this solid base in order to develop into a truly long-term entity, able to help the cause of species conservation long into the future. On behalf of the Fund and the recipients of its grants, I would like to thank you for your support and vision in making this goal a reality.

Razan Khalifa Al Mubarak
Managing Director

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

During the course of 2012 the Fund has continued to build on the financial support provided to dedicated species conservation projects throughout the world, increasing the total amount awarded in small grants to more than $8.7m through to the end of 2012.

In 2012 the Fund continued to support conservation projects targeting threatened species, particularly those listed by the IUCN Red List as Critically Endangered or Endangered. The Fund also continued its strong financial support for species listed as Data Deficient or Not Evaluated with over $200,000 dispersed to 23 projects. Importantly, the Fund continues its mission to support the species conservationists who dedicate their lives to saving the worlds most threatened and least known species. The Fund is experiencing a significant increase in the number of grant applications received in 2012. In addition, most of the successful grant applications received only partial funding. It is hoped that some money is better than none and indeed the endorsement of the Fund will improve applications success in securing additional financial support from alternative sources.

As the Fund moves into 2013 and beyond, it will continue to adapt to the challenging circumstances facing species conservation. It will continue to seek additional capital, strive to maximise its investments, and work to refine its mechanisms for reviewing grant applications.

We would like to thank all those who have supported the Fund by giving their time and experience. We would like to thank all those who have applied for grant from the Fund, to refine its mechanisms for reviewing grant applications.

The Board of Advisers
The Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund

Why Species Conservation?

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

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

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

The Fund helps their work through focused financial support and is nurturing the next generation of species conservationists by making the best conservation practices available to them using innovative methods of communication. Through additional events and activities, the Fund will also seek to recognize individual leaders in the field of species conservation whose passion and commitment often goes unnoticed, and in doing so, to inspire others with an interest in the field of conservation.

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

The people of Abu Dhabi have witnessed first-hand the tangible benefits of targeted and well-resourced species conservation initiatives. For example, the population of the Arabian oryx, hunted to near extinction in the early 20th century, is currently on the rise again and the Emirate of Abu Dhabi is leading efforts to reintroduce the species to its traditional desert habitat.

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

Managed by an independent board, comprised of leaders in the field of species conservation, the Fund allocates grants on the basis of a detailed application form completed by potential beneficiaries. Grants are awarded based on the project’s or individual’s ability to meet criteria pre-determined by the Fund, and it is the intention of the Fund to provide small, targeted grants to local and grassroots projects. To cover a wide spectrum of species conservation efforts, two types of grants are available; up to $5,000 or those between $5,000 and $25,000.

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

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

- Potential grant recipients to submit applications via the Fund’s website www.speciesconservation.org
- Board members to log on and approve projects
- Grant recipients to upload their project reports two times per year for the Board to review
- Grant recipients to upload information about their project as a case study to help highlight their work

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

At present, membership of the Board is as follows:

H.H. General Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan Chairman
H.E. Mohamed Al Bowardi Deputy Chairman
H.E. Majid Al Mansouri Board Member
H.E. Razan Khalifa Al Mubarak Board Member and Managing Director
Dr. Frédéric Launay Board Member and Acting Director General
Dr. Russell A. Mittermeier International Representative
Dr. Mike Maunder International Representative

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

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

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

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

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

The Mission
Elevate the importance of species in the conservation debate by:

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

Disbursement of Funds

The Fund is committed to providing grants to high quality projects for all types of species in need of urgent conservation efforts, irrespective of geographic location. In 2012, 217 grants were disbursed across continents and the Fund received about 1,300 grant applications.

In 2012 more than $1,500,000 was awarded to species conservation in more than 75 countries world-wide. In total, the Fund has contributed $8,749,518 to 824 projects across the world.

In 2012 the Fund received about 1,300 applications, and disbursed 217 grants worth a total of over $1.5m to projects in 75 countries spread over six continents.
There are more than 6,000 known amphibian species. Of these 2,000 are threatened or extinct.
The olm is an aquatic cave-adapted salamander that lives 300 meters below the surface of the ground in the karst surrounding the Adriatic Sea. Olms reside in absolute darkness and as such have developed a powerful sensory system of smell, taste, hearing and electro-sensitivity.

Red List Justification
Listed as Vulnerable because its area of occupancy is less than 2,000 km², its distribution is severely fragmented, and there is continuing decline in the extent and quality of its habitat, and presumably also in the number of mature individuals.

“The Fund has followed us into the deep darkness of one of the last unknown places of Europe, the Croatian underground. We visited caves that no one has ever seen, and discovered that there might also be some completely new cave fish and invertebrates living together with the olm.”
**Project Details**

The aim of this project is to develop protocols to enable monitoring of the Olm and its underground habitat throughout Croatia and across its range. At the same time, its threats will be investigated and education/awareness-raising activities will be undertaken.

**Project Results**

Given the heat and lack of rainfall, mid-summer is a perfect time to search for Olm in Croatia. The team visited several caves known to be home to Olm, diving along transects, taking water samples, and setting underground water data loggers. Along one 80 m subterranean transect the team recorded more than 200 Olm. The most recorded was Markarova cave system in December 2012 with more than 270 individuals.

**How The Fund Helped**

“The Fund has followed us into the deep darkness of one of the last unknown places of Europe—the Croatian underground. We visited caves that no one has ever seen, but even there we found pollution and garbage. We managed to estimate some of the largest populations of Olm and pinpoint areas for strict protection. Our goal now is to set up long term Olm monitoring and to raise environmental awareness among local people.”

“...Our work has just begun. We discovered that there might also be some completely new cave fish and invertebrates living together with the olm.”

Dusan Jelic, Croatian Herpetological Society

“The Fund has followed us into the deep darkness of one of the last unknown places of Europe—the Croatian underground. We visited caves that no one has ever seen, but even there we found pollution and garbage. We managed to estimate some of the largest populations of Olm and pinpoint areas for strict protection. Our goal now is to set up long term Olm monitoring and to raise environmental awareness among local people.”

Dusan Jelic, Croatian Herpetological Society

$8,000

Proteus anguinus

**Olm**

“Olm is an aquatic cave-adapted salamander that lives 300 meters below the surface of the ground in the karst surrounding the Adriatic Sea. Olm reside in absolute darkness and as such have developed a powerful sensory system of smell, taste, hearing and electro-sensitivity.”

**Red List Justification**

Listed as Vulnerable because its area of occupancy is less than 2,000 km², its distribution is severely fragmented, and there is continuing decline in the extent and quality of its habitat, and presumably also in the number of mature individuals.

12-13

© Dusan Jelic

© Dusan Jelic

© Dusan Jelic

© Dusan Jelic

© Dusan Jelic

© Dusan Jelic

© Dusan Jelic

© Dusan Jelic
This project seeks to establish essential baseline data on the distribution, abundance, ecology and threats to the species. Volunteers from the local community will be empowered to help conserve Ometepe’s endemic salamander and other amphibian species.

Project Results

This research has provided baseline estimates of the salamander’s population and its ecology. Using a participatory research project, 12 community volunteers collected data with the technical support of a herpetologist. In six months, the research team captured only 12 Lungless salamanders (four adults, six juveniles, two younger salamanders) and for each individual collected morphometric data, climatic data, and a description of the vegetation in which it was found. Though initial research indicates B. insularis is rare in comparison with the Mombacho salamander (200 individuals counted with less effort), additional research is needed to determine the conservation status.

How The Fund Helped

“This grant helped build local capacity to improve understanding and conservation of this endemic Lungless salamander. A team of 15 conducted a preliminary census to determine the abundance and spatial distribution of the species, which would inform a conservation action plan.”

Conservation Observation of the Grant Recipient

Our initial survey results suggest that the species is rare and may be confined to a small area (around 1,100 hectares) of intact cloud forest on the slopes of Maderas Volcano between 800 and 1,300 meters above sea level.

Nicaragua

Formed by two volcanoes rising from Lake Nicaragua and linked by a low strip of wetland, Ometepe is one of the largest freshwater islands in the world. Within its 276 km² there is a dramatic range of altitude, topography and climate, creating a mosaic of habitats representing the majority of the Nicaraguan ecosystems. This species is known only from the locality in pristine pre-montane moist forest, at 800 meters above sea level.

Lungless Salamander

Bolitoglossa insularis

This grant helped build local capacity to improve understanding and conservation of this endemic Lungless salamander.
Archeys Frog

Leiopelma archeyi

The Fund has allowed travel to one of the very few sites that Archeys frog populations remain, in order to take diet samples from introduced potential predators. Furthermore it has provided the means to analyze these diet samples using novel molecular techniques.

Red List Justification

Listed as Critically Endangered because of a drastic population decline, estimated to be more than 80% over the last ten years.

Extremely little is known about the impacts of predators on Archeys frog, and the results of this study will help inform conservation managers. One challenge has been the large amount of time it takes to visually analyze prey remains in predator diet samples. Over 1,000 samples have been collected and each sample took on average 30 minutes to process.

Project Details

To assess predation on the Critically Endangered Archeys frog a diet study of introduced potential predators will be undertaken. The present study has allowed travel to one of the few remaining sites to collect diet samples from the wild. It is hoped that, once the samples have been analyzed, the study will lead to a greater understanding of the impacts of introduced predators on native frogs in this part of New Zealand.

Project Results

All fieldwork has been carried out. Samples from the wild and from the lab rats fed introduced frogs have been visually evaluated under microscopy. However, visual techniques have a very low success rate in identifying prey remains of frogs. Therefore, we have successfully developed molecular techniques to identify frog prey remains in predator diets and have so far confirmed ship rats as predators of Archeys frogs. The next step is to carry out molecular analysis on all diet samples collected from the wild to get a precise estimate of existing predation rates.

How The Fund Helped

“…the Fund has allowed travel to one of the very few sites that Archeys frog populations remain, in order to take diet samples from introduced potential predators. Furthermore it has provided the means to analyze these diet samples using novel molecular techniques.”
There are 9,990 known bird species. Of these more than one in seven is threatened or extinct.
This year, a new 600 hectare natural area reserve, Nakula, was designated by the State of Hawaii, and is currently being fenced. While no Kiwikiu (Maui Parrotbill) currently exist in this reserve, the goal is to restore the forest and reintroduce Kiwikiu to this part of Maui.

**Red List Justification**
The habitat within its extremely small range is being seriously degraded by introduced feral ungulates. Much of its range is now fenced so it may be adequately protected from this threat, but the small population remains at risk from environmentally stochastic events and exotics.

The grant that we were awarded to start these experiments (providing supplemental food to an insectivorous species) has given us a jump start... We are now able to take the results of these experiments and better design the reintroduction plan, set for five years from now.

Kiwikiu **(Maui Parrotbill)**
Pseudonestor xanthophrys

The grant that we were awarded to start these experiments (providing supplemental food to an insectivorous species) has given us a jump start... We are now able to take the results of these experiments and better design the reintroduction plan, set for five years from now.

The grant that we were awarded to start these experiments (providing supplemental food to an insectivorous species) has given us a jump start... We are now able to take the results of these experiments and better design the reintroduction plan, set for five years from now.
**Project Details**

The objectives of this project include monitoring demographics at the edge of this species’ range to more accurately assess the trajectory of the population. We are also able to take the results of these experiments and better design the reintroduction plan, set for five years from now.

**Project Results**

To date, Kiwikiu have not visited the supplemental feeding stations; however, it can take time for target birds to find and use supplemented arthropod food. We have since tested our feeder designs with the captive Kiwikiu flock and had very positive results. Some design changes have been made for 2013 to get the feeders higher in the canopy and away from the foraging height of non-natives.

**How The Fund Helped**

“The grant that we were awarded to start these experiments (providing supplemental food to an insectivorous species) has given us a jump start… We are now able to take the results of these experiments and better design the reintroduction plan, set for five years from now.”

“This grant actually gave me a lot more confidence in seeking out additional funding streams. Since then, MFBRP has applied for four additional grants on our own and been awarded one of these to date.”

Hanna Mounce
Maui Forest Bird Recovery Program

*This year, a new 600 hectare natural area reserve, Nakula, was designated by the State of Hawaii, and is currently being fenced. While no Kiwikiu (Maui Parrotbill) currently exist in this reserve, the goal is to restore the forest and reintroduce Kiwikiu to this part of Maui.*

*The habitat within its extremely small range is being seriously degraded by introduced feral ungulates. Much of its range is now fenced so it may be adequately protected from this threat, but the small population remains at risk from environmentally stochastic events and exotics.*

**Kiwikiu (Maui Parrotbill)**

*Pseudonestor xanthophrys*

The grant that we were awarded to start these experiments (providing supplemental food to an insectivorous species) has given us a jump start… We are now able to take the results of these experiments and better design the reintroduction plan, set for five years from now. The objectives of this project include monitoring demographics at the edge of this species’ range to more accurately assess the trajectory of the population.

Hanna Mounce, Maui Forest Bird Recovery Program

*This year, a new 600 hectare natural area reserve, Nakula, was designated by the State of Hawaii, and is currently being fenced. While no Kiwikiu (Maui Parrotbill) currently exist in this reserve, the goal is to restore the forest and reintroduce Kiwikiu to this part of Maui.*

*The habitat within its extremely small range is being seriously degraded by introduced feral ungulates. Much of its range is now fenced so it may be adequately protected from this threat, but the small population remains at risk from environmentally stochastic events and exotics.*

**Red List Justification**

The small population remains at risk from environmentally stochastic events and exotics.
In 2012, the Fund awarded grants to five national Sociable lapwing projects located across its extensive migratory range from its summering grounds in Kazakhstan to one of its winter homes in Sudan. Though listed as Critically Endangered, recent discoveries of large migrating flocks in Turkey and Syria numbering in the thousands may warrant its downlisting to Endangered. Collectively, these range-wide projects will add important information to our knowledge of the species, the threats it faces and its current global status.

Red List justification
Its population has undergone a very rapid reduction, for reasons that are poorly understood; this decline is projected to continue and increase in the future. However, recent fieldwork in Kazakhstan (and counts in Turkey and the Middle East) has shown the population to be substantially larger than previously thought, and further research may show that the species warrants downlisting to a lower category of threat.

Until relatively recently very little was known about Sociable lapwing distribution and what caused its apparent precipitous decline. The vital support provided by the Fund will greatly contribute to our ability to provide an integrated conservation solution throughout the species’ range.
This sparrow-sized seabird was only known from museum specimens collected in the 1800s. It had not been seen since. However, one individual was observed and photographed off New Zealand's North Island in January 2003, and subsequently a flock of 10-20 was observed and photographed in November 2003.

Red List justification
Previously assumed to have been extinct following the lack of records since three specimens were collected in the 1800s, this species was spectacularly rediscovered in 2003. Although there is very little information on which to base an assessment, the species has been precautionally classified as Critically Endangered on the basis of an extremely small population.

Support from the Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund has been critical as it has enabled us to find this breeding site and will thus allow conservation actions to take place.

Project Details
The discovery of the breeding grounds of the NZSP remains the critical priority in the conservation management of this species. This is the defining objective of the project. Once we know where this species breeds our priority will shift to providing an immediately assessable of the breeding population size, breeding habitat and reproductive success.

Project Results
We equipped 24 New Zealand storm petrel with miniature radio and geolocators. We simultaneously monitored three island groups – Poor Knights Islands, Mokohinau Islands and Little Barrier Island – to detect any tagged birds coming ashore at night. We used automatic and handheld radio receivers that detected and identified radio-tagged birds based on their individual code. No tagged birds were detected at any of the three islands. No tagged birds were detected at the other islands. We tracked one bird for a month to follow it to its nests. We tracked one bird for a month in Little Barrier Island.

How the Fund Helped
“Prior to this year the breeding location of the New Zealand storm petrel was unknown. Finding that breeding location was essential for the conservation of the species to allow for an assessment of the size of the population, its genetic health, any potential threats and any potential management needs to improve its conservation status. This grant has been critical as it has enabled us to find this breeding site and will thus allow the above conservation actions to help protect this species.”

“The project has contributed hugely to my professional development as it has allowed me the experience of leading this internationally significant conservation project.”

Matt Rayner
University of Auckland
There are 30,700 known fish species, but less than 3,500 have been scientifically evaluated for risk of extinction.
At this moment, the protection of this species in the region is mainly focused on oceanic islands (Galapagos, Cocos Island, and Malpelo). However, there is a need to focus more conservation efforts on the critical coastal habitats where pregnant females leave the pups in coastal water estuaries, bays and mangroves. These coastal waters are nutrient-rich and provide protection from predators.

**Red List Justification**

This species is heavily exploited through its range in the eastern Pacific. Of particular concern is increasing fishing pressure at adult aggregating sites such as Cocos Island (Costa Rica) and the Galapagos Islands (Ecuador), and along the slopes of the continental shelf where high catch rates of juveniles can be obtained.
In the past year Mision Tiburon has equipped 120 sharks with conventional and acoustic tags. The acoustic tagging program helped describe the fidelity and residence of *Sphyrna lewini* in Golfo Dulce, considered the first properly identified nursery area for this species in the tropical eastern Pacific.

Andres Lopez, Mision Tiburon

**Project Details**

1. Evaluate the habitat use of the Scalloped hammerhead shark in the Golfo Dulce;
2. Reduce mortality of scalloped hammerhead shark in the Golfo Dulce through the recommendation of effective conservation strategies;
3. Inform Golfo Dulce fishery communities about the critical situation and the importance of nursery area protection in these coastal waters.

**Project Results**

In the past year Mision Tiburon has equipped 120 sharks with conventional and acoustic tags. The acoustic tagging program helped determine the fidelity and residence of *Sphyrna lewini* in Golfo Dulce, considered the first properly identified nursery area for this species in the tropical eastern Pacific. In November 2011 and August 2012 the results were presented to the Commission of the Fishing Management Plan of Golfo Dulce. Also, the scientific information was used by the Government of Costa Rica for the inclusion of the hammerhead shark in Appendix III of CITES. On June 28, 2012 CITES accepted the proposal of the Government of Costa Rica, and in September the Scalloped hammerhead shark was officially included in Appendix III of CITES.

**How The Fund Helped**

“The Fund helped me as a professional, since it supported the most important project of Mision Tiburon—a very small NGO that I started with the support of other marine biologists and conservationists. Because of this, the Fund will have a significant and lasting impact on Mision Tiburon. Thanks to the Fund we expanded the project and obtained better scientific results for hammerhead shark conservation.”

Andres Lopez

Mision Tiburon

At this moment, the protection of this species in the region is mainly focused on oceanic islands (Galapagos, Cocos Island, and Malpelo). However, there is a need to focus more conservation efforts on the critical coastal habitats where pregnant females leave the pups in coastal water estuaries, bays and mangroves. These coastal waters are nutrient-rich and provide protection from predators.

**Red List Justification**

This species is heavily exploited through its range in the eastern Pacific. Of particular concern is increasing fishing pressure at adult aggregating sites such as Cocos Island, Costa Rica, and the Galapagos Islands (Ecuador), and along the slopes of the continental shelf where high catch rates of juveniles can be obtained.

**Scalloped Hammerhead Shark**

*Sphyrna lewini*

The Fund helped me as a professional, since it supported the most important project of Mision Tiburon—a very small NGO that I started with the support of other marine biologists and conservationists.

Endangered

$10,000

Costa Rica

© Andres Lopez © David Garcia / Mission Tiburon

© Andres Lopez / Mission Tiburon

© Andres Lopez / Mission Tiburon
Rockskippers get their names from their ability to jump or skip over rocks as a means of locomotion between tidal pools. They eat algae by scraping surfaces with their jaws. Rockskippers are a type of blenny (or Blenniidae) and are common across the Indo-Pacific.

Red List Justification
The only known scientific data for this species are from 1938. This lack information about the biology of Andamia affects the species' conservation status. Most of the beaches in Java are used for tourism, and this will inevitably affect the habitat of amphibious fish.
Invertebrates constitute 95% of all known species, with over 1.25 million described. The greatest loss of biodiversity is expected to be suffered by invertebrates.
Support from the Fund has been directly responsible for the discovery and characterization of three new breeding sites of The Terrible Hairy Fly, and led to discoveries that will generate several new peer-reviewed publications.

Using binoculars, the grant recipient scans the rock cliff faces in the area of Kenya for pink and black stains. The stains, caused by a “slurry of bat urine and guano,” signal the possible presence of The Terrible Hairy Fly. The fly lays eggs in the bat guano—giving the name “The terrible hairy fly” a new meaning. The fly is Critically Endangered, although like most arthropods, not included in IUCN checklists. The Terrible Hairy Fly is the only species representing an entire family, the Mormomtomyiidae.

Conservation Observation of the Grant Recipient

Support from the Fund has been directly responsible for the discovery and characterization of three new breeding sites of The Terrible Hairy Fly, and led to discoveries that will generate several new peer-reviewed publications.
The Terrible Hairy Fly

**Mormotomyia hirsuta** Austen

Support from the Fund has been directly responsible for the discovery and characterization of three newbreeding sites for The Terrible Hairy Fly, and led to discoveries that will generate several new peer-reviewed publications.

**Conservation Observation of the
Grant Recipient**

The Terrible Hairy Fly is critically endangered, although most recent assessments, not included in IUCN checklists. It is considered the rarest fly in the world and is the only species representing an entire family, the Mormotomyiidae.

**Project Details**

The Terrible Hairy Fly is a rare and mysterious fly, unique in its family and considered critically endangered. The Fund’s grant has been instrumental in conducting a detailed study of its life cycle and habitat requirements.

**Project Results**

With the discovery of the pink and black guano indicator, the researcher has been able to identify three additional sites where the species lives, bringing the total number of known locations to four. This has led to several new publications and enhanced the researcher’s professional reputation.

**How The Fund Helped**

Support from the Fund has been directly responsible for the discovery and characterization of three new breeding sites of The Terrible Hairy Fly. Because all four presently known Mormotomyia sites display the same distinctive characteristics (i.e., nearly inaccessible cracks in steep rock faces, with characteristic staining of rock directly below the cracks) we have been able to develop a ‘search image’ that should greatly speed up the discovery of new sites.

This funding has led to discoveries that will generate several new peer-reviewed publications. Less importantly, because of the near-iconic status of The Terrible Hairy Fly, my professional reputation has been enhanced.

Robert Copeland
International Centre for Insect Physiology and Ecology

© Robert Copeland

**The Terrible Hairy Fly**

Mormotomyia hirsuta Austen

Using binoculars, the grant recipient scans the rock cliff faces in this area of Kenya for pink and black stains. The stains, caused by a “slurry of bat urine and guano,” signal the possible presence of The Terrible hairy fly. The fly lays eggs in the bat guano – giving the name “The terrible hairy fly” a new meaning.

The pink and black bat guano stains on the rock faces indicate the possible presence of The Terrible Hairy Fly.

Kenya
$12,000
Not Evaluated

**Conservation Observation of the
Grant Recipient**

The Terrible Hairy Fly is critically endangered, although the most recent assessments, not included in IUCN checklists. It is considered the rarest fly in the world and is the only species representing an entire family, the Mormotomyiidae.

Support from the Fund has been directly responsible for the discovery and characterization of three new breeding sites of The Terrible Hairy Fly, and led to discoveries that will generate several new peer-reviewed publications.

With the discovery of the pink and black guano indicator, the researcher has been able to identify three additional sites where the species lives. Now, and because of the Fund’s grant, The Terrible Hairy Fly is known to exist in four locations rather than only one. Perhaps losing its title as the world’s most rare fly, but certainly retaining its terrible-ness.
Blue Mountain Jewel

*Rhinoneura caerulea* Kimmins

The discovery of a third population of Blue mountain jewel on Gunung Mulu is important and suggests that the species is under no serious immediate threat and its Red List assessment can be changed from Data Deficient to either Least Concern or Near Threatened.

Before this project very little was known about the Blue mountain jewel, in particular its known distribution was just two mountain ranges, neither with any protected status, and from one of these it had not been recorded since 1932, despite several searches.

**Red List Justification**

*Rhinoneura caerulea* is known only from the type series (two males, one female, from two locations on the same mountain) collected from montane forest above 1,000 meters on Mount Dulit in north eastern Sarawak, Malaysia in 1932.

**Project Details**

(1) Attempt to find populations of the target species at montane sites in three protected areas in north east Sarawak, Malaysia; (2) gather information on the habitat requirements of the primary target species; (3) gain a better understanding of the conservation status of the target species; (4) undertake a general survey of the montane Odonata within the protected area.

**Project Results**

The project was a success; the primary target species and one of the other target species were found. We have now much more information on their habitat requirements. Valuable data was generated on a number of other poorly known species, for instance the recently discovered *Theristis hagenii*; several species found are undescribed, but already known from other locations, however one species of *Amphecomia* was discovered at the research, at a higher altitude than any other species of the genus occurs. This is significant in conservation terms because nothing can be done to conserve a species which is not known to exist.

**How The Fund Helped**

“The discovery of a third population of Blue mountain jewel on Gunung Mulu is important in two respects. Firstly Gunung Mulu is a national park, so that this population at least is secure. Secondly, the population on Gunung Mulu occupies a different habitat from the other currently known populations, suggesting that it occupies a broader range of habitats than was previously thought. These facts suggest that the species is under no serious immediate threat and its Red List assessment can be changed from Data Deficient to either Least Concern or Near Threatened.”

Rory Dow

IUCN Odonata Specialist Group

Above: Bornean skimmer. Right: Blue mountain jewel

© Rory Dow

15-16
With the habitat of the Great hockey stick sailor being completely destroyed by a local marble mining operation, the conservationist together with a lawyer’s association successfully petitioned the courts to issue a temporary injunction against the mining operation. Meanwhile, as the courts deliberate, the conservationist is vigorously working to collect data on the butterfly and its habitat.

Conservation Observation of the Grant Recipient

Existing only in the Lalitpur district of Nepal, its habitat is restricted to a few localized pockets between 1,485 and 1,850 meters above sea level. Its habitat is under pressure from unsustainable harvesting and a mining operation.

How The Fund Helped

“The Fund helped me study the target species making me a reputed professional able to plead to the court to prevent the marble quarry from impacting the butterfly.”

© Bhaiya Kamal

Project Details

(1) Assess its population status; (2) analyze threats to its habitat; (3) launch a community-based conservation awareness programme; (4) update Red List status; (5) recommend a conservation programme.

Project Results

About 16 hectares of habitat for this butterfly has been completely cleared and is irreparable. Although a small area is left where only a few of this endemic species continue to survive, this butterfly appears for a short period of May to June in the study forest part nearby the marble quarry. Three individual specimens were recorded at the end of July 2011. In 2012 a total of six specimens were recorded from May to July. These specimens were spotted within the elevation range of 1,485 to 1,650 meters, mostly in shady forest habitat where little human disturbance had occurred. Likewise, a butterfly called Scarce siren (Diagora nicevillei) is a very rare and local species with its distribution within the elevation of 1,575 – 2,100 meters at the forested side of the marble quarry. This is the only locality where it still can be found.
There are 5,488 known mammal species. Of these more than one in five is threatened or extinct.
The Saola is generally considered to be the greatest animal discovery in recent times, and is so different from any currently known species that it is placed in its own genus. The first record of this species came to the Western world in the form of three sets of horns discovered in 1992 in the Vu Quang Nature Reserve. The Saola has never been encountered in the wild by a biologist, and much of our present knowledge comes from tales from native villagers.

**Red List Justification**

It is unlikely that the global population is greater than the low hundreds, and lower estimates are in the tens. Biologists believe that no subpopulation numbers more than fifty individuals. Remaining populations are in a state of continuing decline.
Andrew Tilker inspects the gut content of leeches collected in probable Saola habitat. DNA testing may reveal hard to obtain clues about Saola population characteristics.

**Project Details**

Using an innovative technique to gather ungulate population data, this biologist inspects the gut content of leeches collected in the probable Saola habitat. DNA testing may reveal hard to obtain clues about Saola population characteristics.

**Project Results**

Our team travelled to remote areas in two Vietnamese national parks. On these expeditions we collected approximately 500 leeches, which are currently being processed at the University of Copenhagen. Analysis will determine what mammals the leeches have fed upon, and consequently give us an idea of what mammals are in the forest. We documented plentiful large mammal evidence in the surveyed areas, including ungulate tracks and feeding signs, and are eagerly awaiting the genetic results.

**How The Fund Helped**

“Further development of the leech survey methodology is important if this technique is to be applied to the conservation of these species, and the grant provided a critical first step in this process. Using this innovative survey method to detect rare and elusive ungulates will provide us with valuable information on the basic ecology and distribution of these species.”

“[The grant] enabled me to “get my foot in the door” and set up a project in one of the most biologically diverse and threatened eco-regions in the world. The Fund provided the crucial first backing for what I anticipate will be a long-term and significant study.”

Andrew Tilker
University of Texas-Austin

---

The Saola is generally considered to be the greatest animal discovery in recent times, and is so different from any currently known species that it is placed in its own genus. The first record of this species came to the Western world in the form of three sets of horns discovered in 1992 in the Vu Quang Nature Reserve. The Saola has never been encountered in the wild by a biologist, and much of our present knowledge comes from tales from native villagers.

**Red List justification**

It is unlikely that the global population is greater than the low hundreds, and lower estimates are in the ten. Biologists believe that no subpopulation numbers exceed 200 and that all existing populations are in a state of continuing decline.

---

The Saola is critically endangered. It is estimated that only a few hundred exist, and the species is considered to be one of the rarest in the world. The Saola is named after the Vietnamese word for “unicorn” due to its unique combination of antelope and rhinoceros features. It is known to inhabit dense rainforest areas in northern Vietnam. The Saola is a solitary animal, and little is known about its behavior and habitat preferences.

---

Above: The only camera trap image of a Saola. © Bill Robichaud / Ban Vangban Village / WCS / IUCN © Andrew Tilker

Critically Endangered $5,000

**Endangered**

Saola

Using this innovative survey method to detect rare and elusive ungulates will provide us with valuable information on the basic ecology and distribution of these species.

**Project Details**

Using an innovative technique to gather ungulate population data, this biologist inspects the gut content of leeches collected in probable Saola habitat. DNA testing may reveal hard to obtain clues about Saola population characteristics.

**Project Results**

Our team travelled to remote areas in two Vietnamese national parks. On these expeditions we collected approximately 500 leeches, which are currently being processed at the University of Copenhagen. Analysis will determine what mammals the leeches have fed upon, and consequently give us an idea of what mammals are in the forest. We documented plentiful large mammal evidence in the surveyed areas, including ungulate tracks and feeding signs, and are eagerly awaiting the genetic results.

**How The Fund Helped**

“Further development of the leech survey methodology is important if this technique is to be applied to the conservation of these species, and the grant provided a critical first step in this process. Using this innovative survey method to detect rare and elusive ungulates will provide us with valuable information on the basic ecology and distribution of these species.”

“[The grant] enabled me to “get my foot in the door” and set up a project in one of the most biologically diverse and threatened eco-regions in the world. The Fund provided the crucial first backing for what I anticipate will be a long-term and significant study.”

Andrew Tilker
University of Texas-Austin

---

The Saola is generally considered to be the greatest animal discovery in recent times, and is so different from any currently known species that it is placed in its own genus. The first record of this species came to the Western world in the form of three sets of horns discovered in 1992 in the Vu Quang Nature Reserve. The Saola has never been encountered in the wild by a biologist, and much of our present knowledge comes from tales from native villagers.

**Red List justification**

It is unlikely that the global population is greater than the low hundreds, and lower estimates are in the ten. Biologists believe that no subpopulation numbers exceed 200 and that all existing populations are in a state of continuing decline.

---

The Saola is critically endangered. It is estimated that only a few hundred exist, and the species is considered to be one of the rarest in the world. The Saola is named after the Vietnamese word for “unicorn” due to its unique combination of antelope and rhinoceros features. It is known to inhabit dense rainforest areas in northern Vietnam. The Saola is a solitary animal, and little is known about its behavior and habitat preferences.

---

Above: The only camera trap image of a Saola. © Bill Robichaud / Ban Vangban Village / WCS / IUCN © Andrew Tilker

Critically Endangered $5,000

**Endangered**

Saola

Using this innovative survey method to detect rare and elusive ungulates will provide us with valuable information on the basic ecology and distribution of these species.
The results of this project confirm that Darwin’s fox is not only restricted to the national park, but also occurs within a 30 km radius north and northwest of the protected area.

**Red List Justification**
Total population size is less than 250 mature individuals with at least 90% of the population occurring in one subpopulation, located on Chiloé Island.

**How The Fund Helped**
“This was fundamental to my professional development as a professional and wildlife ecologist. The results of this project were presented in the 2nd Latin American Congress of Mammalogy in Argentina during November 2012. Information was also presented in local workshops in different cities within Chile.”

_Dario Moreira Arce_  
_Etica en los Bosques / University of Alberta_
Chinese Pangolin
*Manis pentadactyla*

Despite being one of the most exploited mammals in Southeast Asia, the Chinese pangolin has received relatively little conservation attention. The Fund has helped to change this by enabling Zoological Society of London (ZSL) to support local conservationist, Ambika Khatiwada, to undertake research into the conservation and threats facing the species in eastern Nepal.

**Red List Justification**
The species is heavily hunted inside China, as well as for export to China in other range states, primarily for medicinal purposes. The populations have been greatly reduced in the last 15 years, and the decline is suspected to continue over the next 15 years, at a rate of over 50%.

**Endangered $10,000**

**Project Details**
Collecting baseline data on the status, distribution and threats facing the species in eastern Nepal through ecological and community interview surveys. A significant component of this project involves raising awareness of the importance of pangolins among local communities.

**Project Results**
Preliminary findings indicate that poaching and the illegal trade in pangolin scales for traditional Chinese medicine is more serious than anticipated. The field team found that some villagers were keeping pangolin scales in their houses in order to sell them to traders. A Pangolin Conservation Committee (PCC) has been created to raise awareness of the importance of pangolins and discourage people from poaching them. Early signs are encouraging, with several ex-poachers having now committed to conserving pangolins. Furthermore, after the implementation of our project an illegal trader, who frequently used to visit the study site to collect pangolin scales, was caught by Nepal police.

**How The Fund Helped**
"Thanks to the Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund ZSL has been able to provide a local Nepalese man with targeted training, mentorship and funding to help him realize his goal of becoming a future conservation leader in Nepal." (Carly Waterman, ZSL)

© Ambika Khatiwada

We have enabled ZSL to provide a local Nepalese with targeted training, mentorship and funding to help him realize his goal of becoming a future conservation leader in Nepal.
With almost 300,000 known plant species, evaluating their risk of extinction is a monumental task. Scientists are certain that plants face at least as much threat as other species types.
This grant helped the principal investigator recruit Mrs. Rosa Rodriguez, the Head of Conservation at the National Botanic Garden of the Dominican Republic, as a graduate student working under his supervision.

The Fund recently supported a project led by Mrs. Rodriguez to investigate the same genus of palm in the Dominican Republic—a country which shares the island of Hispaniola with Haiti. Mrs. Rodriguez is now attempting to determine if the palms are morphologically distinct and should be recognized as a different taxonomic entity.

**Pseudophoenix lediniana**

“This is our first project in Haiti. Therefore, it helped to strength our professional ties with botanists of this country. The good news is that despite the massive deforestation of the region there are two populations located along the valley where this species was originally described.”

**Red List Justification**

Found in the south west peninsula of Haiti. In 1989 only 30 trees were found in the wild.
This grant helped the principal investigator recruit Mrs. Rosa Rodriguez, the Head of Conservation at the National Botanic Garden of the Dominican Republic, as a graduate student working under his supervision.

The Fund recently supported a project led by Mrs. Rodriguez to investigate the same genus of palm in the Dominican Republic − a country which shares the island of Hispaniola with Haiti. Mrs. Rodriguez is now attempting to determine if the palms are morphologically distinct and should be recognized as a different taxonomic entity.

Red List Justification

Found in the south west peninsula of Haiti. In 1989 only 30 trees were found in the wild.

$15,000

Critically Endangered

Project Details

Determine the distribution range, conservation threats, and status of this palm; (2) provide recommendations to the IUCN/SSC Palm Specialist Group; (3) elaborate upon a conservation action plan; and (4) establish ex situ collections at participating botanic gardens.

Project Results

The good news is that despite the massive deforestation of the region there are two populations located along the valley where this species was originally described. A total of 73 adult individuals were counted, none of which were less than two meters tall. Demographic inventories confirmed the Critically Endangered status of this species as seedlings were not found.

How The Fund Helped

“It helped us to develop our first ever funded project in Haiti. Therefore, it helped us to strengthen our professional ties with botanists of this country.”

Javier Francisco-Ortega

Florida International University

"A total of 73 adult individuals were counted, none of which were less than two meters tall. Demographic inventories confirmed the Critically Endangered status of this species as seedlings were not found.”

Javier Francisco-Ortega, Florida International University

Pseudophoenix lediniana

“This is our first project in Haiti. Therefore, it helped us to strengthen our professional ties with botanists of this country. The good news is that despite the massive deforestation of the region there are two populations located along the valley where this species was originally described.”
Aspilia
Aspilia grazielae

“To participate in work in which the main goal is the conservation of a threatened species can be considered a unique opportunity in the career of a biologist. In the case of the Aspilia grazielae, my participation and development was only made possible through the support received from the Fund.”

This endemic shrub of the Urucum Mountains in Brazil’s Pantanal region is found at the heart of one of the world’s largest iron ore mines. The expansion of the mine threatens this population.

Conservation Observation of the Grant Recipient
Listed as Endangered in the Brazilian red list of flora species. The biology of this species remains unclear. No studies on this species have been conducted.

Project Details
(1) Evaluate the number of individuals and the spatial distribution pattern of Aspilia grazielae in the Urucum Mountains; (2) promote the reintroduction of individuals in abandoned mine areas using seedlings; (3) follow the establishment success throughout the 24 months of study.

Project Results
After a year of study, we observed that the occurrence of this species is restricted to the upper part of the mine. The species is distributed in patches 700 meters above sea level; the production of flowers, buds and new leaves is directly related to the rainfall increase; during the dry season, the fruits open and there is a considerable loss of leaves; we observed phenological timing between individuals that occur in conservation areas with those that grown in disturbed areas. The provision for expansion of mining activity compromises the integrity of populations of this species endemic to the Urucum Mountains.

How The Fund Helped
“To participate in work in which the main goal is the conservation of a threatened species, can be considered a unique opportunity in the career of a biologist. In the case of the Aspilia grazielae, my participation and development was only made possible through the support received from the Fund.”

Carlos Rodrigo Lehn
Federal Institution of Education, Science and Technology of Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil
Several new species of Hydrangea were found to be hidden in plain sight during the fieldwork for this project. The largest of these newly discovered species grow to more than 30 meters and flower above the tree canopy.

Conservation Observation of the Grant Recipient

A majority of these Hydrangea species remain undescribed and given the degree of deforestation and habitat destruction in Mexico, the plants are likely Critically Endangered.

Project Details

(1) Exploration in central and southern Mexico for additional localities of these new species; (2) characterization of their habitat; (3) description of their new species; (4) detailed morphological-taxonomical work and molecular analyses studying their phylogenetic and genetic diversity; (5) evaluation of their status applying the IUCN Red List categories and criteria; and (6) in situ and ex situ conservation.

Project Results

We have discovered an unexpectedly high number of new Hydrangea species. As far as possible on each locality, we identified threats and cooperated with local people to make them aware of the presence of these unique plants and support their conservation. We are currently studying and identifying the new species. Most species are thought to be Critically Endangered, and at least one seems to be a botanical “Lonesome George.” Despite meticulous exploration in the area, it seems represented by one adult individual in a very small remaining patch of cloud forest on top of a small, isolated mountain range.

How The Fund Helped

“Having conducted botanical fieldwork on a regular basis throughout Latin America since 2007, I became more interested in the conservation of these plant groups. The Fund has helped to develop this present study, which I hope will reveal new Hydrangea to Mexico, to be closer to the plants I am studying.”

© Marie-Stephanie Samain

Marie-Stephanie SAMAIN
Instituto de Ecología, A.C., Centro Regional del Bajío
Formerly of Ghent University, Belgium
Almost half of the Critically Endangered reptiles are endemic to the Caribbean, Central or South America.
March’s Emerald Palm Viper

Bothriechis marchi

“The support provided by the Fund has helped me to collect valuable data that will indicate what the main prey sources are for juvenile and adult Emerald palm vipers.”

March’s emerald palm viper is a venomous pit viper species found in northwestern Honduras and eastern Guatemala.

Conservation Observation of the Grant Recipient

Considering its small geographic range, habitat specificity for elevations of 500 to 1,800 meters in lower montane and cloud forest, and the increasingly fractured nature of this habitat, it is considered Endangered and in decline.
Project Details

This project will conduct the first ecological study on this top predator and provide the first estimates of population densities. Habitat and diet preferences will also be investigated in this delicate ecosystem where populations of potential amphibian prey including Critically Endangered endemic species are known to be affected by the chytrid fungus.

Project Results

The original target was to collect ten snakes. We were able to collect 30 in four weeks of fieldwork. There seems to be a distinct difference in habitat preference between juveniles and adults. All the juvenile vipers we sampled were found close to streams whilst most of the adult vipers were found on ridges or in open forested areas. We can infer from these findings that the main source of prey for juveniles are stream dwelling frogs, adult vipers are believed to be generalist predators. The former was confirmed after finding examples of the Critically Endangered Spikethumb frog (Plectrohyla dasypus) and the Critically Endangered Mountain brook frog (Duellmanohyla soralia) in the stomachs of two juvenile Emerald palm vipers.

How The Fund Helped

“The support provided by the Fund has helped me to collect valuable data that will indicate what the main prey sources are for juvenile and adult Emerald palm vipers.”

Jonathan Clegg, Operation Wallacea

March’s Emerald Palm Viper

Bothriechis marchi

“We can infer from these findings that the main source of prey for juveniles are stream dwelling frogs. This was confirmed after finding examples of the Critically Endangered Spikethumb frog and the Critically Endangered Mountain brook frog in the stomachs of two juvenile Emerald palm vipers.”

Jonathan Clegg, Operation Wallacea
For a native Tandroy, it is forbidden to be in contact with a Radiated tortoise, but if encountered by chance it brings good luck. Upon the chance encounter with a tortoise, the Tandroy people offer a bundle of green leaves to ensure their good fortune.

Red List justification
Available information indicates that the species has disappeared entirely from about 40% of its past range through a combination of habitat loss and exploitation, and that remaining populations have been severely depleted by recent and on-going exploitation predominantly for domestic consumption.

Project Details
(1) Identifying additional reference sites where viable tortoise populations can be observed; (2) engage local communities to protect and monitor the Radiated tortoise populations at five reference sites; (3) develop a conservation plan for the species; (4) provide villages with economically viable and sustainable alternatives to over-harvesting natural resources.

Project Results
On November 23, 2012, the Androy Community Conservancy successfully petitioned the authority to pass an ordinance, known locally as a “Dina,” to protect tortoises within the region. This measure has received a very high endorsement from the traditional leaders. It was the first time in this area that a legal conservation framework was fully supported by tradition. In the end, this approach reinforced the culture as well as the conservation of a threatened species. From now on, the Dina called “Lilintane I Androy” is a national reference on tortoise conservation.

How The Fund Helped
“The Fund has contributed to the establishment of a management plan for the Radiated tortoise and its implementation within the most important natural habitat range in Madagascar.”

“I acquired basic skills to deal with social issues in biodiversity conservation and to empower community structures at village level thanks to this grant from the Fund.”

© Herilala Randriamahazo
There are 50,000 known lichen, mushroom, and brown algae species. Only 18 have been scientifically evaluated for risk of extinction.
P. nebrodensis was first described as Agaricus nebrodensis by Giuseppe Inzenga, who collected it in 1863, from Madonie mountain chain in northern Sicily. He called it “the most delicious mushroom of the Sicilian mycological flora.” Since then P. nebrodensis has been found to grow constantly and exclusively in northern Sicily, in pastures with Cachrys ferulacea. This project investigates a range extension into Greece.

Red List Justification
The area where the White ferula mushroom is found covers less than 100 km² and its population is severely fragmented and declining. This is mainly due to the increasing number of mushroom gatherers, both professional and amateur, who usually collect unripe fruitbodies. As a result, it is estimated that less than 250 White ferula mushroom individuals reach maturity each year.

Critically Endangered

The area where the White ferula mushroom is found covers less than 100 km² and its population is severely fragmented and declining. This is mainly due to the increasing number of mushroom gatherers, both professional and amateur, who usually collect unripe fruitbodies. As a result, it is estimated that less than 250 White ferula mushroom individuals reach maturity each year.

Project Results
While waiting for the collection period to arrive, the first step towards realizing the funding, we have started preparing the laboratory experiments. We re-cultured strains of Pleurotus nebrodensis and closely related species that had been isolated from previous samplings and were deposited in the KVL Culture Collection of Fungi at the University of Athens. All revived strains were processed in order to be used for molecular analysis. They are kept in deep freeze and are ready for the extraction of DNA.

How The Fund Helped
Conservation of fungi is not supported in Greece financially or legally. Funding of this project will enhance a more thorough study of the species, will contribute to the knowledge of its worldwide distribution and will verify the threats that it is facing.
Grant recipients are our heroes. They are the passionate and dedicated people committing their lives to the species they love.
**Supported Projects**

**Amphibian**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vernacular Species Name</th>
<th>Name of Organization</th>
<th>Scientific Species Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Continent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Williams' Ankaratra treefrog (CR)</td>
<td>ACSAM Initiative and Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali Franco Andreone</td>
<td>Boophis williamsi</td>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rupestrian bromeliad frog (NE)</td>
<td>Instituto Biotrópicos Izabela Barata</td>
<td>Conraua derooi</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>South America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhacophorus catamitus (DD)</td>
<td>Andalas University Ade Prasetyo</td>
<td>Scaphiophryne gottlebei</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olm (VU)</td>
<td>Coatian Herpetological Society Dušan Jelic</td>
<td>Hyperolius pickersgilli</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nahuelbuta mountain frog (CR)</td>
<td>Amphibian Survival Alliance Phil Bishop</td>
<td>Proteus anguinus</td>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>South America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mocha Island ground frog (CR)</td>
<td>Island Conservation Nick Holmes</td>
<td>Telmatobufo bullocki</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Oceania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malcolm's Ethiopia toad (EN)</td>
<td>Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority Roman Aberra</td>
<td>Altiphrynoides malcomi</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Titicaca frog (CR)</td>
<td>Denver Zoological Foundation Richard Reading</td>
<td>Ambystoma lermaense</td>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>South America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuranda treefrog (CR)</td>
<td>Kuranda Envirocare Cathy Owen</td>
<td>Litoria myola</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Oceania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerinci's frog (DD)</td>
<td>KPH Salvator Ryski Darmabusta</td>
<td>Hylarana crassiovis</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harlequin toad (CR)</td>
<td>Instituto de Ciencias Naturales Juan E. Carvajal</td>
<td>Atelopus mandingues</td>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>South America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden mantella (CR)</td>
<td>Madagasikara Voakajy Sylvain Ralaiarimalala</td>
<td>Mantella aurantiaca</td>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dutoit's torrent frog (NE)</td>
<td>National Museums of Kenya Beryl Akoth Bwong</td>
<td>Petropedetes dutoiti</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analmalai's frog (CR)</td>
<td>Wildlife Information Liaison and Development Keerthi Krutha</td>
<td>Indirana brachytarsus</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>Asia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Bird**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vernacular Species Name</th>
<th>Name of Organization</th>
<th>Scientific Species Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Continent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bengal florican (CR)</td>
<td>Aaranyak Namita Brahma</td>
<td>Rhea percnopterus</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black-browed albatross (EN)</td>
<td>Verterbrate Research Group Juan Pablo Seco Pon</td>
<td>Thalassarche melanophrys</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>South America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black-capped petrel (EN)</td>
<td>American Bird Conservancy Leah Lavin</td>
<td>Puffinus griseus</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>North America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chilean woodstar (EN)</td>
<td>American Bird Conservancy Erin Lebbin</td>
<td>Pyrrhura griseipectus</td>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>South America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest owlet (CR)</td>
<td>Wildlife Research and Conservation Society Prachi Mehta</td>
<td>Camarhynchus pauper</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Indian bustard (CR)</td>
<td>Wildlife Institute of India Yadvendradev Jhala</td>
<td>Otis leucotis</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater adjutant (EN)</td>
<td>Aaranyak Purnima Devi Barman</td>
<td>Leptoptilos dubius</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grey-breasted Parakeet (CR)</td>
<td>Associação de Pesquisa e Preservação de Ecossistemas Aquáticos Jason Mobley</td>
<td>Rhinoptilus bitorquatus</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>South America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hutton's shearwater (EN)</td>
<td>The Hutton's Shearwater Charitable Trust Lindsay Rowe</td>
<td>Puffinus huttoni</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>Oceania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Javan lapwing (CR)</td>
<td>Nature Conservation Foundation Panchapakesan</td>
<td>Vanellus macropterus</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-whiskered wren (EN)</td>
<td>American Bird Conservancy</td>
<td>Leucania picta</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>North America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malleefowl (CR)</td>
<td>Aves Uruguay Pablo Rocca</td>
<td>Lophornis brachylophus</td>
<td>Uruguay</td>
<td>South America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar parakeet (EN)</td>
<td>American Bird Conservancy</td>
<td>Xenoglaux loweryi</td>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malabar scops owl (EN)</td>
<td>American Bird Conservancy</td>
<td>Otus scops</td>
<td>Malabar</td>
<td>South Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandarin duck (CR)</td>
<td>Mauritius Wildlife Foundation Vikash Tatayah</td>
<td>Sporophila palustris</td>
<td>Mauritius</td>
<td>Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium tree finch (CR)</td>
<td>Flinders University of South Australia Sonia Kleindorfer</td>
<td>Loddigesia mirabilis</td>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>South America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Cameroon francolin (EN)</td>
<td>International Research and Training Center Eric Djomo Nana</td>
<td>Francolinus camerunensis</td>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palkachupa cotinga (EN)</td>
<td>Asociacion Armonia Bennett Hennessey</td>
<td>Oceanites maorianus</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>Oceania</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Herpetological Species Name | Name of Organization | Scientific Species Name | Country | Continent |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andalas University Ade Prasetyo</td>
<td>Rhacophorus catamitus (DD)</td>
<td>Crossodactylodes sp. nov.</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andalas University Ade Prasetyo</td>
<td>Rhacophorus catamitus (DD)</td>
<td>Rhacophorus catamitus</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andalas University Ade Prasetyo</td>
<td>Rhacophorus catamitus (DD)</td>
<td>Dactylophrynus rhacophorus</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andalas University Ade Prasetyo</td>
<td>Rhacophorus catamitus (DD)</td>
<td>Indirana brachytarsus</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andalas University Ade Prasetyo</td>
<td>Rhacophorus catamitus (DD)</td>
<td>Ambystoma lermaense</td>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>South America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andalas University Ade Prasetyo</td>
<td>Rhacophorus catamitus (DD)</td>
<td>Litoria myola</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Oceania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andalas University Ade Prasetyo</td>
<td>Rhacophorus catamitus (DD)</td>
<td>Hylarana crassiovis</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andalas University Ade Prasetyo</td>
<td>Rhacophorus catamitus (DD)</td>
<td>Atelopus mandingues</td>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>South America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andalas University Ade Prasetyo</td>
<td>Rhacophorus catamitus (DD)</td>
<td>Mantella aurantiaca</td>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andalas University Ade Prasetyo</td>
<td>Rhacophorus catamitus (DD)</td>
<td>Petropedetes dutoiti</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andalas University Ade Prasetyo</td>
<td>Rhacophorus catamitus (DD)</td>
<td>Indirana brachytarsus</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andalas University Ade Prasetyo</td>
<td>Rhacophorus catamitus (DD)</td>
<td>Ambystoma lermaense</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>North America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andalas University Ade Prasetyo</td>
<td>Rhacophorus catamitus (DD)</td>
<td>Litoria myola</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Oceania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andalas University Ade Prasetyo</td>
<td>Rhacophorus catamitus (DD)</td>
<td>Hylarana crassiovis</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andalas University Ade Prasetyo</td>
<td>Rhacophorus catamitus (DD)</td>
<td>Atelopus mandingues</td>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>South America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andalas University Ade Prasetyo</td>
<td>Rhacophorus catamitus (DD)</td>
<td>Mantella aurantiaca</td>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andalas University Ade Prasetyo</td>
<td>Rhacophorus catamitus (DD)</td>
<td>Petropedetes dutoiti</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andalas University Ade Prasetyo</td>
<td>Rhacophorus catamitus (DD)</td>
<td>Indirana brachytarsus</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andalas University Ade Prasetyo</td>
<td>Rhacophorus catamitus (DD)</td>
<td>Ambystoma lermaense</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>North America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andalas University Ade Prasetyo</td>
<td>Rhacophorus catamitus (DD)</td>
<td>Litoria myola</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Oceania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andalas University Ade Prasetyo</td>
<td>Rhacophorus catamitus (DD)</td>
<td>Hylarana crassiovis</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andalas University Ade Prasetyo</td>
<td>Rhacophorus catamitus (DD)</td>
<td>Atelopus mandingues</td>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>South America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andalas University Ade Prasetyo</td>
<td>Rhacophorus catamitus (DD)</td>
<td>Mantella aurantiaca</td>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andalas University Ade Prasetyo</td>
<td>Rhacophorus catamitus (DD)</td>
<td>Petropedetes dutoiti</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andalas University Ade Prasetyo</td>
<td>Rhacophorus catamitus (DD)</td>
<td>Indirana brachytarsus</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andalas University Ade Prasetyo</td>
<td>Rhacophorus catamitus (DD)</td>
<td>Ambystoma lermaense</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>North America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andalas University Ade Prasetyo</td>
<td>Rhacophorus catamitus (DD)</td>
<td>Litoria myola</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Oceania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andalas University Ade Prasetyo</td>
<td>Rhacophorus catamitus (DD)</td>
<td>Hylarana crassiovis</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andalas University Ade Prasetyo</td>
<td>Rhacophorus catamitus (DD)</td>
<td>Atelopus mandingues</td>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>South America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andalas University Ade Prasetyo</td>
<td>Rhacophorus catamitus (DD)</td>
<td>Mantella aurantiaca</td>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andalas University Ade Prasetyo</td>
<td>Rhacophorus catamitus (DD)</td>
<td>Petropedetes dutoiti</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andalas University Ade Prasetyo</td>
<td>Rhacophorus catamitus (DD)</td>
<td>Indirana brachytarsus</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andalas University Ade Prasetyo</td>
<td>Rhacophorus catamitus (DD)</td>
<td>Ambystoma lermaense</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>North America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andalas University Ade Prasetyo</td>
<td>Rhacophorus catamitus (DD)</td>
<td>Litoria myola</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Oceania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andalas University Ade Prasetyo</td>
<td>Rhacophorus catamitus (DD)</td>
<td>Hylarana crassiovis</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andalas University Ade Prasetyo</td>
<td>Rhacophorus catamitus (DD)</td>
<td>Atelopus mandingues</td>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>South America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andalas University Ade Prasetyo</td>
<td>Rhacophorus catamitus (DD)</td>
<td>Mantella aurantiaca</td>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andalas University Ade Prasetyo</td>
<td>Rhacophorus catamitus (DD)</td>
<td>Petropedetes dutoiti</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andalas University Ade Prasetyo</td>
<td>Rhacophorus catamitus (DD)</td>
<td>Indirana brachytarsus</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andalas University Ade Prasetyo</td>
<td>Rhacophorus catamitus (DD)</td>
<td>Ambystoma lermaense</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>North America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andalas University Ade Prasetyo</td>
<td>Rhacophorus catamitus (DD)</td>
<td>Litoria myola</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Oceania</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Fish**

- Rainbow goodeid (CR) Universidad Michoacana de San Nicolas de Hidalgo
- Pangani tilapia (CR) Sokoine University
- Jullien's golden carp (EN) Universiti Malaysia Sarawak
- Jullien's golden carp (EN) FISHBIO
- Hammerhead shark (EN) Malpelo Foundation
- European eel (CR) Szent István University
- Bowany barb (CR) St. Albert's College
- Russian sturgeon (CR) N/A
- Sociable lapwing (CR) Association for the Conservation of Biodiversity of Kazakhstan
- Hapalopilus croceus (NE) Swedish Species Information Centre

---

**Mammal**

- African wild dog (EN) University of Zambia
- African wild dog (CR) Virginia Tech/National Parks Department (Senegal)
- Antillean manatee (EN) Universidad Autonoma de Santo Domingo
- Asian elephant (Bornean sub-species)
- Bengal slow oris (VU)
- Black and white ruffed lemur (CR)
- Black bear (CR)
- Black lion tamarin (EN)
- Black rhino (CR)
- Bolivian chinchilla rat (CR)

---

**Invertebrate**

- African spotted catshark (EN)
- Invertebrate
- African wild dog (EN)
- Antillean manatee (EN)
- Asian elephant (Bornean sub-species)
- Bengal slow oris (VU)
- Black and white ruffed lemur (CR)
- Black bear (CR)
- Black lion tamarin (EN)
- Black rhino (CR)
- Bolivian chinchilla rat (CR)

---

**Fungus**

- Hymenochaetaeaceae (NE)
- Hymenochaetaeaceae (NE) Scandinavian Species Information Centre
- Hymenochaetaeaceae (NE) Nordic Contribution

---

**Index**

- EX=Extinct / EW=Extinct in the Wild / CR=Critically Endangered / EN=Endangered / VU=Vulnerable / NT=Near Threatened / LC=Least Concern / DD=Data Deficient / NE=Not Evaluated

---

**Notes**

- Various species and organizational names are listed, along with their scientific names, conservation statuses, countries, continents, and funding details.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species study</th>
<th>Institution/organisation</th>
<th>Name/Remark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Persian leopard (EN)</td>
<td>Georg August University of Göttingen</td>
<td>Igor Khorozyan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nimba otter shrew (EN)</td>
<td>Centre Suisse de Recherches Scientifiques en Côte d'Ivoire</td>
<td>Hilaire Kouakou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leopard (EN)</td>
<td>Conservation Organisation For Afghanistan Mountain Areas</td>
<td>Amy Jennings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemurs (CR)</td>
<td>Bristol Conservation and Science Foundation</td>
<td>Christoph Schwitzer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaapoor capuchin monkey (CR)</td>
<td>Emilio Goeldi Museum / Federal University of Pará</td>
<td>Liza Veiga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Javan slow loris (EN)</td>
<td>Oxford Brookes University</td>
<td>Eva Johanna Rode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Javan rhino (CR)</td>
<td>International Rhino Foundation</td>
<td>Sectionov</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Javan grizzled langur (EN)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Kasih Putri Handayani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Javan gibbon (EN)</td>
<td>Biodiversity Society</td>
<td>Hariyawan Agung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indri (EN)</td>
<td>Washington University in Saint Louis</td>
<td>Lana Kerker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bornean banteng (EN)</td>
<td>Danau Girang Field Centre, Sabah Wildlife Department</td>
<td>Benoit Goossens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grevy's zebra (EN)</td>
<td>Grevy's Zebra Trust</td>
<td>Belinda Low Mackey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden-headed lion tamarin (EN)</td>
<td>Royal Zoological Society of Antwerp</td>
<td>Kristel Myriam De Vos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden palm civet (CR)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Channa Rajapakse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geoffroy's spider monkey (EN)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Luis Giron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ganges River dolphin (EN)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Gopal Khanal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhole (EN)</td>
<td>Rimba Gopalasamy Reuben</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darien black spider monkey (CR)</td>
<td>Fundación Pro-Conservación de los Primates Panameños</td>
<td>Pedro Guillermo Méndez-Ortiz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese pangolin (EN)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Carly Waterman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxpecker (EN)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Katie Frohardt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown spider monkey (CR)</td>
<td>Universidad Central de Venezuela</td>
<td>Diana Liz Duque Sandoval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indri (EN)</td>
<td>Washington University in Saint Louis</td>
<td>Lana Kerker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bornean banteng (EN)</td>
<td>Danau Girang Field Centre, Sabah Wildlife Department</td>
<td>Benoit Goossens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grevy's zebra (EN)</td>
<td>Grevy's Zebra Trust</td>
<td>Belinda Low Mackey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden-headed lion tamarin (EN)</td>
<td>Royal Zoological Society of Antwerp</td>
<td>Kristel Myriam De Vos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden palm civet (CR)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Channa Rajapakse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geoffroy's spider monkey (EN)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Luis Giron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ganges River dolphin (EN)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Gopal Khanal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhole (EN)</td>
<td>Rimba Gopalasamy Reuben</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darien black spider monkey (CR)</td>
<td>Fundación Pro-Conservación de los Primates Panameños</td>
<td>Pedro Guillermo Méndez-Ortiz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese pangolin (EN)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Carly Waterman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxpecker (EN)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Katie Frohardt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown spider monkey (CR)</td>
<td>Universidad Central de Venezuela</td>
<td>Diana Liz Duque Sandoval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indri (EN)</td>
<td>Washington University in Saint Louis</td>
<td>Lana Kerker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bornean banteng (EN)</td>
<td>Danau Girang Field Centre, Sabah Wildlife Department</td>
<td>Benoit Goossens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grevy's zebra (EN)</td>
<td>Grevy's Zebra Trust</td>
<td>Belinda Low Mackey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden-headed lion tamarin (EN)</td>
<td>Royal Zoological Society of Antwerp</td>
<td>Kristel Myriam De Vos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden palm civet (CR)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Channa Rajapakse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geoffroy's spider monkey (EN)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Luis Giron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ganges River dolphin (EN)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Gopal Khanal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhole (EN)</td>
<td>Rimba Gopalasamy Reuben</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darien black spider monkey (CR)</td>
<td>Fundación Pro-Conservación de los Primates Panameños</td>
<td>Pedro Guillermo Méndez-Ortiz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese pangolin (EN)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Carly Waterman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxpecker (EN)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Katie Frohardt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown spider monkey (CR)</td>
<td>Universidad Central de Venezuela</td>
<td>Diana Liz Duque Sandoval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indri (EN)</td>
<td>Washington University in Saint Louis</td>
<td>Lana Kerker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bornean banteng (EN)</td>
<td>Danau Girang Field Centre, Sabah Wildlife Department</td>
<td>Benoit Goossens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grevy's zebra (EN)</td>
<td>Grevy's Zebra Trust</td>
<td>Belinda Low Mackey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden-headed lion tamarin (EN)</td>
<td>Royal Zoological Society of Antwerp</td>
<td>Kristel Myriam De Vos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden palm civet (CR)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Channa Rajapakse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geoffroy's spider monkey (EN)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Luis Giron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ganges River dolphin (EN)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Gopal Khanal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhole (EN)</td>
<td>Rimba Gopalasamy Reuben</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darien black spider monkey (CR)</td>
<td>Fundación Pro-Conservación de los Primates Panameños</td>
<td>Pedro Guillermo Méndez-Ortiz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese pangolin (EN)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Carly Waterman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxpecker (EN)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Katie Frohardt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown spider monkey (CR)</td>
<td>Universidad Central de Venezuela</td>
<td>Diana Liz Duque Sandoval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indri (EN)</td>
<td>Washington University in Saint Louis</td>
<td>Lana Kerker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bornean banteng (EN)</td>
<td>Danau Girang Field Centre, Sabah Wildlife Department</td>
<td>Benoit Goossens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grevy's zebra (EN)</td>
<td>Grevy's Zebra Trust</td>
<td>Belinda Low Mackey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden-headed lion tamarin (EN)</td>
<td>Royal Zoological Society of Antwerp</td>
<td>Kristel Myriam De Vos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden palm civet (CR)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Channa Rajapakse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geoffroy's spider monkey (EN)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Luis Giron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ganges River dolphin (EN)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Gopal Khanal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhole (EN)</td>
<td>Rimba Gopalasamy Reuben</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darien black spider monkey (CR)</td>
<td>Fundación Pro-Conservación de los Primates Panameños</td>
<td>Pedro Guillermo Méndez-Ortiz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese pangolin (EN)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Carly Waterman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxpecker (EN)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Katie Frohardt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown spider monkey (CR)</td>
<td>Universidad Central de Venezuela</td>
<td>Diana Liz Duque Sandoval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indri (EN)</td>
<td>Washington University in Saint Louis</td>
<td>Lana Kerker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bornean banteng (EN)</td>
<td>Danau Girang Field Centre, Sabah Wildlife Department</td>
<td>Benoit Goossens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grevy's zebra (EN)</td>
<td>Grevy's Zebra Trust</td>
<td>Belinda Low Mackey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden-headed lion tamarin (EN)</td>
<td>Royal Zoological Society of Antwerp</td>
<td>Kristel Myriam De Vos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden palm civet (CR)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Channa Rajapakse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geoffroy's spider monkey (EN)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Luis Giron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ganges River dolphin (EN)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Gopal Khanal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhole (EN)</td>
<td>Rimba Gopalasamy Reuben</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darien black spider monkey (CR)</td>
<td>Fundación Pro-Conservación de los Primates Panameños</td>
<td>Pedro Guillermo Méndez-Ortiz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese pangolin (EN)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Carly Waterman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxpecker (EN)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Katie Frohardt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown spider monkey (CR)</td>
<td>Universidad Central de Venezuela</td>
<td>Diana Liz Duque Sandoval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vernacular Species Name</td>
<td>Name of Organization</td>
<td>Scientific Species Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawksbill turtle (CR)</td>
<td>Oceanic Society</td>
<td>Eretmochelys imbricata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green turtle (EN)</td>
<td>Federal University of Paraná</td>
<td>Chelonia mydas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gharial (CR)</td>
<td>National Trust for Nature Conservation</td>
<td>Gavialis gangeticus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geometric tortoise (EN)</td>
<td>University of the Western Cape</td>
<td>Kinosternon geographica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galapagos pink land iguana (CR)</td>
<td>University of Rome</td>
<td>Cyclura cychlura cychlura</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euphrates softshell turtle (EN)</td>
<td>Pars herpetologists institute</td>
<td>Pseudemys scripta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahamian Andros iguana (EN)</td>
<td>Mississippi State University</td>
<td>Cyclura neuvoVaughanii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assam roofed turtle (EN)</td>
<td>Help Earth</td>
<td>Chelodina concinna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anatolian viper (CR)</td>
<td>The Museum of Nature at V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University</td>
<td>Bitis arietans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umburana Do Cheiro (EN)</td>
<td>Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais</td>
<td>Calocedrus rupestris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkmen mandrak (NE)</td>
<td>University of Hohenheim</td>
<td>Mandragora turcomanica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The sinkhole cycad (CR)</td>
<td>Montgomery Botanical Center</td>
<td>Wahlenbergia linifolia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rocky cypress (EN)</td>
<td>Komarov Botanical Institute of the Russian Academy of sciences</td>
<td>Calocedrus rupestris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puerto Rico manjack (CR)</td>
<td>Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew</td>
<td>Ficus carica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rolle de cora (VU)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Phyllostachys australis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rallo trematops (EN)</td>
<td>Natural History Museum of Jamaica</td>
<td>Chalcides mauritanicus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The stony coral (EN)</td>
<td>University of Porto</td>
<td>Trioceros deremensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turme australis (EN)</td>
<td>University of Helsinki</td>
<td>Blakesleaea tectorum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umbrella Ge Chess (NE)</td>
<td>Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais</td>
<td>Stanhopea reticulata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow-bellied slider (EN)</td>
<td>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service</td>
<td>Trachemys scripta scripta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomato tree (CR)</td>
<td>University of Arizona</td>
<td>Abrus precatorius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomatillo (CR)</td>
<td>Conservation International</td>
<td>Physalis philadelphica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Softshelled turtle (VU)</td>
<td>Mweka Wildlife College</td>
<td>Trionyx triunguis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern river terrapin (CR)</td>
<td>Wildlife Conservation Society</td>
<td>Batagur affinis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ricord’s iguana (CR)</td>
<td>Institute for Conservation Research</td>
<td>Cyclura ricordii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olive Ridley turtle (VU)</td>
<td>Sea Turtle Watch of Liberia</td>
<td>Lepidochelys olivacea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radiated tortoise (CR)</td>
<td>Turtle Survival Alliance</td>
<td>Stigmochelys pardalis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turks and Caicos iguana (CR)</td>
<td>Fort Worth Zoo</td>
<td>Cyclura carinata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two-fingered skink (EN)</td>
<td>University of Porto</td>
<td>Chalcides mauritanicus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhou’s box turtle (CR)</td>
<td>Centre for Natural Resources and Environmental Studies</td>
<td>Cuora zhoui</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The list includes species that are critically endangered (CR), endangered (EN), vulnerable (VU), near threatened (NT), least concern (LC), and data deficient (DD). The funding information is provided alongside the name of the organization. The table also includes the number of individuals (in thousands) for each species. The table is updated with the latest data available as of the publication date.
2012 Financial Statement

Endowment:
The Fund’s endowment started on April 7, 2009 with a value of $29,202,745
Analysis Period: 31 December 2011 to 31 December 2012
Reporting Currency: US Dollars

Statement of Assets:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Begin value</td>
<td>30,524,342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash flow adjusted change in assets</td>
<td>3,600,312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sum of cash flows</td>
<td>-1,897,189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End value</td>
<td>32,227,465</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Portfolio performance: 11.79%

Note: Negative sum cash flows include management fees and taxes, as well as withdrawals for grants. The endowment is managed by Credit Suisse.
Note: Historical information and financial-market scenarios are no guarantee for future performance.

Operations:
Analysis Period: 31 December 2011 to 31 December 2012
Reporting Currency: US Dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fund management charges</td>
<td>414,995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel related costs</td>
<td>1,272,053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public relations expenses</td>
<td>61,912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travelling expenses</td>
<td>211,067</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Website development and related costs</td>
<td>59,619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other expenses</td>
<td>344,983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total operations disbursements</td>
<td>-2,349,929</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Contact:
To find out more about the Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund please visit: www.speciesconservation.org
Mailing Address:
The Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund
PO Box 131112, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates.

© Embun.A.P .Willy