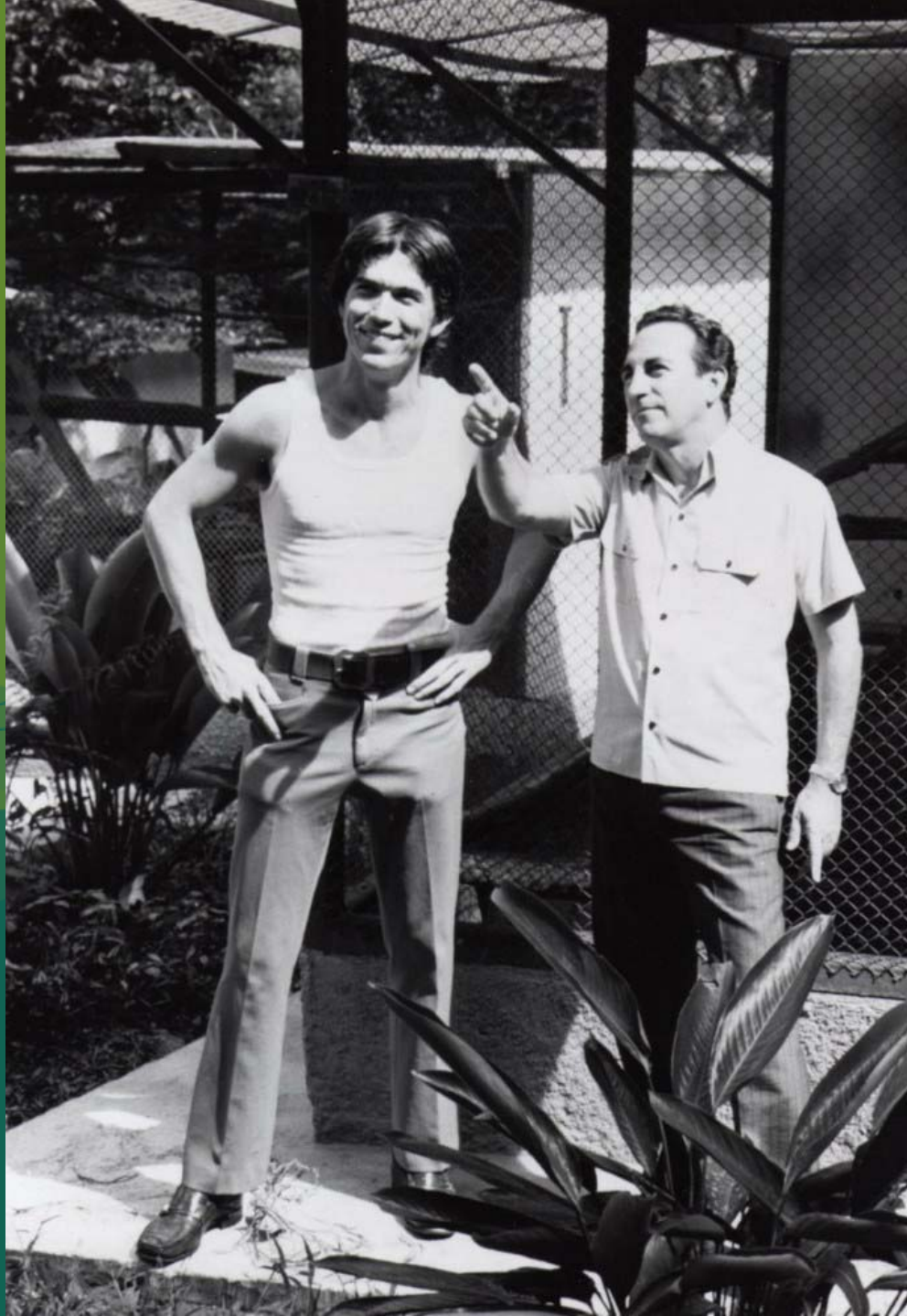


*Biodiversity
Conservation
&
the
Global Importance
of Brazil*





















CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL
TROPICAL POCKET GUIDE SERIES

Monkeys of the Guianas

Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana

Pocket Identification Guide



Russell A. Mittermeier, Anthony B. Rylands,
Marc G. M. van Roosmalen, Marilyn Norconk,
William R. Konstant & Lisa Famolare

Series Editors:

Russell A. Mittermeier & Anthony B. Rylands



Illustrated by
Stephen D. Nash



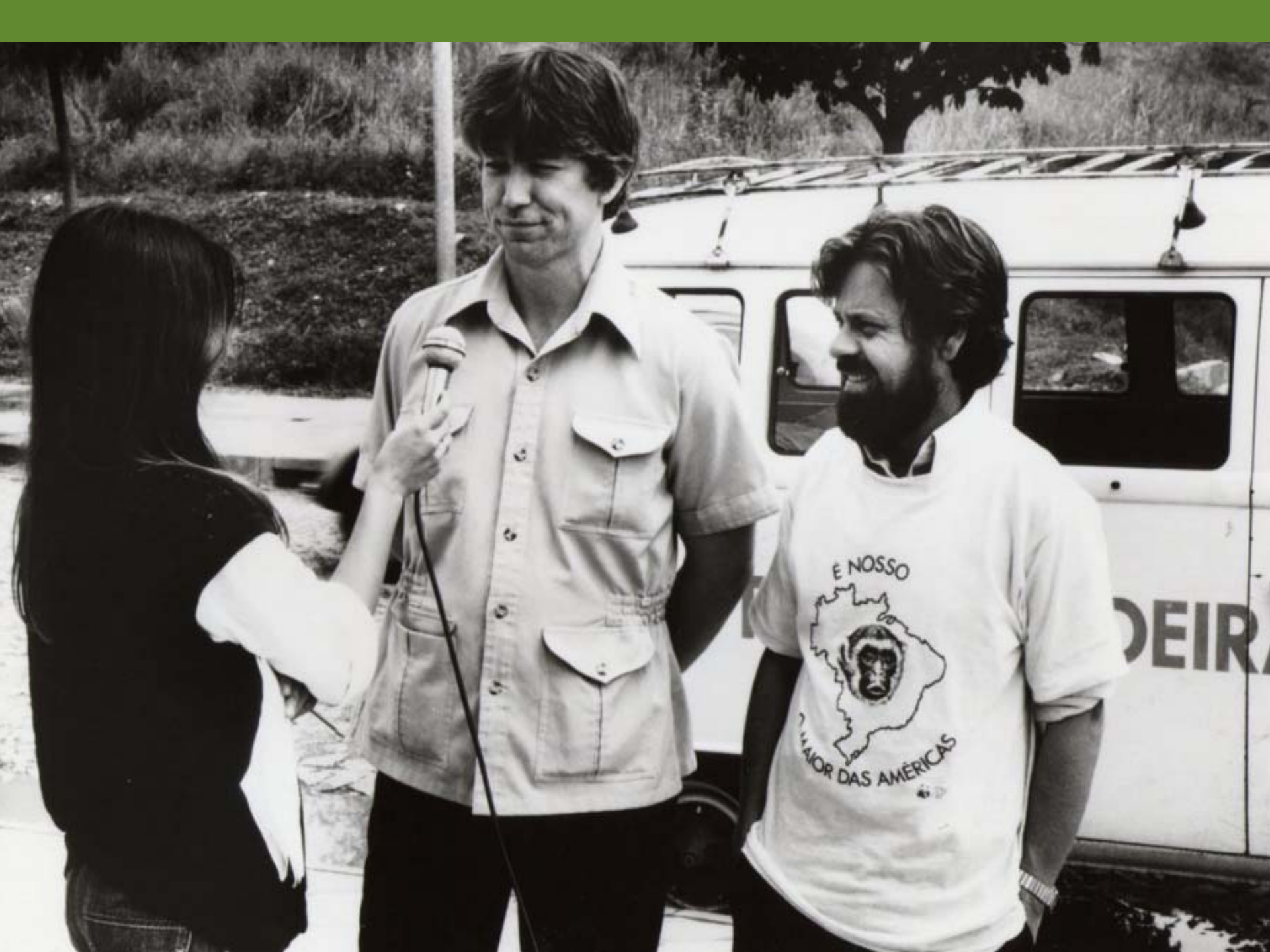


World Wildlife Fund

Primates and Protected Areas in the Atlantic Forest (1979 - 1988)













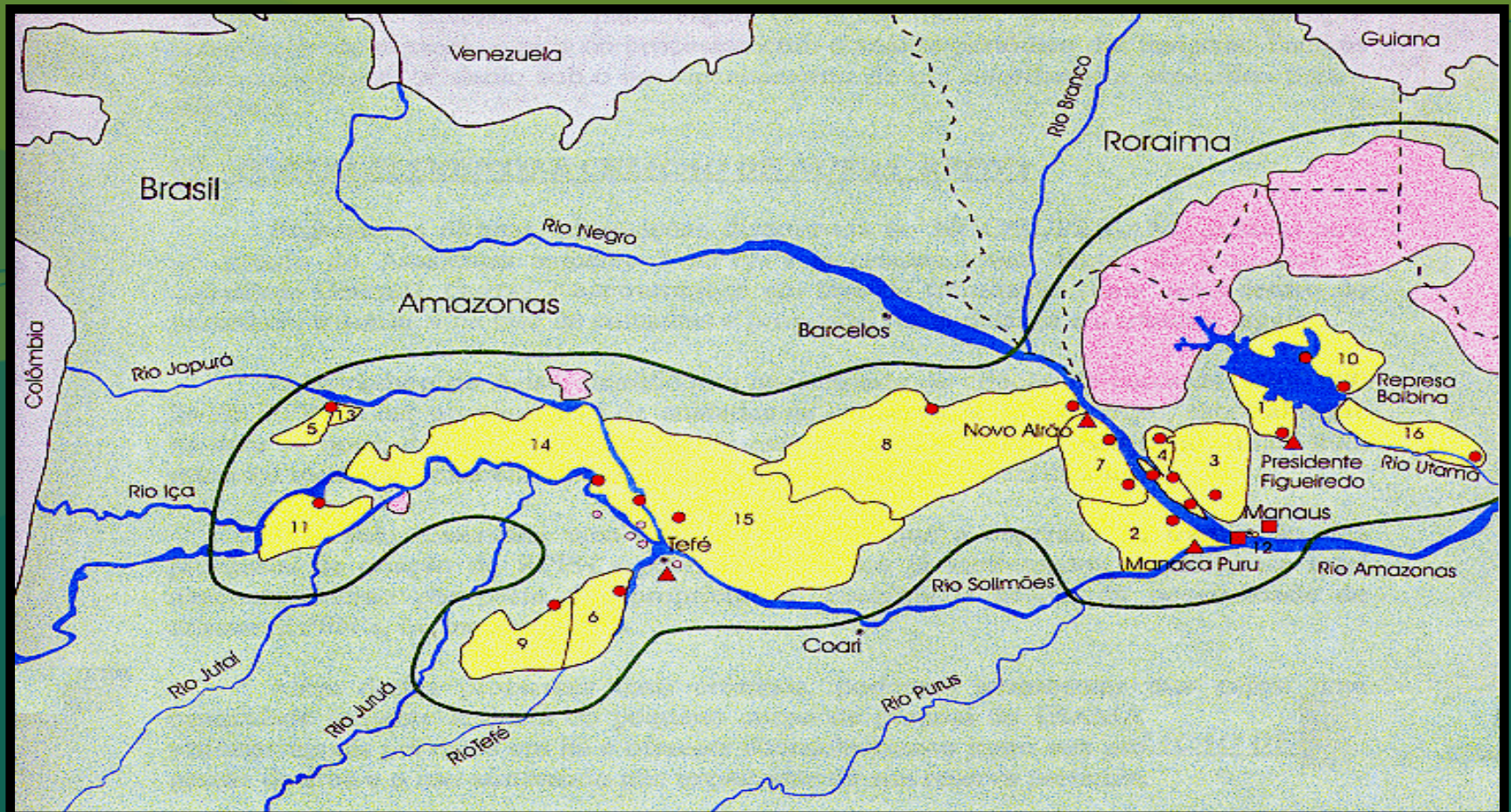








Sustainable Development Reserves



World Wildlife Fund

*Primates
and the
Tropical Rain Forest
(1982)*













The Top Megadiversity Countries for Primates (30+ taxa)

Brazil
Madagascar
Indonesia
DRC

57%

The Top Megadiversity Countries for Primates (30+ taxa)

Brazil	132
Madagascar	101+
Indonesia	68
DRC	59
Peru	40
Colombia	39
Cameroon	36
Tanzania	31
Malaysia	31
India	30

The Top Megadiversity Countries for Primate Endemism (10+ taxa)

Madagascar	101+
Brazil	80
Indonesia	52
DR Congo	17
Colombia	14
India	12
Tanzania	11
Sri Lanka	11
China	10



Brazil
as a Global
Conservation
Leader in
Biodiversity Conservation

What is Biodiversity?

That wealth of genes, species, ecosystems and ecological processes that makes our living planet what it is

The sum total of all life on Earth

Our living legacy to future generations

The basic underpinning of sustainable development

Why Biodiversity ?

Intrinsic Value / Moral Imperative

Aesthetic Value

Cultural Value

Economic Value of Species

Biotechnology

Biomimicry

Agriculture – Maintaining Genetic Diversity

Recreation / Ecotourism

Ecosystem Services

Forests and Fresh Water

Pollination

Disaster Prevention (Fires, Floods, Tsunamis)

Forests and Climate: REDD+





Species Known to Science

~ 1.5 – 1.9

million

Species Known to Science

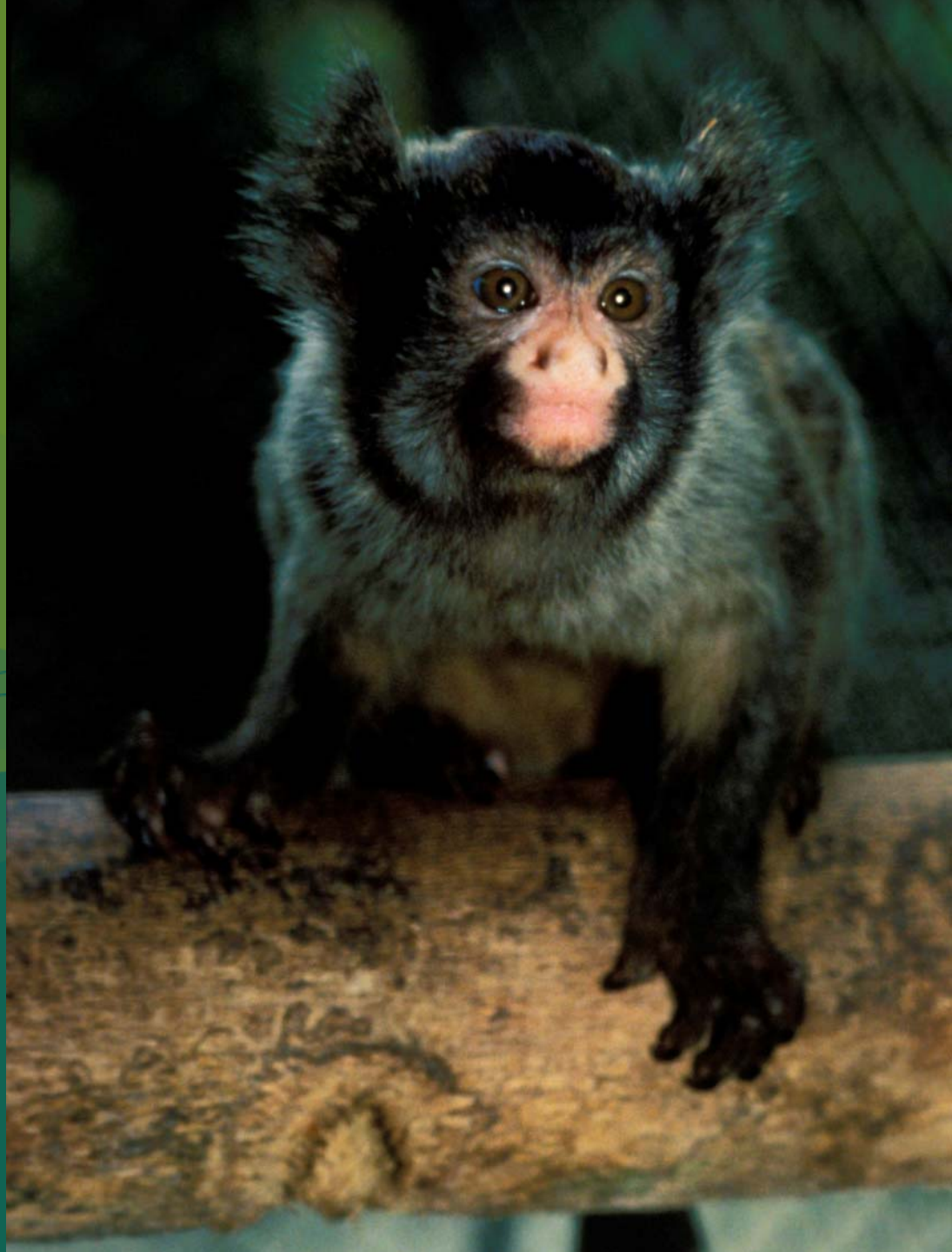
8.7 million

Total Number of Species ?

5 million ?

10 million ?

30 million ?





50+

New Primate Species

Described Since

2000

Why Biodiversity ?

Intrinsic Value / Moral Imperative

Aesthetic Value

Cultural Value

Scientific Value

Economic Value of Species

Biotechnology

Biomimicry

Agriculture

Recreation/Ecotourism

Ecosystem Services

Forests and Watersheds

Pollination

Disaster Prevention (Fires, Floods, Tsunamis)

Forests and Climate: Avoided Deforestation / REDD

Loss is Irreversible !



The CI Mission

*To conserve our
Earth's living heritage,
our global biodiversity,
and to demonstrate that
human societies
can live harmoniously with
Nature*

ECOSYSTEMS AND HUMAN WELL-BEING

VOLUME 4

MULTISCALE ASSESSMENTS



Findings of the Sub-global Assessments Working Group

MILLENNIUM ECOSYSTEM ASSESSMENT

LIFE ON EARTH - BIODIVERSITY

Supporting

- *Nutrient cycling*
- *Soil formation*
- *Primary production*
- *.....*

Provisioning

- *Food*
- *Fresh water*
- *Wood and fiber*
- *Fuel*
- *.....*

Regulating

- *Climate regulation*
- *Flood regulation*
- *Disease regulation*
- *Water purification*
- *.....*

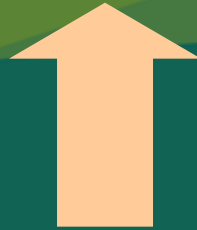
Cultural

- *Aesthetic*
- *Spiritual*
- *Educational*
- *Recreational*
- *.....*

Human Well-Being



Ecosystem Services



Biodiversity

MISSION

Building upon a strong
Foundation of science,
partnership, and
field demonstration,
CI empowers societies
to responsibly and
sustainably
care for nature,
our global biodiversity,
for the well-being
of humanity





THE WEALTH OF NATURE

Ecosystem Services, Biodiversity, and Human Well-Being



Jeffrey A. McNeely • Russell A. Mittermeier
Thomas M. Brooks • Frederick Boltz • Neville Ash

Series Editor: Cristina G. Mittermeier • Foreword by Julia Marton-Lefèvre

CI's New Mission

Secure essential services
for human well-being

Climate

Fresh Water

Food

Health

Culture

Species

Define CI niches



Green Economies

Demonstrating to the world that biodiversity and renewable natural resources need to be the centerpiece of long-term sustainable economic development

*The Economics of
Ecosystem Services
&
Biodiversity*

TEEB

The Most Basic Elements

Species Conservation

Protected Areas

THREATS
to
BIODIVERSITY



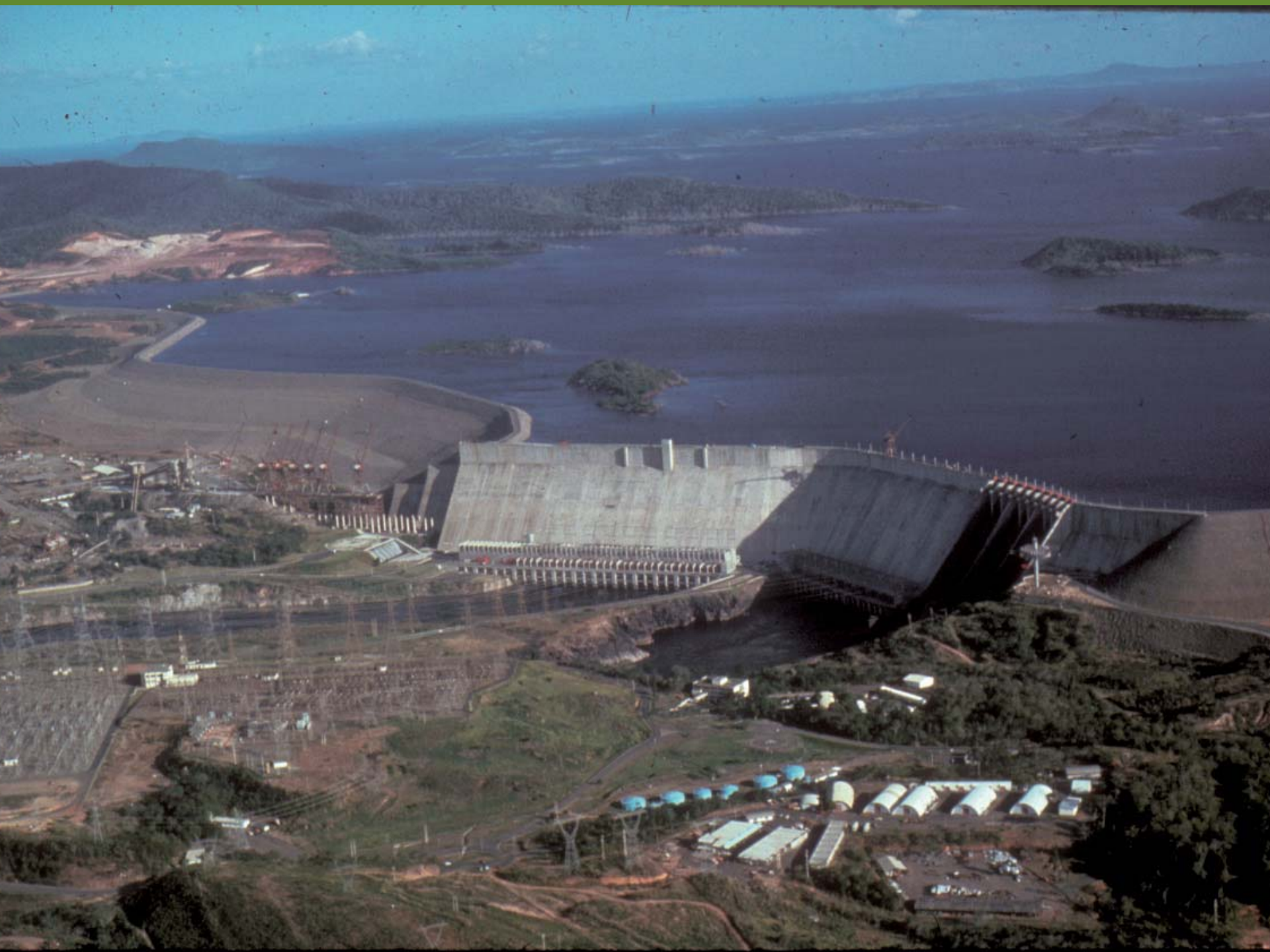




















由 阿元 上传



由 羽毛蛇 上传



Shortly after



由 yz125 上传



由 高逸 上传



由 高逸 上传



由 高逸 上传



由 高逸 上传



由 高逸 上传

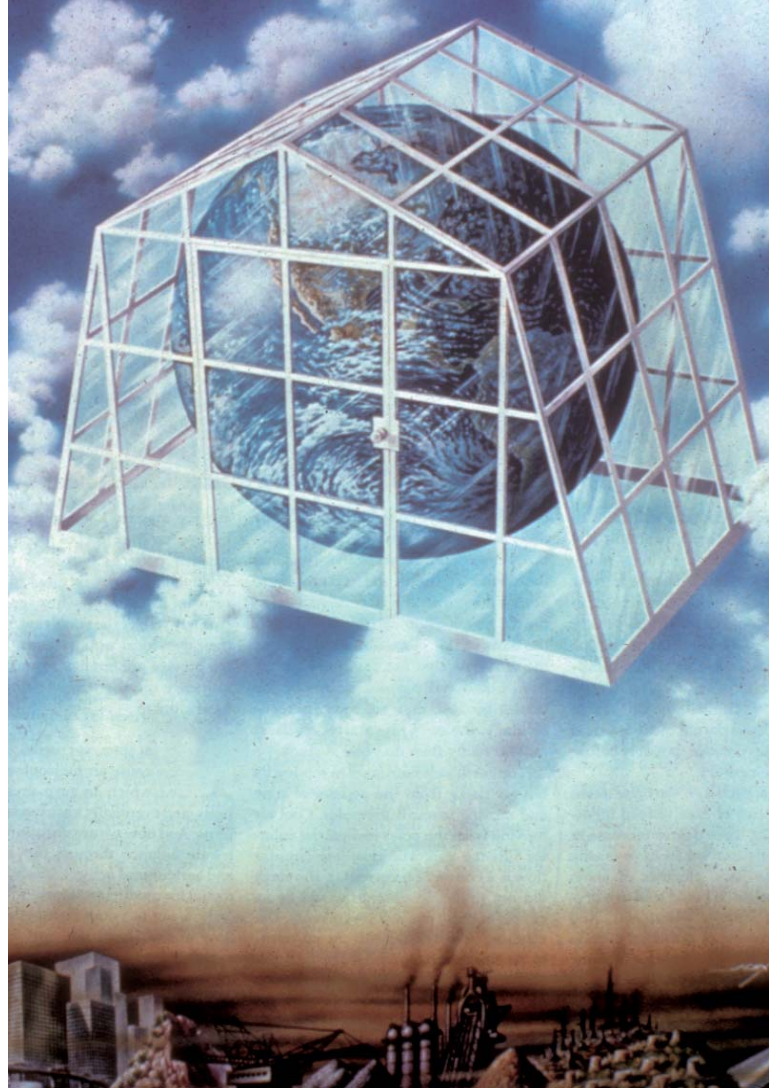


由 睿比 上传



由 高逸 上传





Global Climate Change

An Extinction Crisis

We are losing species

We are losing forest and other habitats

We are seeing the erosion of critical ecosystem services



The CI Approach

Be Strategic

Set Priorities

(based on the best available Science)

Setting Priorities

Megadiversity Countries

Hotspots

*High Biodiversity
Wilderness Areas*



MEGADIVERSITY



EARTH'S BIOLOGICALLY WEALTHIEST NATIONS

RUSSELL A. MITTERMEIER • PATRICIO ROBLES GIL • CRISTINA GOETTSCH MITTERMEIER

MEGADIVERSITY

18

***Biologically Wealthiest
Nations on Earth***

MEGADIVERSITY

> 2/3

***of all known species,
terrestrial, freshwater & marine***

MEGADIVERSITY COUNTRIES

BRAZIL

INDONESIA

COLOMBIA

MEXICO

AUSTRALIA

PERU

CHINA

MEXICO

MADAGASCAR

PHILIPPINES

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

INDIA

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

ECUADOR

MALAYSIA

SOUTH AFRICA

VENEZUELA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

FRANCE

EDIÇÃO ESPECIAL



SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

WWW.SCIAM.COM.BR

Nº 29 R\$ 13,90 PORTUGAL € 4,50

Brasil



BRASIL **Maior** biodiversidade do mundo

6 grandes biomas

20% da diversidade
da Terra

800 anos para mapear
tanta riqueza

Mudança climática e risco
de extinção de espécies

Leis de preservação,
uma disputa de séculos

Infraestrutura e desafios de
preservação da flora

Conservação marinha:
avanço lento, mas coerente

A mão do homem, a Amazônia,
o Cerrado e o Pantanal

Caminhos para garantir a
proteção de vertebrados

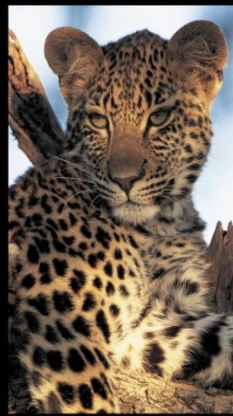
Rotas promissoras para o convívio
da economia com a Natureza



Natural Capital :

- ~ 20% of the species of the planet
- ~ 15% of the freshwater
- Largest carbon stock





H O T S P O T S

R E V I S I T E D



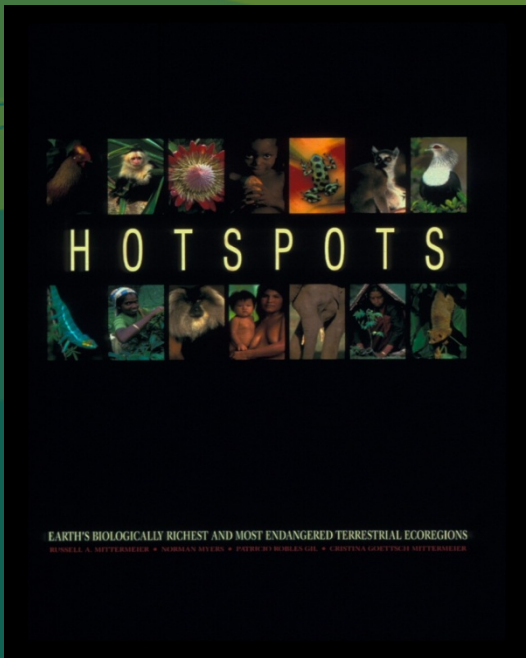
HOTSPOTS

*Prioritizing Areas of
High Irreplaceability
(Endemic Species)
and
High Threat*

HOTSPOTS

Earth's 34 (- 35)

Richest and Most
Endangered Ecoregions



HOTSPOTS

Original Extent

23,490,101 km²

15.7%

of Earth's land surface

HOTSPOTS

Area Remaining Intact

3,385,341 km²

2.3%

of Earth's land surface

HOTSPOTS

86+%

Lost

Plant Endemism in the Hotspots

150,000 species

50%

*of all plants
as endemics*

Vertebrate Endemism in the Hotspots

12,065 species

42%

*of all vertebrates
as endemics*

- Introduction
- Acknowledgements**
- Red List Programme
- Data Organization
- Summary Statistics
- Sources & Quality
- Categories & Criteria
- Authority Files
- Photo Gallery
- References
- FAQs
- Links



The IUCN Species Survival Commission

2004 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™



SEARCH

**EXPERT
SEARCH**

The Red List Consortium



CR & EN SPECIES IN THE HOTSPOTS

72% of all **CR + EN** mammals

86% of all **CR + EN** birds

92% of all **CR + EN** amphibians

HOTSPOTS: KEY POINTS

Not Just Tropical Rain Forest

*Not Just **Species** Richness or Endemism*

*Concentration of Endemism at
Higher Taxonomic Levels
(Endemic Genera, Families)*

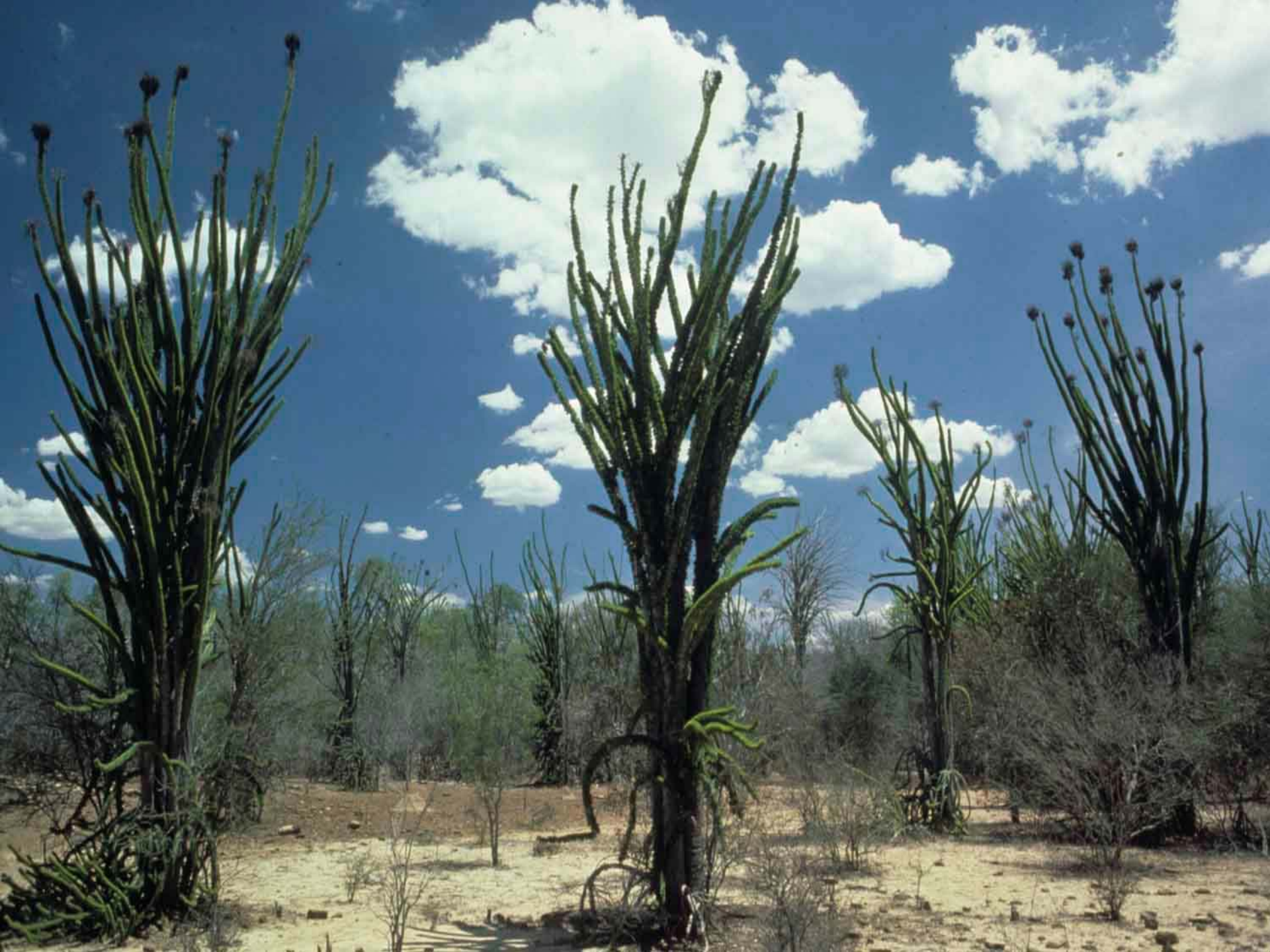
*Deep Lineages /
Evolutionary History*



Madagascar and the Indian Ocean Islands Hotspot











Madagascar Plants

14-15,000 spp.

***80+% endemic /
found nowhere
else on Earth***



> 400 *species*









Lemurs of Madagascar
Arovy izahay. Arovy ny Zavaboahary.

For the People and Wildlife of Madagascar



Wildlife Preservation Trust International, Inc.

2001 South and Grand Avenues Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104

Lemurs

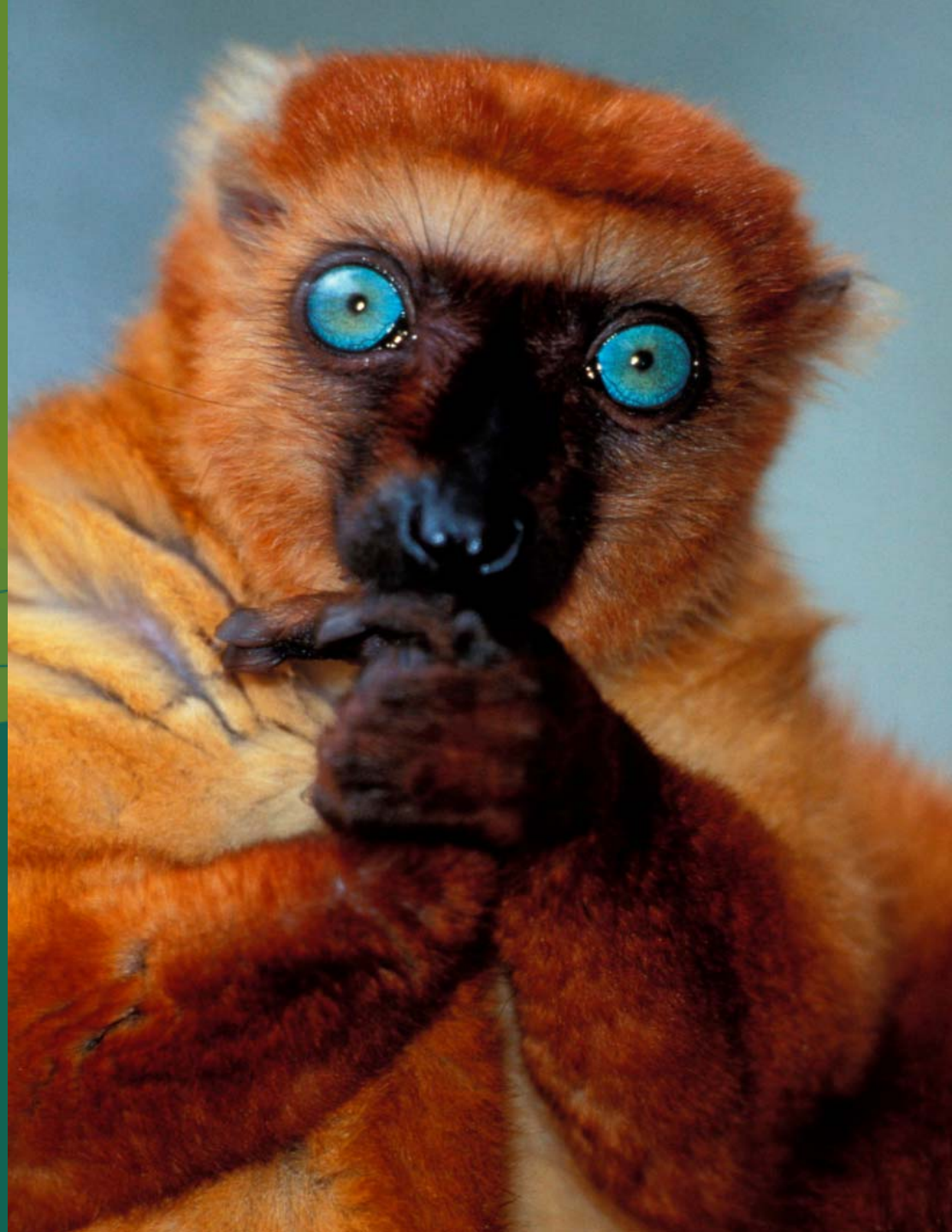
5 families

15 genera

101 species

100%

endemic







MADAGASCAR

**90+%
lost**

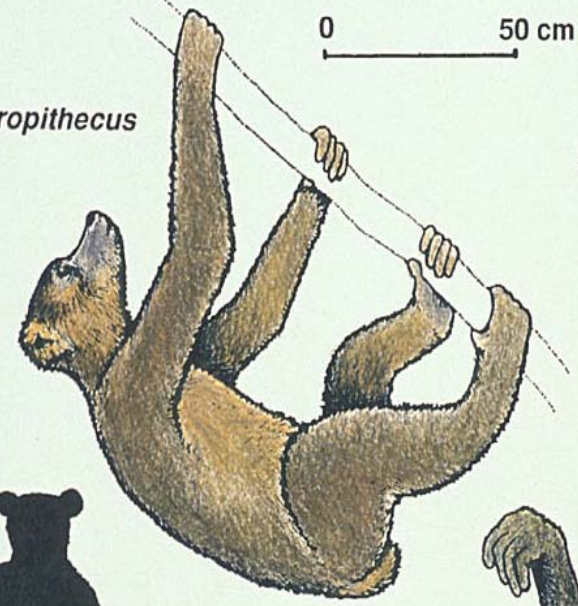
*Remaining area of
natural habitat
~50 – 60,000 km²*







Palaeopropithecus



0 50 cm

Megaladapis



Indri

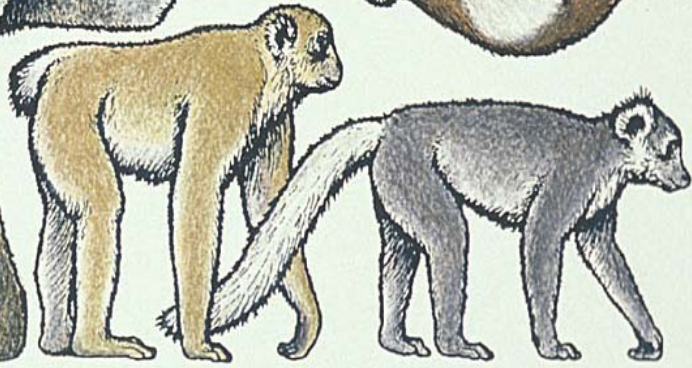
Babakotia



Archaeoindris

Hadropithecus

Archaeolemur



*New Species
Discoveries in
Madagascar*



Jolly's Mouse Lemur
Microcebus jollyae



Mittermeier's Mouse Lemur
Microcebus mittermeieri



Simmons's Mouse Lemur
Microcebus simmonsii



Field Guide to the Lemurs of Madagascar

1994: 50

2006 (1/06): 71

2010 : 101 !



230+++ *species*





Madagascar:

The World's Highest Priority Hotspot?

O U T H A F



WORLD
PARKS
CONGRESS 2003
RBA
FITS BEYON
NDAR



MADAGASCAR

Commitment to

triple

*Protected Area coverage
over the next 5 years !*

MADAGASCAR

\$50 million

*Trust Fund requested
in September, 2003*

CI invests first \$1 million

Total achieved as of March, 2008









\$500,000 for Ecotourism

MADAGASCAR

1,750,000 ha

*New Protected Areas
declared since
December, 2005*

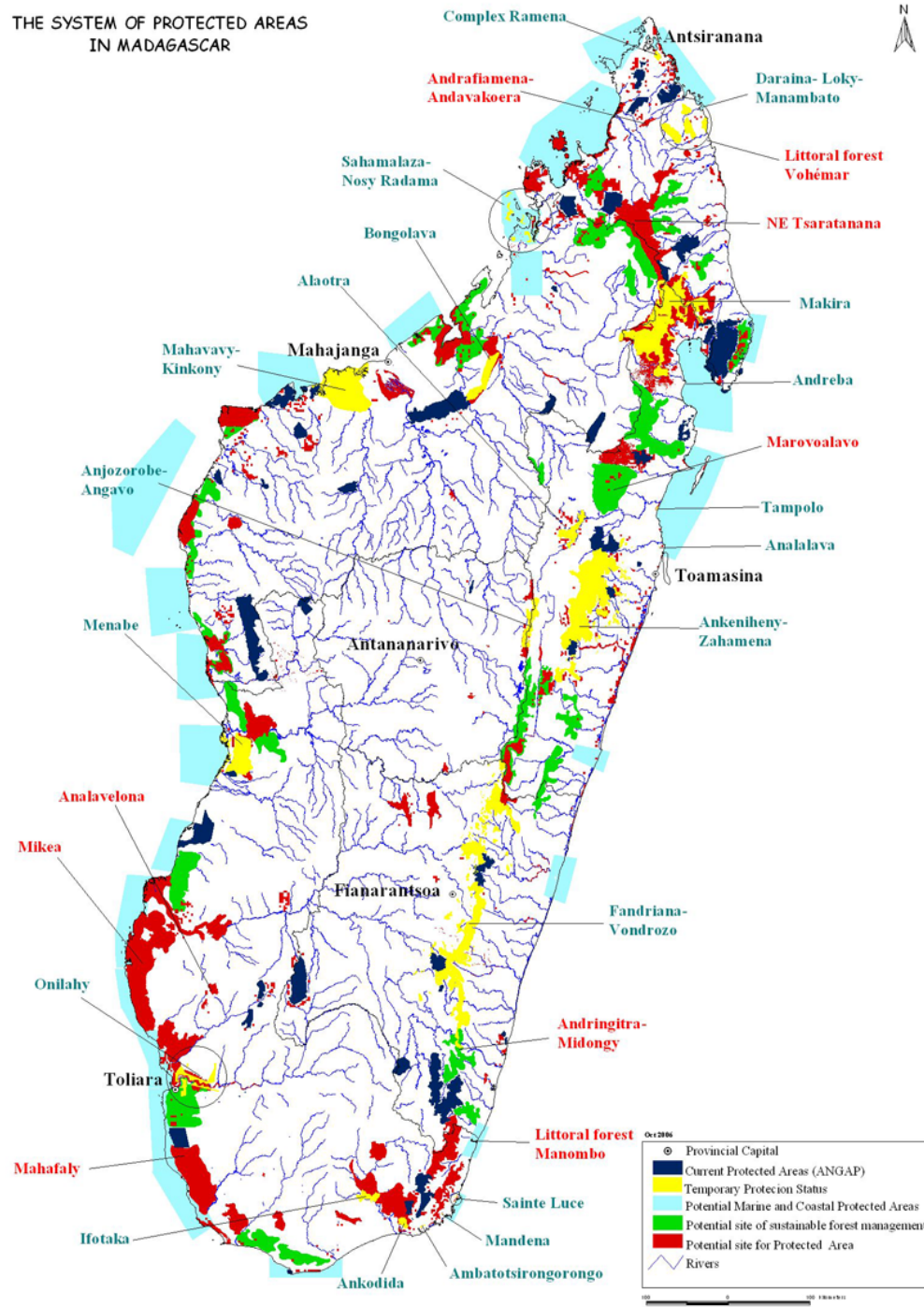
MADAGASCAR WHAT NOW ?

Marc Ravalomanana
out in March, 2009

Andry Rajoelina
not yet recognized by any other nation



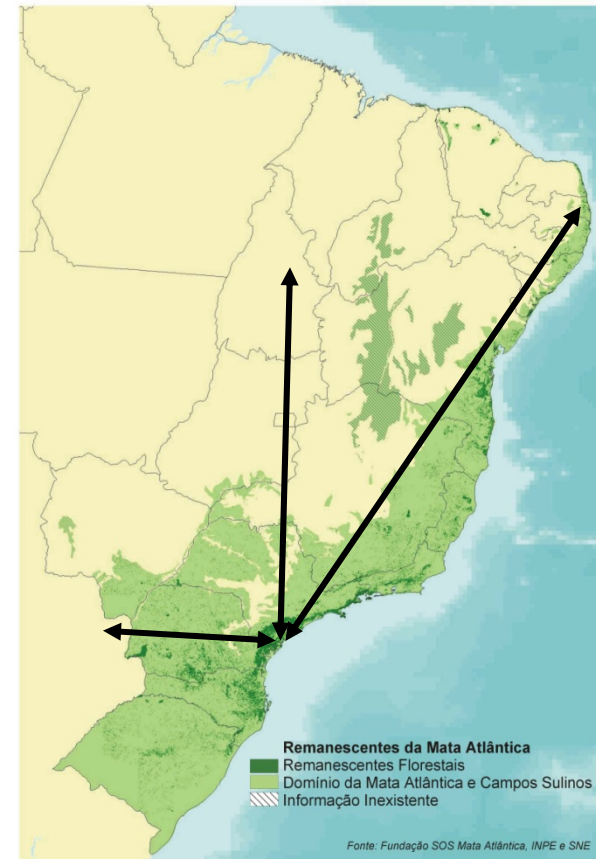
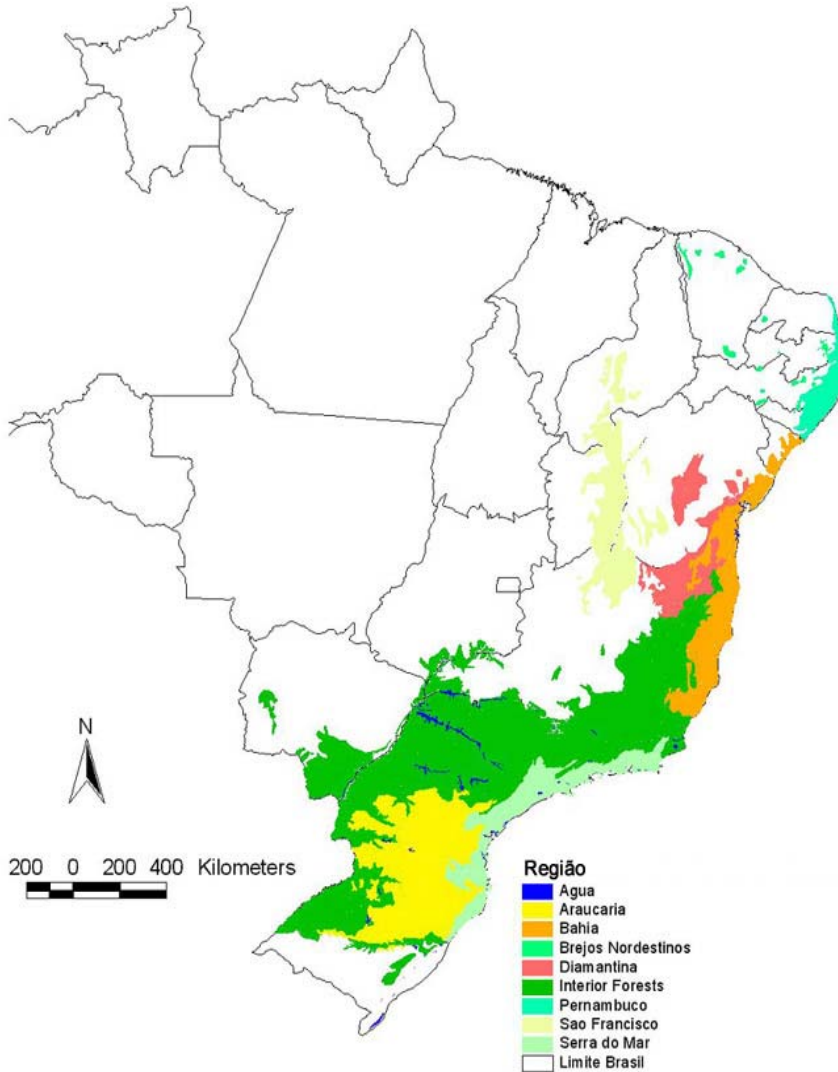
THE SYSTEM OF PROTECTED AREAS
IN MADAGASCAR

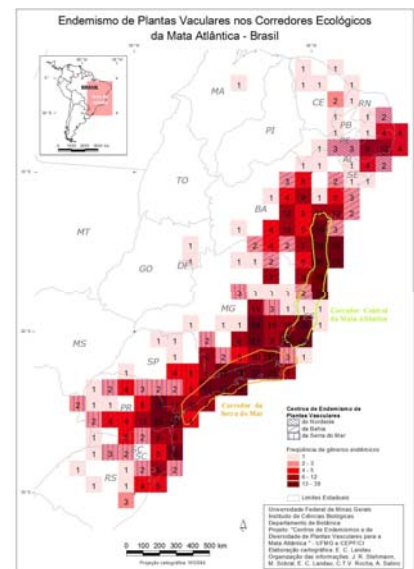
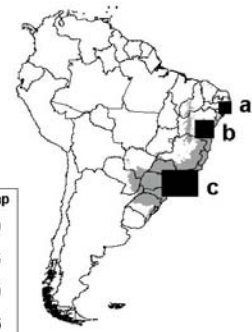
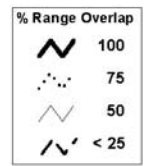
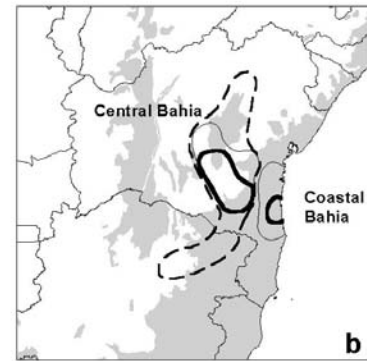
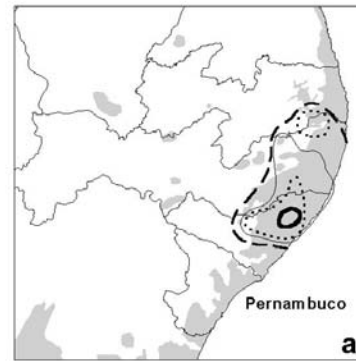
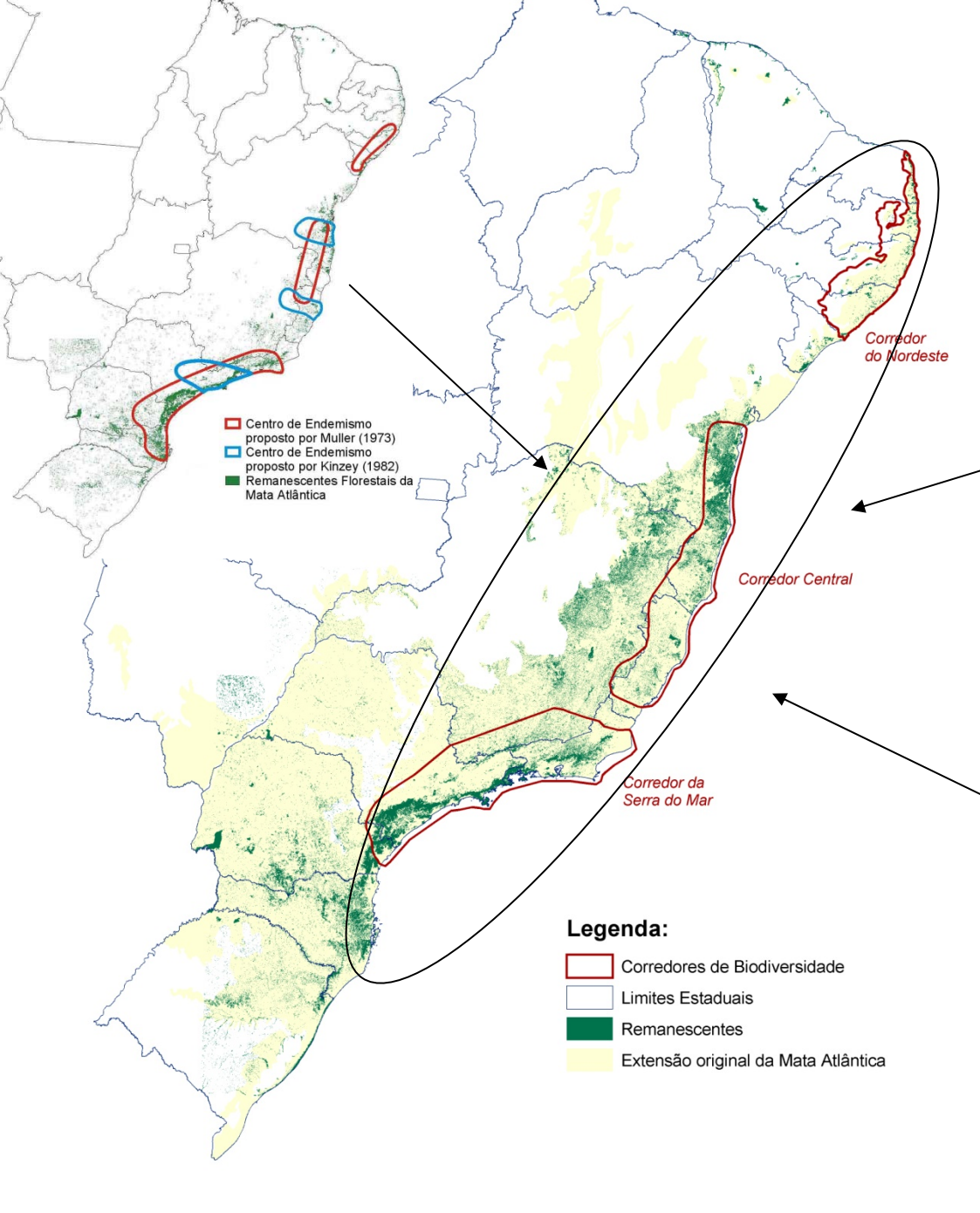


*There are
no final victories
in conservation*

and esp. in Hotspots

A Mata Atlântica

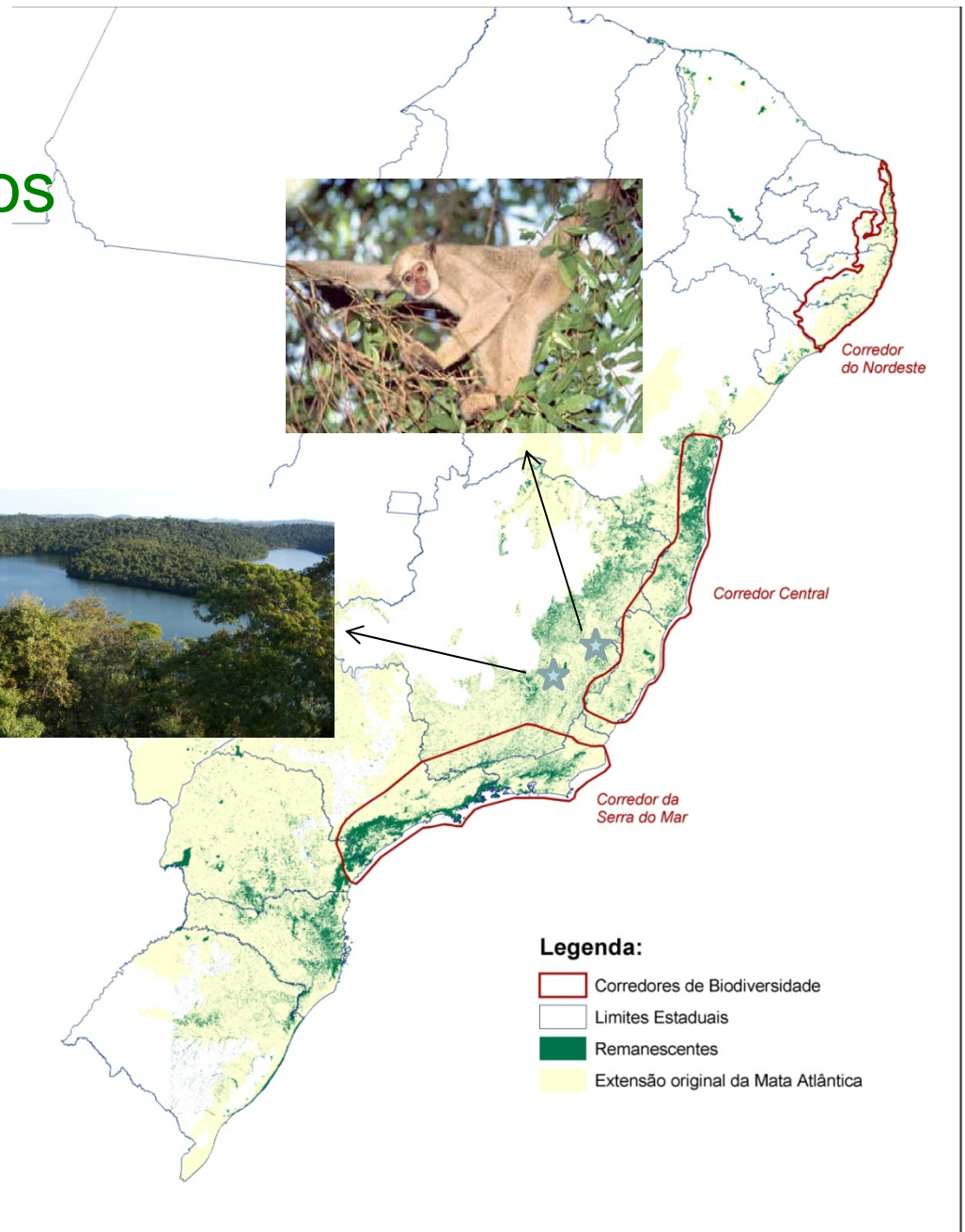








Estratégia de múltiplos Corredores de Biodiversidade na Mata Atlântica



Corredores de Biodiversidade da **Mata Atlântica**



Legenda:

-  Corredores de Biodiversidade
-  Limites Estaduais
-  Remanescentes
-  Extensão original da Mata Atlântica

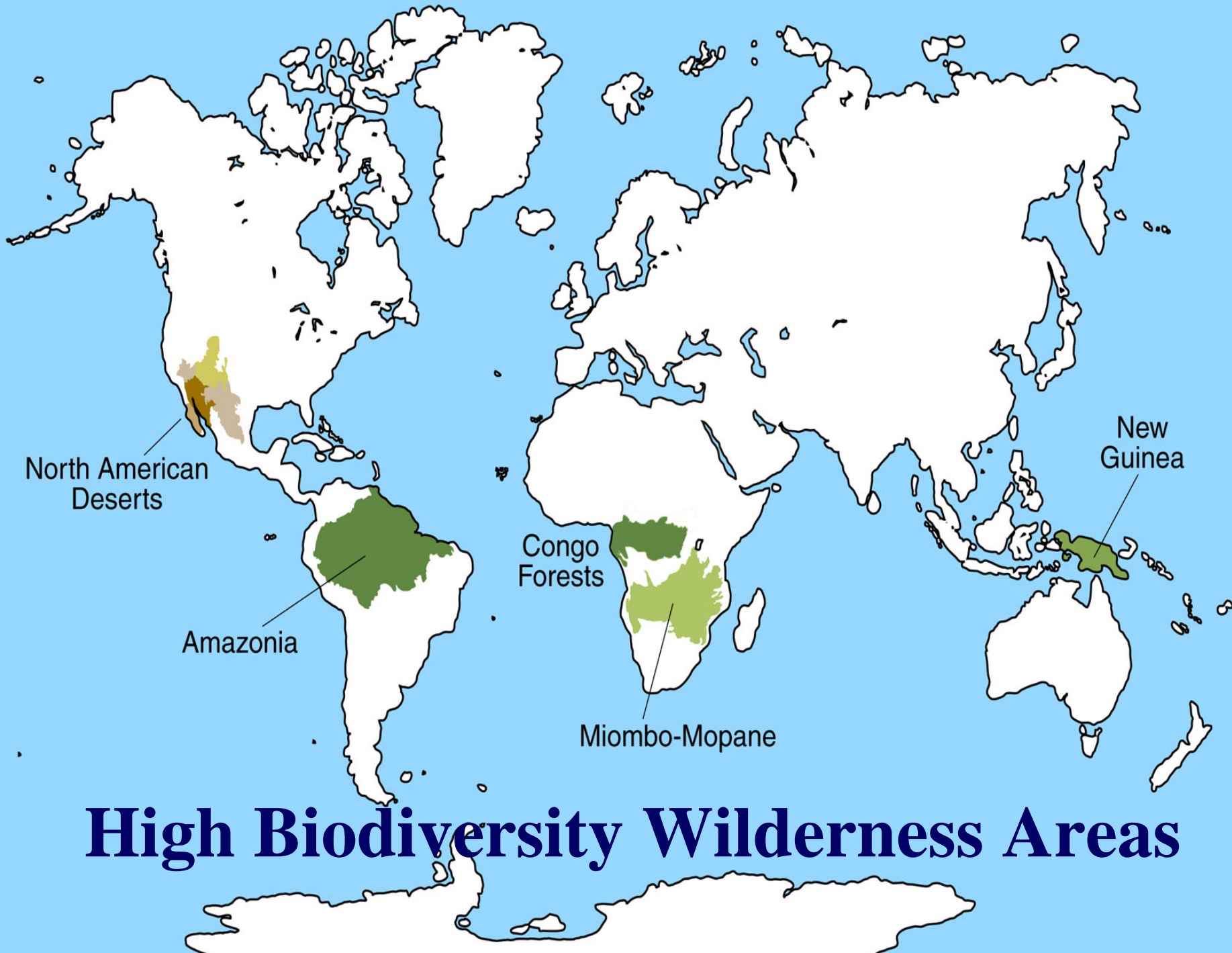


W I L D E R N E S S



E A R T H ' S L A S T W I L D P L A C E S

RUSSELL A. MITTERMEIER • CRISTINA GOETTSCH MITTERMEIER • PATRICIO ROBLES GIL
JOHN PILGRIM • GUSTAVO FONSECA • THOMAS BROOKS • WILLIAM R. KONSTANT



North American
Deserts

Amazonia

Congo
Forests

Miombo-Mopane

New
Guinea

High Biodiversity Wilderness Areas



An aerial photograph of a wide river winding through a lush, dense tropical forest. The river is filled with numerous small, forested islands and peninsulas. The background shows misty, rolling hills under a hazy sky. The overall scene is a vast, undisturbed natural landscape.

High Biodiversity

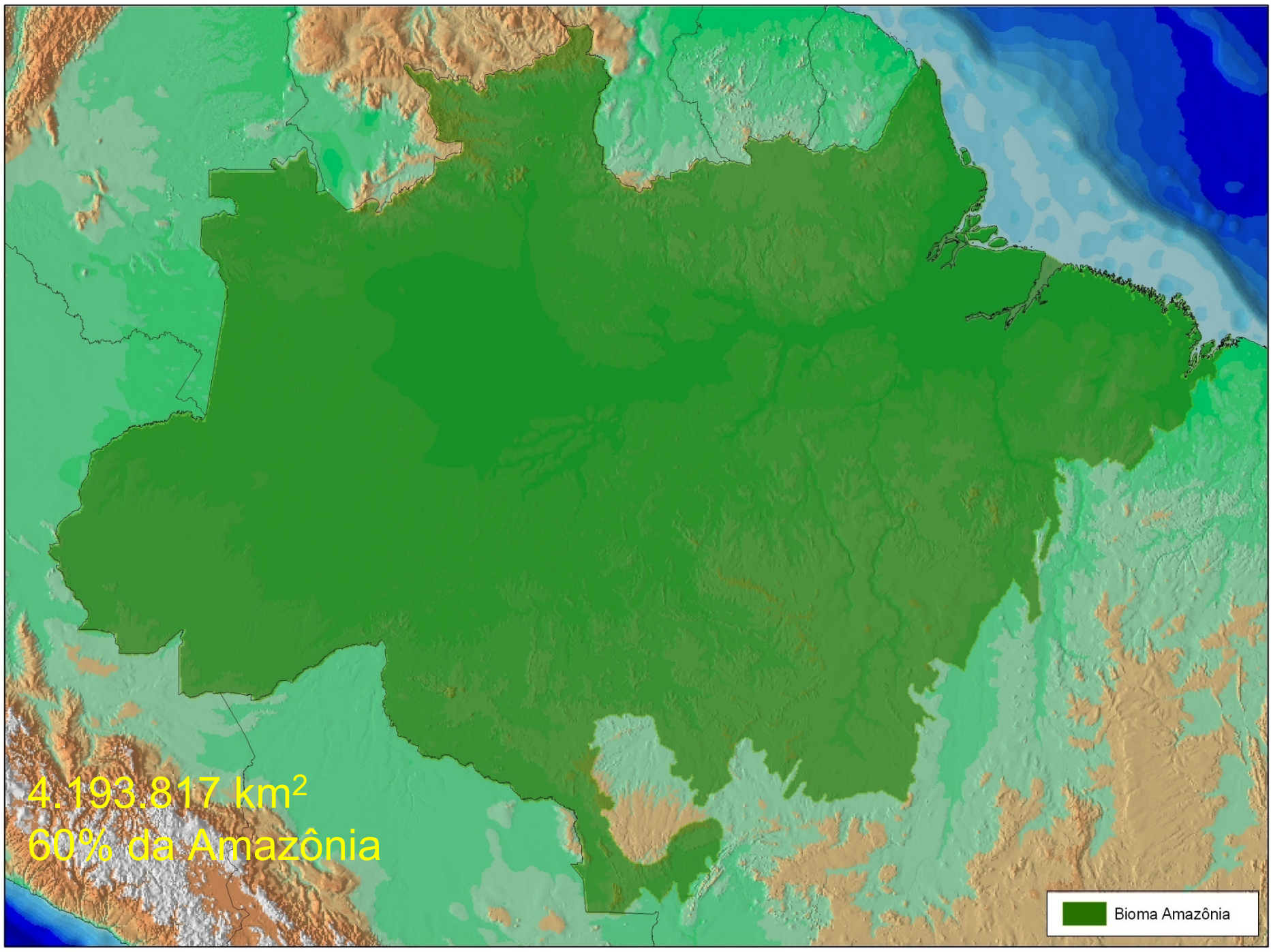
Still Largely Intact

*High Biodiversity
Wilderness Areas*

8.98 million km²

6.1%

of land surface



4.193.817 km²
60% da Amazônia

 Bioma Amazônia

Suriname

An aerial photograph showing a wide, dark river winding through a vast, dense tropical forest. The forest is a deep green color, and the river reflects the sky. The perspective is from a high angle, looking down on the landscape.

*90% forest remaining
100x more fresh water
available per capita*

A photograph of a river at dusk or dawn, with a crocodile's head in the foreground. The water is dark blue, and the sky is a lighter blue. The crocodile's head is in the lower half of the frame, with its eye and nostrils visible. The text is overlaid on the upper half of the image.

PANTANAL

SOUTH AMERICA'S WETLAND JEWEL

PHOTOGRAPHS THEO ALLOFS

RUSSELL A. MITTERMEIER, MONICA BARCELLOS HARRIS, CRISTINA G. MITTERMEIER, JOSE MARIA
CARDOSO DA SILVA, REINALDO LOURIVAL, GUSTAVO A. B. DA FONSECA, PETER A. SELIGMANN
FOREWORD BY GORDON MOORE



***BOTTOM
LINE***

Hotspots
and
High Biodiversity Wilderness Areas

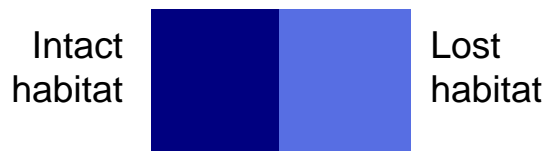
The
Top Priority
in
Terrestrial Species Conservation

Hotspots

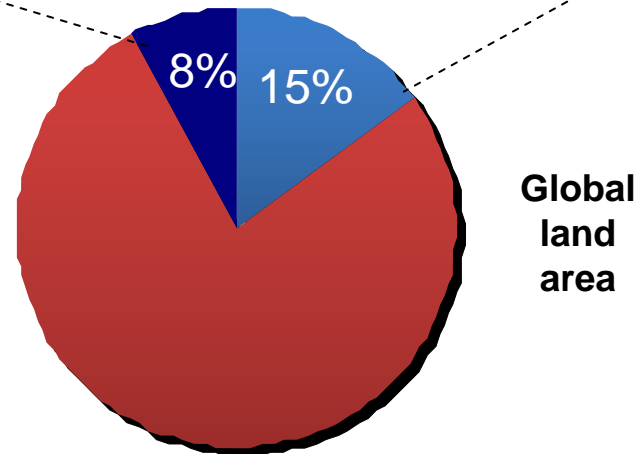
*If we fail in these areas,
especially the Hotspots,
we will lose a major portion
of the world's
terrestrial & freshwater species
regardless
of how successful
we are in other areas*

Biodiversity Conservation in Hotspots and HBWAs Secures Essential Ecosystem Services

“Essential” ecosystem service value
(Potential ecosystem service value * malnourished children)



Biodiversity Hotspots and High-Biodiversity Wilderness Areas



Hotspots, High Biodiversity Wilderness Areas, and Human Linguistic Diversity

LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE HOTSPOTS - 3,475

LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE HBWA - 1,617

TOTAL HOTSPOTS + HBWAS - 5,092

GLOBAL TOTAL - 6,912

% IN HOTSPOTS + HBWAS

73.7%

And...

Hotspots
A Very Effective Tool
for Fund-Raising

***Critical Ecosystem
Partnership Fund
(CEPF)***

***Support to Civil Society Organizations
in Hotspots***

***Started in 2001 as a result of first
Hotspots book***

CEPF – 2nd Phase 2007-2012

*World Bank
Global Environment Facility
MacArthur Foundation
Conservation International
Government of Japan
Government of France*

*\$150 million / 5 years
for Hotspots*

The Global Conservation Fund (GCF)

*Gordon and Betty Moore
Foundation*

*\$100 million /
5 years*

*Focused on Creating New Parks and Reserves
in Hotspots and Wilderness Areas*

The Global Conservation Fund (GCF)

63 *new or expanded
protected areas*

79 *million ha
set aside*

*Still a Very Large
Area!*

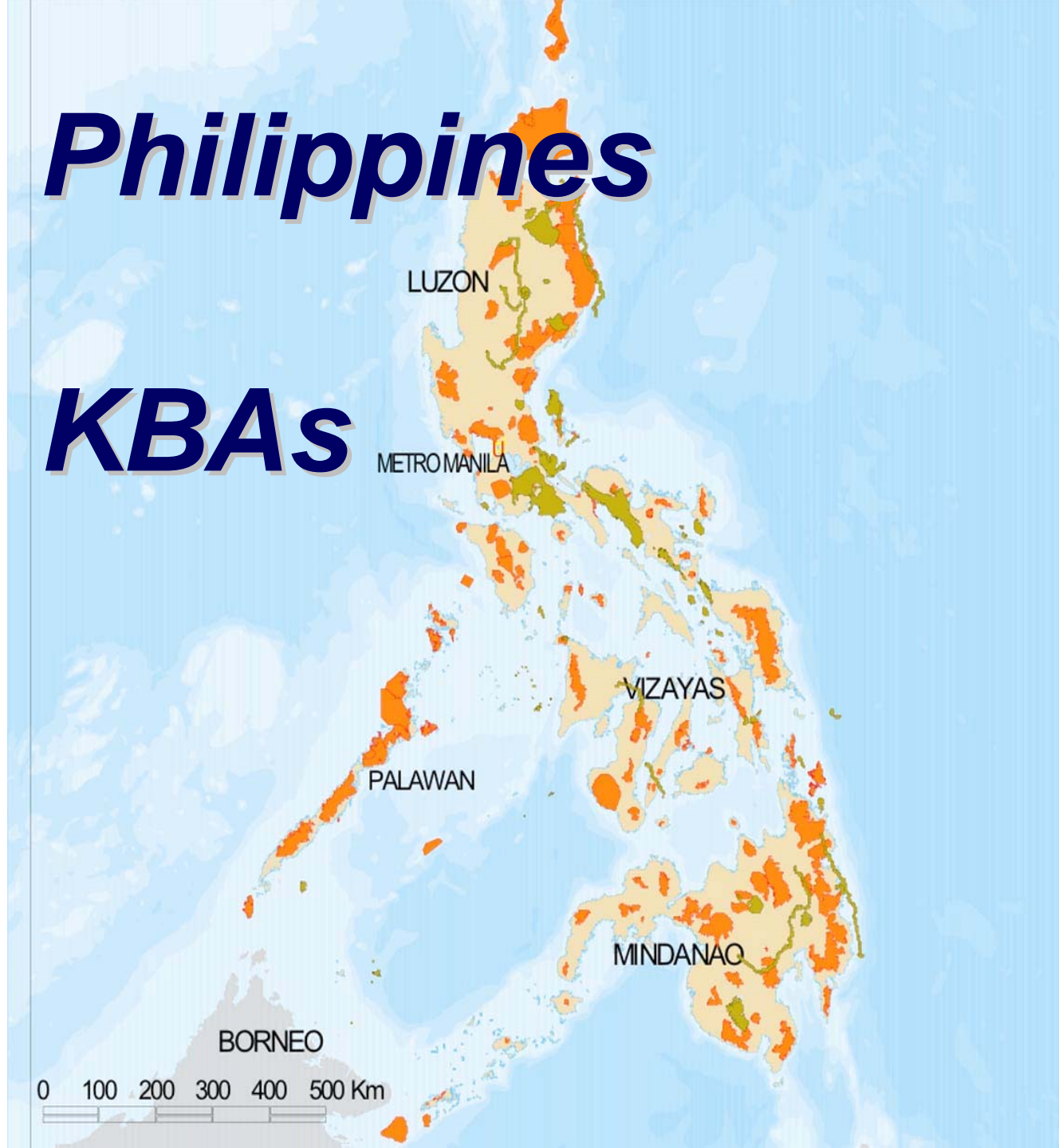
*Where to focus within
Hotspots
&
High Biodiversity
Wilderness Areas?*

Key Biodiversity Areas



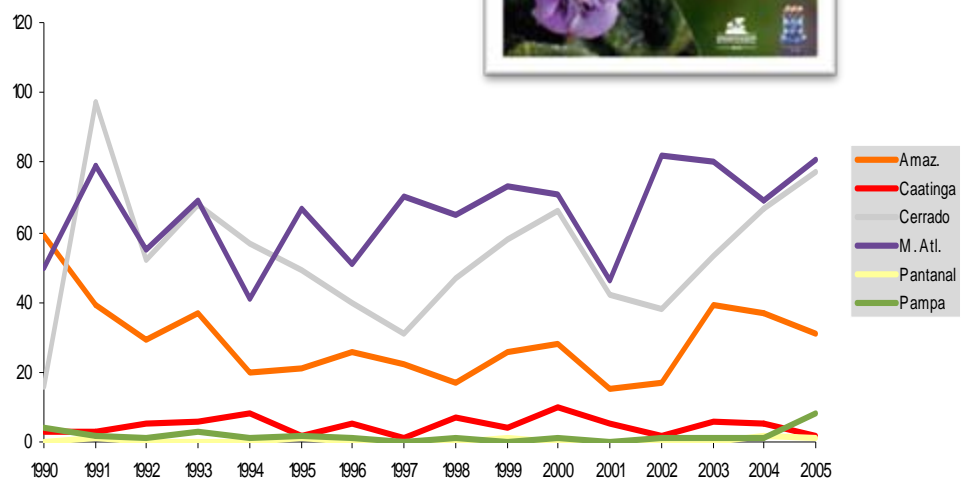
Philippines

KBAs

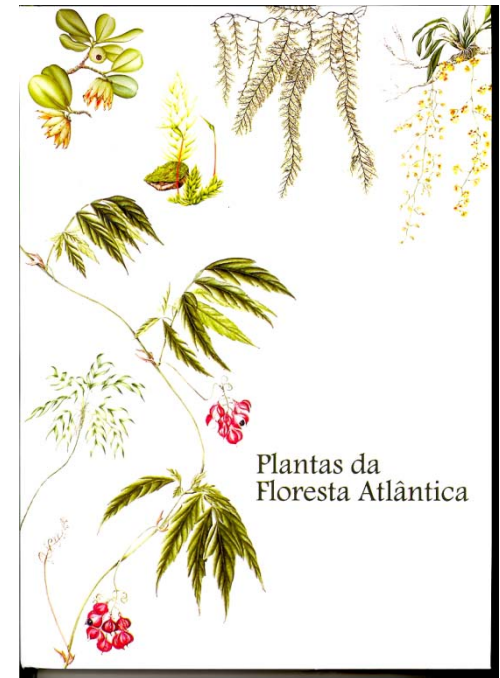


AZE Sites

Single sites that are the only home to CR and EN species, the loss of which will result in the extinction of those species

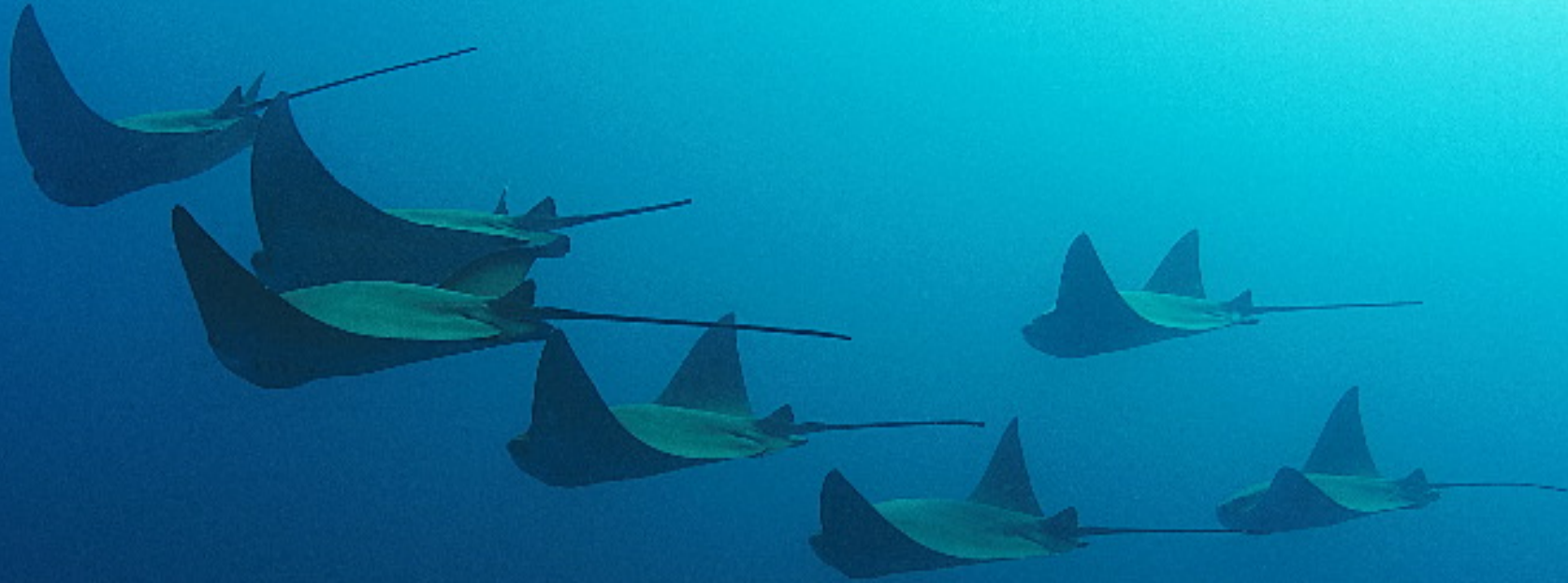


Sobral & Stehmann, 2008



*That's the
Terrestrial Side*

THE MARINE REALM



The Largest Biome in the Universe



The Most Basic Elements

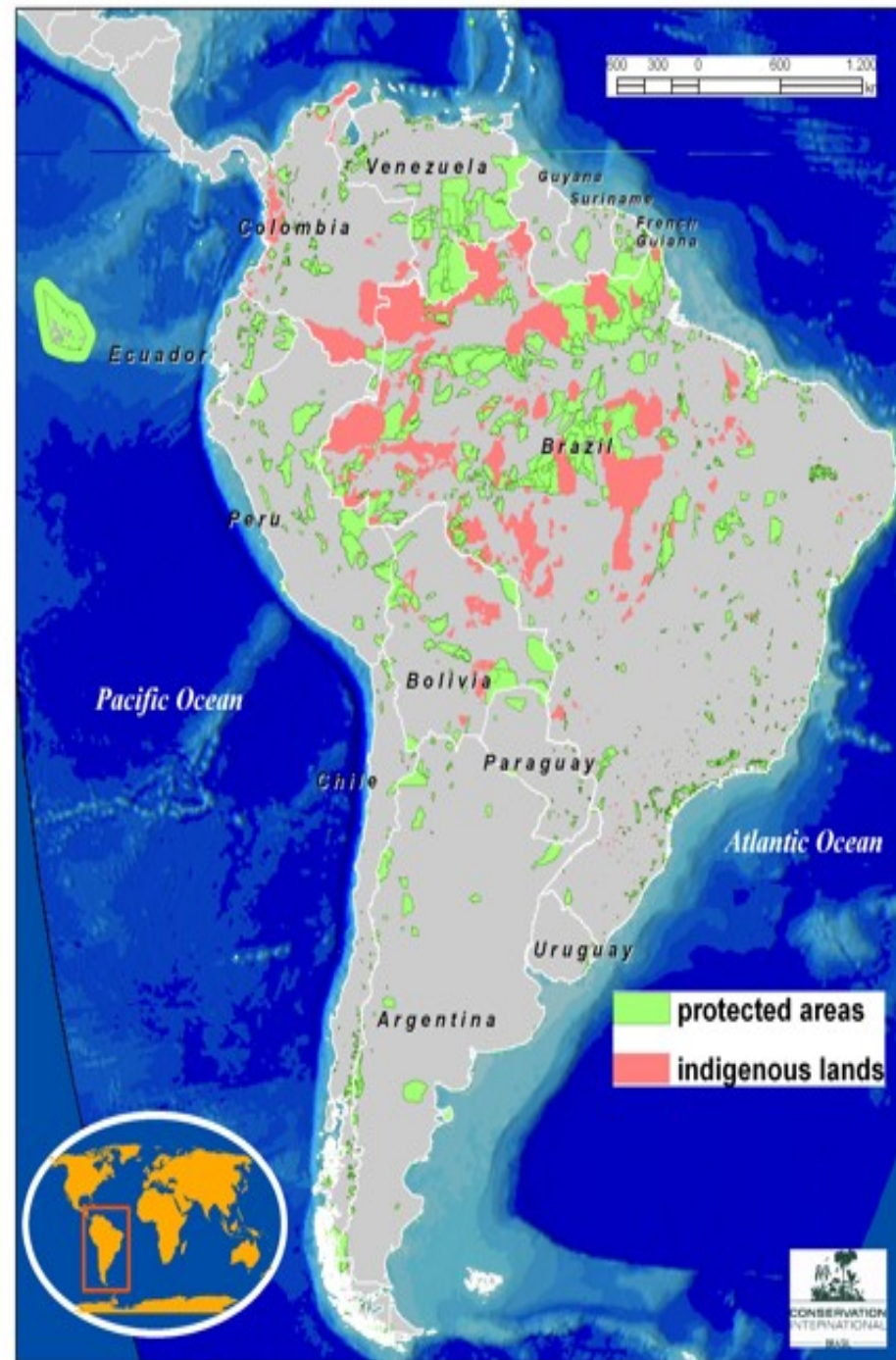
Protected Areas

Species Conservation

PROTECTED AREAS

*Protected Areas are
Simply the
Single Most Important
Tool for Achieving
Biodiversity Conservation &
Ensuring Continued
Flow of
Ecosystems Services*

Protected Areas & Indigenous Lands



*Brazil
as a Global
Conservation
Leader*

No convincing needed here

Early Conservation History – the Growth of Brazilian NGOs

1958 – Brazilian Conservation Foundation (FBCN) – principal partner for WWf in the 1980s

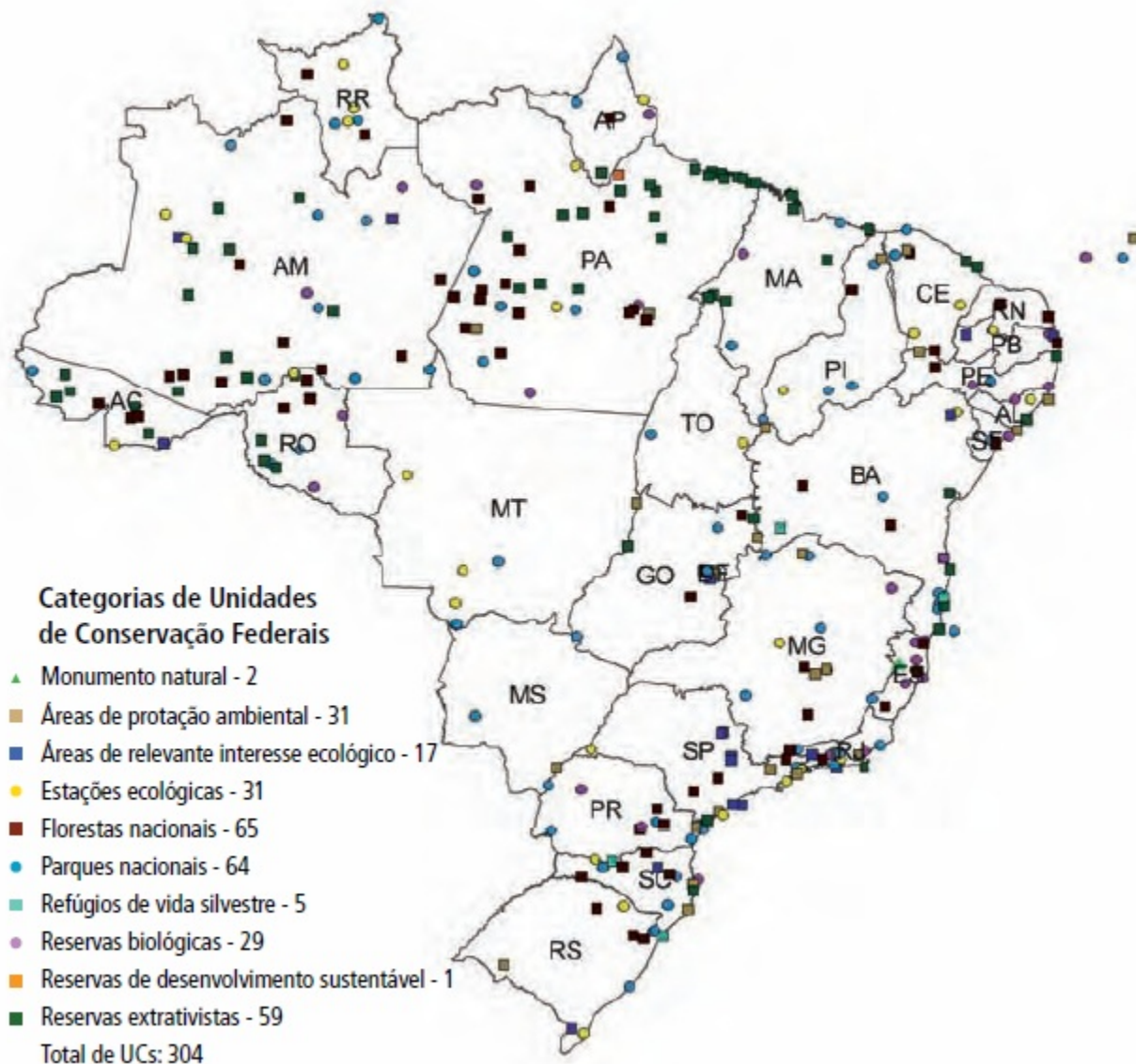
1979 – 1988 - WWF-US supports many conservation initiatives in the Atlantic Forest and Amazonia

1988 – MacArthur Foundation begins program to support in-country NGOs in Latin America

1989 – Fundacao Biodiversitas and SOS Mata Atlantica created; Funatura as well

1990 – MacArthur begins major support to new foundations through CI

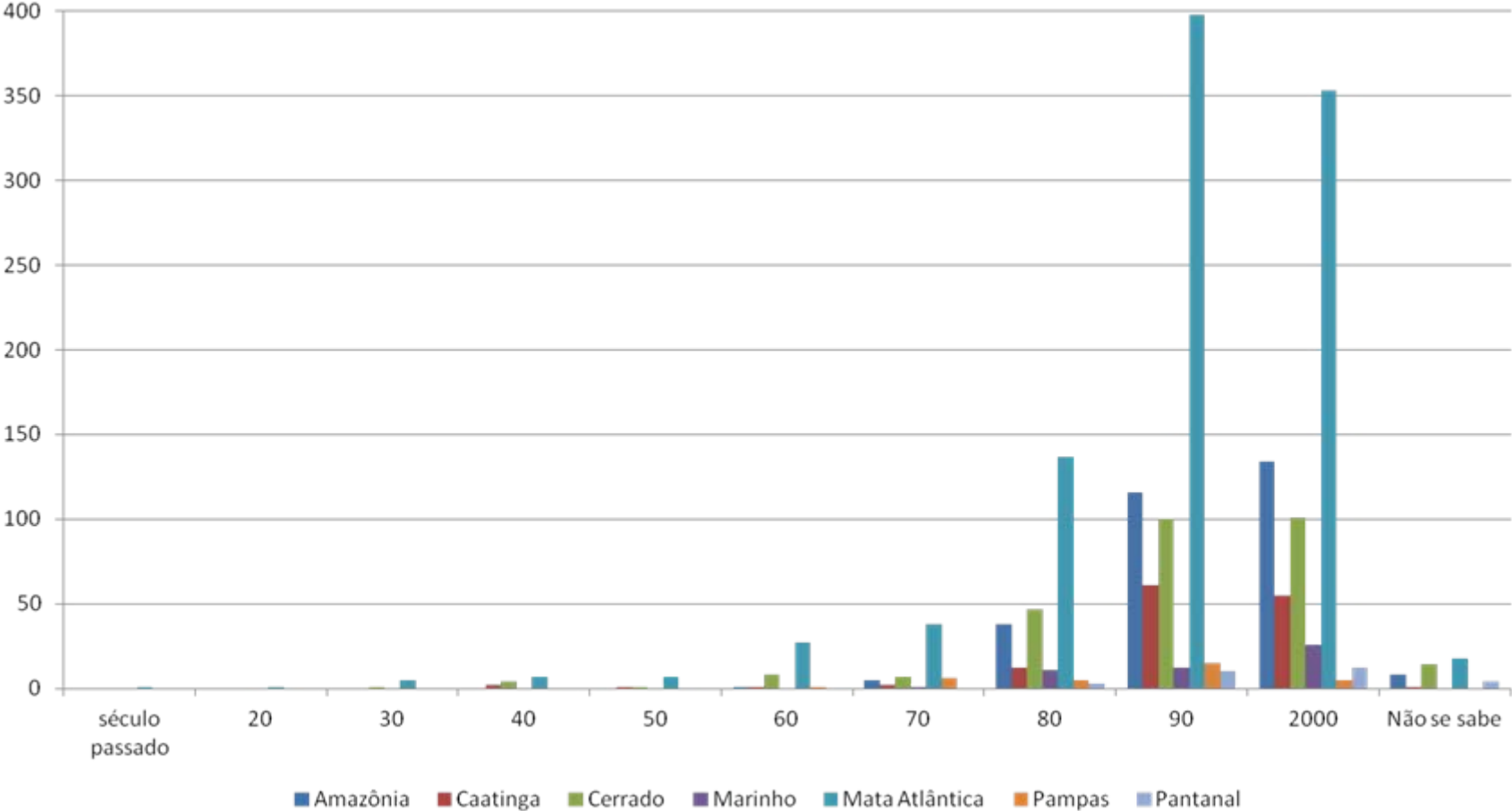
LOCALIZAÇÃO DE UNIDADES DE CONSERVAÇÃO



Increase in number of protected areas

decada	Amazônia	Caatinga	Cerrado	Marinho	Mata Atlântica	Pampas	Pantanal	Total geral
século passado					1			1
20					1			1
30			1		5			6
40		2	4		7			13
50		1	1		7			9
60	1	1	8		27	1		38
70	5	2	7	1	38	6		59
80	38	12	47	11	137	5	3	253
90	116	61	100	12	398	15	10	712
2000	134	55	101	26	353	5	12	686
Não se sabe	8	1	14		18		4	45
Total geral	302	135	283	50	992	32	29	1823

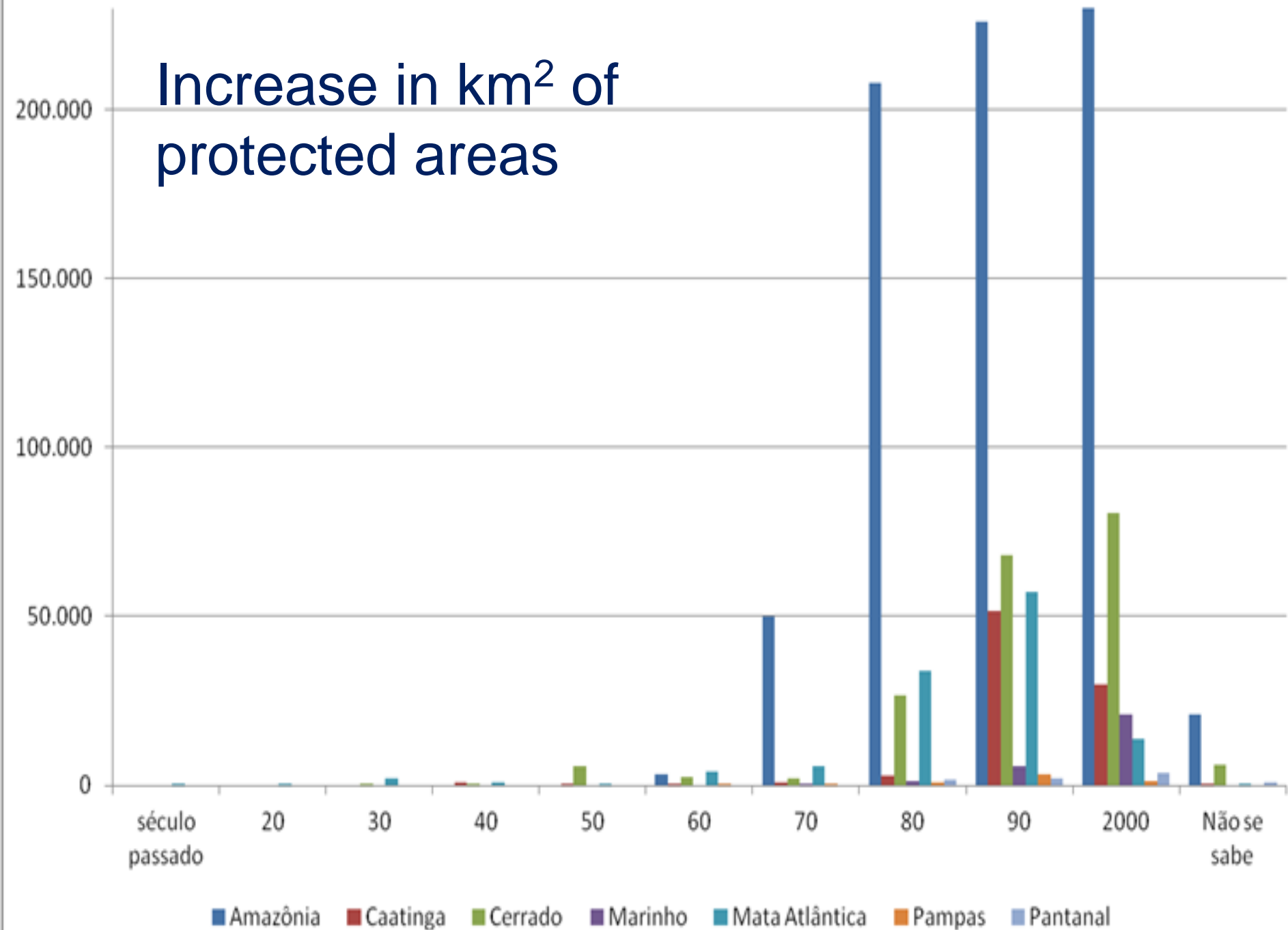
Increase in number of protected areas

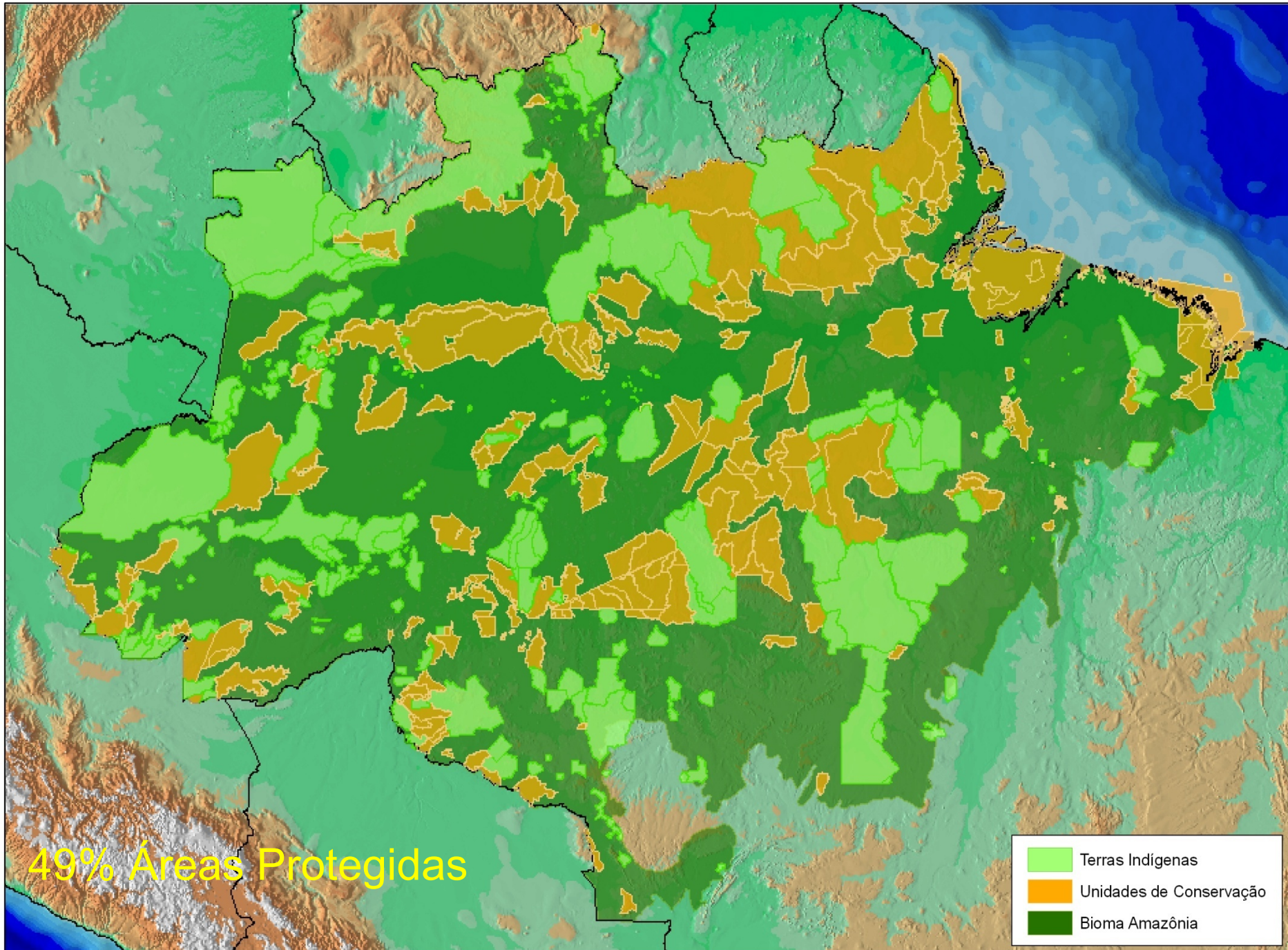


Increase in km² of protected areas

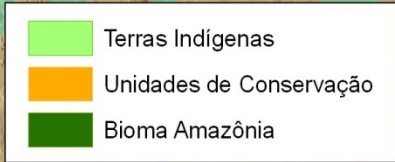
decada	Amazônia	Caatinga	Cerrado	Marinho	Mata Atlântica	Pampas	Pantanal	Total geral
século passado					1,74			1,74
20					0,99			0,99
30			1,03		2.190,49			2.191,52
40		775,92	40,79		947,00			1.763,71
50		62,88	5.645,29		604,33			6.312,50
60	3.226,94	63,03	2.533,78		4.127,70	0,43		9.951,88
70	49.823,10	981,97	2.207,73	351,87	5.835,00	533,48		59.733,15
80	207.963,50	2.901,02	26.542,86	1.067,64	33.757,05	822,17	1.621,40	274.675,65
90	226.214,89	51.590,30	68.061,28	5.844,63	57.085,36	3.221,00	2.217,40	414.234,85
2000	665.671,76	29.716,34	80.704,45	21.071,61	13.930,53	1.355,60	3.692,89	816.143,20
Não se sabe	20.920,39	2,23	5.894,89		214,34		720,47	27.752,34
Total geral	1.173.820,59	86.093,69	191.632,11	28.335,75	118.694,53	5.932,68	8.252,17	1.612.761,52

Increase in km² of protected areas



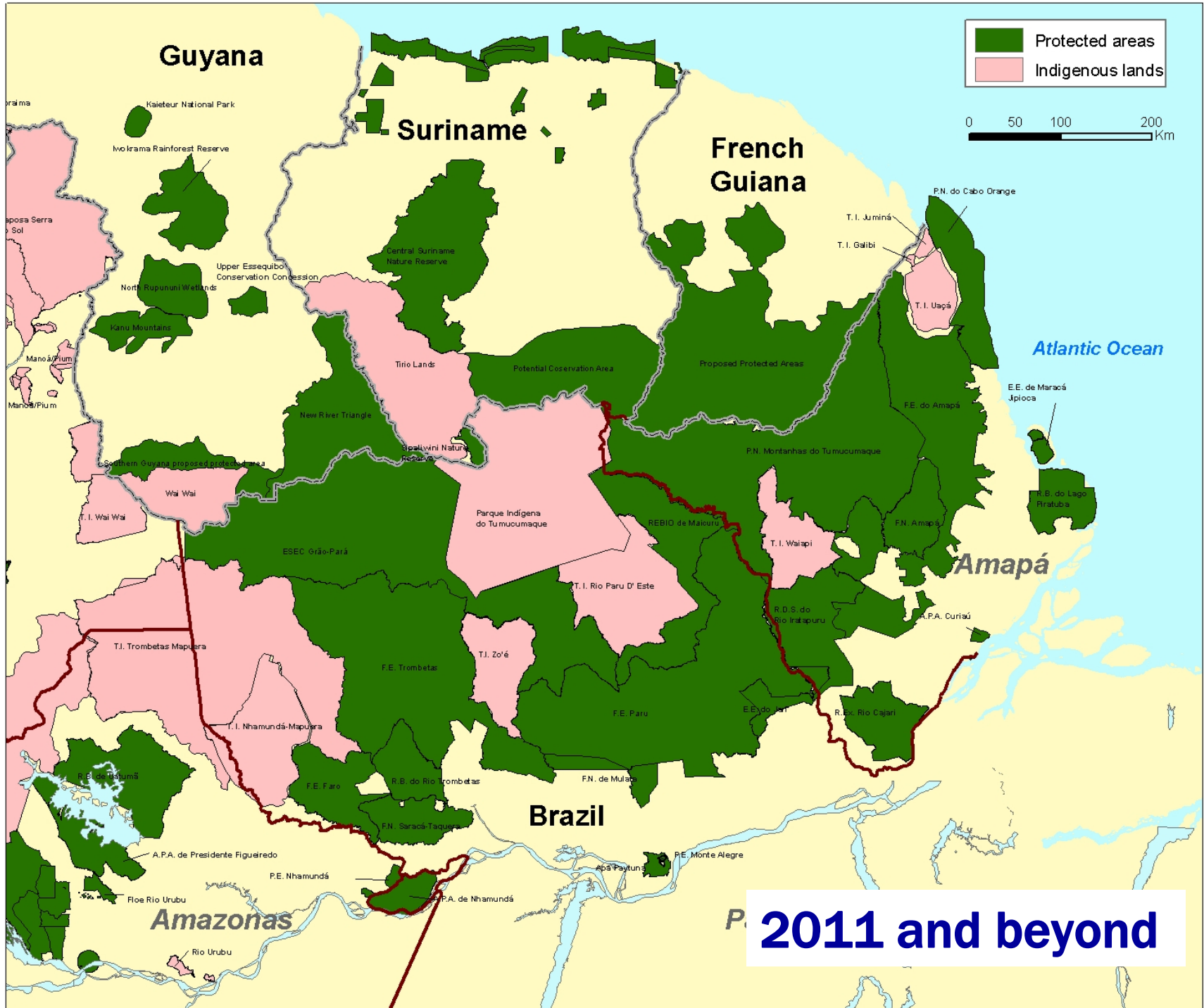


49% Áreas Protegidas

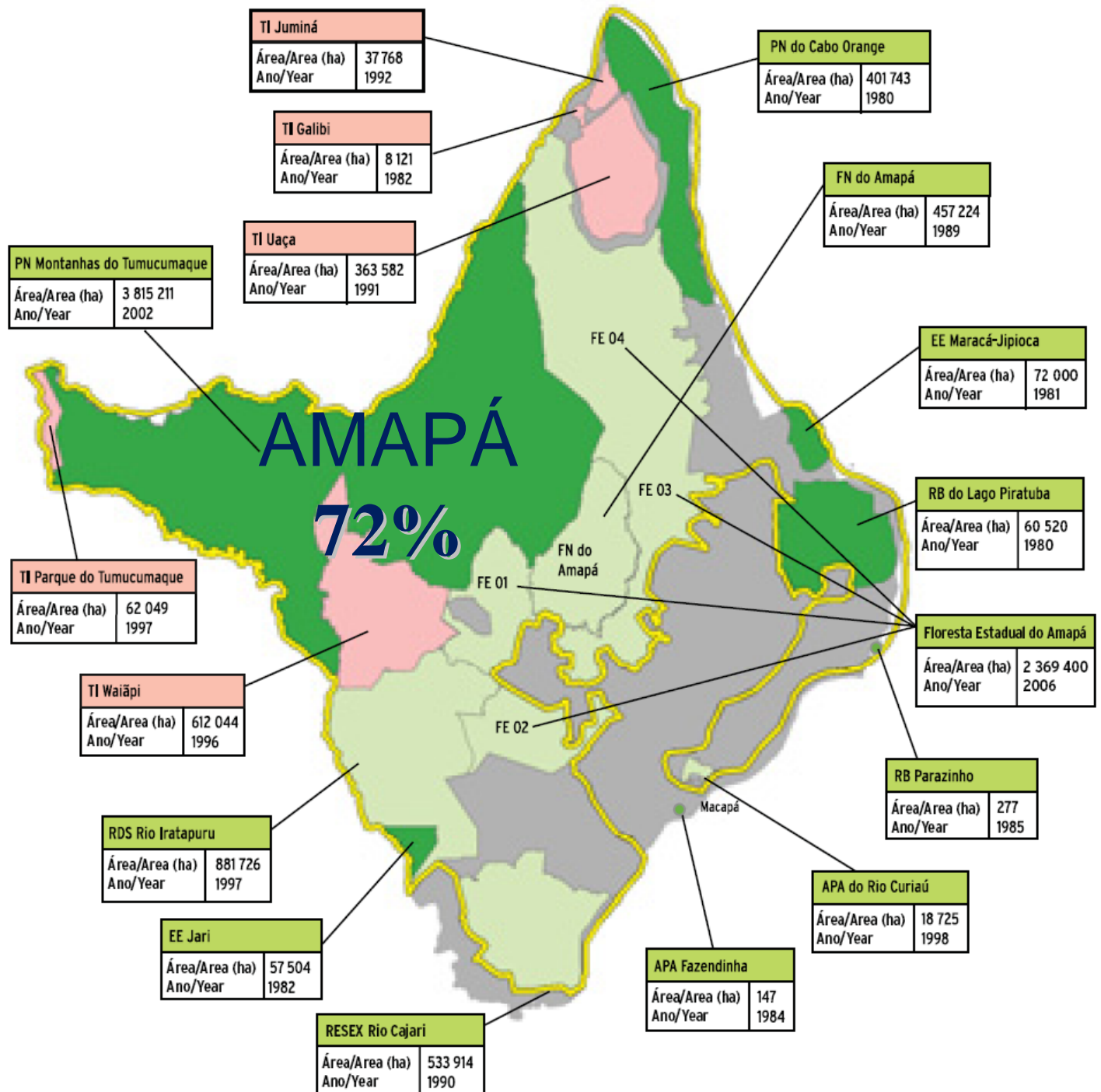




The Guayana Shield
World's Largest and Most Intact
Tropical Rain Forest Region



2011 and beyond



Sao Paulo

***Protagonista em
Biodiversidade***

Comissao Paulista de Biodiversidade

***Programa de Parcerias para
Sustentabilidade das Unidades de
Conservacao***

***Pacto
pela
Recuperaçao
da Mata Atlantica***



Recuperação do bioma Mata Atlântica,
aliando conservação da biodiversidade,
geração de trabalho e renda, pagamento
por serviços ambientais e adequação
legal de propriedades rurais



Recuperar 15 milhões de hectares até o ano de 2050, mas com metas e monitoramento dos resultados anuais



Private Reserves

RPPNs



PROGRAMA DE
INCENTIVO ÀS
RPPNs DA
Mata Atlântica

APOIO

CRITICAL ECOSYSTEM
PARTNERSHIP FUND


Bradesco
Cartões


Bradesco
Capitalização

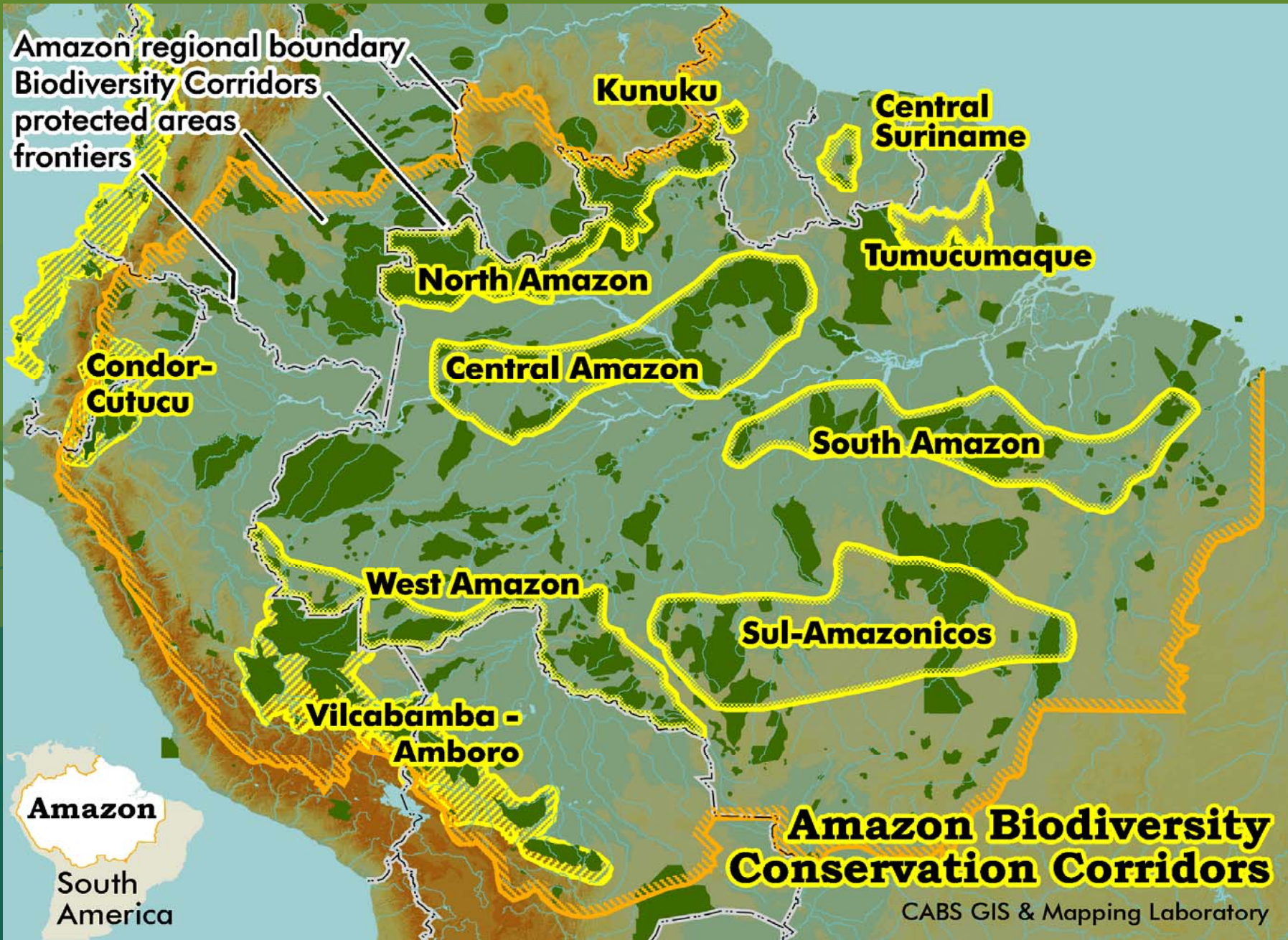


**ALIANÇA PARA
A CONSERVAÇÃO
DA MATA ATLÂNTICA**

The Nature Conservancy 
Proteger a natureza é preservar a vida.

PROGRAMA DE INCENTIVO ÀS RPPNS DA MATA ATLÂNTICA

CONSERVATION CORRIDORS



***MARINE
CONSERVATION***

Conservação Marinha no Brasil



Principais Desafios:

- ✓ Atenção da sociedade para os ecossistemas marinhos;
- ✓ Ferramentas e modelos concretos para a conservação marinha;
- ✓ Mecanismos de gestão e sustentabilidade para a conservação;

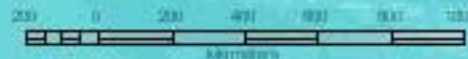
A região dos Abrolhos foi escolhida pela CI-Brasil para desenvolver e implementar modelos de conservação marinha

|

***INDIGENOUS
PEOPLE***



Northern South America Indigenous Areas



Kayapo
7,000 people
11 million ha



data:
Conservation International
IUCN / WCMC / WDPA 2006
NASA SRTM
ESRI
projection: Sinusoidal

this map was prepared by the
CI / CABS
Conservation Mapping Program
M. De ill
13 September 2007

indigenous areas



***SPECIES
CONSERVATION***

Projeto BIOTA

12,000 species

1,800 new species

90 PhDs

SBPr
20
ANOS

20 ANOS DA SOCIEDADE BRASILEIRA DE PRIMATOLOGIA
50 ANOS DO MUSEU DE BIOLOGIA PROF. MELLO LEITÃO

MBML
50
ANOS

CONGRESSO **IX** BRASILEIRO

PRIMATOLOGIA



"CONSERVAÇÃO DE
PRIMATAS - PERSPECTIVAS
PARA O SÉCULO XXI"

DE 25 A 30 DE JULHO/99

MUSEU DE BIOLOGIA PROF. MELLO LEITÃO
SANTA TERESA - ES - BRASIL



REALIZAÇÃO:



PATROCINADOR
ESPECIAL:



EMPRESAS
ORGANIZADORAS:





*Brazilian
Primates
is one of the World's
Greatest Conservation
Success Stories*

Partnering

with

IUCN

IUCN Species Survival Commission





Amphibian Survival Alliance
Amphibian Ark, IUCN/SSC ASG



TURTLE SURVIVAL ALLIANCE

An IUCN Partnership Network for Sustainable Captive Management of Freshwater Turtles and Tortoises



*A remarkable and rarely seen sight, a male Burmese roofed turtle, *Kachuga trivittata*, in splendid breeding coloration. The TSA, in partnership with WCS and the British Chelonia Group, is supporting efforts for this critically endangered river turtle, both in captivity and in the field (page 16-17). Photographed by Brian Horne in October 2005 at the Yadanabon Zoo in Mandalay, Myanmar.*

The mission of TSA is to develop and maintain an inclusive, broad-based global network of collections of living tortoises and freshwater turtles with the primary goal of maintaining chelonian species over the long term to provide maximum future options for the recovery of wild populations.

Join as a Member Institution

Other Commissions

National Committees

*Participate in the
World Conservation Congress,
World Parks Congress,
Future World Species Congress,*

World Species Congress

2015 ?

*Resolution passed at IUCN World Conservation Congress,
Barcelona, October, 2008*

*Engage with the Major
Conventions Dealing with
Conservation Issues*

CBD

UNFCCC

CMS

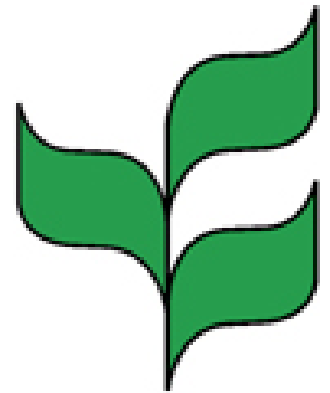
RAMSAR



2010 International Year of Biodiversity

2010-2020

International Decade
of Biodiversity



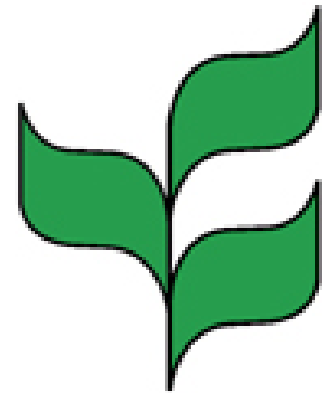
CBD



2010 International Year of Biodiversity

Aichi Strategic Plan
2011-2020

20 Targets for 2020



CBD

Target 12:

*The extinction of **all threatened species in the wild** has been prevented.*

Target 11:

17% of the terrestrial planet and 10% of the marine realm protected through networks of effective managed protected area systems and other means, and integrated into wider land- and seascapes.

NATURE NEEDS HALF

At least

50% of the planet, including all terrestrial, freshwater, and marine key biodiversity areas (KBAs), protected through networks of effective managed protected area systems and other means, and integrated into wider land- and seascapes.

*Use the Conferences coming up
in 2012 to further your message*

Rio+20

IUCN World Conservation

Congress

CBD

UNFCCC

*Use your two
Global Sporting Events
to further your message*

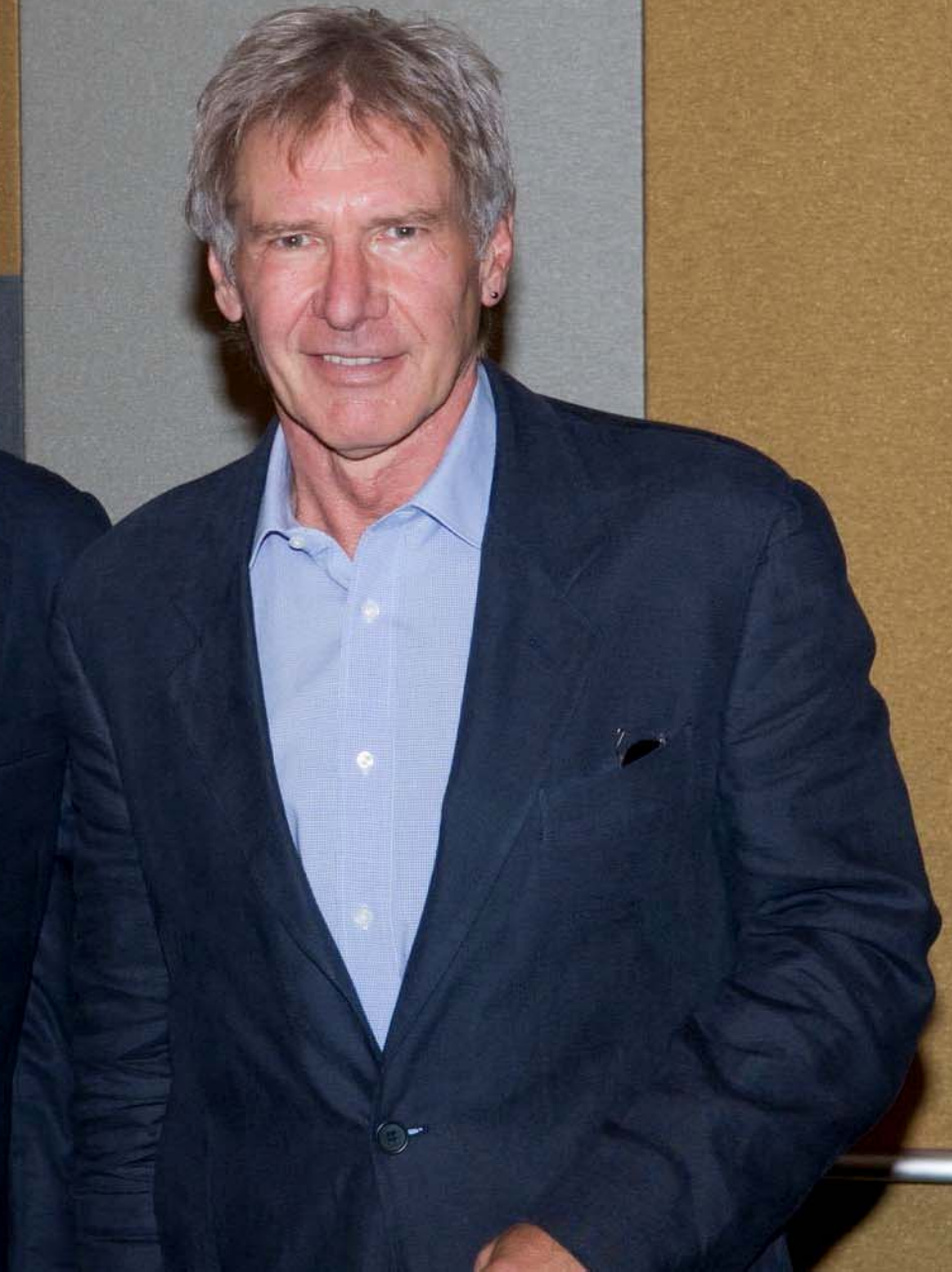
World Cup 2014

Olympics 2016

You won't ever have a bigger audience

*A few
last thoughts*

*Use
Celebrities
whenever
possible*

















Primate

Ecotourism

Primate Watching

***Primate
Life-Listing***

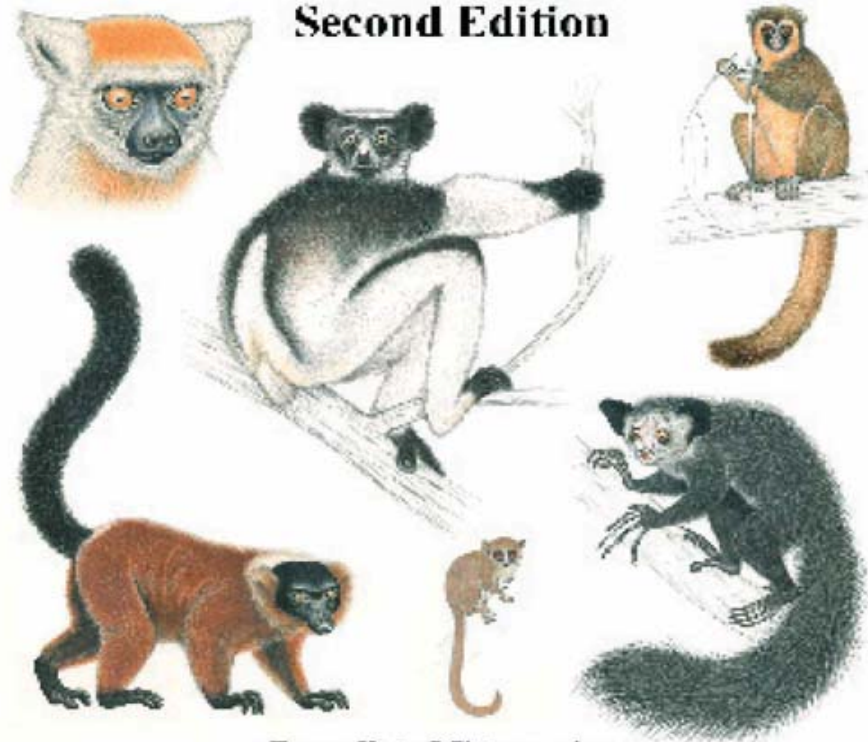




CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL
TROPICAL FIELD GUIDE SERIES

LEMURS of Madagascar

Second Edition



Russell A. Mittermeier,
William R. Konstant, Frank Hawkins,
Edward F. Louis, Olivier Langrand,
Jonah Ratsimbazafy, Rodin Rasoloarison,
Jörg U. Ganzhorn, Serge Rajaobelina,
Ian Tattersall & David M. Meyers



Illustrated by
Stephen D. Nash



CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL
TROPICAL POCKET GUIDE SERIES

LEMURS of Madagascar

Pocket Identification Guide



Russell A. Mittermeier,
William R. Konstant, Frank Hawkins,
Edward E. Louis, Olivier Langrand,
Jonah Ratsimbazafy, Rodin Rasoloarison,
Jörg U. Ganzhorn, Serge Rajaobelina,
Ian Tattersall & David M. Meyers



Illustrated by
Stephen D. Nash



CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL
TROPICAL POCKET GUIDE SERIES

Monkeys of the Atlantic Forest of Eastern Brazil

Pocket Identification Guide



Russell A. Mittermeier,
Adelmar F. Coimbra-Filho,
Maria Cecília Martins Kierulff,
Anthony B. Rylands, Sérgio Lucena Mendes,
Alcides Pissinatti &
Livia Meneghel de Almeida

Series Editors:
Russell A. Mittermeier & Anthony B. Rylands



Illustrated by
Stephen D. Nash



CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL
TROPICAL POCKET GUIDE SERIES

Primates of the Guianas

Pocket Identification Guide



Russell A. Mittermeier,
X. XXXXXXXXXXXX, X. XXXXXX
Anthony B. Rylands, X. XXXXXXXXX,
X. XXXXXXXXX &
X. XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Series Editors:
Russell A. Mittermeier & Anthony B. Rylands



Illustrated by
Stephen D. Nash



CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL
TROPICAL POCKET GUIDE SERIES

South Asian Primates

Pocket Identification Guide



Sanjay Molur, Sally Walker,
Douglas Brandon-Jones, Wolfgang Dittus,
Ajith Kumar, Mewa Singh, Jayanta Das

Series Editors:
Russell A. Mittermeier & Anthony Rylands

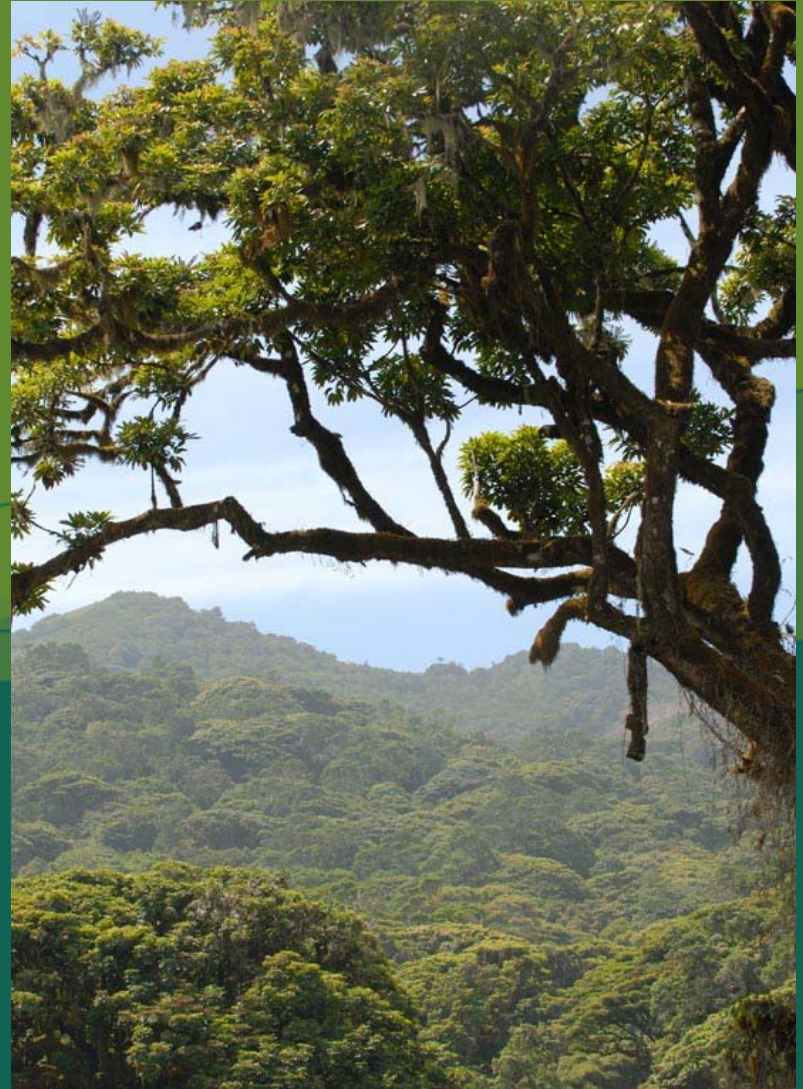
Illustrated by
Stephen D. Nash

Maps by
Pravin Kumar

Layout by
Sanjay Molur, Latha Ravikumara, Doan Nguyen



In closing, Brazil has an amazing role in the world, building on its already great conservation achievements, and it could well become the World's First Superpower To demonstrate that development can be truly Green, and that Conservation Is an underpinning for development and not deterrent.....



*but we have only
a brief window of
opportunity in which
to act to come up with
truly lasting solutions*

.....



*This is the
Decade –
The Decade
of
Biodiversity*

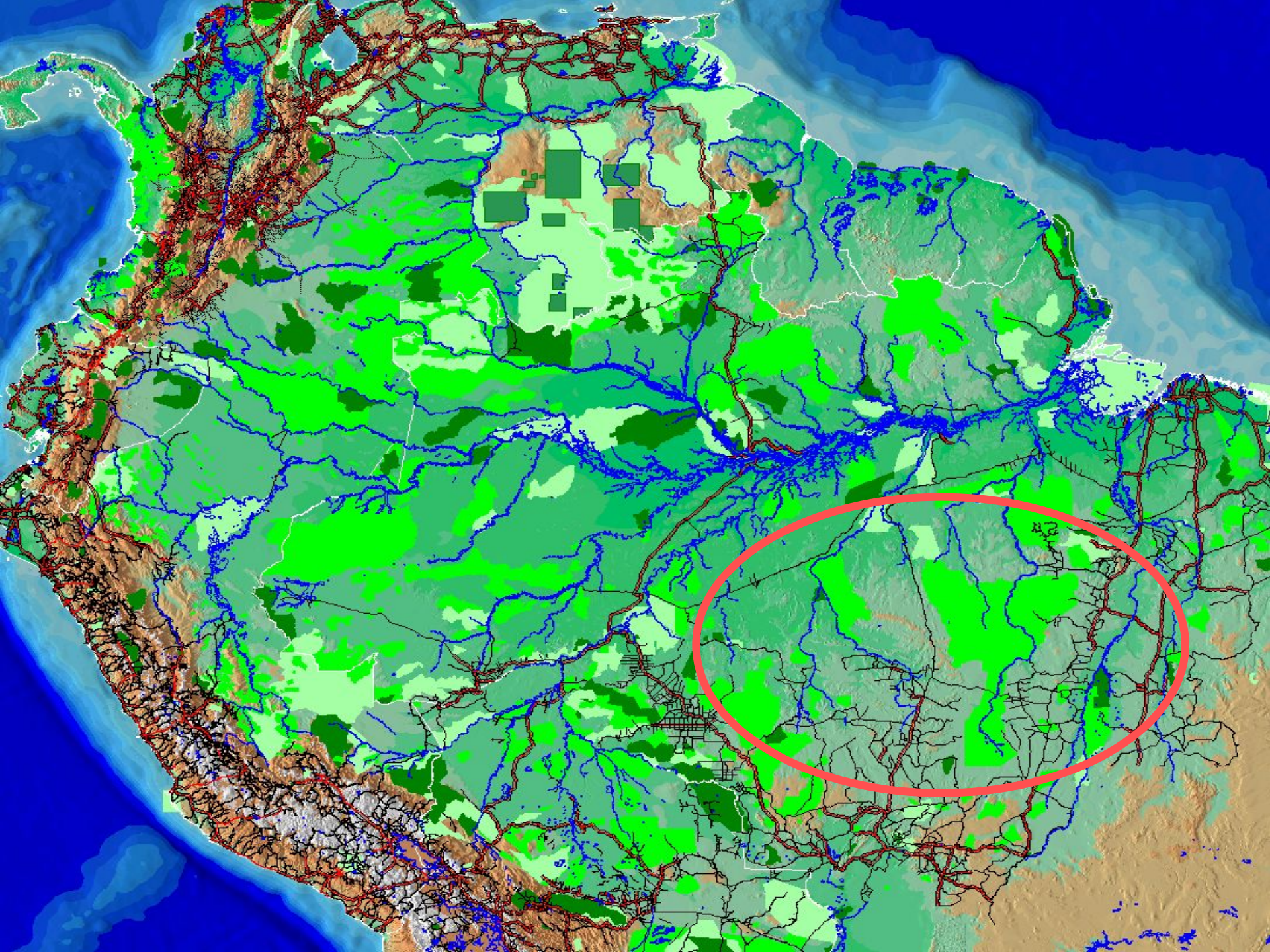




This is the Decade of Brazil



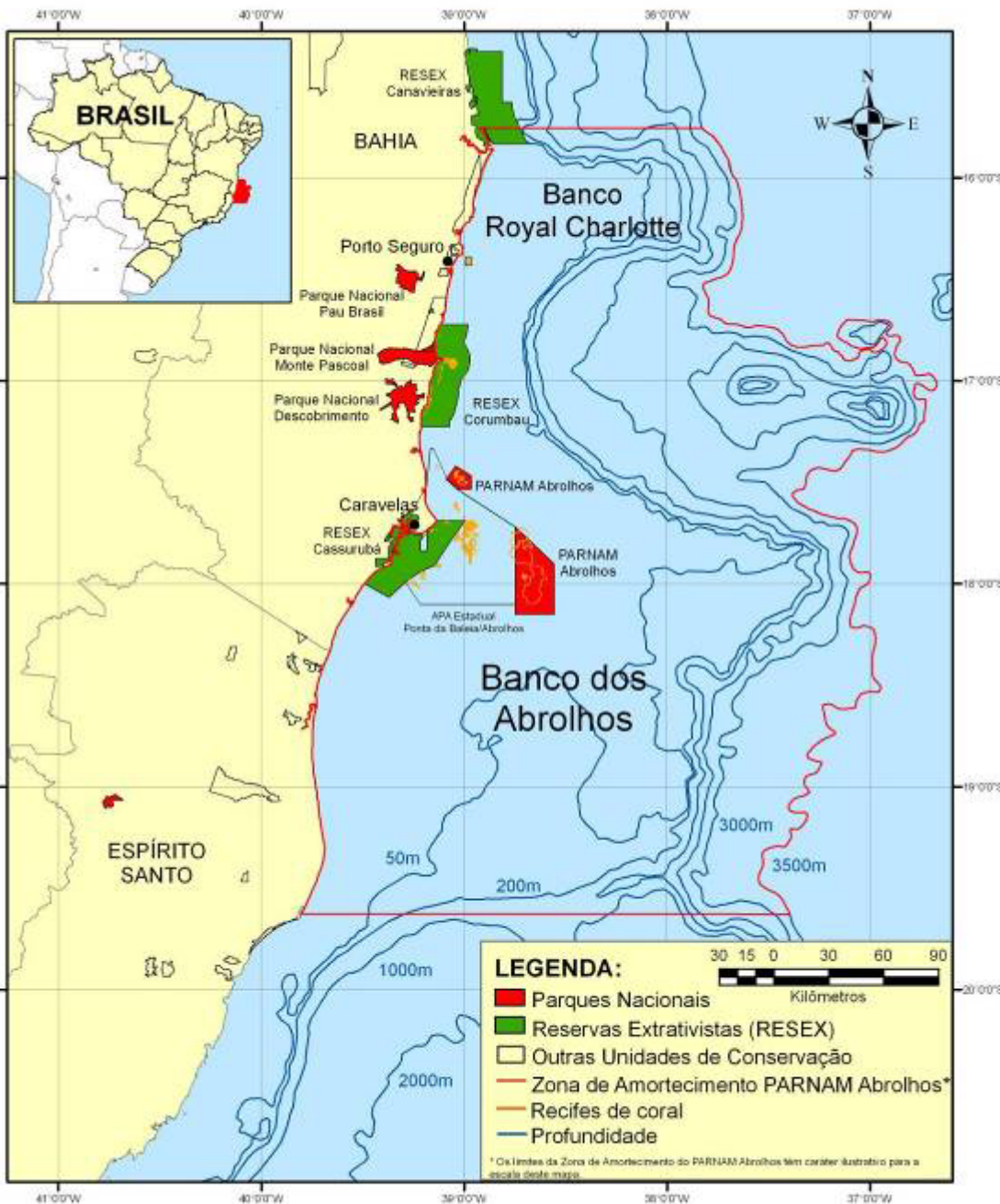




Esforços de conservação

A partir de 2006:

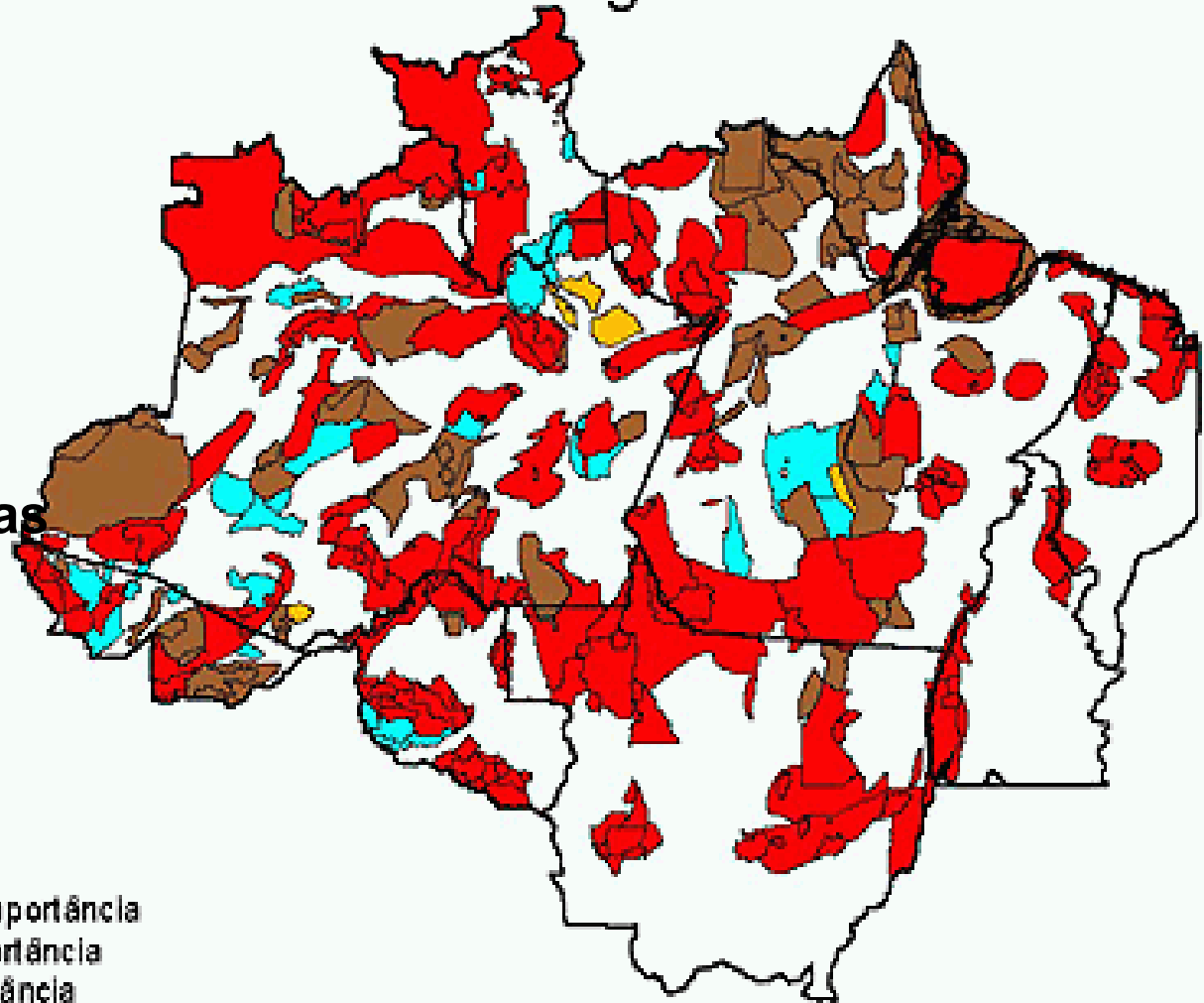
- ✓ RESEX Canavieiras
- ✓ Zona de Amortecimento do Parque de Abrolhos
- ✓ Discussão sobre políticas públicas: carcinicultura
- ✓ RESEX Cassurubá
- ✓ Programa de Ciência Aplicada ao Manejo de Áreas Marinhas Protegidas
- ✓ Aliança para Conservação Marinha



AMAZONIA - 1990

Áreas Prioritárias para Uso Sustentável e Conservação da Biodiversidade na Amazônia Legal

Prioridades
Determinadas
Através
de Workshops
de Especialistas

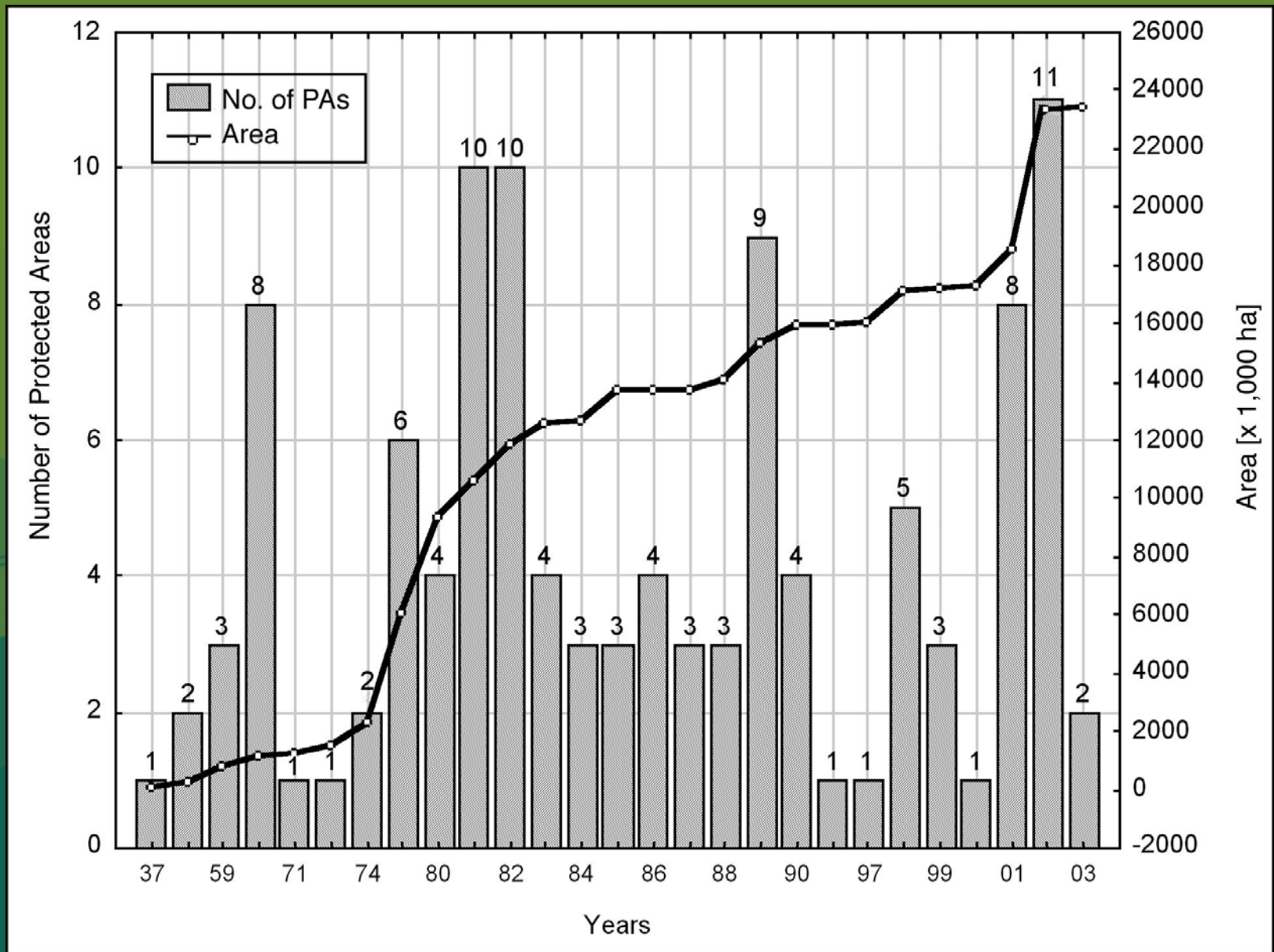


Legenda

- A - Área de extrema importância
- B - Área de muita importância
- C - Área de alta importância
- D - Áreas insuficientemente conhecidas mas de provavel importância



Áreas Protegidas do Brasil - Proteção Integral



Source: Rylands et al. in press

Mohamed bin Zayed
Species Conservation Fund
Abu Dhabi
Starting Capital: 25 million Euros

Save Our Species Fund
Global Environment Facility
(managed by IUCN Species Programme)



World Bank Group
Robert B. Zoellick

IUCN
Julia

SOS
SAVE OUR SPECIES

MARGOT MARSH



**BIODIVERSITY
FOUNDATION**

1996-2010

\$8 million

200+ projects

\$1,000 - \$25,000



Partnering with the Species Survival Commission

CBSG

Adopt / Twin with Specialist Groups

Share Global Priorities

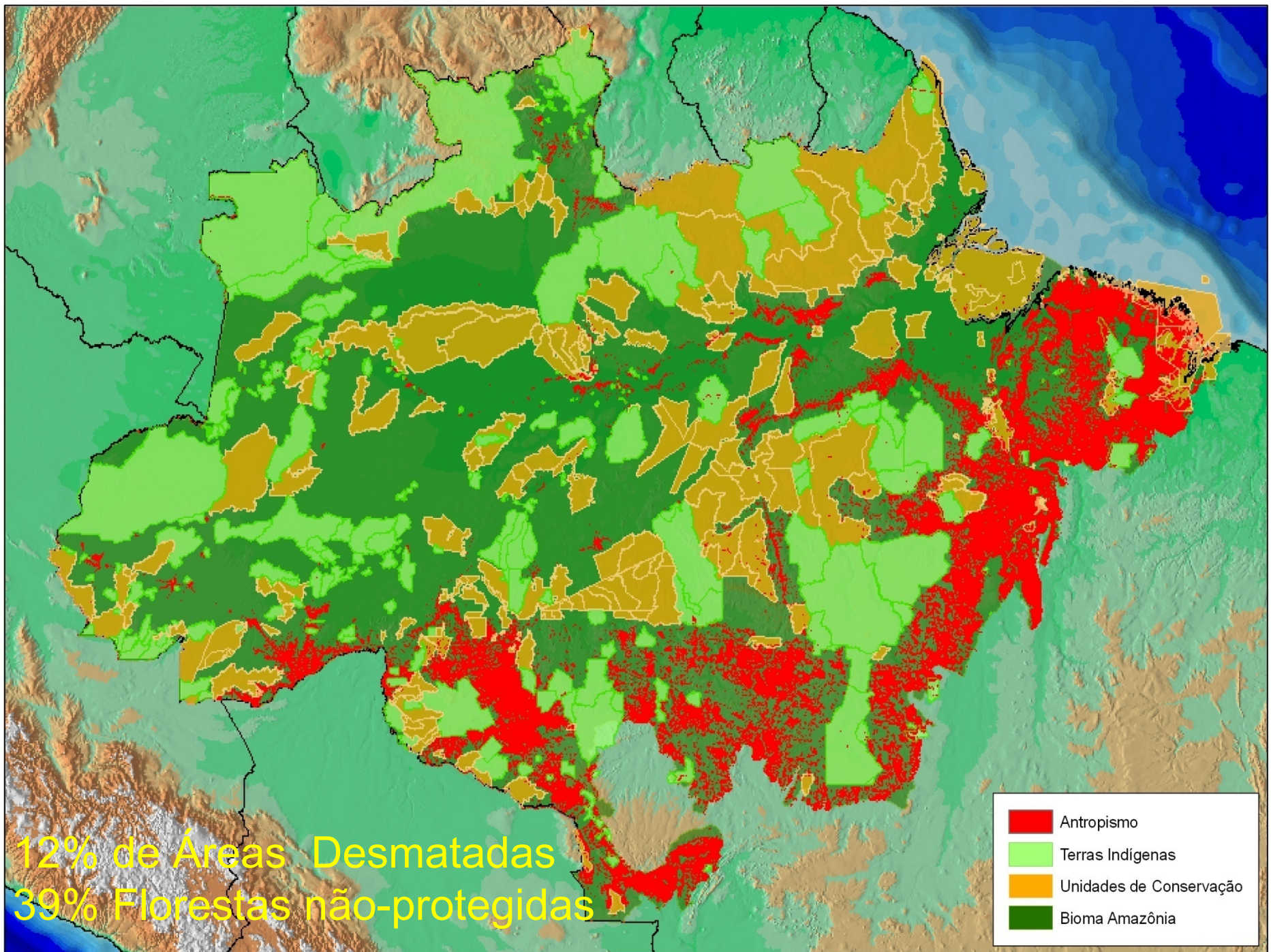
*Partner in Branding and
using the Red List Scale in Exhibits*

Hotspots and Centers of Violent Conflict

80%

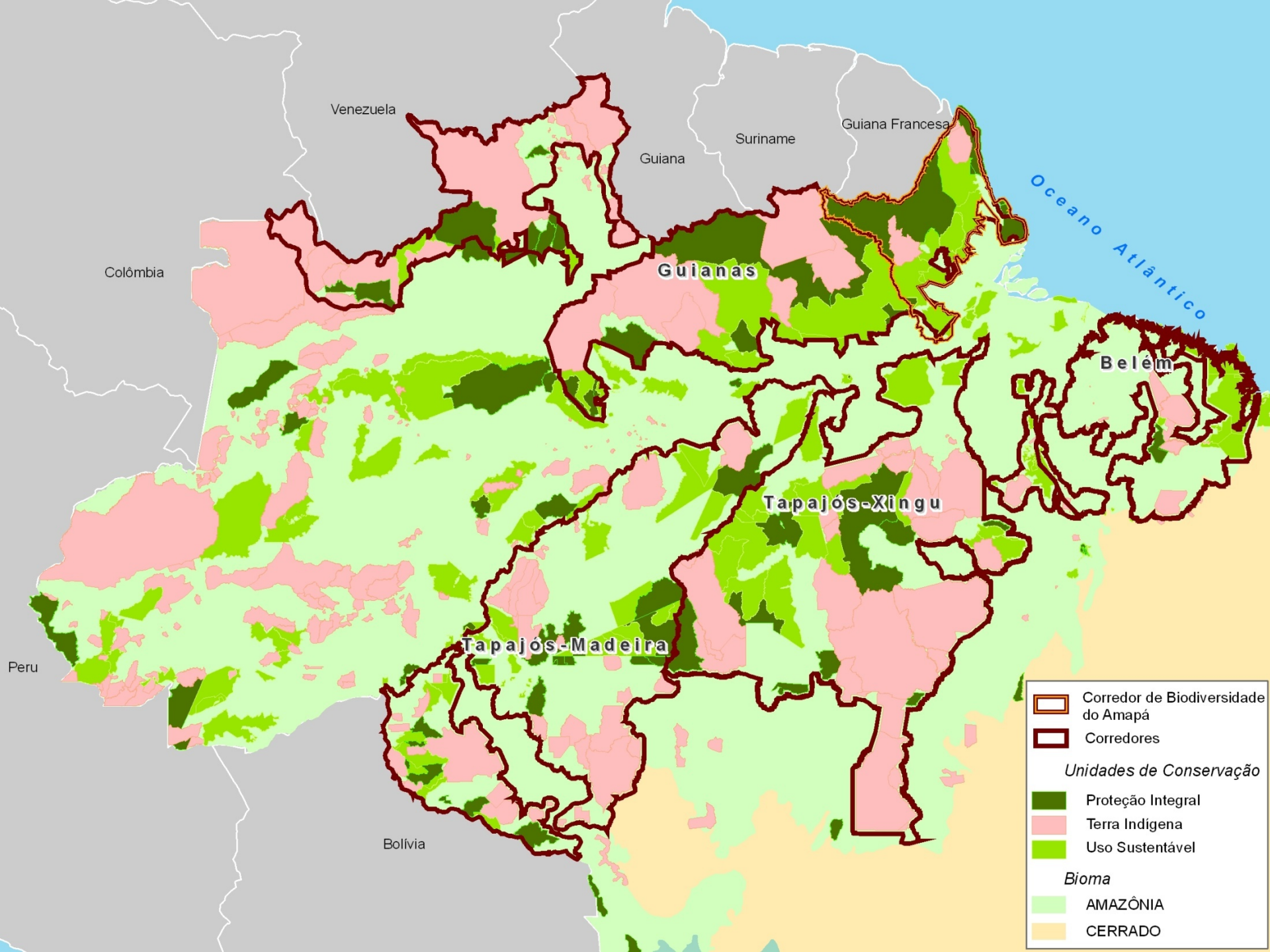
Since 1950

IRAQ, IRAN
AFGHANISTAN
CHECHNYA
MYANMAR
ACEH
TIMOR
SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES
SOLOMON ISLANDS
LIBERIA, SIERRA LEONE, COTE D'IVOIRE
EASTERN CONGO
RWANDA, BURUNDI, E. DRC
CHIAPAS/GUATEMALA
HAITI
COLOMBIA

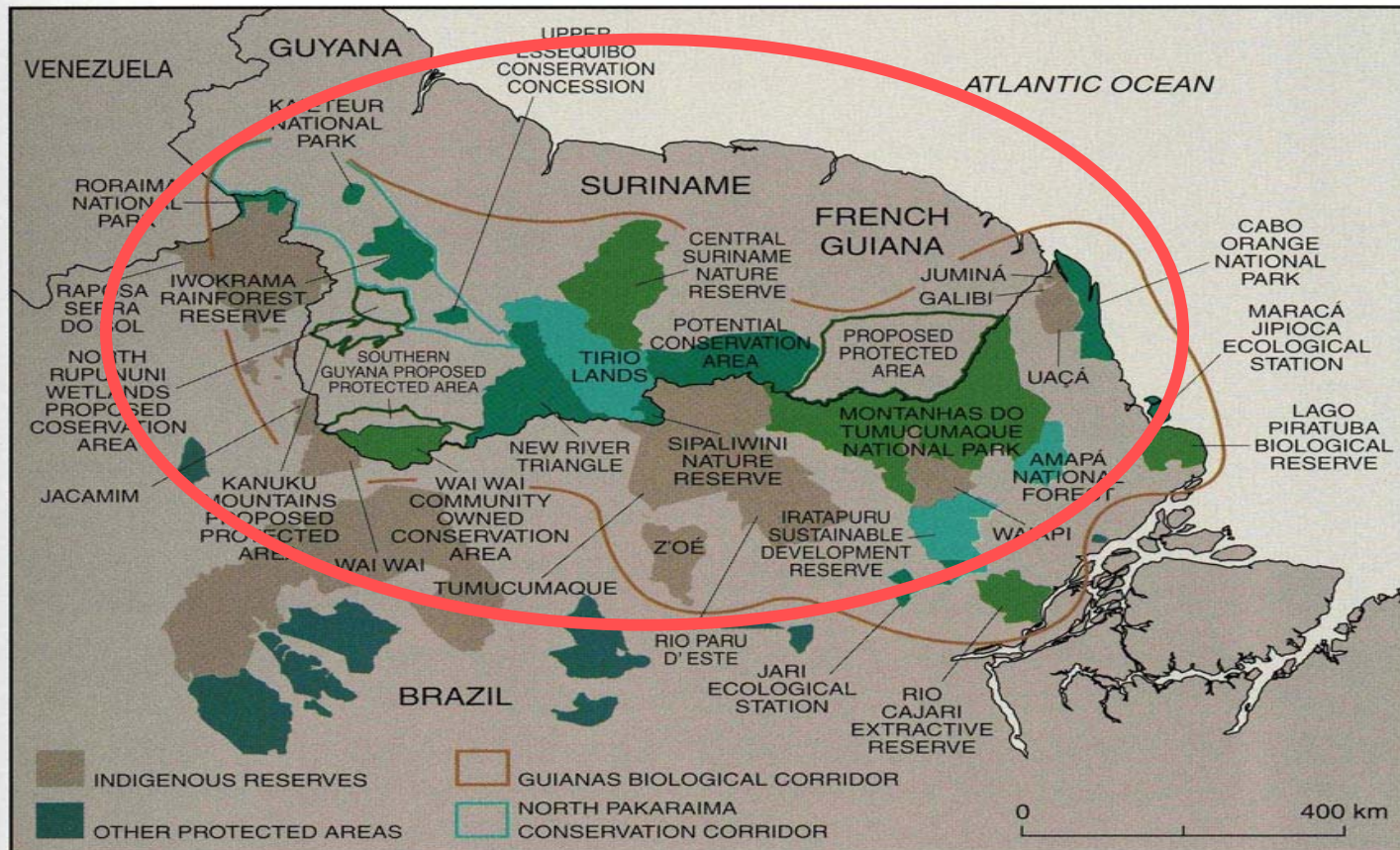


12% de Áreas Desmatadas
39% Florestas não-protegidas

- Antropismo
- Terras Indígenas
- Unidades de Conservação
- Bioma Amazônia

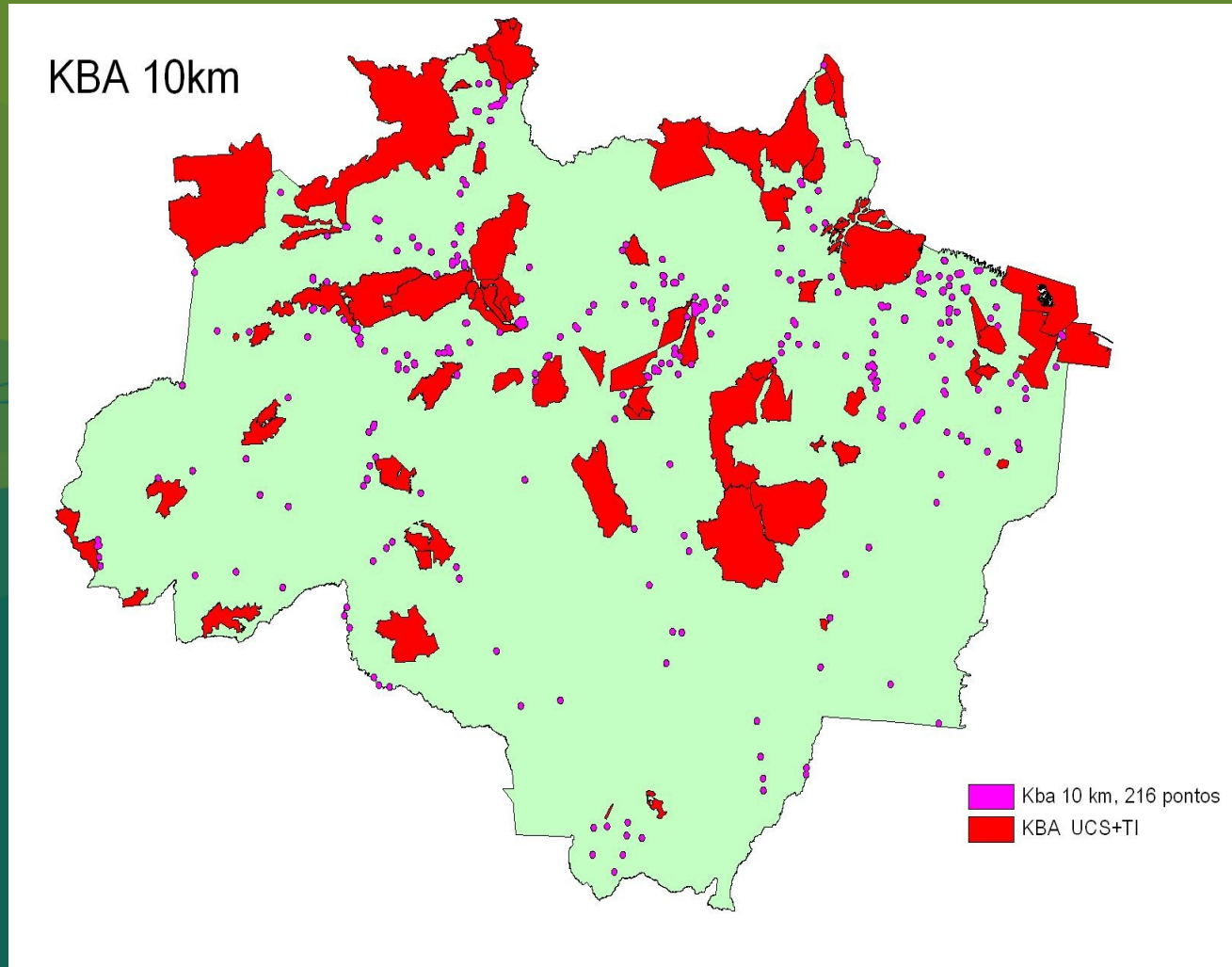


THE BORDERLANDS OF BRAZIL AND THE GUIANAS: THE WORLD'S MOST INTACT TROPICAL RAINFOREST

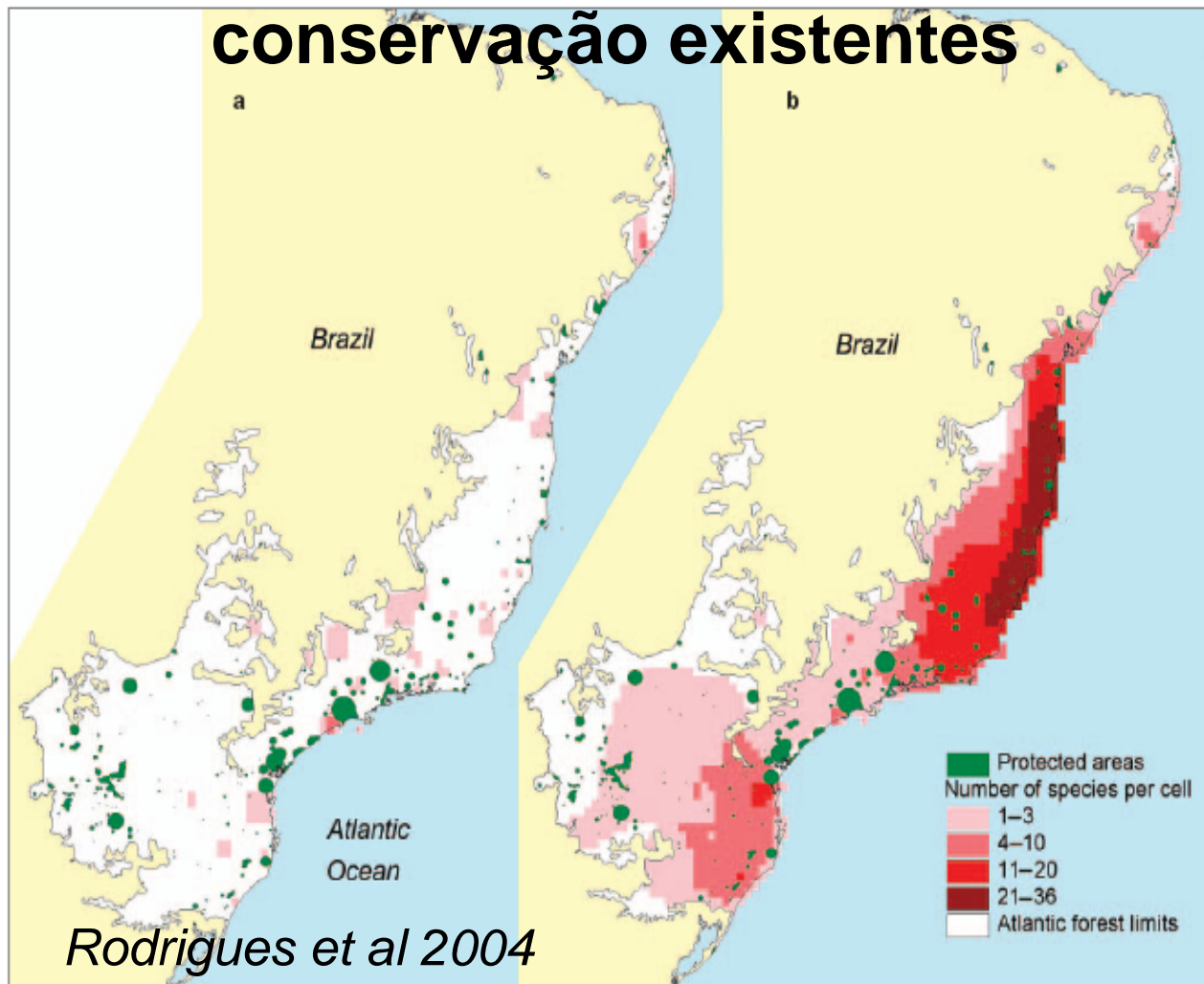


Áreas-Chave para Biodiversidade

Key Biodiversity Areas

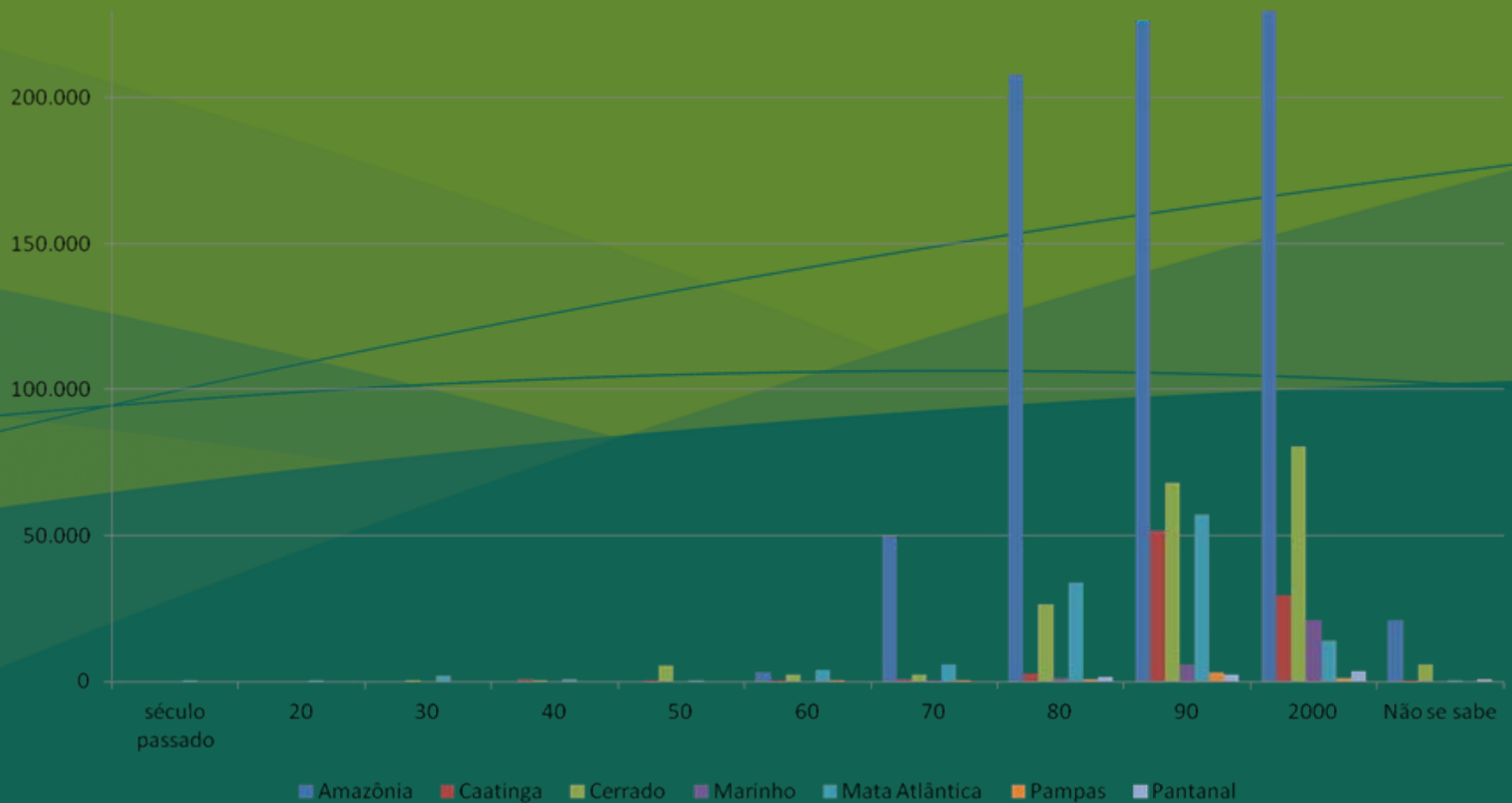


Espécies de mamíferos, anfíbios, tartarugas e aves ameaçadas endêmicas da Mata Atlântica cobertas por meio de unidades de conservação existentes



Rodrigues et al 2004

Increase in km² of protected areas



Why Brazil?

Target 11:

Current Version:

At least 15% of land and sea areas, including the most critical terrestrial, freshwater and marine areas, have been protected through effectively managed protected areas and/or other means, and integrated into wider land- and seascapes.

A New Target

50%

of Land in protected areas
(currently 12.2%)

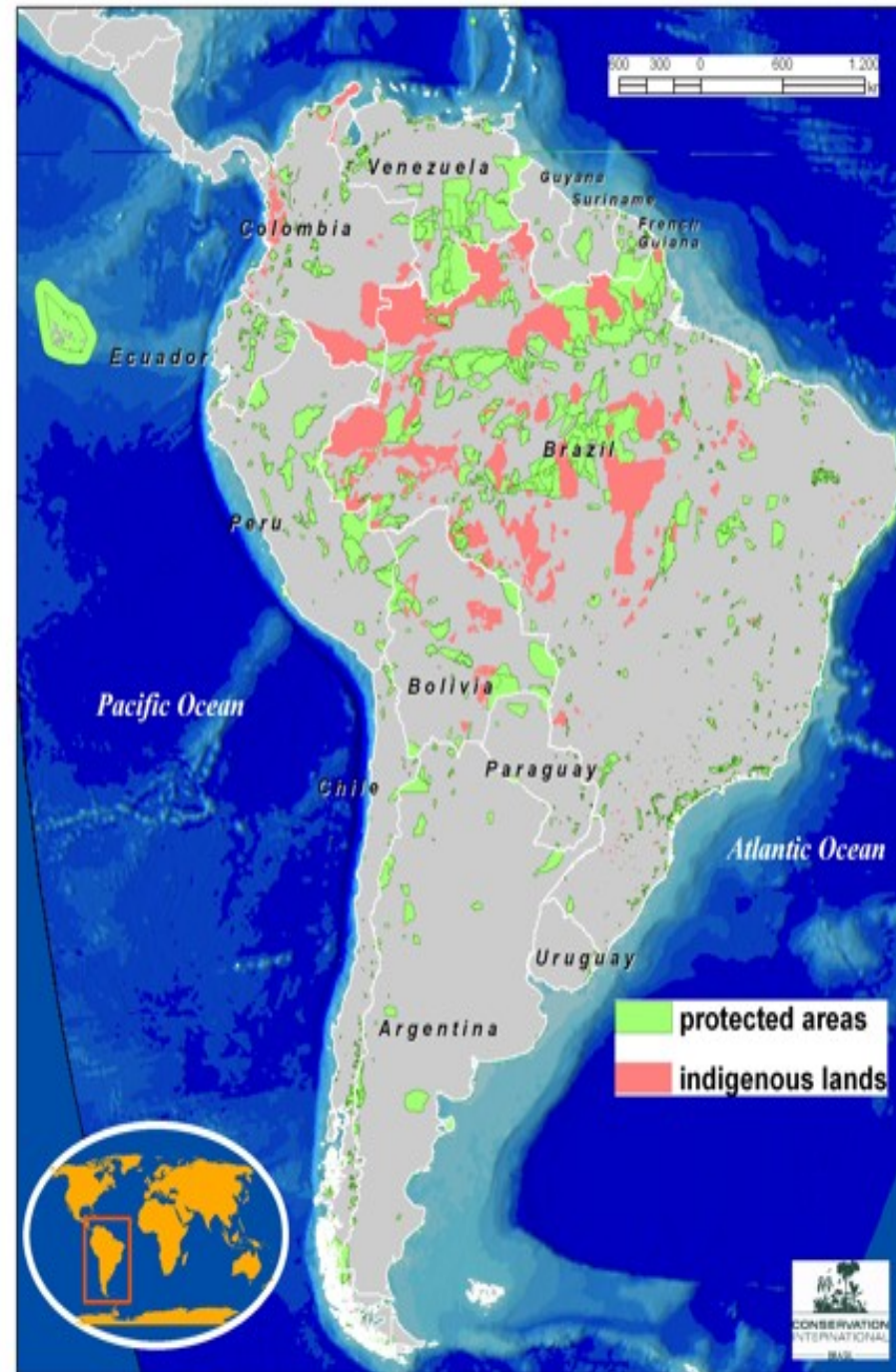
30-50%

of the Ocean
(currently <1%)

South America
already at
22.7%
of land area of
the Continent

Indigenous Lands:
1.3 million km²

Protected areas:
2.7 million km²





Legenda:

Biomas

-  AMAZÔNIA
-  CAATINGA
-  CERRADO
-  MATA ATLÂNTICA
-  PAMPA
-  PANTANAL

Pampas



IREO RAMAMBIKINA, HAREM-PIRENENA FA TSY HENA!



SAZY MIHATRA

Gadra 1 volana ka hatramin'ny 2 taona
+ lamandy 2 000 - 20 000 000 Ariary

(Araky ny Lalàna 2001-005 sy ny Didim-panjakana 60-126)



*Minimum Critical Size
of Ecosystems Project - 1979*



Partnering for Sustainable Zoos and Aquariums

Species Conservation: The Need for Zoos to Lead

Priority Areas

Hotspots

The Madagascar Example

What Zoos are Doing What More Can Zoos Do?

Zoos and the Wild as a Continuum

Increased Support to Field Programs

Closer Relationships with IUCN

The CBD and 2020 Targets

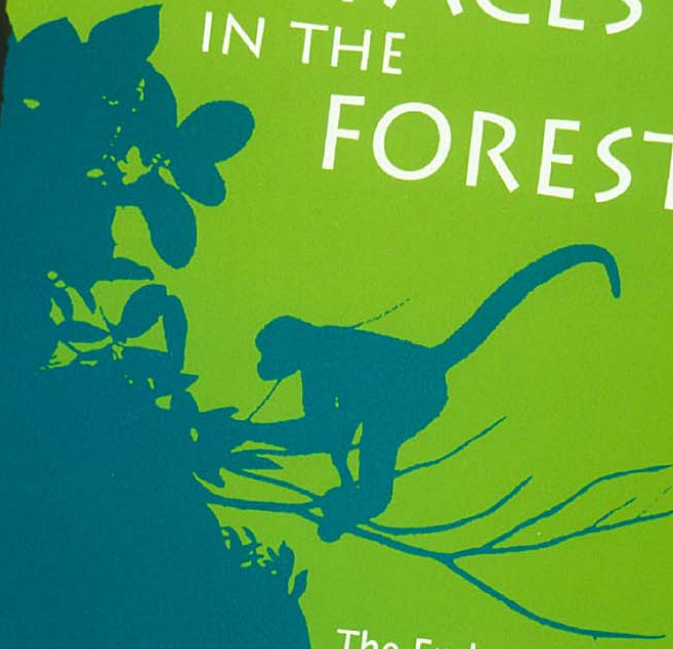








FACES IN THE FOREST



The Endangered
Muriqui Monkeys
of Brazil

With a New Preface

KAREN B. STRIER

Wild Primate Populations

91 countries



Program Retreat

Brazil

April 6-9, 2010

A Little Bit of History

Conservation in Brazil

CI in Brazil

CI Accomplishments

Why A New Mission

Our New Targets:

Climate

Fresh Water

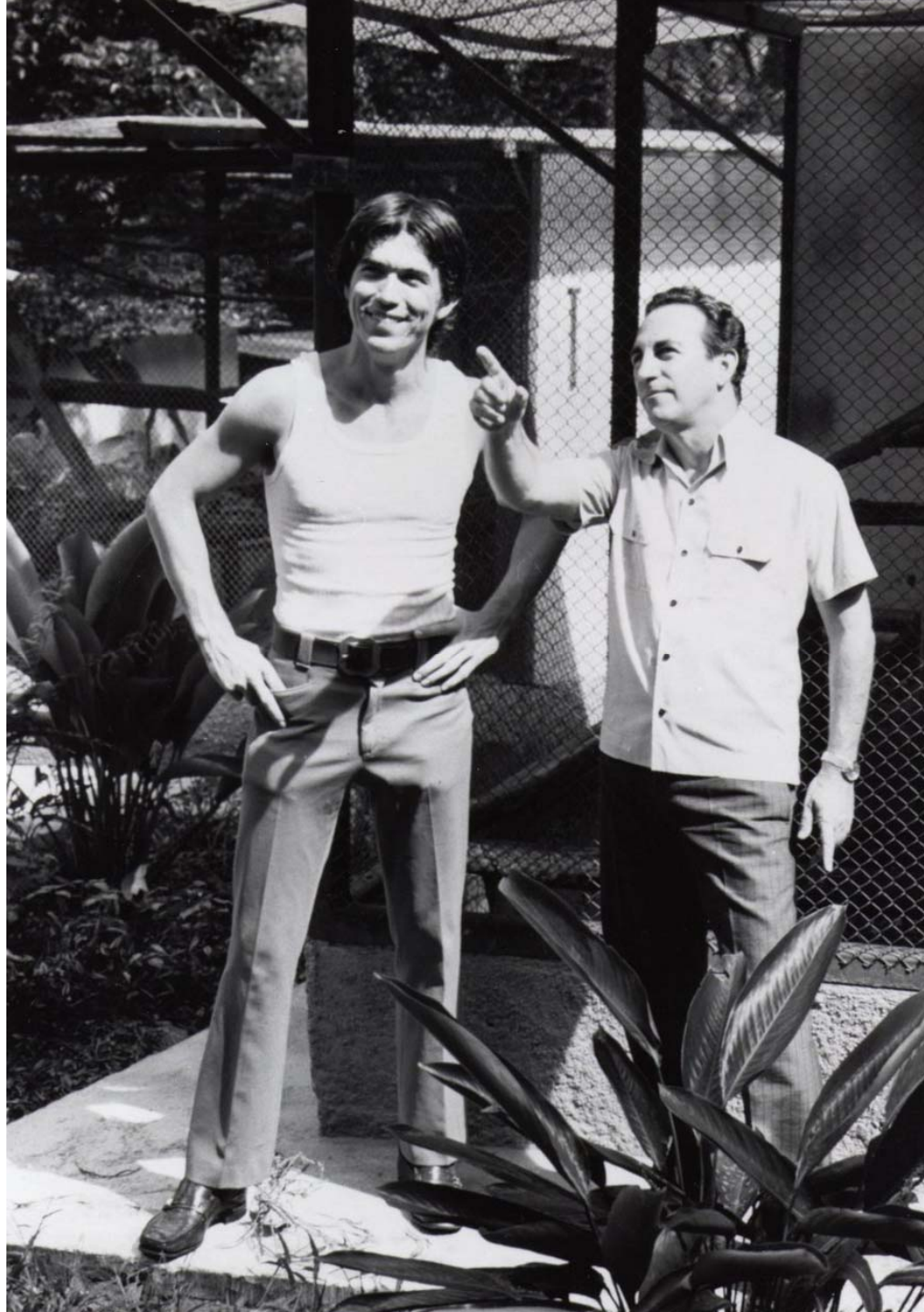
Food

Health

Cultural Services

Species

Priorities for FY11







CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL
TROPICAL POCKET GUIDE SERIES

Monkeys of the Guianas

Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana

Pocket Identification Guide



Russell A. Mittermeier, Anthony B. Rylands,
Marc G. M. van Roosmalen, Marilyn Norconk,
William R. Konstant & Lisa Famolare

Series Editors:

Russell A. Mittermeier & Anthony B. Rylands



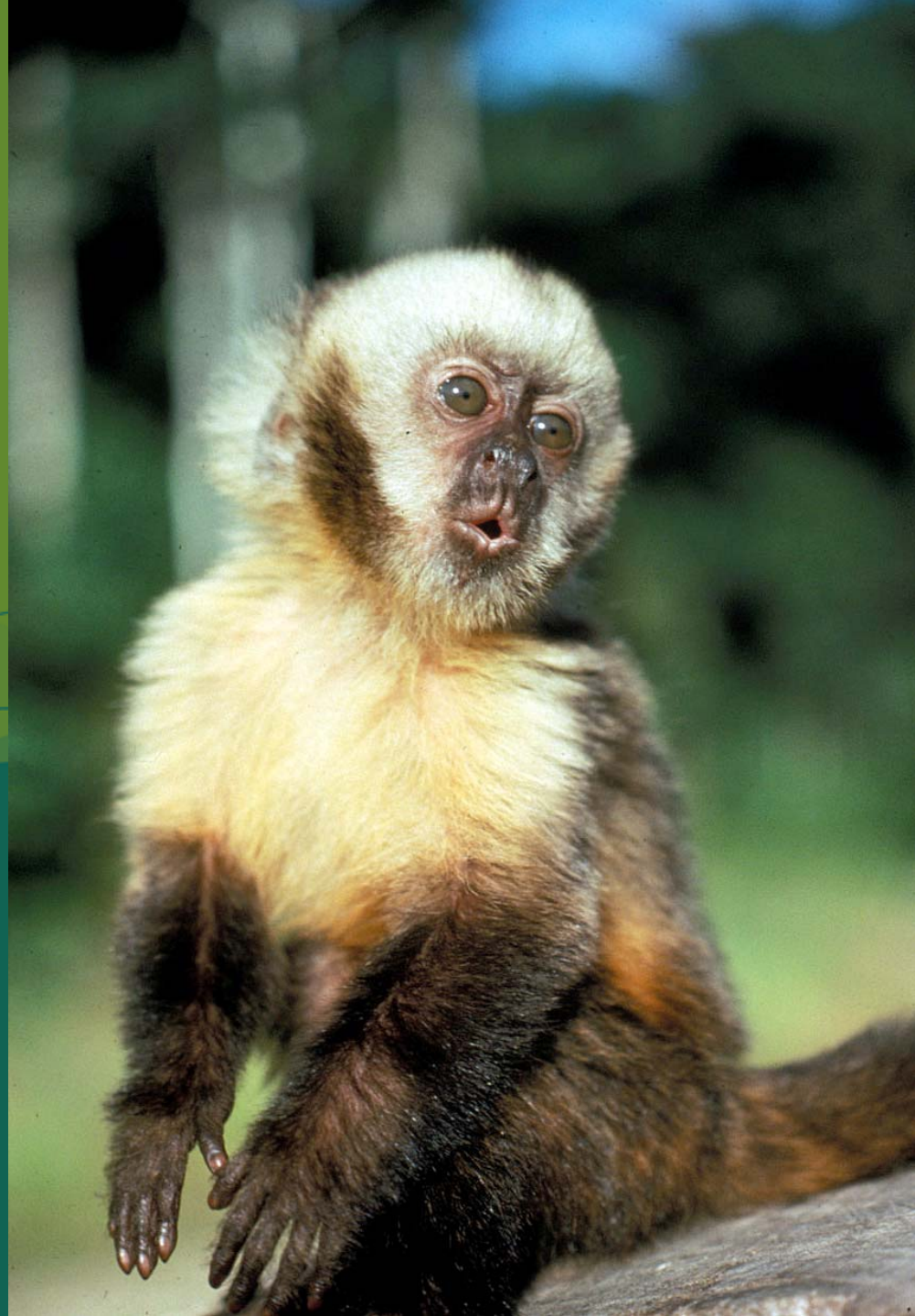
Illustrated by
Stephen D. Nash







*Primates
as
Flagship
Species*





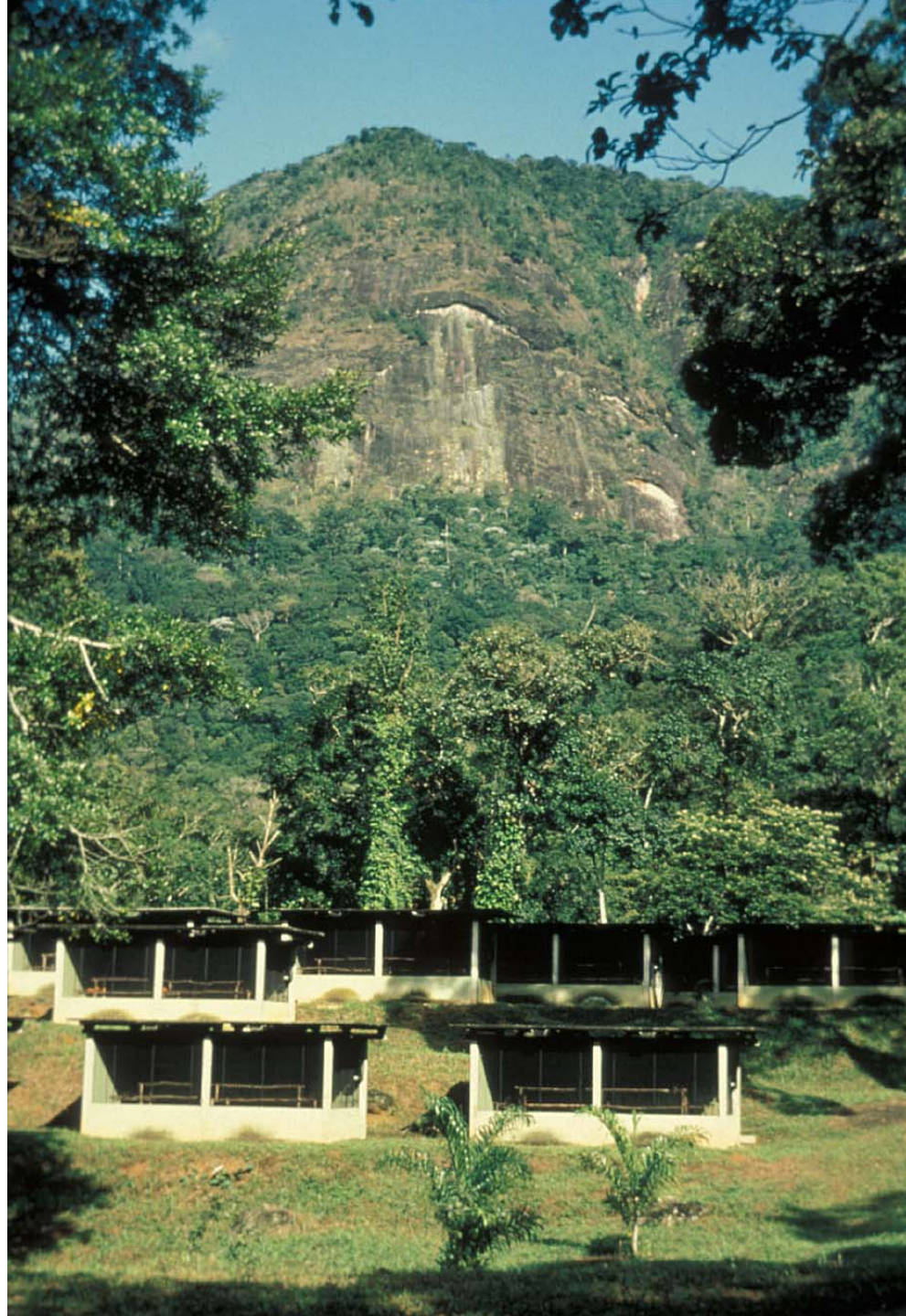
Painting "The Muriqui of
Fazenda Montes Claros"
by Stephen Nash
©1992 Stephen Nash / WWF-US

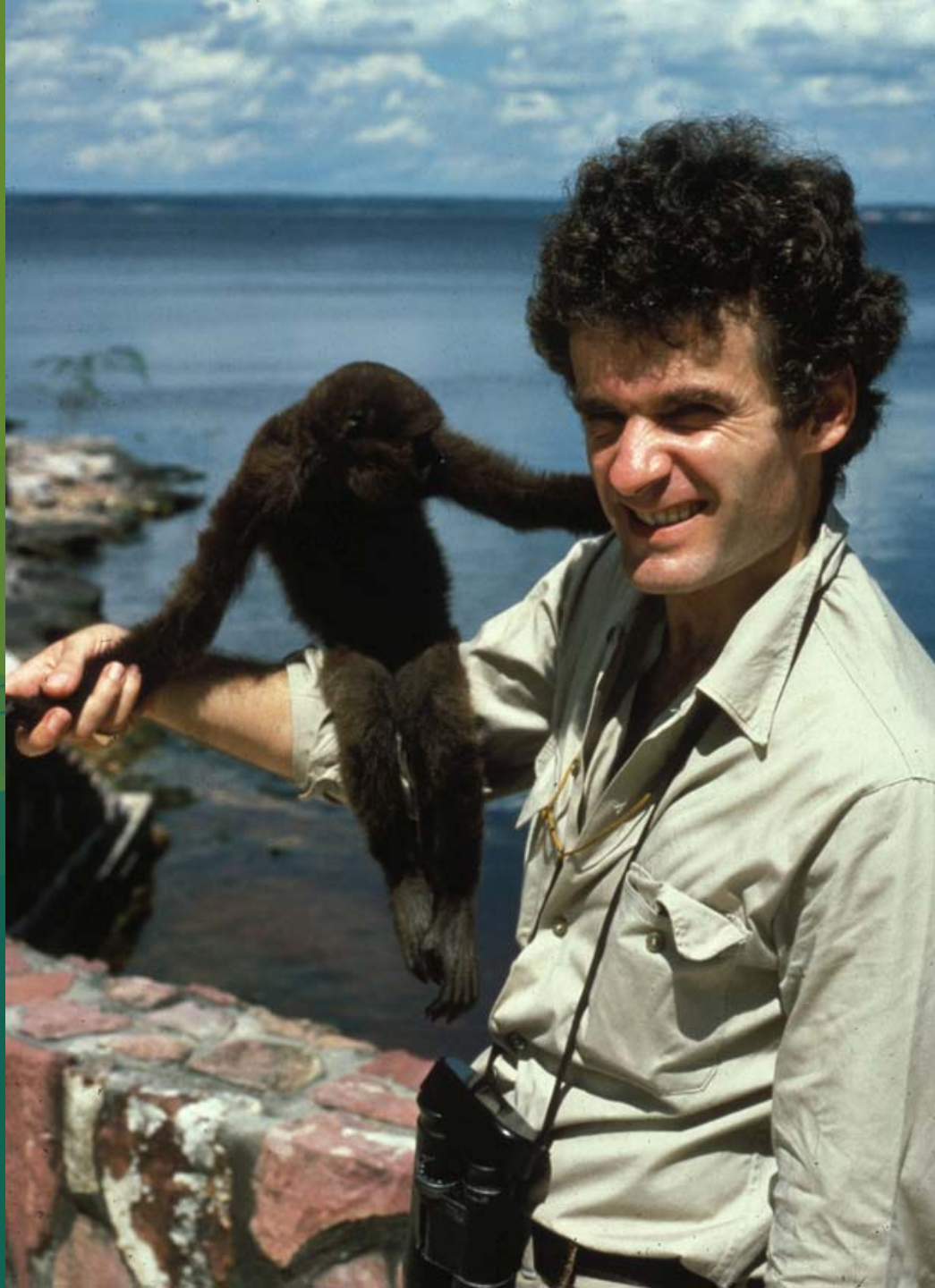
MURIQUI

(*Brachyteles arachnoides*)





















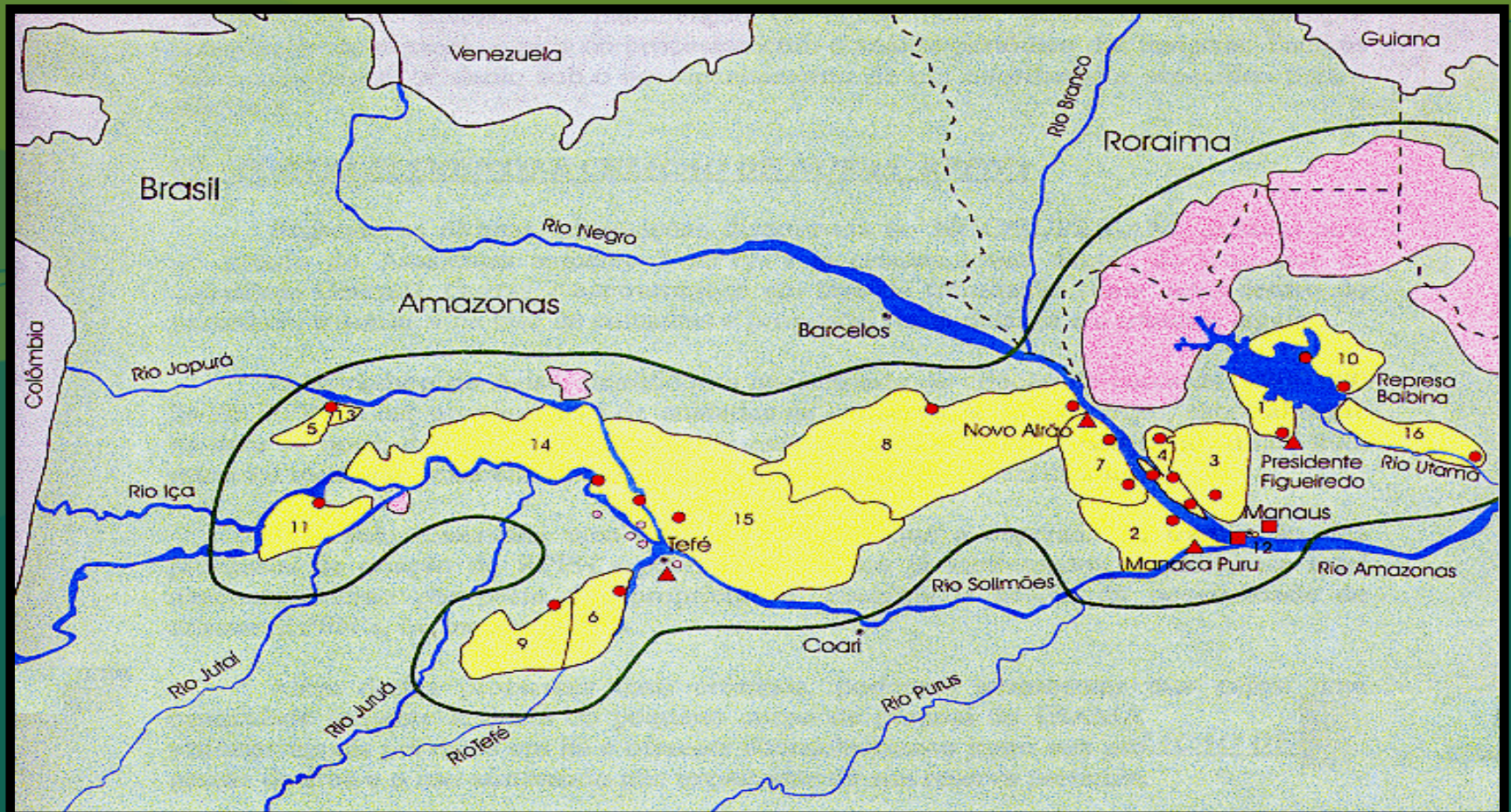


*Minimum Critical Size
of Ecosystems Project - 1979*





Sustainable Development Reserves



CI in Brazil

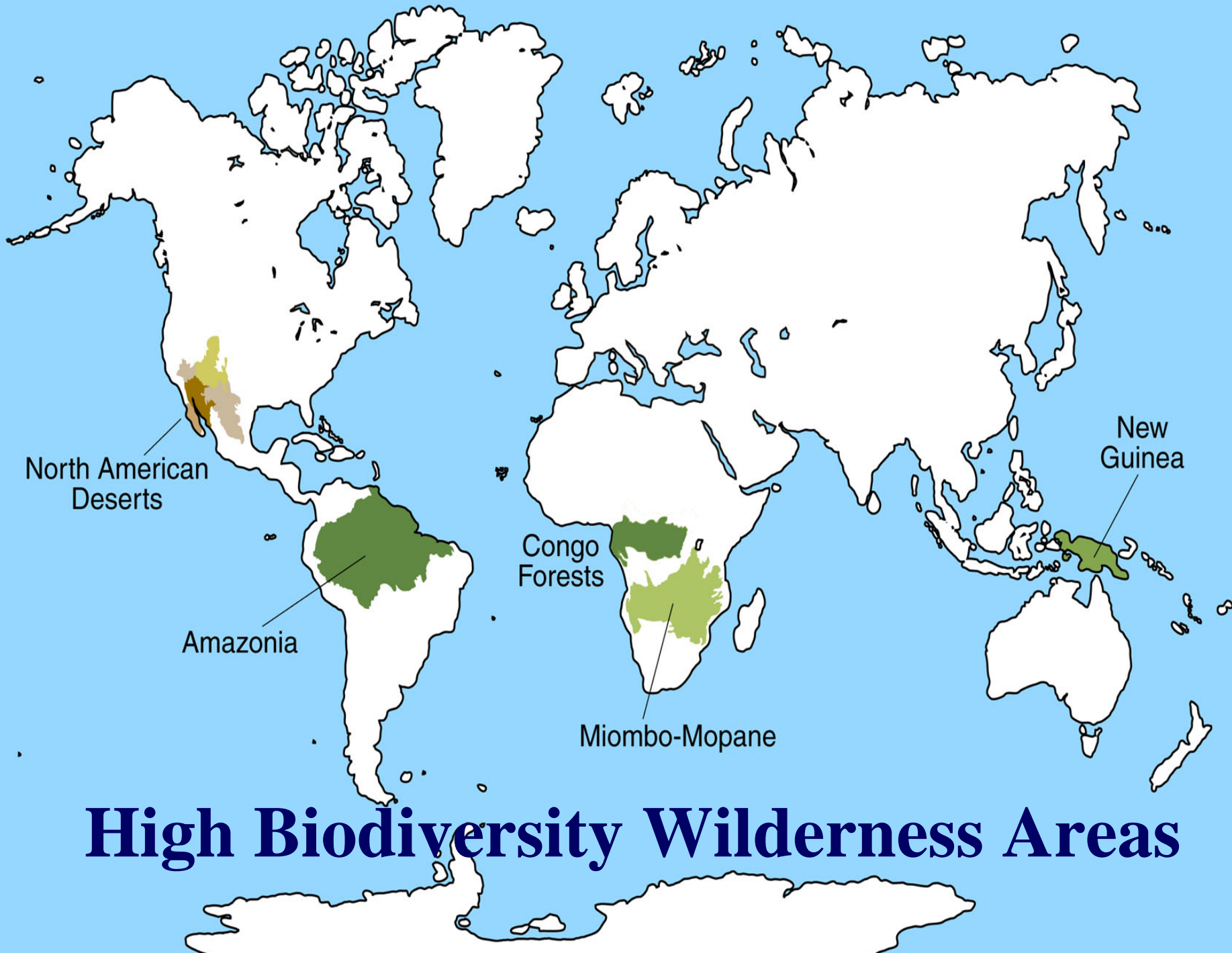
1986 – Pete and Russ meet for first time at The Nature Conservancy to discuss Brazil

1987 – Pete and team split from TNC and create CI

1989 (July) – Russ and WWF team join CI, and bring Brazil capacity with them; Brazil Program begins immediately under leadership of Sonia Rigueir; Brazil considered one of the top priority countries for CI

1989 (November) – Russ, Pete, and Dan Martin visit the Atlantic Forest – MacArthur Foundation

1990 – MacArthur provides major support to CI, Biodiversitas, and SOS Mata Atlânticas for Atlantic Forest



North American
Deserts

Amazonia

Congo
Forests

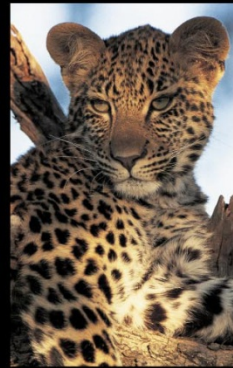
Miombo-Mopane

New
Guinea

High Biodiversity Wilderness Areas

BRAZILIAN AMAZONIA

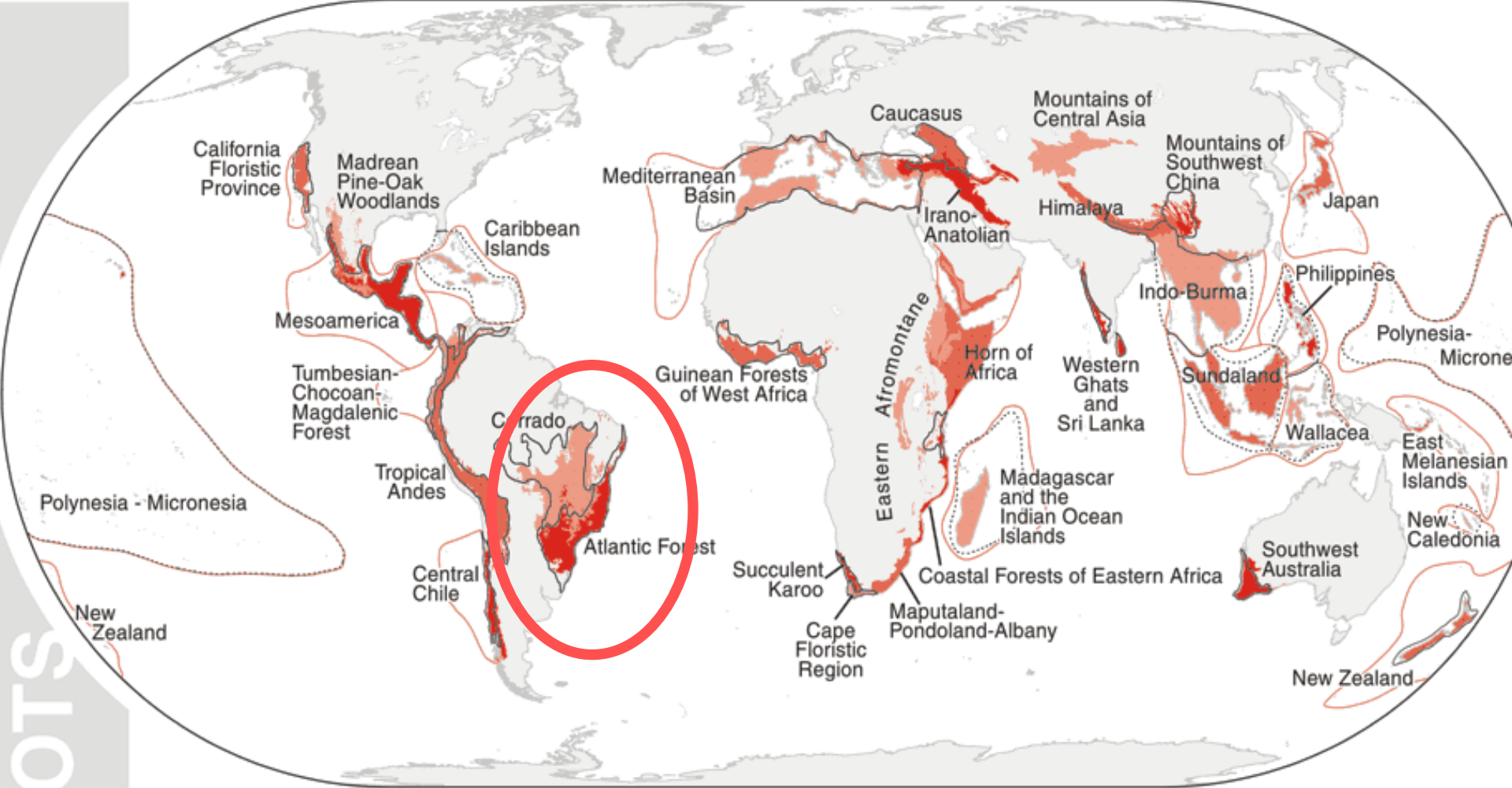




H O T S P O T S

R E V I S I T E D





HOTSPOTS

Conservation International Hotspots

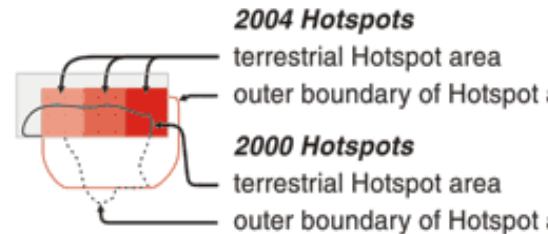
Results of the 2004 Hotspots Review

May 2004

scale: 1/142,700,000
 projection: Eckert IV
 data:
 Conservation International
 Digital Chart of the World

this map was prepared by the
 Conservation Mapping Program
 GIS & Mapping Laboratory
 Center for Applied Biodiversity Science
 at Conservation International

cartography: M.Denil



CI in Brazil

1990 – Pantanal Program begins with Reinaldo Lourival

1992 – Gustavo Fonseca becomes CI – Brazil Director

1992 – Paulo Gustavo Prado joins CI – First in DC, then Policy in Brasilia

1993 – Roberto Cavalcanti begins work on Priority-Setting Workshops and esp. Cerrado

1994 – Luis Paulo Pinto joins CI - Atlantic Forest

1996 – Guilherme Dutra starts CI – Brazil Marine Program in Abrolhos

1999 – Gustavo goes to DC to head CABS; Roberto becomes head of CI Brazil

1999 – Gustavo brings Claude from MCS to CABS as Deputy Director

2002 – Ze Maria becomes CI Brazil Director

2009 – Fabio Scarano becomes CI Brazil Director







CI Successes in Brazil

***Critical Ecosystem
Partnership Fund
(CEPF)***

***Global Conservation Fund
(GCF)***

CI Successes in Brazil

***Excellent
Relationships
with the
Business
Community***

*Many Successes,
in Brazil,
in South America,
and around
the World !*

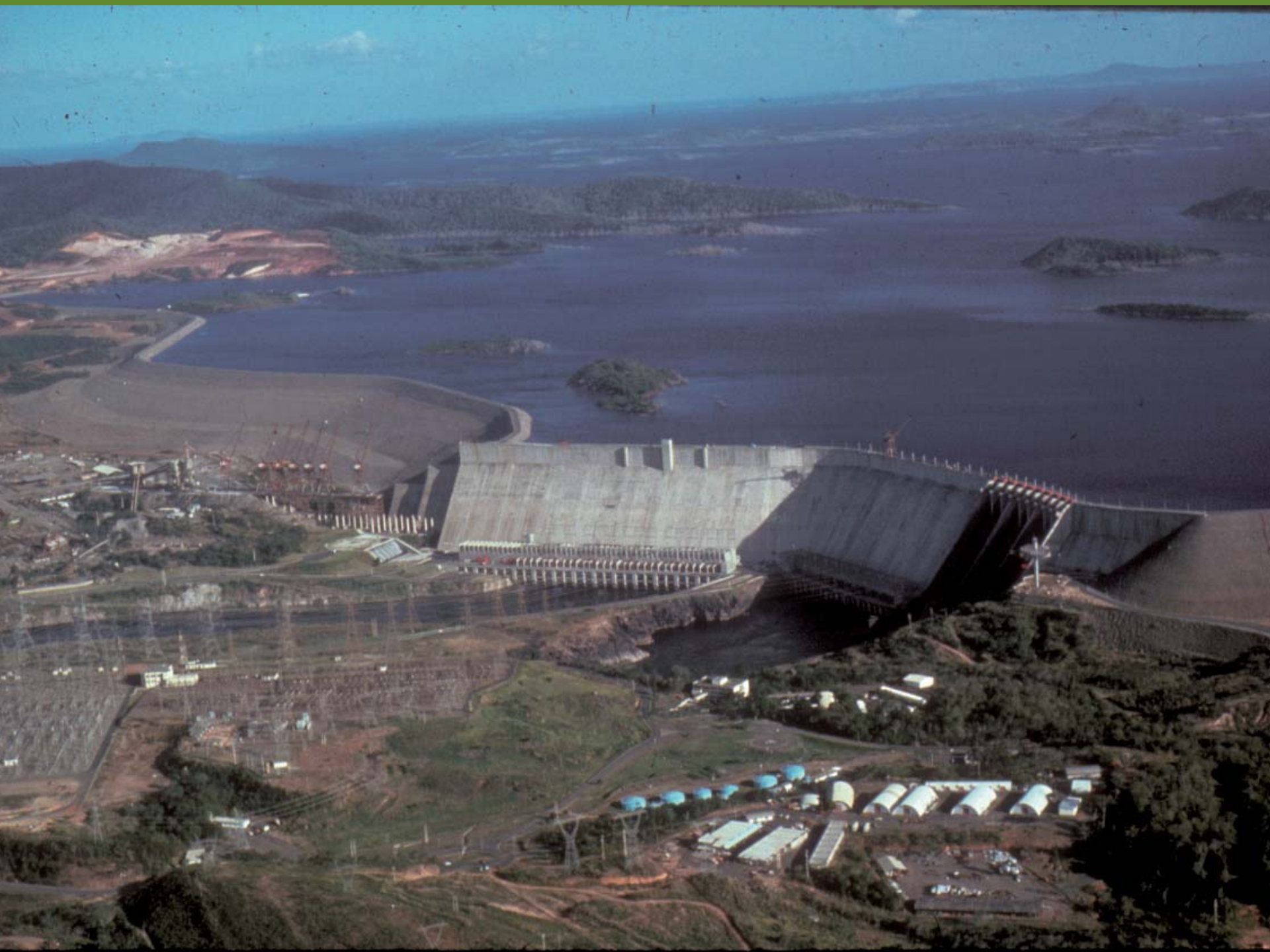
*So What's the
Problem?*



















We are facing a biodiversity crisis

We are losing species

We are losing forest and other habitats

We are seeing the erosion of critical ecosystem services



*Achieving many
Successes,
but
Losing the Battle*

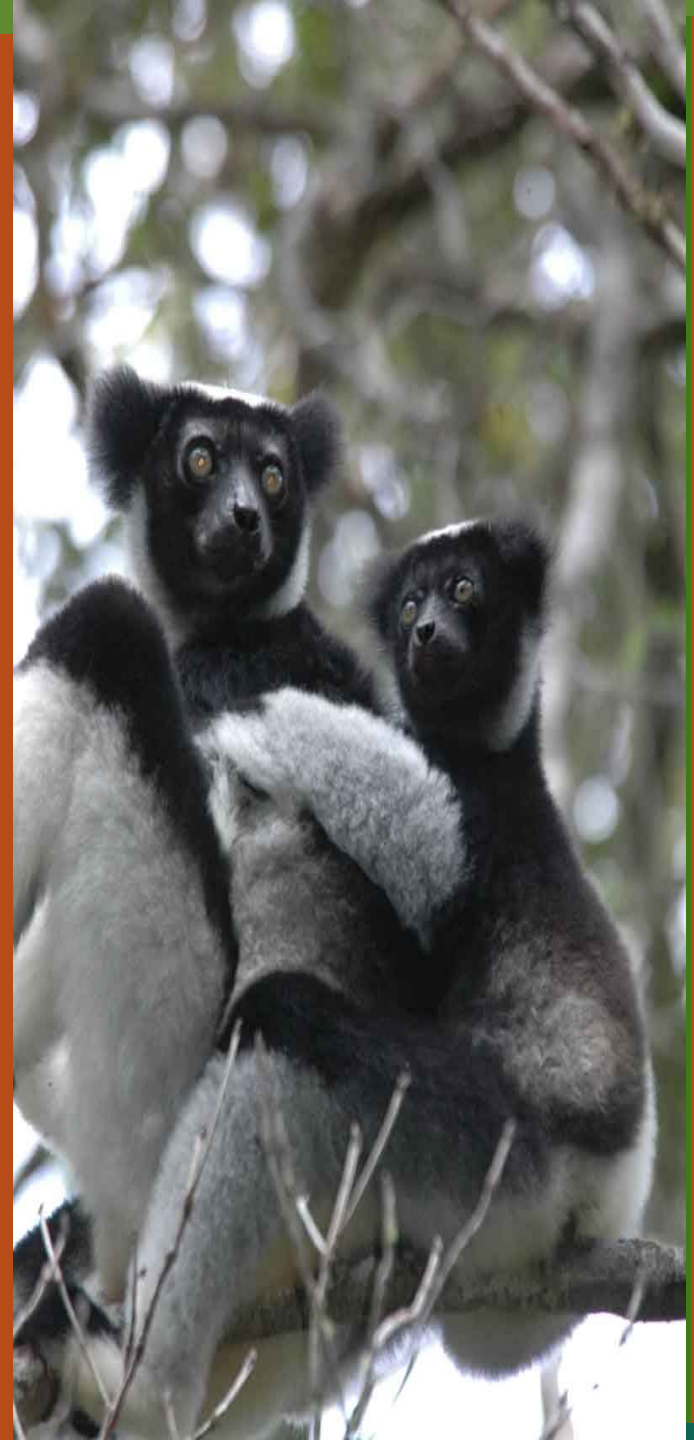
*How to change the overall
Development Paradigm
to make it more much
Nature-Based,
and how to demonstrate
that Conservation
must be a
Fundamental Underpinning to
Human Well-Being*

THE NEW STRATEGIC PLAN



VISION

We imagine a healthy, prosperous world in which societies are forever committed to caring for and valuing nature, **our global biodiversity**, for the long-term benefit of people and all life on Earth



MISSION

Building upon a strong
Foundation of science,
partnership, and
field demonstration,
CI empowers societies
to responsibly and
sustainably
care for nature,
our global biodiversity,
for the well-being
of humanity



Human Well-Being



Ecosystem Services



Biodiversity

The Science of Ecosystem Services

articles

The value of the world's ecosystem services and natural capital

Robert Costanza¹, Ralph d'Arge², Rudolf de Groot³, Stephen Farber⁴, Monica Grasso⁵, Bruce Hannont⁶, Karin Limburg⁷, Shahid Naeem⁸, Robert V. O'Neill⁹, Jose Paruelo¹⁰, Robert G. Raskin¹¹, Paul Sutton¹² & Marjan van den Belt¹³

¹ Center for Environmental and Estuarine Studies, Zoology Department, and ² Institute for Ecological Economics, University of Maryland, Box 38, Solomons, Maryland 20688, USA

³ Economics Department (emeritus), University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming 82070, USA

⁴ Center for Environment and Climate Studies, Wageningen-Agricultural University, PO Box 8010, 6500 EB Wageningen, The Netherlands

⁵ Graduate School of Public and International Affairs, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15260, USA

⁶ Geography Department and NCSA, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois 61801, USA

⁷ Institute of Ecosystem Studies, Millbrook, New York, USA

⁸ Department of Zoology, Evolution and Behavior, University of Minnesota, St Paul, Minnesota 55108, USA

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¹⁰ Department of Ecology, Faculty of Agronomy, University of Buenos Aires, Av. San Martín 4533, 2417 Buenos Aires, Argentina

¹¹ US Forest Population Laboratory, Redlands, California 91208, USA

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¹³ Ecological Economics Research and Applications Inc., PO Box 1398, Solomons, Maryland 20688, USA

The services of ecological systems and the natural capital stocks that produce them are critical to the functioning of the Earth's life-support system. They contribute to human welfare, both directly and indirectly, and therefore represent part of the total economic value of the planet. We have estimated the current economic value of 17 ecosystem services for 16 biomes, based on published studies and a few original calculations. For the entire biosphere, the value (most of which is outside the market) is estimated to be in the range of US\$16–\$4 trillion (10¹²) per year, with an average of US\$33 trillion per year. Because of the nature of the uncertainties, this must be considered a minimum estimate. Global gross national product total is around US\$18 trillion per year.

Because ecosystem services are not fully 'captured' in commercial markets or adequately quantified in terms comparable with economic services and manufactured capital, they are often given too little weight in policy decisions. This neglect may ultimately compromise the sustainability of humans in the biosphere. The economies of the Earth would grind to a halt without the services of ecological life-support systems, so in one sense their total value to the economy is infinite. However, it can be instructive to estimate the 'incremental' or 'marginal' value of ecosystem services (the estimated rate of change of value compared with changes in ecosystem services from their current levels). There have been many studies in the past few decades aimed at estimating the value of a wide variety of ecosystem services. We have gathered together this large (but scattered) amount of information and present it here in a form useful for ecologists, economists, policy makers and the general public. From this synthesis, we have estimated values for ecosystem services per unit area by biome, and then multiplied by the total area of each biome and summed over all services and biomes.

Although we acknowledge that there are many conceptual and empirical problems inherent in producing such an estimate, we think this exercise is essential in order to: (1) make the range of potential values of the services of ecosystems more apparent; (2) establish at least a first approximation of the relative magnitude of global ecosystem services; (3) set up a framework for their further analysis; (4) point out those areas most in need of additional research; and (5) stimulate additional research and debate. Most of the problems and uncertainties we encountered indicate that our

estimate represents a minimum value, which would probably increase: (1) with additional effort in studying and valuing a broader range of ecosystem services; (2) with the incorporation of more realistic representations of ecosystem dynamics and interdependence; and (3) as ecosystem services become more stressed and 'scarce' in the future.

Ecosystem functions and ecosystem services

Ecosystem functions refer variously to the habitat, biological or system properties or processes of ecosystems. Ecosystem goods (such as food) and services (such as waste assimilation) represent the benefits human populations derive, directly or indirectly, from ecosystem functions. For simplicity, we will refer to ecosystem goods and services together as ecosystem services. A large number of functions and services can be identified^{1–4}. Reference 3 provides a recent, detailed compendium on describing, measuring and valuing ecosystem services. For the purposes of this analysis we grouped ecosystem services into 17 major categories. These groups are listed in Table 1. We included only renewable ecosystem services, excluding non-renewable fuels and minerals and the atmosphere. Note that ecosystem services and functions do not necessarily show a one-to-one correspondence. In some cases a single ecosystem service is the product of two or more ecosystem functions whereas in other cases a single ecosystem function contributes to two or more ecosystem services. It is also important to emphasize the interdependent nature of many ecosystem functions. For example, some of the net primary production in an ecosystem ends up as food, the consumption of which generates respiratory products necessary for primary production. Even though these functions and services are interdependent, in many cases they can be added because they represent 'joint products' of the ecosystem, which support human

Forum

Global Conservation of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

WILL R. TURNER, KATRINA BRANDON, THOMAS M. BROOKS, ROBERT COSTANZA, GUSTAVO A. B. DE FONSECA, AND ROSIMEIRY PORTELA

Habitat destruction has driven much of the current biodiversity extinction crisis, and it compromises the essential benefits, or ecosystem services, that humans derive from functioning ecosystems. Securing both species and ecosystem services might be accomplished with common solutions. Yet it is unknown whether these two major conservation objectives coincide broadly enough worldwide to enable global strategies for both goals to gain synergy. In this article, we assess the concordance between these two objectives, explore how the concordance varies across different regions, and examine the global potential for safeguarding biodiversity and ecosystem services simultaneously. We find that published global priority maps for biodiversity conservation harbor a disproportionate share of estimated terrestrial ecosystem service value (ESV). Overlap of biodiversity priorities and ESV varies among regions, and in areas that have high biodiversity priority but low ESV, specialized conservation approaches are necessary. Overall, however, our findings suggest opportunities for safeguarding both biodiversity and ecosystem services. Sensitivity analyses indicate that results are robust to known limitations of available ESV data. Capitalizing on these opportunities will require the identification of synergies at finer scales, and the development of economic and policy tools to exploit them.

Keywords: ecosystem services, biodiversity conservation priorities, natural capital

Conserving Earth's biological diversity and safeguarding the benefits, or "ecosystem services," that functioning ecosystems provide to humans are two major objectives of nature conservation (Ehrlich and Wilson 1991, UNEP 1992). Ecosystem services directly support more than one billion people living in extreme poverty (World Bank 2006), thus protecting ecosystems is also critical for economic development and poverty alleviation. In terrestrial systems, the same process—human conversion of natural habitats—is the dominant threat to biodiversity and ecosystem services (Millennium Ecosystem Assessment 2005). Spatial concordance of biodiversity and ecosystem services would mean that, in many cases, similar actions could jointly secure both objectives. Some studies, however, have asserted low concordance (Kareiva and Marvier 2003), and it remains unclear whether biodiversity and ecosystem services co-occur only under narrow sets of conditions, or concord broadly enough that global strategies for both objectives could realize widespread and productive synergy (Balvanera et al. 2001).

In this article, we use existing estimates of the value of ecosystem services worldwide, together with published templates of global biodiversity priorities, to analyze potential synergies between conserving biodiversity and safeguarding ecosystem services. Global-scale prioritization for biodiversity conservation is essential because biodiversity,

threats to it, and the ability of countries to pay for its conservation vary in space (Balmford et al. 2003). To date, at least nine global prioritization templates for terrestrial environments have been published (WWF and IUCN 1994–1997, Bryant et al. 1997, Mittermeier et al. 1997, Olson and Dinerstein 1998, Stattersfield et al. 1998, Sanderson et al. 2002, Mittermeier et al. 2003, 2004, Hoelstra et al. 2005; see Brooks et al. 2006 for a review). Collectively, these approaches offer a broader basis for analysis than any single biodiversity metric or priority template.

Because some local- to regional-scale studies have found coincidence of ecosystem service value (ESV) with biodiversity (Naidoo and Adamowicz 2005, Chan et al. 2006, Naidoo and

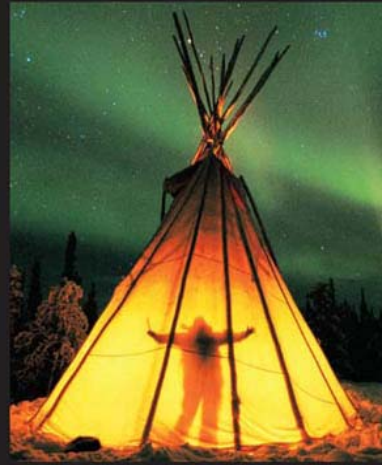
At Conservation International's Center for Applied Biodiversity Science in Arlington, Virginia, Will R. Turner (e-mail: wtturner@conservation.org) is an ecologist, Katrina Brandon is a senior technical advisor, Thomas M. Brooks is the senior director for conservation synthesis, and Rosimeiry Portela is a senior advisor. Brooks is also a researcher with the World Agroforestry Center, University of the Philippines, Los Baños. Robert Costanza is a Distinguished Professor of Ecological Economics and director of the Grand Institute for Ecological Economics at the University of Vermont in Burlington. Gustavo A. B. de Fonseca is team leader for natural resources at the Global Environment Facility in Washington, DC, and professor of ecology at the Federal University of Minas Gerais in Brazil. © 2007 American Institute of Biological Sciences.

*The Economics of
Ecosystem Services
&
Biodiversity*

TEEB

ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

WHAT ARE THEY?



THE WEALTH OF NATURE

Ecosystem Services, Biodiversity, and Human Well-Being



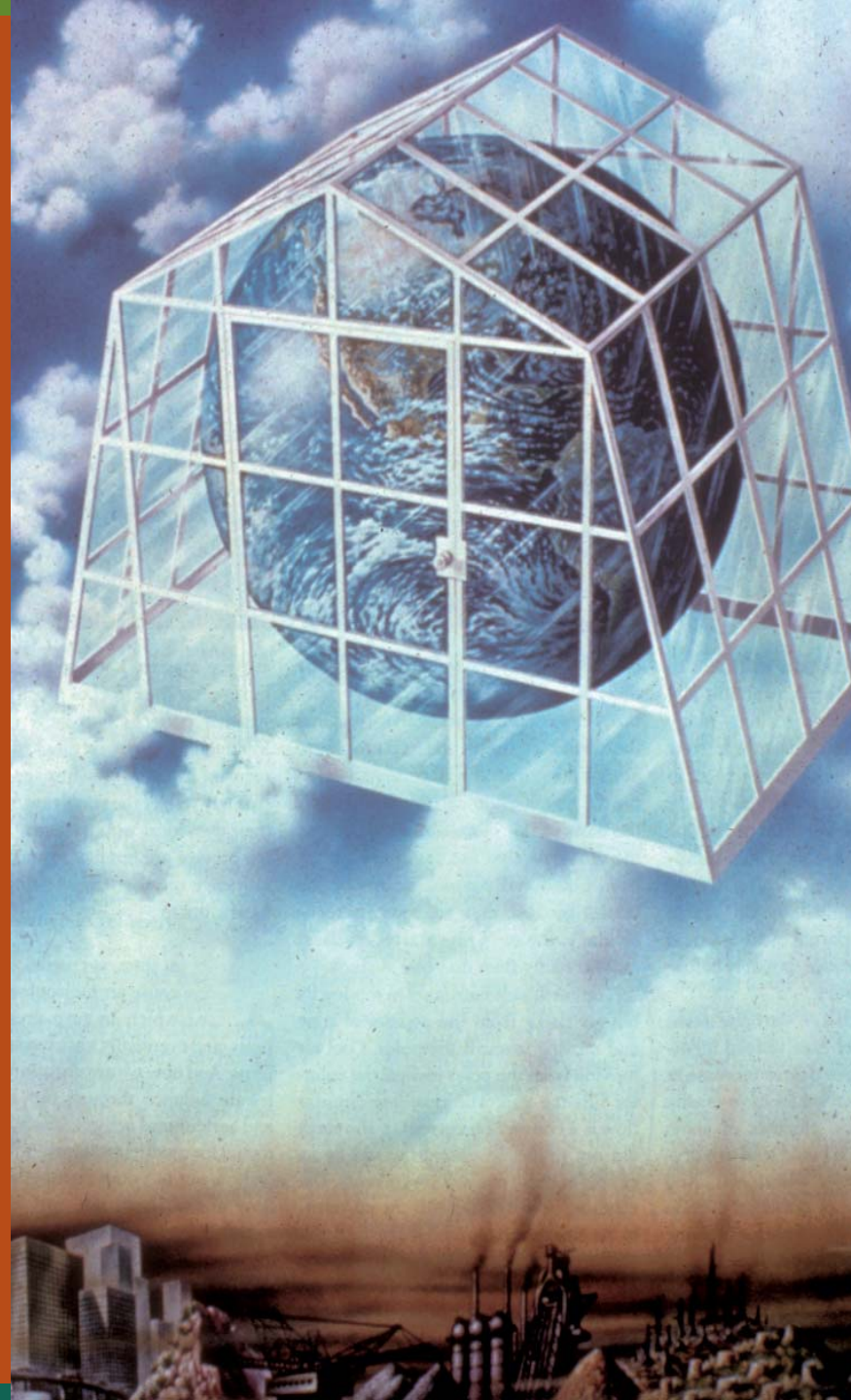
Jeffrey A. McNeely • Russell A. Mittermeier
Thomas M. Brooks • Frederick Boltz • Neville Ash

Series Editor: Cristina G. Mittermeier • Foreword by Julia Marton-Lefèvre

All very broad fields

*What is our niches in
each of these
securities?*

Climate Security



Avoided Deforestation

An aerial photograph of a tropical river delta, likely in Southeast Asia, showing a complex network of waterways and dense green forest. The water is a light, milky color, and the forest is a deep, vibrant green. The background shows hazy mountains under a soft, overcast sky.

REDD

**Reduced Emissions
from Deforestation
and Forest Degradation**

Climate Team



united nations climate change conference

Nusa Dua - Bali, Indonesia, 3-14 December 2007



SS

COMIFAC

COMMONWEALTH
SECRETARIAT

TURKMENISTAN

CPPS

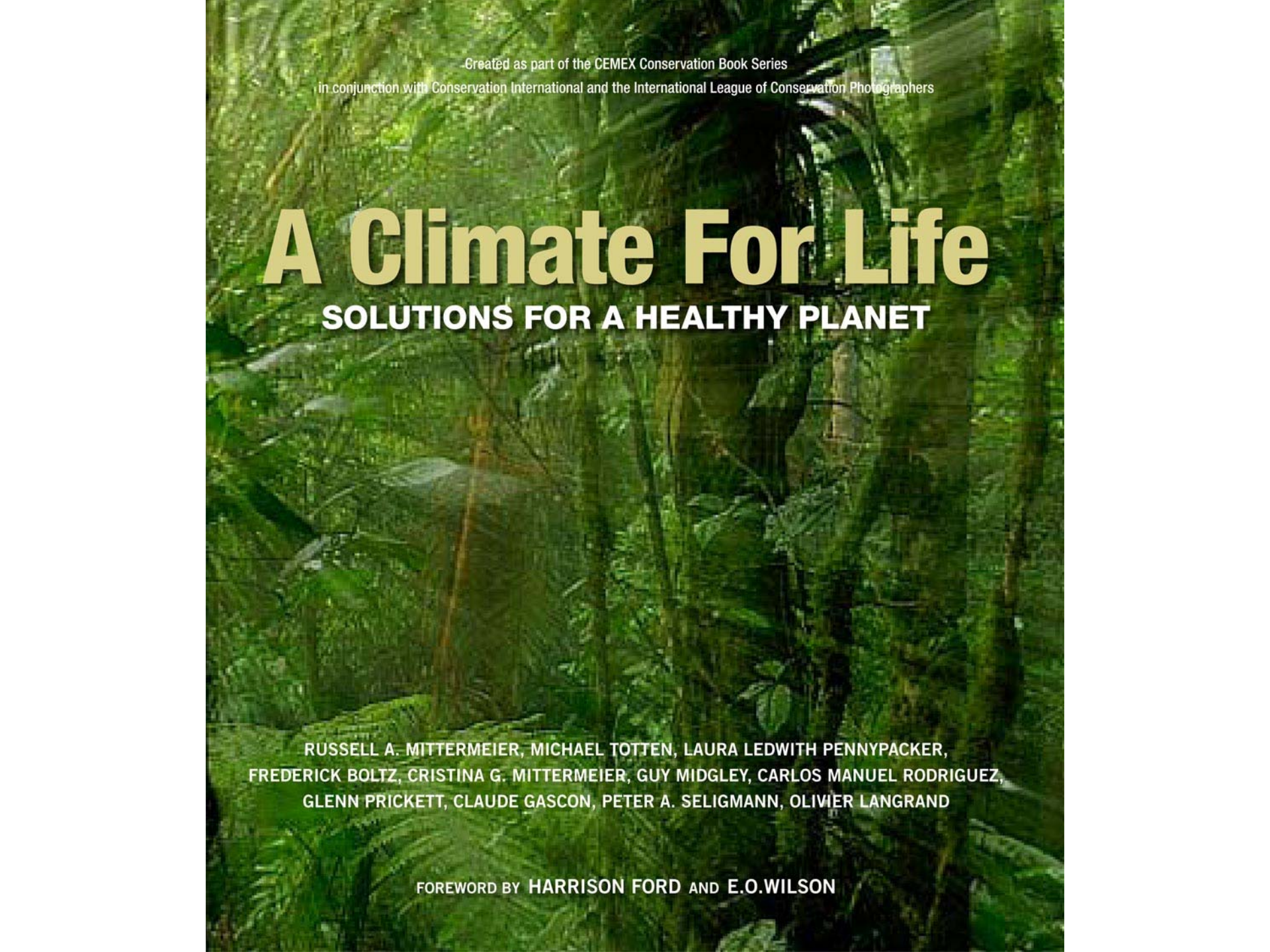


**harnessing
nature** as a solution
to **climate change**

Conservation International's Climate Change Business Plan
Executive Summary
April, 2008



\$21 million fund-raising target



Created as part of the CEMEX Conservation Book Series
in conjunction with Conservation International and the International League of Conservation Photographers

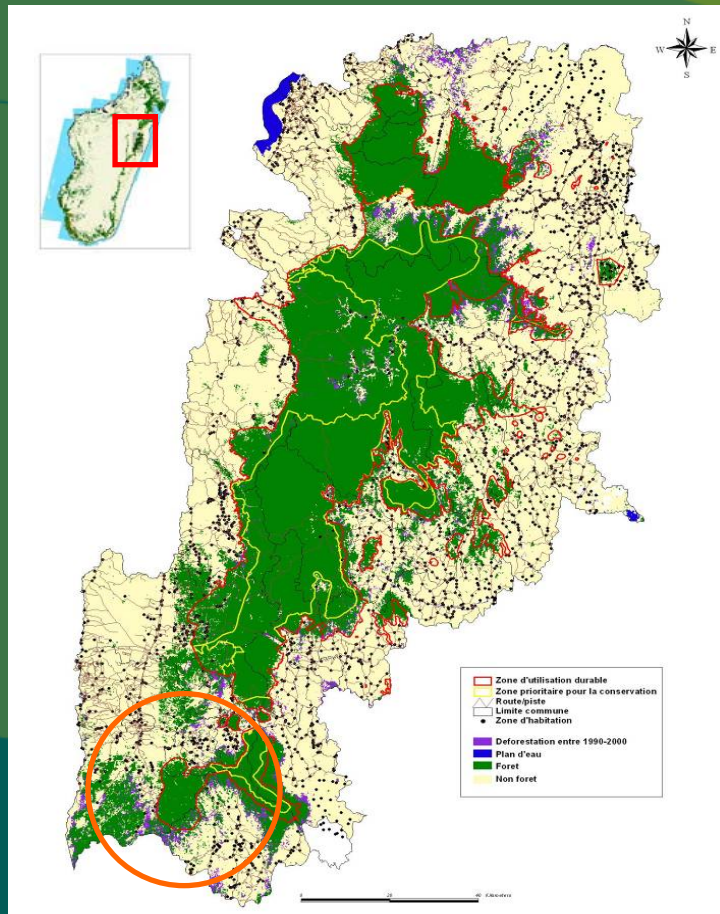
A Climate For Life

SOLUTIONS FOR A HEALTHY PLANET

RUSSELL A. MITTERMEIER, MICHAEL TOTTEN, LAURA LEDWITH PENNYPACKER,
FREDERICK BOLTZ, CRISTINA G. MITTERMEIER, GUY MIDGLEY, CARLOS MANUEL RODRIGUEZ,
GLENN PRICKETT, CLAUDE GASCON, PETER A. SELIGMANN, OLIVIER LANGRAND

FOREWORD BY HARRISON FORD AND E.O.WILSON

MADAGASCAR: Zahamena - Mantadia Corridor



425,000 ha
o Natural Forest

3,020 ha
Reforestation

32 nurseries

100s of jobs

High Forest Cover Low Deforestation Rate Countries (HFLD)

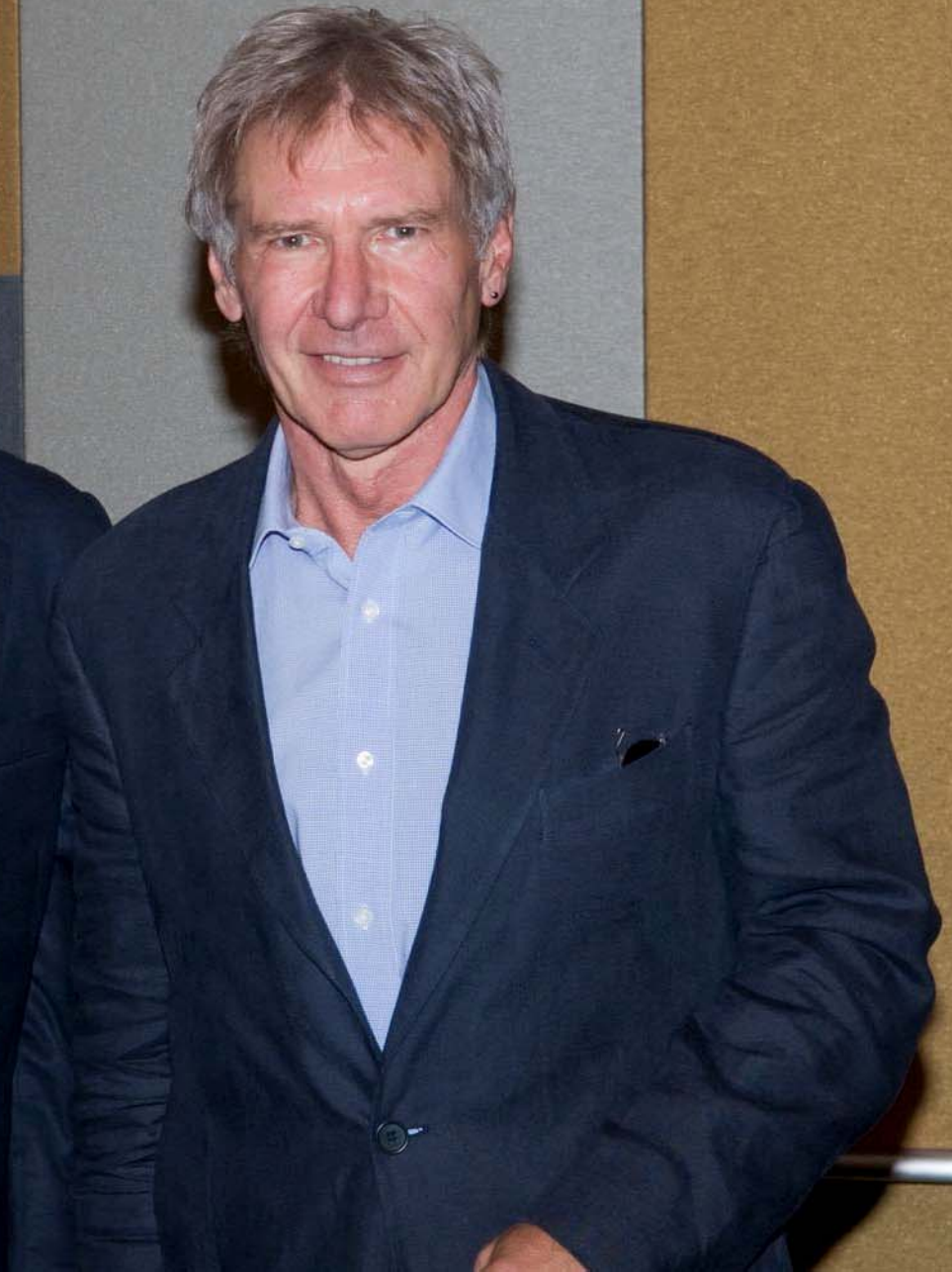
***Suriname, Guyana, Colombia,
Gabon, Congo, DRC, Bhutan,
Papua New Guinea, etc.***

HFLD Countries

Low Historic Deforestation Rates

*Account for at least 33% of remaining
tropical forests*

*Must be included in all efforts to
compensate countries for their
forest carbon resources*





Guyana

Low Carbon Development Plan

Suriname Green



REDD+

A savanna landscape with a gazelle, zebras, and a lion. The scene is set in a grassy plain with scattered trees and bushes. In the foreground, a gazelle with small horns stands facing right. To its right, two zebras are grazing. In the background, a lion is visible, partially obscured by a tree. The overall atmosphere is that of a wild, natural habitat.

Grasslands

“Blue Carbon”

Mangroves

Sea Grass Beds

Mudflats



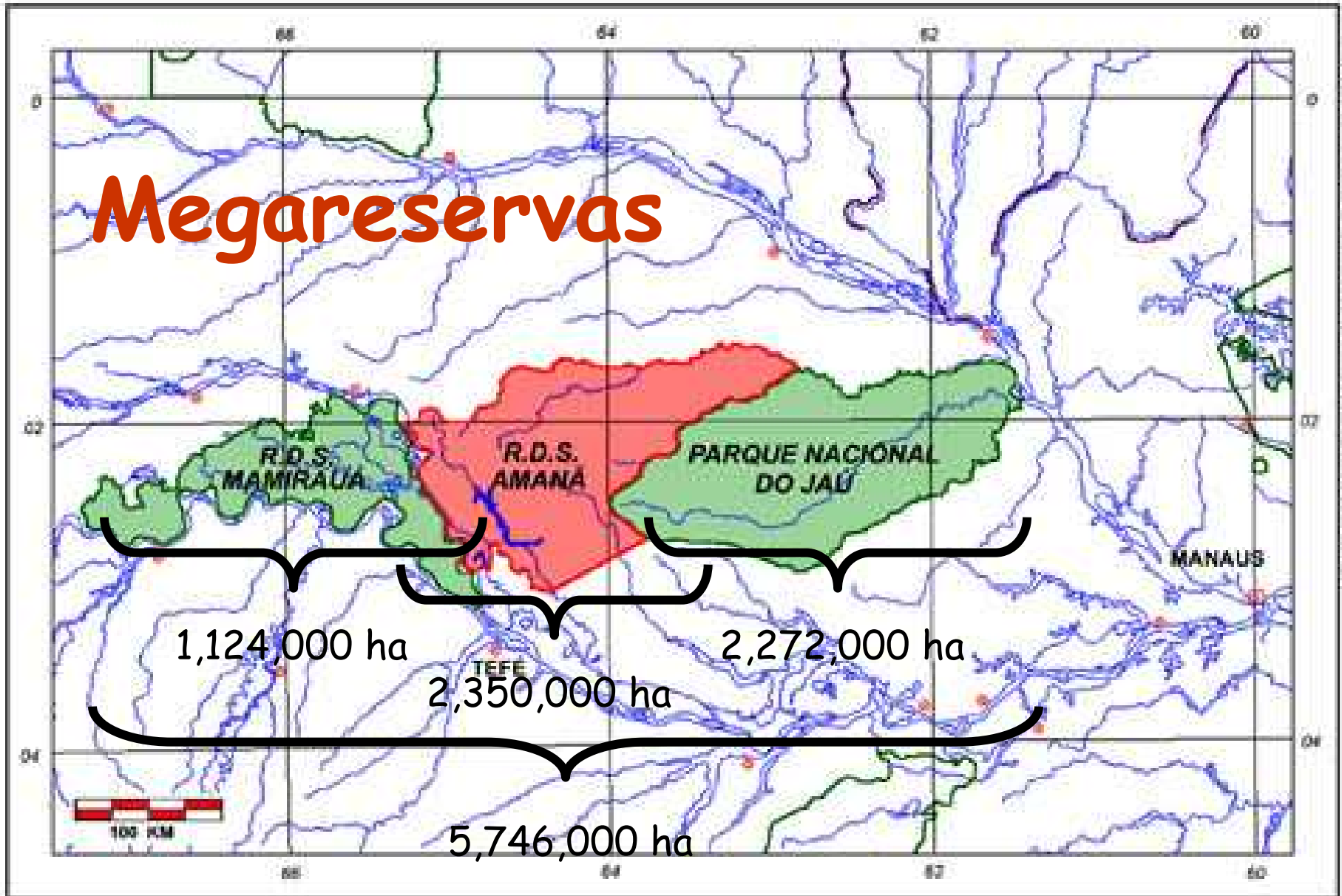
“Blue Carbon”

***Most extensive area of Mangroves on Earth –
Brazil to Venezuela, including the Guianas***

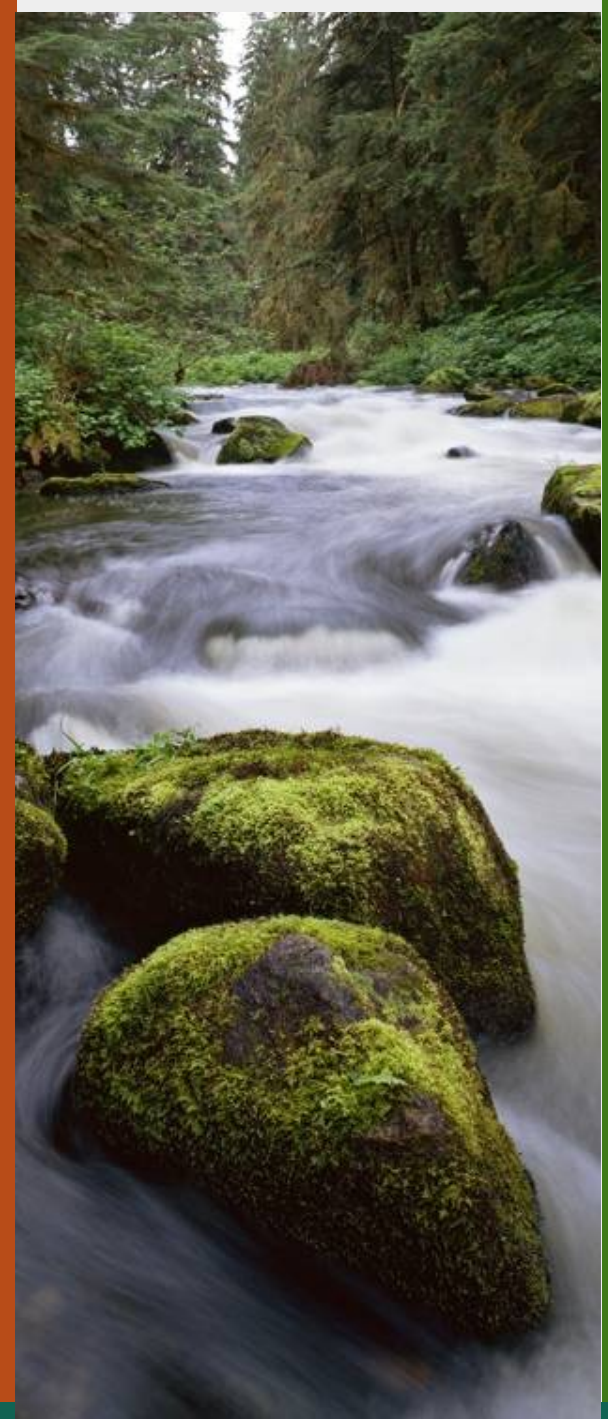


PROTECTED AREAS AND REDD+

Megareservas

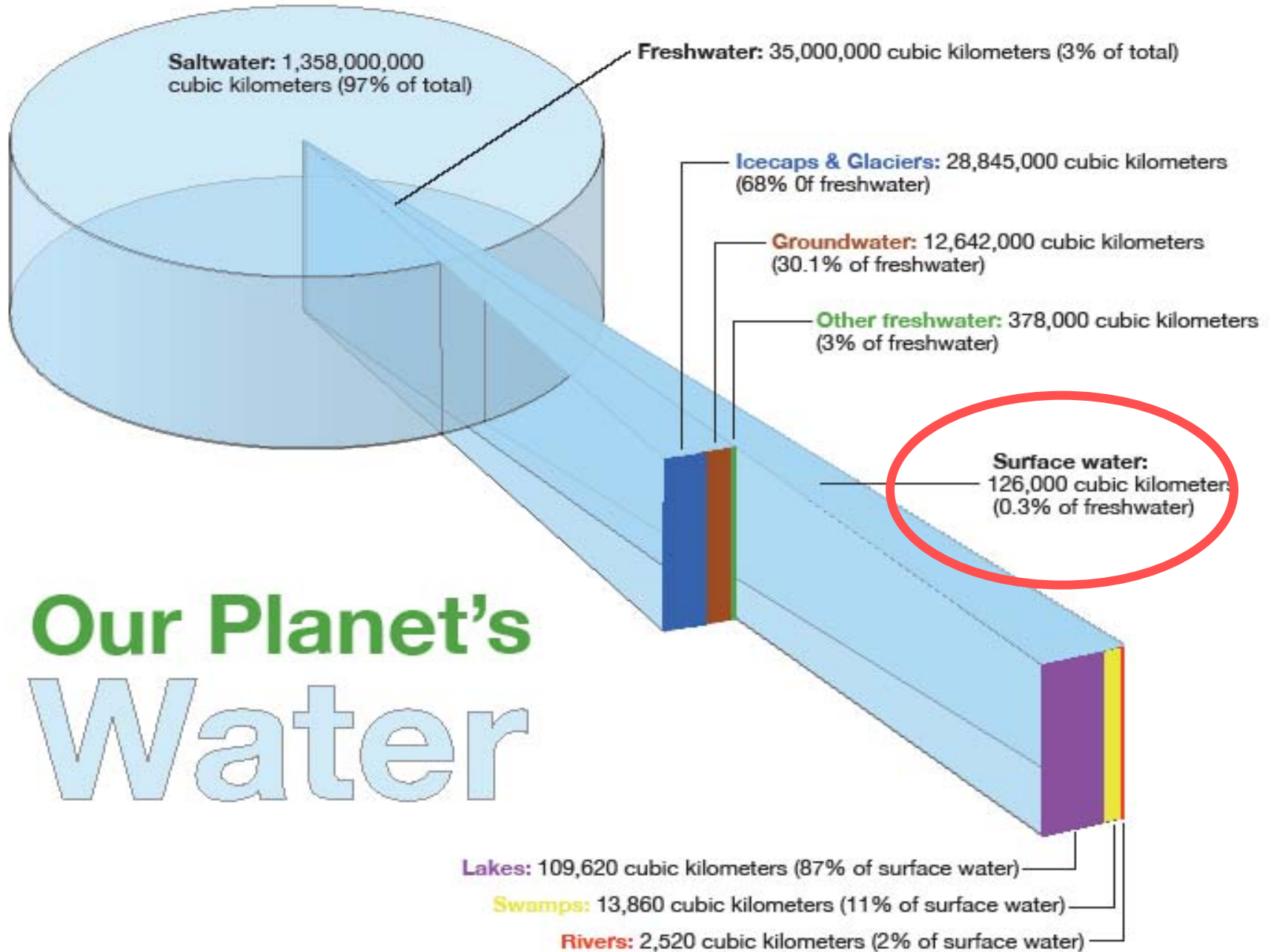


Fresh Water Security



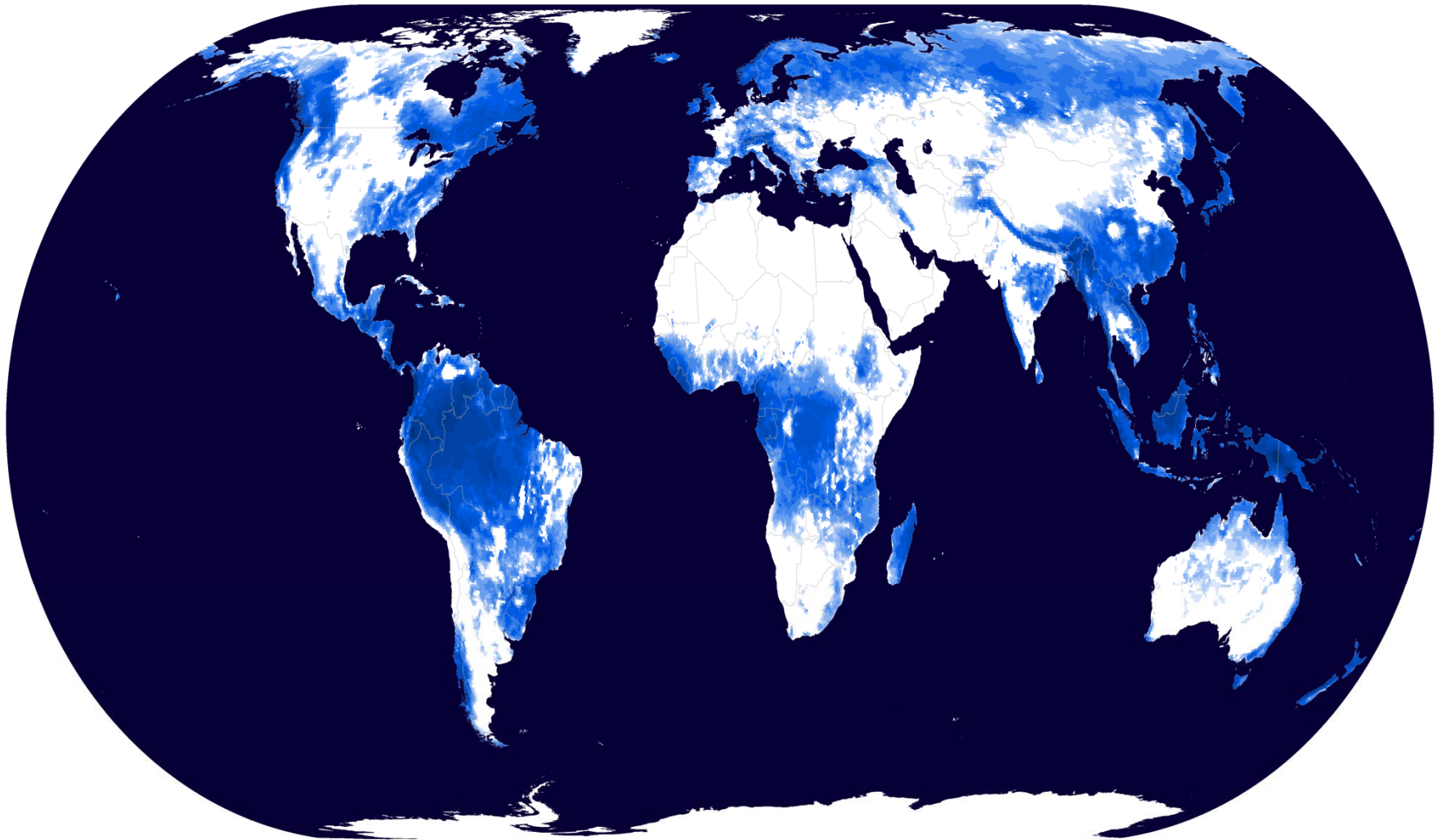


All water: 1,400,000,000 cubic kilometers

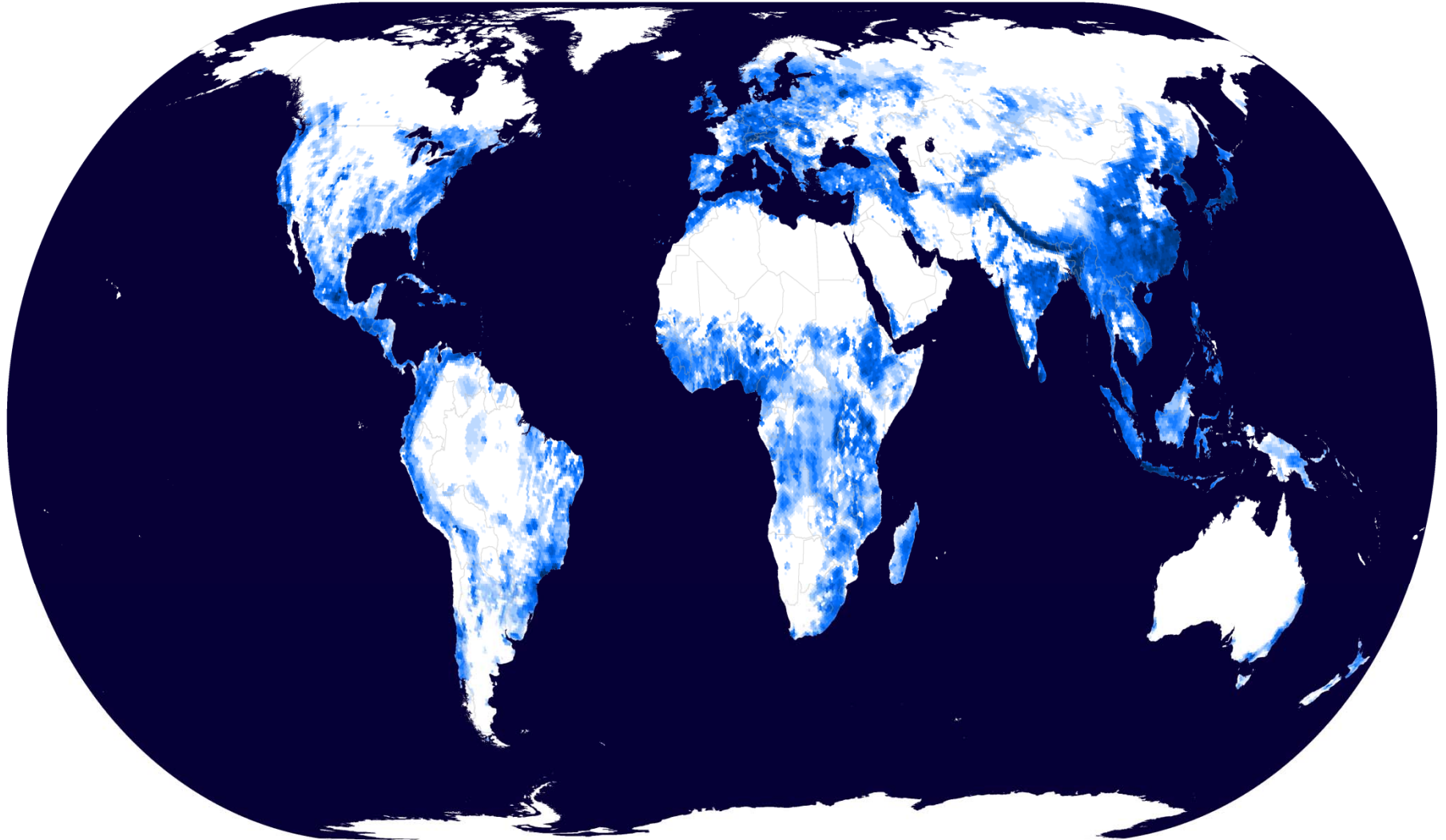


Our Planet's Water

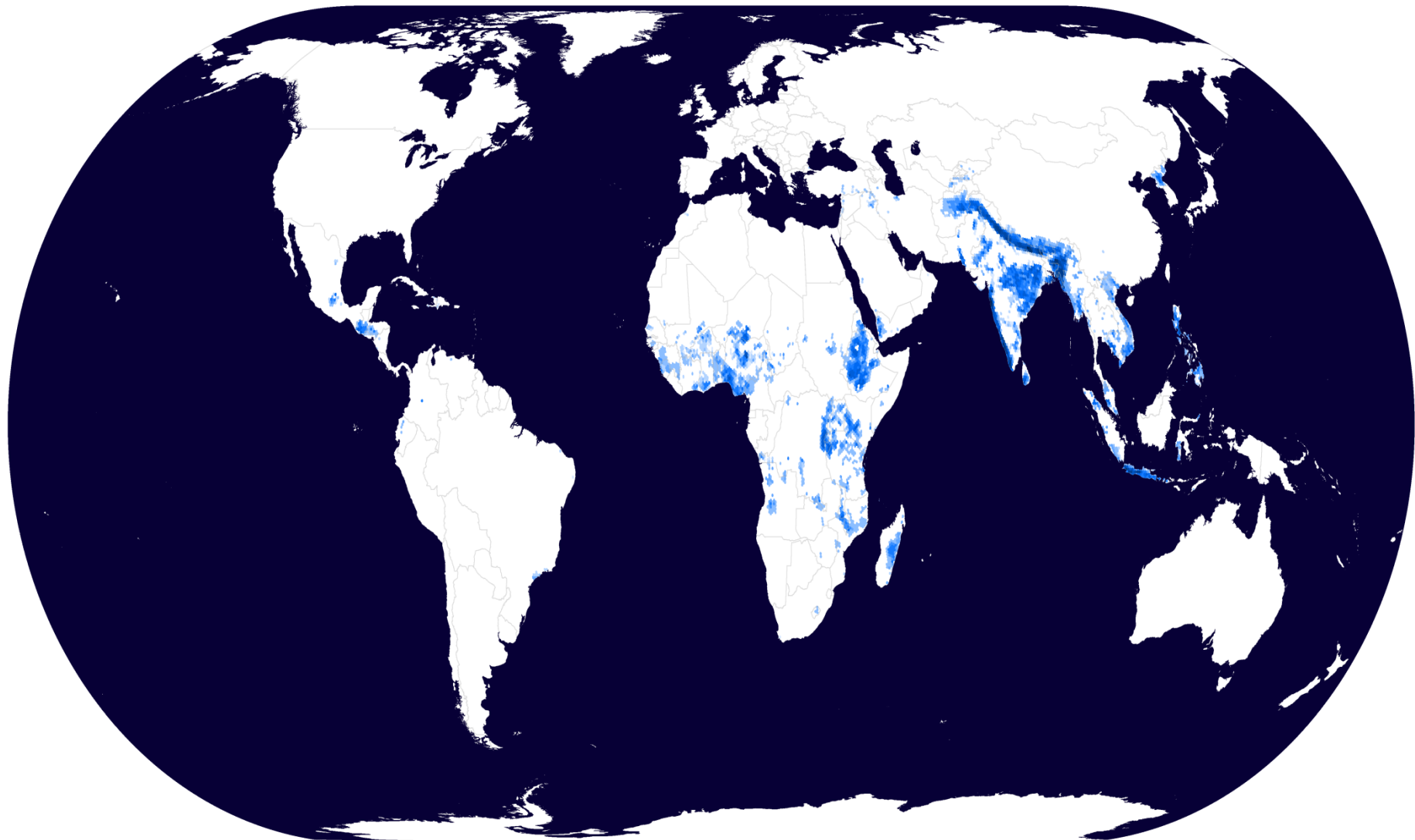
Potential Fresh Water Services



Realized Fresh Water Services



Essential Fresh Water Services



Payment for Ecosystem Services

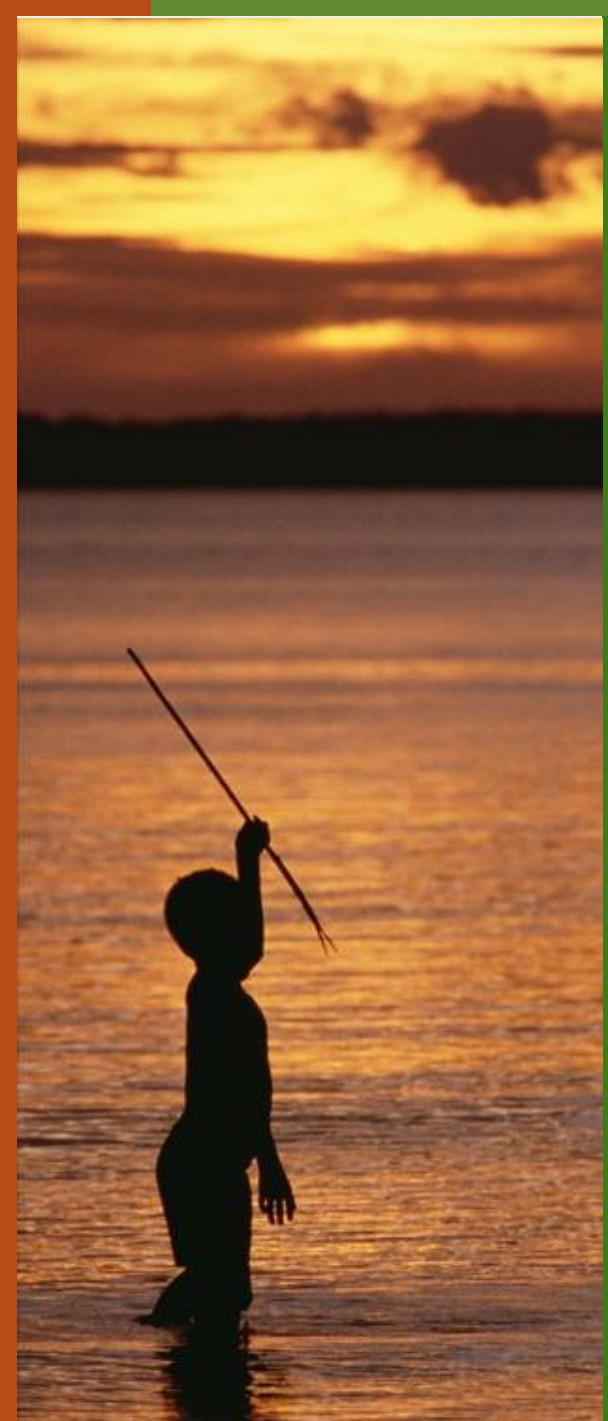


An aerial photograph showing a wide river flowing through a vast, dense tropical rainforest. The river is a deep blue color, contrasting with the lush green of the surrounding forest. The forest appears to be a mix of primary and secondary growth, with some areas showing signs of logging or clearing. The river winds through the landscape, creating a natural path through the wilderness.

Suriname

Selling Fresh Water

Food Security











Eco-Agriculture



Human-Wildlife Conflict

Pollination





Invasive Species



Health Security





*Healthy Communities Initiative >
Conservation Stewards Program*

Traditional Medicines



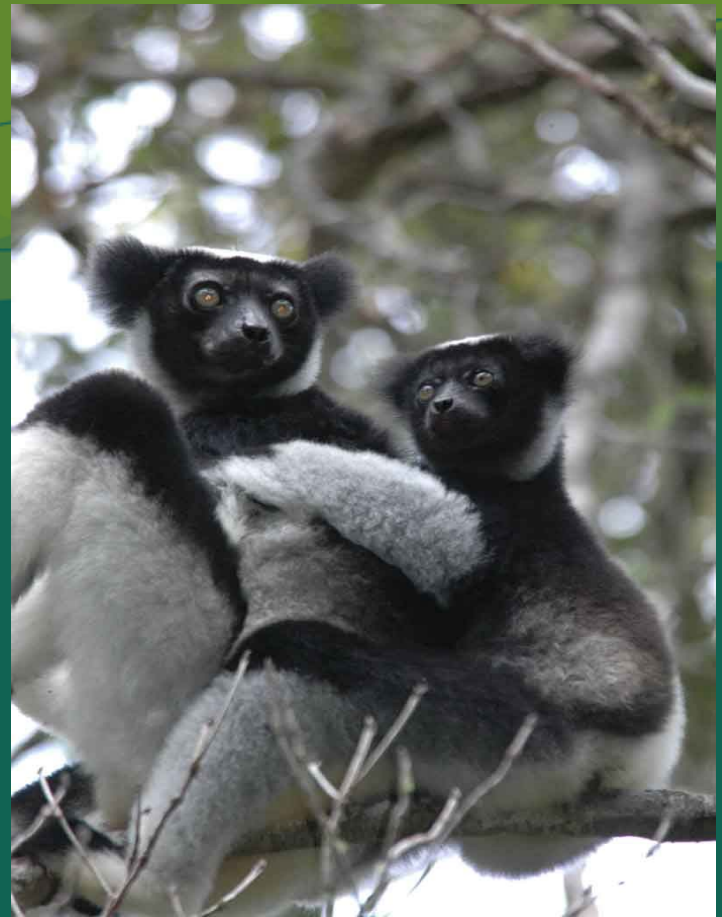


*Human-
Wildlife
Disease
Transfer*

Cultural Services



Ecotourism









SPECIES



IUCN

***International Union for
Conservation of Nature***

***Species Survival Commission
(SSC)***

THE GLOBAL MAMMAL ASSESSMENT

THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S MAMMAL SPECIES



Golden-crowned Sifaka (Critically Endangered)



Baiji or Chinese River Dolphin (Possibly Extinct)



And many other partners and contributors

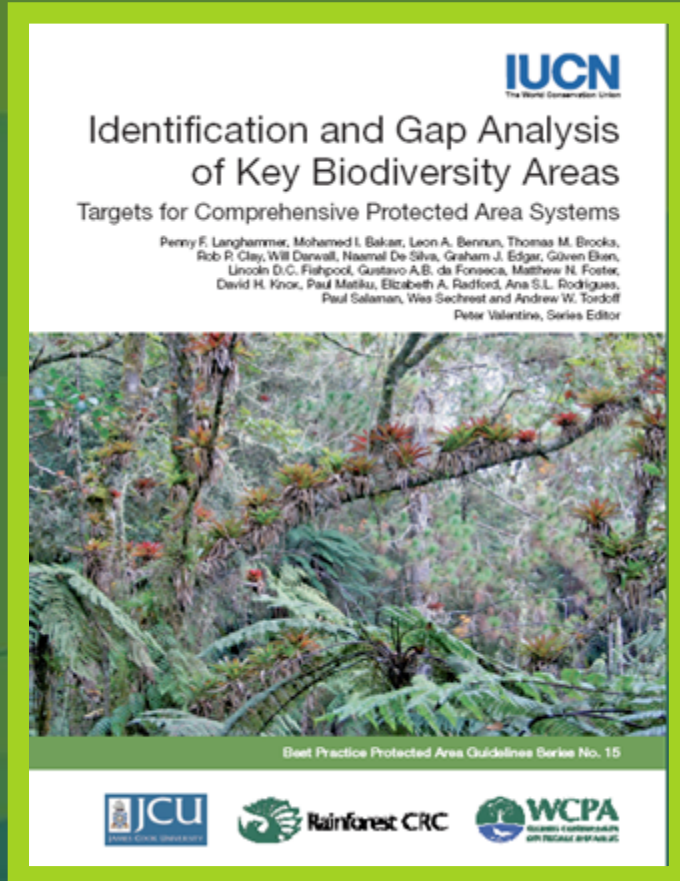
Global Assessments

Global Amphibian Assessment

Global Reptile Assessment

*Global Marine Species
Assessment*

Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs)



ALLIANCE FOR Zero Extinction

Pinpointing and Preventing Imminent Extinctions · www.zeroextinction.org

The Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE), a joint initiative of 52 biodiversity conservation organizations, aims to prevent extinctions by identifying and safeguarding key sites where species are in imminent danger of disappearing. The goal of the alliance is to create a front line of defense against extinction by eliminating threats and restoring habitat to allow species populations to rebound.

Alliance for Zero Extinction Sites



Great swamallow Whooping crane
Louisiana Wetlands Wildlife Sanctuary (US)
Photo by USFWS



Romansigale d'Albi Volcano rabbit
Montañas de Yula de Mexico (MX)
Photo by Agnes Terepka



Pyrrhuloxia murina Rufous-backed
Pyrrhuloxia, NE of San Miguel (PR)
Photo by J. D. C. G. G. G.



Acorys 4811001
San Miguel (PR)
Photo by J. D. C. G. G. G.



Chlorophanes Green
Sulphur (US)
Photo by J. D. C. G. G. G.



Rana sorsicola Dusky gopher frog
US Forest (US)
Photo by J. D. C. G. G. G.



Pinus torreyana Torrey pine
US Forest (US)
Photo by J. D. C. G. G. G.



Propithecus 4811001
Hemipithecus (US)
Photo by J. D. C. G. G. G.



Parrot 4811001
San Miguel (PR)
Photo by J. D. C. G. G. G.



Amphispneuste 4811001
San Miguel (PR)
Photo by J. D. C. G. G. G.



Python 4811001
San Miguel (PR)
Photo by J. D. C. G. G. G.



Colaptes 4811001
San Miguel (PR)
Photo by J. D. C. G. G. G.



Lophortyx 4811001
Caribbean (US)
Photo by J. D. C. G. G. G.



Cyanocitta 4811001
Caribbean (US)
Photo by J. D. C. G. G. G.

Ornithotrogon 4811001
Caribbean (US)
Photo by J. D. C. G. G. G.



Parrot 4811001
Caribbean (US)
Photo by J. D. C. G. G. G.



Iguana 4811001
Caribbean (US)
Photo by J. D. C. G. G. G.



Parrot 4811001
Caribbean (US)
Photo by J. D. C. G. G. G.



Woodpecker 4811001
Caribbean (US)
Photo by J. D. C. G. G. G.



Plant 4811001
Caribbean (US)
Photo by J. D. C. G. G. G.



Bird 4811001
Caribbean (US)
Photo by J. D. C. G. G. G.



Frog 4811001
Caribbean (US)
Photo by J. D. C. G. G. G.



Bird 4811001
Caribbean (US)
Photo by J. D. C. G. G. G.



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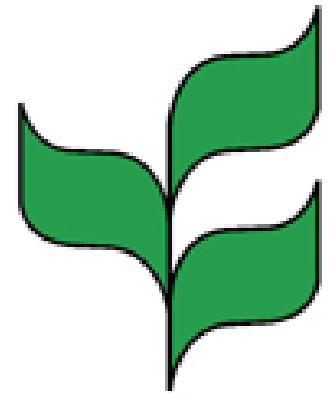




2010 International Year of Biodiversity

Post 2010 Target Framework

2015, 2020, 2050



CBD

Linking the CBD & UNFCCC

REDD+ is immediate

*REDD+ a major opportunity for funding
some of our highest priority areas*

BIOMIMICRY

Biomimicry
(from bios, meaning life,
and mimesis, to imitate) is
learning from and emulating
natural forms, processes, and
ecosystems to solve
Human challenges.





Field Models

Theaters of Action

Feet in the Mud

Field Models

Led by Nationals

*Brazil: Free movement
between NGOs
and Government*

Hotspots

*High Biodiversity
Wilderness Areas*

Human Linguistic Diversity

LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE HOTSPOTS - 3,475

LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE HBWA - 1,617

TOTAL HOTSPOTS + HBWAS - 5,092

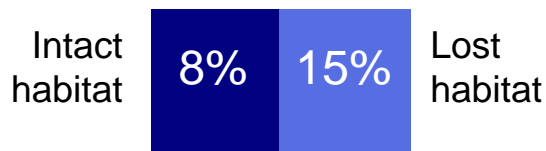
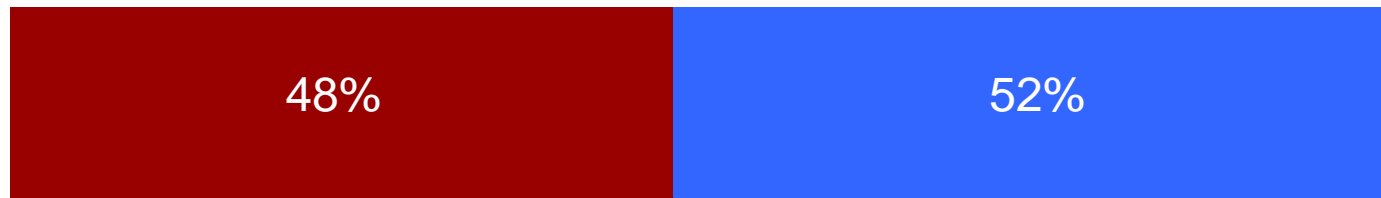
GLOBAL TOTAL - 6,912

% IN HOTSPOTS + HBWAS

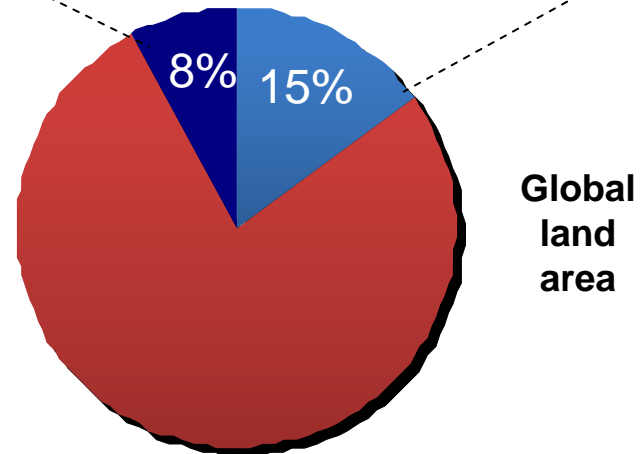
73.7%

Biodiversity Conservation in Hotspots and HBWAs Secures Realized Ecosystem Services

“Realized” ecosystem service value
(Potential ecosystem service value * human population)



**Biodiversity Hotspots
and
High-Biodiversity
Wilderness Areas**



The Critical Importance of Science

The Growing Importance of Policy

*Influencing Governments
& Major Institutions*

The Top Governments to Influence in FY11

*US Government
Brazil
France
Germany
European Union
Japan (for CBD 2010)
China
South Korea
Norway*

*Government Changes
in the South America
in FY11*

*Brazil
Colombia
Suriname*

The Top Multilaterals, UN Agencies, & other International Bodies

World Bank & Global Environment Facility

Asian Development Bank

Interamerican Development Bank

CAF (Corporacion Andino de Fomento)

BNDES

UNEP?

UNESCO?

World Water Forum

OAS?

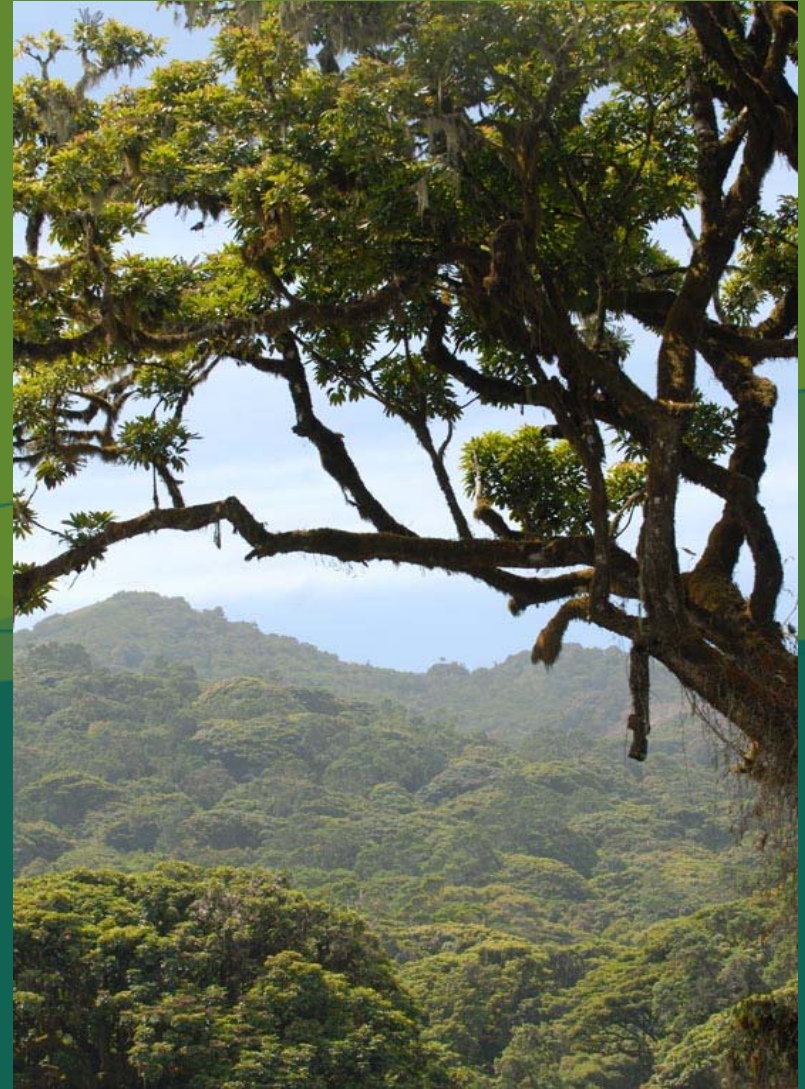
OAU?



*Need
to be
Optimistic*

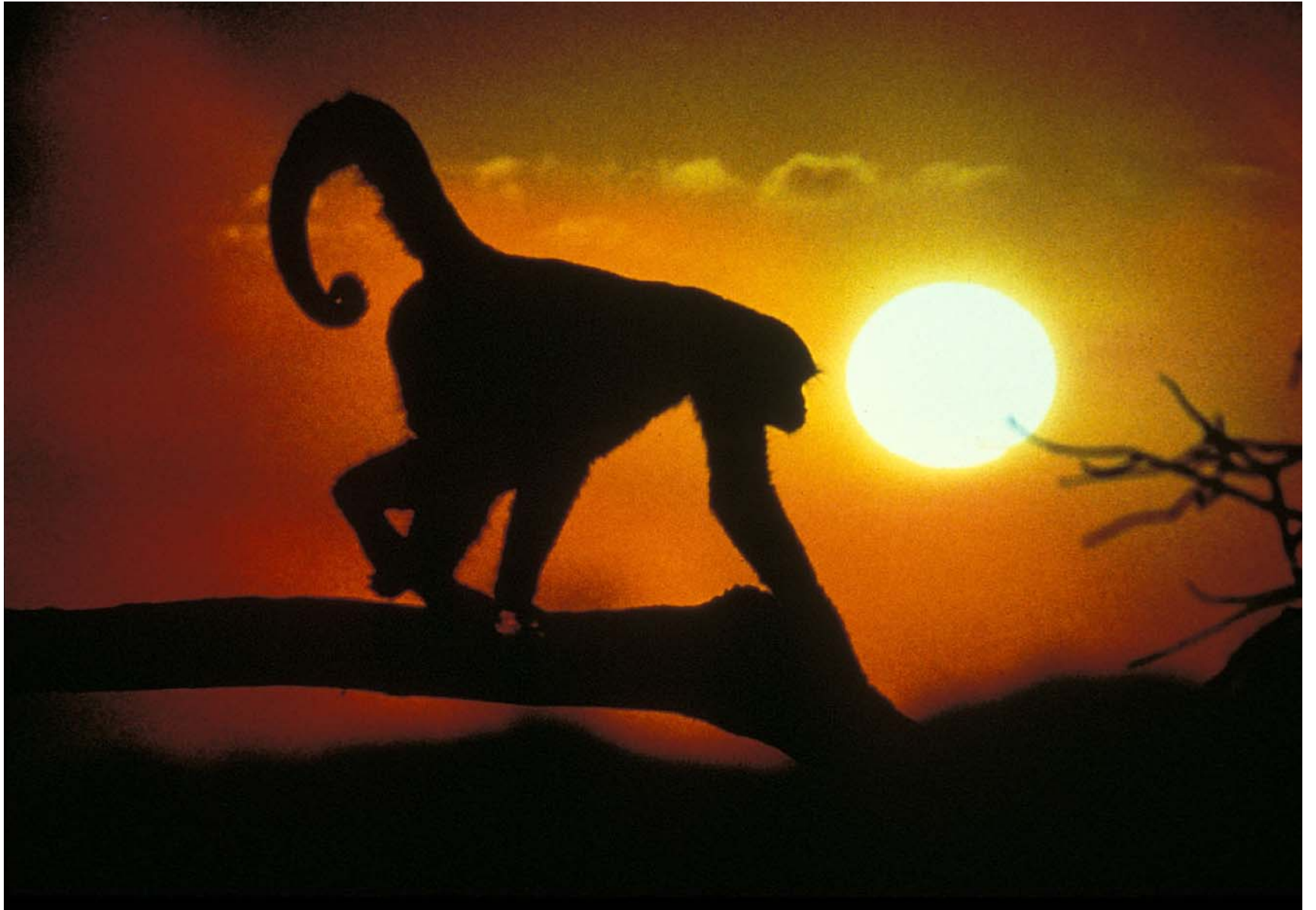


We now have an historic opportunity to implement a new Strategy that builds on our strengths, but makes us more relevant to broader global concerns and enables us to have Impact far beyond anything ever achieved in the past



*but we have only
a brief window of
opportunity in which
to act to come up
with truly lasting
solutions*





De: ramittermeier@aol.com [mailto:ramittermeier@aol.com]
 Enviada em: quarta-feira, 5 de outubro de 2011 14:06
 Para: Thais P. Kasecker; Patricia Baiao; Russell A. Mittermeier
 Assunto: Slides needed

Thais:
 I have your article in Scientific American. Do you have the following images in power point:

The cover of this Scientific American issue.

The map of protected areas from your article.

The map of Brazilian biodiversity hotspots.

Updated megadiversity numbers for the country as a whole.

Plants total species and endemic species

Mammals Same

Birds Same

Amphibians Same

Reptiles Same

Fish Same

If you have power point files, please also send them to Paula Reynolds because she may have to convert them to a format that I can use.

Thanks,

Russ

Numero de Ucs	Bioma	Caatinga	Cerrado	Marinho	Mata Atlântica	Pampas	Pantanal	Total geral
decada	Amazônia	Caatinga	Cerrado	Marinho	Mata Atlântica	Pampas	Pantanal	
século passado	Amazônia	Caatinga	Cerrado	Marinho	Mata Atlântica	Pampas	Pantanal	1
20					1,74			1
30					2.190,49			6
40		775,92	40,79		947,00			13
50		62,88	5,645,29		604,33			9
60	3.226,94	67,03	2.522,78		4.127,79	0,43		38
70	49.823,10	981,97	2.297,73	351,87	5.835,00	533,48		59
80	207.963,50	2.902,02	26.572,86	1.067,64	33.738,05	822,67	1.621,40	253
90	226.214,89	51.599,30	68.061,28	5.844,63	57.085,36	3.221,00	2.217,40	712
2000	665.671,76	29.716,34	80.704,45	21.071,61	13.930,53	1.355,60	3.692,89	1823
Não se sabe	20.970,39	61,23	100,89	12	398,34	15	720,47	45
Total geral	2000	1.173.124,59	86.055,69	191.012,11	282.65,75	118.854,53	5.932,58	8.252,12
Não se sabe		8	1	14		18		4
Total geral		302	135	283	50	992	32	29

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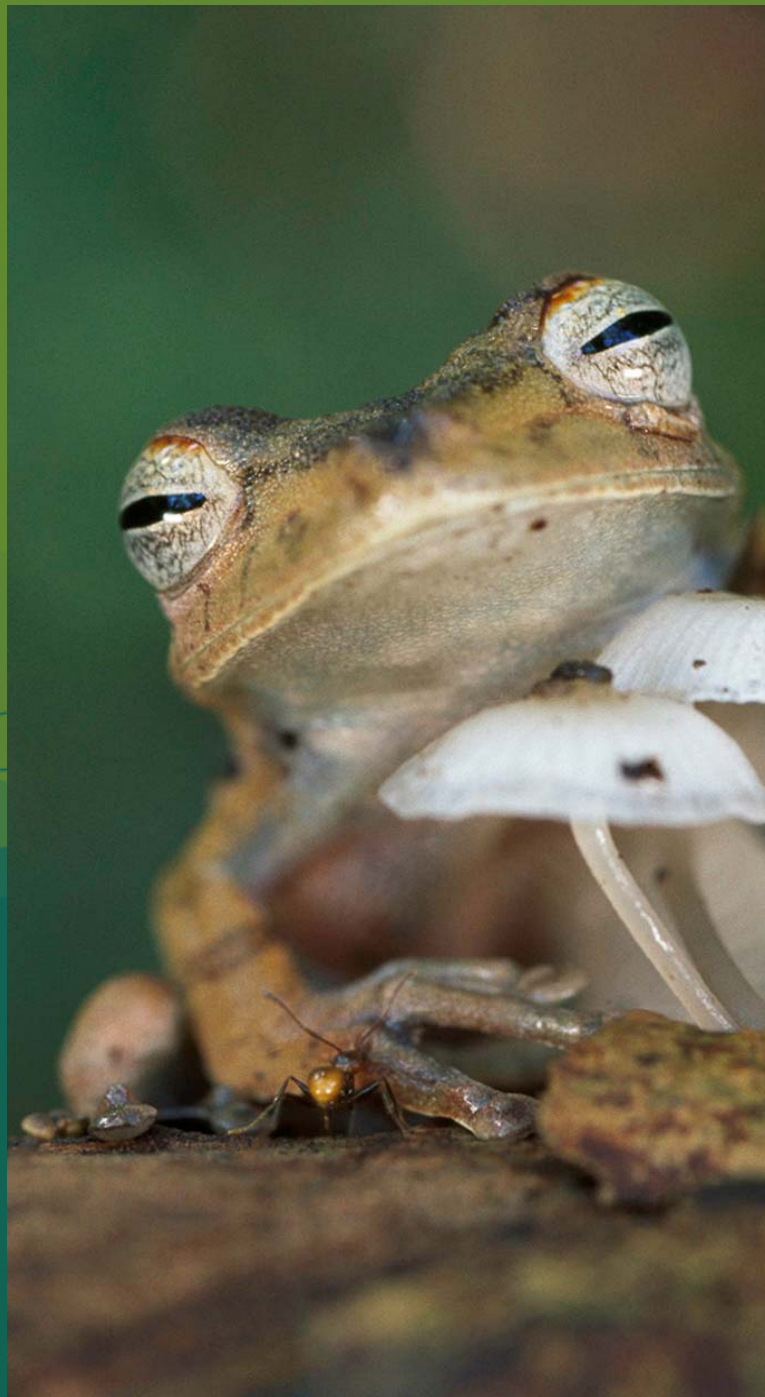
Fish Same

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Russ

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decada	Amazônia	Caatinga	Cerrado	Marinho	Mata Atlântica	Pampas	Pantanal	1
século	Amazônia	Caatinga	Cerrado	Marinho	Mata Atlântica	Pampas	Pantanal	1
decada	Amazônia	Caatinga	Cerrado	Marinho	Mata Atlântica	Pampas	Pantanal	1
século	Amazônia	Caatinga	Cerrado	Marinho	Mata Atlântica	Pampas	Pantanal	1
decada	Amazônia	Caatinga	Cerrado	Marinho	Mata Atlântica	Pampas	Pantanal	6
século	Amazônia	Caatinga	Cerrado	Marinho	Mata Atlântica	Pampas	Pantanal	13
decada	Amazônia	Caatinga	Cerrado	Marinho	Mata Atlântica	Pampas	Pantanal	9
século	Amazônia	Caatinga	Cerrado	Marinho	Mata Atlântica	Pampas	Pantanal	38
decada	Amazônia	Caatinga	Cerrado	Marinho	Mata Atlântica	Pampas	Pantanal	59
século	Amazônia	Caatinga	Cerrado	Marinho	Mata Atlântica	Pampas	Pantanal	253
decada	Amazônia	Caatinga	Cerrado	Marinho	Mata Atlântica	Pampas	Pantanal	712
século	Amazônia	Caatinga	Cerrado	Marinho	Mata Atlântica	Pampas	Pantanal	686
Total geral	302	135	283	50	992	32	29	1823
Não se sabe	8	1	14		18		4	45
Total geral	302	135	283	50	992	32	29	1823

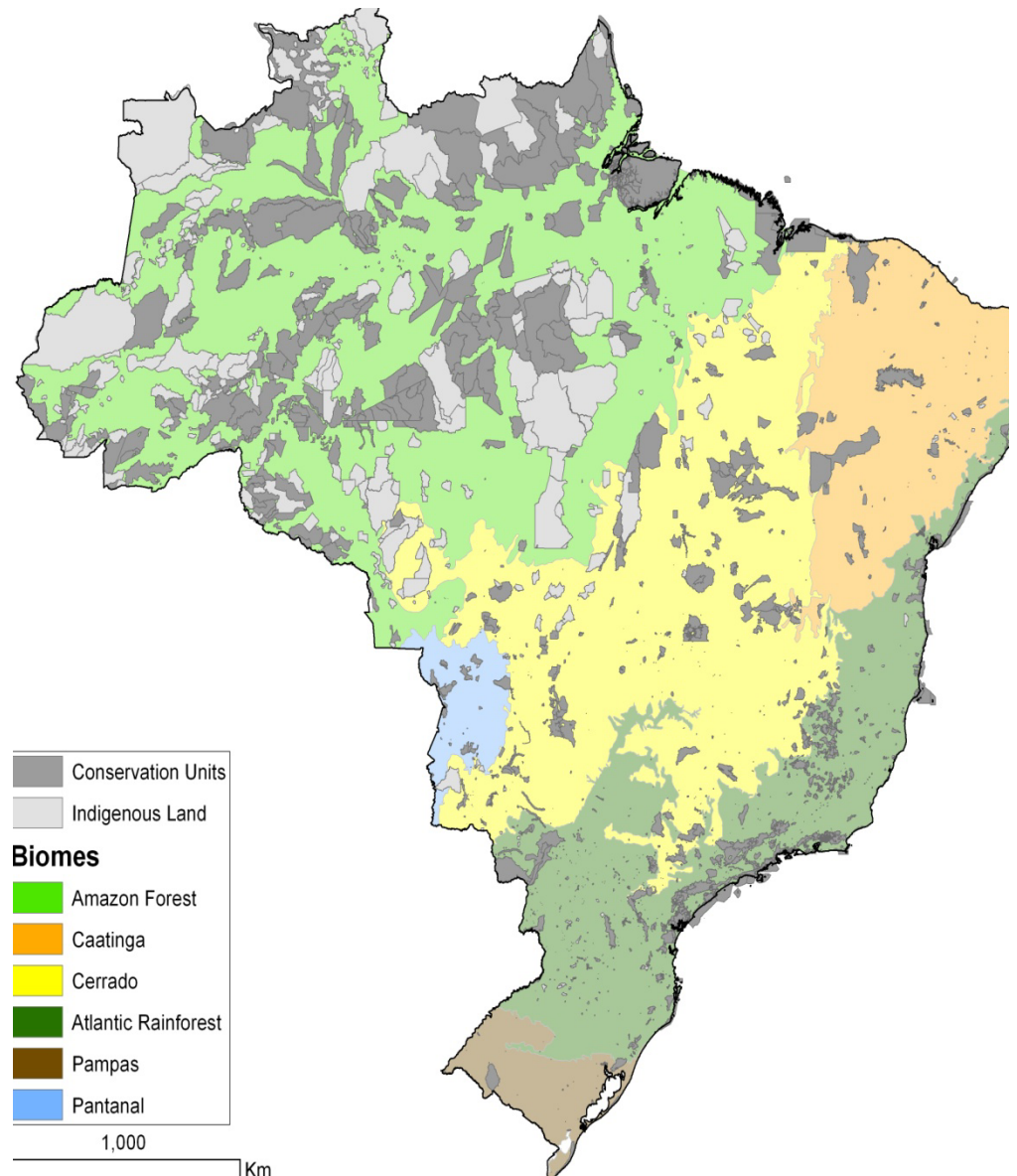


Brazil:

**protected
areas and
the green
economy
pilots**

Good news

- Economic stability
- Fast growth C&T
- Increasing consciousness
 - ~ 10% protected areas
- **Amazon:**
 - ~ 50% protected



Human well-being?

- Low HDI: 73rd in the world
- Uneven distribution of wealth: 3rd worst in Latin America
- 20% of the population is functionally illiterate
- 45% of the municipalities have low development indices



Green economy:
natural capital is maintained or enlarged,
while institutions, infrastructure and human
capacity grow.

Green Brazil



Pilot experiments

Amapá state (Amazon)

- 72% of the state: protected areas + indigenous lands
- 2006: highest rate of IDH growth among all Brazilian states

Amazonas state

- > 50% of the state : protected areas + indigenous lands
- Manaus: 4^o GDP among Brazilian capitals

Pilot experiments

Tapajós, state of Pará (Amazon) + Western Bahia (Cerrado)

- 11 + 6 municipalities where CI works
- Strong correlation between % protected area and HDI

Abrolhos, state of Bahia (Marine): extractive reserves

- 20% of the marine protected area of Brazil
- 3500 jobs + 2000 fishermen with increase in income

Take-home messages

Deforestation does not mean human development

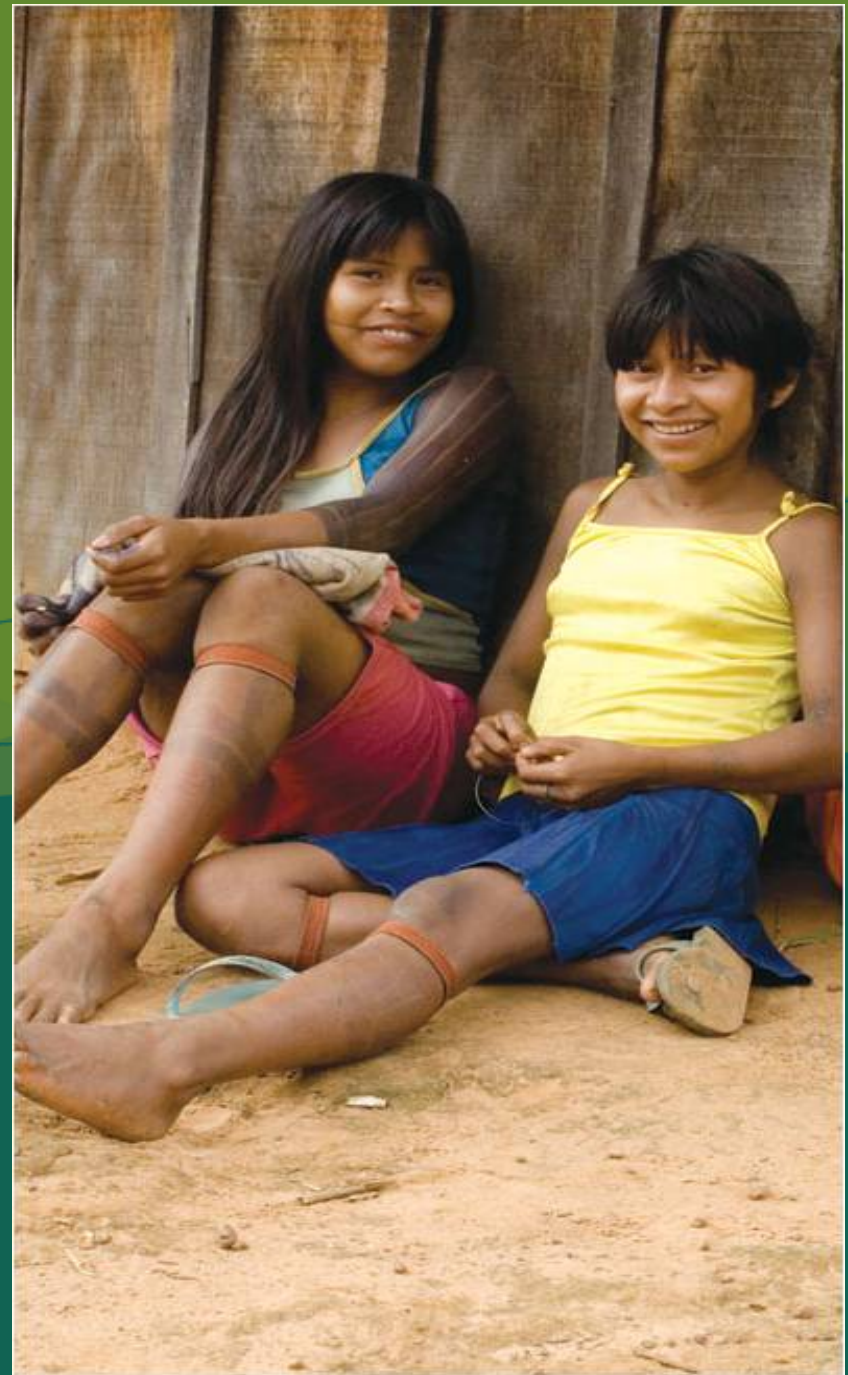
Protected areas do not halt human development



**Obrigado!!!
Merci!!!
Thanks!!!**

**Fabio Rubio Scarano
Diretor Executivo - Brasil
Conservation International**

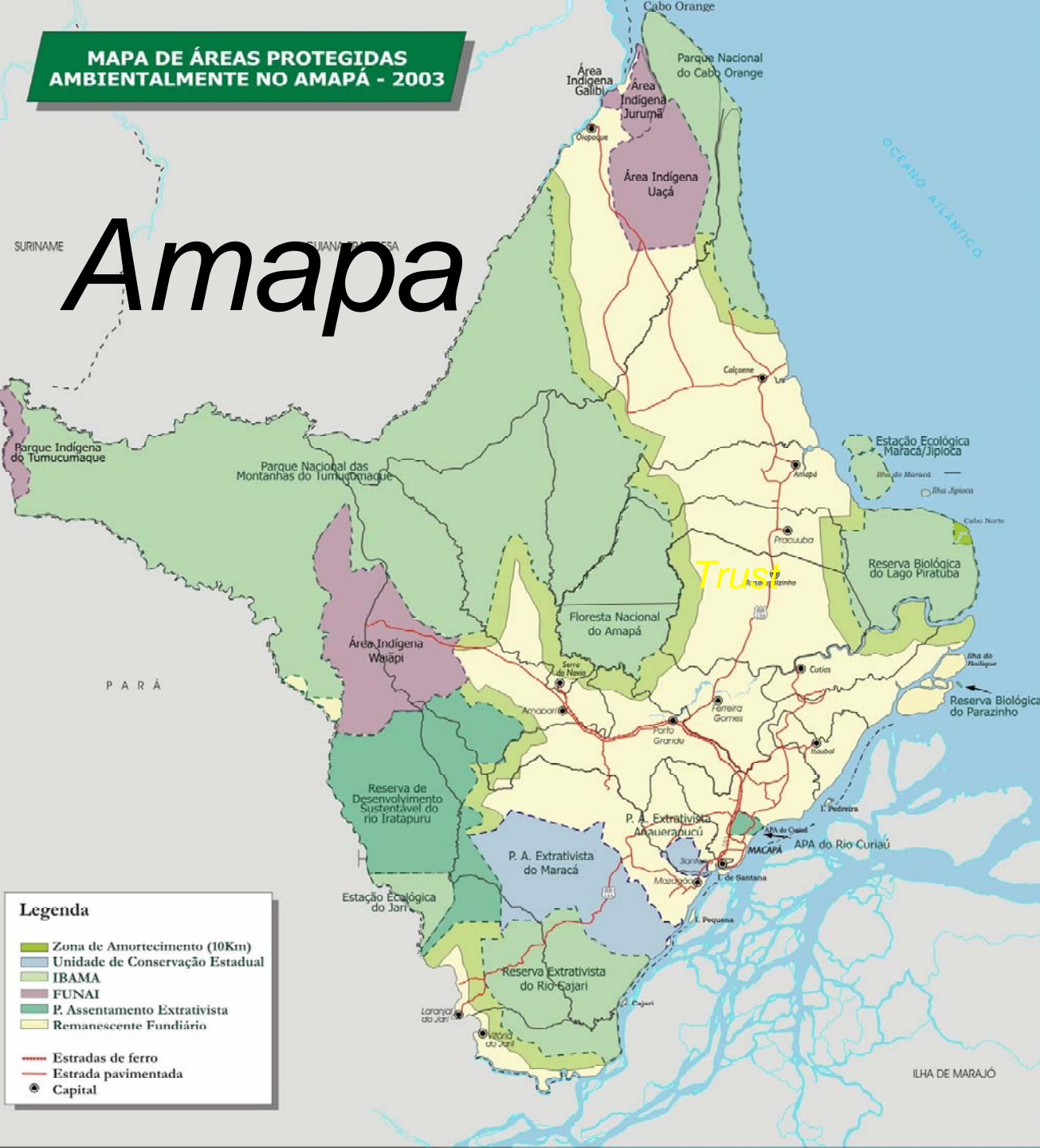
f.scarano@conservacao.org





MAPA DE ÁREAS PROTEGIDAS
AMBIENTALMENTE NO AMAPÁ - 2003

Amapá



73%
in
Protected
Areas
and
Indigenous
Reserves

Fund:
Target of
\$15 million

CI'S Future in Brazil

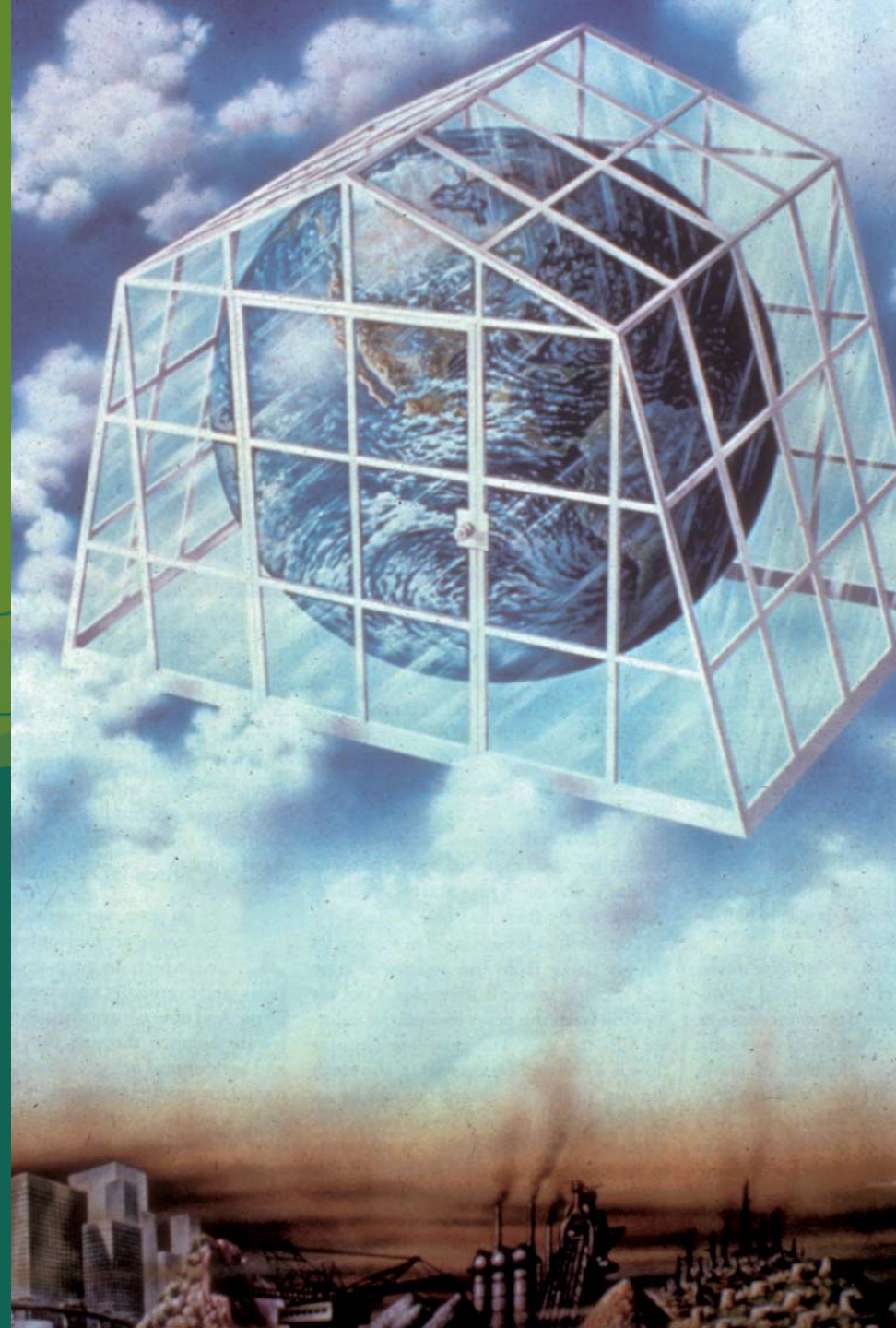
THE NEW MISSION

Global Climate Change

Energy

*Vehicle Emissions
Industry*

Biofuels



A photograph showing a large-scale fire in a tropical forest. The background is filled with thick, grey smoke and bright orange flames rising from the trees. In the foreground, several dark, charred tree trunks stand as skeletal remains against the smoky backdrop. The overall scene is one of environmental destruction.

**>20% of Emissions
from Burning of
Tropical Forests**

An aerial photograph of a tropical river delta. The river branches out into numerous smaller channels, creating a complex network of waterways. The surrounding land is covered in dense, lush green forest. In the background, there are hazy, mountainous hills under a soft, overcast sky. The overall scene is a vibrant and natural landscape.

Avoided Deforestation

REDD

Reduction in Emissions
from Deforestation
and Degradation

Created as part of the CEMEX Conservation Book Series
in conjunction with Conservation International and the International League of Conservation Photographers

A Climate For Life

SOLUTIONS FOR A HEALTHY PLANET

**RUSSELL A. MITTERMEIER, MICHAEL TOTTEN, LAURA LEDWITH PENNYPACKER,
FREDERICK BOLTZ, CRISTINA G. MITTERMEIER, GUY MIDGLEY, CARLOS MANUEL RODRIGUEZ,
GLENN PRICKETT, CLAUDE GASCON, PETER A. SELIGMANN, OLIVIER LANGRAND**

FOREWORD BY HARRISON FORD AND E.O.WILSON



united nations climate change conference

Nusa Dua - Bali, Indonesia, 3-14 December 2007



SS

COMIFAC

COMMONWEALTH
SECRETARIAT

TURKMENISTAN

CPPS

REDD

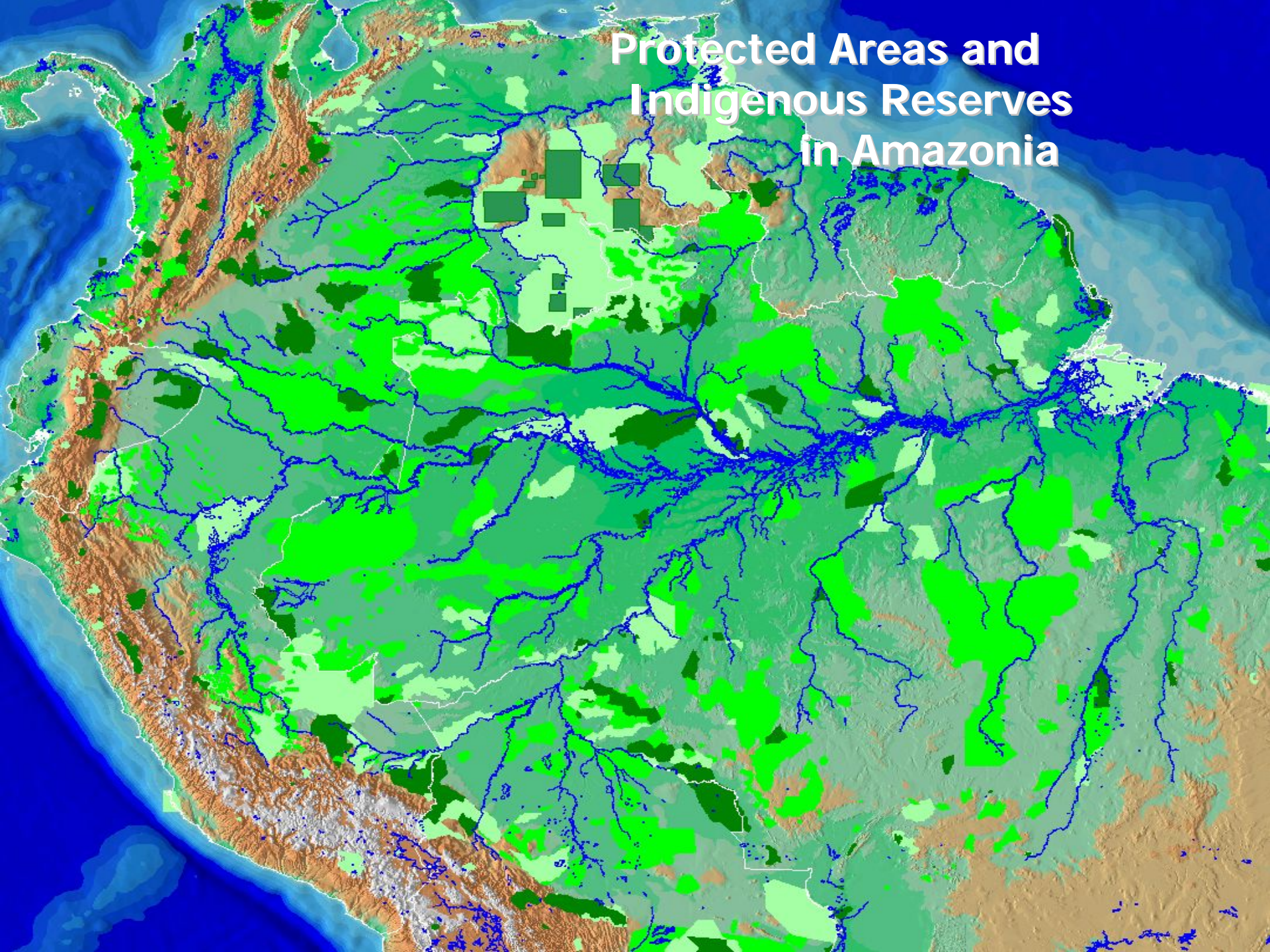
*Great Expectations for
Copenhagen*

Ecosystem Services





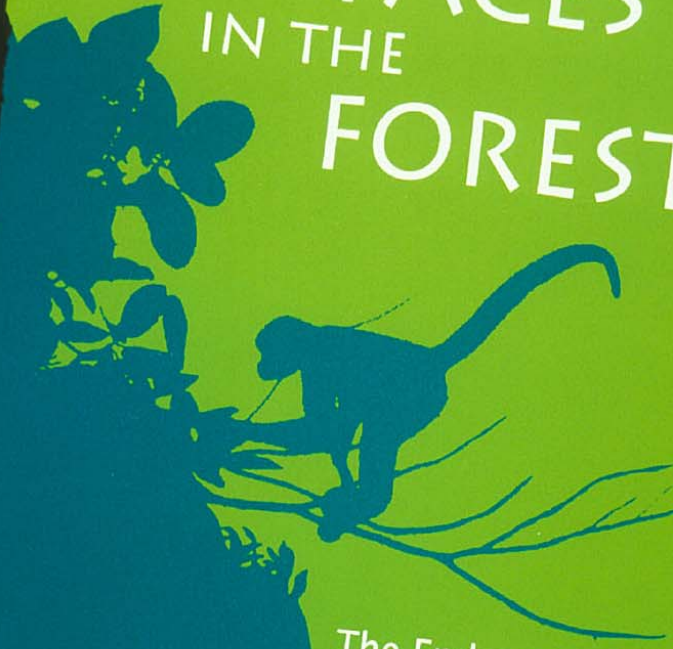
Protected Areas and Indigenous Reserves in Amazonia







FACES IN THE FOREST



The Endangered
Muriqui Monkeys
of Brazil

With a New Preface

KAREN B. STRIER











IUCN/SSC + IPS

Top 25 Most Endangered Primates

The World's Top 25 Most Endangered Primates

Greater Bamboo Lemur
Prolemur sartinus
Madagascar
Critically Endangered

Like the closely-related Golden Bamboo Lemur, this species subsists without harm on the basal shoots of the cycas-like giant bamboo plant. It is known to occur in only two protected areas in Madagascar.

White-collared Lemur
Eulemur albocollaris
Madagascar
Critically Endangered

This lemur has a very restricted distribution in Madagascar's eastern rain forests, and destruction of its remaining habitat is the greatest threat to its continued existence.

Mount Rungwe Galago (right)
Undescribed
Tanzania
Critically Endangered

Very recently discovered, this species occurs only on the slopes of Mt. Rungwe and possibly in the nearby Nguru caves in Tanzania. Its habitat is threatened by agricultural expansion.

Silky Sifaka (right)
Propithecus candidus
Madagascar
Critically Endangered

Research into the ecology and behavior of Silky Sifakas is now underway to determine how best to prevent the disappearance of this species, numbering no more than 1,000 individuals.

Perrier's Sifaka (above)
Propithecus perrieri
Madagascar
Critically Endangered

Possibly the rarest and least-studied of the Sifakas, this animal was once protected by local beliefs, but these are now breaking down.

Horton Plains Slender Loris
Loris tardigradus rycobrookii
Sri Lanka
Critically Endangered

The Horton Plains Slender Loris, which lives in cool montane forests, has the thickest fur of any member of the Genus. It has been seen only four times since 1937.

Male

Female

Adelaide - 2001

Beijing - 2002

Torino - 2004

Entebbe - 2006

The World's Top 25 Most Endangered Primates

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Male

Female

CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL
TROPICAL POCKET GUIDE SERIES

Monkeys of the Guianas

Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana

Pocket Identification Guide



Russell A. Mittermeier, Anthony B. Rylands,
Marc G. M. van Roosmalen, Marilyn Norconk,
William R. Konstant & Lisa Famolare

Series Editors:

Russell A. Mittermeier & Anthony B. Rylands



Illustrated by
Stephen D. Nash



The Top Four Megadiversity Countries for Primates (taxa)

Brazil **137**

Madagascar **100**

Indonesia **72**

DRC **58**

Total **330**



E NOSSO
O MAIOR DAS AMÉRICAS

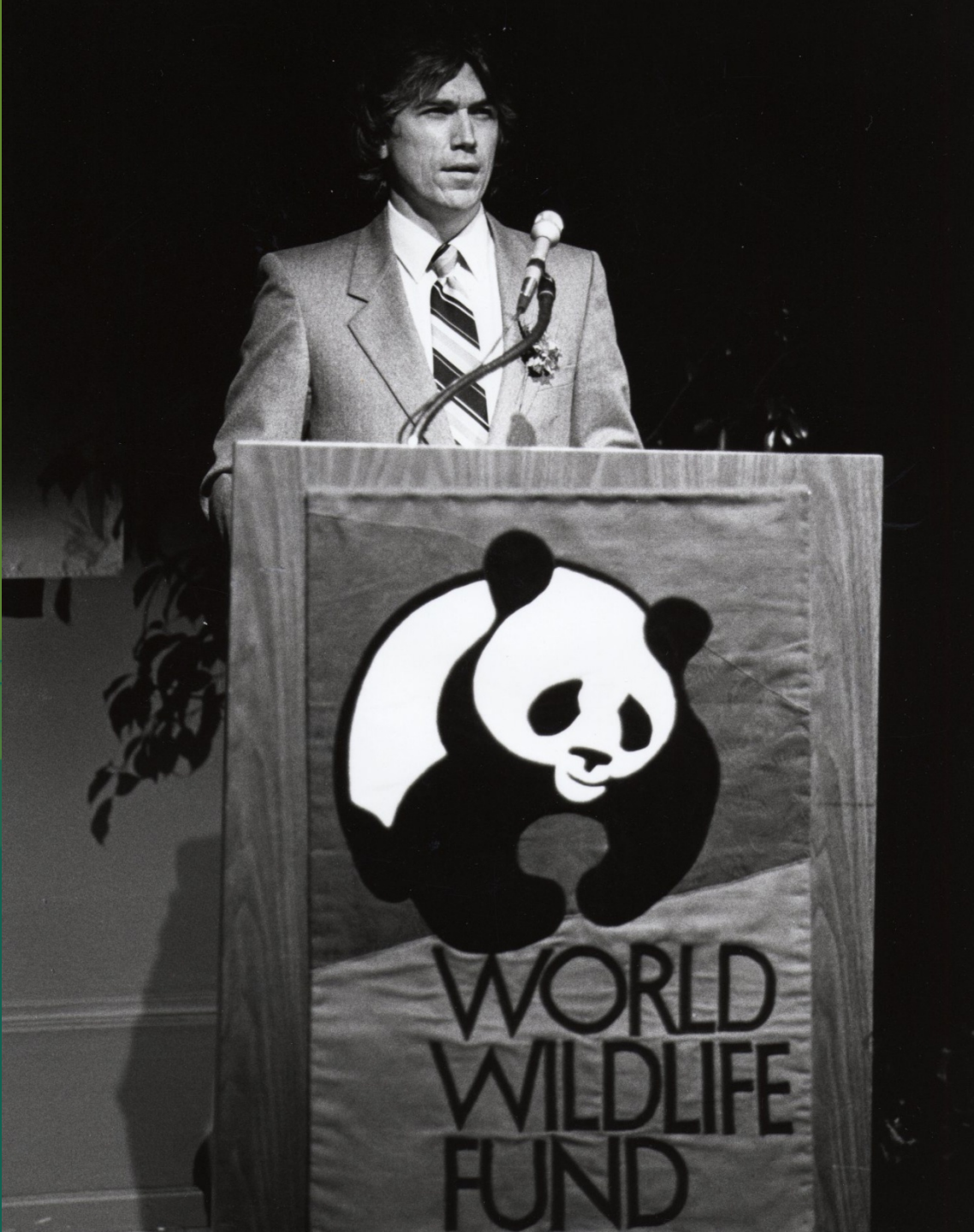
ESPECIE BRASILEIRA
AMEAÇADA DE EXTINÇÃO
O MONHO OU MURQUE

DONATED BY
WORLD WILDLIFE FUND









WORLD
WILDLIFE
FUND











Leer je eigen land kennen



STINASU
Cornelis Jongbawstr. 14
tel. 75845-71856



Me llamo morito "Titi".
También, soy Panameño
Vivo de insectos que se
comen las cosechas.
No me molestes. ¡N!
No soy buena mascota.
Desapareceré si no
las selvas donde vivo.

AROY NY



ZAVABOAHARY



HAREM-PIRENENA



Parc Tsimbazaza
Parc Botanique et Zoologique de Madagascar

ALA TAHIRY ONIVERSITE
reserves Speciales
ESSA
Eaux & Forêts
BP 175
Antananarivo
BEZA MAHAFALY



ESPÉCIE PERUANA
EN PELIGRO DE EXTINCIÓN



Choro Cola Amarilla (Lagothrix flavicauda)
AYÚDANOS A SALVARLO



MICO-LEÃO-DOURADO



Espécie brasileira
ameaçada de
extinção

NE TUEZ PAS



LES GORILLES OU LES CHIMPANZÉS

ESPECIE BRASILEIRA
AMEAÇADA DE EXTINÇÃO
O MONO OU MURIKUI



É NOSSO



O MAIOR DAS AMÉRICAS





CI in Madagascar

Langrand (1980), Mittermeier (1984), and Hawkins (1987) long history in Madagascar

First contact with Ambassador Leon Rajaobelina in Washington, D.C. in 1985

Leon joins CI Board in 1989

Serge R. and Rod Mast come to CI I 1989 from WWF, and start the CI Madagascar Program

Accord de Siege signed exactly 19 years ago on June 22, 1990

CI in Madagascar

1990: Patrick Daniels becomes the first CI in-country Director

1990: Begin first major field project
Zahamena in 1990, led by Fred Boltz

1990: COEFOR Project on Classified Forests begins with UNDP funding;
first national-level effort

CI in Madagascar

1994: Bienvenu Fevrier Rajaonson takes over as Program Director (the first Malagasy national to head an international conservation program)

1995: Priority-Setting Workshop takes place in April

1995: Serge leaves CI to found Fanamby

CI in Madagascar

Ankarafantsika Program begins in 1995 with support from KfW, and runs to 2001

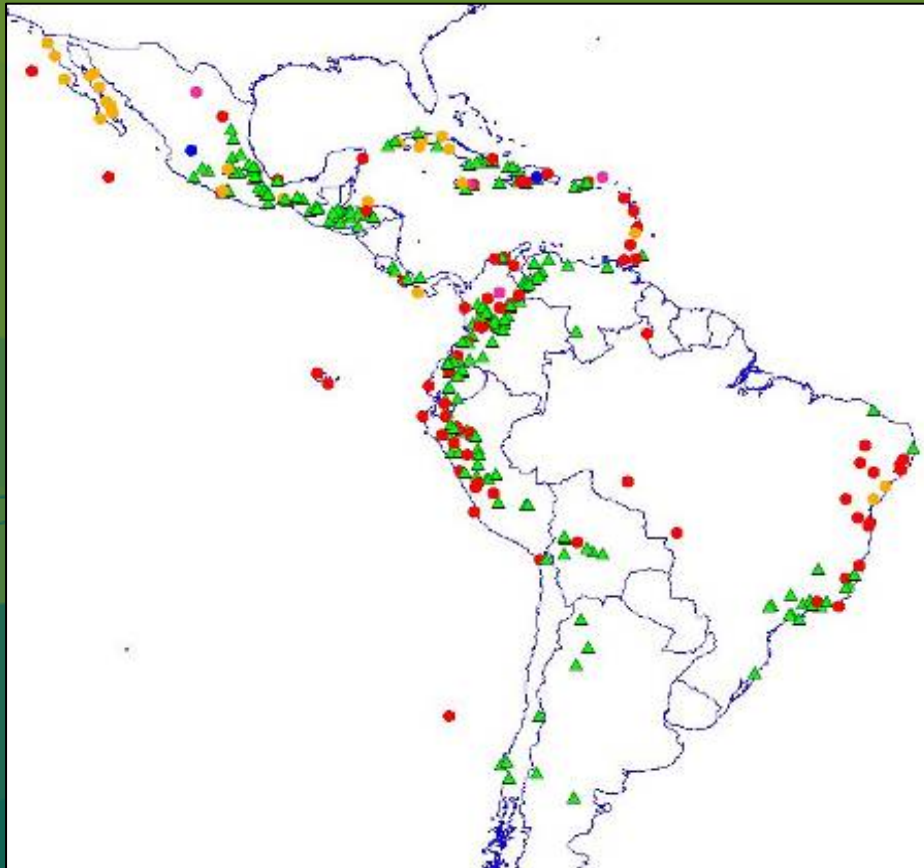
Leon leaves the CI Board and takes over as CI Program Director (and later Vice-President) in 1996

Olivier begins in 2000 as Africa/Madagascar Program Director, based first in South Africa and then, in 2001, in Washington, D.C.

Frank takes over as Technical Director in 2007

Neotropical Alliance for Zero Extinction Sites

Sites by Taxa



Protected Status of Sites



- ▲ Amphibians
- Mammals
- Conifers
- Birds
- Reptiles

- Protected
- Not protected
- Partially protected
- Status unknown

CI in Madagascar

2001: CEPF and GCF begin in 2001, providing major support to partners

2002: The Madagascar CBC is approved by Moore Foundation and begins, building major capacity in CI and also providing more support to partners.

Important Workshops

1995: First Country-wide Priority Setting Workshop

2001: 100% Biodiversity Coverage Workshop

2006: Madagascar Amphibian Workshop
Mammal Red List Workshop

2007: Climate Change Workshop

2008 – Turtle and Tortoise Red-list Workshop

CI in Madagascar

2007: Olivier Langrand leaves Africa / Madagascar Division to take over CCG;
Frank Hawkins goes to Washington, D.C. to become head of Africa/Madagascar Division

2007: James and Daniella join CI



Thank you!

BRAZILIAN AMAZONIA

**AMAZONAS
STATE**

16,000,000 ha

of new state protected areas











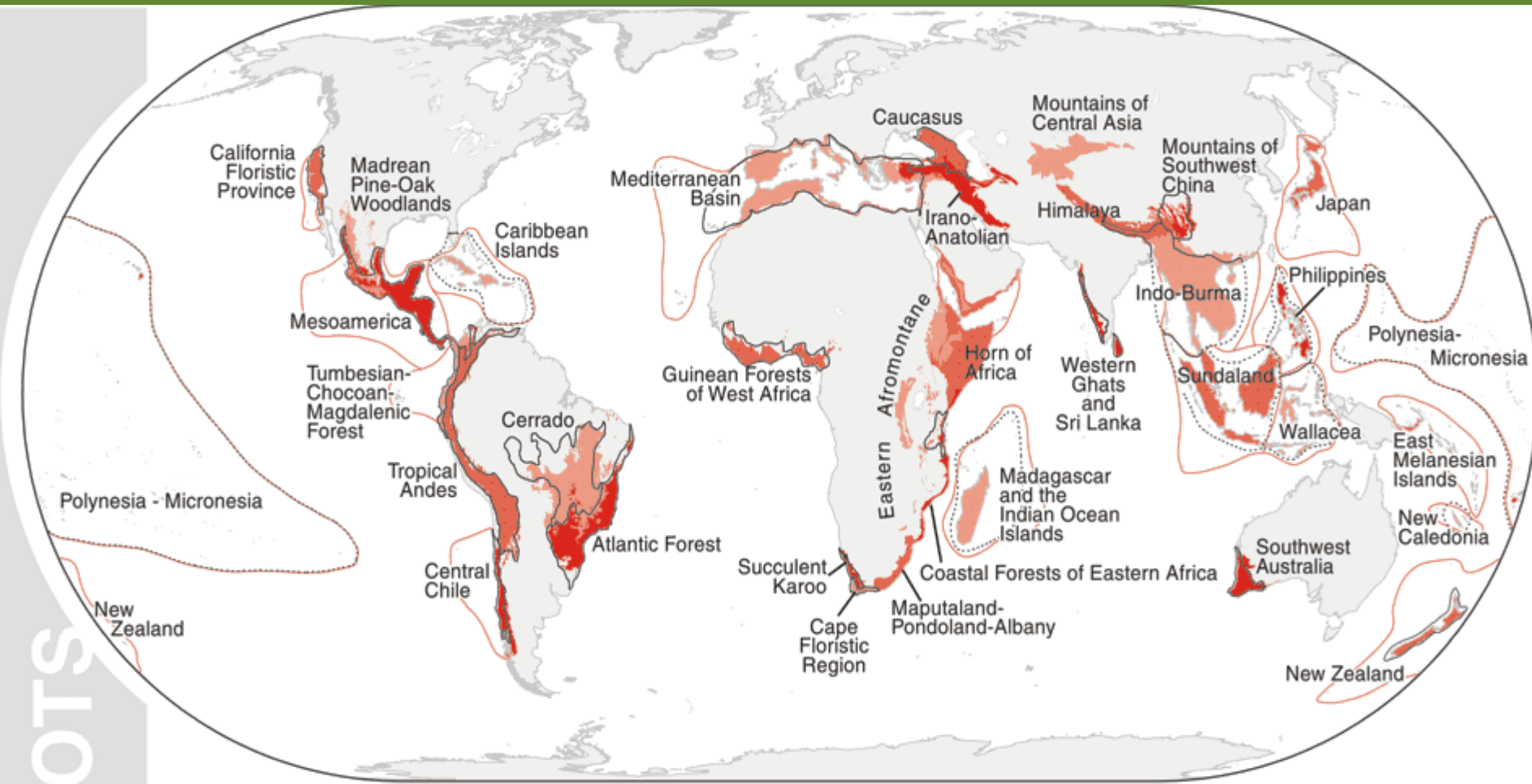


Painting "The Muriqui of
Fazenda Montes Claros"
by Stephen Nash
©1982 STEPHEN NASH / WWF-US

MURIQUI

(*Brachyteles arachnoides*)





Conservation International Hotspots

Results of the 2004 Hotspots Review

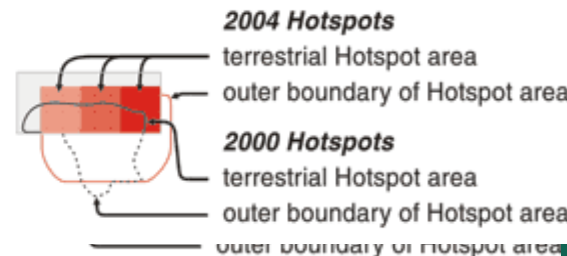
May 2004

scale: 1/142,700,000
 projection: Eckert IV
 data:
 Conservation International
 Digital Chart of the World

this map was prepared by the
 Conservation Mapping Program
 GIS & Mapping Laboratory
 Center for Applied Biodiversity Science
 at Conservation International

cartography: M.Denil

cartography: M.Denil







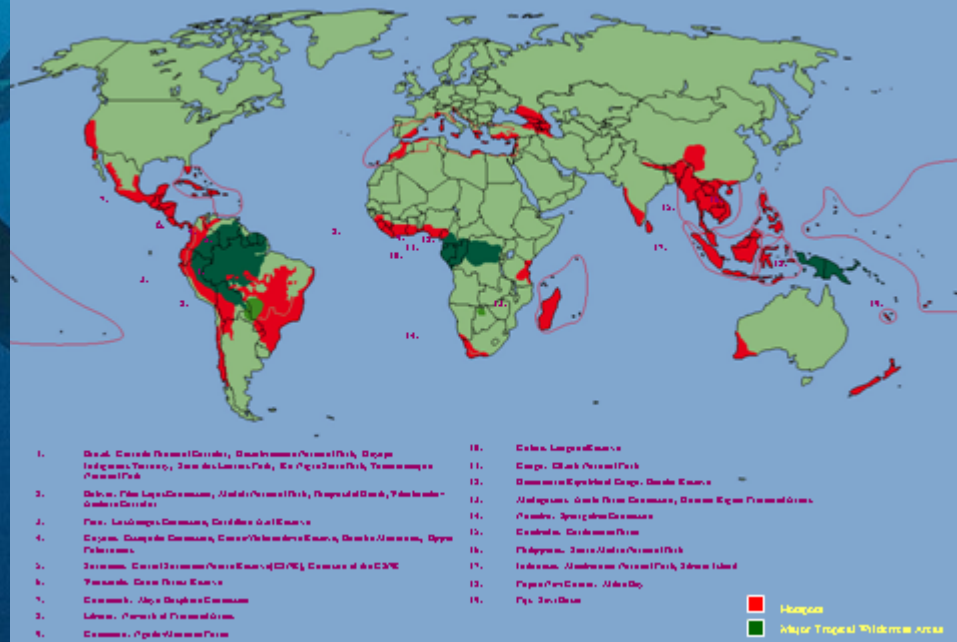








The GCP's Portfolio of Projects Aims to Safeguard over 52,000,000 Hectares of Unique Biodiversity.



SCRIPTING THE CASE FOR WAR

6 WORLD REPORT

U.S. News

APRIL 22, 2002

EMPTY OCEANS

WHY THE WORLD'S SEAFOOD SUPPLY IS DISAPPEARING

A SPECIAL REPORT

The Washington Post

Washington, Mar 21, 2002

Leon E. Panetta

It's Not Too Late to Save Our Oceans

In the central issue of Nature, scientists report that 50 percent of the large fish in the oceans are gone due to overfishing. This means that if you take fish out of the ocean or take them out of the water, you are taking out 50 percent of the world's large fish. This is a shocking statistic, and it is a warning that we must act now to protect our oceans. The oceans are the source of life, and they are being destroyed. We must act now to protect our oceans. We must act now to protect our oceans. We must act now to protect our oceans.

OPEN FORUM

Stewards of the seas

America's Living Oceans

CHARTING A COURSE FOR SEA CHANGE

A Report to the Nation
Recommendations for a
New Ocean Policy
July 2002

Big year for the ocean!

NATIONAL EDITION

Los Angeles Times

TUESDAY, MAY 20, 2002

Oceans Are in a World of Trouble

By Sylvia A. Ragan

The world's oceans are in a world of trouble. Scientists are warning that the world's oceans are being depleted at an alarming rate. This is a crisis that we must act on now. The oceans are the source of life, and they are being destroyed. We must act now to protect our oceans. We must act now to protect our oceans. We must act now to protect our oceans.

Beach Day 2002: About 1,400 San Francisco and East Bay school students turn a message on Ocean Beach May 22.

The New York Times

June 10, 2002

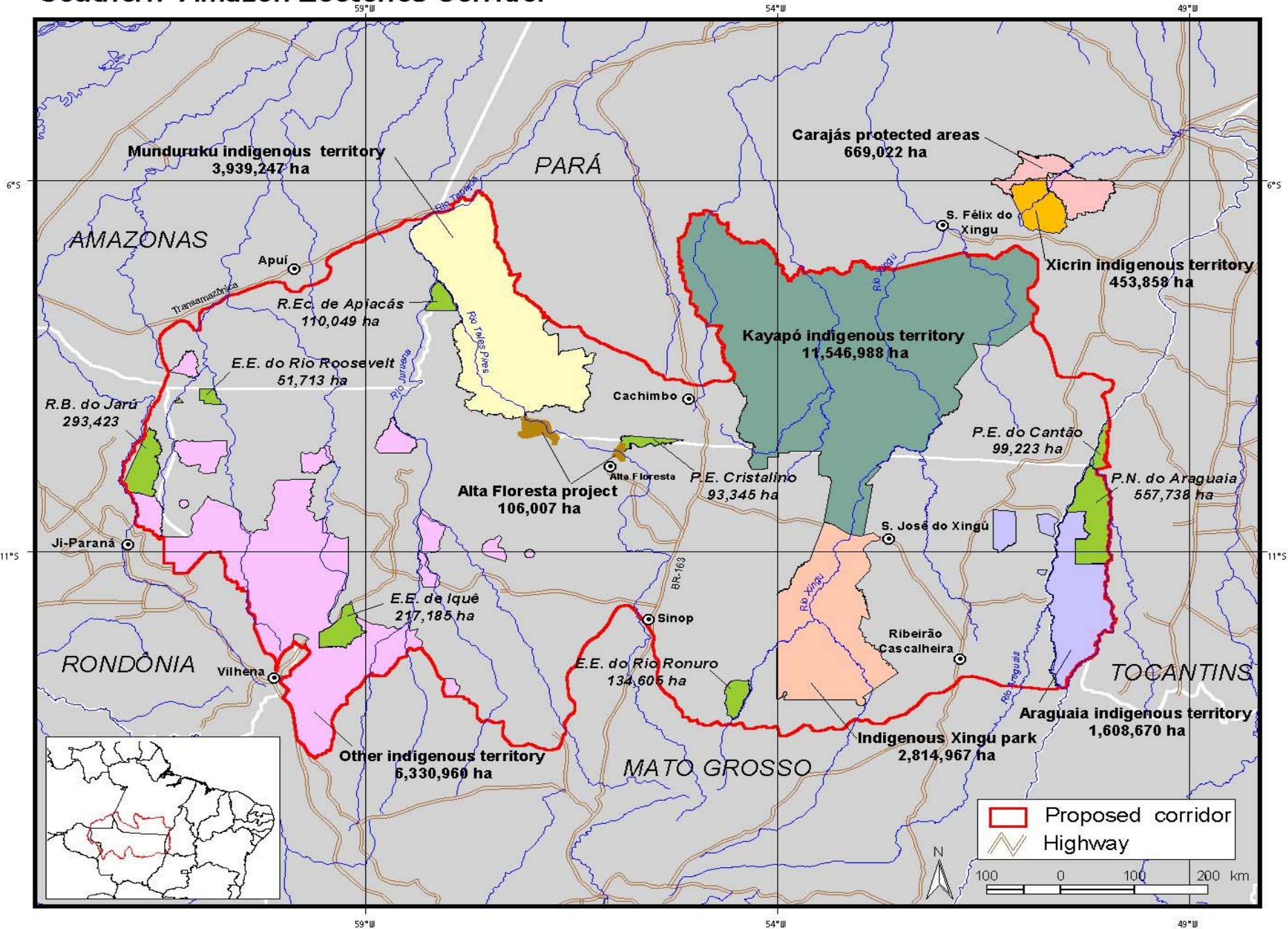
Oceans in Peril

Scientists warn that the world's oceans are in a world of trouble. This is a crisis that we must act on now. The oceans are the source of life, and they are being destroyed. We must act now to protect our oceans. We must act now to protect our oceans. We must act now to protect our oceans.

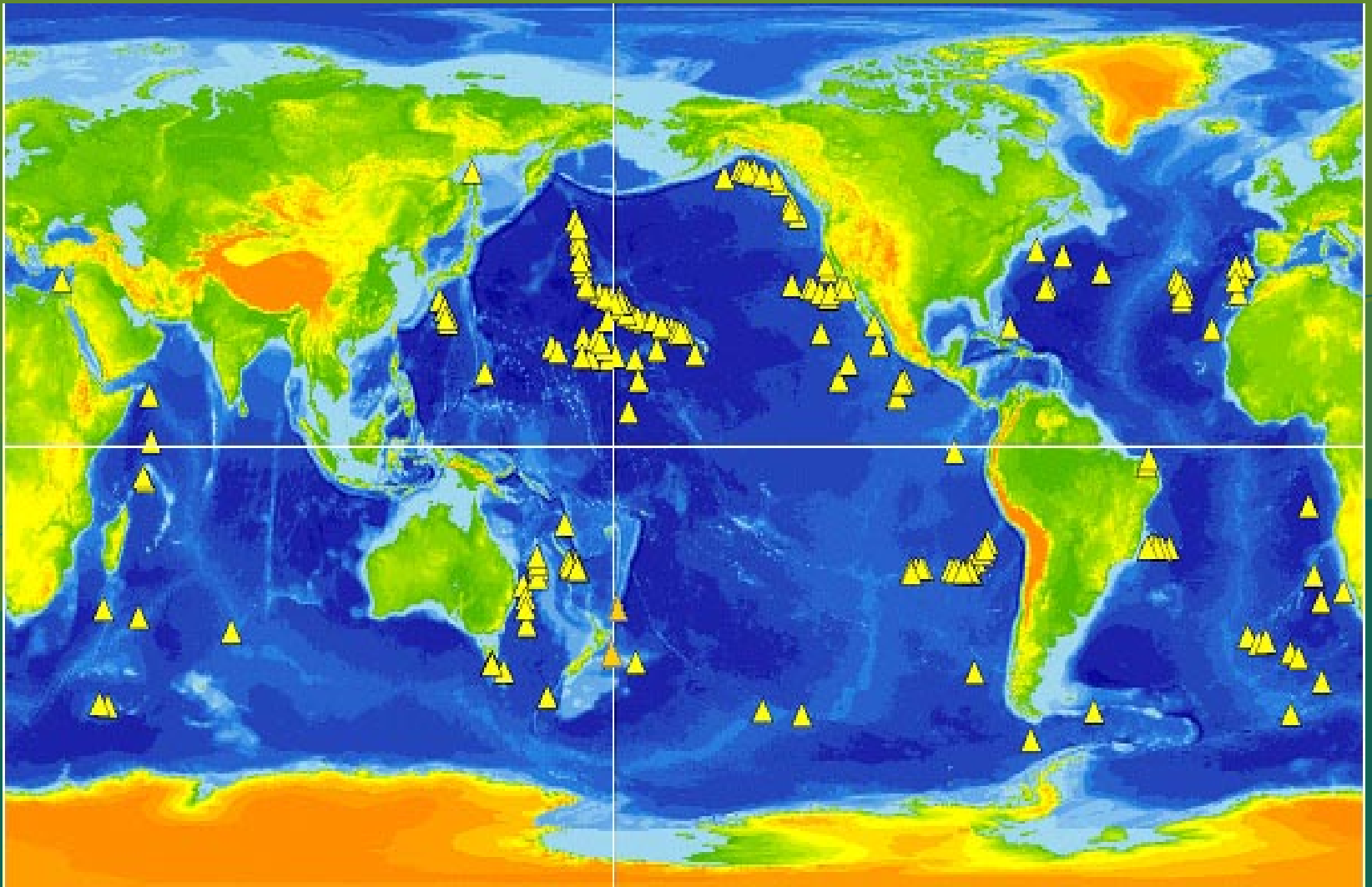
Changing the Scale

***CONSERVATION
CORRIDORS***

Southern Amazon Ecotones Corridor



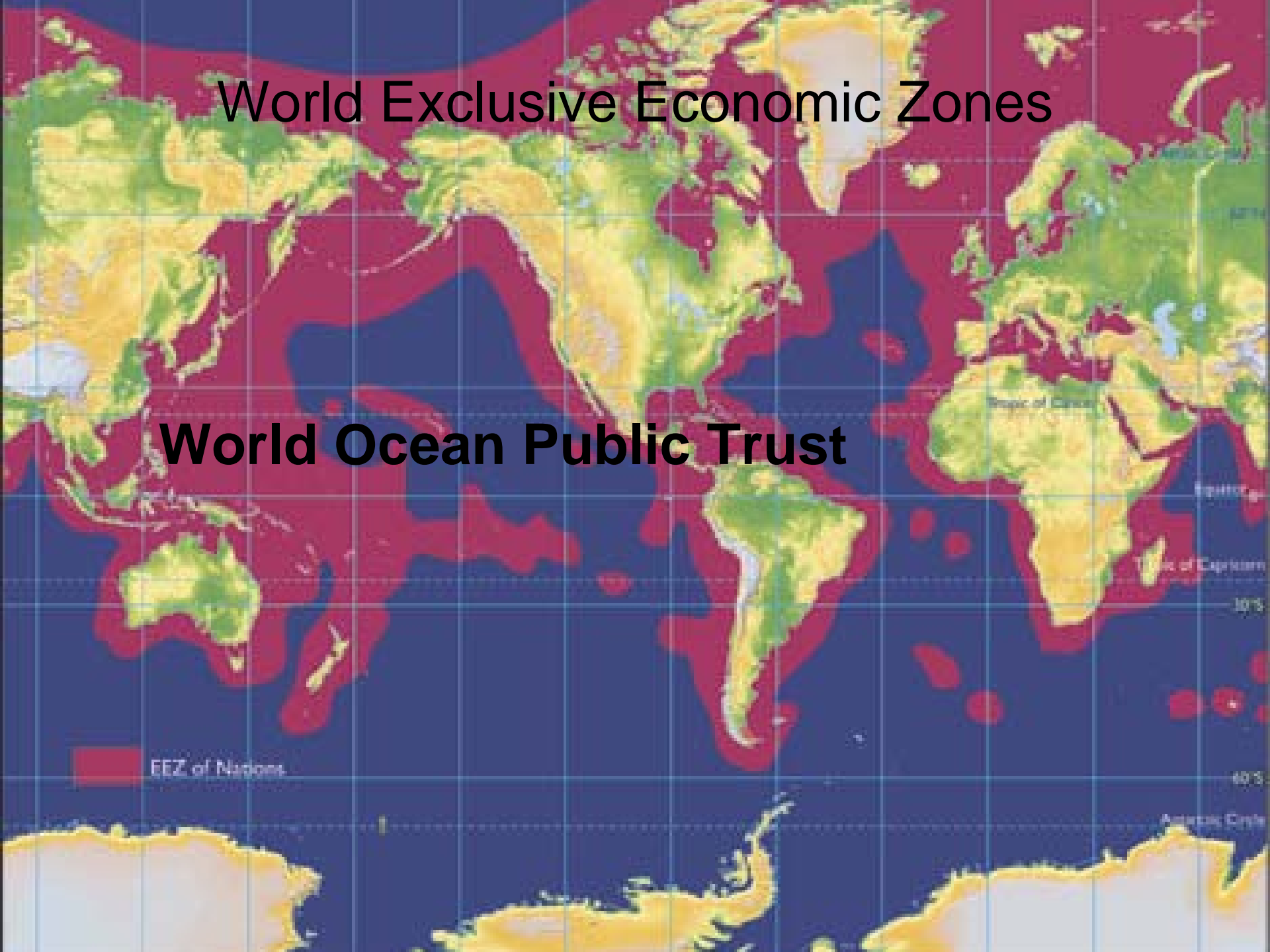
Seamounts – some 30,000 exist...



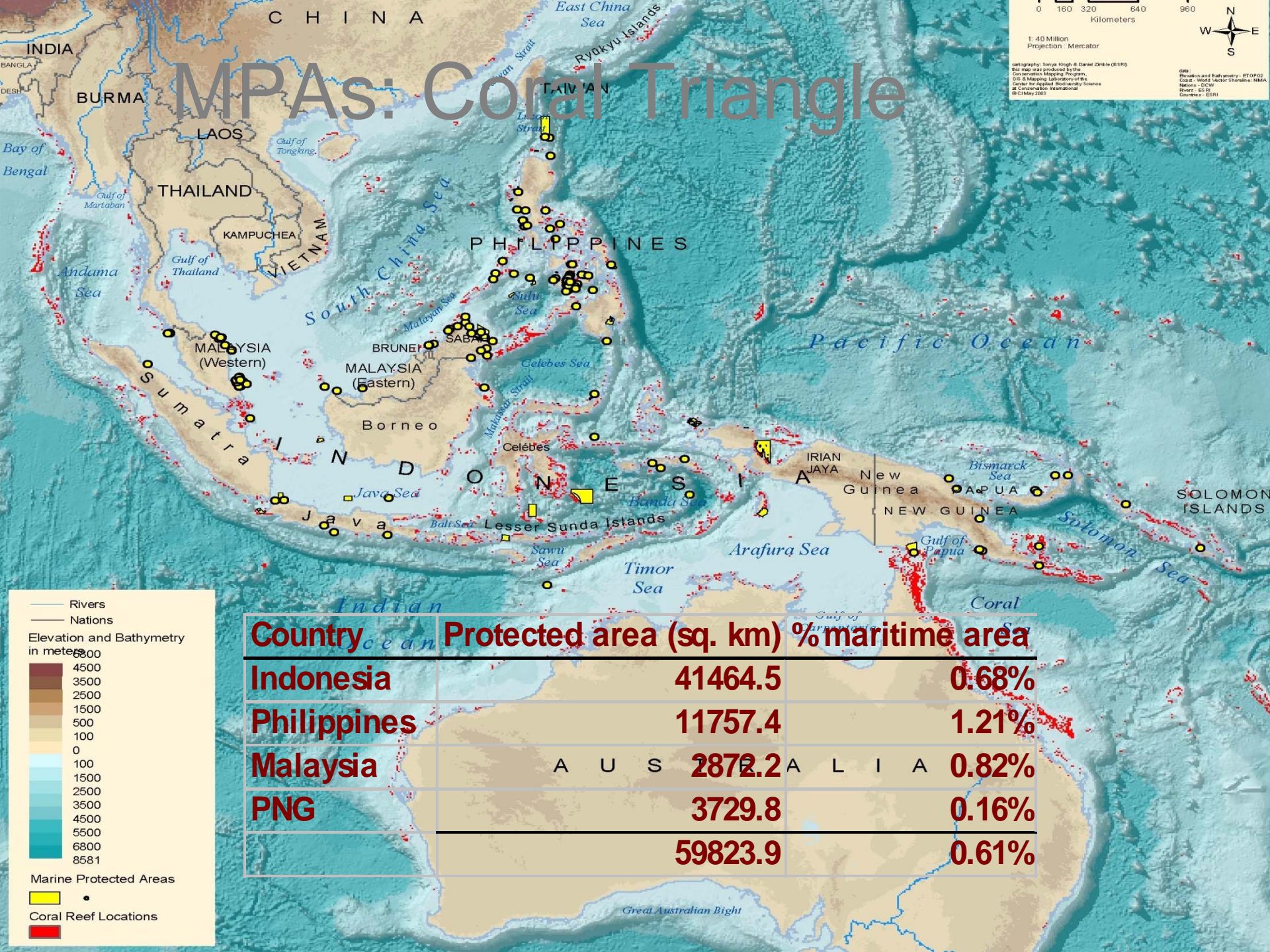
... but only 200 (shown) have been sampled biologically

World Exclusive Economic Zones

World Ocean Public Trust



MPAs: Coral Triangle



0 160 320 640 960
Kilometers

1: 40 Million
Projection: Mercator

Geography: Steve Hough & Daniel Zlotnik (ESRI)
This map was produced by the
Conservation Mapping Program,
GIS & Mapping Laboratory of the
Center for Applied Biodiversity Science
at Conservation International
© 2010 May 2009

data:
Bathymetry and Bathymetry: ETOP02
Coast: World Vector Shoreline: NGA
Name: World
River: ESRI
Coverage: Esri

— Rivers
— Nations

Elevation and Bathymetry
in meters

4500
3500
2500
1500
500
100
0
100
1500
2500
3500
4500
5500
6800
8581

Marine Protected Areas
●
Coral Reef Locations

Country	Protected area (sq. km)	% maritime area
Indonesia	41464.5	0.68%
Philippines	11757.4	1.21%
Malaysia	2872.2	0.82%
PNG	3729.8	0.16%
	59823.9	0.61%

An aerial photograph of a large river system. A wide, muddy-brown river flows from the top left towards the bottom right. In the center, a long, narrow island covered in dense green forest stretches across the river. To the left of this island, another smaller island or peninsula is visible. The surrounding water is a mix of brown and grey tones, suggesting sediment or varying water depths. The sky is overcast and grey.

Freshwater

(River Systems, Lakes, etc.)









A Climate for Life

Introduction

Mitigation

Energy Efficiency

Renewable Energy

Biofuels

Forest Conservation

Reforestation and Agroforestry

Adaptation

Terrestrial Biodiversity

Freshwater Biodiversity

The Role of Oceans

Human Dimensions

Tipping Points

A Call to Action























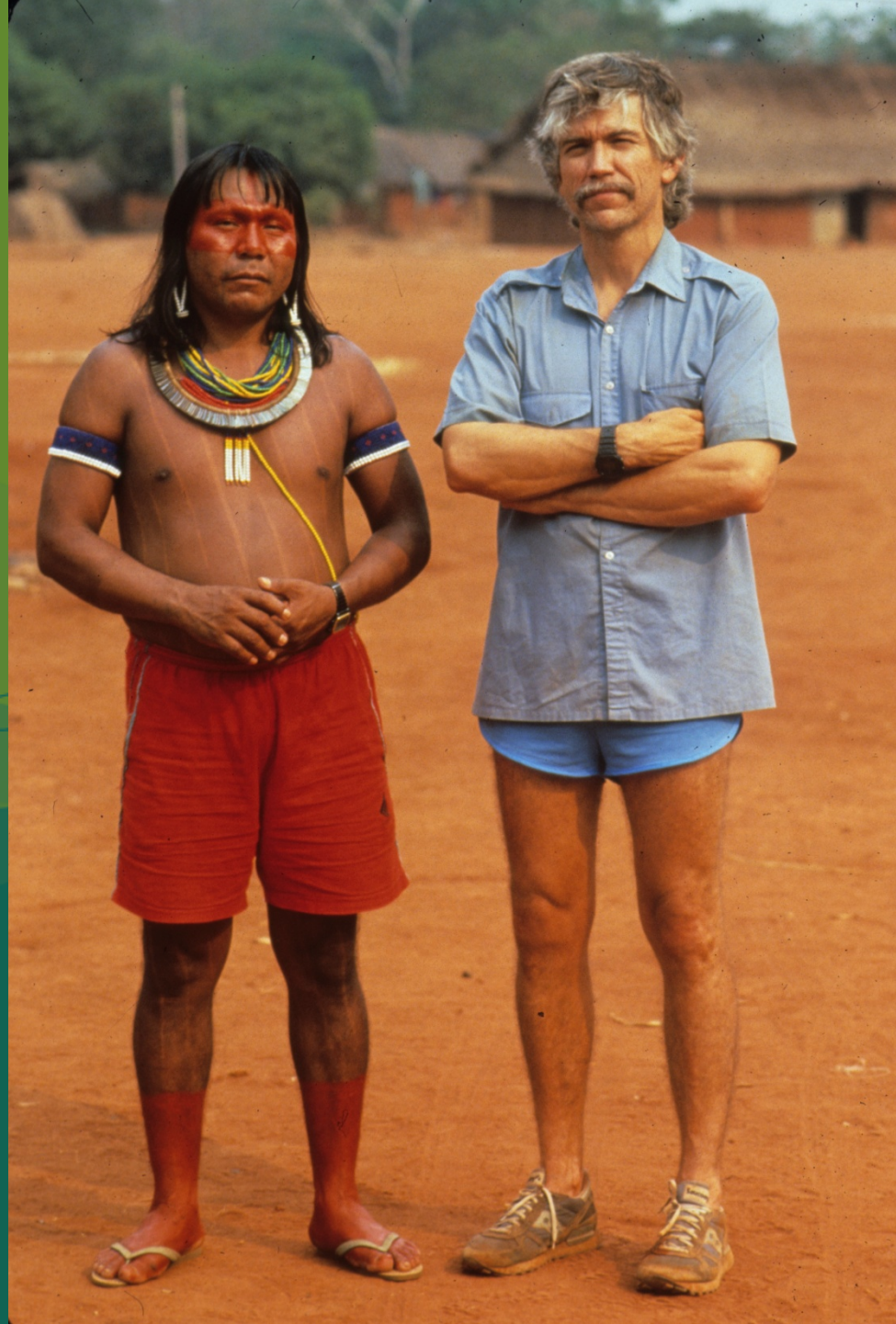
















APEN VAN SURINAME
JAPIJAPI FOE SRANAN

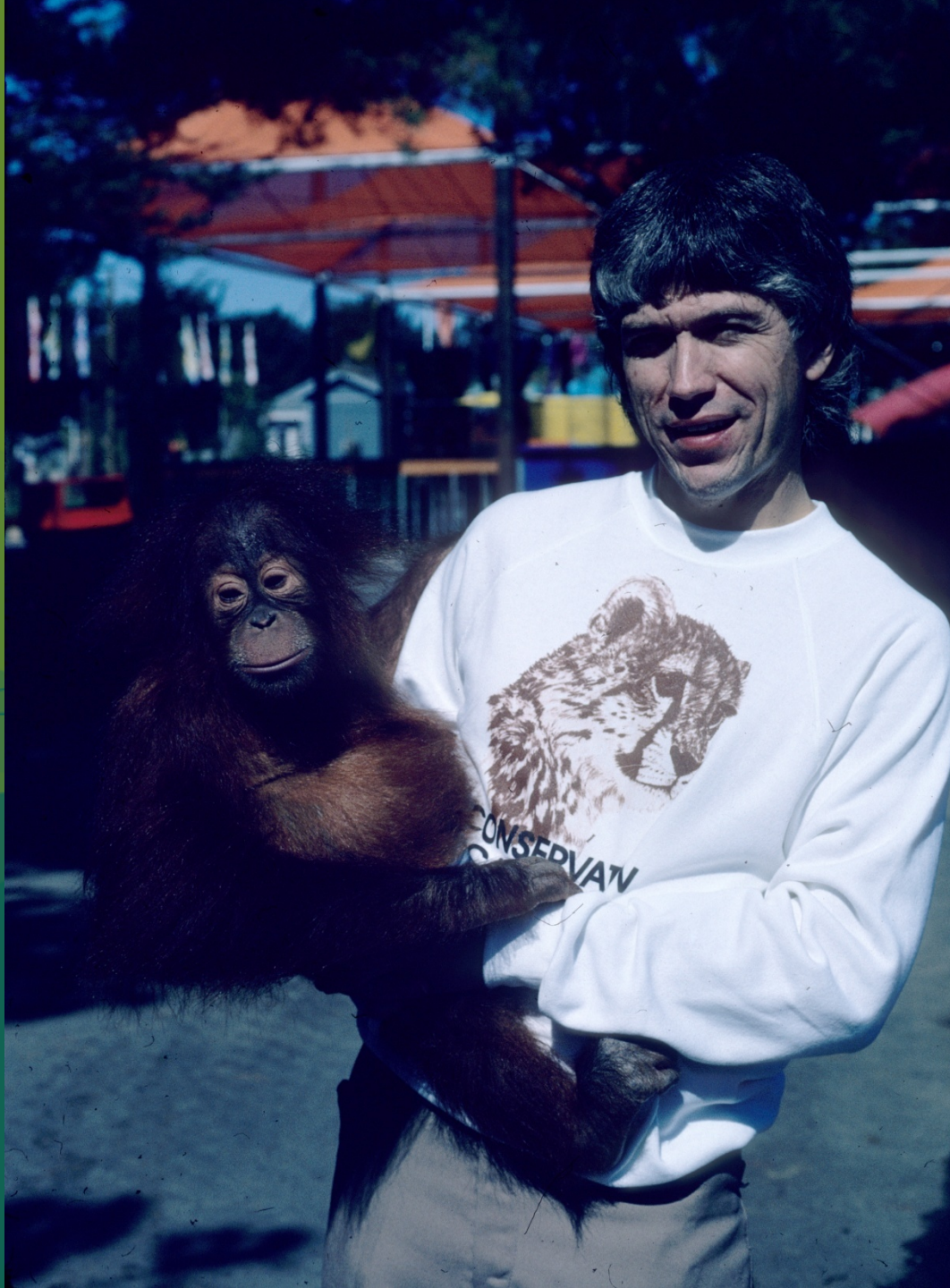
















































Fotos: Antônio Estreola

AJUDE A PROTEGER O GUIGÓ

Callicebus barbarabrownae

O guigó está extremamente ameaçado. É um dos 10 primatas mais ameaçados do Brasil. Você pode ajudar a salvá-lo. Não caça, não capture, não queime nem desmate nossa Caatinga. Essas práticas são crimes ambientais. Esta espécie é endêmica da Caatinga baiana e Lamarão é um dos únicos lugares onde ainda existe este macaco. A sobrevivência desta e de outras espécies depende de nós. Então, ajude a proteger o símbolo da nossa cidade.

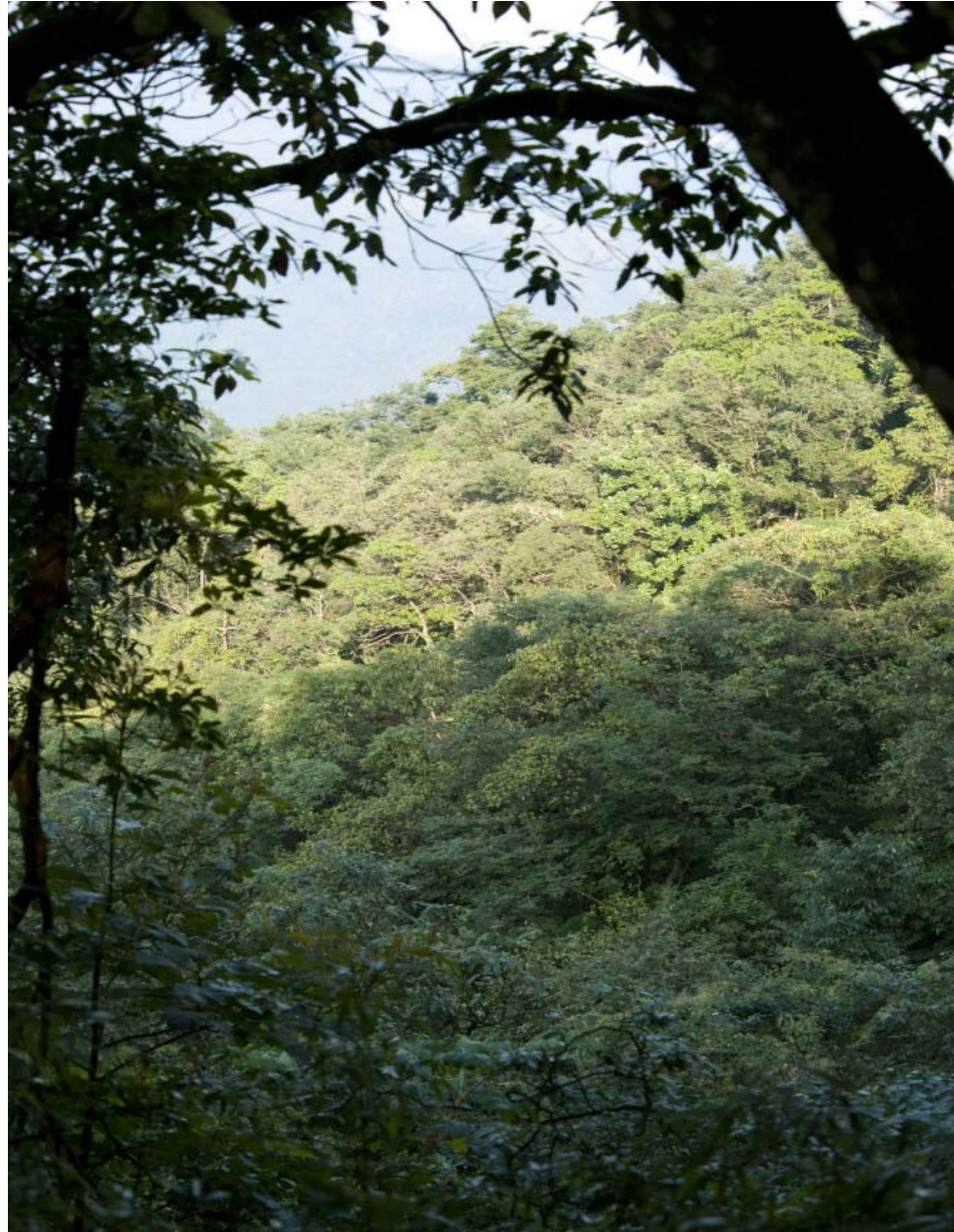
Patrocínio:



Apoio:

































REDD: Obstacles

*Not included in Kyoto Protocol
(although Reforestation is)*

*Specifically excluded from major Emissions
Trading Markets (e.g., EU Emissions
Trading Scheme - ~63 billion in 2007)*

*Will likely have to wait until 2012
for full acceptance*

REDD

Nonetheless, things are happening

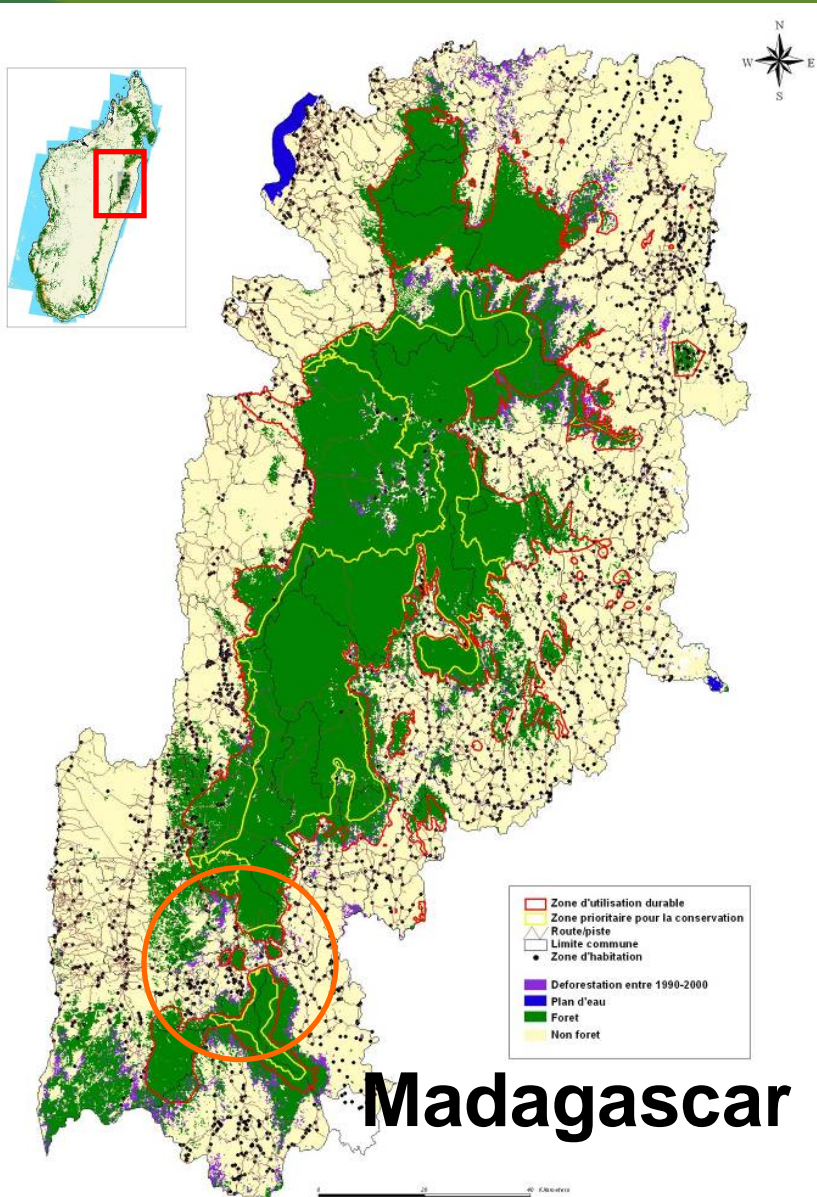
A number of pilot projects being developed by NGOs

Voluntary market, though still small, is growing rapidly

MADAGASCAR



Mantadia corridor: a multi-benefit approach



Objectives:

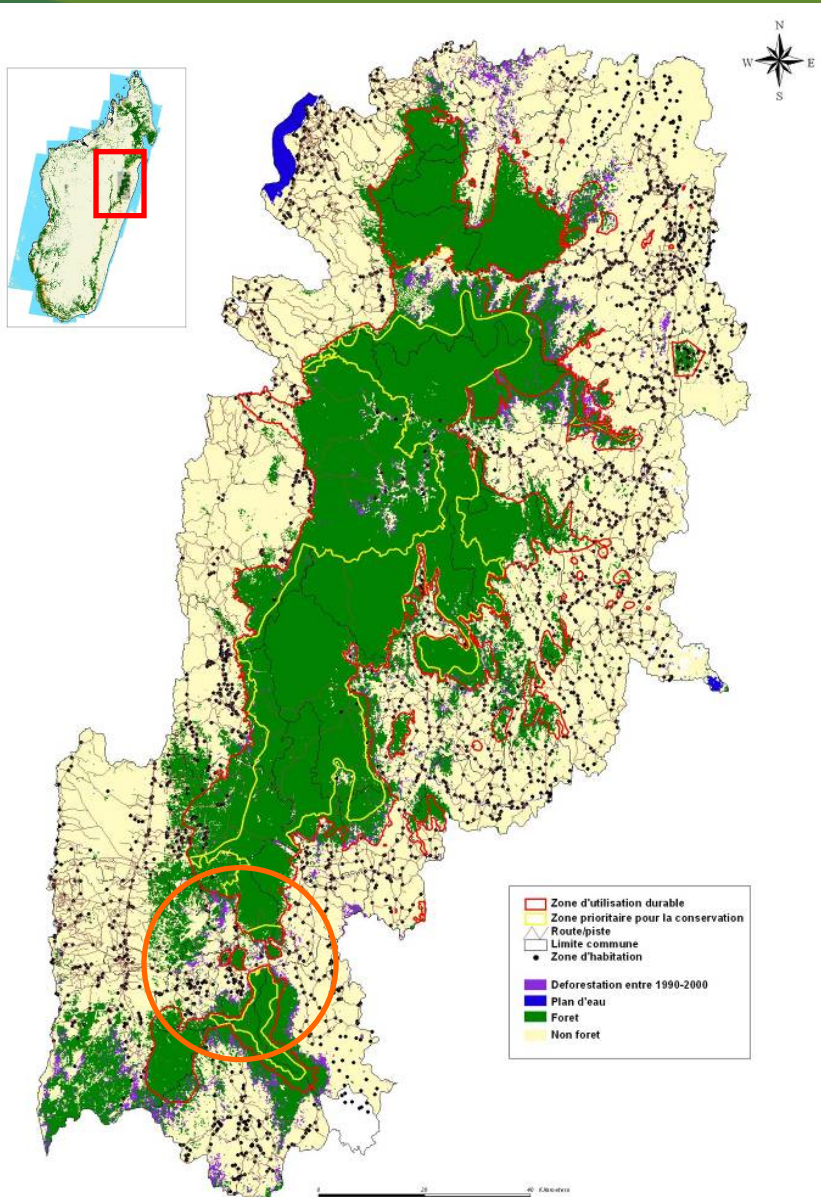
Reduce carbon emissions,
conserve native **biodiversity**,
enhance **human welfare** and
restore degraded land

Conservation (REDD) and
Ecological restoration
(reforestation):

REDD: 425,000 hectares

World Bank BioCarbon Fund
to buy up to
430,000 tons for
~\$1.5 million

Mantadia corridor: a multi-benefit approach



Objectives:

Reforestation: 3,020 hectares
Government led with
alliance of partners

BioCaban Fund to
purchase 200,000 tons
for \$820,000

Further south, \$2.75 million
of restored forest to
be sold to Dell

MINISTRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT-DES FORÊTS ET DU TOURISME
TETIK'ASA MAMPODY SAVOKA - TAMS
RESTAURATION DE FORET NATUREL
COLLABORATION SAF FJKM et ANGAP (site Sahandambo)



UNITE DE COORDINATION
PE3/IDA - GEF

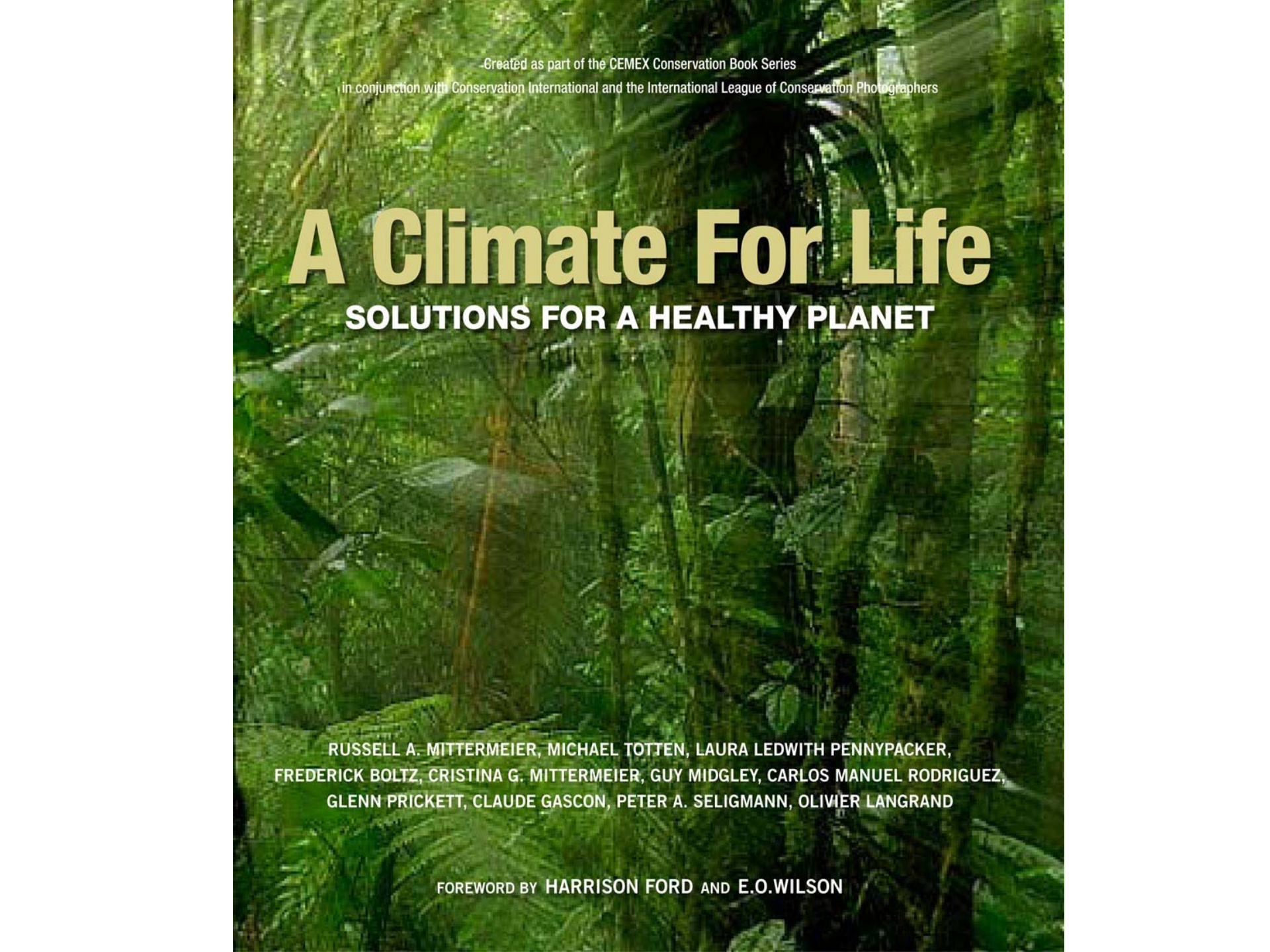
COMMUNE RURALE
ANDASIBE
FOKONTANY
PAUERANA



SAF FJKM UNITE MORAMANGA

FAMATSIAM-BOLA PE3/IDA GEF
CONTRAT N° 145-08/IDA/MEEFT

ANNEE : 2008-2009
DELAÏ : 14 MOIS



Created as part of the CEMEX Conservation Book Series
in conjunction with Conservation International and the International League of Conservation Photographers

A Climate For Life

SOLUTIONS FOR A HEALTHY PLANET

**RUSSELL A. MITTERMEIER, MICHAEL TOTTEN, LAURA LEDWITH PENNYPACKER,
FREDERICK BOLTZ, CRISTINA G. MITTERMEIER, GUY MIDGLEY, CARLOS MANUEL RODRIGUEZ,
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FOREWORD BY HARRISON FORD AND E.O.WILSON

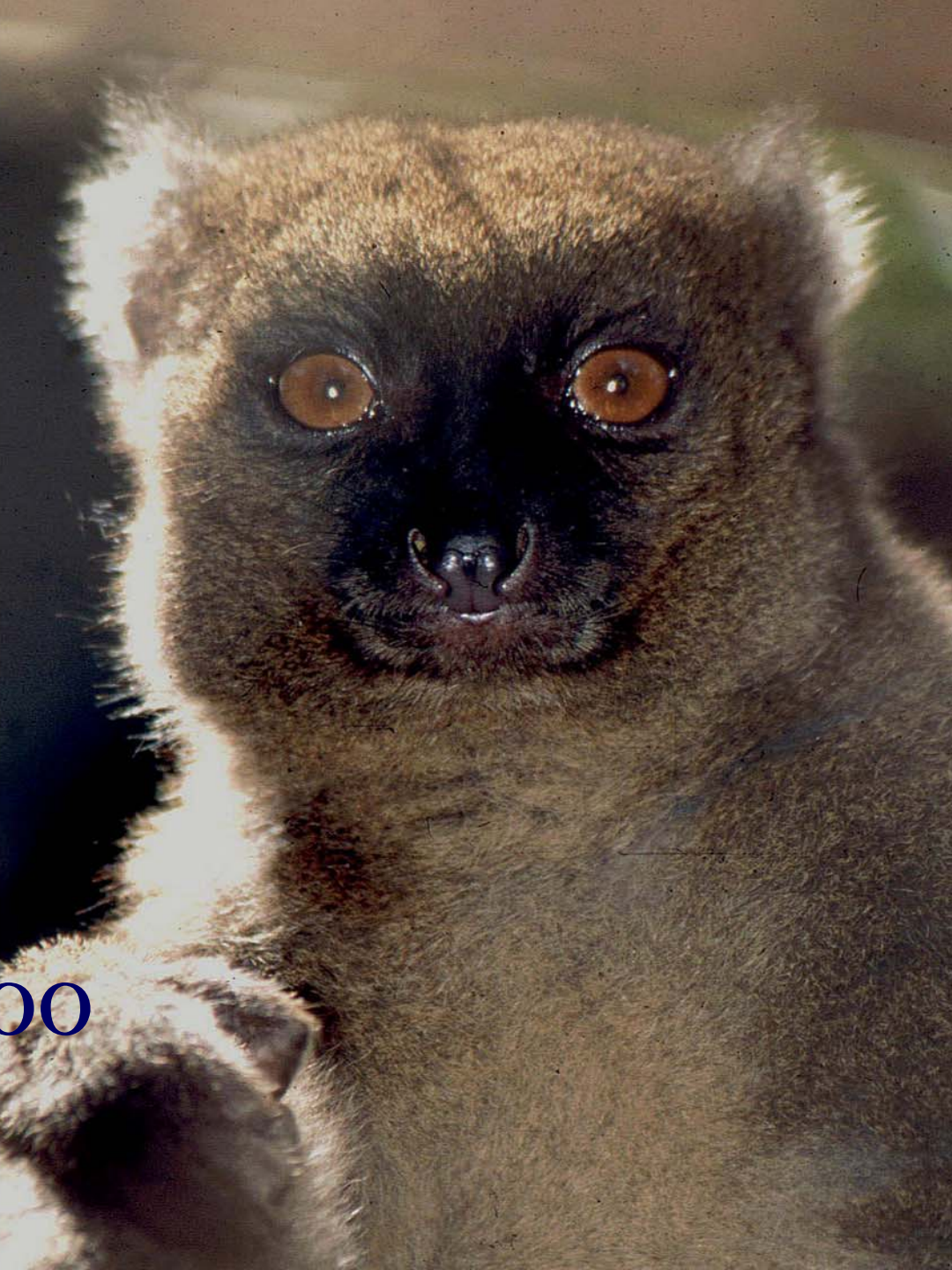
World Bank

Forest Carbon Partnership Facility

Launched in Bali

\$165 million thus far

*14 countries selected for pilot projects
(including Guyana, Costa Rica,
Madagascar, Ghana, and Liberia)*



Greater Bamboo
Lemur



Reforestation

Included under Kyoto Protocol

*160x more expensive than
protecting natural forest*





harnessing nature as a solution to climate change

Conservation International's Climate Change Business Plan
Executive Summary
April, 2008



\$21 million fund-raising target
\$10.6 million raised to date



The Global Importance of Madagascar

CI in Madagascar: A Brief History

*Madagascar
pre-adapted to the
new Strategy*

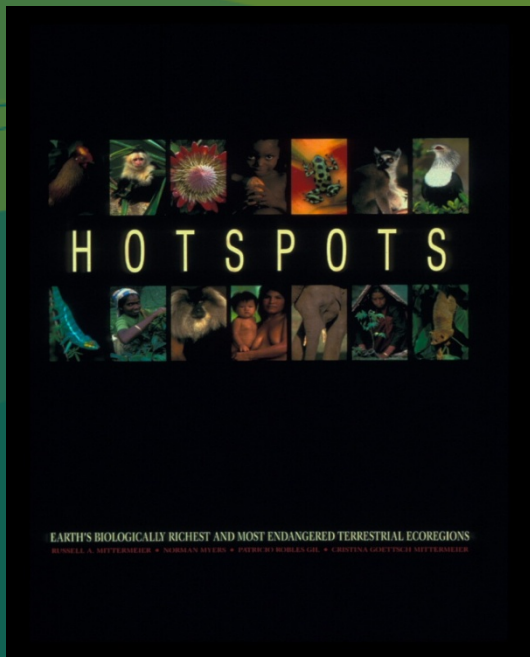






HOTSPOTS

Earth's **34** Richest and Most Endangered Ecoregions



MADAGASCAR



12. Brazilian Cerrado

22. Guinean Forests of West Africa

5. Brazil's Atlantic Forest

19. Succulent Karoo

9. Cape Floristic Region

24. Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests of Kenya and Tanzania

3. Madagascar/ Indian Ocean Islands

17. Western Ghats and Sri Lanka

11. Sundaland

13. Southwest Australia

8. Philip...

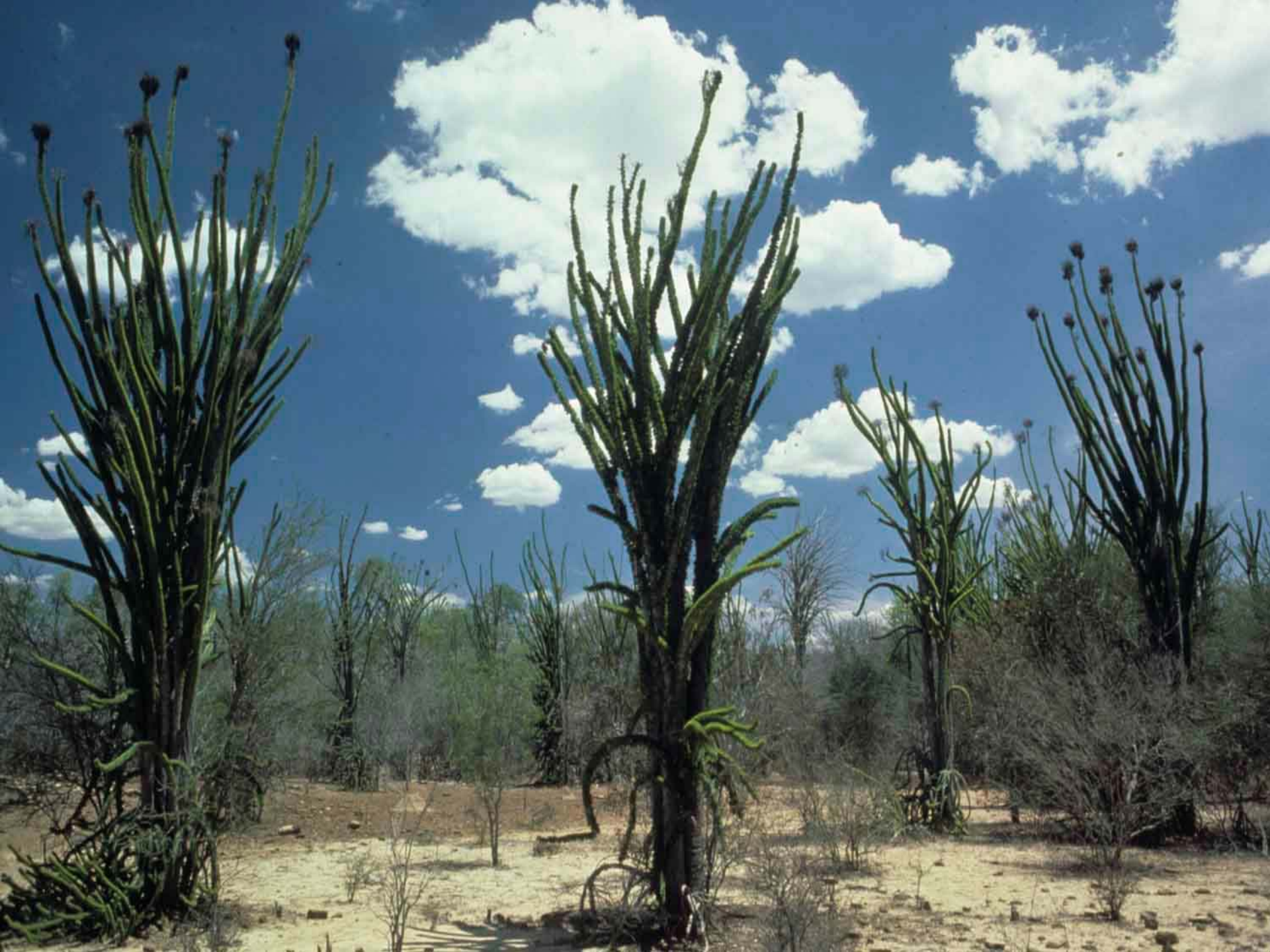
Burma

25









Madagascar Plants


14-15,000 spp.

***80+% endemic /
found nowhere
else on Earth***



~660++ species
95% endemic

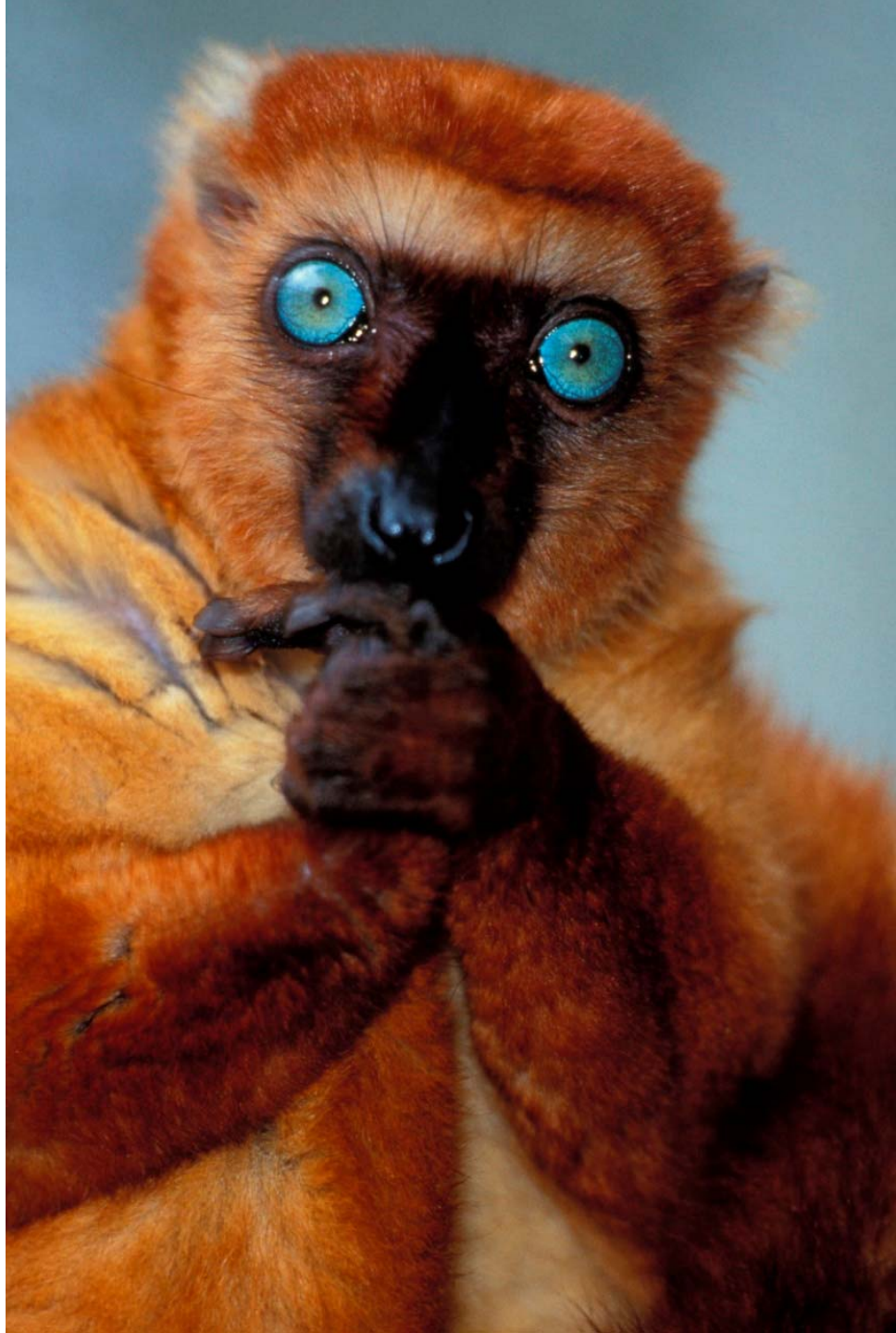


A close-up photograph of a bright red frog, likely a species of poison frog. The frog's skin is a vibrant, almost neon red color with some darker, mottled patterns. Its large, prominent eye is a striking yellowish-brown with a dark pupil and a textured iris. The frog is positioned in the lower-left quadrant of the frame, looking towards the right. The background is a soft, out-of-focus greyish-brown.

*200 species
new to
Science*

*Five
endemic
families*





5 families
15 genera
103 spp.

100%
endemic



Lemurs of Madagascar
Arovy izahay. Arovy ny Zavaboahary.

For the People and Wildlife of Madagascar



Wildlife Preservation Trust International, Inc.
1001 Street and Grand Avenue · Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19101

Jolly's Mouse Lemur
Microcebus jollyae



Mittermeier's Mouse Lemur
Microcebus mittermeieri



Simmons's Mouse Lemur
Microcebus simmonsii



HOTSPOTS - KEY POINTS

Not Just Tropical Rain Forest

Not Just Species Richness or Endemism

***Concentration of Endemism at
Higher Taxonomic Levels
(Endemic Genera, Families)***

***Deep Lineages /
Evolutionary History***

HOTSPOTS

FAMILY LEVEL ENDEMISM

(PLANTS + VERTEBRATES)

MADAGASCAR	25
NEW ZEALAND	7
CHILEAN WINTER RAINFALL / VALDIVIAN FORESTS	7
NEW CALEDONIA	7
CAPE FLORISTIC REGION	5
SUNDALAND	3
JAPAN	3
CARIBBEAN	2+
SW AUSTRALIA	2
INDO-BURMA	2
SW CHINA	2

HOTSPOTS

ENDEMISM AT THE GENERIC LEVEL

(PLANTS + VERTEBRATES)

MADAGASCAR	478
CARIBBEAN	269
ATLANTIC FOREST	210
SUNDALAND	199
EASTERN AFROMONTANE	178
CAPE FLORISTIC REGION	162
MESOAMERICA	138
WESTERN GHATS / SRI LANKA	125
NEW CALEDONIA	122
HIMALAYA	107









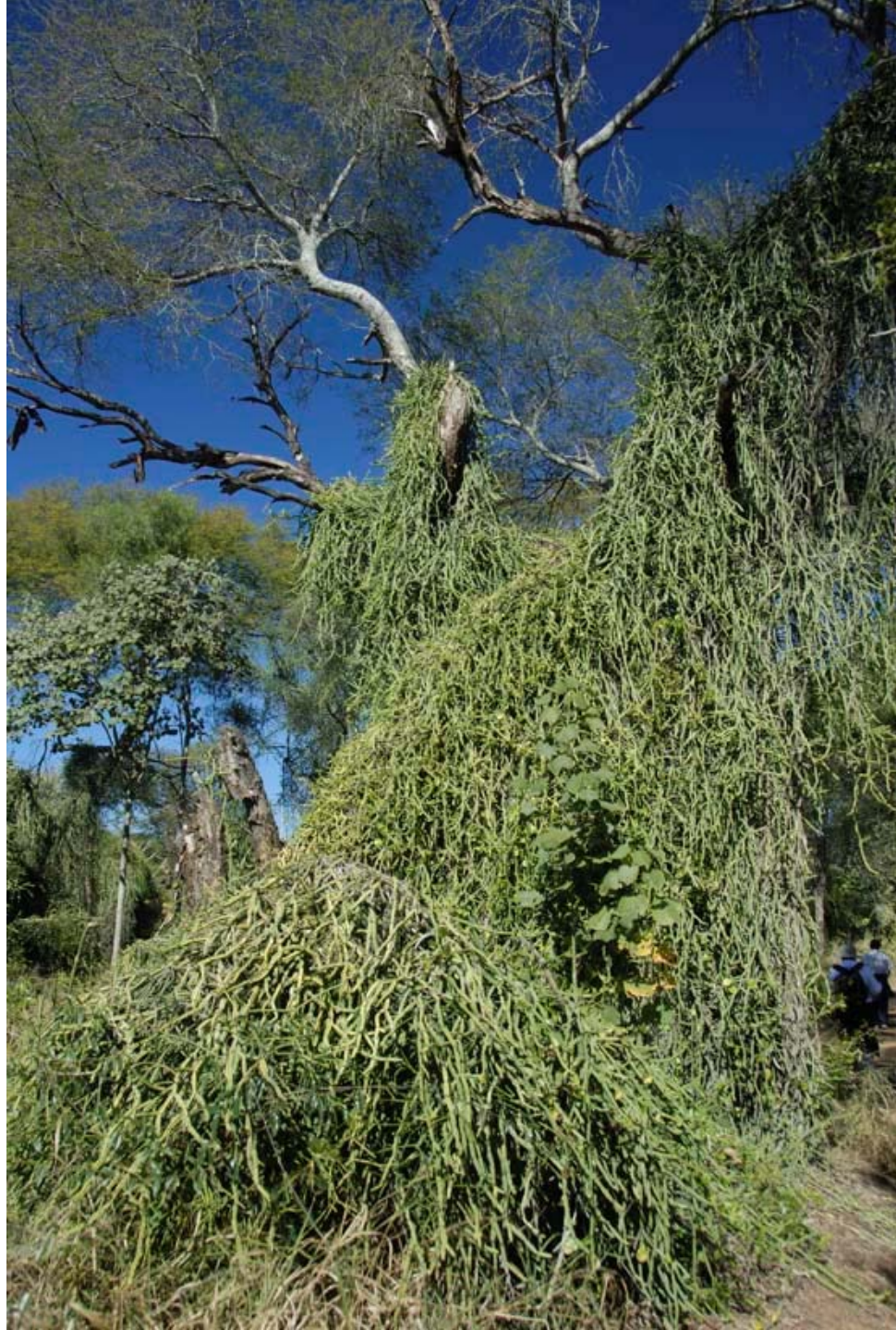












MADAGASCAR

**90+%
lost**

*Remaining area of
natural habitat
~50 – 60,000 km²*







由 阿元 上传



由 羽毛蛇 上传



由 高逸 上传



... More than 20 Angonokas of 7-20 cm in size were offered by this dealer in China

由 高逸 上传



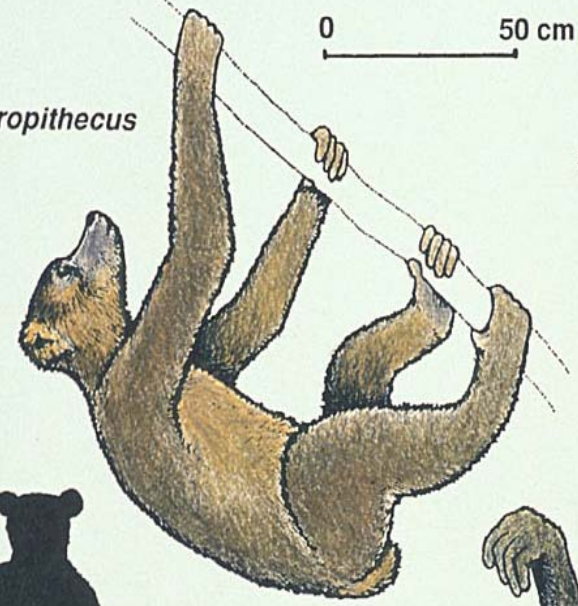
由 高逸 上传







Palaeopropithecus



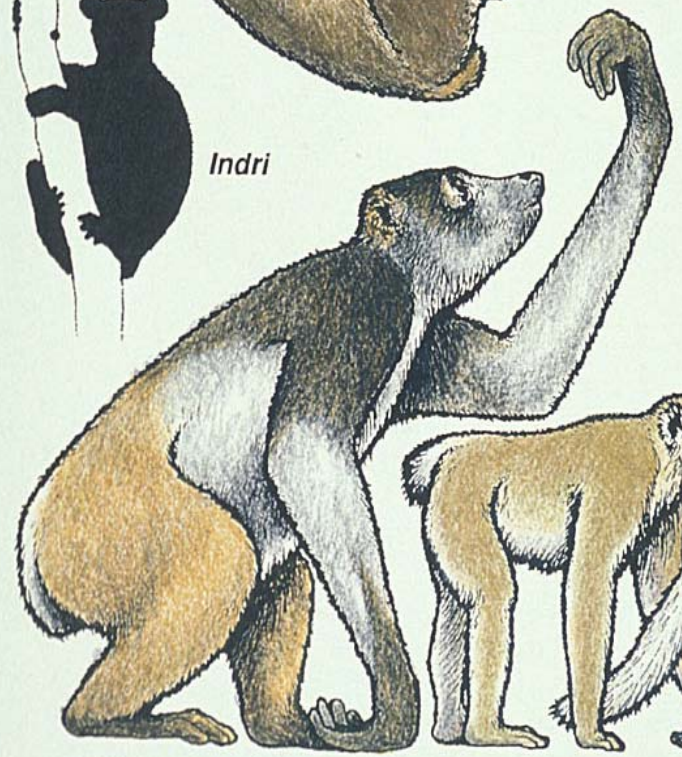
0 50 cm

Megaladapis



Indri

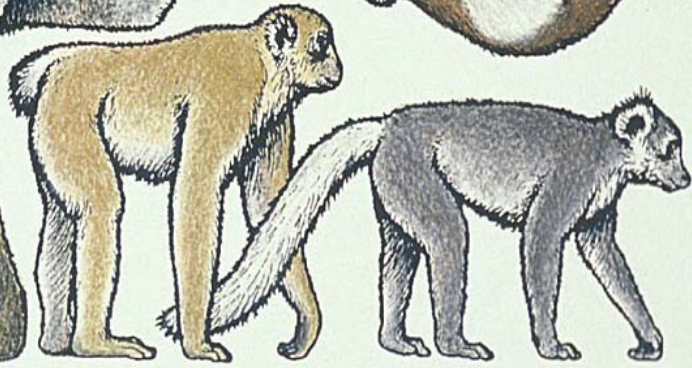
Babakotia



Archaeoindris

Hadropithecus

Archaeolemur







LE GIGANTISME... LES ANOMALIES

Des observations cliniques et des recherches expérimentales ont établi que le gigantisme est le résultat d'une hyperplasie du lobe antérieur de l'hypophyse.

Dans le cas des "GIGANTES" ou "GIGANTISME", on observe une hypertrophie de l'hypophyse, en particulier de son lobe antérieur, qui entraîne une hyperplasie des cellules somatotropes, entraînant une sécrétion excessive d'hormone de croissance.



Le gigantisme d'ÉTIENNE MARCEL est dû à une hypertrophie de la glande sécrétant l'hormone de croissance. Ce phénomène se retrouve chez les autres mammifères malgré les glandes thyroïdes.

LE GIGANTISME





Madagascar:

The World's Highest Priority Hotspot?

O U T H A F



WORLD
PARKS
CONGRESS 2003
RBA
FITS BEYON
NDAR

CONGR
MUND
DE PARO
DU
N



*The
Durban
Vision*



MADAGASCAR

Commitment to

triple

*Protected Area coverage
over the next 5 years !*

MADAGASCAR

\$50 million

*Trust Fund requested
in September, 2003*

CI invests first \$1 million

Total achieved as of March, 2008













MADAGASCAR

1,050,000 ha

*New Protected Areas
declared December, 2005*

MADAGASCAR

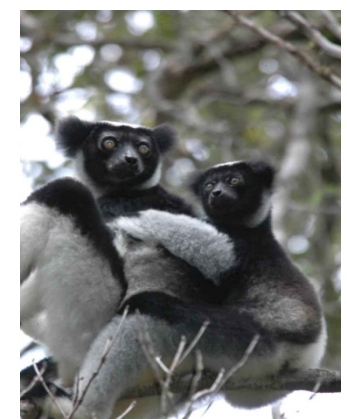
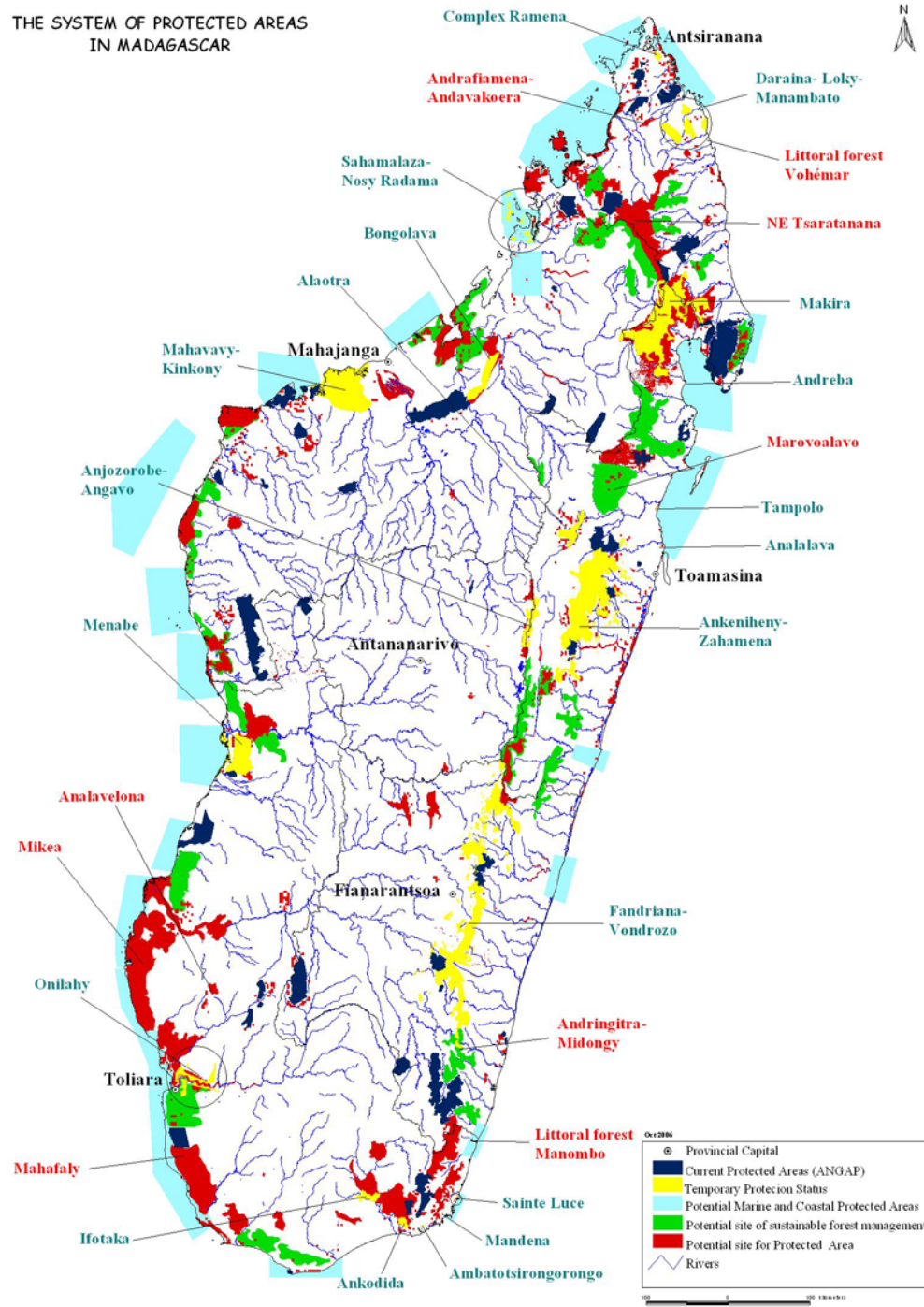
Another

700,000 ha

New Protected Areas

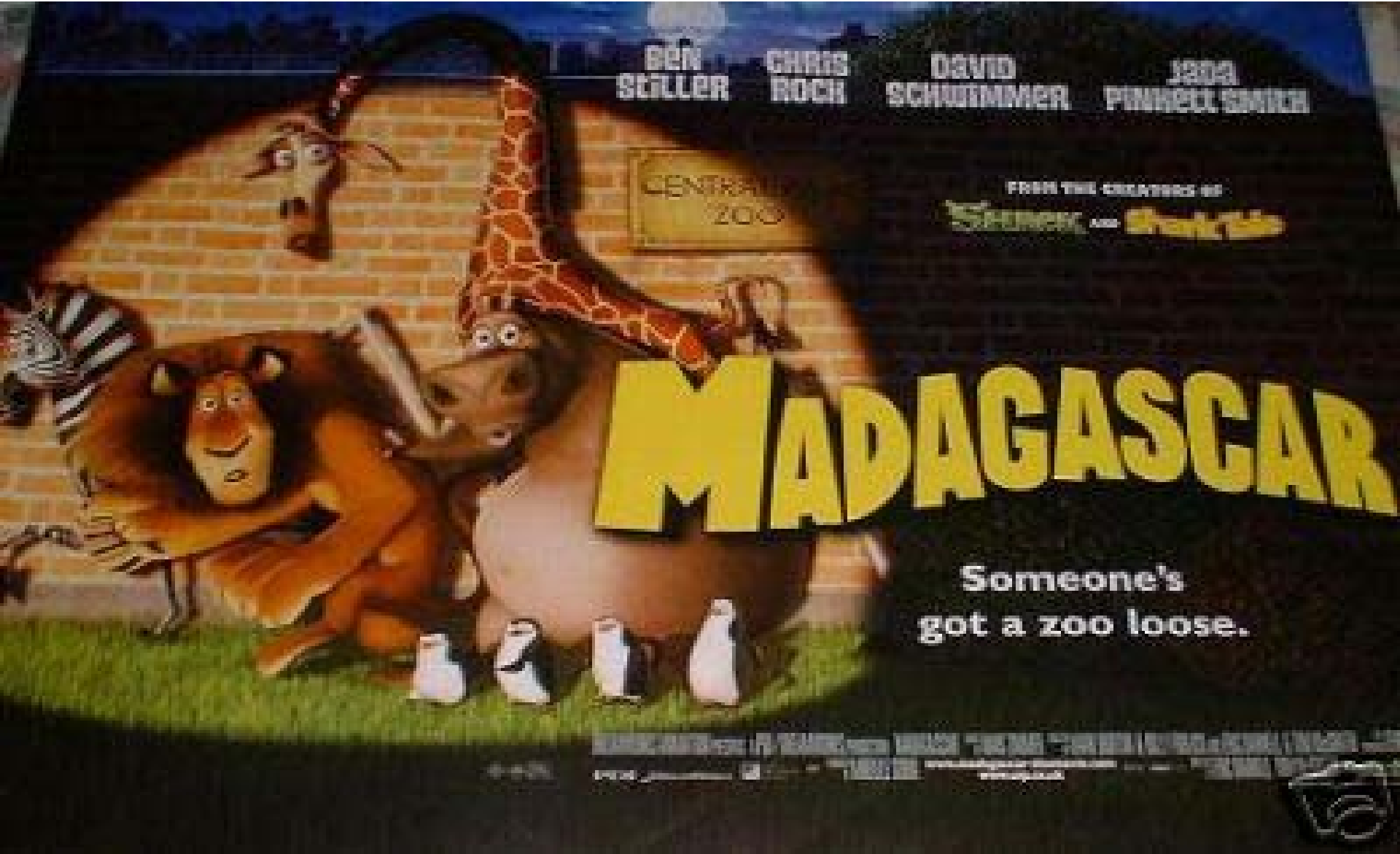
Declared March, 2007 !

THE SYSTEM OF PROTECTED AREAS
IN MADAGASCAR



*Principal Rationale for
the Durban Vision
an Ecosystem Services
Argument
(Watershed Protection)*

Dream Works



BEN
STILLER

CHRIS
ROCK

DAVID
SCHUMMER

JADA
PINKETT SMITH

CENTRAL
ZOO

FROM THE CREATORS OF

SHREK and SHREK 2

MADAGASCAR

Someone's
got a zoo loose.

MADAGASCAR: VOICES BY BEN STILLER, CHRIS ROCK, DAVID SCHUMMER, JADA PINKETT SMITH, AND ANTHONY ANNE MONTANO. STORY BY ALVIN KARPIS. SCREENPLAY BY ANDREW M. COHEN. DIRECTED BY MARK DINDAL. DREAMWORKS ANIMATION SKG. A DREAMWORKS PICTURES PRESENTATION. MADAGASCAR. www.madagascar-movie.com

© 2005 DreamWorks Animation SKG. All Rights Reserved. TM & © 2005 DreamWorks Animation SKG. All Rights Reserved. www.madagascar-movie.com





\$500,000 for *Ecotourism*









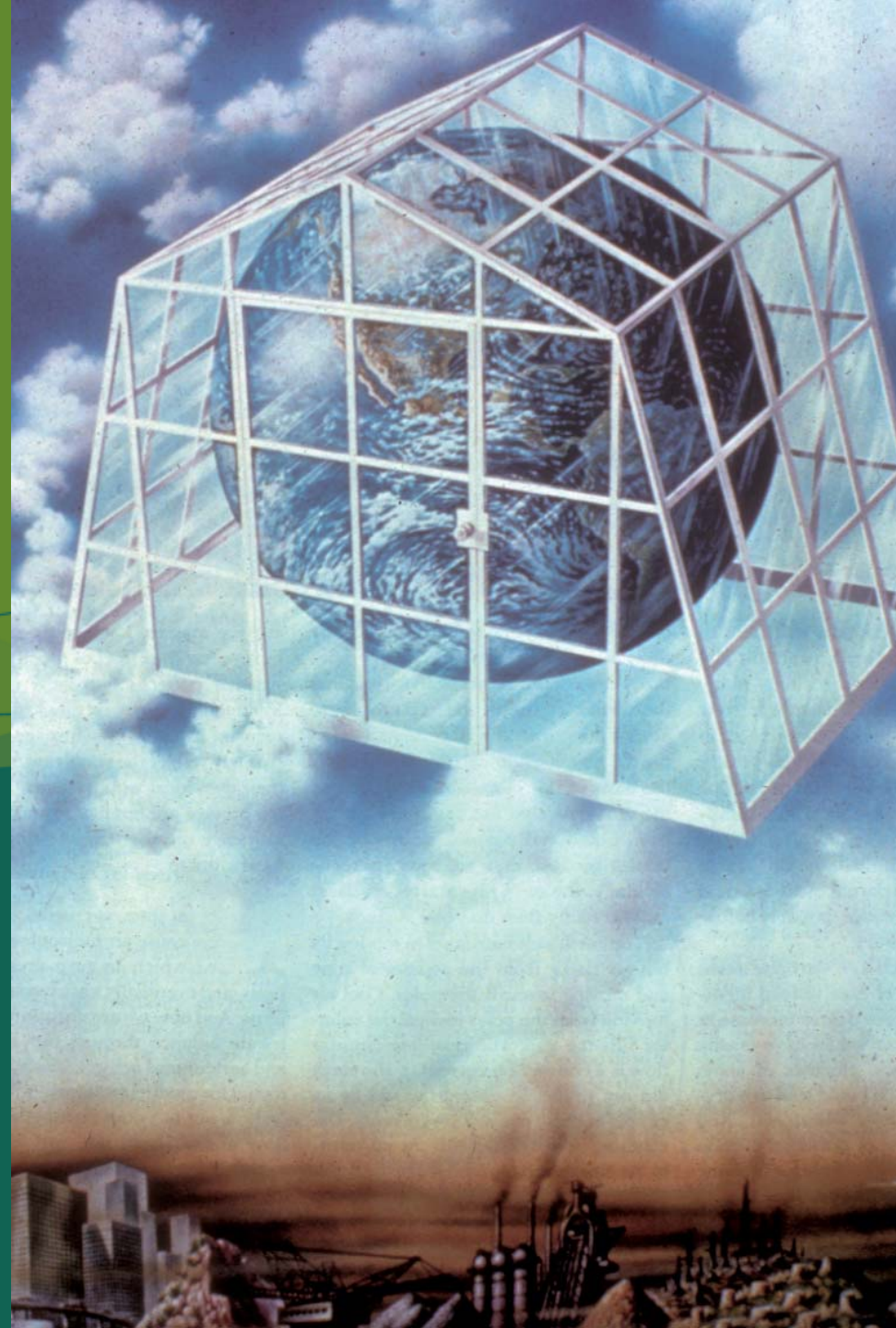


Global Climate Change

Energy

*Vehicle Emissions
Industry*

Biofuels





harnessing nature as a solution to climate change

Conservation International's Climate Change Business Plan
Executive Summary
April, 2008



\$21 million fund-raising target
\$10.6 million raised to date

A photograph showing a large-scale fire in a tropical forest. The background is filled with thick, grey smoke and bright orange flames rising from the trees. In the foreground, several dark, charred tree trunks stand as skeletal remains against the smoky backdrop. The overall scene is one of environmental destruction.

**>20% of Emissions
from Burning of
Tropical Forests**

An aerial photograph of a tropical river delta, likely in Southeast Asia, showing a dense network of green forest islands and water channels. The background features misty mountains. The text is overlaid on the left side of the image.

Avoided Deforestation

REDD

Reduction in Emissions
from Deforestation
and Degradation



united nations climate change conference

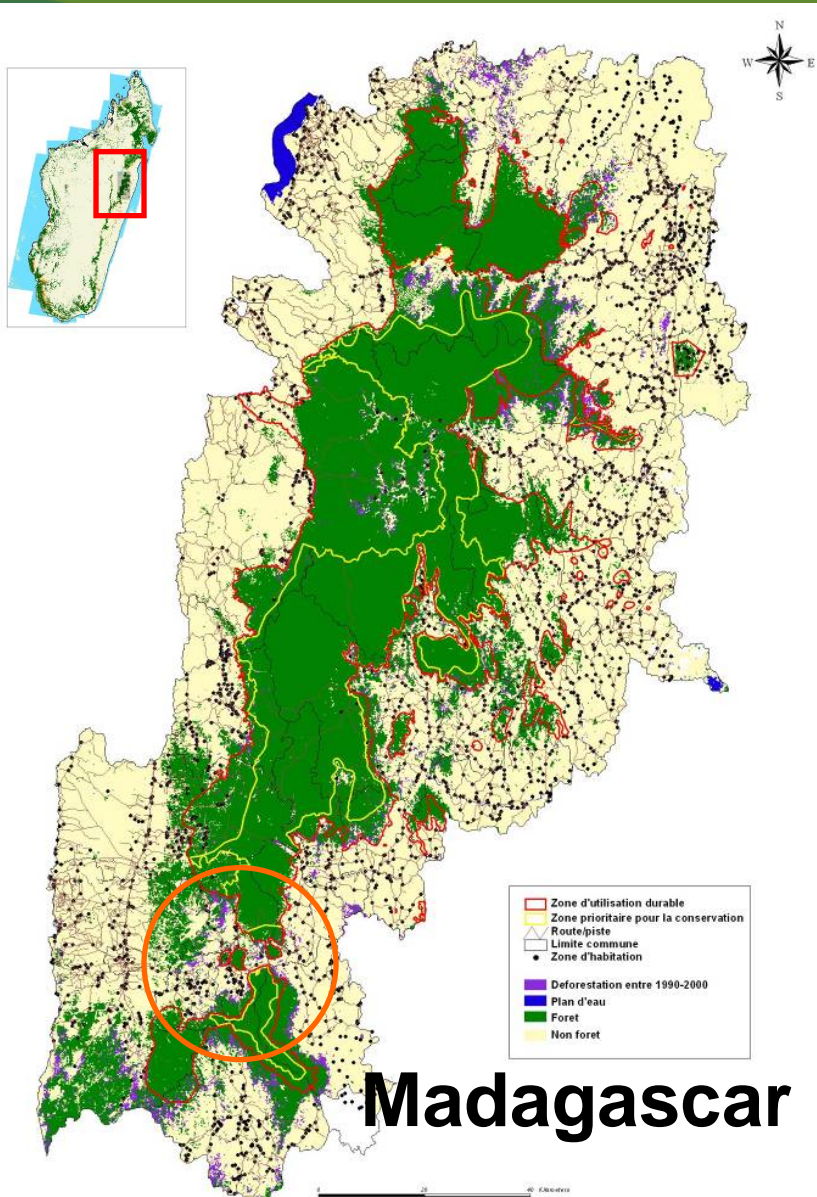
Nusa Dua - Bali, Indonesia, 3-14 December 2007



MADAGASCAR



Mantadia corridor: a multi-benefit approach



Objectives:

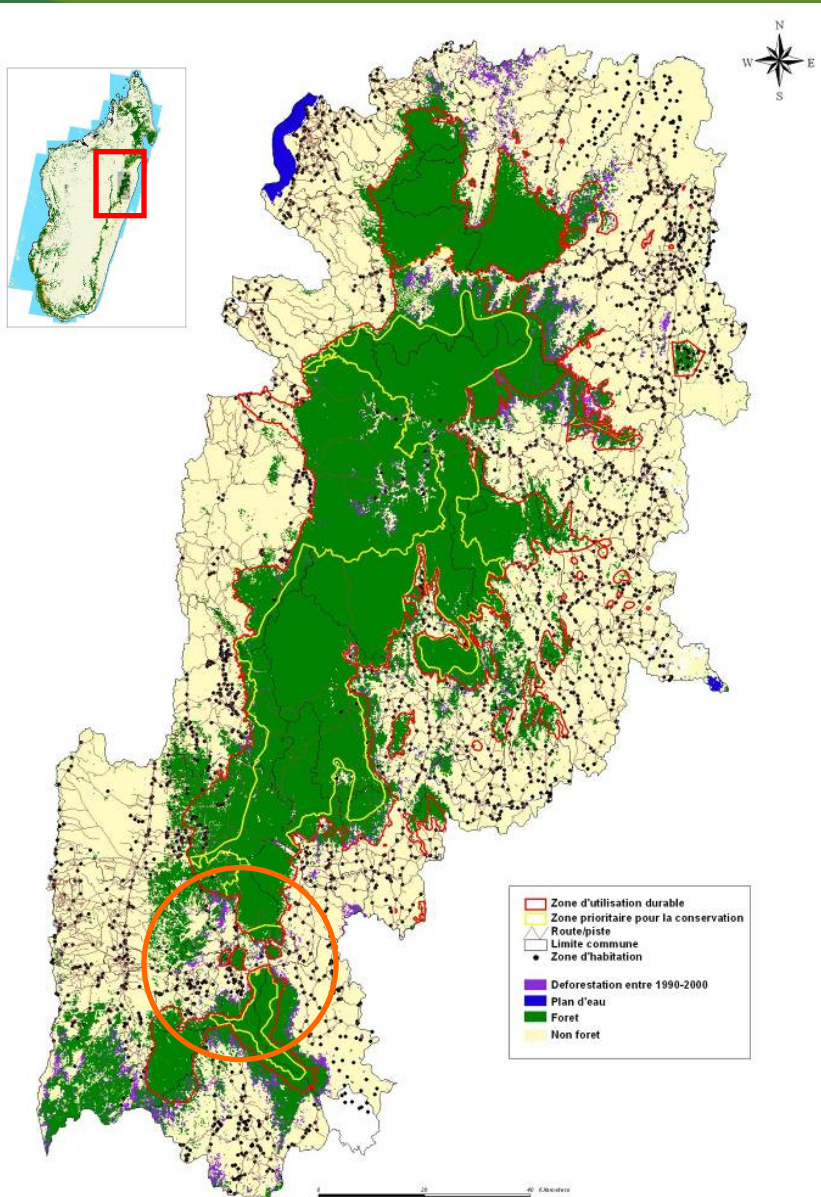
Reduce carbon emissions,
conserve native **biodiversity**,
enhance **human welfare** and
restore degraded land

Conservation (REDD) and
Ecological restoration
(reforestation):

REDD: 425,000 hectares

World Bank BioCarbon Fund
to buy up to
430,000 tons for
~\$1.5 million

Mantadia corridor: a multi-benefit approach



Objectives:

Reforestation: 3,020 hectares
Government led with
alliance of partners

BioCaban Fund to
purchase 200,000 tons
for \$820,000

Further south, \$2.75 million
of restored forest to
be sold to Dell



Reforestation

Included under Kyoto Protocol

*160x more expensive than
protecting natural forest*



MINISTRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT-DES FORÊTS ET DU TOURISME
TETIK'ASA MAMPODY SAVOKA - TAMS
RESTAURATION DE FORET NATUREL
COLLABORATION SAF FJKM et ANGAP (site Sahandambo)



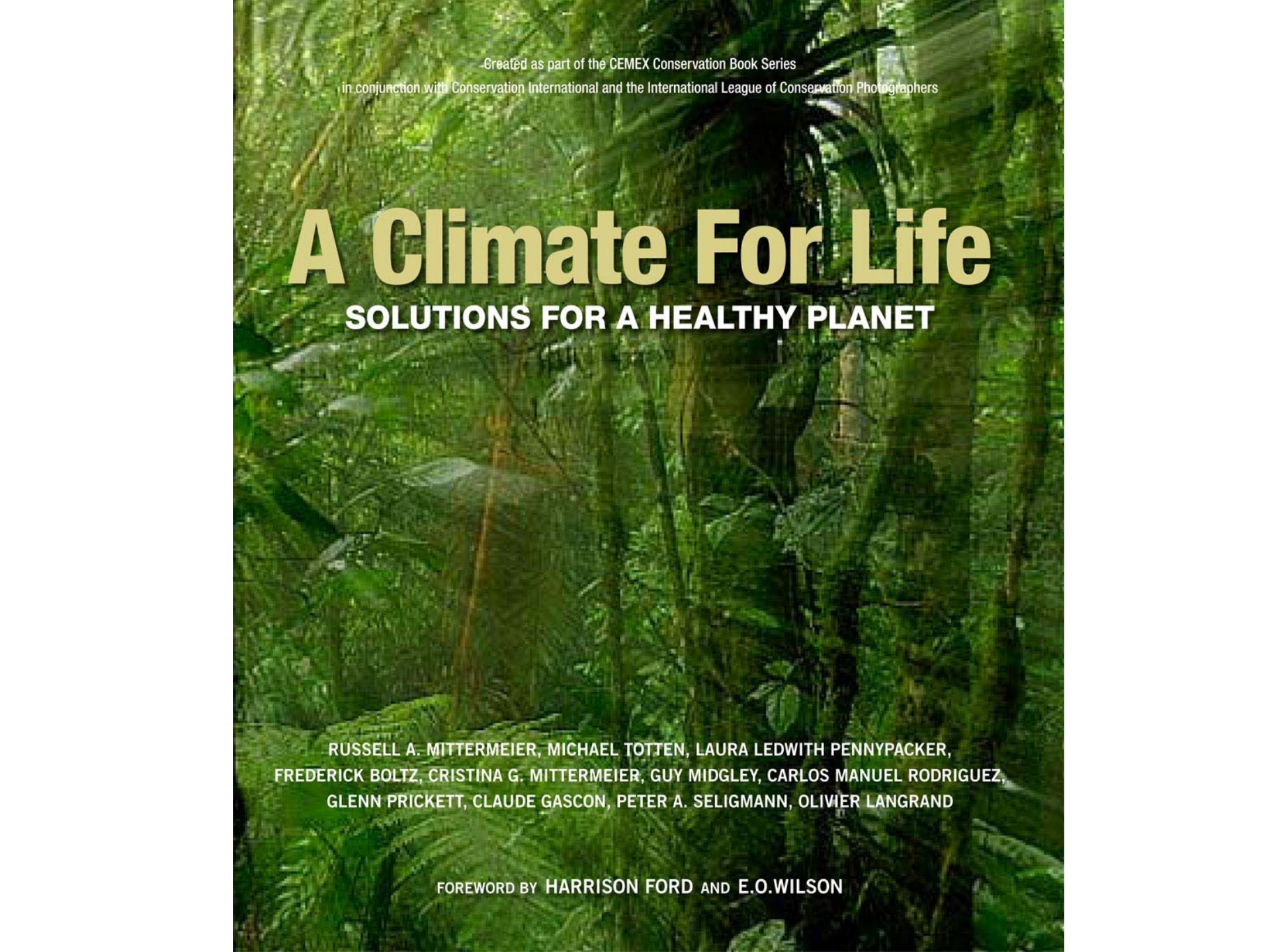
UNITE DE COORDINATION
PE3/IDA - GEF

COMMUNE RURALE
ANDASIBE
FOKONTANY
PAUERANA



FAMATSIAM-BOLA PE3/IDA GEF
CONTRAT N° 145-08/IDA/MEEFT

ANNEE : 2008-2009
DELAI : 14 MOIS



Created as part of the CEMEX Conservation Book Series
in conjunction with Conservation International and the International League of Conservation Photographers

A Climate For Life

SOLUTIONS FOR A HEALTHY PLANET

**RUSSELL A. MITTERMEIER, MICHAEL TOTTEN, LAURA LEDWITH PENNYPACKER,
FREDERICK BOLTZ, CRISTINA G. MITTERMEIER, GUY MIDGLEY, CARLOS MANUEL RODRIGUEZ,
GLENN PRICKETT, CLAUDE GASCON, PETER A. SELIGMANN, OLIVIER LANGRAND**

FOREWORD BY HARRISON FORD AND E.O.WILSON

***As of end 2008,
Madagascar
was well on its way
to becoming a
conservation
success story***





What Now?











BIODIVERSITY: WHAT AND WHY?

PRIORITY AREAS: THE CI APPROACH

HOTSPOTS

MADAGASCAR

HIGH BIODIVERSITY WILDERNESS AREAS

THE GUIAYANA SHIELD

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

GOVERNMENTS

PRIVATE SECTOR

INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

TROPICAL FORESTS &

CLIMATE CHANGE

AVOIDED DEFORESTATION / REDD

HFLD COUNTRIES

What is Biodiversity?

That wealth of genes, species, ecosystems and ecological processes that makes our living planet what it is

The sum total of all life on Earth

Our living legacy to future generations

The basic underpinning of all sustainable development

*We are really at an
“Open Moment”
in history where all of us
interested in biodiversity,
tropical forests, coral reefs,
and other natural
ecosystems are seeing a
fundamental role for them
global development scenarios.....
and an increasing awareness
of this in the broader global community*

Why Biodiversity?

A photograph of a dead hippopotamus lying on its side on a patch of red, sandy soil. The animal's body is covered in a layer of reddish-brown mud, and its head is resting on the ground. The scene is set in a dry, arid environment, with some sparse, dry vegetation visible in the background. The overall tone is somber and emphasizes the loss of a large, iconic species.

*Loss is
Irreversible !*

Declining Amphibian Crisis

$1142/5743 = 20\%$ CR + EN



THE GLOBAL MAMMAL ASSESSMENT

THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S MAMMAL SPECIES



Golden-crowned Sifaka (Critically Endangered)



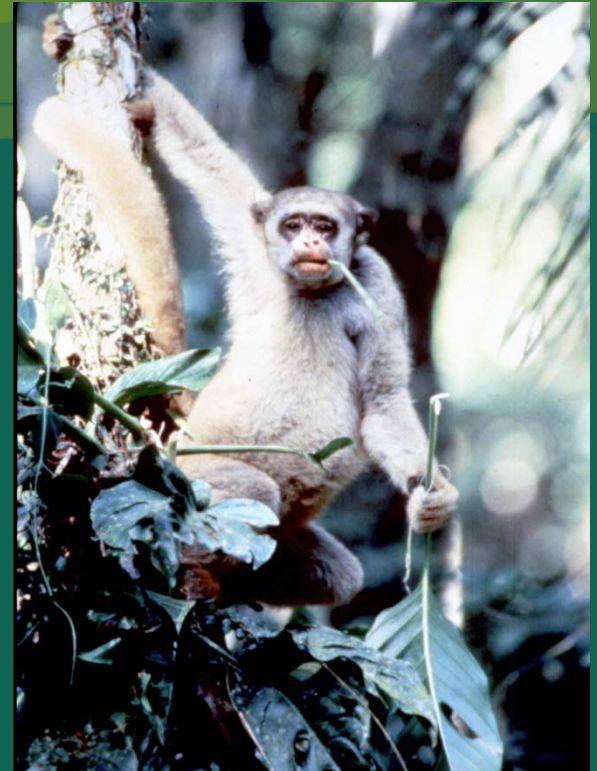
Baiji or Chinese River Dolphin (Possibly Extinct)



And many other partners and contributors

Global Primate Crisis

$207/634 = 32.6\% \text{ CR} + \text{EN}$



IUCN/SSC + IPS

Top 25 Most Endangered Primates

The World's Top 25 Most Endangered Primates

Greater Bamboo Lemur
Prolemur sartinus
Madagascar
Critically Endangered

Like the closely-related Golden Bamboo Lemur, this species subsists without harm on the basal shoots of the cycas-like giant bamboo plant. It is known to occur in only two protected areas in Madagascar.

White-collared Lemur
Eulemur albocollaris
Madagascar
Critically Endangered

This lemur has a very restricted distribution in Madagascar's eastern rain forests, and destruction of its remaining habitat is the greatest threat to its continued existence.

Mount Rungwe Galago (right)
Undescribed
Tanzania
Critically Endangered

Very recently discovered, this species occurs only on the slopes of Mt. Rungwe and possibly in the nearby Nguru caves in Tanzania. Its habitat is threatened by agricultural expansion.

Silky Sifaka (right)
Propithecus candidus
Madagascar
Critically Endangered

Research into the ecology and behavior of Silky Sifakas is now underway to determine how best to prevent the disappearance of this species, numbering no more than 1,000 individuals.

Perrier's Sifaka (above)
Propithecus perrieri
Madagascar
Critically Endangered

Possibly the rarest and least-studied of the Sifakas, this animal was once protected by local beliefs, but these are now breaking down.

Horton Plains Slender Loris
Loris tardigradus rycobrookii
Sri Lanka
Critically Endangered

The Horton Plains Slender Loris, which lives in cool montane forests, has the thickest fur of any member of the genus. It has been seen only four times since 1937.

Male

Female

Adelaide - 2001

Beijing - 2002

Torino - 2004

Entebbe - 2006

The World's Top 25 Most Endangered Primates

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Madagascar
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Sri Lanka
Critically Endangered

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Male

Female

DEATH ROW

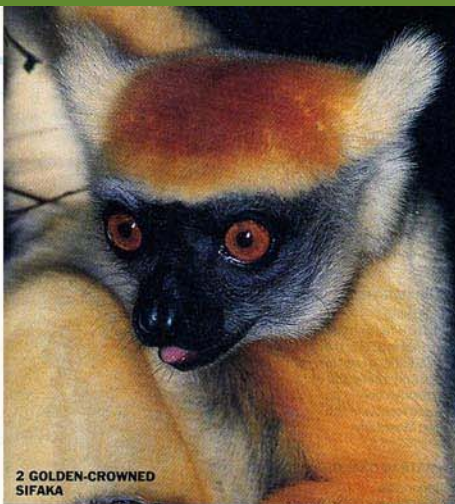
Our relatives in peril: an exclusive look at the 25 most endangered primates

AS FAR AS WE KNOW, NO PRIMATE BECAME EXTINCT DURING the 20th century. That's an impressive record, since the world loses about 100 species a day. But luck may soon run out for the animal order that includes humans. As their habitats are destroyed by human population growth, dozens of our closest relatives—from the gorillas in the mists of East Africa to the wise-looking orangutans of Sumatra—are on the brink of oblivion. Sounding the alarm are Conservation International, a private environment group based in Washington, and the Primate Specialist Group of the Species Survival Commission of IUCN/the World Conservation Union, an international alliance of public and private organizations. Together they compiled a list of the 25 most endangered primates. These pages offer an exclusive look at that diverse cast of simians least likely to survive the new century. Some are so rarely seen that no photos exist; all we have are drawings. Some may be gone before we get a good look at them. Others may disappear before we knew they existed. Might one of them offer clues about how humans evolved? Or harbor natural antibodies that could fight AIDS or cancer? We may never know. And here's an even more disturbing question: How long will Earth be a hospitable place for humanity when it is no longer a fit home for our next of kin? —By Charles P. Alexander



TIME, JANUARY 31, 2000

1 GOLDEN LION TAMARIN



2 GOLDEN-CROWNED SIFAKA



5 MOUNTAIN GORILLA



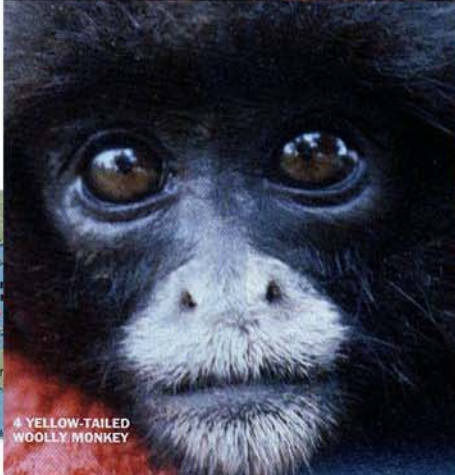
3 DRILL



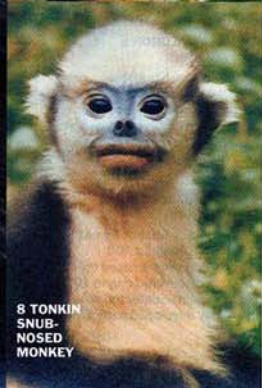
6 SILKY SIFAKA



7 DELACOUR'S LANGUR



4 YELLOW-TAILED WOOLLY MONKEY



8 TONKIN SNUB-NOSED MONKEY

1 GOLDEN LION TAMARIN

HOME Brazil's Atlantic Forest
POPULATION 800 in the wild
■ Prized by zoos, it became the focus of an international breeding program led by the Smithsonian Institution that has produced a captive population of 500
PHOTO: ART WOLFE

2 GOLDEN-CROWNED SIFAKA

HOME Madagascar
POPULATION fewer than 5,000
■ Discovered in 1974 by Ian Tattersall of the American Museum of Natural History, it is crowded by human settlers and besieged by gold miners
WOLFE

3 DRILL

HOME West Africa
POPULATION unknown
■ Hunted for its meat, it is considered the top primate-conservation priority in the region
WOLFE

4 YELLOW-TAILED WOOLLY MONKEY

HOME The tropical Andes in Peru
POPULATION fewer than 5,000
■ First known only for its skin, used by Peruvian muleteers as saddle covers, this monkey disappeared for more than four decades before being rediscovered in the 1970s
RUSSELL L. MITTERMEIER

5 MOUNTAIN GORILLA

HOME Congo, Rwanda, Uganda
POPULATION about 320
■ Studied by Dian Fossey and caught in the cross fire of regional warfare, the world's largest primate has become irresistible to tourists and critically endangered
WOLFE

6 SILKY SIFAKA

HOME Madagascar
POPULATION fewer than 1,000
■ One of the largest lemurs, it is known to inhabit only two protected areas of rain forest
STEPHEN NASH

7 DELACOUR'S LANGUR

HOME Vietnam
POPULATION about 200
■ It has become a favorite target of hunters because its bones, organs and tissues are used in traditional medicines
TILO NADLER

8 TONKIN SNUB-NOSED MONKEY

HOME Vietnam
POPULATION 100 to 200
■ Much rarer than its Chinese snub-nosed cousins, it was considered possibly extinct until it was rediscovered in 1989
NADLER

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Experts list 25 most endangered primates

Asia called worst area; logging, hunting and trade cited as factors



Ed Wray / AP

This orangutan, orphaned in Borneo, Indonesia, now lives with others like it at a haven operated by the Borneo Orangutan Survival Fund.

MSNBC staff and news service reports updated 8:00 p.m. ET, Thurs., Oct. 25, 2007

Experts on Thursday released their list of the 25 most endangered primates, using the poster children to drive home a bigger point: Of the world's 394 primate species, 114 are classified as threatened with extinction due to habitat destruction, the sale of their meat as human food and the trade in illegal wildlife.

"You could fit all the surviving members of the 25 species in a single football stadium; that's how

Slide show


Launch

Africa's appetite

View images of the trade in bushmeat that international conservationists are hoping to curb. **WARNING: SOME ANIMAL IMAGES ARE GRAPHIC.**

Video: Environment

[More video](#)

Bugs in the gas tank!

Aug. 3: Lou Ann Hammond with Carlist.com reports on how algae and microscopic bugs can offer an alternative to gas.


Fuel efficient and flashy

Tug-of-war over off-shore drilling

Tumbling rocks block Canadian route

Giant chunks break off ice shelf



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WEATHER

Last Updated: Thursday, 7 April, 2005, 12:59 GMT 13:59 UK

E-mail this to a friend

Printable version

Quarter of primates face abyss

The Earth's most successful primates - humans - are on the brink of killing off nearly a quarter of their 625 cousin species, a report has said.

Hundreds of species of apes, monkeys and lemurs are at risk of becoming the first primate extinctions in nearly a century, Primates in Peril claims.

The report received input from 50 top specialists from Conservation International and other organisations.

Habitat loss and hunting had bought some species to their knees, it said.

The report listed the 25 most critically endangered primates. It said that without swift action, great apes such as the Sumatran orang-utan and the Eastern gorilla of central Africa could vanish altogether.



Great apes such as the Sumatran orang-utan and the Eastern gorilla are at risk of vanishing

Planet under pressure

In Depth

A six-part series looking at the biggest problems facing the Earth

Introducing Planet Under Pressure

PART 1: SPECIES UNDER THREAT

Biodiversity: The sixth great wave



Last fragment

Tim Hirsch visits Brazil's 'Noah's Ark' forest

Photojournal: Landless settler

Map: Biodiversity hotspots

Viewpoints: Saving species

Quiz: Species and extinction

OTHER SECTIONS

Part 2: World water crisis

Part 3: Soaring energy demand

Part 4: Feeding the world

Part 5: Tackling pollution

Part 6: Facing climate change

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Report: After century of survival, many primates face extinction

January 10, 2000

Web posted at: 5:43 p.m. EST (2243 GMT)

In this story:

[Some perilously small populations](#)

[Like 'canaries in the coal mine'](#)

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CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL

The golden bamboo lemur tops the list of endangered primates

WASHINGTON (CNN) -- After surviving the 20th century with no extinctions, dozens of primate species face the threat of disappearing forever, according to a report released Monday by Conservation International.

One in five species of primates, many living in biologically rich but rapidly shrinking habitats, could become extinct within a generation, according to the organization's office in Washington, D.C.

VIDEO

CNN's Natalie Pawelski reports on the primate species that are in danger of extinction.



Real

[28K](#)

[80K](#)

Sahamalaza
Sportive
Lemur



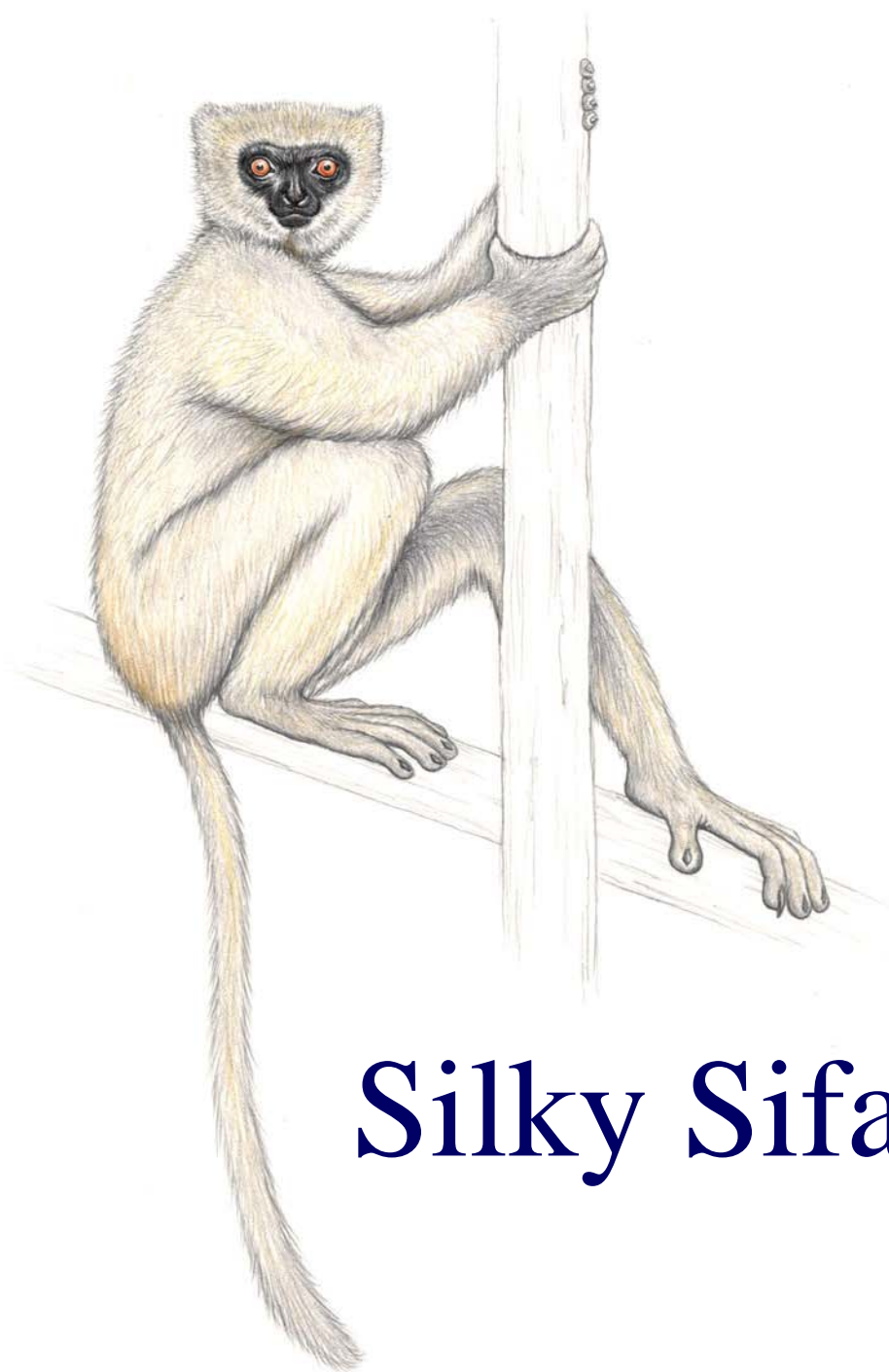


MALE



FEMALE

White-collared Lemur



Silky Sifaka

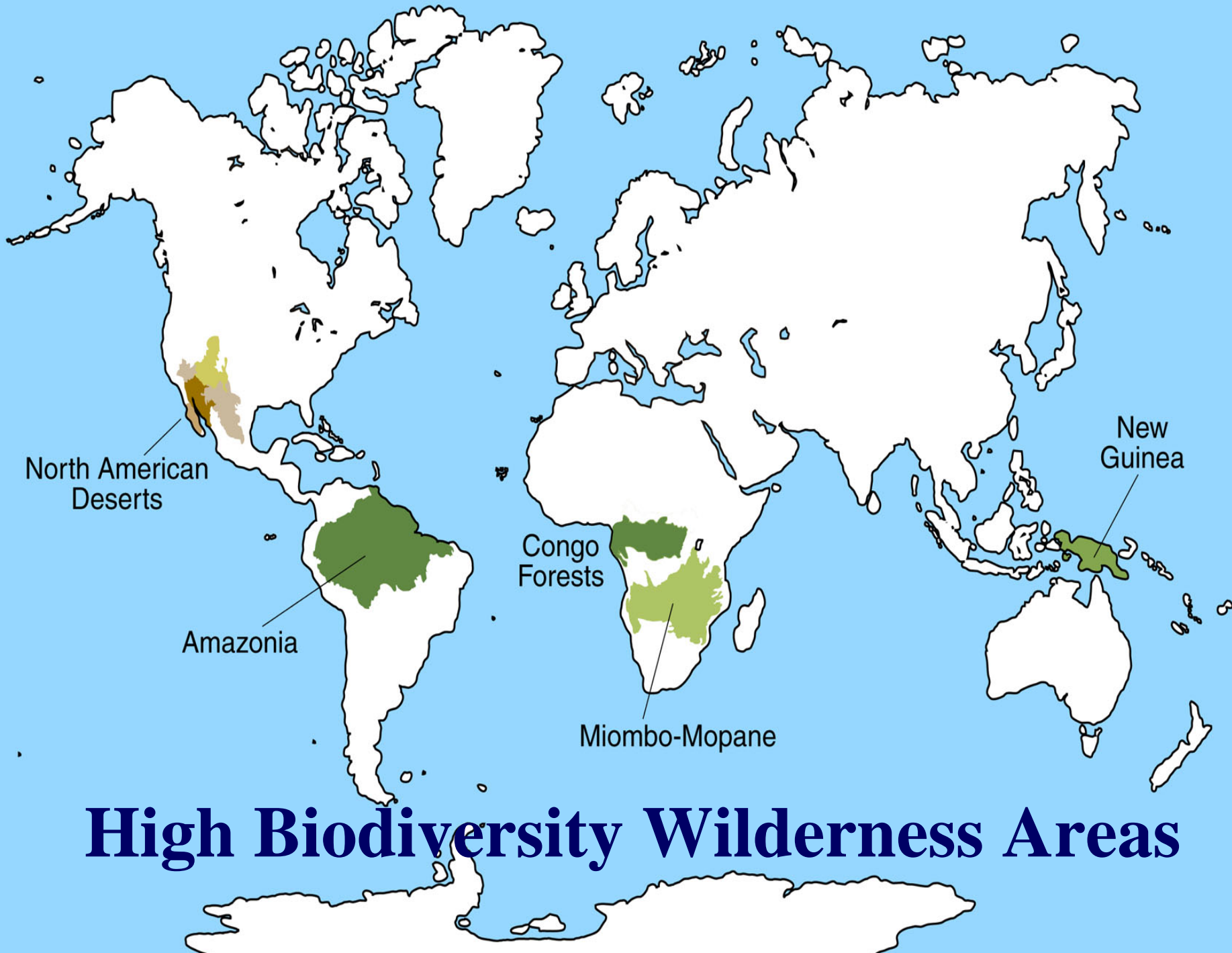


W I L D E R N E S S



E A R T H ' S L A S T W I L D P L A C E S

RUSSELL A. MITTERMEIER • CRISTINA GOETTSCH MITTERMEIER • PATRICIO ROBLES GIL
JOHN PILGRIM • GUSTAVO FONSECA • THOMAS BROOKS • WILLIAM R. KONSTANT



North American
Deserts

Amazonia

Congo
Forests

Miombo-Mopane

New
Guinea

High Biodiversity Wilderness Areas

An aerial photograph showing a wide, dark river meandering through a vast, dense tropical rainforest. The forest is a deep green color, and the river reflects the sky. The perspective is from a high angle, looking down on the landscape.

Suriname

95% forest cover remaining (highest on Earth)

Highest per capita water availability on Earth

***BOTTOM
LINE***

Hotspots
and
High Biodiversity Wilderness Areas

The
Top Priority
in
Terrestrial Biodiversity Conservation

Hotspots & High Biodiversity Wilderness Areas

*If we fail in these areas,
especially the Hotspots,
we will lose a major portion
of the world's
terrestrial biodiversity
regardless
of how successful
we are in other areas*

ECOSYSTEM SERVICES



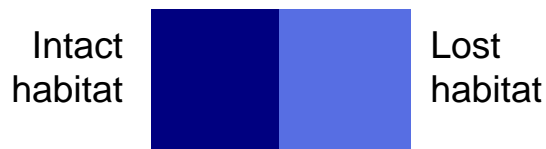


**Ecosystem
Services
and Sustainable
Societies:
Science for Effective Action**

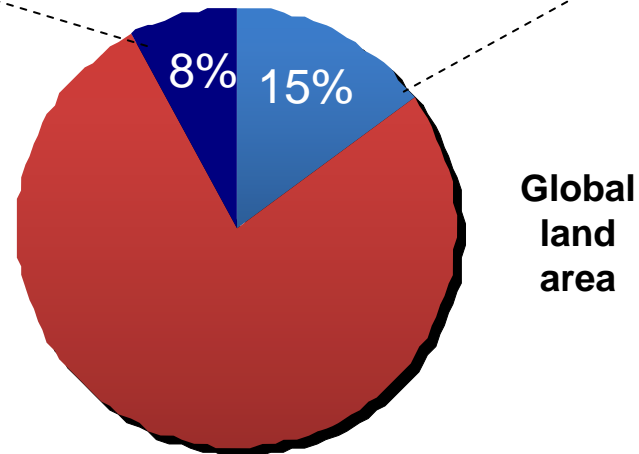
**CENTER
FOR APPLIED
BIODIVERSITY
SCIENCE**
AT CONSERVATION
INTERNATIONAL

Biodiversity Conservation Secures Essential Ecosystem Services

**“Essential” ecosystem service value
(Potential ecosystem service value * malnourished children)**



**Biodiversity Hotspots
and
High-Biodiversity
Wilderness Areas**



*Looking
to the Future*

Looking to the Future

Many Challenges, but ...

*Cause for Optimism
as well*

Looking to the Future

*Changing Attitudes
and New Visions*

*Exciting New Leadership from
Governments and the Private Sector*

*Major Opportunity to Change
the Scale of our Efforts*

Looking to the Future

Governments

Private Sector

Indigenous Communities

*Climate Change
and Tropical Forests*

Governments

MADAGASCAR

\$50 million

*Trust Fund requested
in September, 2003*

Total achieved as of March, 2008

The Private Sector



**CENTER FOR
ENVIRONMENTAL LEADERSHIP
IN BUSINESS
(CELB)**



THE WAL-MART PARTNERSHIP

Sourcing Guidelines, Energy Policy, Biodiversity

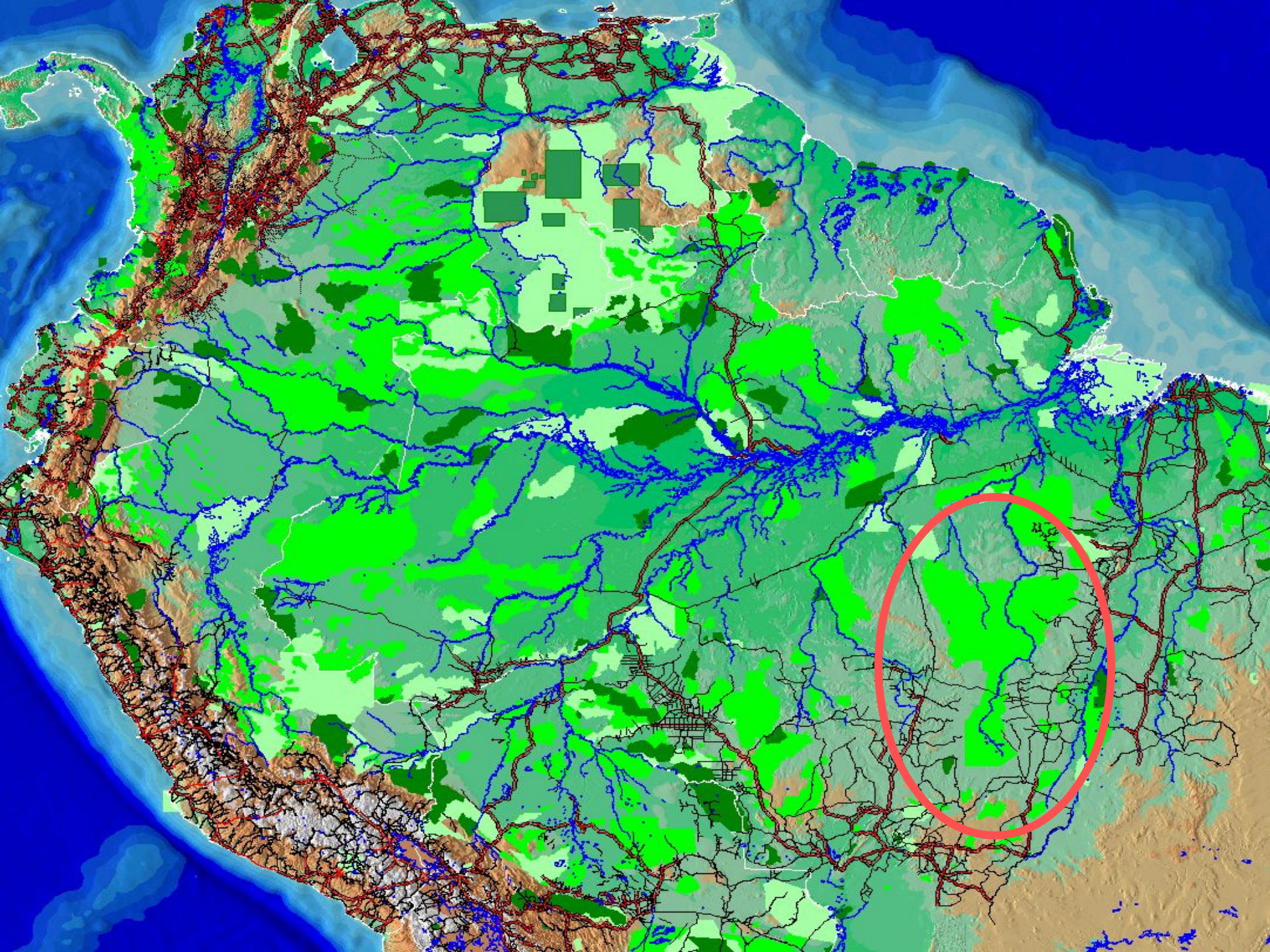


**\$47 million for
3 major Seascapes**

Indigenous People

The Critical Importance of Indigenous People and Local Communities





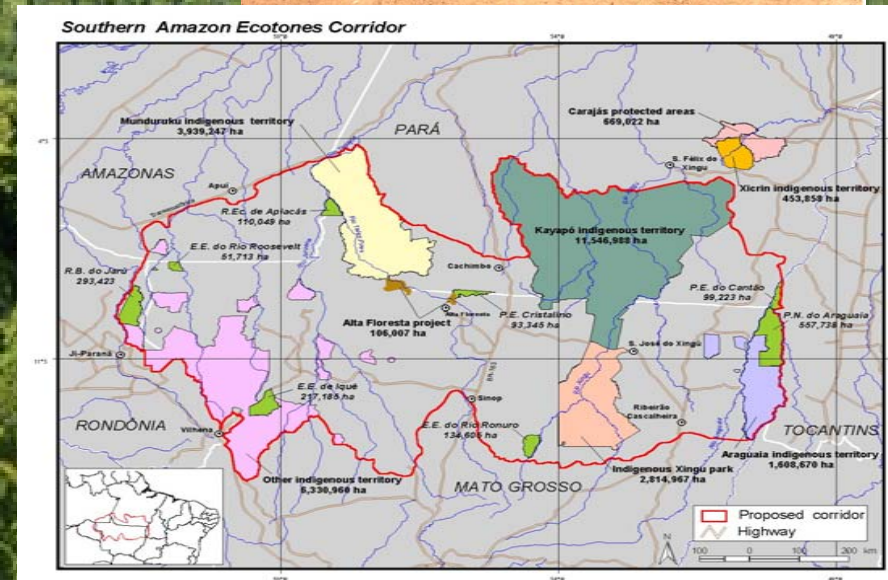






6,000 people

*11.5 million
ha*

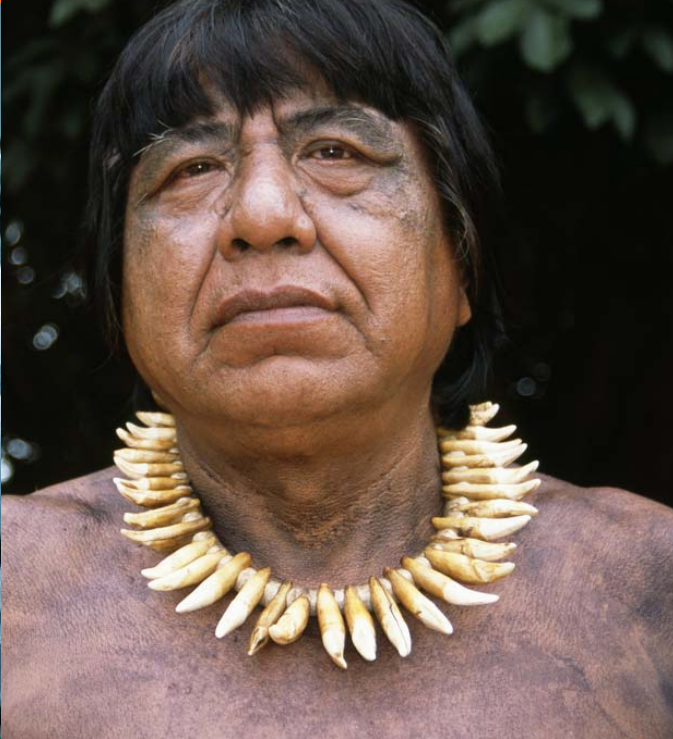




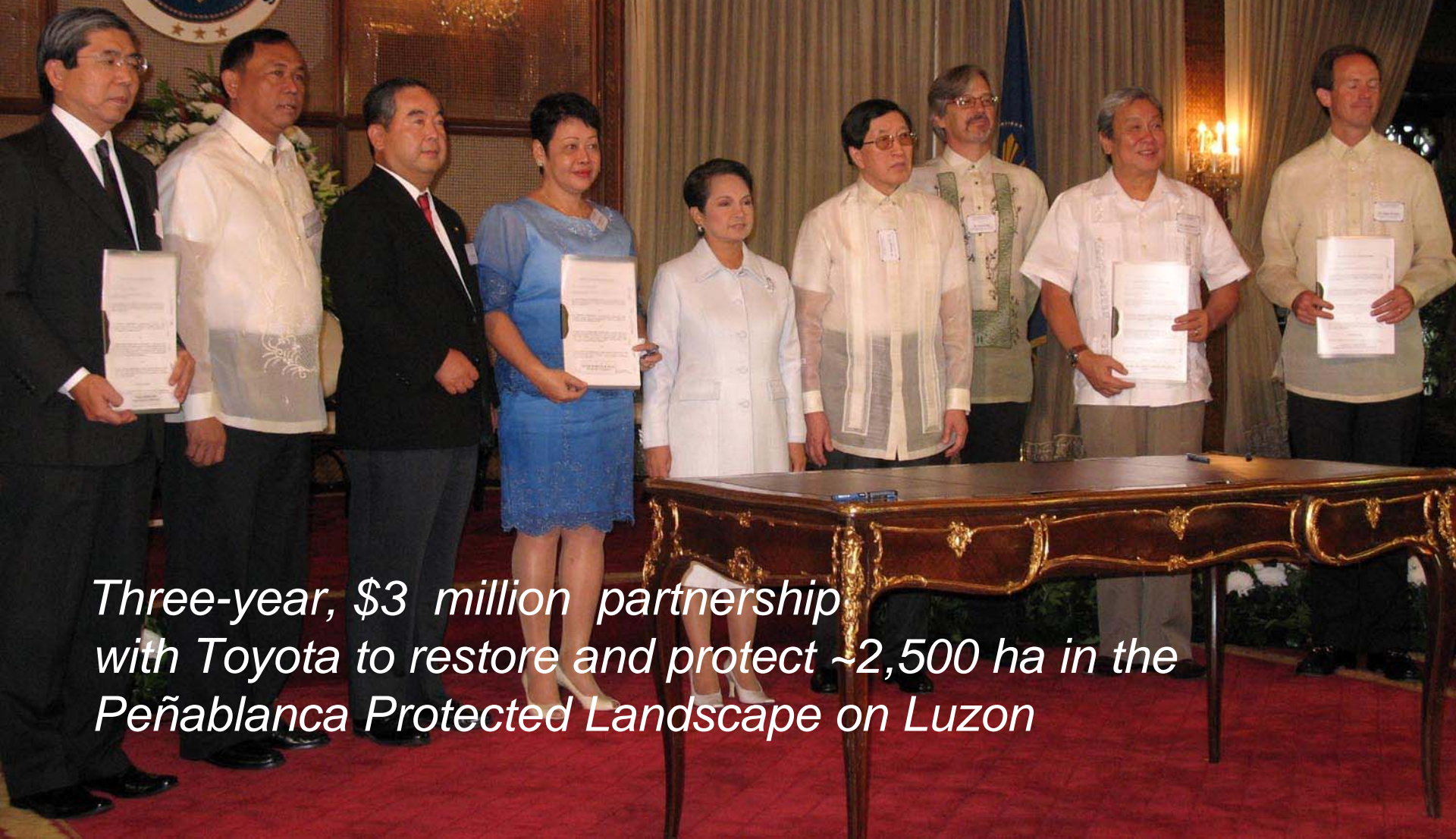


*Trust Fund:
\$2.5 million*

*Target of
\$20 million*



The Philippines



*Three-year, \$3 million partnership
with Toyota to restore and protect ~2,500 ha in the
Peñablanca Protected Landscape on Luzon*

REDD

*REDD projects are being
discussed and initiated,*

but

*a significant portion the
most important countries
for tropical forest are still
off the table for REDD*

***High Forest Cover
Low Deforestation
Rate Countries
(HFLD)***

***Suriname, Guyana, Colombia, Gabon,
Republic of Congo, DRC, Bhutan, etc.***

HFLD Countries

Low Historic Deforestation Rates

*Account for at least ~33% of remaining
tropical forests*

*Must be included in all efforts to
compensate countries for their
forest carbon resources, but how....??*

GUYANA





DISCOVER

LEARN

EXPLORE

ACT

GIVE

LOST THERE, FELT HERE.



Find out how burning forests in distant corners of the world affects us all. Click to hear Harrison Ford explain the problem, and the solution.

[→ TELL ME MORE](#)

FEATURES & MEDIA

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DONATION

Your gift to CI preserves Earth's most diverse and unique places.

- [DONATE NOW](#)
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AUDIENCE

- ▶ [SCIENTISTS & RESEARCHERS](#)
- ▶ [BUSINESS LEADERS](#)
- ▶ [GRANT & LOAN SEEKERS](#)
- ▶ [POLICY LEADERS](#)
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- ▶ [MEDIA](#)

An aerial photograph of a wide, winding river flowing through a dense, dark green forest. The sky is filled with large, white, fluffy clouds, and the sun is shining from the upper right, creating a bright glow and casting long shadows across the water and the surrounding landscape. The river's surface reflects the sky and the surrounding trees.

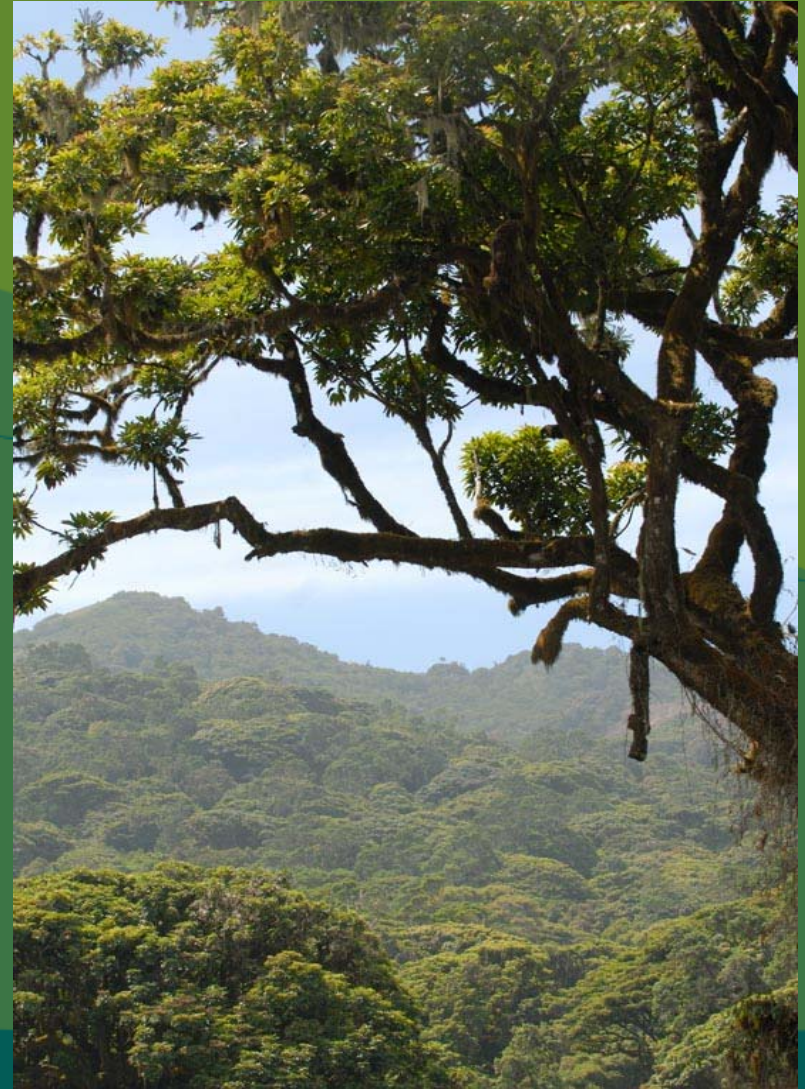
*Demonstrating Value
at a Scale Comparable to or
exceeding Major Extractive
Industries*

*Redressing some of the great
economic imbalances that exist in
today's World*

*Need to
be
optimistic*



We now have an historic opportunity to both conserve biodiversity and improve human well-being in some of the highest priority regions on Earth



*but we can only
succeed if we realize
that we all have same ultimate
objective,
and that we must work in
partnership across many
different sectors to come up
with lasting solutions...*







Pieter Borkent
CI Representative in the Netherlands

Wim Udenhout
Executive Director, CI – Suriname
Chair, Suriname Conservation Foundation

Annette Tjon Sie Fat
Incoming Executive Director, CI Suriname

Michael Totten
CI Center for Environmental Leadership in Business (CELB)
(CELB)

Jaime Garcia Moreno
Scientific Director, CI Central America & Mexico

Dorjee Sun
Carbon Conservation

Species Conservation



*New \$40 million
Species Conservation
Fund*

To be announced October, 2008

CI-based Funding Mechanisms

Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF)

***Support to Civil Society Organizations
in Hotspots, esp. for Protected Areas***

CEPF- 1st Phase 2001-2006

*World Bank
Global Environment Facility
MacArthur Foundation
Conservation International
Government of Japan*

*\$125 million / 5 years
for Hotspots*

CEPF – 2nd Phase 2007-2012

*World Bank
Global Environment Facility
MacArthur Foundation
Conservation International
Government of Japan
Government of France*

*\$150 million / 5 years
for Hotspots*

The Global Conservation Fund (GCF)

Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation

*\$100 million /
5 years*

*Focused on Creating New Parks and Reserves
in Hotspots and Wilderness Areas*

The Global Conservation Fund (GCF)

40 new protected areas

5 expanded protected areas

*73 million ha
in ongoing or completed deals*

3/4s of funds used for Trust Fund creation





Green Suriname

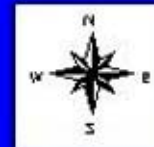
Reforestation



It is also about

*Managing for critical Ecosystem Services
(e.g., clean water, pollination,
disaster prevention)*

*Recognizing the key role
of tropical forests
and other natural systems
in mitigating Climate Change*



Leyenda

- Cobertura Forestal
- Plantación
- Manglar
- Paramo
- Agua
- Deforestación
- No Forestal
- Nicaragua/Panama
- Nubes
- No clasificado

Costa Rica

Economic Benefit of National Parks to the Local Economy- 2002

Total: \$834,600.000

- **Tourism (87,48%):**
- **Hydroenergy (10,45%):**
- **Conservation Funds (1,10%)**
- **Others (0,97%):**

Rwanda & Uganda



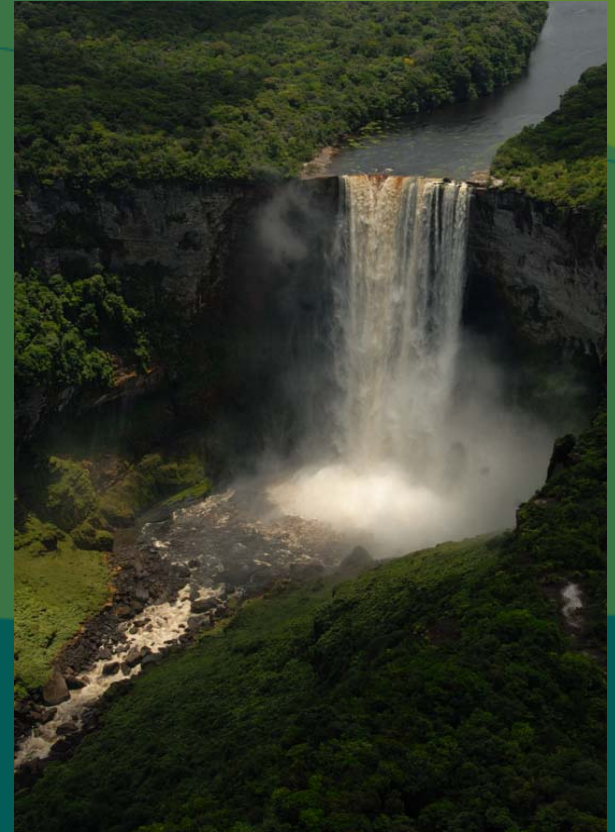
Suriname



2007 - Completion of Raleighvallen Tourist Facilities



Payment for Water Services



\$75 / ha

*\$14-16
million / yr*



Timber



Suriname

Government Revenues: \$1 million / year

Total est. value of sector: \$33 million

Guyana

Government Revenues: \$1 million / year

Brazilian Amazon

Total est. value of sector: \$1 billion?

Non-timber Forest Products



Brazil Nuts

*~27,000 tons / year in
Brazilian Amazon*

\$15 million

HFLD Countries

PINC

*Proactive Investments in
Natural Capital*

*Developed by Global Canopy
Programme*

PINC

*Compensating HFLD Countries for the
Sum Total of their Ecosystem Services,
not just Carbon*

Not just a “bolt-on” to REDD

Low cost - \$10 / hectare

Potentially worth \$4 billion / year

HFLD Countries

Fixed Market Share of Proactive Credits

*Allocating a number of Proactive REDD credits to
HFLD Countries in a fixed proportion to the
number of Reactive REDD Credits earned by
High Deforestation Rate Countries*

8:1 ratio

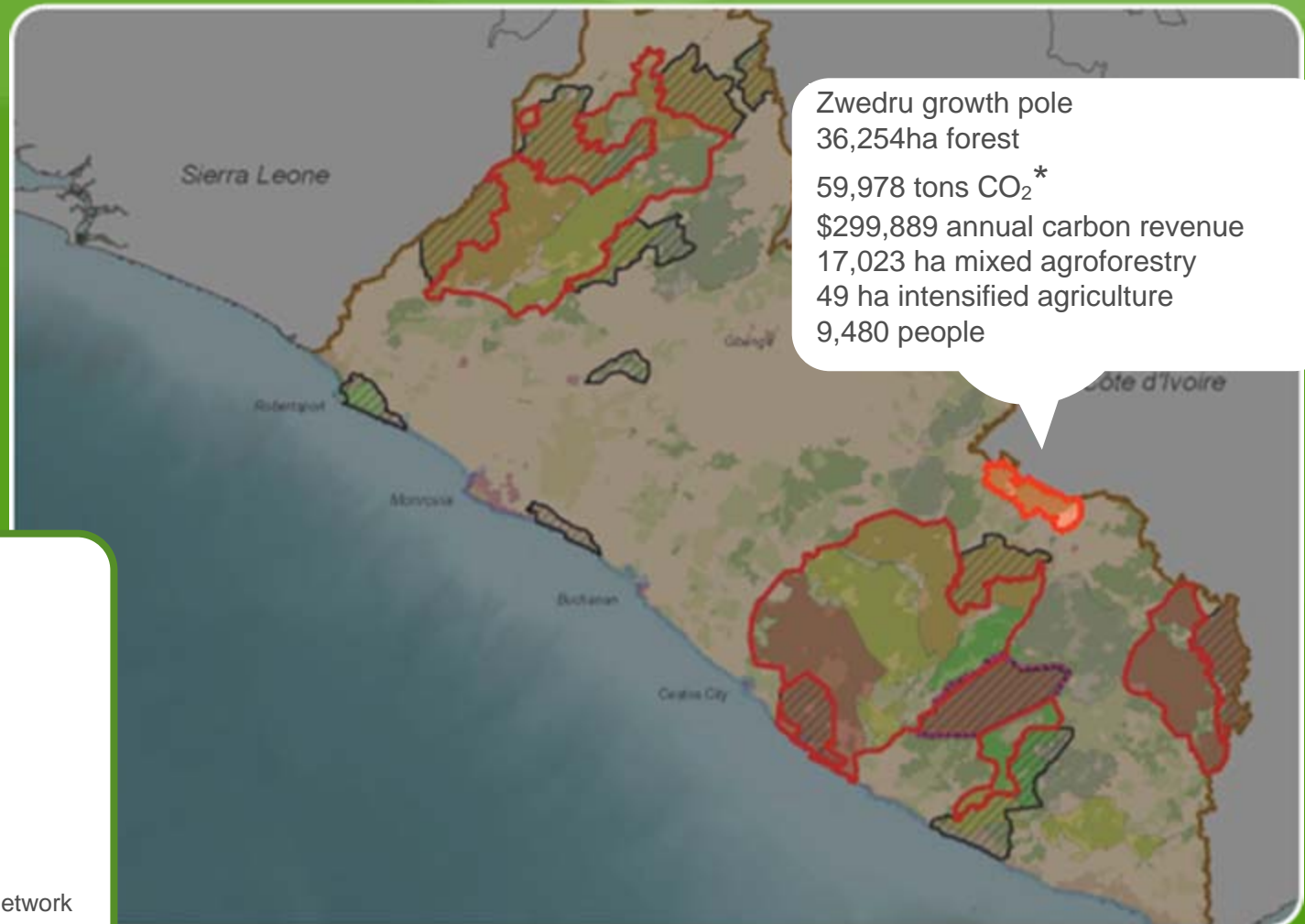
Being Developed by CI



*Guyana: Konashen Community Owned
Conservation Area (625,000 ha)
with the Wai Wai People*



Liberia: Carbon Growth Poles



- Corridors
- KBAS Priority
- Very high
- High
- Medium
- Low
- Not ranked
- Current PAs
- Proposed PA Network

* Annual potential emissions avoided

Carbon Growth Poles

Growth poles are landscape-level initiative linking protected areas and agricultural zones in mutually dependent ecological relationships that provide economic growth opportunities for local people in part through carbon credits

*In Hotspots,
with ~90% already gone –
and given other
ecosystem values – is
commercial timber harvesting
still economically
or ecologically viable?*

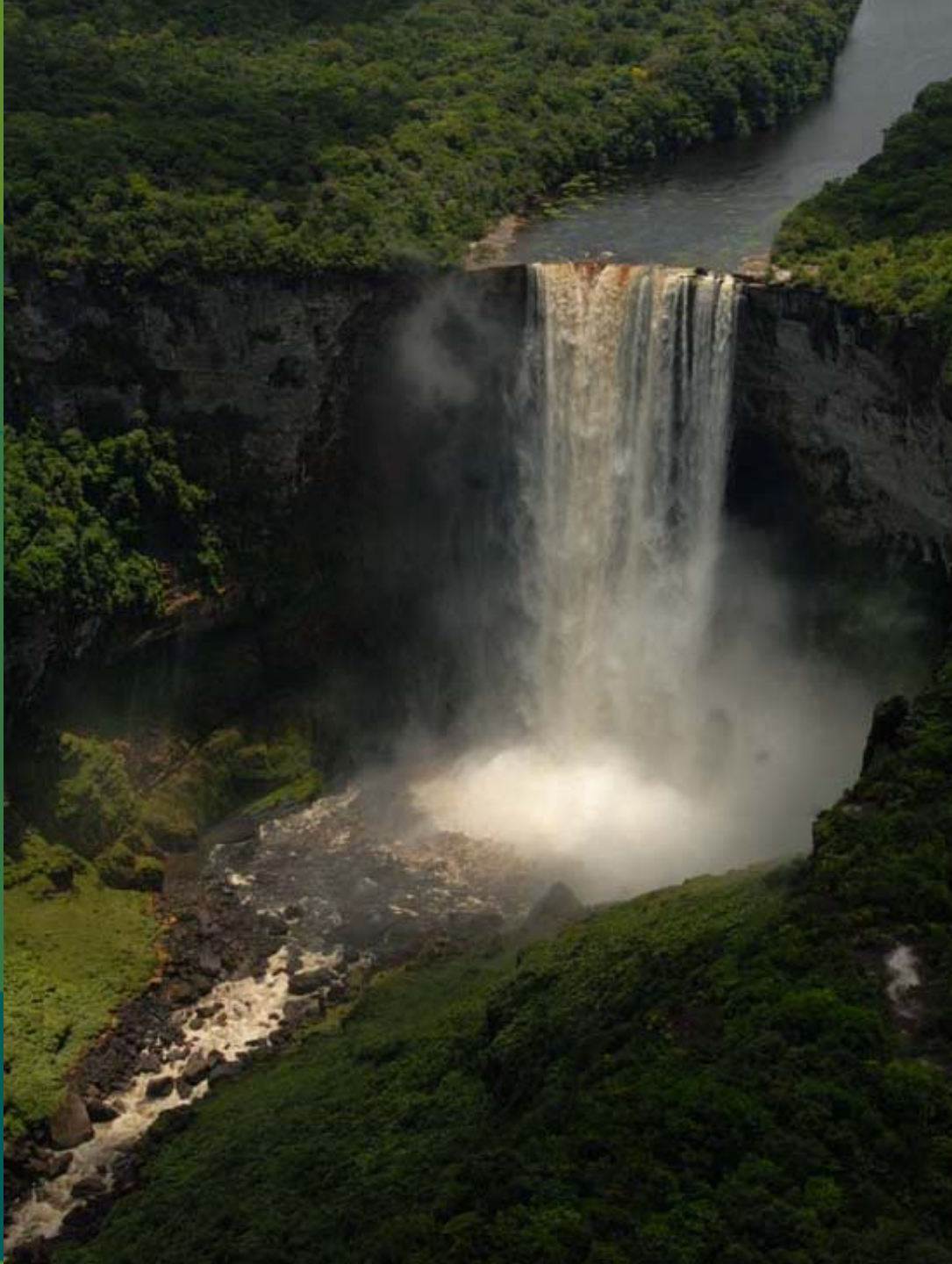
President Lula's Fundo Amazonia

*Target of \$1 billion for first year
(\$100 million from Norway)*

Estimate of \$21 billion to 2021

*Conservation, sustainable forest
management, enforcement, restoration*

*20% to go to other countries and
non-Amazonian biomes in Brazil*



CRY OF THE WILD

Last week four gorillas were slaughtered in Congo. With hunting on the rise, our most majestic animals are facing a new extinction crisis.

Death in the Jungle

There are only 720 mountain gorillas still left in the world today. The number of endangered species of mammals has risen to 510.

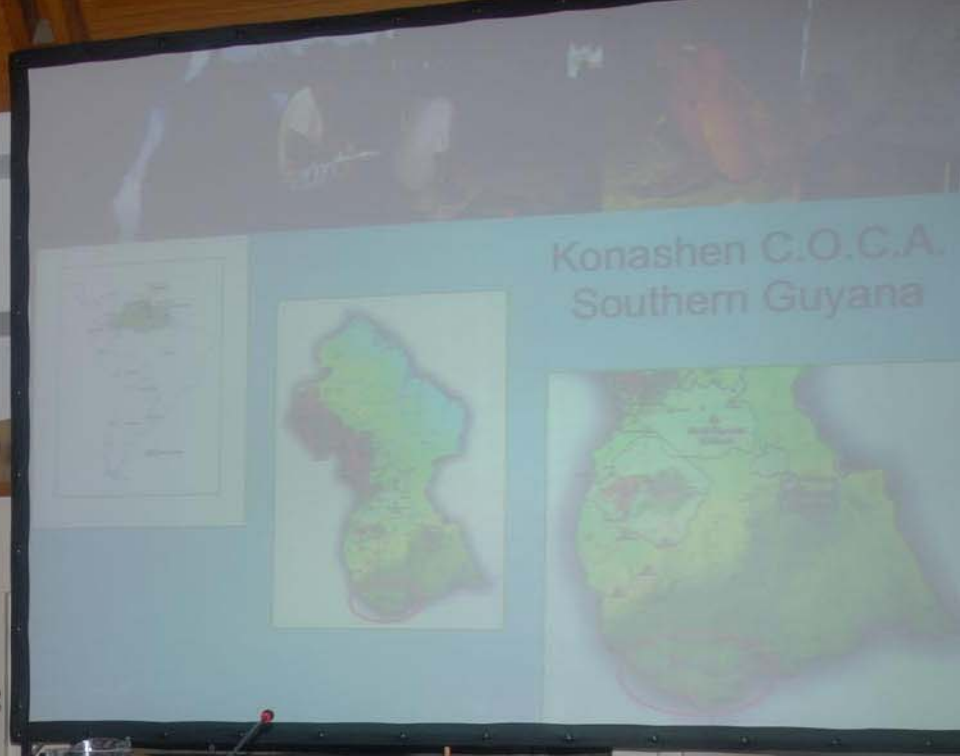


harnessing nature as a solution to climate change

Conservation International's Climate Change Business Plan
Executive Summary
April, 2008



\$21 million fund-raising target
\$10.6 million raised to date



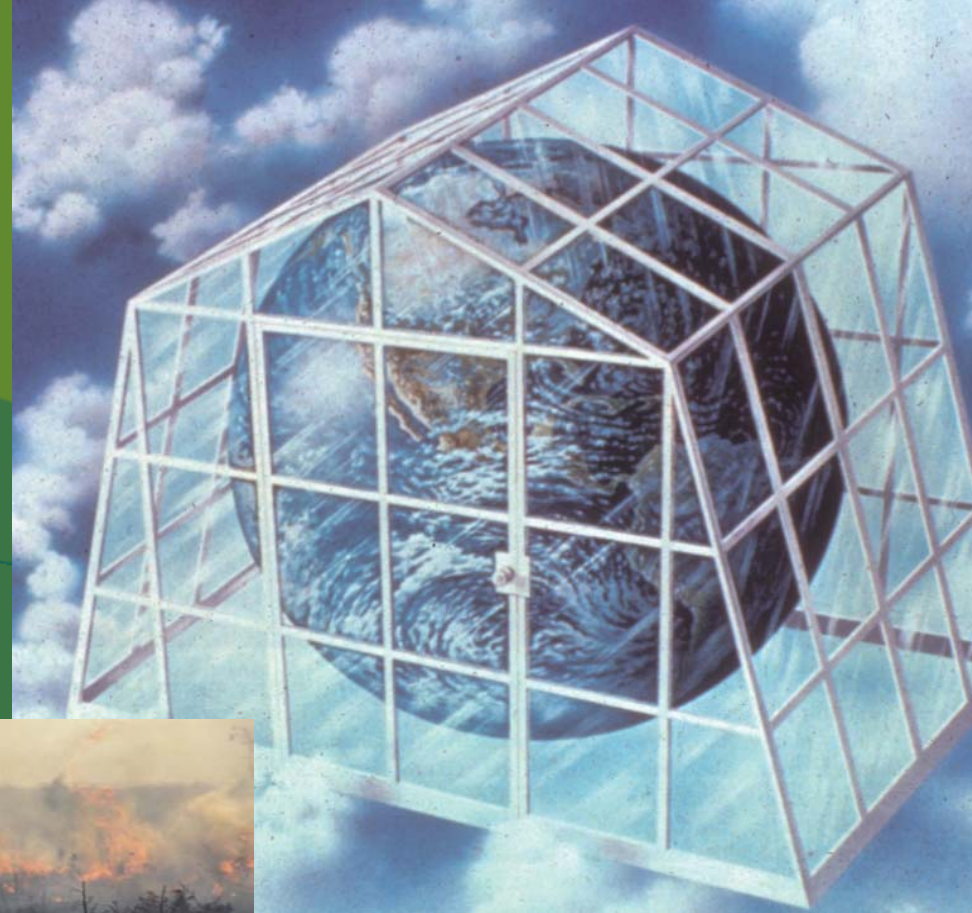
Konashen C.O.C.A
Southern Guyana



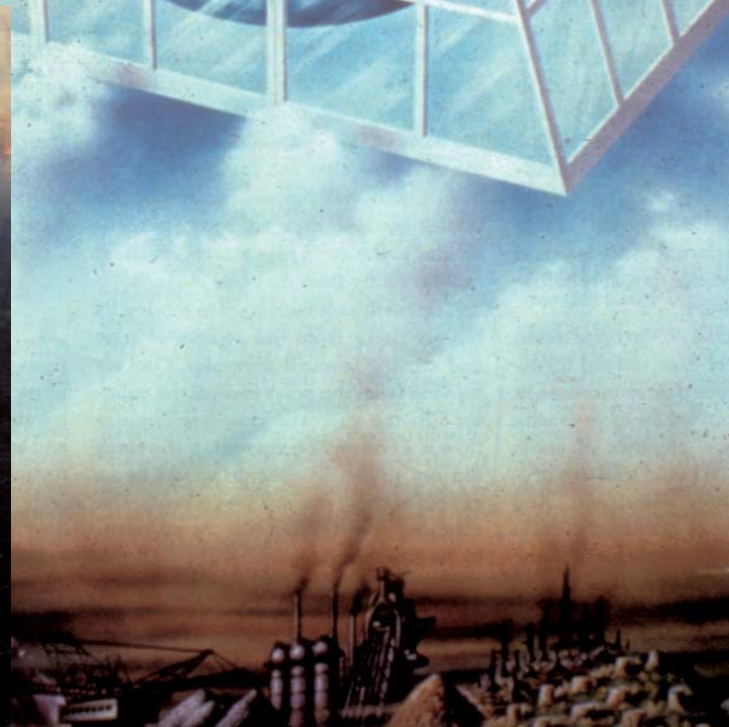

II
Congreso Latinoamericano de
PARQUES NACIONALES
y otras **ÁREAS PROTEGIDAS**
20 de Septiembre al 4 de Octubre de 2010
"Conservación, integración y bienestar para los pueblos de América Latina"
BARILOCHE - ARGENTINA

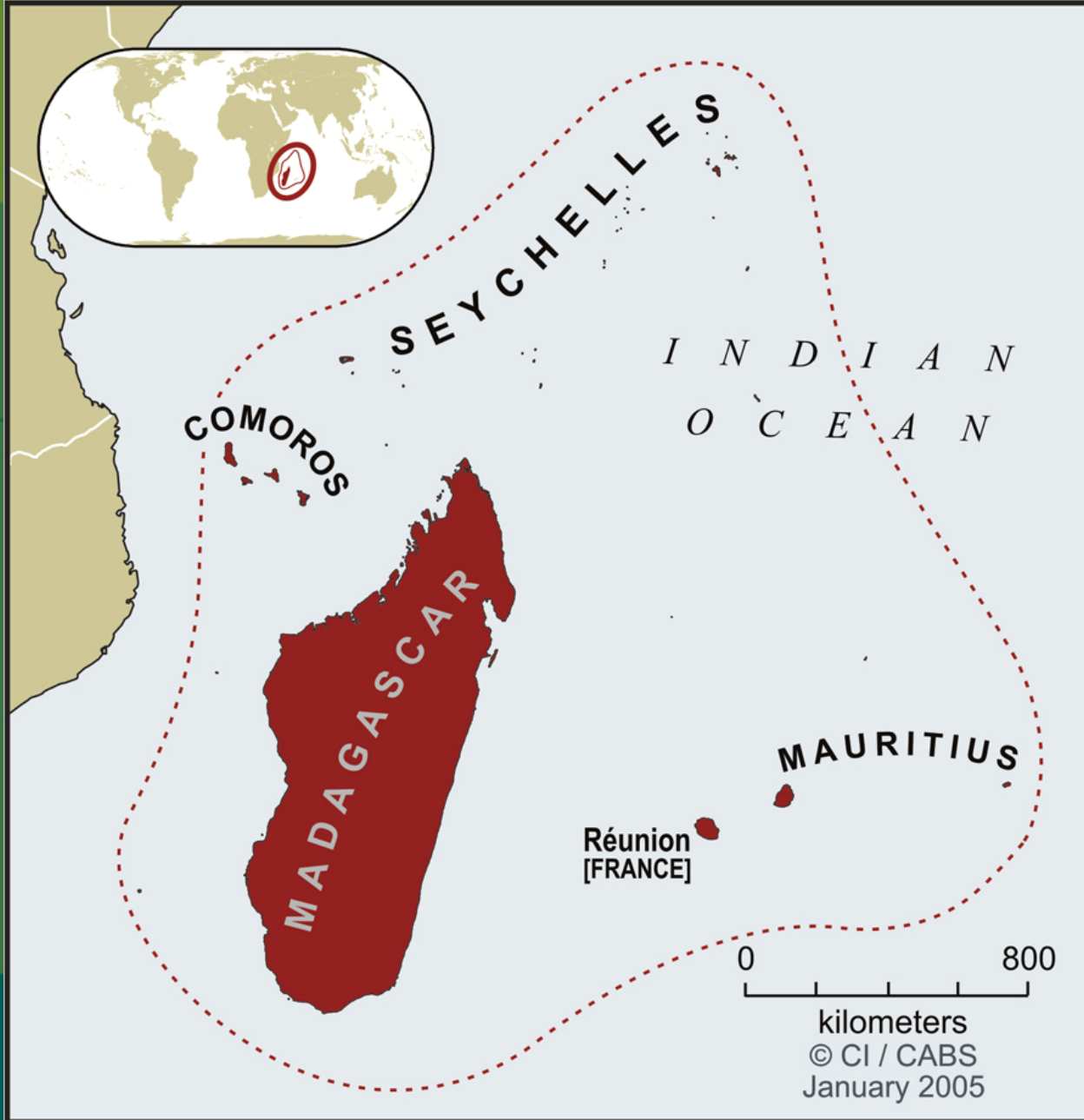


Global Climate Change



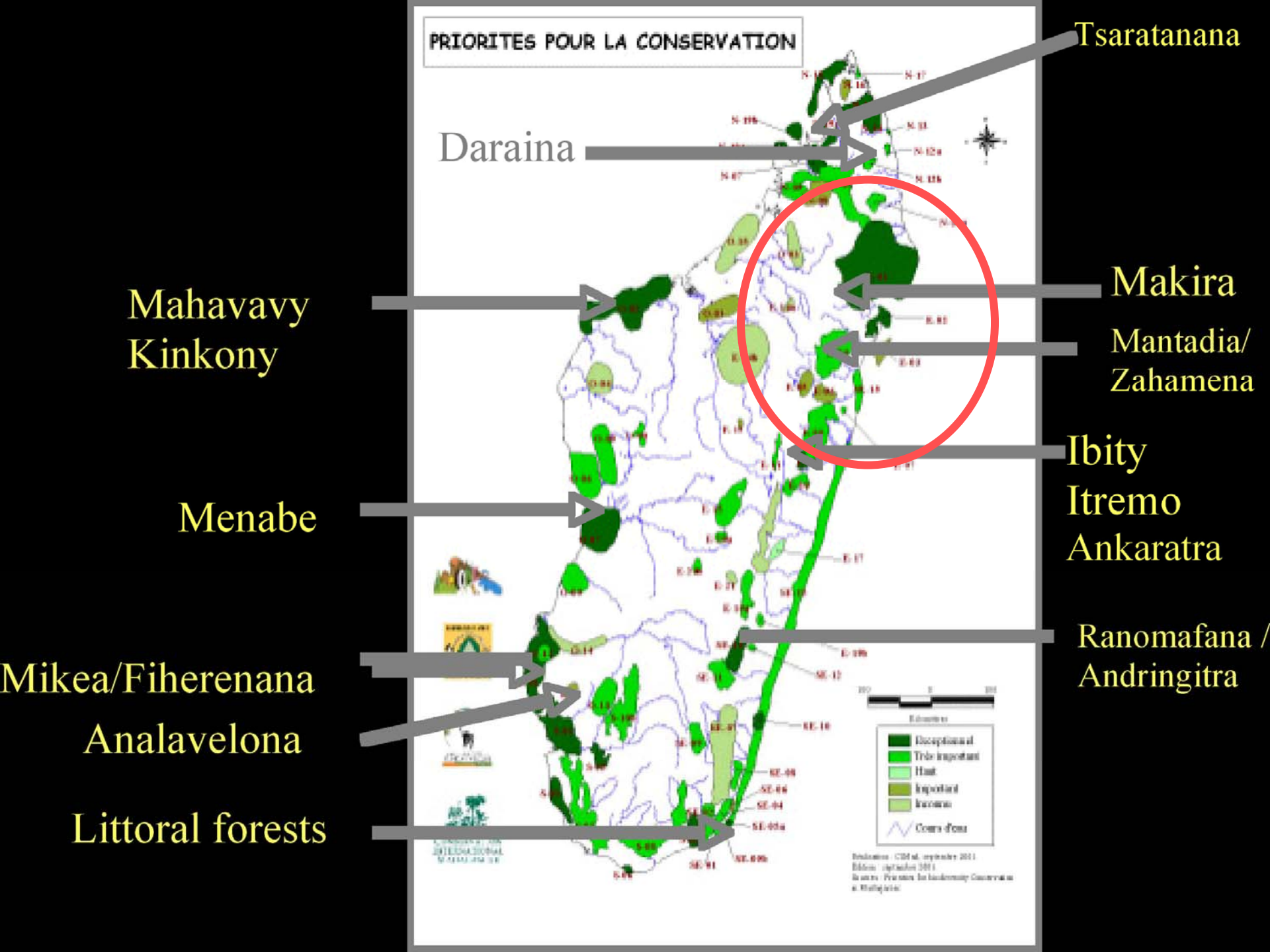
Forests





Madagascar and the Indian Ocean Islands Hotspot

PRIORITES POUR LA CONSERVATION



Daraina

Mahavavy
Kinkony

Menabe

Mikea/Fiherenana
Analavelona

Littoral forests

Tsaratanana

Makira

Mantadia/
Zahamena

Ibity

Itremo

Ankaratra

Ranomafana /
Andringitra

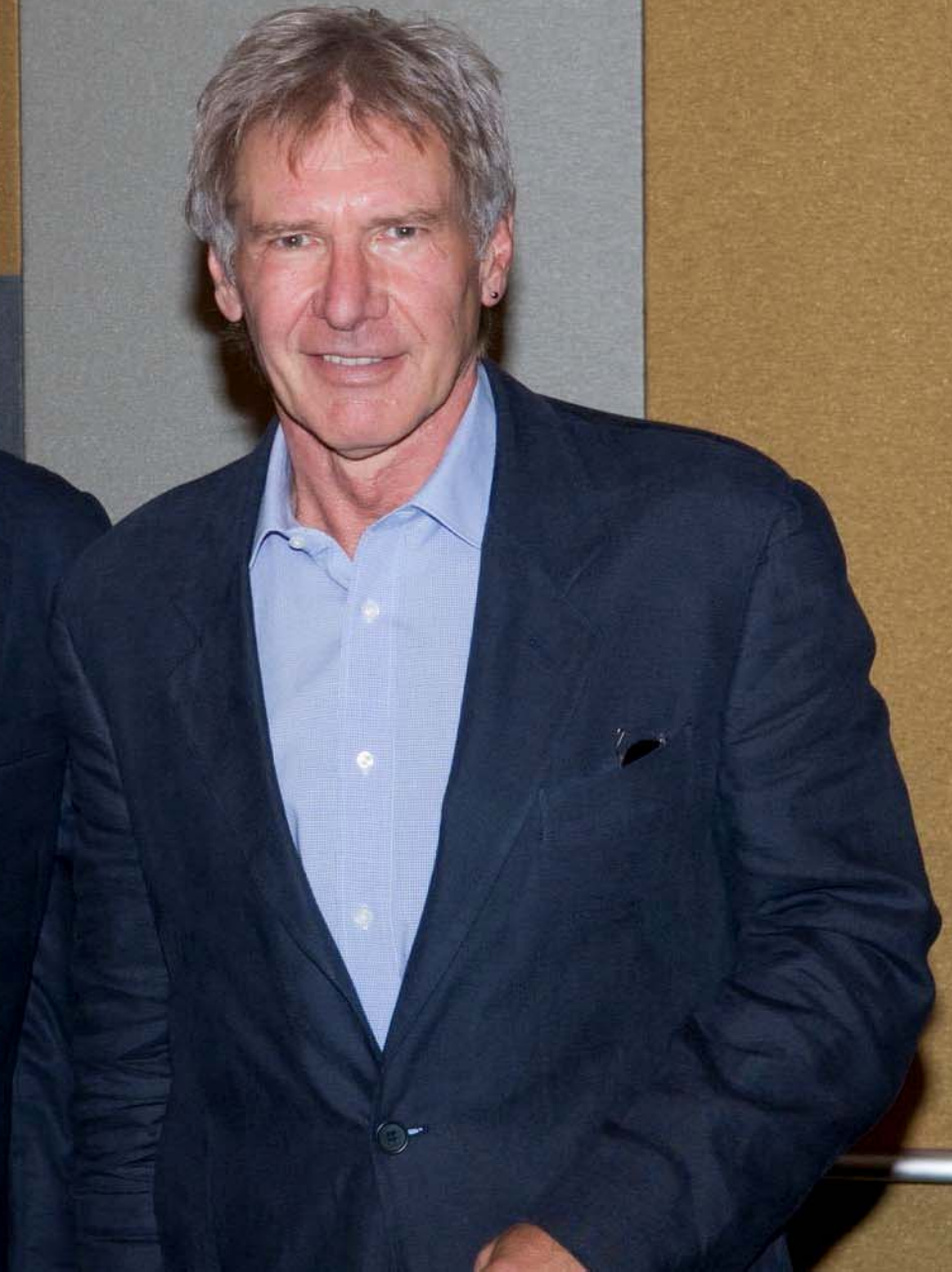
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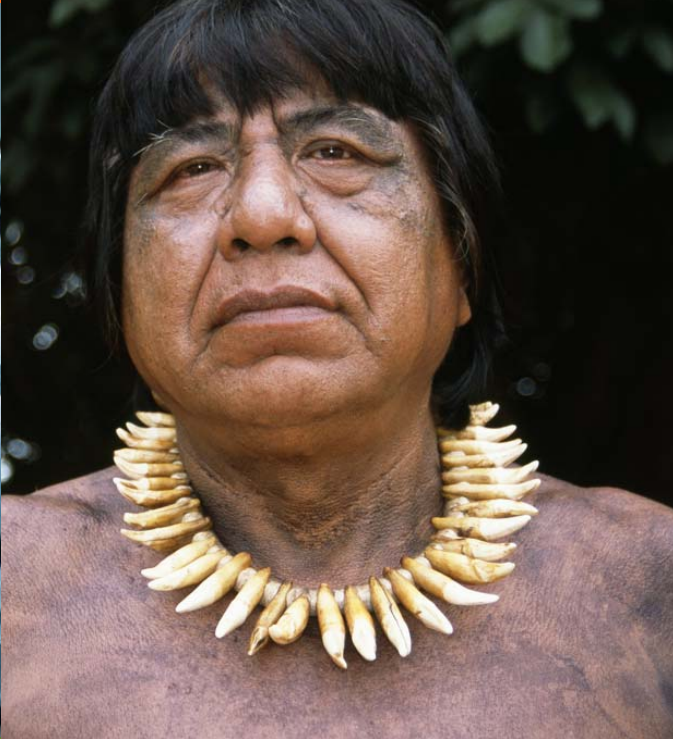
Echelle en

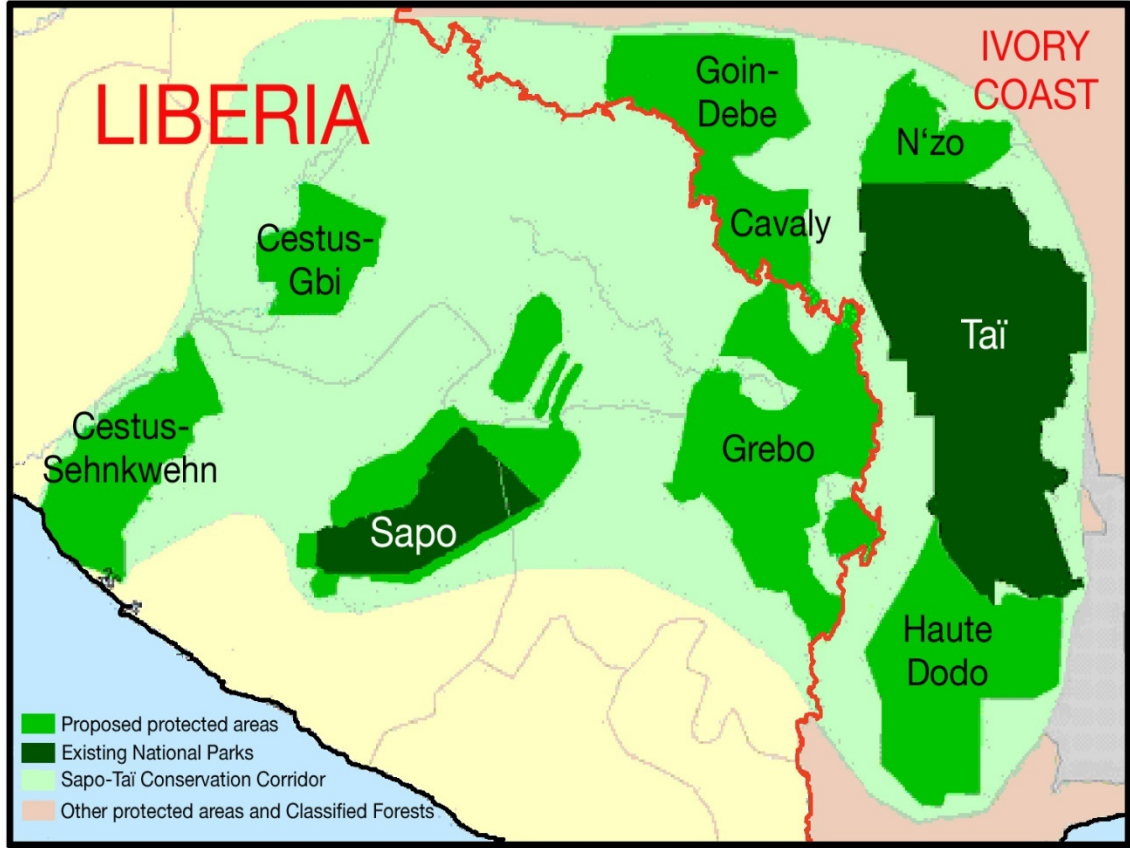
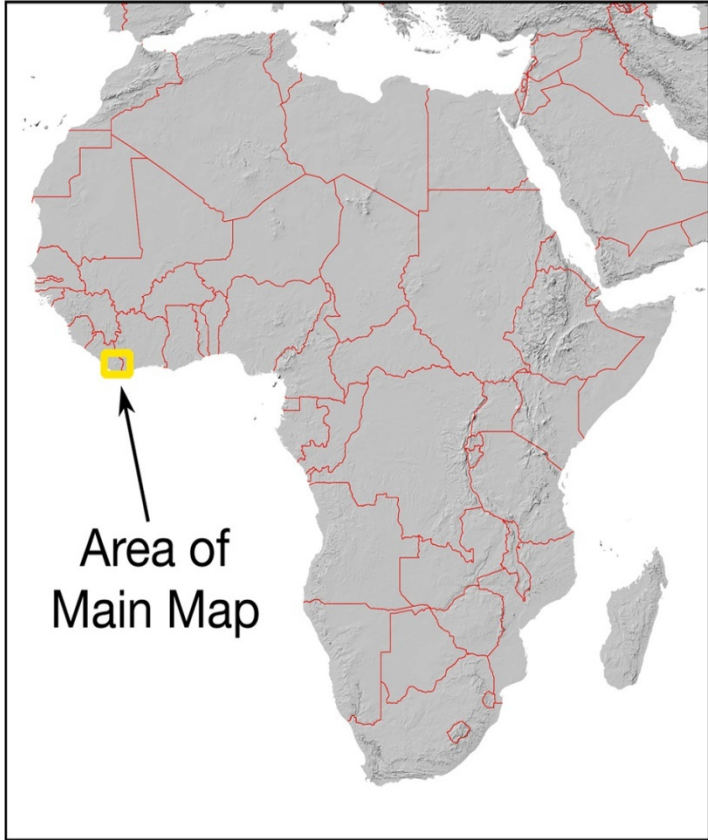


Indicateur : CDB et septembre 2011
Edition : septembre 2011
Source : Programme de Biodiversité Conservatoire
et Malagasy









Early Conservation History

- 1973 – SEMA created under leadership of Paulo Nogueira-Neto
- 1974 – First Amazonian National Park Created by IBDF
- 1976 - National Park Strategy developed based on Pleistocene Refugia – Maria Teresa Jorge Padua and Gary Wetterberg.
- 1976 – mid- 1980s – explosive growth of protected area network – National Parks, Biological Reserves, Ecological Stations