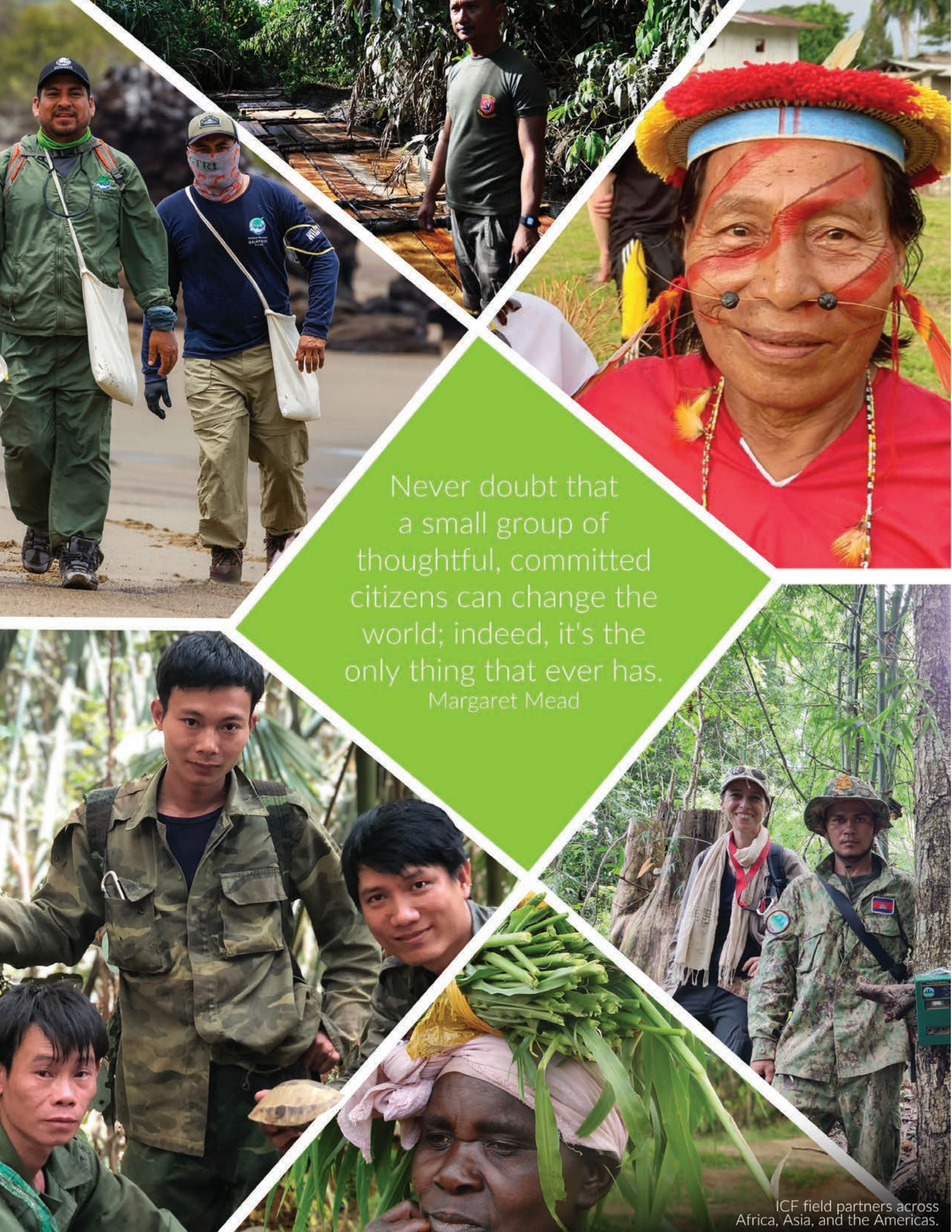


INTERNATIONAL CONSERVATION FUND

2024



Cuora mouhotii - Endangered.
© Pham Van Thong CTNC



Never doubt that
a small group of
thoughtful, committed
citizens can change the
world; indeed, it's the
only thing that ever has.
Margaret Mead

ICF field partners across
Africa, Asia, and the Americas.

Dear Friends,

In a year when the world seemed to retreat from progress, we moved forward—with purpose.

While global crises mounted and environmental protections came under attack, we didn't pause or pull back. We did the opposite. We looked for new opportunities, new partners, and new ways to protect what is most at risk.

This year, we launched and expanded projects to protect critically endangered species, rewild fragile island ecosystems, and support frontline efforts to patrol and defend ancient rainforests. We've grown our network of local, trusted partners who are delivering real results in some of the world's most threatened landscapes.

You'll find some of those stories in the pages ahead. They offer not only evidence of progress, but reasons to hope—and to act. In this report we are highlighting some of our newer projects, the rest can be seen on our website - internationalconservationfund.org/projects

This report is more than a reflection on what we've done. It's an invitation: to stand with us, to support this growing movement, and to help carry the work forward.

Thank you for being part of this.

With determination and hope,

Molly Bartlett (President), Doug Bender, Jerry Bertrand, Meade Cadot, Wayne Klockner, Diana Papoulias, Philip Borden, Dexter Mead, Brian Drayton (ICF Board Members); David Agro, Aleks Evtimov, and Scott Hecker (ICF Associates)



A Model for Lasting Conservation

From Species to Systems: How We Protect the Planet



FOCUS ON ENDANGERED SPECIES

We start with the species that define a place.

We focus on species that are endangered and ecologically important, often found nowhere else on Earth. These animals become symbols of their ecosystems. By protecting them, we not only preserve their uniqueness, but also protect the ecosystems that depend on them—and that they help sustain.

USE SIMPLE, EFFECTIVE METHODS

The best solutions are often the simplest.

What makes a conservation method powerful is not complexity—but clarity and effectiveness. We work with highly competent local partners who understand the landscape, identify the real problems, and apply practical tools that work. Whether it's removing snares, using camera traps to monitor wildlife, or creating community-managed fishing zones, these methods succeed and deliver real results.

EMPOWER LOCAL COMMUNITIES

Lasting conservation is rooted in local leadership.

Local and Indigenous communities already have the strongest incentive to protect nature—because it is tied to their land, their identity, and their way of life. When we create space and support for them to defend that connection, we build the most durable form of conservation. Our partners collaborate with these communities as stewards—ensuring that conservation strengthens cultural resilience, sustains livelihoods, and lasts far beyond any single project.

RESTORE AND DEFEND ECOSYSTEMS

Saving a species means saving its entire world.

Conservation done right safeguards entire ecosystems, preserving biodiversity, sustaining ecosystem services, and enhancing our global resilience to climate change. From tropical rainforests to floodplain lakes to island habitats, our projects recognize that everything is connected. Every species, every habitat, every individual plays a role in the complex web of life.



CAMBODIA'S MANGROVES



Protecting Fishing Cats in Cambodia's Mangroves

ICF is funding a vital conservation effort led by our partner Fishing Cat Ecological Enterprise (FCEE), focused on two key mangrove forests: Prey Nup and Koh Kong in southern Cambodia.

Project Goals

- **Safeguard fishing cat populations**—a vulnerable wetland species—alongside other threatened wildlife in key mangrove ecosystems
- **Provide technical support to formalize legal protections** (community zoning, carbon credits) for these critical forests

Actions and Results

- **Patrols and Monitoring:** Rangers conduct regular patrols in the Prey Nup and Koh Kong mangrove forests, using the SMART system to record signs of wildlife and human activity. Camera traps have confirmed the presence of fishing cats, including females with kittens, as well as otters and numerous bird species.
- **Community Collaboration:** The team works closely with local communities and authorities to build support for conservation efforts and improve reporting of illegal activities such as illegal snaring and mangrove clearing.
- **Protected Area Development:** Efforts are underway to designate both sites as officially protected areas. This includes stakeholder engagement and the development of site-specific management plans to secure long-term habitat protection.

Prionailurus viverrinus © Kathryn Majors

- **Training and Capacity Building:** Rangers receive training in wildlife identification, GPS use, and data recording, strengthening local capacity to manage and protect these biodiverse mangrove ecosystems.

FCEE team placing a camera trap



Why It Matters

- Fishing cats are flagship species for wetland health of mangrove ecosystems that support biodiversity and coastal resilience.
- These mangroves play a vital role in climate adaptation—protecting coasts, sequestering carbon, and maintaining fisheries that local communities depend on.
- By supporting FCEE, ICF is empowering a locally-led ecological enterprise that combines science, enforcement, and community partnership to protect one of Southeast Asia's most threatened ecosystems.



Protect
Fishing
Cats



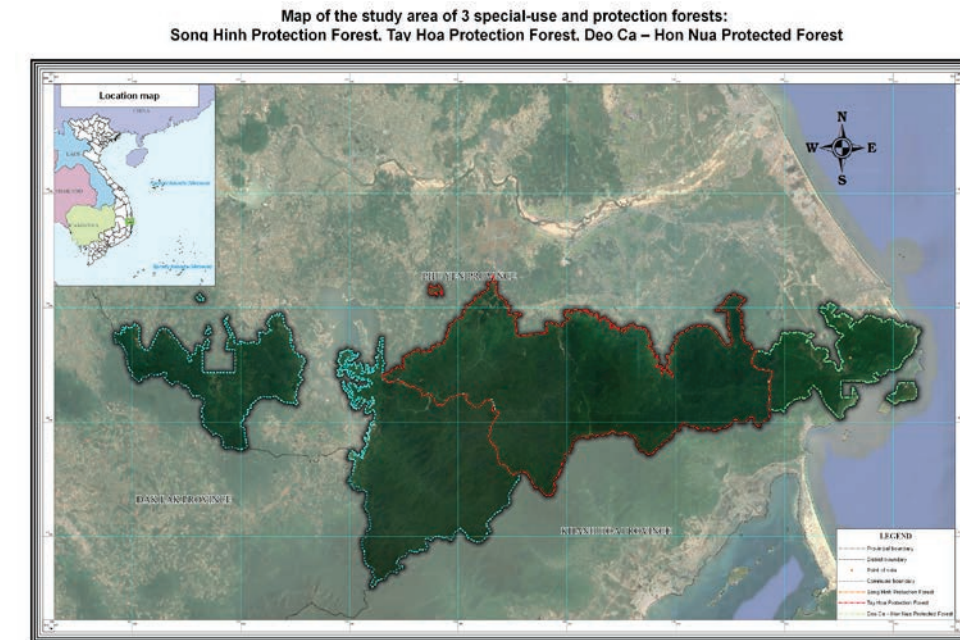
ANNAMITE MOUNTAINS, VIETNAM



NEW

New Partner in Vietnam's Annamite Mountains

We're proud to introduce our partnership with a leading conservation NGO working in the critically biodiverse Annamite Mountains of Vietnam – The Center for Technology and Nature Conservation (CTNC). ICF is supporting two targeted projects protecting both primates and turtles in this vital region.



Protect Critically
Endangered
Primates



Project 1: Primates of Cuc Phường National Park

Focus species: Critically endangered primates including Delacour's langur, golden-headed langur, and black-crested gibbon.

Key actions:

- Rescue, rehabilitation, and sanctuary care at the Endangered Primate Rescue Center.
- Breeding programs aimed at species recovery.
- Field patrols, habitat protection, and anti-poaching enforcement.
- Research on behavior and ecology to guide conservation strategies.
- Community education and ranger training to build local stewardship.

Black-shanked douc, ©Ben Valentine





Project 2: Turtle Conservation in Phu Yen & Khanh Hoa

Focus species: Critically endangered native turtles—Southern Vietnamese box turtle (*Cuora picturata*), big-headed turtle (*Platysternon megacephalum*), four-eyed turtle (*Sacalia quadriocellata*), and Indochinese keeled box turtle.

Cuora picturata ©Torsten Blanck

Main initiatives:

- Site protection and snare removal
- Monitoring and tackling wildlife trade, in collaboration with local authorities in Phu Yen and Khanh Hoa.
- Awareness-raising in local communities.
- Radio tracking for *Cuora picturata* (we have some funding for this, but still lack the staffing to carry it out fully).
- SMART training and support for forest officers in Khanh Hoa Province, where most of the *Cuora picturata* populations remain.



Cuora mouhotii caught by trap in Vietnam, ©Thong Pham Van CTNC

“

One of our greatest challenges is that hunting, wildlife consumption, and habitat destruction are still widespread—fueled not just by poverty but by a deep lack of awareness. Conservation is not part of our national education system, and as a result, many young people grow up disconnected from nature, seeing wildlife as resources rather than lives worth protecting. **Without resources, without education, and without a shift in attitudes, we risk losing not only our biodiversity but also an entire generation’s connection to the natural world.** At CTNC, we are working to change that—through community education, youth engagement, and bold on-ground action. We apply cutting-edge tools like AI camera traps, SMART patrol systems, thermal drones, and eDNA to detect and protect the last remaining wildlife before it disappears.

— Pham Van Thong, Deputy Director,
Center for Technology and Nature Conservation



CTNC rescuing a turtle from a snare trap

Protect Critically
Endangered Turtles



NANTU FOREST, SULAWESI

With support from ICF, YANI field teams conducted intensive forest protection patrols across the Nantu Rainforest in Sulawesi, Indonesia,



The Nantu Rainforest (582 km²) is today one of Sulawesi's few remaining totally intact rainforest ecosystems and one of the last strongholds on earth for Sulawesi's endemic, endangered wildlife.

Protecting the Nantu Rainforest

Actions and Results:

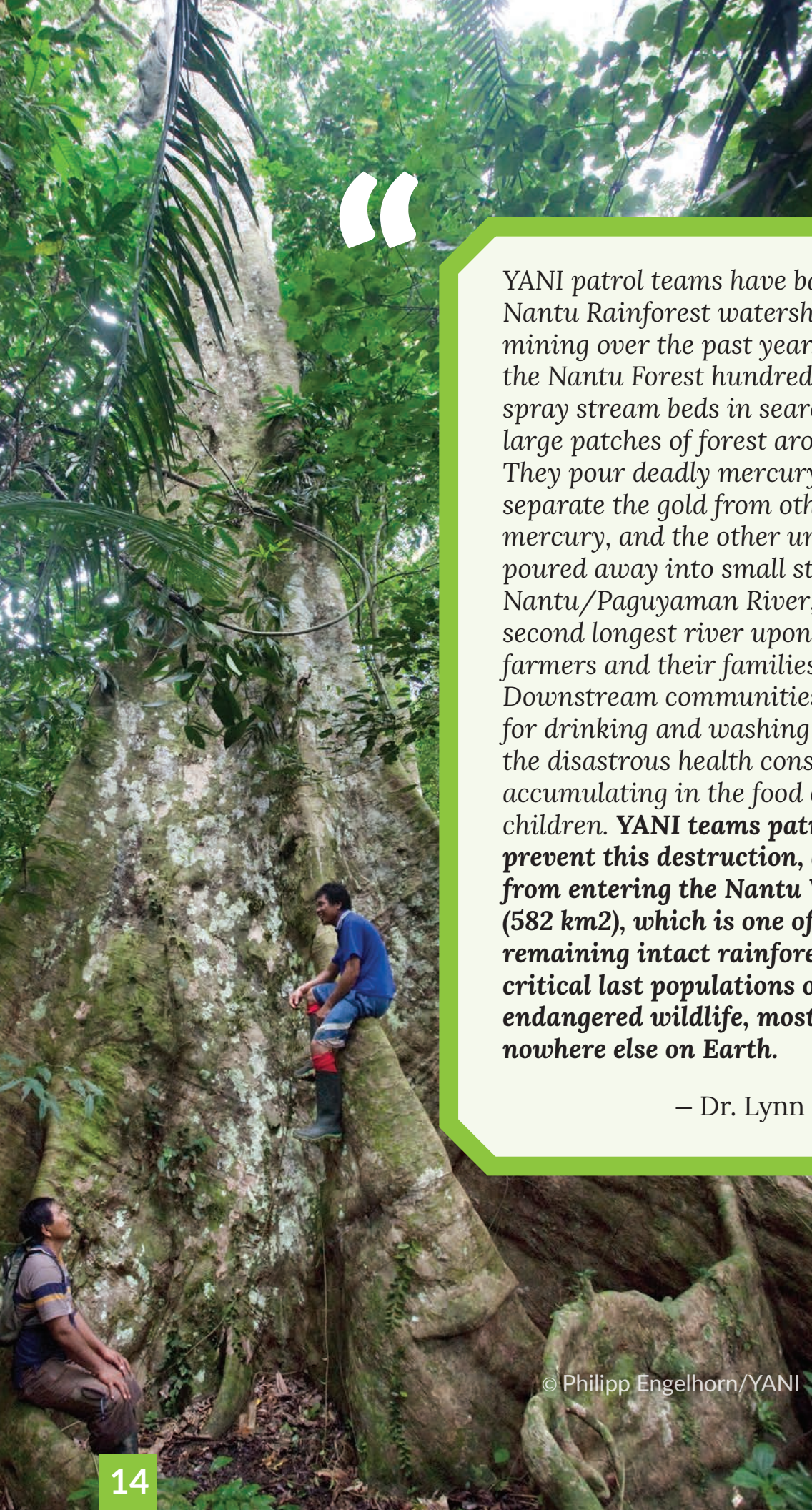
Forest Patrols and Monitoring:

Dedicated patrol teams maintain a consistent presence in the Nantu Rainforest, monitoring for illegal activities and responding quickly to emerging threats. Patrols are carried out on foot and by motorbike across challenging terrain, with teams operating year-round in remote areas of the forest.

Biodiversity Protection:

These activities help safeguard critical populations of Sulawesi's endangered and endemic species, including the lowland mountain anoa, the babirusa, Heck's macaque, and rare hornbills—species found nowhere else on Earth.

Babyrousa at a salt lick in Nantu,
© Michel Gunther/SOS



“

YANI patrol teams have battled to protect the Nantu Rainforest watershed from illegal gold-mining over the past year. In the far reaches of the Nantu Forest hundreds of miners power-spray stream beds in search of gold, clearing large patches of forest around these mines. They pour deadly mercury over the siftings, to separate the gold from other small rocks. This mercury, and the other unwanted sediments, are poured away into small streams, which join the Nantu/Paguyaman River, northern Sulawesi's second longest river upon which +16,000 small farmers and their families downriver depend. Downstream communities rely on this river for drinking and washing water, unaware of the disastrous health consequences of mercury accumulating in the food chain upon their children. **YANI teams patrol day and night to prevent this destruction, discouraging miners from entering the Nantu Wildlife Sanctuary (582 km²), which is one of Sulawesi's few remaining intact rainforests today and supports critical last populations of Sulawesi's endemic, endangered wildlife, most of which is found nowhere else on Earth.**

– Dr. Lynn Clayton, YANI Director

Protect the Nantu Forest



© Philipp Engelhorn/YANI



JURUÁ RIVER, BRAZIL

In the Brazilian Amazon, ICF supports Instituto Juruá's efforts to protect the biologically rich Juruá region, located in one of the largest, most ecologically intact parts of the Amazon rainforest.



Community-Based Fishery Management for Arapaima

Local communities are at the core of a highly successful effort to recover populations of Arapaima gigas, the world's largest scaled freshwater fish. Once severely overfished, arapaima have made a dramatic comeback in the Juruá River region through a community-based fishery management model.

- Communities are legally empowered to manage their fishing grounds through "Fishing Agreements."
- Lakes are zoned as open access, subsistence-use, or strictly protected no-take zones.
- Protected lakes are monitored and patrolled by local fishers year-round.
- Arapaima are directly counted to set sustainable harvest quotas during limited annual harvests.
- Revenue from sustainable fishing is reinvested in local health, education, and conservation infrastructure.

Freshwater Turtle Conservation

In parallel, local communities are leading the protection of fluvial sand beaches, critical nesting habitat for the Giant River Turtle and many other species.

- Turtles are protected through community beach guarding, often 24/7 during nesting seasons.
- This protects not only turtles, but also migratory birds, catfishes, green iguanas, and invertebrates that rely on these beach ecosystems.

FLOREANA ISLAND, GALÁPAGOS

ICF supports the ambitious, science-driven effort to restore Floreana Island, one of the most ecologically significant islands in the Galápagos.



© Joshua Vela

Restoring Floreana Island

The Floreana project is led by Jocotoco in partnership with the Galápagos National Park Directorate and Floreana's local community.

Actions and Results

Eradication of Invasive Species: The project's central goal is to remove invasive rats and cats, which have devastated native species and disrupted ecological balance. After 15 years of planning, the eradication phase officially launched in October 2023, marking a historic moment as the largest and most complex island restoration ever attempted in the Galápagos.

- The removal of these predators is critical for the recovery of native species and long-term ecological resilience.



Reintroduction of Species: Following eradication, the project will reintroduce 13 locally extinct species, including:

- Most notably, the Floreana giant tortoise, which once played a vital role in shaping the island's ecosystems. Individuals with Floreana ancestry were found on nearby islands, and a breeding program is now restoring the species to its native home.
- Floreana mockingbird – once extirpated from the island, now set for reintroduction.
- Galápagos racer snake, Galápagos hawk, and several endemic snails and finches.

These efforts will help restore Floreana's unique biodiversity and rebuild the ecological functions lost over the past centuries.

Nearly 160 people live on Floreana today. The people on Floreana led the way and are already benefiting from the work. Without rats and mice, their crop yields have gone up dramatically. The return of tortoises and birds will bring more visitors and more income from tourism. This is a win-win for people and wildlife.

jocotococonservation.org

Rewild
Floreana



Floreana giant tortoise, © Jocotoco



Floreana mockingbird, © Jocotoco



Galápagos racer snake, © Jocotoco

2024 FINANCIAL INFORMATION

International Conservation Fund Statements of Financial Position as of December 31, 2024 and 2023

	2024	2023
Assets		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 306,554	\$ 447,601
Prepaid Expenses	267	17,000
Accrued Interest	6,686	
Loan Receivable	281,000	
Total Assets	\$ 594,507	\$ 464,601
Liabilities and Net Assets		
Liabilities		
Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses	\$ 42,815	\$ 4,572
Total Liabilities	42,815	4,572
Net Assets		
Without Donor Restrictions	29,776	39,980
With Donor Restrictions	521,916	420,049
Total Net Assets	\$ 551,692	\$ 460,029
Total Liabilities & Net Assets	\$ 594,507	\$ 464,601

International Conservation Fund
Statement of Activities
for the year ended December 31,
2024

International Conservation Fund
Statement of Activities
for the year ended December 31,
2023

	Without Donor Restrictions	With Donor Restrictions	TOTAL	Without Donor Restrictions	With Donor Restrictions	TOTAL
Support and Revenue						
Contributions of Cash and Other Financial Assets	\$ 194,413	\$ 552,022	\$ 746,435	\$ 70,938	\$ 1,063,666	\$ 1,134,604
Program Income	-					
Interest Income	6,700		6,700			
Released from restrictions	450,155	(450,155)	-	722,238	(722,238)	-
Total Support and Revenue	\$ 651,268	\$ 101,867	\$ 753,135	\$ 793,176	\$ 341,428	\$ 1,134,604
Expenses						
Program Services	580,676	-	580,676	755,409	-	755,409
Supporting Services						
Management and General	54,435	-	54,435	18,996	-	18,996
Fundraising	26,361	-	26,361	3,840	-	3,840
Total Supporting Services	80,796	-	80,796	22,836		22,836
Total Expenses	\$ 661,472	\$ -	\$ 661,472	\$ 778,245	\$ -	\$ 778,245
Change in Net Assets	\$ (10,204)	\$ 101,867	\$ 91,663	\$ 14,931	\$ 341,428	\$ 356,359
Net Assets at Beginning of Year	\$ 39,980	\$ 420,049	\$ 460,029	\$ 25,049	\$ 78,621	\$ 103,670
Net Assets at End of Year	\$ 29,776	\$ 521,916	\$ 551,692	\$ 39,980		\$ 460,029



In nature, nothing
exists alone.
Rachel Carson

**INTERNATIONAL
CONSERVATION FUND**
internationalconservationfund.org

**TAKE
ACTION**



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