About Mandai Nature
Mandai Nature is dedicated to advancing efforts on biodiversity conservation in Asia, with a focus on averting species extinction, especially in Southeast Asia by delivering conservation programmes at scale with partners, as well as convening partnerships and collaborative alliances to address critical conservation outcomes. As the conservation arm of Mandai Wildlife Group, we also work closely with the Group to apply holistic conservation approaches by integrating ex situ and in situ conservation action.

Mandai Nature hosts the IUCN SSC Asian Species Action Partnership (ASAP) secretariat and the IUCN SSC Conservation Planning Specialist Group (CPSG) Southeast Asia Resource Centre. In 2022, we established the IUCN SSC Centre for Species Survival: Southeast Asia (CSS SEA), in collaboration with the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC).

Mandai Nature was jointly established by Temasek and Mandai Wildlife Group.

"Wildlife conservation is at the heart of what we do. To conserve species, we also need to protect landscapes and create benefits for local communities."

Dr Sonja Luz
CEO, Mandai Nature

OUR PURPOSE
A sustainable world where wildlife and people thrive together in healthy ecosystems.

OUR VISION
Avert extinction of the most threatened species in Asia, especially in Southeast Asia.

OUR MISSION
Develop and deliver wildlife conservation programmes at scale.
and the biodiversity within these human lives goes hand-in-hand. Tackling urgent challenges to the well-being of our planet and all its inhabitants, including humanity, requires proper recognition of its value. Current funding for biodiversity protection falls significantly below the mark, with estimates reaching $866 billion per year. The actual requirement to protect biodiversity will need to be at $1 trillion by 2030. Protecting nature comes with a hefty price tag, but it pales in comparison to the potential consequences of neglecting it. Investing in nature not only offers the prospect of reversing biodiversity decline, but also presents an opportunity to address the climate crisis, foster healthier landscapes and communities.

The establishment of Mandai Nature with financial support from Temasek Trust and Mandai Wildlife Group marked a milestone in the creation of an Asia-based conservation organisation. The goal is to drive tangible positive impact for species, landscapes and communities in the region through strategic partnerships and initiatives. An example is their involvement in a multi-stakeholder long-term conservation programme to repopulate the Critically Endangered Roti Snake-necked Turtle in the wild. Aside from species-focused conservation endeavours, Mandai Nature also believes in fostering strong connections between natural habitats and local communities, supporting projects that empower communities to actively participate in conservation efforts.

We stand at a pivotal moment in history, with warning bells from the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Panel on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) echoing loud and clear. Approximately 1 million of the world’s estimated 8 million plant and animal species are at risk of extinction, fuelled by human activity such as agriculture, hunting, logging, pollution, invasive species and climate change. If these trends are not reversed, the loss of our biodiversity will have detrimental effects not only for species, but for entire ecosystems and human populations.

The global chorus urging for united action in biodiversity conservation is growing stronger and more resounding among international bodies. The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs) recognise that tackling urgent challenges to human lives goes hand-in-hand with protecting our natural world and the biodiversity within these ecosystems.

We need a nature-positive world for a sustainable future. This requires a global effort to invest more in nature and properly recognise its value. One such inspiring initiative is undertaken by our conservation partner, Ecosystem Impact Foundation, which has embarked on regenerative agriculture and conservation tourism activities to scale up community efforts in the protection of nature on Simeulue and its surrounding islands in Indonesia.

Wildlife conservation depends on a thriving natural habitat and economically engaged local community. To have a fighting chance, we must advance science, train conservationists, and attract sustainable funding in order to galvanise in situ projects with purposeful action. With continued support from our partners and sponsors, Mandai Nature will ceaselessly work towards making a Net Zero and Nature Positive world a reality.

We have achieved significant milestones including the establishment of the IUCN SSC Centre for Species Survival - Southeast Asia (CSS SEA), the first regional centre of its kind in Asia and the convening of the Southeast Asia Climate and Nature-based Solutions (CaN) Coalition. Our support has enabled field programmes and research across more than 40 conservation projects in Southeast Asia, with a focus on non-marine vertebrates. These are amongst the region’s most threatened wildlife, yet do not receive the conservation attention they deserve. These include species like the Southern River Terrapin and Roti Snake-necked Turtle.

But these milestones are not ours alone to celebrate. We hope that the dedication of our staff and partners comes through as you read about the various projects in this report.

We are acutely aware of the imperative need to conserve biodiversity for the sake of future generations to come. We need a nature-positive world for a sustainable future. This requires a global effort to invest more in nature and properly recognise its value. One such inspiring initiative is undertaken by our conservation partner, Ecosystem Impact Foundation, which has embarked on regenerative agriculture and conservation tourism activities to scale up community efforts in the protection of nature on Simeulue and its surrounding islands in Indonesia.

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The landmark UN Biodiversity Agreement established at COP15 last year offers hope, setting unprecedented global conservation goals, and committing the world to halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030. Southeast Asia’s role is vital. After all, it is home to four of the planet’s 25 biodiversity hotspots and boasts remarkable levels of species diversity and endemism. However, the region is also confronted by an alarming pace of species biodiversity and ecosystem decline, necessitating urgent action to prevent extinction.

Therein lies the mission of Mandai Nature – to deliver wildlife conservation programmes at scale with our partners in the field. As the conservation arm of Mandai Wildlife Group (which manages Singapore’s zoological parks), we are well placed to integrate ex situ conservation tools into in situ strategies as part of a One Plan Approach for long-term conservation success.

Over the past year, Mandai Nature has achieved significant milestones including the establishment of the IUCN SSC Centre for Species Survival - Southeast Asia (CSS SEA), the first regional centre of its kind in Asia and the convening of the Southeast Asia Climate and Nature-based Solutions (CaN) Coalition. Our support has enabled field programmes and research across more than 40 conservation projects in Southeast Asia, with a focus on non-marine vertebrates. These are amongst the region’s most threatened wildlife, yet do not receive the conservation attention they deserve. These include species like the Southern River Terrapin and Roti Snake-necked Turtle.

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I know the journey ahead will be long and unceasing. But, it will also be an immensely rewarding endeavour that fuels our team’s passion as we work towards increasing our conservation impact for a better, healthier and more biodiverse world for generations to come.

I would also like to take this opportunity to express our appreciation for Kavira Prakash-Mani, my predecessor. Her wealth of experience and visionary leadership has been instrumental in steering the organisation forward. She has left an indelible mark on our collective aspirations, and we thank her for her friendship and contribution during her tenure.

Robin Hu
Chairman, Mandai Nature
Vice Chairman, Asia and Operating Partner, Temasek

I am excited to present Mandai Nature’s inaugural impact report. This report captures key projects that we have been involved in. It is a culmination of the incredible hard work of the staff and partners in the field, and a reflection of the unwavering support from our Board, donors/sponsors, and stakeholders throughout the year. Importantly, it presents an opportunity to underscore the importance of conserving nature.

In recent decades, the global spotlight has been on the climate crisis, drawing widespread attention and collective efforts towards finding solutions. Yet, amidst this concern, another critical catastrophe has quietly unfolded, demanding equal urgency and recognition – biodiversity loss. This silent crisis presents severe and interconnected challenges to the well-being of our planet and all its inhabitants. We must not overlook the consequences of diminishing biodiversity, for it is intertwined with the very fabric of life on Earth.

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Dr Sonja Luz
CEO, Mandai Nature
Southeast Asia's Biodiversity Challenge

Areas of Work
Conservation Impact
Wildlife Conservation Starts at Home
Powering Change through Partnerships and Collaborations
Extending Conservation Impact in the Region
Harnessing Strategic Partnerships for Conservation
Financial Statement
Looking Ahead
Board of Directors
Strategic Advisory Panel
Singapore Advisory Panel
Annex

PROTECTING NATURE, PROTECTS OUR FUTURE

IMPORTANCE OF SOUTHEAST ASIA'S BIODIVERSITY

Much of Southeast Asia's rich biodiversity is endemic to the region

About 1 in 5 species of wildlife on Earth is found in the region

More than 660 million people depend on nature for their livelihoods

S$46 billion in investments to protect the biodiversity of Southeast Asia's forests and seas are needed by 2030

Nearly 15% of the world's tropical forests

Up to 42% of these species could be lost by the turn of the century at current rates of biodiversity loss

1. Source: World Economic Forum, How to address Asia Pacific's biodiversity crisis and encourage nature-positive growth
2. Source: World Economic Forum, How Southeast Asia can simultaneously protect nature and generate $2 trillion a year
Mandai Nature aims to avert extinction of threatened species in Southeast Asia through its roles as a:

**Builder**
- Build conservation, research and management capacity of local and national NGOs, students and academics, and other stakeholders.

**Catalyst**
- Catalyse and enable conservation field programmes and research to be delivered through partners. Co-design solutions and research projects, as well as support partners through grants, expertise, and conservation networks.

**Convenor**
- Convene partnerships and host multi-stakeholder collaborative alliances to address critical conservation outcomes.

**AREAS OF WORK**
- **Builder - Catalyst - Convenor**
  - **Save Southeast Asian species by linking ex situ and in situ conservation interventions**
  - **Save Southeast Asia’s most threatened species**
  - **Conservation projects and partnerships for a City in Nature**
  - **Biodiversity conservation and management at the Mandai Wildlife Reserve**
  - **Assess-Plan-Act to save species**
  - **Research and Capacity**
  - **Conservation research, training and capacity building**
  - **Singapore Programmes**
  - **Mandai Precinct Programmes**
  - **Mandai Species Programmes**
  - **IUCN SSC Asian Species Action Partnership (ASAP)**
  - **Landscape Projects**
  - **Wildlife Trade and Policy**
  - **Conservation Partnerships**
  - **Address illegal and unsustainable wildlife trade**
  - **Protect critical ecosystems, engage communities and promote conservation tourism**
CONSERVATION IMPACT

In partnership with IUCN SSC Asian Species Action Partnership (ASAP)

Projects supported and funded in Singapore and Southeast Asia

Created positive impact for more than 30 partners in Southeast Asia

Targeted conservation action for over 50 threatened Southeast Asian species

Scaled up on 5 projects to ecosystem restoration and nature-based solutions for climate and community development

Over $3.6 million invested in biodiversity conservation

More than 40 projects supported and funded in Singapore and Southeast Asia

*For the full list of conservation projects supported by Mandai Nature, please refer to the Annex on Page 59.
As the conservation arm of Mandai Wildlife Group, Mandai Nature has the unique opportunity to achieve greater and direct conservation impact for species through the One Plan Approach (OPA), particularly for those threatened and endemic to Southeast Asia.

Through strategic collaborations, the two organisations work together to build capacity and strengthen their efforts to address environmental challenges and safeguard threatened species.

By establishing Mandai Nature as our conservation arm, we have been able to expand both the scale and impact of our work to protect threatened species across Southeast Asia. We go to great lengths to ensure that Mandai Nature’s excellent conservation projects are strongly supported by the breeding, research and education programmes we pursue in our wildlife parks at Mandai.

Mike Barclay
Group CEO, Mandai Wildlife Group
Director, Mandai Nature

378 native species studied to drive a comprehensive strategy for biodiversity in the Mandai Wildlife Reserve

Over 20 threatened Southeast Asian species identified to be managed under the One Plan Approach

41 species bio-banked for conservation research

“WILDLIFE CONSERVATION STARTS AT HOME”

THE MANDAI WILDLIFE RESERVE

Photo credit: Mandai Wildlife Group
A ONE PLAN APPROACH FOR SPECIES CONSERVATION

Mandai Wildlife Group and Mandai Nature have collaboratively identified more than 20 highly threatened species under the Group’s care that will benefit from an integrated One Plan Approach. The organisations will initiate the development of action plans for these species, with the objective of successful conservation breeding and the eventual repatriation to their native habitats for repopulation in the wild.

Together with Mandai Wildlife Group, Mandai Nature developed and implemented management and conservation strategies for several native wildlife which reside in the Mandai Wildlife Reserve.

CONSERVING LOCAL BIODIVERSITY FOUND IN THE MANDAI WILDLIFE RESERVE

The "One Plan Approach" to species conservation planning refers to an integrated conservation strategy that unites ex situ conservation work done within zoos and aquariums with in situ conservation led by conservationists in the field, hence bridging the gap between wild populations and populations under human care.

STRAW-HEADED BULBUL

A study was carried out by a Masters’ student to establish current population size in the Mandai Wildlife Reserve, as well as gather information on behaviour and key habitat areas - especially feeding and breeding.

Longer-term studies to identify and establish trends such as movement, habitat use, dispersal and seasonality will help conservationists better protect them and their habitats, and explore habitat enhancement approaches.

SUNDA COLUGO

A colugo identification guide was developed to understand more about this species that occurs naturally in the Mandai Wildlife Reserve. Through recognising colugos by physical characteristics like unique coat patterns, staff identified 56 individuals in the Singapore Zoo. In preliminary surveys, 23 individuals were identified in the Night Safari.

This study presents a unique opportunity to understand the colugos’ social dynamics and ecology, and how they have adapted to disturbed forests and human presence in the parks. There is also the potential to utilise artificial intelligence software to aid identification for future research and conservation efforts.

Photo credits: Mandai Wildlife Group, Lorenzo Vinciguerra
Photo credits: Mandai Wildlife Group
Mandai Nature contributes to Mandai Wildlife Group’s wider environmental sustainability strategy to meet the Group’s core objectives of protecting nature and supporting a low carbon future.

One of the initiatives include joint biodiversity surveys between Mandai Nature and Mandai Wildlife Group to better understand and determine the status of wildlife present in the Group’s wildlife parks and its surroundings. This data also helps inform researchers on conservation and management actions such as rescue and rehabilitation, ex situ protection, as well as further research and monitoring.

Mandai Nature led a team supported by staff from Mandai Wildlife Group and members from the Herpetological Society Singapore to conduct a herpetofauna survey across Mandai Wildlife Reserve’s four parks. A total of 29 species were spotted, including the Red-tailed Racer, Malaysian Giant Frog (above right) and Copper-cheeked Frog.

Mandai Nature joined a team led by the Freshwater and Invasion Biology Lab and Lee Kong Chian Natural History Museum, National University of Singapore, to assess aquatic fauna within a freshwater stream at Night Safari. Species found included two crustaceans of local conservation significance, including the Johnson’s Freshwater Crab (above).
**BUILDING CAPACITY IN WILDLIFE REHABILITATION**

Mandai Nature and Mandai Wildlife Group jointly contribute to the protection of native biodiversity through the rehabilitation of rescued local wildlife found across Singapore. These animals are brought to the Wildlife Healthcare and Research Centre at the Mandai Wildlife Reserve where they receive dedicated care and treatment from Mandai Wildlife Group’s Veterinary Healthcare team.

The rehabilitation work provides an opportunity to gather valuable data about the species, particularly those less studied. Such information plays a crucial role in enhancing the understanding of local biodiversity including parasitology, pathogens, physiology, ecology and more. The knowledge gained bolsters the efforts to strengthen Singapore’s environmental knowledge base that can also inform on population management or conservation programmes of native wildlife.

In 2022, 1,147 rescued wildlife from across Singapore were admitted to the Wildlife Healthcare and Research Centre. Of these, 62 per cent were successfully nursed back to health at the facility and released back into the wild.

**BANKING ON SCIENCE FOR WILDLIFE CONSERVATION**

Four of the world’s 25 biodiversity hotspots found in Southeast Asia are also hotspots for species extinction. Given the high species endemism and extinction risk in Southeast Asia, these biobanks are a key component to the One Plan Approach (see Page 16) as a safeguard to live populations.

Biobanking involves the collection, storage, and management of biological samples, with a focus on live cells such as somatic cells, gametes, DNA, tissues and reproductive materials from animals. Mandai Nature manages a bank of biological samples as part of a joint reproductive and research effort with Mandai Wildlife Group. This helps to preserve genetic diversity, support research, assist in reproductive technologies, hormone surveillance, population management and more. Biobanking serves as a valuable resource to protect and sustain threatened species, while advancing knowledge and understanding of wildlife biology to further inform conservation strategies locally and regionally.

In 2022, Mandai Nature co-organised the first Southeast Asia Regional Biobanking Network Meeting, bringing together representatives from 22 organisations working in the area of wildlife biobanking.

Participants outlined objectives for the Southeast Asian Biobanking Network and identified next steps to formalise the network among regional stakeholders.

**What species are being biobanked?**

- Carnivore 57%
- Mammal 26%
- Primate 29%
- Reptile 69%
- Amphibian 1%
- Bird 4%
- Other Mammals 5%
- Suidae 5%

**What animals are treated at the Wildlife Healthcare and Research Centre?**

- Herbivore 24%
- Carnivore 37%
- Mammal 26%
- Primate 29%
- Reptile 69%
- Bird 4%
- Other Mammals 5%
- Suidae 5%

**What species are being biobanked?**

- Tissues 4%
- Hair, feathers 8%
- Faeces 37%
- Gametes 5%
- Stems cells 29%
- Blood samples 5%
In raising the profile of Singapore as a regional leader in conservation, Mandai Nature supports Singapore’s progress to becoming a City in Nature through ensuring a biodiverse, ecologically connected and biophilic nation.

Partnerships and outreach activities play a vital role in wildlife conservation by bringing together organisations, communities, and stakeholders to combine resources, raise awareness and empower local engagement.

Through collaborations, Mandai Nature hopes to influence policy, build a collective advocacy voice, amplify public understanding and inspire action.

12 projects supported to drive conservation research in Singapore

Over 15 native Singapore species directly benefitted through conservation research and programmes supported
EMPOWERING THE NEXT GENERATION OF CONSERVATIONISTS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

Around 200 young conservationists from 15 countries around the region gathered for the World Wildlife Day Regional Youth Symposium in March 2023.

Based on the theme “Partnerships for Wildlife Conservation in Southeast Asia”, the two-day event was organised by National Park Board’s Youth Stewards for Nature, with Mandai Nature as a key supporter. Over 20 representatives from Mandai Nature’s conservation partners participated in the symposium which aimed to raise international awareness of biodiversity conservation in Southeast Asia and grow future generations of conservationists in the region.

On Day 2 of the event, Mandai Nature hosted a workshop at Singapore Zoo, where 40 participants got to learn how conservation assessment and planning is being carried out for some of Southeast Asia’s most threatened species.

BUILDING A NETWORK OF CITIZEN SCIENTISTS ACROSS SINGAPORE

I feel it is important for us, Singaporeans who lead such hectic lives, to remind ourselves of the beautiful natural environment we have in Singapore and to realise it is not that there is no nature around us, but we are just not observant and observing enough.

Sim Jin Yen
Raffles Girls’ School (Secondary)

Every Singaporean A Naturalist (ESN), Nature Society (Singapore)’s flagship citizen science programme provides opportunities for students, teachers and the wider public in Singapore to interact with, study and conserve nature.

With Mandai Nature’s support, ESN has expanded their programme with 40 schools recruited and more than 200 students certified as “Novice Naturalist” based on their knowledge of biodiversity. At least 5,600 observations of plants and animals were recorded in iNaturalist over a period of five years of the programme.

An inaugural ESN Symposium was held in 2022, with Mandai Nature in attendance as Guest-of-Honour, to recognise the achievements and performances of budding naturalists in schools under the ESN network.

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As part of Singapore’s ambition to become a City in Nature, learning to co-exist with native wildlife is key to fostering positive human-wildlife relationships and safely sharing the island’s urban spaces with them.

In April 2022, the ‘Our Wild Neighbours’ (OWN) campaign was launched by the Urban Wildlife Working Group (UWG), a collective of various nature and conservation groups in Singapore, including Mandai Nature. To mark the launch, Minister for National Development and Minister-in-charge of Social Services Integration Desmond Lee as well as OWN partners planted 20 native trees at Thomson Nature Park.

Since the launch of the campaign, OWN has hired a Campaign Manager, Jasvic Lye, to plan and implement its programmes – largely funded by Mandai Nature. In FY22/23, various OWN partners have been conducting outreach efforts to share about Singapore’s native wildlife and encourage the wider community to get involved in local conservation efforts. These include guided walks, storytelling sessions at public libraries, booth exhibitions at the annual Festival of Biodiversity organised by NParks, and even being featured in Quirky Creatures, a children’s book.

Learn more about the campaign at www.ourwildneighbours.sg.
ENABLING CONSERVATION RESEARCH IN SINGAPORE

Mandai Nature funded 12 local wildlife projects that capture and analyse crucial data on local species, to inform conservation actions and strategies.

HAWSBILL TURTLES IN SINGAPORE

The conservation of Critically Endangered Hawksbill Turtles will protect coral reef ecosystems and contribute to the marine diversity of Singapore’s waters. Researchers from the Nanyang Technological University are conducting genome sequencing and population genetic studies on nesting populations on Singapore’s beaches to assemble the first Hawksbill Turtle genome and examine their genetic diversity.

In collaboration with:

Photo credit: Singapore Centre for Environmental Life Sciences Engineering

DUNG BEETLE-MAMMAL INTERACTIONS

Invertebrates like dung beetles play an important role in Singapore’s complex ecosystem network. By reconstructing interactions between dung beetles and mammals in Singapore’s regenerated forests, the research assessed the diversity and inform conservation assessments of mammals across Southeast Asia.

In collaboration with:

Photo credit: Tropical Ecology and Entomology Lab

STUDYING SHARKS AND RAYS IN SINGAPORE’S FISHERY PORTS

Every day, seafood harvested from regional waters pass through Singapore’s fishery ports. Researchers are studying the volumes, life cycles, diets and habitats of sharks and stingrays which are commonly consumed in Singapore to better determine how vulnerable these species are to the pressures of fishing.

In collaboration with:

Photo credit: Naomi Clark-Shen

WORKING WITH STAKEHOLDERS ON BIODIVERSITY ISSUES

Mandai Nature is represented as core members across several species working groups in Singapore, contributing to the conservation and management of native wildlife. The working groups are a collaboration of multiple stakeholders including non-government organisations, government agencies, other organisations and independent parties.

Singapore Pangolin Working Group
Chaired by Mandai Nature

Raffles’ Banded Langur Working Group
Chaired by Mandai Nature

Urban Wildlife Working Group
Chaired by Mandai Nature

Long-tailed Macaque Working Group

Straw-headed Bulbul Working Group

Freshwater Crab Working Group

Otter Working Group
Recognising the Raffles’ Banded Langur

The Raffles’ Banded Langur is characterised by its black fur with prominent white eye rings and a white stripe that extends from its chest to its belly and inner thigh. The species primarily feeds on leaves, fruits and various plant parts found in the treetops.

PROTECTING SINGAPORE’S RAREST PRIMATE: THE RAFFLES’ BANDED LANGUR

Only one of three native non-human primates found in Singapore, the remaining populations of the Raffles’ Banded Langur can be found in the Central Catchment Nature Reserve.

Today, conservation work for this species, which first began in 2016, is actively managed and funded by Mandai Nature.

Overall, these measures have led to improved habitat protection, population research and public awareness. However, isolation of the groups in fragmented habitats means the langurs continue to face extinction from genetic deterioration and inbreeding. To safeguard their long-term survival, cross-border conservation is urgently required between Singapore and Malaysia.

Thru the Years: Charting the Raffles’ Banded Langur in Singapore

[Year-based timeline with key events starting from 1822 to 2023]

- 1822: The Raffles’ Banded Langur is discovered by Sir Stamford Raffles in Singapore.
- 1990s: The Raffles’ Banded Langur is thought to be on the verge of extinction in Singapore, with low population numbers and limited distribution.
- 1994: First scientific study on Raffles’ Banded Langur done by Carsten Huttche.
- 2008-2010: Second scientific study on Raffles’ Banded Langur done by Dr Andie Ang (supported by Ah Meng Memorial Conservation Fund).
- 2011: The Raffles’ Banded Langur population is estimated to be at least 40 individuals.
- 2016: Following a workshop held at Singapore Zoo, a Species Action Plan supported by the Wildlife Reserves Singapore Conservation Fund (now defunct) to conserve the species is launched. The Raffles’ Banded Langur Working Group is formed and the 1st citizen science programme is launched.
- 2022: The first academic book on the Raffles’ Banded Langur is published.
- 2023: The Raffles’ Banded Langur population is estimated to be at least 70 individuals. The citizen science programme is in its 7th year.

Photo credits: Dr Andie Ang, Sabrina Jabbar, Nick Baker
Central to Mandai Nature’s conservation impact are dedicated partners across the region, delivering projects and programmes at scale.

Collectively, conservation partners have achieved significant milestones in safeguarding some of Southeast Asia’s most threatened species, preserving key habitats and fostering positive change in local communities.

- **457,601** hectares of critical landscapes protected
- **10,208** hectares of habitat connectivity and corridors established
- **11,389** individuals reached through conservation education and awareness programmes
- **Over 800** individuals trained in species conservation through capacity building
This year, ASAP’s two grant programmes, the ASAP Species Conservation Grant and the ASAP Species Rapid Action Fund have directly supported the conservation of 15 Critically Endangered species that may otherwise have been neglected by conservation.
### Tackling the Illegal and Unsustainable Bird Trade

**Southeast Asian songbirds**

Various locations across Kalimantan and Sumatra, Indonesia

**Partners:**

- Mandai Nature
- Flight

**The Challenge**

Songbird keeping is a long-standing tradition in many countries across Southeast Asia, including Indonesia, and high demand for the bird trade is a major driver behind the decline of many species, including the Straw-headed Bulbul, White-rumped Shama and Greater Green Leafbird.

**Actions Taken**

Mandai Nature supports FLIGHT’s efforts in tackling wildlife trade in Sumatra, including providing resources for operational support for law enforcement such as surveillance, investigations and confiscations.

As part of Planet Indonesia’s ongoing efforts to combat the illegal songbird trade in West Kalimantan, Mandai Nature’s funding went towards the construction of the Wak Gatak Songbird Rescue Center which officially opened in June 2022. This is the first such facility in Kalimantan to support the welfare, rehabilitation and release of rescued songbirds.

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### Conservation of Cambodia’s Royal Turtle

**Southern River Terrapin**

Sre Ambel River System, Koh Kong Province, Cambodia

**Partner:**

- WCS Cambodia

**The Challenge**

The Southern River Terrapin, also known as the Royal Turtle in Cambodia, was thought to be extinct in the country until the species was rediscovered in 2001. Since then, Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) Cambodia and the Cambodia Fisheries Administration have been working to restore the wild population of the species.

**Actions Taken**

Mandai Nature supports conservation measures to save the species. These include nest protection, conservation breeding and implementing head-starting programmes at the Koh Kong Reptile Conservation Centre, release and monitoring activities, and conducting community outreach activities.

---

**Species**

- **Southeast Asian songbirds**
  - Various locations across Kalimantan and Sumatra, Indonesia

**Partners:**

- Mandai Nature
- Flight

**The Challenge**

Songbird keeping is a long-standing tradition in many countries across Southeast Asia, including Indonesia, and high demand for the bird trade is a major driver behind the decline of many species, including the Straw-headed Bulbul, White-rumped Shama and Greater Green Leafbird.

**Actions Taken**

Mandai Nature supports FLIGHT’s efforts in tackling wildlife trade in Sumatra, including providing resources for operational support for law enforcement such as surveillance, investigations and confiscations.

As part of Planet Indonesia’s ongoing efforts to combat the illegal songbird trade in West Kalimantan, Mandai Nature’s funding went towards the construction of the Wak Gatak Songbird Rescue Center which officially opened in June 2022. This is the first such facility in Kalimantan to support the welfare, rehabilitation and release of rescued songbirds.

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**Southern River Terrapin**

Sre Ambel River System, Koh Kong Province, Cambodia

**Partner:**

- WCS Cambodia

**The Challenge**

The Southern River Terrapin, also known as the Royal Turtle in Cambodia, was thought to be extinct in the country until the species was rediscovered in 2001. Since then, Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) Cambodia and the Cambodia Fisheries Administration have been working to restore the wild population of the species.

**Actions Taken**

Mandai Nature supports conservation measures to save the species. These include nest protection, conservation breeding and implementing head-starting programmes at the Koh Kong Reptile Conservation Centre, release and monitoring activities, and conducting community outreach activities.

---

**3,472** hectares covered by community-based protection, active patrols and on-ground enforcement

**229** traps removed during patrols

**167** turtles released into the wild since 2015 (20 adults released in Mar 2023)

**272** eggs collected from 21 nests

**24,068** live wildlife from more than 20 species confiscated

**24,047** live songbirds released

**65** birds received at the Wak Gatak Conservation Center

---

3, 4. Figures for FLIGHT’s reporting period Apr 2022 - Mar 2023
5. Since the Center’s opening in June 2022
6, 7. Figures for nesting season of 2023
8, 9. Figures for reporting period Apr 2022 - Mar 2023

Photo credits: FLIGHT, Planet Indonesia

Photo credits: WCS Cambodia
RESOLVING HUMAN-ELEPHANT CONFLICT IN WAY KAMBAS NATIONAL PARK

THE CHALLENGE

The 126,000 hectare Way Kambas National Park in Sumatra is home to nearly 180 wild Sumatran Elephants, about 10 per cent of the remaining wild population. But loss of forest habitat for illegal logging and agriculture has resulted in wild elephants crossing paths with local villagers, damaging crops and property, giving rise to local community hostility towards these wild elephants.

ACTIONS TAKEN

Mandai Nature supports the field operations of Elephant Response Units (ERUs) by Community for Sumatran Nature Conservation, which conduct regular patrols, monitor and prevent illegal activities while keeping watch on wild herds venturing out of the Park.

MOBILISING COMMUNITIES TO DRIVE YAKI CONSERVATION

THE CHALLENGE

Endemic to North Sulawesi where it is commonly known as “yaki”, the Celebes Crested Macaque faces extinction due to habitat loss and the illegal bushmeat trade. Its population has declined by more than 80 per cent in the last 40 years.

ACTIONS TAKEN

Mandai Nature supports a multi-faceted approach led by Yakin Pas focusing on education and outreach, protected area management and sustainable development, and biodiversity monitoring. A key programme is the Yaki Pride Campaign, which aims to raise awareness of this iconic species and drive positive behaviour change in the community.

SPECIES

Sumatran Elephant

Way Kambas National Park,
Sumatra, Indonesia

PARTNER:

Mandai Nature

Celebes Crested Macaque

North Sulawesi,
Indonesia

PARTNER:

Yakin Pas
**THE CHALLENGE**

Spanning 160,000 hectares, the Gunung Niut Nature Reserve in West Kalimantan, Indonesia is a critical habitat known not only for its unique biodiversity, but also as a carbon sink, storing 43.8 metric tons of carbon from soil and tree cover. But the region is threatened by soaring deforestation rates, declining biodiversity and accelerating carbon emissions due to forest loss.

**ACTIONS TAKEN**

Planet Indonesia’s approach focuses on empowering and equipping rural communities in the area to protect forests and its biodiversity while tackling socio-economic inequalities. Mandai Nature has contributed toward the establishment of “fire free village” interventions by encouraging farmers to adopt sustainable farming practices, involving locals in community-led SMART patrols, and ongoing efforts to combat the illegal songbird trade in West Kalimantan.

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**THE CHALLENGE**

Located in Sulawesi, Indonesia, the 582km² Nantu Rainforest is one of the most important sites for Southeast Asia’s endemic biodiversity. Despite its global importance, the area faces threats from illegal gold-mining, logging, poaching and slash-and-burn agriculture.

**ACTIONS TAKEN**

Mandai Nature supports Yayasan Adudu Nantu International (YANI) in conducting community-led patrols to strengthen forest protection, and capacity building efforts for field-based conservation education programmes involving local government, civil society, students and local villagers.
Mandai Nature commissioned a report on Promoting the Business of Conservation Tourism in Southeast Asia in April 2022. The report explores the potential for the growth of conservation tourism in Southeast Asia, based on case studies from good practices in Asia, Africa and South America.

To raise awareness of conservation tourism, Mandai Nature organised a webinar in March 2023 titled ‘The Future of Conservation Tourism: Regenerating nature and empowering communities in Southeast Asia’ featuring a panel of three experts and practitioners, Marjorie van Strien, Dr Anne-Katherin Zschiegner and Willem Niemeijer. 50 attendees from around the world tuned in to learn about the key concepts of conservation tourism and real life examples of how it has benefitted biodiversity, ecosystems and local livelihoods in Southeast Asia and around the world.

**GROWING ‘CRANE RICE’ IN THE LOWER MEKONG WETLANDS**

**THE CHALLENGE**

The Anlung Pring Protected Landscape in the Lower Mekong is a key site for migratory waterbirds in Cambodia, including the threatened Sarus Crane. But in recent years, crane populations have been declining due to a high mortality rate, low nesting success, deteriorating habitats, and poisoning from pesticide use, among other factors.

**ACTIONS TAKEN**

The Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust (WWT) and NatureLife Cambodia, a conservation organisation established with support from BirdLife International, have been jointly working with local farmers on their own initiatives to scale up cultivation of wildlife-friendly “Crane Rice”.

This includes providing farmers with seeds and organic fertiliser to grow varieties of rice which also serve as a food source for the cranes, conducting training and outreach to educate communities on the negative impacts of chemical pesticides, and addressing illegal hunting activities through tighter enforcement and community-led patrols.

**DRIVING INTEREST IN CONSERVATION TOURISM IN SOUTHEAST ASIA**

Visitors look for Sarus Cranes during one of the best practice case studies highlighted in the report, Cardamom Tented Camp, managed by YAANA Ventures, which offers guests opportunities to participate in wildlife conservation activities.

Nikoi Island in Indonesia, a member of The Long Run network, is an example of how tourism plays an important role in the conservation of marine protected areas.

50 attendees from around the world tuned in to learn about the key concepts of conservation tourism and real life examples of how it has benefitted biodiversity, ecosystems and local livelihoods in Southeast Asia and around the world.
BEYOND THE REGION

HARNESSING STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS FOR CONSERVATION

Driving transformative change on a larger scale requires the effective collaboration of global and regional stakeholders, combining perspectives, resources and solutions to achieve critical conservation outcomes.
MOBILISING PARTNERSHIPS FOR NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

The Southeast Asia Climate and Nature-based Solutions (SCeNe) Coalition is a collaboration between leading non-governmental organisations with an established presence in Southeast Asia aimed at accelerating and increasing implementation of and investment in high-quality, high-integrity, triple-benefit nature-based solutions (NbS) across the region.

Mandai Nature is represented on the Steering Committee of SCeNe and is leading the NbS Incubator workstream.

In August 2022, Google.org, Google’s philanthropic arm, announced a grant of US$1 million to Mandai Nature, in support of the SCeNe Coalition to deliver on projects to drive investment into climate mitigation through nature-based solutions. The coalition has since commenced development on several workstreams that will be progressively rolled out in the next year.

Will McGoldrick
Co-Chair, SCeNe Coalition, Regional Managing Director, Asia Pacific, The Nature Conservancy

“The successful implementation of NbS is crucial in addressing the climate crisis we urgently face today. The SCeNe Coalition was set up with the aim to drive adoption of these solutions at speed and scale, and to foster collective action across the region.”

This web-based tool offers essential features for frontline organisations and investors seeking to make informed decisions for the development of NbS projects. These include spatial analysis of baseline and triple-benefit data for selected project areas, which can generate early project documentation for more effective project proposals.

The shared portfolio offers comprehensive profiles of NbS projects in Southeast Asia, including projects at various stages of development and in-depth information on climate, community and biodiversity impacts.

This programme will deliver scientific, regulatory, technical, technological, financial, and business development support to frontline organisations at various stages of NbS project development, building on the NbS tool and NbS portfolio to address challenges faced and demonstrate best practices.

For more information on SCeNe: visit www.scenecoalition.org

With support from
Google.org

Photo credits: Wildlife Alliance

Photo credits: YANI, Orangutan Information Centre, Planet Indonesia
INFLUENCING GLOBAL POLICY FOR ILLEGAL WILDLIFE TRADE

Mandai Nature supports partnerships to address the illegal wildlife trade, especially of Asian songbirds and hornbills, with the aim of driving coordinated efforts to influence policy and regulation at a global scale.

IUCN SSC ASIAN SONGBIRD TRADE SPECIALIST GROUP (ASTSG)

Together with TRAFFIC Southeast Asia, we provide institutional framework and support for ASTSG, the first conservation body dedicated to addressing songbird conservation in the region. ASTSG maintains a priority taxa list to identify songbirds most threatened by trade in Asia, for future interventions, research and funding.

Visit ASTSG’s website: www.asiansongbirdtradesg.com

SUCCESSFUL SONGBIRD UPLISTING AT CITES COP19

Mandai Nature is part of a local coalition supporting the National Parks Board (NParks) in making amendments to strengthen the Endangered Species Act in Singapore. The change was effected in July 2022 to include stiffer fine and longer jail terms for illegal wildlife traffickers.

In November 2022, Mandai Nature joined the Singapore delegation, led by NParks, at the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) COP19 to present proposals for the uplisting of the Critically Endangered Straw-headed Bulbul and White-rumped Shama. Both species were successfully uplisted to CITES Appendix I and II respectively, allowing them to receive more protection against international trade.

IUCN SSC HORNBILL SPECIALIST GROUP & IUCN SSC HELMETED HORNBILL WORKING GROUP

Mandai Nature hosts the Asian arm of the IUCN SSC Hornbill Specialist Group and the IUCN SSC Helmeted Hornbill Working Group, which were formed to unite experts in establishing and guiding a global conservation strategy to address threats faced by these species.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FY22/23

TOTAL FUNDING ($5.285 MILLION)
(FIGURES IN ‘000)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Individuals</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporations</td>
<td>35.2%</td>
<td>1,860</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trust and Foundation</td>
<td>62.5%</td>
<td>3,303</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

TOTAL EXPENDITURE ($5.164 MILLION)
(FIGURES IN ‘000)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Programme costs</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>3,647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management and Operations</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>1,517</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LOOKING AHEAD

Amidst an escalating trend of biodiversity loss in our region, Mandai Nature recognises the urgent need to scale up action for wildlife conservation to avert species extinction. To do so, Mandai Nature strives to establish itself as a regional conservation hub in Southeast Asia by bolstering its capacity to address conservation challenges, including a fragmented research landscape, gaps in capability and funding, and limited infrastructure.

Mandai Nature will also embark on an ambitious journey to nurture the next generation of naturalists and conservation leaders in Southeast Asia. Harnessing on its expertise and networks, Mandai Nature will focus on vital spheres of work in the areas of science and research, development of conservation capacity as well as public outreach and advocacy.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Robin Hu
Chairman
Vice Chairman, Asia and Operating Partner, Temasek

Claire Chiang
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Co-founder, Banyan Tree Group
Senior Vice President, Banyan Tree Holdings Limited

Melissa Ong
Director
Director, Mop Pte Ltd
Vice President Business Development and Director of Activities, COMO Hotels and Resorts

Mike Barclay
Director
Group CEO, Mandai Wildlife Group

Simon Stuart
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Executive Director, A Rocha International
Chief Scientific Advisor, Synchronicity Earth

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Managing Director, Borneo Futures

Dr Sejal Worah
Programme Director, WWF India

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Director of Science, Multispecies Planning, IUCN SSC Conservation Planning Specialist Group
Co-convenor, IUCN SSC Conservation Planning Specialist Group, Australasia

Justin Adams
Co-Director, Nature Based Solutions, World Economic Forum

Dr Shawn Lum
Senior Lecturer, Nanyang Technological University

Dr William Duckworth
Independent Advisor
## ANNEX

List of conservation projects supported in FY22/23

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Taxon Group</th>
<th>Partner Organisation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Critical law enforcement support for Cambodia’s Cardamom Rainforest</td>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>Multi taxa</td>
<td>Multi taxa</td>
<td>Wildlife Alliance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Conservation of the globally threatened Southern River Terrapin (Batagur affinis) in the Sre Ambel River System in Cambodia</td>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>Southern River Terrapin</td>
<td>Reptile</td>
<td>Wildlife Conservation Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Building on success - strengthening ex-situ infrastructure and capacity of the Koh Kong Reptile Conservation Centre to ensure a long-term future for Southern River Terrapin (Batagur affinis)</td>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>Southern River Terrapin</td>
<td>Reptile</td>
<td>Wildlife Conservation Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Restoring a viable population of Siamese Crocodile within the Sre Ambel River system, Cambodia</td>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>Siamese Crocodile</td>
<td>Reptile</td>
<td>Wildlife Conservation Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Advancing conservation of lower Mekong wetlands at Anlung Pring, Cambodia towards a Sarus Crane safe landscape</td>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>Sarus Crane</td>
<td>Bird</td>
<td>BirdLife International (Asia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Climate-resilient sustainable agriculture to improve livelihoods and biodiversity habitat quality at Anlung Pring Protected Landscape</td>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>Sarus Crane</td>
<td>Bird</td>
<td>Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Conserving Sumatran Orangutan (Pongo abelii) and Tapanuli Orangutan (Pongo tapanuliensis) by Addressing Human Orangutan Conflict in Collaboration with Key Stakeholders</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Sumatran Orangutan, Tapanuli Orangutan</td>
<td>Mammal</td>
<td>Orangutan Information Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Sustainable Operation Of The ERU as part of the Way Kambas National Park ERU Programme for Habitat Protection and HEC Mitigation</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Sumatran Elephant</td>
<td>Mammal</td>
<td>Community for Sumatran Nature Conservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Conservation of Rote Island Snake-necked Turtle (Chelodina accipitriceps)</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Rote Island Snake-necked Turtle</td>
<td>Reptile</td>
<td>Wildlife Conservation Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Human-wildlife co-existence strategy and outreach campaign to reduce the immediate threats to Sulawesi crested black macaques (Macaca nigra) and protect the community livelihoods</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Celebes Crested Macaque</td>
<td>Mammal</td>
<td>Yakin Pas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Project Kopi Owa: Javan Gibbon Conservation in Central Java, Indonesia</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Multiple primate species</td>
<td>Mammal</td>
<td>SwaraOwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Conservation of the Bali Starling within the Melinggah Kelod village through the Open Community Learning Programme</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Bali Starling</td>
<td>Bird</td>
<td>Bagawon Foundation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Mitigation Extinct Threat of Yellow-Crested Cockatoos on Pasoso Island, Central Sulawesi</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Multiple bird species</td>
<td>Bird</td>
<td>Perkumpulan Konservasi Kalaton Indonesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Saving the Indonesia’s Wild Bird Populations</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Multiple bird species</td>
<td>Bird</td>
<td>Yayasaan Terbang Indonesia (FLIGHT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Preservation of Indonesian endemic species through conservation breeding and other conservation programs at Cikanangga Wildlife Center (West Java, Indonesia)</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Multi taxa</td>
<td>Multi taxa</td>
<td>Yayasaan Cikanangga Konservasi Terpadu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Assaum and conservation of primates on the Mentawai Islands, Indonesia</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Multiple primate species</td>
<td>Mammal</td>
<td>SwaraOwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>An integrated project to combat climate change and songbird trade in West Kalimantan, Indonesia</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Multi taxa</td>
<td>Multi taxa</td>
<td>Planet Indonesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Nantu Forest Conservation Programme, Sulawesi, Indonesia</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Multi taxa</td>
<td>Multi taxa</td>
<td>Yayasaan Adoju Nantu International</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## ANNEX

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<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>An Opportunity to Save Simeulue’s Critically Endangered Songbirds from the Brink of Extinction Through Community Conservation, Regenerative Agriculture and Eco-tourism</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Burusian Shama and Simeulue Hill Myna</td>
<td>Bird</td>
<td>Ecosystem Impact Foundation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Collaborative Grass-roots Conservation of a Landscape of Hope: The Leuser Ecosystem</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Multi taxa</td>
<td>Multi taxa</td>
<td>Orangutan Information Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Assessing the freshwater biodiversity of the Maua Sao Peakland Landscape and Kelary River Ecosystem, East Kalimantan Province, Indonesia</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Multi taxa</td>
<td>Multi taxa</td>
<td>The Nature Conservancy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Disrupting illegal trade in bears within Lao PDR</td>
<td>Lao PDR</td>
<td>Multiple bear species</td>
<td>Mammal</td>
<td>Free the Bears</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Biodiversity conservation in Nakai – Nam Theun National Park in the Annamite Mountains of Lao PDR</td>
<td>Lao PDR</td>
<td>Multi taxa</td>
<td>Multi taxa</td>
<td>Association An Gioc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Rediscovering Soks and securing a future for the Annamite Mountains</td>
<td>Lao PDR</td>
<td>Soks</td>
<td>Mammal</td>
<td>Soks Foundation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Salary support for the Lao Programs Director in 2022</td>
<td>Lao PDR</td>
<td>Soks</td>
<td>Mammal</td>
<td>Soks Foundation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Citizen Action for Tigers: engaging people to value and protect tigers and their habitat in Malaysia</td>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>Malayasian Tiger</td>
<td>Mammal</td>
<td>Malaysian Conservation Alliance for Tigers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Sabah Hornbill Action Plan Workshop, Kota Kinabalu Sabah, Malaysia</td>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>Multiple hornbill species</td>
<td>Bird</td>
<td>Explore Gain Enterprise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Combating the illegal and unsustainable trade in songbirds in Sarawak, Malaysia</td>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>Multiple bird species</td>
<td>Bird</td>
<td>Monitor Conservation Research Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Translocating Burmese Star Tortoises (Eochelone platynota) at Show Seletar Wildlife Sanctuary: Reinforcing Success</td>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>Burmese Star Tortoise</td>
<td>Reptile</td>
<td>Turtle Survival Alliance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Safeguarding critically endangered endemics in Palawan</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Palawan Pangolin Palawan Forest Turtle</td>
<td>Mammal</td>
<td>Katala Foundation Inc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Tomorrow: One Plan Approach Conservation Project</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Tamaraw</td>
<td>Mammal</td>
<td>Uberville Foundation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>West Visayan Species Recovery Project</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Multi taxa</td>
<td>Multi taxa</td>
<td>Tamarak Foundation Inc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Project Palauko- Emergency Support</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Gigante Wreathed Ground Frog</td>
<td>Amphibian</td>
<td>Project Palauko: The Harris Conservation Initiative for Reptiles and Amphibians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Philippine Eagle Wildlife Loan Agreement/MSU</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Philippine Eagle</td>
<td>Bird</td>
<td>Philippine Eagle Foundation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Saving Indigenous Cultures, Rivers, and Endangered Biodiversity within Indigenous territories through Nature-Based Solutions (SACRED-NBS)</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Multiple bird species</td>
<td>Bird</td>
<td>Philippine Eagle Conservation Program Foundation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Arboreal camera trapping and citizen science management of Baffles’ banded langurs in Singapore</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>Baffles’ Banded Langur</td>
<td>Mammal</td>
<td>Baffles’ Banded Langur Working Group</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<th>Partner Organization</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>World Wildlife Day Regional Youth Symposium 2023: Partnerships for wildlife conservation in Southeast Asia</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>Multi taxa</td>
<td>Multi taxa</td>
<td>National Parks Board Singapore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Genomic sequencing and population genetic studies of the hawksbill turtles nesting around Singapore to protect the species</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>Hawksbill Turtle</td>
<td>Reptile</td>
<td>Nanyang Technological University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Integrating genetic data to construct dung beetle-mammal trophic networks in Southeast Asian forest canopies</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>Multi taxa</td>
<td>Multi taxa</td>
<td>Nanyang Technological University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Creating positive change for animals in Southeast Asia through humane education</td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>Multiple taxa</td>
<td>Multi taxa</td>
<td>Wild Welfare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Safeguarding Southeast Asia’s wildlife from illegal and unregulated trade</td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>Multi taxa</td>
<td>Multi taxa</td>
<td>TRAFFIC (SEA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Strengthening the conservation of hornbills</td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>Multiple hornbill species</td>
<td>Bird</td>
<td>Molala Ground Hornbill Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Understanding the trade in hornbills and Southeast Asian parrots</td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>Multiple bird species</td>
<td>Bird</td>
<td>Monarto Conservation Research Society</td>
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<td>44</td>
<td>Action for ASAP freshwater fishes</td>
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<td>Multiple freshwater fish species</td>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>Synchronicity Earth, SHGAL</td>
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<td>45</td>
<td>Species Conservation Toolkit Initiative</td>
<td>Global</td>
<td>Multi taxa</td>
<td>Multi taxa</td>
<td>Chicago Zoological Society</td>
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<td>46</td>
<td>Species360 Conservation Science Alliance Support</td>
<td>Global</td>
<td>Multi taxa</td>
<td>Multi taxa</td>
<td>Species360</td>
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<td>47</td>
<td>IUCN SSC Chair Support</td>
<td>Global</td>
<td>Multi taxa</td>
<td>Multi taxa</td>
<td>IUCN Species Survival Commission</td>
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<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Amphibian Ark</td>
<td>Global</td>
<td>Multiple amphibian species</td>
<td>Amphibian</td>
<td>Amphibian Ark</td>
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### Ongoing projects with grant funding disbursed before FY22/23

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Taxon Group</th>
<th>Partner Organization</th>
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<td>49</td>
<td>Assessing the feasibility of Conservation Translocation for the Great Philippine Eagles</td>
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<td>51</td>
<td>Biology and distribution patterns of “near threatened” sharks (Phase 2)</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
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<td>Multi taxa</td>
<td>James Cook University Singapore</td>
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<td>52</td>
<td>Novel technique for the conservation of the Cave Nectar Bat (Eonycteris spelaea)in Singapore</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>Multiple bird species</td>
<td>Mammal</td>
<td>National University of Singapore</td>
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<td>53</td>
<td>An investigation into sharks and rays imported to Singapore ports to uncover characteristics of this fishery and understand shark and ray biodiversity in the region</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>Hawksbill Turtle</td>
<td>Multi taxa</td>
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<td>Phenology of Singapore’s Resident Ani fauna</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>Multiple bird species</td>
<td>Bird</td>
<td>National University of Singapore</td>
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<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Project Name</td>
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<td>Species</td>
<td>Taxon Group</td>
<td>Partner Organisation</td>
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<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Phenology of Singapore's Resident Avifauna</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>Multiple bird species</td>
<td>Bird</td>
<td>National University of Singapore</td>
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<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Understanding the mechanisms underlying diversity patterns in rocky intertidal systems for creating sustainable coastal eco-engineering solutions in Singapore</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>Multi taxa</td>
<td>Multi taxa</td>
<td>Macquarie University</td>
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<td>56</td>
<td>Every Singaporean A Naturalist</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>Local biodiversity</td>
<td>Multi taxa</td>
<td>Nature Society (Singapore)</td>
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<td>57</td>
<td>Using genomic data to elucidate transmission dynamics of blood parasites across bird hosts, mosquito vectors and endosymbionts in Singapore</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>Multiple bird species</td>
<td>Bird</td>
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<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>Vietnam Pheasant Stakeholders Workshop: Engineering local support for species recovery</td>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>Pheasant</td>
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<td>4th Himalayan Otter Network Workshop</td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>Multiple otter species</td>
<td>Mammal</td>
<td>Four Corners Institute</td>
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<td>60</td>
<td>Publication support for 'Gajah' Journal</td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>Asian Elephant</td>
<td>Mammal</td>
<td>IUCN SSC Asian Elephant Specialist Group</td>
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<td>61</td>
<td>Improving EEHV diagnostic capacity in Southeast Asia</td>
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<td>Elephant</td>
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<td>Development of a metabarcoding protocol for prey species of the fossa to reduce carnivore-human conflict</td>
<td>Global</td>
<td>Fossa</td>
<td>Mammal</td>
<td>Chances for Nature</td>
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<td>63</td>
<td>Guideline for responsible conservation translocation of displaced organisms</td>
<td>Global</td>
<td>Multi taxa</td>
<td>Multi taxa</td>
<td>Wildlife Impact</td>
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<td>64</td>
<td>Save the Tasmanian Devil - Veterinary expenses to contribute to the goal of creating a resilient wild devil population</td>
<td>Global</td>
<td>Tasmanian Devil</td>
<td>Mammal</td>
<td>Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment - Tasmania, Australia</td>
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Species and programmes featured on Page 2 and 3:
1. Straw-headed Bulbul. Photo credit: Mandai Wildlife Group
2. Own Coffee Festival. Photo credit: SwaraOwa
3. Citizen Action for Tiger (CAT)walks. Photo credit: Malaysian Conservation Alliance for Tigers
5. Negros Bleeding-heart. Photo credit: Mandai Wildlife Group
6. Crane Rice. Photo credit: Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust
7. Sumatran Orangutan. Photo credit: Orangutan Information Centre
8. Releasing confiscated songbirds. Photo credit: FLIGHT
9. Tammarine. Photo credit: D’aboville Foundation
10. Southern River Terrapin. Photo credit: Wildlife Conservation Society Cambodia
11. Sinharaja Hill Myna. Photo credit: Ecosystem Impact Foundation
13. Wildlife Rangers. Photo credit: Wildlife Alliance
14. Raffles’ Banded Langur. Photo credit: Sabrina Jabbar
15. Mongrove. Photo credit: Planet Indonesia
16. Sumatran Long-tailed Macaque. Photo credit: Cikananga Wildlife Centre
17. Borneo Snake-necked Turtle. Photo credit: Mandai Wildlife Group
18. Asian Black Bear. Photo credit: Free the Bears
19. Palawan Forest Turtle. Photo credit: Katala Foundation Inc
20. Bali Myna. Photo credit: Bawean Foundation
21. Ganges Wreathed Ground Frog. Photo credit: Project Palaka
22. Sumatran Elephants. Photo credit: Komunitas Untuk Hutan Sumatera
23. Sarus Crane. Photo credit: BirdLife International
24. White-cheeked Gibbon. Photo credit: Association Anouk
25. Borneo Star Tortoise. Photo credit: Turtle Survival Alliance / Wildlife Conservation Society
26. Yellow-crested Cockatoos. Photo credit: Konservasi Kakatua Indonesia
27. Celebes Crested Macaque. Photo credit: Andrew Walmsley
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