

# CONSERVATION frontlines

A Quarterly  
Update for  
Members of  
Conservation  
International

SUMMER 2002

## Restoring Brazil's Threatened Heartland

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CONSERVATION  
INTERNATIONAL



# outlook

## Conservation corridors: A new approach to wildlife protection

It may come as a surprise to many people that parks and other traditional types of protected areas simply cannot adequately protect wildlife. In these “islands” of habitat, animals become marooned and many times cannot replenish healthy populations. This is why CI is focusing on the creation of conservation corridors throughout the hotspots and wilderness areas.

Conservation corridors are designed to connect the islands or prevent fragmentation from occurring in the first place, allowing wildlife natural movement. Climate change makes this even more critical, since warming temperatures are causing shifts in habitat. Plants and animals must be able to freely migrate to survive.

This new, ambitious approach made CI’s corridor work the topic of ABC News’ “Nightline” on July 12. These efforts also are featured in this newsletter, with reports on our work in Brazil to restore natural links between the Pantanal wetland and Cerrado hotspot (page 4), as well as our initiative to link Taï National Park in Côte d’Ivoire to Sapo National Park in Liberia (page 3).

## Conservation corridors are designed to link “islands” of habitat, allowing wildlife natural movement.

Conservation corridors can be created in many scenarios. In vast, undisturbed wilderness areas such as South America’s Guyana Shield, we’re working with partners to pull together a complex of protected areas that are managed across borders. In these cases, our goal is to divert threats. At the other extreme, in severely threatened hotspots such as Madagascar, we are collaborating with local allies to protect remaining natural habitat, and provide for steppingstones to permit the diffusion of species through the landscape for natural repopulation.

Protecting species diversity requires this kind of adaptable and comprehensive approach. Conservation corridors take into account a fundamental aspect of the natural world—that species can only flourish if we remove artificial, rigid boundaries. ■

Peter Seligmann | CI Chairman and CEO

Dear Friend,

Welcome to *Conservation Frontlines*, successor to CI’s *News from the Front*. With full-color photographs and first-person accounts, *Frontlines* will take you to remarkable and imperiled places. We’ll feature stories about the successes and challenges of conserving biodiversity and how CI works hand in hand with local people.

Changes in the publication are more than skin deep: The paper you’re holding is made from 100 percent recycled material (50 percent post-consumer) without river-poisoning chlorine. This choice reflects our efforts to bring CI’s publishing practices in line with its conservation ethic.

Your comments and concerns are always welcome. Thank you for your support of CI.

Robin Murphy | Vice President, Communications

### OUR MISSION

CI believes that the Earth’s natural heritage must be maintained if future generations are to thrive spiritually, culturally and economically. Our mission is to conserve the Earth’s living heritage, our global biodiversity, and to demonstrate that human societies are able to live harmoniously with nature.

### ABOUT CI

CI is a global nonprofit organization working in more than 30 countries on four continents. CI recognizes conservation can only succeed with the support and involvement of local communities. We draw upon a unique array of scientific, economic, awareness and policy tools to help inhabitants of Earth’s biologically richest ecosystems improve the quality of their lives without depleting natural resources.

We focus our conservation efforts on biodiversity hotspots—areas of unique biological richness that are suffering extensive human impact. The 25 hotspots occupy just 1.4 percent of Earth’s land but support more than half of the variety of all terrestrial species. We also work in tropical wilderness areas—Earth’s last great rain forests—and key marine areas around the globe.

## CONSERVATION frontlines

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[ON THE COVER] Toco toucan (*Ramphastos toco*), a species found in Brazil’s Pantanal and Cerrado.  
Photo: Frans Lanting/Minden Pictures



## Biological survey uncovers marine marvel

A CI marine Rapid Assessment Program survey of reefs off the northwestern coast of Madagascar uncovered a remarkably diverse ecosystem, recording at least nine coral and three fish species new to science. Researchers documented 304 coral species, one-third of the world's known total and nearly double the number known to exist in Madagascar. CI and local groups are using survey results to help establish protected areas in this extraordinary marine environment. ■



Photo: Gerry Allen

(LEFT) Resplendent goldie (*Pseudanthias pulcherrimus*), a species found in Madagascar's diverse coral reefs.

## Rangers trained to save imperiled "man of the forest"



Photo: Russell A. Mittermeier

(ABOVE) Orangutan, one of the world's most endangered primates.

CI is providing antipoaching and law enforcement training to park rangers in Sumatra's Gunung Leuser National Park, part of a new program aimed at saving the endangered Sumatran orangutan. The program also is building a cadre of local monitors within the park to enhance protection efforts. The shaggy red orangutan, whose name translates as "man of the forest," is one of the world's most imperiled primates. ■

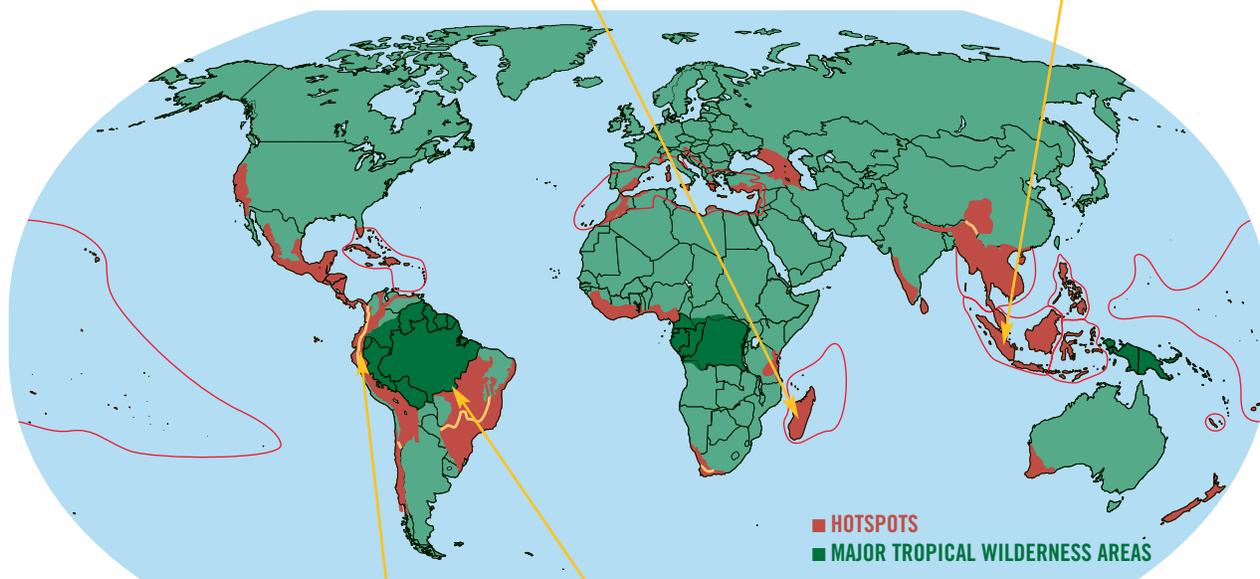


Photo: Courtesy of Ximena Sarmento

(LEFT) Nangaritzza River, located in Ecuador's newly formed Nangaritzza Protected Area.

## Brazilian government backs Kayapo accord

In its first-ever agreement with an environmental organization, Brazil's Funai, the government agency responsible for indian affairs, has agreed to partner with CI to help the Kayapo indigenous community safeguard its 25-million-acre ancestral home in the Amazon wilderness area. Under the agreement, CI is providing equipment and training to support Kayapo efforts to protect the reserve. ■

(RIGHT) Men from the Kayapo reserve in Brazil wearing ceremonial headdress.



Photo: Russell A. Mittermeier

## Protected area in Ecuador doubles in size

Collaboration among CI, local partners and the government of Ecuador has led to the creation of the 295,000-acre Nangaritzza Protected Area adjacent to Podocarpus National Park, doubling the size of the protected region. Nangaritzza is located in southeast Ecuador, near the border of Peru and within the biologically important Condor-Cutucú conservation corridor. ■



Photo: Rod Mast

## Peru agreement a windfall for biodiversity conservation

World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and The Nature Conservancy (TNC) joined forces with the United States and Peru to support a debt-for-nature swap that will help protect more than 27.5

million acres of Peruvian rain forest—an area the size of Virginia. A debt-for-nature swap reduces a government's foreign debt burden in exchange for its commitment to spend a certain amount of its national currency on conservation work.

Under the agreement, CI, WWF and TNC each committed approximately \$370,000 and the U.S. government allocated \$5.5 million to cancel a portion of

Peru's debt to the United States.

As a result, Peru will save about \$14 million in debt payments over the next 16 years. In return, Peru will provide its national currency

equivalent of approximately \$10.6 million toward conservation efforts in 10 tropical forests over the next 12 years. This money will support such activities as the establishment of parks and reserves, scientific and managerial training programs and the restoration of diverse animal and plant species.

Located in the Tropical Andes hotspot, Peru's forests are among the most biologically diverse on Earth and

home to rare species such as pink dolphins, scarlet macaws and walking palms. They shelter roughly 20,000 species of vascular plants and provide habitat for nearly 1,800 bird species. These lush rain forests are under threat from logging, conversion of forest land to agriculture, mining and oil and gas exploration. ■



Photo: Andrew Young

(UPPER LEFT) Tambopata River, Peru. (ABOVE) Fringed leaf frog (*Agalychnis craspedopus*), a species found in Peru's lush rain forests.

When fighting to save Earth's vanishing biodiversity, sometimes it's more prudent to forgive and move forward. An unprecedented agreement forgiving millions of dollars of Peruvian debt in return for investments in conservation does just that.

In June 2002, CI, the



Photo: Courtesy of John Hanks

## Study finds Botswana elephants not all homebodies

ligent creatures that will not colonize these otherwise suitable habitats until the threat of poaching and other harassment is reduced," explains coresearcher Curtice Griffin, professor of Wildlife Ecology and Conservation at the University of Massachusetts.

Creating suitable conditions is the goal of CI and wildlife officials from Botswana and four neighboring countries. They are collaborating to establish a 103,000-square-mile trans-frontier conservation area to help disperse elephants concentrated in Botswana into their historical ranges. If these roughly 120,000 elephants are not permanently dispersed, they could destroy the

riparian forests and severely impact the species-rich riverfront habitats in Chobe.

To learn how, where and why elephants migrate, CI researchers are using state-of-the-art satellite technology to accurately track elephant movements. In the past year, they established 5,000 location "fixes" on elephant locations, 800 of these outside the park in neighboring countries. Ele-

phants did not stay out long, but the fact that so many left at all is encouraging. Notes Project Manager Mike Chase, "This indicates elephants will leave the park and disperse permanently across international borders if adequate protection is in place." ■

(UPPER LEFT) Researcher Michael Chase tracks elephants in Chobe National Park. (BELOW) African elephants play in Botswana's Okavango Delta.

Apparently, Botswana elephants do get out once in a while. In fact, a landmark CI study of elephant migratory patterns in Chobe National Park has found some prefer the nightlife, leaving the safety of the park to roam across international boundaries under the cover of darkness. This is good news for CI scientists and wildlife officials trying to reduce the park's destructively high concentrations of elephants. Unfortunately, the continued threat of poaching limits these forays and most return before dawn.

"Elephants are highly intel-



Photo: John Hanks



Photo: Doug Michoney

## Shortages no obstacle for Liberia survey team

Successful conservation requires a lot of hard work and often a healthy dose of improvisation. Just ask the team from the Center for Applied Biodiversity Science (CABS) at CI that last March faced the challenging prospect of conducting aerial surveys of Liberia's vast rain forests. After decades of civil unrest, the country faced shortages of gas and other supplies that made operating inside the country difficult, if not impossible.

"We ended up basing our flight operations in neighboring Côte d'Ivoire because there was a state of emergency in Liberia and no aviation fuel," explains CABS Regional Analysis Project Manager Daniel Juhn.

Located in the Guinean Forests of West Africa hotspot, Liberia's rain forests are roughly 40 percent intact. They shelter some of the world's most endangered species, including the pygmy hippo, zebra duiker and forest elephant.

CI, in partnership with Flora and Fauna International and

Liberian wildlife officials, is combining overflight images with satellite data to produce a comprehensive vegetation map of the region—the first in 20 years—and make conservation recommendations to the Liberian government. The recommendations will form the basis of a CI strategy to strengthen and expand current protected areas in Liberia and establish a conservation corridor stretching from southwestern Côte d'Ivoire into Liberia.

The aerial survey team came away with more than 2,000 photos, images both remarkable and unsettling. They showed a vast rain forest largely intact but with logging roads and small-scale farming creeping into the landscape. "This is what many other West African countries looked like 30 years ago," explains West Africa Technical Director Dirck Byler. "If we act now, we can preserve what is probably the most important rain forest in the region." ■

[ABOVE] CABS researcher Daniel Juhn takes aerial photos of Liberia's forests.

## News from the front: Côte d'Ivoire journal

by Guy Rondeau, CI-Côte d'Ivoire Technical Director

The rain fell hard all night, every night. In the thick humidity of the rainy season, keeping equipment dry was almost impossible. But we persevered, with teams dispersing each day into the dense forest around the camp. Some scientists even ventured out at night, looking for unique frogs, shrews and other animals found only in the magnificent forests of southwestern Côte d'Ivoire.

Our group, with more than 30 researchers from 14 countries, had come to conduct a Rapid Assessment Program (RAP) survey of Cavally and Haute Dodo, two of Côte d'Ivoire's last vestiges of lowland forest. These areas are critical components of a conservation corridor CI is working to establish between Côte d'Ivoire's Tai National Park and Liberia's Sapo National Park, two of the largest and richest forests remaining in the Guinean Forests of West Africa hotspot.

The camp was transformed into a veritable little laboratory during the survey—a beehive of activity where plants were pressed; reptiles, insects and fish photographed; birdcalls analyzed; GPS coordinates studied; and data on species entered into laptops. By the expedition's end, we had documented a high diversity of plants and animals, including tracks of the critically endangered pygmy hippo and several endangered primates. However, large mammal density was very low, and we did not see a few key species, such as the forest elephant.



Photo: Peter Hoke

[LEFT] Logging in Haute Dodo, one of the last vestiges of lowland forest in Côte d'Ivoire.

Despite a national ban on hunting, the Haute Dodo and Cavally forests are under strong pressure to provide bushmeat to local and urban markets. We found shotgun shells and traps and frequently heard gunshots. Timber extraction is also prevalent, and agriculture and human settlements are encroaching.

Our gear has now dried, and the effort continues. Our next step is to work with the government and local communities to curtail bushmeat hunting and to ensure that timber extraction is conducted in a more controlled manner. Fortunately, the RAP team's findings provide critical ammunition to strengthen protection of this remarkable place. ■



## CI'S CORRIDOR PROJECT IN THE PANTANAL AND CERRADO—A TIMELINE

| 1998  | 1999  |   | 2000   |
|---|---|---|--|
| CI organizes a priority-setting workshop that defines critical conservation areas in the Pantanal wetland and Cerrado hotspot. A CI-led AquaRAP survey of Pantanal rivers documents some of the highest fish diversity on record. | The 19,000-acre Fazenda Rio Negro (Black River Ranch) is purchased by CI. The facility has since become a leading center for scientific research, monitoring, environmental education and ecotourism. CI joins with USAID to launch the Pantanal-Cerrado corridor initiative. | Technical assistance by CI supports the creation of the Santa Sofia private reserve adjacent to the Fazendinha, a reserve CI helped to create in 1994. Together, they protect more than 74,000 acres. | A partnership among CI, the state government and the Inter-American Development Bank creates 193,000-acre Pantanal State Park. Combined with the Santa Sofia and Fazendinha private reserves, this protected area represents a Pantanal “anchor” for the corridor. |

# amosaic to restore Brazil

**Only days after discovering two new dragonfly species in a fantastically rich forest near the headwaters of the Paraguay River in Brazil, a research team co-sponsored by CI and its Brazilian partners came across a species all too familiar to the region: a cow.**

“It was a sad sight,” relates Jensen Montambault, CI’s Rapid Assessment Program (RAP) manager. “The spring that feeds the Paraguay River was dammed up and a cow was sitting right in the middle of it. There are laws in place to protect headwaters that were clearly being violated.”

Montambault had joined 35 Brazilian scientists to survey an area where the Pantanal wetland and arid Cerrado hotspot converge. Their findings, which included 24 fish species previously unknown to science as well as an unsettling amount of unsustainable agriculture, underscore both the biological importance of the regions and the challenges faced trying to safeguard them.

### WHY PROTECT THE PANTANAL AND CERRADO?

The Pantanal wetland is the world’s largest contiguous wetland. At 81,000 square miles, it is more than half the size of California and home to one of the highest con-

centrations of wildlife on Earth. Many of its birds, reptiles and mammals, such as the giant anteater and jaguar, are threatened, making the wetland vitally important for species restoration in adjacent areas: “The Pantanal is connected to all the major biological regions in South America,” notes CI-Pantanal Director Reinaldo Lourival. “As such, it spreads species and receives species from these regions.”

The Cerrado hotspot presents a profoundly different landscape but one no less important for biodiversity conservation. Covering more than a quarter of Brazil’s territory—an area four-and-a-half times the size of California—the arid Cerrado is Earth’s most biologically diverse savannah for birds and plants. More than 800 bird species and 10,000 plant species live in the hotspot.

Despite contrasts, the Cerrado and the Pantanal are biologically bound to one another. They share many of the same species

and, equally important, much of the same water. Water that flows through the Cerrado plateaus percolates down into the Pantanal and has a significant impact on the wetland. “In terms of conservation,” says Lourival, “you can’t treat the two separately.”

### WHAT ARE THE THREATS?

Agricultural activities are the primary threat to both the Pantanal and Cerrado. The Cerrado has seen enormous development over the past three decades, and now more than 75 percent is used for agricultural purposes. This development has helped to feed Brazil’s rapidly expanding population—more than 40 percent of Brazil’s crops and 50 percent of its meat are produced in the Cerrado—but the effect on the environment has been devastating. Only 20 percent of the original Cerrado is intact and less than 2 percent protected.

In contrast, the Pantanal’s rivers, lakes and bogs have prevented extensive develop-



focus

CI supports the creation of the 104,000-acre Taquari Headwaters State Park. Together with 326,000-acre Emas National Park, this area forms the Cerrado “anchor” for the corridor.

**2001**

CI’s partnership with Pantanal ranchers supports the certification of “ecobeef” ranching, where cattle raised using sustainable practices are sold at a premium on world markets. Cattle ranches occupying 360,493 acres of wetland are now part of the ecobeef program.

**2002**

CI works with several scientific institutions in Brazil to obtain species data for Emas National Park and other areas along the corridor. Forty-five camera traps continuously monitor species activity, providing researchers with vital data.

**Future**

With a 2002 RAP survey of the Paraguay River’s headwaters, CI launches an initiative to expand the corridor up the river to the headwaters of the Amazon.

# CI's Great Wetland & Savannah

ment, and the wetland is still more than 80 percent intact. However, ranching has had a significant impact and remains a serious threat, especially in areas where the Cerrado and Pantanal converge.

“Farmers continue to clear for cattle on the edges [of the Pantanal] because it is drier and more profitable,” notes CI-Cerrado Director Paulo Gustavo Prado. “This is causing major forest fragmentation, isolating and weakening species populations.”

Additionally, clearing Cerrado forest for agriculture causes silt to flow downstream into the Pantanal, impacting wildlife and disrupting its sensitive ecology.

Damage to Cerrado topsoil also can have a significant impact on the Pantanal. “The Cerrado works like a sponge,” explains Prado. “It sustains water that eventually flows down to the Pantanal. Damage to topsoil from agriculture can cause drought conditions by preventing this natural process from taking place.”

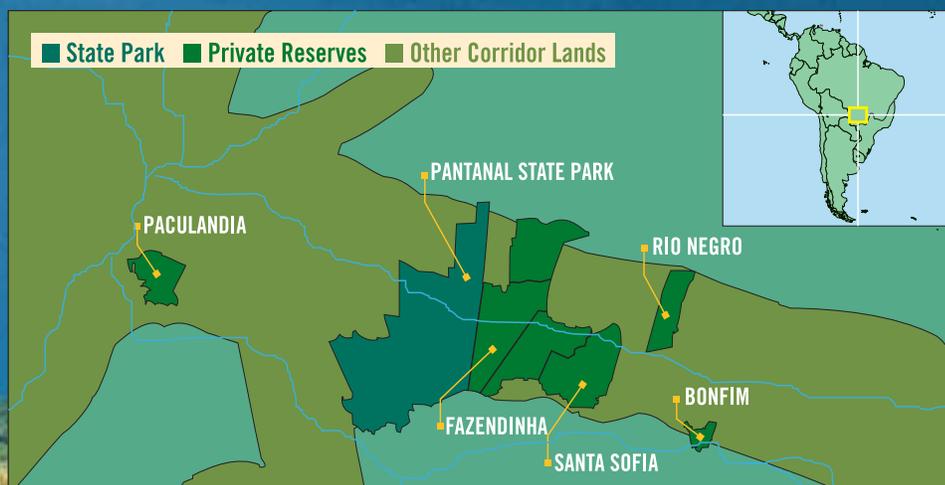
**WHAT IS BEING DONE?**

In a major collaboration with USAID and in partnership with local organizations, CI has embarked on an initiative to establish a conservation corridor linking the Pantanal and Cerrado. A conservation corridor is a mosaic of land uses connecting fragments of natural forest and larger protected areas through which species populations can move and expand. The larger protected areas represent the corridor “anchors,” where large concentrations of species can thrive, then migrate along the corridor to populate other regions.

Covering more than 360 miles, the Pantanal-Cerrado corridor stretches from the species-rich swamps of the Pantanal’s Rio Negro to the brilliant Cerrado savannah of Emas National Park. CI laid the groundwork for the project with a 1998 biological survey in the Pantanal and has since helped to create six protected areas along the corridor. CI is now collaborating with ranches and local communities to create additional protected areas, reduce the impact of agricultural activities, promote ecotourism and raise conservation awareness. (See timeline, above.)

Lourival explains, “We are combining an assortment of low-impact land uses to join protected areas and forest fragments across the landscape, restoring the natural connectivity that for millions of years allowed species in the Pantanal and Cerrado to thrive.” ■

[BACKGROUND] Rainbow over Fazenda Rio Negro, Pantanal wetland, Brazil. Photo: Patrick Johnston



A portion of the Pantanal-Cerrado conservation corridor, illustrating how private reserves and a state park are combined to form an “anchor” for the corridor. In these core zones, large concentrations of species can thrive, then migrate along the corridor to repopulate other areas.

## Japan joins hotspots conservation team

In June 2002, the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) welcomed the Japanese government as its fifth partner. Japan joins the Global Environment Facility, John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, World Bank and CI, which administers the Fund. It is Japan's most significant contribution ever to a private conservation endeavor.



Photo: Iwan Wijayanto

Each CEPF member has pledged to commit \$5 million annually over 5 years toward a total CEPF investment of \$200 million for biodiversity conservation in the hotspots. The funds are being distributed in small-to medium-sized grants to local communities, nongovernmental organizations and private sector partners who commit to advancing CEPF's biodiversity conservation goals.

Japan's commitment will be part of the \$64.6 million approved for disbursement to date. The Indonesian island of Sumatra will receive \$10 million of this aid, the largest allocation. Located within the Sundaland hotspot, Sumatra's tropical forest is home to more than 10,000 plant species and is the only part of the world where elephants, rhinoceros, tigers, leopards and orangutans coexist. A 1997 survey revealed

Photo: Iwan Wijayanto



that Indonesia lost approximately 50 million acres of forest between 1985 and 1997. Since then, CI and other experts believe another 12 million acres or more may have been destroyed. ■

(ABOVE) The Sibolangit forest in north Sumatra, Indonesia. CEPF has allocated \$10 million to protect this and other parts of the Sundaland hotspot.

(LEFT) The Sumatran rhinoceros (*Dicerorhinus sumatrensis*), a critically endangered resident of Sumatra, Indonesia.

▶ FOR MORE INFORMATION ON CEPF, VISIT [WWW.CEPF.NET](http://WWW.CEPF.NET)

## McDonald's partnership sets sights on marine environment

The Center for Environmental Leadership in Business (CELB) at CI and McDonald's Corporation have forged a new partnership to promote conservation and sustainable agriculture.

**“As a major purchaser of fish products, McDonald's can have a significant impact on marine conservation and positively influence sourcing for the entire industry.”**

—Glenn Prickett, CELB Executive Director

The partnership will work to integrate conservation into the purchasing operations of the world's largest food service retailer, focusing on a variety of food and farm prod-

ucts used in Big Macs™, Filet-o-Fish™ sandwiches, french fries and other McDonald's favorites.

“In today's world, a business leader must be an environmental leader as well,”

says McDonald's Chairman and Chief Executive Officer Jack Greenberg. The partnership is intended to build upon previous efforts by McDonald's on social responsi-

bility and the environment. One of its first activities is to assess current fishing practices and identify actions that will help McDonald's suppliers and the industry protect and enhance marine biodiversity.

“As a major purchaser of fish products, McDonald's can have a significant impact on marine conservation and positively influence sourcing for the entire industry,” says CELB Executive Director Glenn Prickett. “We envision our collaboration producing sustainability guidelines and projects that have a far-reaching impact.”

McDonald's began its relationship with CI in 1987 with the design of AMISCONDE, a project providing sustainable economic alternatives to small farming communities in Costa Rica and Panama. The new initiative with CELB renews and expands the partnership by making conservation a factor in McDonald's purchasing practices in all countries where the company operates. In addition, CELB expects the new partnership will encourage conservation actions by other businesses in the food service industry. ■

## Guyana teachers get hands-on environmental training

Educators are always among CI's most important local partners. In March, teachers from 18 indigenous communities in Guyana's remote Kanuku Mountains participated in a CI workshop that introduced new tools to raise community awareness about biodiversity and conservation. The workshop, which engaged teachers in hands-on activities ranging from science to environmental lesson planning, is part of a larger effort to involve communities in creating a 2-million-acre protected area within the biologically rich mountain area. ■



Photo: Daniela Lerda

(ABOVE) A teacher collects plant specimens during a CI-led workshop in Guyana.

## Masai to Maya: Ecotourism summit draws 1,000 participants from around the globe

A Masai tribesman from Tanzania spoke, as did the World Tourism Organization Secretary General, Francesco Frangialli. A small Mayan community was represented, as was the Quebec premier. They joined more than 1,000 representatives from 132 countries at the first-ever World Ecotourism Summit, the culmination of months of planning and discussions that began with the launch of the International Year of Ecotourism (IYE) at the United Nations in January.

CI supported the participation of more than 40 indigenous and community partners at regional IYE meetings leading up to the summit.

Upon its conclusion, all participants signed a declaration supporting sustainable tourism and establishing a guide for ecotourism management and development. "Never before has there been so much attention focused on making tourism a positive force for biodiversity conservation," says Costas Christ, CI's senior director for ecotourism, who spoke both at the summit and at the UN launch. "Not only did representatives from the world community come together in support of sustainable tourism, but participants at all levels were given a chance to have their voices heard." ■



Photo: Courtesy of Costas Christ

(ABOVE) Delegates gather at a CI-supported regional meeting leading up to the World Ecotourism Summit in Quebec.

## CI backs students' Galapagos sea cucumber study

CI is endorsing environmental research by 40 students from California's Jurupa High School, one of nine recipients of Sea World/Busch Gardens' (SW/BG) 10th annual Environmental Excellence Awards. CI and eight other organizations judged the awards. Each judge aligned with one winner, who received national recognition and financial support from SW/BG. The Jurupa students' research uncovered a sharply declining sea cucumber population. The students have taken their findings to the Ecuadorian government in an effort to strengthen regulations on sea cucumber harvesting. ■

## New primates found in the Amazon

Deep in the vast Amazon jungle, scientists have discovered two new species of titi monkeys. One was first observed in the forest by noted primatologist Marc van Roosmalen of the National Institute for Amazon Research in Manaus, Brazil. The other was found by fishermen, who brought it to van Roosmalen's Breeding Center for Endangered Amazonian Wildlife.

Scientists discover new species virtually every day, but it is unusual to find new mammals, let alone representatives of our closest living relatives. The monkeys are the latest of 24 new species recorded since 1990, 13 of which were found in Brazil.

"Primates have been very well-studied for the past four decades, so we are surprised by the discovery of even more species," says CI President Russell Mittermeier. "It proves how much we still need to learn about biological diversity, especially in the tropical rain forests."



Photo: Marc van Roosmalen



Photo: Marc van Roosmalen

(ABOVE FROM LEFT) *Callicebus stephennashi*, *Callicebus bernhardi*

Titi monkeys are roughly the size of house cats, monogamous (unusual for primates) and found throughout a large part the Amazon Basin. The first monkey discovered was named *Callicebus bernhardi*, in honor of Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands for his worldwide wildlife conservation efforts. The second, *Callicebus stephennashi*, was named after Stephen Nash of the State University of New York, Stony Brook, who also is CI's longtime scientific illustrator. The new species are described by van Roosmalen, his son, Tomas van Roosmalen, and Mittermeier in a recent supplement of the journal *Neotropical Primates*. ■

## Insect find is the first in 87 years

In a finding that has been likened to discovering a saber-toothed tiger or mastodon, entomologist Oliver Zompro of the Max Planck Institute in Germany has uncovered the first new order of insects found in 87 years. ■

▶ LEARN MORE ABOUT THE DISCOVERY ONLINE AT [WWW.CONSERVATION.ORG](http://WWW.CONSERVATION.ORG)

# Defending Cambodia's Cardamom Mountains

Last year, CI convinced the Cambodian government to ban commercial logging and hunting in the pristine, million-acre Central Cardamom Mountains. Key to effective enforcement of that ban has been the work of Chut "Woody" Wutty (below). A former soldier and survivor of the Khmer Rouge's killing fields, Woody now works for CI's Cambodia program and is responsible for training park rangers and military police in investigation and patrol techniques. The following are excerpts from an interview between Woody and CI-Cambodia Manager Chantal Elkin.



Photo: Courtesy of Flora and Fauna International

## Q: What was life like growing up in Cambodia?

A: When the Khmer Rouge took over [in 1975], I still lived in my village. Life was very difficult. When our dogs used to hunt for rats in the rice fields, we would steal the rats from the dogs for food. It was very scary. If you did something wrong, such as steal some rice, the Khmer Rouge would arrest and kill you. I often saw people being killed, even children.

## Q: Can you tell us about your years in the Cambodian army?

A: I volunteered for the army in 1986. They sent me to the front on the Thai border to fight the Khmer Rouge. Every day people were killed. There were 300 in my battalion and only 70 survived. They died from land mines and from fire.

## Q: Why did you start supporting conservation?

A: I wanted to change my life. I didn't want to fight against the Khmer anymore. I started studying English and working with the United Nations and with local nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). In 1995, I started investigating illegal logging for Global Witness. Seventy percent of logging in Cambodia is illegal. It was at that time I met Colonel David Mead, CI-Cambodia's present director.

## Q: What does your work with CI involve?

A: We train military police and rangers to catch poachers in the jungle and we recruit hunters as guides to help us. We also investigate the hunting business. There is always a businessman behind the hunter who orders the wildlife.

## Q: What has it been like defending the Cardamom Mountains?

A: When we started our operations in the Cardamoms, we tried to stop the illegal log trade. The military shot at our house and tried to kill us. We waited for two days and finally reached a compromise with the commander. They still hate me and sometimes threaten to kill me.

## Q: You still receive threats?

A: Yes, they still threaten me. One time I got a threatening letter from some hunters. I wrote a letter back explaining that CI is here to help, that hunting is permitted, but not of endangered species. ... However, the enforcement program has been successful at discouraging them and there's more awareness. Now they are weak. Hunting has been reduced.

## Q: Your job is very dangerous. Why do you continue to do it?

A: I don't want to stop. People continue to cut trees illegally and the money goes to benefit corrupt people like casino owners and foreign logging companies. However, now we have more and more international NGOs working in Cambodia, which is very good. Without them, we could not stop illegal activities. ... I think that if I don't do these things, life won't be important to me. It's in my character to do dangerous jobs. ■

## Pulitzer prize winner urges conservation action

"If 9/11 has taught us anything," Tom Friedman stressed at CI's 5th annual New York dinner, "it's what the conservation movement has been saying all along, that everything is connected to everything else. What happens in faraway places with funny names will eventually affect you and your kids."

Friedman, the Pulitzer Prize winning author and columnist for *The New York Times*, spoke for almost an hour in May to more than 600 friends of CI at the American Museum of Natural History. He also took part in an on-stage interview with MSNBC anchor Tim Russert.

This year's event welcomed 33 new supporters to CI's Emerald Circle giving society. The evening's success was due largely to the support of Co-chair Roger Altman, Chairman's Council member Cynthia Brill and Board members Meredith Brokaw, Ann Ziff, Barry Diller and Harrison Ford. ■

Photo: Patrick Johnston



(ABOVE) Tom Friedman speaking at CI's New York event.

## CI leaders awarded Order of the Golden Ark

Claude Gascon, senior vice president of CI's Field Support Division, and CI Board member Gordon Moore have received the prestigious Order of the Golden Ark award from Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands. The award, one of the most respected in the Netherlands, recognizes individuals for their outstanding contributions to environmental protection.

Receiving the title of Order of the Golden Ark, which is roughly equivalent to a knighthood in Britain, places both men in an elite group of conservationists. Moore is co-founder of Intel Corporation and a longtime supporter of CI activities. Gascon has worked for CI for several years and has devoted a large part of his career to studying biodiversity and deforestation in the Amazon Basin. ■

(BELOW) Claude Gascon (right) receives the Order of the Golden Ark from Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands.

Photo: Courtesy of Prince Bernhard



people

# taking action

## Richard and Rhoda Goldman: conservation pioneers for five decades

When asked why he and his late wife Rhoda spent the past 50 years supporting conservation, Richard Goldman responds, “The Earth is delicate and the climate is too consequential to disrupt. Nature is a force we must work with, not against.”

This philosophy was the driving force behind the Richard & Rhoda Goldman Fund’s support of the Central Suriname Nature Reserve in 1998. The Fund made a pivotal \$1.5-million grant enabling CI to work with the Suriname government to forego logging concessions and create the reserve. A tropical forest roughly the

size of New Jersey, the reserve now protects eight species of primates, more than 400 bird species and the watershed for one of the region’s most important river systems. The Goldman Fund’s grant leveraged major international backing, including an \$18-million Global Environment Facility project supporting the reserve and other conservation projects.

The Goldmans also established the prestigious Goldman Environmental Prize, which is awarded annually to six grassroots environmental heroes throughout the world. The prize provides \$125,000 in financial support for each

winner plus valuable recognition for his or her efforts. CI is honored to participate as one of 30 organizations submitting nominations for the prize each year. Past winners include Alexander Peal, founder of the Society for Conservation of Nature of Liberia and head of CI’s Liberia program.

Not limited to terrestrial activities, the Goldman philanthropies also have provided millions of dollars to the National Geographic Society for the Sustainable Seas Expeditions, a project led by Sylvia Earle, CI’s executive director for marine conservation. ■

SOMETIMES, 1% CAN MAKE ALL THE DIFFERENCE IN THE WORLD.

Harrison Ford supports Conservation International's Heart Matters.

The human heart is about 1% of your total body weight, but it's critical to your survival. Our Earth has places that amount to just over 1% of its surface, but they are critical to our survival. They're called **biodiversity hotspots**, and Conservation International is fighting to protect them before they disappear forever.



These hotspots are home to over 60% of the world's species—plants and animals that provide food and medicine, clean our air and water, and keep our planet alive. Conservation International has helped save millions of acres and hundreds of species in these hotspots. That could make all the difference in the world. Literally.



## in brief

■ More than 1,000 people turned out for the New York City premiere of Board member Harrison Ford's new movie, “K-19: The Widowmaker.” All proceeds went directly to CI's conservation programs. The event also showcased a new CI public service announcement (PSA) starring Harrison Ford, which will be shown on all United Airlines flights starting this fall. (The print advertisement of this PSA campaign is shown at left.) Thanks to Harrison, Paramount Pictures, United Airlines and PSA creator GreenTeam Advertising—which produced the campaign pro bono—for their support.

■ Visit your local Starbucks or go online ([www.starbucks.com](http://www.starbucks.com)) to enjoy the rich, smooth taste of organic Shade Grown Mexico coffee this summer. Your purchase helps support small-scale farmers who participate in CI's Conservation Coffee™ program.

■ Many thanks to all who participated in our first-ever donor survey, conducted this spring. Your valuable feedback will help us find new ways to communicate with you about CI's successes and challenges.

■ The Chairman's Council—a group of dedicated CI “ambassadors” within their communities—was in high gear this past spring. Members Kevin Callaghan and Patrice Auld hosted dinner parties in Seattle to raise awareness of CI's Africa program and to kick off efforts for a gala November fundraiser. Mark Breier and his wife Ronda raised \$25,000 and brought seven new members to CI's Emerald Circle during a party for 100 friends and colleagues.

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