



2002 Annual Report



Galapagos.org
Charles Darwin Foundation, Inc.

Charles Darwin Foundation, Inc.

Staff

President

Johannah Barry
darwin@galapagos.org

Director of Development

Jimmie Lou DeBakey
jldebakey@galapagos.org

Director of Operations

Melissa Combs
mc@galapagos.org

Membership Services Coordinator

Diana Fulchiron
dfulchiron@galapagos.org

Galapagos Ambassadors Manager

Alyson Wells
awalty@galapagos.org

Foundation Development Manager/ Office Manager

Kelly Wilmeth
kjones@galapagos.org

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2002 Board Meetings
March 21 and October 24
Charles Darwin Foundation, Inc.
Falls Church, VA

Letter from the President

I am so pleased to have opportunities to talk to people about Galapagos, something I have had the privilege of doing for almost a dozen years now in my position at the Charles Darwin Foundation, Inc. The President's letter is generally an opportunity to make a statement or observation about the work, or the climate in which the work is done. Sometimes, the opportunity presents itself to describe a vision. Although I am honored to share the vision of the staff and Board of Charles Darwin Foundation, Inc. with our friends and supporters, I find that the true value of my work comes from the opportunities to listen.

One of the signature experiences of people visiting Galapagos is the overwhelming sense of a primordial peace, the sense that this place has existed in harmony and will continue to exist in harmony, and that man has a profound responsibility to respect that balance and take personal responsibility for ensuring that his hand in no way compromises this extraordinary place. I hear this from everyone I visit, or write, or speak to on the phone (or the mercurial electronic media), that Galapagos is a place like no other. It is a feeling, it is a response, and it is a commitment to preserving a last, best part of the natural world. Fervent advocates for this place are forged from casual visitors, and people become life-long participants in this work.

In the pages of this annual report, you will read about the important work undertaken by the Charles Darwin Foundation and the Galapagos National Park Service in assuring the conservation and protection of the Galapagos ecosystems, both terrestrial and marine. These are no small accomplishments, born of tremendous will and dedication. We are grateful to these men and women, "on the ground" doing this important work.

This work would not be possible without the financial and intellectual support of our foundation supporters, corporate partners, and individuals who believe in this work and who have determined that the Charles Darwin Foundation, Inc. has merited their consideration and financial contributions. We do not take this show of confidence lightly; we are mindful of the many conservation challenges in the world and our donors' involvement in many priority projects. But we understand, as people who have worked for and in the Galapagos, what a special place this archipelago is and what it means to be a part of an international community dedicated to its protection, not only for us, but also for generations to follow.



Johannah E. Barry

President, Charles Darwin Foundation, Inc.

Charles Darwin Foundation, Inc. Leadership

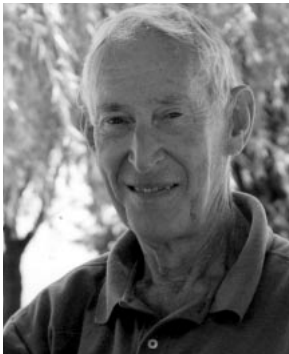
President



Johannah E. Barry is founder and President of the Charles Darwin Foundation, Inc. Ms. Barry has held positions with the World Conservation Union, The Wilderness Society, Resources for the Future, Weyerhaeuser Company Foundation, and the University of Washington. She has served on several non-profit Boards to include the Audubon Naturalist Society, the Support Center of Washington, ICBP – Pan American Section, and Americans for the Environment. Ms. Barry is currently a member of the Charles Darwin Foundation, Inc. Executive Committee.

Ms. Barry holds Bachelor's and Master's degrees in English from Washington State University and the University of Virginia, respectively.

Chairman of the Board



Dr. David Challinor was born in New York City, grew up in New England, and graduated from Harvard College in September 1942. After college and military service, Dr. Challinor attended Harvard Law School, then moved to Texas where he spent 10 years working initially as a cotton broker in Houston, and then as a cotton farmer in West Texas.

After receiving his doctorate, Dr. Challinor moved with his family to Washington, D.C. to work for the Smithsonian Institution, where for the next 18 years, he was the Assistant Secretary for Science, with the overall responsibility for two museums (Air and Space and Natural History), the National Zoo, and the Institution's five research facilities. From 1984 to 1987 Dr. Challinor was the Smithsonian's Assistant Secretary for Research. Since 1996, he has been Scientist Emeritus at the Smithsonian's National Zoo.

Dr. Challinor has served on many Boards during his illustrious career including the Environmental Defense Fund, the Rachel Carson Council, the Environmental Law Institute, and the Ocean Conservancy, and is also a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He currently serves on the Boards of the Bahamas National Trust and the African Wildlife Foundation. Dr. Challinor has been a member of the Charles Darwin Foundation, Inc. Board of Directors and several of its standing committees since the organization's founding in 1992, and is serving his second year as Chairman of the Board.

Who We Are

The Charles Darwin Foundation, Inc. (CDF, Inc.) represents the work of two long-standing, U.S. based Non Governmental Organizations working for Galapagos conservation since 1986. In 2001, the Darwin Scientific Foundation, Inc., which managed an endowment fund with \$3.6 million in assets, and the CDF, Inc., a membership-based, fund-raising organization, merged to form Charles Darwin Foundation, Inc. This new corporation has almost two decades of experience in the Galapagos Islands and the 2002 Annual Report reflects the first year of work for the new CDF, Inc.

The CDF, Inc.'s mission is to ensure the conservation of biological diversity of the Galapagos Archipelago through support of scientific research and complementary actions undertaken by the Charles Darwin Foundation (CDF) and its operational arm, the Charles Darwin Research Station (CDRS), and the Galapagos National Park Service (GNPS). The CDF, Inc. is the only organization in the United States that works exclusively to protect these Islands.

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. Our current donor base is comprised of approximately 11,000 dedicated individuals. 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 CDF, Inc. More information on all of our funding sources can be found in the final pages of this report.

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, scientists, professors, dignitaries, the media, and other interested parties with opportunities to attend events to learn more about the Galapagos Islands. Outreach events in 2002 were held in Boston, Washington, D.C., and the Northern Virginia area.

The Darwin Network

CDF, Inc. is a founding member of the Darwin Network, an international group of partner organizations that work directly with the Charles Darwin Foundation and the Galapagos National Park Service to promote conservation efforts in and the protection of the Galapagos Islands.

The Darwin Network implements much of the fundraising and constituency building work outside of Ecuador. Representatives of member organizations meet to discuss how best the Network can satisfy the needs of Galapagos conservation, and to coordinate network activities, which include:

- Raising funds through foundations, trusts, companies, and individuals;
- Advocating for CDF and GNPS Galapagos conservation policies;
- Educating visitors, supporters, and the general public about Galapagos conservation;
- Working actively with Galapagos “alumni” (scientists, staff, and guides) who have been involved with Galapagos over the CDF’s 43-year history; and
- Creating a worldwide constituency of informed Galapagos advocates.

CDF, Inc. extends a heartfelt welcome to the newest member of the Darwin Network, the Nordic Friends of Galapagos, who officially joined our team in 2002. To all of the dedicated individuals who devote endless hours spreading the Galapagos message, we extend our gratitude and appreciation.

Darwin Network Members

Charles Darwin Foundation, Inc.

President – Johannah E. Barry

Galapagos Conservation Trust (Britain)

Director – Leonor Stjepic

Freunde de Galapagos Inseln (Switzerland)

President – Dr. Hendrik Hoeck

Zoologische Gesellschaft Frankfurt (Germany)

Director – Dr. Christof Schenck

Stichting Vrienden van de Galapagos Eilanden (Netherlands)

Chairman – D.J.H.N. den Beer Poortugael

The Galapagos Darwin Trust (Luxembourg)

HRH Grand Duke Henri of Luxembourg

Nordic Friends of Galapagos

General Secretary – Kenneth Kumenius

Charles Darwin Foundation

Executive Director – Dr. Fernando Espinoza

Galapagos National Park Service

HOLLY GORDON



Galapagos International Campaigns

The Isabela Project Update

The Charles Darwin Foundation and the Galapagos National Park Service are currently preparing for the largest ecological restoration effort ever undertaken anywhere in the world – the elimination of feral goats from Isabela Island and the restoration of acres of Isabela's native and endemic plants and trees. This wide-ranging effort will rely on every kind of technology and training available, including aerial surveillance, skilled sharpshooters, radio collaring and tracking, satellite mapping systems, and the use of highly trained dogs to identify the presence of goats. This bi-institutional project is guided by an eradication plan developed with the support of an international team of goat control and eradication experts.

Isabela Island is the largest in the Galapagos Archipelago and contains the greatest diversity of endemic plants and animals. Approximately 80% of surviving Galapagos giant tortoises live on northern Isabela, and protecting their habitat is the best way to ensure the long-term survival of this species. Conditions on Isabela are rough and vegetation is thick. The latest estimates (based on aerial and ground surveys) put the number of goats at several hundred thousand with the greatest number concentrated on and around Alcedo and Darwin volcanoes, the southernmost two of the four volcanoes on this part of the island.

The lessons learned in carrying out the Isabela Project are expected to contribute to future restoration work throughout Galapagos, and may even be applicable to restoration work on islands throughout the world. Scientific and technological advancements will occur and ecological restoration methodologies will be improved. These advancements will be shared with the world as part of an information dissemination strategy. In addition to scientific and technological advances, people involved in the project, primarily Galapagos residents, will acquire valuable skills in the use of radio-telemetry and global positioning systems, first-aid, wildlife management principles, training and use of hunting dogs, and project planning. Given this increased knowledge and training, the capability for future ecological restoration work in Galapagos will be enhanced.

Goat eradication on Isabela is expected to begin in 2003 and to cost \$8.5 million over four years, approximately 65% of which is being financed by the Global Environmental Facility. The remaining balance must be raised from other sources. Since the project's inception, CDF, Inc. donors have contributed over \$700,000.



HOLLY GORDON

The *Jessica* Oil Spill – Two Years Later

Two years have passed since the *Jessica* oil spill tragedy. None of us are likely to forget the news of that awful day. Trying to conceive of the damage that 240,000 gallons of fuel might cause to the Galapagos marine environment was impossible, and fearing for the many remarkable creatures that

inhabit this remote archipelago occupied our thoughts for months. While news of the oil spill has largely disappeared from international headlines, there were two significant events in 2002 directly related to the spill – scientists documented the effects of the fuel on Santa Fe Island's population of marine iguanas, and legal proceedings culminated in a high court decision in favor of the GNPS.

Scientist Martin Wikelski, a member of the Charles Darwin Foundation and a professor at Princeton University, initially had confirmed that some of the marine iguanas on Santa Fe showed signs of stress after being exposed to the fuel. However, in a paper published in June 2002 by the scientific journal, *Nature*, Wikelski and his coauthors described high mortality of Galapagos marine iguanas on Santa Fe Island, revealing that mortality due to the oil might have reached 62% of the Santa Fe marine iguana population.

Dr. Howard Snell, former Head of the Vertebrate and Ecological Monitoring Area of the Charles Darwin Foundation and now the Foundation's Director of Science Programs at the Charles Darwin

Research Station, observed that, "Our first impression was that the biological diversity of the Galapagos had largely escaped harm from the *Jessica* spill. In general that is true, but the work with Martin Wikelski and his colleagues has confirmed subtle effects that take a long time to develop and can have serious impacts for components of the Galapagos fauna."

To hold the responsible party or parties accountable for the oil spill and to recover damages in order to finance long-term ecological monitoring (estimated at several million), the GNPS filed a \$10 million lawsuit in February 2001 against the British insurance company, Terra Nova, the insurers of the oil tanker *Jessica*. On October 3, 2002, the High Court of Justice in Guayaquil, Ecuador found in favor of the GNPS and against Terra Nova. However, Terra Nova, which has maintained that it is not responsible for damages because its insurance policy with the *Jessica* had lapsed at the time of the spill, has filed an appeal.

It remains to be seen which side, either GNPS or Terra Nova, has the greater financial strength and determination to sustain a lengthy and costly legal battle. However, as the lawsuits are decided in the court system, CDF, Inc. will continue to support the CDRS and the GNPS in their long-term monitoring and research efforts related to the spill. In all, the CDF, Inc. sent \$340,000 to underwrite these efforts. The plight of the Santa Fe marine iguanas underscores the importance of continued, long-term research so that, in the event of another oil spill or other such environmental disaster, the horrific loss of wildlife such as that experienced by the Santa Fe marine iguana population may be mitigated.



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The United Nations Foundation Project to Control and Eradicate Invasive Species

A large-scale, multi-year project to control and eradicate invasive species is part of a strategy devised jointly by the CDF and the GNPS to handle the most dangerous threat to the Galapagos Islands – invasive species. The project initiated in January 2000 and is funded by the United Nations Foundation (UNF) through a generous grant of \$2 million plus a \$1 million challenge grant, all of which is administered through UNESCO.

This project's main goal is to determine new methods for the management of invasive species and their effects, while simultaneously accomplishing actual eradication of selected populations and impact mitigation of others. Through their experience, CDF and the GNPS feel Galapagos can become a worldwide example of how to tackle the problem of invasive species.

As part of the \$1 million matching campaign, CDF, Inc. and its Darwin Network partners have raised \$220,000 since the project began. In addition, the World Wildlife Fund named the Charles Darwin Foundation as the 2002 recipient of its illustrious \$100,000 J. Paul Getty Wildlife Conservation Prize, the proceeds of which were contributed to the UNF campaign.

Protecting the Galapagos Marine Reserve

On December 13, 2001, UNESCO's World Heritage Committee officially announced the inclusion of the Galapagos Marine Reserve (GMR) in its list of Natural World Heritage Sites. At long last, the "super-ecosystem" of Galapagos, both land and sea, can be viewed as one interdependent realm.

Despite the fact that the GMR has been awarded with World Heritage status and that the Special Law for Galapagos permits only tourism and local artisanal fishing in the Marine Reserve, illegal commercial fishing continues.

The Control and Surveillance Program of the GNPS's Marine Resources Unit is responsible for controlling illegal fishing activities of the provincial artisanal fishing fleet and of the national and international industrial fishing fleets and for protecting the Reserve's biodiversity.

The GNPS has two launches and three patrol boats – the *Guadalupe River*, the *Sirenian*, and the *Araucaria*. The Unit organizes patrolling trips in close coordination with the Ecuadorian Navy. During these trips, the staff of the Marine Resources Unit inspects fishing boats and their personnel found within the Marine Reserve and registers pertinent data.

Furthermore, they determine if fishermen are using unauthorized fishing gear or are fishing in protected areas. Controlling of the GMR includes the search, capture, and, if necessary, the prosecution of mainland Ecuador's fishing vessels caught participating in industrial fishing activities within the Reserve. However, with only two launches and three patrol boats, it is extremely difficult to monitor the 80,000 square miles of the GMR. Tourist boats help by calling in sightings of illegal fishing, but the GNPS needs more boats of its own.

On July 5, 2002, the Charles Darwin Foundation joined with the World Wildlife Fund, The Nature Conservancy, and other prominent members of The Galapagos Coalition, a group of organizations and individuals involved in the conservation of Galapagos, in signing a letter to the U.S. Senate expressing their concern regarding the Andean Trade Preferences Act (ATPA). This legislation could create additional incentive and pressure to open the protected area of the Galapagos Marine Reserve to commercial harvest.



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2002 Galapagos Conservation Accomplishments

As the Charles Darwin Foundation, Inc. enters its tenth year of operation, we are pleased to be able to point to extraordinary accomplishments in our brief history, including establishing an excellent record of fundraising, fund management, and grant making, engaging the guidance of a fifteen-member Board of Directors representing a wide spectrum of interests and backgrounds, and developing a dedicated staff committed to Galapagos conservation.

In 2002, over 11,000 CDF, Inc. members, numerous private foundations, and several of our travel partners provided \$1.4 million, all of which was distributed in support of Galapagos National Park Service and Charles Darwin Foundation conservation initiatives in Galapagos. This is an extraordinary accomplishment in light of a difficult economic year. The report that follows presents the many significant accomplishments our colleagues at the CDF and GNPS achieved with the support of our donors, who understand the importance of preserving this unique archipelago for generations to come, in concert with the generosity of other donors worldwide.



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Marine

Biology

- BioMar, the CDF's Marine Conservation Department, concentrated efforts on completing the data analysis of the distribution and abundance of all species, compiling results in *The Biodiversity Base Line*. This report identifies key commercial and non-commercial species and is a vital component of the evaluation of the provisional zoning of the coastal areas in the Galapagos Marine Reserve.

Fisheries

- CDF and GNPS collaborated to monitor the 2002 lobster and sea cucumber fisheries seasons. GNPS inspected documents (fishing licenses and fishing boat permits) and ensured fishing activities remained within the assigned fishing areas, that only authorized gear was used, that the fishing schedule was followed, and that sea cucumbers and lobsters were of the appropriate size.
- The GNPS completed the registration of all fishing vessels and fishermen in the archipelago. The GNPS authorized licenses for 900 local fishermen and issued fishing permits to 433 boats.
- The GNPS completed a survey of the artisanal fishing boats, creating a database for the Fisheries Register containing pictures of all fishing vessels with authorized permits. This work will improve fisheries' management in the archipelago and allow for stricter control of the artisanal fishermen of Galapagos.

Botany

- In April, botanists discovered a new population of *Scalesia atractyloides* while conducting a survey of tuff cones in the upper arid zone of southern Santiago.
- In June, botanists completed a floristic inventory of all eight of Santiago's Bainbridge islets.

Control and Eradication of Invasive Species

- The canopy of Cuban cedar, one of the most invasive plants to the Galapagos, was successfully eradicated from the El Chato Tortoise Reserve, and the natural plant and animal community already shows signs of recovery.
- Botanists completed a list of all introduced plant species in the agricultural and urban zones of Isabela and an assessment of their potential invasiveness.
- Botanists achieved a significant reduction of *Citharexylum gentryi* and several blackberry species on Santa Cruz and Isabela Islands, as well as in populations of the red quinine tree and Cuban cedar in the highlands of Santa Cruz.

Invertebrates

- CDRS entomologists focused on building their reference collections of native and introduced invertebrates, as relatively little is known about their distribution, abundance, and diversity in the Galapagos.
- With the help of Dr. Bernard Landry, taxonomist at Muséum d'histoire Naturelle de Geneve and coauthor of the forthcoming book on Lepidoptera of Galapagos, CDRS entomologists organized and completed their butterfly and moth collection. Dr. Landry, who specializes in micro Lepidoptera (less than 1 cm), found several new species while on collecting trips to Pinzon Island and Alcedo Volcano on Isabela to be added to the collection.
- By December 2002, the Invertebrate Museum included more than 23,000 specimens. Several catalogues and checklists have been finalized, including the catalogue for the Galapagos spiders. A database specialist converted the museum's data base system into the internationally recognized BioLink software that enables data to be evaluated and shared.

Control and Eradication of Invasive Species

- In January, the ladybug, *Rodolia cardinalis*, was simultaneously released on the islands of Santa Cruz, San Cristobal, Isabela, and Floreana in order to control the invasive cottony cushion scale insect, *Icerya purchasi*. At later dates, the same steps were taken on Marchena, Fernandina, Pinta, Santiago, Pinzon, and Rabida islands and at Tagus Cove and Alcedo Volcano on Isabela. Monitoring on Santa Cruz has shown that the ladybug has a high dispersal capacity as some individuals have been found a long distance from the release points. Some of the affected species include: *Scalesia bauri* on Pinta, the white mangrove on Santa Cruz, *Darwinothamnus tenuifolius* on Isabela, *Ipomea habeliana* on Marchena, and *Scalesia affinis* on Fernandina.
- On trips to Wolf, Fernandina, and Pinzon islands, scientists recorded 69 new insect records and collected 29 new species in 2002. Unfortunately, the majority of these new insect species are introduced. Scientists intensified their collecting surveys during the rainy season in order to increase the number of species in their collection. They also conducted surveys on Santa Cruz, Marchena, Santiago, San Cristobal, and the islets of Santiago.

HOLLY GORDON



- The CDF's Land Invertebrates Department began the first experimental treatments in fresh water ravines on San Cristobal to control the black fly.
- Near year end, the World Health Organization sent mosquito traps and other materials to Puerto Ayora, Santa Cruz to work with the CDRS to identify in which zones the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito is located and where the infected mosquitoes are breeding. This mosquito transmits dengue, an acute, infectious tropical disease characterized by high fever, rash, headache, and severe muscle and joint pain.

Vertebrates

Herpetology

- The new land iguana corrals were opened in 2002 and currently house two males and one female from Isabela. In 1976, the GNPS and the CDF initiated an ecological restoration program for land iguanas after discovering three separate colonies were on the verge of extinction due to human activities and invasive species. The program continues to work to reduce risks to the iguanas, raise the iguanas in captivity, and repatriate land iguanas to their natural habitat.
- In January, 26 land iguanas were repatriated to Baltra Island.
- In May, nineteen juvenile tortoises (between the ages of 7 and 8 years) of the two subspecies found on southern Isabela, *Geochelone elephantopus vicina* and *G. e. guntheri*, were repatriated to the Cazuela zone, on the eastern slope of Sierra Negra volcano.

Ornithology

- In October, ornithologists completed the annual penguin and cormorant census. The total number of penguins counted was 848 and the cormorant total reached 1312, representing a population increase of 9% and 7%, respectively, since 2001. Despite the fact that the number of both species' populations is still low, a slow recovery is apparent.
- The names of three Galapagos sea birds have changed following scientific advances, particularly in the area of genetics and biogeography. The masked booby (*Sula dactylatra granti*) will now be known as the Nazca booby or *Sula granti*. The Hawaiian or Dark Rumped Petrel, a sea bird in danger of extinction, is now considered an endemic Galapagos species and will be called the Galapagos Petrel. The Waved Albatross (or Galapagos albatross as it is sometimes called) has been included in a new genus. Before it belonged to the *Diomedea* genus but now has been classified to the *Phoebastria* genus.



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Control and Eradication of Invasive Species

- In May, the GNPS officially declared Santiago Island free from feral pigs for the first time in 127 years, thus making it the largest island in the world from which feral pigs have been eradicated.
- By year-end, the Isabela Project team removed 33,533 goats from Santiago Island and trained personnel and dogs in goat-hunting techniques.
- Preliminary surveys at year-end reveal successful eradication of black rats from two of Santiago's six Bainbridge islets.

Communication

- The CDF's Communications Department completed a communications campaign to promote the conservation and protection of the Galapagos marine environment through increased understanding of the ecological and social benefits of no-take areas within the Galapagos Marine Reserve and to generate public support for the establishment of the zoning system within the GMR.

Education (Formal/Informal)

- CDF and GNPS provided scholarships to five students from Galapagos to attend college on mainland Ecuador to pursue courses of study in Biology, Environmental Education, and Fisheries Technology.
- Scholarship funding permitted previous year scholarship students to continue their courses of study in Biology, Marine Biology, Ecotourism, Forest Engineering, and Environmental Management.
- The Fund for Local Conservation (FALC) enabled local teachers to produce their own didactic materials for classroom use, and provided funding for community-based projects such as a marine turtle protection project on Isabela and the broadcasting of the local radio program, "Mar Profundo," on Santa Cruz.
- In July, the CDF's Environmental Education Center on San Cristobal relocated to a renovated facility. Since that time, the number of visitors to the center has steadily increased each month.

Community Relations

- On January 7, 2002, the Ecuadorian Air Force, the Galapagos National Park Service, and the Charles Darwin Foundation signed an agreement to ensure mutual cooperation in protecting the land iguanas on Baltra Island. The iguanas are currently threatened by domestic dogs and speeding vehicles. The three institutions will collaborate on efforts with the local community and vehicle operators on Baltra. The Baltra land iguanas have been part of the Breeding and Repatriation Program, managed by the GNPS and the CDRS since 1991. After the agreement was signed, 26 land iguanas were repatriated.

Control and Eradication of Invasive Species

- A comprehensive campaign to promote community participation in and support of SICGAL (System of Inspection and Quarantine for Galapagos) activities to prevent the introduction of alien species to Galapagos was launched on Baltra Island.
- A mid-year study was carried out to learn what the Galapagos community thought and knew about introduced species and SICGAL. Once the study's results were analyzed, the GNPS and the CDF participated in a workshop in August on San Cristobal Island to create a joint communication strategy for the next ten months in order to raise local awareness of introduced species and SICGAL, as well as to promote the community's participation in and generate favorable attitudes towards the control of biological invaders.

Charles Darwin Foundation, Inc. Partners In Conservation

Foundation Partners

CDF, Inc. would like to thank the following Foundations for their very generous support in 2002:

Advocacy Arts Foundation

\$15,000 to support Environmental Education on San Cristobal Island

Mars Foundation

\$10,000 for General Operating Support

Laura Jane Musser Fund

\$12,500 to support Environmental Education on San Cristobal Island

Pew Fellows Program in Marine Conservation

\$50,000 to support activities of 2000 Pew Fellow, Dr. Rodrigo H. Bustamante

David Rockefeller Fund

\$10,000 to support Charles Darwin Research Station activities

Tides Foundation

\$10,000 from the Foundation's Potrero Nuevo Fund for General Operating Support

Worthington Family Foundation

\$45,260 in support of Botany Research to protect the most endangered plant species of Galapagos

CDF, Inc. would like to especially thank **Marina J. Sutro**, President of The Worthington Family Foundation, for forging a strong partnership with CDF, Inc.; **Joan Stott**, the Worthington Family Foundation's secretary and also a member of the Charles Darwin Foundation, Inc., for her avid support of Galapagos; and the Worthington Family Foundation's Board of Directors for its very generous support of CDF, Inc. over the years.

The Worthington Family Foundation, Inc., located in Greenwich, CT, began funding our conservation efforts in the Galapagos in 1996. Since that time, the Foundation has awarded CDF, Inc. \$170,760, 100% of which was sent to the Charles Darwin Foundation to underwrite its conservation priorities in Galapagos. Of the \$170,760, \$131,760 was dedicated to botany research projects to protect the native plants of Galapagos and its most endangered endemic plant species; \$20,000 financed the ornithology program; \$15,000 allowed for general protection of Galapagos native species; and \$4,000 promoted environmental education on Isabela Island. We are proud to have earned such tremendous confidence from the Worthington Family Foundation and to know that together, we are making a difference in Galapagos.

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 2002, as well as to the many Ambassadors who wish to remain anonymous:

Frances Velay, a CDF, Inc. Ambassador, has been a long-time donor to our organization. In 2002, Frances made an extraordinary financial gift to Galapagos conservation. Her tireless energy and passion for wildlife serve as examples of what one person can do to make a difference in the world. We are grateful for her generosity.



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|--|---|--|---|
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| Benson Foundation | James J. Gallagher Family
Fund | Ulrich Meyer | Judy and Charles W. Tate |
| John and Ruth Bergerson | Leila Gass | Anne Minas | Peter and Debbie Thomas |
| J. R. Bertelli | Elizabeth Gemmill | Albert L. Moore | Carol Townsend and Jay Cole |
| Black Hills Reptile Gardens Inc. | Jean George | Mary Moore | Catharine Truman |
| Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Bontecou | Frances Ginsberg | Forrest and Karen Norrod | Peter and Betty Van de Water |
| Helen Bowen | Ellen Godsall | John and Barbara Packard | Henk and Lenita van der Werff |
| Ray and Priscilla Bowen | The Guzniczak Family | William and Terry Pelster | James Van Sickle |
| Charles and Jane Boyer | Marilyn Harlin | Leslie Perkins | Dr. Peter J. Vassallo |
| Robert Brand | Edward Harte | Mary G. Peterson | Dr. Rebecca W. Vassallo |
| Karen and Steve Bristing | Richard L. Hay | E. Elizabeth Pillaert | Rodney and Sukey Wagner |
| Jerald and Arielle Brodkey | Priscilla M. Heindel | Robert and Helga Pralle Family
Foundation | Austin and Marta Weeks |
| Mr. and Mrs. Norman Brown, Jr. | Beatrice Helman | Mrs. Alfred Rankin | Dr. David B. Weinberger |
| Ann Bruning | Fonda and Wayne Huizenga Jr. | Charlotte Richardson | Harry and Margaret Westcott |
| Clifford Burnstein and
Sabra Turnbull | Edith B. and Lee V. Jacobs
Fund No. 1 / Jamee C. Field | Arthur Rochester | Jane Wild |
| Carolyn B. Byers | | Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Rosen | Elizabeth R. Woolf |
| Ramon and Hazel Cayot | | Kristina Ruminski | Irene and Alan Wurtzel |
| Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Coffey | | | Peg Yorkin |

Travel Partners



HOLLY GORDON

Over the years, the Charles Darwin Foundation, Inc. has established formal relationships with several travel groups which conduct fundraising on behalf of Galapagos conservation. All donations sent to CDF, Inc. are forwarded to the CDF and the GNPS to support specific conservation programs. We would like to thank the organizations listed below for supporting our fund-raising efforts and for their promotion of eco-friendly tourism.

Galapagos Travel

Initiated its Scholarship Program in 1994 as a joint venture with the CDF, Inc. to provide support to the Charles Darwin Research Station. Since then, Galapagos Travel has donated \$88,840 in support of

Ecuadorian students conducting research in the Galapagos. This financial assistance is published in each scholarship student's thesis. In 2002, Galapagos Travel donated \$5,330.

G.A.P. Adventures

Matches its travel itineraries with conservation priorities in the 100-plus countries they visit. G.A.P. Adventures in 2002 embarked on a program with CDF, Inc. to underwrite marine conservation initiatives in the Galapagos Islands on behalf of its travelers. In 2002, G.A.P. Adventures donated \$1,000 for the protection of the Galapagos Marine Reserve.

Lindblad Expeditions

Has partnered with CDF, Inc. to establish the Galapagos Conservation Fund. Since 1997, guests traveling aboard Lindblad Expedition's ship, the *Polaris*, have donated close to \$1.3 million to support a variety of key conservation initiatives in Galapagos to include scholarships for Galapagos students, entomology research and projects, invasive species investigations on Santiago Island, and surveillance operations of the GNPS patrol boat, the *Guadalupe River*. This funding was also instrumental in helping to establish an emergency fund for Galapagos conservation. In 2002, Lindblad passengers donated \$289,312.

Quasar Nautica

Formalized its relationship with CDF, Inc. in April 2002. Since then, Quasar Nautica passengers on board the *Eclipse* have been supporting the work of the CDF's Marine Conservation Department. Scientists provide lectures to various groups of passengers, both on board and at the CDRS. Quasar passengers donated \$1,125 in 2002 in direct support of several marine research projects.

In addition to our formal conservation partners, CDF, Inc. would like to extend a special thank you to the following:

Tui De Roy – The Roving Tortoise Nature Photography

Has advocated passionately for conservation in her career as an incomparable wildlife photographer and nature writer. Tui has allowed CDF, Inc. to use her images in our education and outreach efforts over many years and we are grateful beyond words for her kindness and extraordinary generosity. Her pictures capture the essence of Galapagos, reminding us of how precious an experience Galapagos is.



TUI DE ROY

The International Galapagos Tour Operators Association (IGTOA)

Is a federation of companies which have a commitment to preserve the Galapagos as a unique World Heritage Site that can provide education, adventure, and inspiration to future generations of travelers. Members contribute from their profits to fund projects identified by the Galapagos National Park Service and the Charles Darwin Foundation. We are grateful to the following IGTOA members for their extraordinary support: Galapagos Network, Holbrook Travel, Inca Floats, Mountain Travel Sobek, Wilderness Travel, and Wildland Adventures.

Continental Airlines

Has generously underwritten travel costs for CDF, Inc. staff by providing airfare from the continental U.S. to Ecuador, allowing membership dollars to go directly to conservation priorities in Galapagos.

Legacy Gifts

CDF, Inc. is grateful for the thoughtfulness and foresight of the following members whose generous legacy gifts have allowed conservation work to move forward in Galapagos. These gifts are a lasting declaration of their advocacy and concern for this special place, and we acknowledge the special honor that these gifts reflect.

Irene Fox
Robert Wallace
Darcia Weiss

Financial Statements

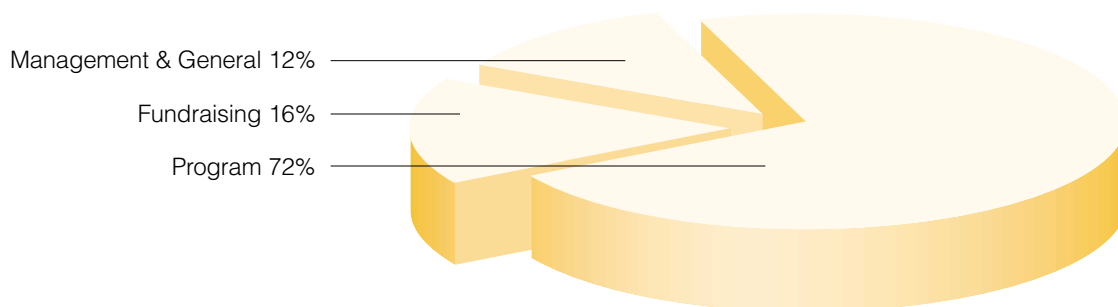
Charles Darwin Foundation, Inc.

Statement of Activities

Year Ended December 31, 2002 (With Comparative Totals for 2001)

	2002 Total	2001 Total
Revenue and other support:		
Contributions and membership	\$2,040,445	\$1,973,935
Contribution of assets from dissolved entity	263,128	—
Sales	15,881	17,954
Investment income	—	8,768
Investment loss	(249,536)	—
Net assets released from restrictions	—	—
Total revenue and support	2,069,918	2,000,657
Expenses:		
Program services:		
Marine Policy	64,450	137,000
Becario	5,495	10,745
Protection	333,281	221,814
Species Conservation	416,851	490,649
Galapagos National Park	80,612	100,000
Isabela/Alcedo Campaign	60,334	151,022
Capacity Building	19,261	18,020
Institutional support CDRS	240,035	184,298
Galapagos Bulletin	17,986	16,118
Noticias	721	3,606
Education Outreach	21,083	56,410
Darwin Scientific Foundation	—	54,642
Oil Spill	144,709	200,962
Darwin Lectures	2,900	1,904
Botany	77,231	10,029
Governance	70,500	—
Darwin Network	7,429	—
Cost of goods sold	6,945	—
	1,569,822	1,657,219
Support services:		
Management and general	269,284	320,764
Membership development and fundraising	338,792	273,134
Total expenses	2,177,898	2,251,117
Change in net assets	(107,980)	(250,460)

CDF, Inc. FY 2002 Expenses



Support Conservation in Galapagos

Galapagos Ambassadors

Level	Donation	Benefits
Isabela Society	\$25,000+	Opportunity to meet CDF Head of Science and Executive Director Lunch with Ecuadorian Ambassador in Washington, D.C. Invitation to Annual Board of Directors Meeting/Reception
Fernandina Society	\$10,000	Invitations to special international events Meet with Charles Darwin Research Station staff and visiting scientists Book on Galapagos signed by author Lunch with CDF, Inc. President
Santiago Society	\$5,000	Personal behind-the-scenes tour of the Charles Darwin Research Station
Floreana Society	\$2,500	Exclusive CDF, Inc. travel opportunities to Galapagos
Espanola Society	\$1,000	Special Invitations to Galapagos briefings, lectures, and private receptions Special Recognition in the Annual Report Photo

All donors of \$1,000 or more will be extended membership in the Galapagos Ambassadors Program and receive all privileges preceding their level of support.

Other Ways to Help Protect the Galapagos Islands

Gifts of Stock

Support conservation efforts by making a gift of securities; you may be eligible for a tax deduction equal to the fair market value of your stock.

Gifts in your Will

By naming CDF, Inc. as a beneficiary for either a percentage of your estate or a designated amount, you can play a critical role in ensuring the long-term financial health of the Charles Darwin Foundation. Bequests can be earmarked to fund a certain conservation project or designated to endow a position at the Charles Darwin Research Station in the Galapagos Islands.

Matching Gifts

Some workplaces support charitable efforts through a matching gift program. Please contact your human resources department to find out if your employer has a matching gift program.

Workplace Giving

CDF, Inc. is a member of Earth Share (#0950), a federation of nonprofit environmental and conservation organizations, which promotes environmental education and charitable giving through workplace giving campaigns. For further information visit www.earthshare.org



a member of **Earth Share**

Monthly, Quarterly, or Semiannual Giving

We offer different payment plans for your gifts. Please contact us on how to make donations on a monthly, quarterly, or semiannual basis.

For more information contact Jimmie Lou DeBakey, jldebakey@galapagos.org

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

—*Charles Darwin*



Galapagos.org

**Charles Darwin Foundation, Inc.
407 North Washington Street, Suite 105
Falls Church, VA 22046
Phone: 703.538.6833 / Fax: 703.538.6835
E-mail: comments@galapagos.org**

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