

**Charles Darwin
Foundation, Inc.**

**2003
Annual Report**



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Freunde de Galapagos Inseln (Switzerland)

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2003 Board Meetings

March 28 and October 3
Charles Darwin Foundation, Inc.
Falls Church, VA

Letter from the President

The business of conservation. Is the preservation of landscapes, animals, and ecosystems a cause to which dedicated and idealistic people devote their lives with little thought to compensation? Is it an industry, which is confined and described by the ever-present bottom line?

Conservation organizations have come under increasing scrutiny in their business practices. This scrutiny is well deserved. The year 2003 saw a number of scandals in the corporate world and more importantly in our own conservation community. While we expressed dismay that such noble causes, and presumably noble people, could become enmeshed in scandal, one could argue that the increasing pressure felt by many of our colleagues to create the biggest and the best programs of conservation resulted in a pursuit without a goal. Organizations and their dedicated boards and staff became distracted by the understandable excitement of securing millions of dollars forgetting why it was they originally embarked on that mission.

The business model has much to offer the conservation community and we should embrace any opportunity to hold ourselves accountable to our donors and our mission. But we should remain aware that our work does not easily lend itself to the tidy completion of a project or tightly knit accords among stakeholders. The work we choose to do, and for which we are supported, is often messy and complicated. People and the environment are frequently in conflict, and wild places will inevitably suffer at the hands of man. The best we can do is to remain open to dialogue, intellectually honest in our work, and flexible in our efforts. Our respect for the natural world must include respect for its human inhabitants. Conservation will never be simple and will always require the highest and best thinking of the men and women who care about our natural world. The scrutiny that follows dollars raised and spent is welcomed. That scrutiny must extend to the core of our work and form the basis for constant alignment and reflection.

In this annual report, you will be pleased to read about the very important work of the Charles Darwin Foundation and the Galapagos National Park Service. Joining in this work is an international network of supporting organizations, the Darwin Network, and a world-wide alliance of conservation organizations all dedicated to preserving and protecting this extraordinary world.

As always, our thanks for your faith in us and your unwavering support of Galapagos.



Johannah E. Barry

President, Charles Darwin Foundation, Inc.

Who We Are

The Charles Darwin Foundation, Inc. (CDF, Inc.) was established in 1986 to support programs of science and research in the Galapagos Islands of Ecuador. Since that time, the organization has grown to a staff of six with an operating budget of \$2 million and an endowment of \$4 million. CDF, Inc. is the only organization in the United States which works exclusively to protect Galapagos and in doing so, works closely with the Galapagos National Park Service (GNPS), the Charles Darwin

Foundation (CDF), the Government of Ecuador, and other international partners and allies in the important work of Galapagos conservation.

CDF, Inc. is joined by a network of organizations throughout the world which have been created to support Galapagos conservation, and on a regular basis, joins with its partners in the Darwin Network to effect strong and meaningful conservation in Galapagos.

How We Are Supported

CDF, Inc.'s primary source of funding is from individuals who are located throughout the United States as well as throughout the world. In addition, CDF, Inc. is funded by private foundations that provide money for

specific projects undertaken in Galapagos. Finally, CDF, Inc. has formalized partnerships with several travel companies which conduct fundraising on behalf of the Galapagos through the CDF, Inc.

What We Do

The CDF, Inc. raises funds to support projects related to the conservation mandate of the CDF and related programs and projects for conservation, scientific research, and education in the Galapagos Islands. Our members, Friends of Galapagos, are provided with information on priority conservation projects undertaken by the Charles Darwin Foundation and the Galapagos National Park Service, travel advice, and volunteer opportunities. We also respond to frequent requests from donors, the general public, the media, and government agencies for general information on Galapagos.

We provide to our members a biannual newsletter about conservation in Galapagos as well as a scientific journal of recent Galapagos research. These scientific journals are also distributed to numerous libraries throughout the U.S. and to international repositories.

We provide members, the general public, and the media with opportunities to attend events to learn more about the Galapagos Islands.



RUSSELL BOYD

Galapagos International Campaigns



An Alliance to Save the Galapagos Marine Reserve

Marine ecosystems around the world have been under attack over the last decade and none so much as the Galapagos marine world. Whether the incursions include illegal harvesting of sharks and sea cucumbers, the death of hundreds of birds and sea creatures as by-catch from illegal long-lining, or the dumping of fuel oil from tankers gone astray, the world has been paying close attention to how the Government of Ecuador and the conservation community will work together to

protect and preserve this extraordinary environment. Will the Galapagos Marine Reserve (GMR) become just another paper park, devoid of large marine animals and with depleted resources, or a refuge for marine life and a source of sustainable livelihood? The GMR is under pressure and under financed, and the initiative to create an endowment for Galapagos comes at a crucial time.

In 2003, the Charles Darwin Foundation was joined by World Wildlife Fund and its associate in Ecuador, Fundación Natura, in a new alliance to broaden the scope of conservation activities in the GMR. Joining this alliance for the GMR are Conservation International, the Nature Conservancy, TRAFFIC South America, University of San Francisco, Quito, WildAid, and Fundación Futuro Latinoamericano. This alliance builds on the strength of each of its partners and is part of a large, overarching look at how Galapagos marine resources are going to be preserved and protected in the long run.

This alliance will be working in four program areas beginning in 2004:

- Strengthening the governance of the Galapagos Marine Reserve
- Supporting implementation of the Galapagos Marine Reserve Zoning Plan
- Increasing the capacity within Galapagos to sustainably managed Galapagos fisheries
- Increasing the tourism sectors contributing to conservation

The final, crucial element of this strategy is to address the major challenge of making the GMR management *financially sustainable*. Without question, a mid-ocean marine protected area of this size and importance should have a far bigger budget than the GMR currently has, approximately \$300,000 per year. The CDF, Inc., in concert with the CDF and the Interamerican Development Bank, is beginning an endowment campaign for the GMR to generate the discretionary funding critical to responding to issues, opportunities, and challenges not contemplated in the management plan of the GMR. In the year 2004, we hope to report a successful conclusion of this campaign's first \$2 million.

2004 has been declared "The Year of the Shark" in Galapagos. The local initiative behind this campaign aims to show the local community that the future of Galapagos depends on a healthy and well conserved environment and ecosystem. The campaign is against illegal fishing, especially the illegal fishing of sharks which are a protected species in the GMR.



Saving an Island: The Campaign to Restore Isabela

The island of Isabela is the largest in the Galapagos archipelago and has the greatest diversity of endemic plants and animals. When the decision was made, almost eight years ago, to restore the flora and fauna of Isabela to its pre-human existence, it was done with a proper sense of humility. This would represent the most ambitious ecosystem restoration project

anywhere in a protected area, and it would require close, bi-institutional cooperation between a national park and an international conservation organization.

Without question, the years of preparation and training have been critical to the project's success to date. The year 2004 will see the work completed on Santiago Island and begin on Wolf, Darwin, and Alcedo volcanoes on Isabela. Hunters, pilots, computer programmers, data analysts, field technicians, veterinarians and dog trainers represent a truly international team of concerned, professional conservationists united in a single, extraordinary goal: to bring Isabela back to its original biological state, and to maintain those biological values in perpetuity.

Project Isabela has received the bulk of its funds from the Global Environmental Facility, a United Nations Development Program (UNDP)/World Bank initiative managed in Ecuador by UNDP. Almost \$8 million will be expended to ensure that the project goals are met, and in most cases, exceeded. Additionally, the Friends of Galapagos organizations around the world have provided funds annually to underwrite core program costs related to veterinary care, field equipment, and hunters' salaries and health insurance.

The bi-institutional nature of this project has proven invaluable the project's success as it has captured the best that both institutions offer Galapagos conservation.

The GNPS wardens and hunters (local Galapaguenos trained by GNPS staff) are highly capable, professional team members whose expertise in this area of management is perhaps unmatched in any other national park. The CDF's technical advice and scientific rigor provide the GNPS with the best and most timely information possible for planning and in some cases, field-level decision making. Sophisticated data collection and analysis, along with the most up to date field techniques, have allowed hunters and field technicians to target their work to a degree and a level of accuracy unmatched in any other field setting.

The year 2004 will see the successful completion of the first and second phases of field work on Santiago and Isabela. Phase three, which consists of careful monitoring for previously remnant populations of goats and quarantine and monitoring work to insure no new introductions, will be as critical as the first two phases. Project Isabela is a world first, and the scale at which it operates brings with it unique challenges to be met by its dedicated staff.

In 2003, hunters on Santiago located the rare plant *Scalesia atractyloides* growing in two craters, adding nearly 120 adults to the extremely rare population.

2003 Conservation Accomplishments

The drive, dedication, and professionalism of our colleagues in Galapagos cannot be overstated. With over \$1.4 million in support from the CDF, Inc., along with the critical support provided by the Darwin Network, other conservation organizations, and important funders such as the United Nations Foundation and the UNDP, the following accomplishments form just a small part of the successful work undertaken in Galapagos.

Vertebrate Ecology and Monitoring

- After successfully eradicating introduced rock doves (feral pigeons) on Santa Cruz, eradication work began on San Cristobal. By December, 500 rock doves had been eliminated, leaving about 20 privately held in dovecoats.
- Ornithologists completed the annual survey of Galapagos penguins (*Spheniscus mendiculus*) and flightless cormorants (*Phalacrocorax harrisi*). The total number of cormorants counted was 1456, the highest number since the earliest census in the 1970s. The penguin total of 770 marks a decline, down from 848 in 2002.
- For the first time in over a decade, a complete survey of the critically endangered Floreana mockingbird (*Nesomimus trifasciatus*) was conducted on the two islets where they still occur. An estimated 200 individuals remain. Only 5 percent of these individuals are juveniles, indicating a very low level of reproduction in 2003.
- Sixty-three Galapagos land iguanas (*Conolophus subcristatus*) were repatriated to Baltra Island. Subsequent surveys estimated a total of 346 land iguanas on Baltra, about half of which are the result of natural reproduction.
- In November, a giant tortoise (*Geochelone hoodensis*) was seen at Punta Suarez on Espanola Island. No tortoises have been seen at Punta Suarez for more than a century. This new sighting indicates tortoises on Espanola are finally achieving sufficient numbers to expand their movements to the entire island, as they once did before near-extinction. In December, 84 tortoises were repatriated to Espanola Island.



STEVE LINDBERG



Terrestrial Invertebrates

- Scientists identified more than 10 species new to science and reported 50 new records of endemic and native insects from various islands.
- Working with the Puerto Ayora hospital, a long-term entomological monitoring system for the dengue mosquito (*Aedes aegypti*) was implemented in Puerto Ayora, Bellavista and Santa Rosa on Santa Cruz Island. Since June, no new dengue cases have been officially reported.
- Monitoring for black fly (*Simulium bipunctatum*) larvae continued in the river system of San Cristobal, monitoring and mapping several permanent rivers. Genetic studies were initiated to determine the origin of the introduced black flies and therefore the possible path of entrance.
- The successful release of the Australian ladybug (*Rodolia cardinalis*), the natural enemy of the invasive Australian mealybug (*Icerya purchasi*), contributed to the significant decline in mealybug populations in most release sights. The Australian ladybug was also recorded on Baltra Island, indicating its establishment and active spread from Santa Cruz Island where it was released in 2002.

Botany

- Botanists developed systems in 2003 to evaluate the invasive potential of every introduced plant species and to estimate the feasibility, time and costs of complete eradication of introduced species from individual islands or the entire archipelago. The eradication feasibility model is the first of its kind in the world.
- The monitoring of vegetation in areas subject to severe pressure by introduced goats on Alcedo Volcano (Isabela Island) and Santiago continued.
- The CDRS herbarium continued to grow, with more than 1000 specimens added during the year, especially of introduced species.
- The Botany Department published a 52-page full-color report covering their work over the past five years, their strategies and plans for the future, and the financial support needed to carry out those plans.

Marine Conservation

- In October, researchers finalized the first comprehensive study of marine tourism at visitor sites. The report includes biodiversity and physical aspects, as well as those related to conservation and management, for 15 selected sites.
- An offshore fishery pilot program was implemented to evaluate the levels of by-catch obtained through the use of long-lining in the GMR. A total of eight fishing trips were carried out; the results of this study will form the basis for future planning for and regulation of the GMR.
- As part of the ongoing participatory effort to ensure that the management zones of the GMR adequately represent levels of biodiversity and endemism, in 2001 a two year study of subtidal communities was initiated. The completion of the study in early 2003 revealed distinct differences in subtidal communities, not only between recognized biogeographic zones in the GMR, but also over much smaller spatial and time scales.

Communication

- Activities in 2003 were geared toward expanding and diversifying local audience awareness at all levels on two central issues: control of introduced species and the sustainable use of the GMR.
- An educational packet about GMR management (consisting of a book, a video, and a CD) was trial-tested and then produced in collaboration with the GNPS and the Participatory Management Board. The materials are aimed at GMR users and marine conservation advocates.
- A local, national, and international communication strategy about the Inspection and Quarantine System for the Galapagos Islands (SICGAL) quarantine procedures was designed for implementation in 2004. Results from an earlier study on local knowledge of the quarantine system showed that 40% of the population was unfamiliar with the list of permitted and prohibited products for the Galapagos Islands.



Financial Statements

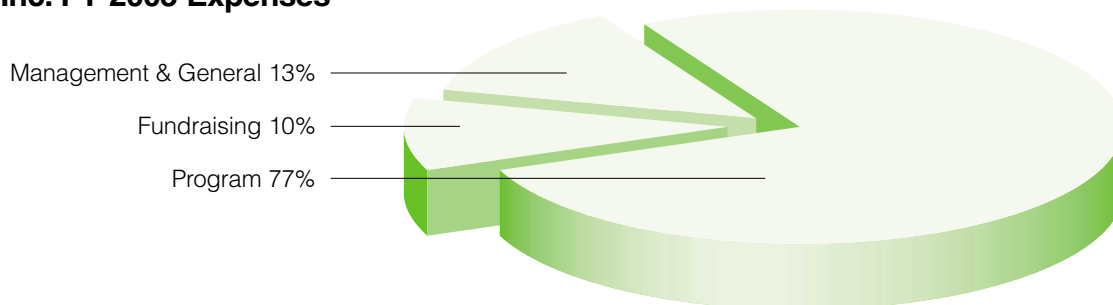
Charles Darwin Foundation, Inc.

Statement of Activities

Year Ended December 31, 2003 (With Comparative Totals for 2002)

	2003 Total	2002 Total
Revenue and other support:		
Contributions and membership	\$1,994,217	\$2,040,445
Contribution of assets from dissolved entity	—	263,128
Sales	12,733	15,881
Investment income	459,011	—
Investment loss	—	(249,536)
Net assets released from restrictions	—	—
Total revenue and support	2,465,961	2,069,918
Expenses:		
Program services:		
Marine Policy	17,663	64,450
Becario	5,424	5,495
Protection	295,000	333,281
Species Conservation	779,216	416,851
Galapagos National Park	100,260	80,612
Isabela/Alcedo Campaign	61,426	60,334
Capacity Building	10,000	19,261
Institutional support CDRS	—	240,035
Galapagos Bulletin	—	17,986
Noticias	—	721
Education Outreach	1,500	21,083
Institutional Development	25,000	—
Oil Spill	—	144,709
Darwin Lectures	—	2,900
Botany	35,948	77,231
Governance	58,500	70,500
Darwin Network	10,761	7,429
Cost of goods sold	12,279	6,945
	1,412,978	1,569,822
Support services:		
Management and general	238,044	269,284
Membership development and fundraising	189,002	338,792
Total expenses	1,840,024	2,177,898
Change in net assets	625,937	(107,980)

CDF, Inc. FY 2003 Expenses



Galapagos Ambassadors

Without the help of this special group of donors, the many accomplishments as detailed in this Annual Report would be much more difficult to achieve. Their commitment to Galapagos conservation is to be applauded. CDF, Inc. would like to extend a heartfelt thank you to the following Galapagos Ambassadors who have so generously given in the \$1,000 and above range in 2003, as well as to the many Ambassadors who wish to remain anonymous:

Walter and Irma Allen	R. Stephen Doyle	Robert K. and A. Joyce Jones Foundation	Harry and Louise Robinson
Anne and Ramon Alonso	Mr. and Mrs. Michael Duclos	Robert M. Kaye	Arthur Rochester
Edith G. Andrew	Essman Family Charitable Foundation	Sally Kendall	Juergen H. Roennau
Robert and Lois Armor	Fred Eychaner	Jeff and Gail Kodosky	Felix and Elizabeth Rohatyn
Richard and Nancy Arnoldy	Richard and Colleen Fain	John Kramer	John and Karen Runnels
Mary E. Bane	James and Martha Foght	Danial and Martha Larsen	Roger "Biff" Ruttenberg
Maurice and Lillian Barbash	Lorraine Fortner	Henry Kirke Lathrop	James and Marilyn Sachtjen
Patricia Barrier	Virginia Fox	Marcie Lecompte	The Sawi Family
Maxine Beige	William and Pamela Fugazzi	J. J. L'Heureux	The Schaffner Family Foundation
Susan Benes, M.D.	The Galapagos Gang, Thomas Jefferson High School for Science & Technology	Demarest Lloyd, Jr. Foundation	Timothy Schaffner
John and Ruth Bergerson	Dr. James J. Gallagher Family Fund	Jan and Alice Long	Katherine Schnur
J. R. Bertelli	Linda and Victor Gallo	Eric Lutkin	Dawn and Eric Schubert
Georgina Bissell	Jose M. Garcia-Ramis and Julie Ann Garcia	Greg and Liz Lutz	Contee and Margaret Seely
Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Bontecou	Jane Garnett	John Lyddon	Donna Shaver
Keith and Gerlene Bowman	Leila Gass	Colin Ma and Laurie Christensen	Rev. Charles Shelby
Chuck and Jane Boyer	Dr. Peter R. Gent	Daniel Mahoney	Kenneth R. Sinibaldi
Shirley and G. Dana Brabson	Jean Craighead George	Mr. and Mrs. Forrest E. Mars, Jr.	Suki Skidmore and Timothy Kane
George Bradham	Ms. Mary Laura Gibbs	John and Adrienne Mars	Hilton and Catherine Smith
Robert Brand	The Greenwood Family	Victoria Mars and David Spina	Mrs. Hope Noyes Smith and Ms. Hope Amanda Smith
Mr. and Mrs. Norman Brown, Jr.	Robert Guthrie and Martha Fairhead Guthrie	Mrs. Barbara Marshall	Jane Spellman
Ann Bruning	Lynne and Harold Handler	Dan Melin and Katie Dhuey	Harold and Katherine Spinka
Albert and Elizabeth Bruton	Kim and David Hansen	Joseph D. Messler, Jr.	Jon and Jean Stufflebeem
Anita Busquets	Marilyn Harlin	Craig Miller and Lisa Brock	The Tamarind Foundation
Carolyn B. Byers	Edward Harte	Anne Minas	Judy and Charles Tate
In memory of Richard M. Canterbury	Richard L. Hay	Gordon and Betty Moore	Buffy Tompkins
James Carpenter	Cleveland and Rae Hickman	Ted and Mary Navarre' Moore	Carol Townsend and Jay Cole
Ramon and Hazel Cayot	Lyda Hill	Peter and Cecilia Mullen	Sarah N. Vanderslice
William Chadwick	Frank and Lisina Hoch	Suzanne Newton	Frances A. Velay
Anthony and Linda Chvarak	Fonda and Wayne Huizenga, Jr.	Franklin and Susan Orr	Amy L. von Holzhausen
Andrew M. Clarkson	Edith B. and Lee V. Jacobs Fund No. 1/Jamee C. Field	John and Barbara Packard	Morrison and Anne Waud
Giuseppe Colnaghi	John and Rusty Jagers	Kay Pauling and Kristen Jolley	Austin and Marta Weeks
Cox Family Fund	Elizabeth and Donald Johnson	William and Terry Pelster	Harry and Margaret Westcott
Jerry and Diane Cunningham	Mr. William M. Johnson	Judith Perkins	Jeanne Williams
Elizabeth Dapson		Mary Peterson	Arnee R. and Walter A. Winshall
Elizabeth Hall de Lucia		Larry and Thelma Petz	Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Winter
Deupree Family Foundation		E. Elizabeth Pillaert	Elizabeth R. Woolf
The Vivian D. DeVries Trust		Kyle and Jane Rice	Alan and Irene Wurtzel
Andrew K. Dolan		John and Candy Richards	

Foundation Partners

CDF, Inc. would like to thank the following Foundations for their very generous support in 2003, as well as those who wish to remain anonymous:

Robert Wood Johnson 1962 Charitable Trust

Mars Foundation

It's not the strongest of the species that survive, nor the most intelligent, but the one most responsive to change.

—Charles Darwin



Galapagos.org

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