

Conservation Directions

2024 - 2029

Zoos SA is a long established conservation charity that exists to connect people with nature and save species from extinction.

Our aspiration is to

**lead and
inspire
conservation
action to
support global
biodiversity**

Our conservation commitment

Zoos SA is a conservation charity with a clear purpose, to connect people with nature and save species from extinction. We are an accredited member of the Zoo and Aquarium Association of Australasia, and we work as part of the global effort for the conservation of nature and a sustainable future.

Conservation directions

Our efforts to safeguard species cover a range of activities, from *ex situ* breeding, field conservation programs, research, native species translocations, education, and community engagement. We support conservation in South Australia, nationally, and around the world.

As a not-for-profit organisation, with well over 50,000 members, we want to ensure that our efforts achieve positive and impactful outcomes for conservation.

Zoos SA's Conservation Directions sets out why and how we determine our conservation priorities and guides where we use our resources and expertise. It is aimed at providing structure, rigour, and transparency when making decisions about conservation activities, in particular:

1. Highlighting the vital role of zoos in species conservation;
2. Explaining how conservation is supported by Zoos SA; and
3. Presenting the framework used to guide Zoos SA's selection of conservation projects and partnerships to support.

A key component of Zoos SA's Conservation Directions is our list of Conservation Priorities. Detailed in Appendix 1 our Conservation Priorities describe a wide range of initiatives undertaken by Zoos SA that have a direct impact on safeguarding a species or ecosystem from extinction.



Zoos are vital for species conservation

Zoos are uniquely placed to aid the conservation of species and support the broader conservation community in halting and reversing the global trend of biodiversity loss. Zoos have the capacity to hold and breed animals, undertake wildlife and husbandry research, protect species in the wild through conservation programs and campaigns, educate and connect people with the vitality of nature, communicate environmental messages, and fundraise to support much needed conservation activities. According to a survey conducted by the World Association of Zoos and Aquariums in 2011 more than 700 million people visit zoos and aquariums annually¹, including visitors with little or no background in species conservation who regard zoos as important and trusted sources of information on matters of conservation.

Zoos represent a rich blend of skills and interests and engage a diverse range of partners. As part of an international industry, typically united in our common concern for species conservation, zoos collaborate and communicate at a global scale.

Of all the attributes we bring to species conservation, the passion of our staff, volunteers, members, and supporters is our greatest asset. No matter the role, site, or background, our people all have a conservation story to tell. If you have ever seen the light in the eyes of a zoo employee or supporter, as they talk about their favourite animal, you will understand just how powerful zoos can be.

¹ Gusset and Dick. 2011. The global reach of zoos and aquariums in visitor numbers and conservation expenditures. *Zoo Biology*, 30(5):566–569.



Threats to species

According to the International Union of Conservation (IUCN), 44,000 species are threatened with extinction globally, including 41% of amphibians, 26% of mammals, 21% of reptiles, and 12% of birds. In addition, 37% of sharks and rays and 36% of reef building corals are threatened with extinction². It is a familiar story in Australia, where more than 550 of our native animals are at risk of being lost forever³. Almost one third of the mammals that have become extinct globally in the past 200 years were endemic to Australia.

The Australian Government has listed over 1,600 species and ecological communities as threatened and at risk of extinction if action is not taken. Many more are listed as threatened under state legislation. These are just the species that we know about and have data on. There are many other species that are not yet described scientifically, or have not yet had their conservation status assessed. Scientists estimate that we're now losing species at 1,000 to 10,000 times the background (natural) extinction rate, with literally dozens going extinct every day⁴.

Habitat loss poses one of the greatest threats to species across the globe. The world's forests, swamps, grasslands, coral reefs, lakes and other habitats continue to disappear as they are harvested for human consumption and cleared to make way for agriculture, industry, and infrastructure supporting urban expansion.

Biodiversity loss also has resulted from the presence of invasive species. These are species of plants or animals that do not belong where humans have intentionally or accidentally brought them. Invasive species may be as damaging to native species and ecosystems, on a global scale, as the loss and degradation of their natural habitat.

Other threats to biodiversity include overfishing, overharvesting, and pollution, especially of greenhouse gases, leading to global warming, climate change, and ocean acidification. Hotter days, more extreme weather events including drought, bushfires, flooding, and higher sea levels are expected in the foreseeable future. These changes threaten not only the survival of species but also entire ecosystems, many of which we depend on for our own survival.

The IUCN recognises habitat loss, invasive species and disease, wildlife use and exploitation, and human disturbance, such as altered fire regimes, as the greatest known threats to species world-wide. The impacts of climate change are likely to intensify most of these established threats. The IUCN also recognises that for many declining species, the nature of the threat is still not well understood and therefore that today's conservation efforts in the wild are not always going to be effective. This understanding is a key driver for zoos to heighten their essential *ex situ* role in the global effort to safeguard species against extinction.

Zoos SA is actively involved in a suite of conservation activities, which, when combined, target each of these major threats.

² International Union for the Conservation of Nature. 2023. www.iucn.org

³ World Wildlife Fund. 2023. www.wwf.org.au

⁴ Biodiversity Loss. Encyclopedia Britannica. 2023. www.britannica.com

Species matter!

Plant and animal species provide us with so many of our basic needs that we often take them for granted. These 'ecosystem services' include fresh water, food and fibre, clean air, pharmaceuticals and building materials. The true value of these services to all people is enormous; in fact, we could not survive without them. Beyond these fundamental needs, studies are now demonstrating that our relationship with nature is even more complex and vital; the natural world is good for us, for our physical and mental wellbeing, and ultimately for our happiness.

Ecosystems are made up of many species, as well as the fundamental interactions between these species and their habitat. Species conservation is often as much about saving habitat and landscapes as it is about saving individual species. Rare species often play specialised ecological roles that make them irreplaceable. Unique functions, such as exceptional resistance to fire or drought, are often characteristic of rare species. These species help to make ecosystems more resilient, but because they are low in number, they are typically more vulnerable to extinction. We need to save as many species as we can to give entire ecosystems the best chance to survive.

These justifications for species conservation are well documented, but just as important to zoo supporters are arguments of animal rights and animal welfare, intrinsic justice for species, empathy, compassion and a deep feeling of our own inextricable bond with nature. People in the zoo community love species, they find wonder, fascination and inspiration from their contact with species and their continued existence; they believe in the right of all species to a full life, and they feel enormous loss and anxiety at the prospect of their extinction.

In short, species matter because we need them, ecosystems rely on them, and because they have the right to a rich, rewarding life worth living!



Our Strategic Plan

As set out in Strategic Directions 2023-2028, Zoos SA has 5 key areas of focus. Goals 1 to 4 outline our strong commitment to species and resource conservation, while Goal 5 provides capacity and funds to underpin our ongoing efforts.

Direction 1

Achieving positive and impactful outcomes for conservation

Direction 2

Delivering expertise and excellence in wildlife care and animal welfare

Direction 3

Connecting with and influencing our audience

Direction 4

Demonstrating and championing environmental sustainability

Direction 5

Innovating and growing our organisation

Zoos SA's Business Plan underpins our day-to-day operations and is reviewed annually to determine how we will work toward these directions each year. Detailed planning initiatives such as the Master Plan and Conservation Directions inform annual business planning and the annual budgeting process.



Our Strategies for Conservation

Strategic Direction 1 - Achieving positive and impactful outcomes for conservation

We will reduce the risk of extinction through:

- 1.1 Programs for threatened species and for *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation.
- 1.2 Conservation investment and partnerships.
- 1.3 Emergency wildlife recovery.
- 1.4 Research and development.

Strategic Direction 2 - Delivering expertise and excellence in wildlife care and animal welfare

We will:

- 2.1 Adopt science-based welfare management and care of wildlife, incorporating the Five Domains Model and ZAA standards.
- 2.2 Further develop animal behaviour programs with positive reinforcement techniques as an integral part of our care approach.
- 2.3 Develop our capacity to provide wildlife emergency response.

Strategic Direction 3 - Connecting with and influencing our audience

We will:

- 3.1 Continually aim higher when it comes to the quality of engagement.
- 3.2 Increase the reach and diversity of the people with whom we engage.
- 3.3 Provide quality experiences and learning opportunities that raise awareness and encourage positive behaviour change.



Strategic Direction 4 - Demonstrating and championing environmental sustainability

We will:

- 4.1 Reduce our environmental footprint.
- 4.2 Improve environmental performance of our operations.
- 4.3 Source ethical and sustainable goods and services.
- 4.4 Influence change beyond our sites.

Strategic Direction 5 - Innovating and growing our organisation

We will:

- 5.1 Invest in the growth, wellbeing and engagement of staff and volunteers.
- 5.2 Continually improve the safety culture.
- 5.3 Grow and develop new sources of revenue.
- 5.4 Renew our assets to excel in standards for animal welfare, visitor experience, sustainability, risk and compliance.
- 5.5 Develop systems, processes and technology to enhance the quality and accessibility of our services.
- 5.6 Deliver high standards of governance, accountability and rigour that ensures diligence, responsiveness and transparency.

Our Conservation History

Over the years, Zoos SA has been involved in a wide range of conservation activities. Our efforts have reached most continents on Earth and include translocations and reintroductions, *ex situ* breeding, habitat restoration, biological surveys, contributing to insurance populations, studies in reproductive biology, conservation education, reducing human-wildlife conflict, reducing the trade in endangered species, corporate and community fundraising, wildlife disease management, and community development to foster alternative livelihoods.

Staff, students, and partners have gained valuable skills, helped Zoos SA gain a reputation as a conservation organisation and, importantly, delivered a range of on ground (*in situ*) and in zoo (*ex situ*) conservation outcomes. Since one of our first well known reintroductions over 30 years ago, with Yellow-footed Rock-wallabies (*Petrogale xanthopus*), much has been learnt. Conservation has become central to Zoo's SA operations.

Following the development of Zoos SA's Strategic Directions 2023-2028, a review was undertaken of our conservation framework, the types of conservation activities we support, and our Conservation Priorities (Appendix 1). A series of workshops and feedback sessions were conducted within the Zoos SA community. This process confirmed the value of supporting conservation activities that are closely aligned with our strategic priorities and directions, developing realistic and sustainable funding models, working across the organisation to deliver outstanding multi-faceted projects, and sharing our conservation stories within and beyond our organisation. These insights reaffirmed our existing approach to conservation and will continue to influence conservation activities at Zoos SA.

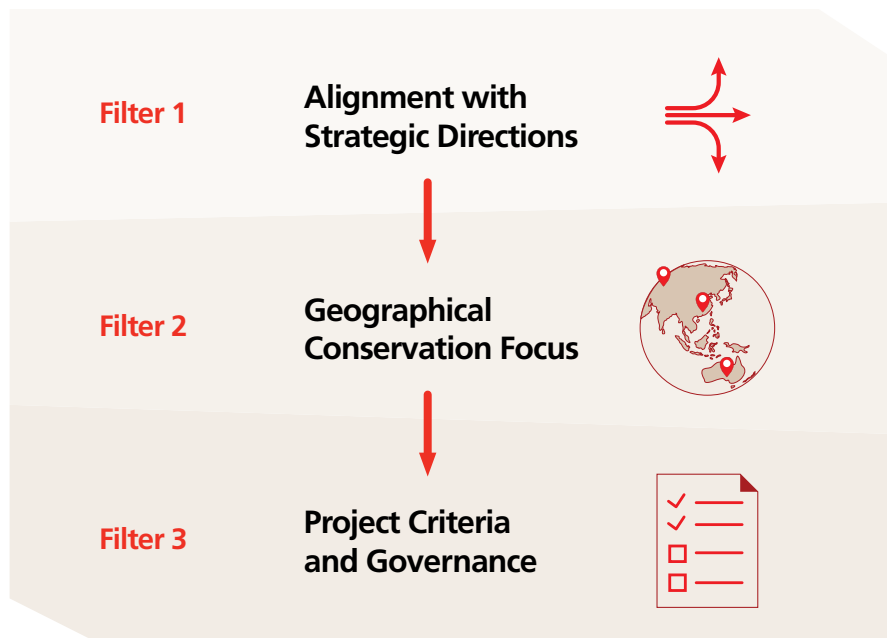


Our Conservation Framework

Zoos SA's conservation framework provides both structure and rigour to prioritise and communicate our conservation activities. The framework allows Zoos SA to:

- 1 Prioritise the conservation projects it continues to support, becomes involved in, or initiates.
- 2 Undertake a transparent and fair process for decision-making that can be readily communicated.
- 3 Reflect and facilitate the integration of a broad range of conservation activities and interests across the organisation.
- 4 Invest in the most effective and efficient conservation outcomes.
- 5 Integrate the passion and priorities of the broader Zoos SA community in conservation decision-making.
- 6 Review, learn from, and adapt the conservation projects it undertakes.
- 7 Enhance staff capacity and identify opportunities to partner.
- 8 Attract external funding and interest from potential partners.
- 9 Inform other Zoos SA plans including its strategic directions, business plan, master plan, and divisional planning.

Our conservation framework works as a series of filters as outlined in the following diagram:



To ensure that our chosen conservation framework reflects the views of the Zoos SA community a series of workshops were held. These workshops identified that staff:

1. Are passionate about species conservation across the globe, but want much of our effort directed to help local and Australian threatened species;
2. Prioritise species projects where we work at the landscape (ecosystem) scale, which often means that program animals are a flagship, keystone or indicator⁵ species;
3. Favour working on locally declining species before they become critically endangered and in crisis;
4. Want to be actively involved in projects with clear on ground outcomes;
5. Consider both *ex situ* and *in situ*⁶ conservation activities important; and
6. Strongly favour activities that harness the passion and expertise of our staff and volunteers, as well as regional, national and international partners.

Filter 1: In the first instance, Zoos SA will only engage in conservation activities that align with Zoos SA's Strategic Directions 2023-28; our conservation priorities will be reflected in our annually-updated business plan.

Filter 2: The second filter helps us define and prioritise where our conservation activities will have an impact and balances our efforts and resources across local, Australasian, and international species to have most effect. Our geographical focus is divided in to three areas:

Our Backyard (Local Conservation): Zoos SA is committed to conserving South Australia's threatened species and ecosystems and will seek to lead and/or take an active role in local conservation projects.

Our Nation's Region (Australasian Conservation): Zoos SA will help conserve threatened species or habitat beyond our State across Australasia. We will prioritise conservation activities at this scale when we can contribute to recovery through specialist expertise, where a threatening process prohibits conservation being undertaken purely within its natural range (e.g., the Tasmanian Devil, *Sarcophilus harrisi*), where it enhances our existing zoo conservation initiatives, or where it is part of an agreed regional breeding program.

⁵ World Wildlife Fund. 2023. www.wwf.org.au

⁶ *In situ* conservation is undertaken in a species natural habitat; *ex situ* conservation occurs when the species is removed from its natural habitat for management purposes such as breeding.

Our Planet (Global Conservation): Zoos SA will contribute to international conservation efforts. We will prioritise initiatives that align with species from our collection with clear conservation or ambassador roles, and where we have: strong staff and supporter interest, alignment with a Zoos SA call to act, specialist expertise to contribute, and/or a commitment to a global breeding program.

The definitions above give a broad indication of the intent of Zoos SA with respect to its conservation activities. Other factors to be considered for each geographical focus area are outlined in Appendix 2.

Filter 3: Zoos SA will operate and support well designed and managed initiatives. To maximise the effectiveness of our investment we will prioritise activities that: are likely to have a long-term conservation impact; achieve multiple conservation outcomes and benefits; are well matched to, and foster, our capacity and interests as a zoo-based conservation charity in South Australia; are able to be run sustainably, including foreseeable funding sources; engage community and/or strong partners; strike a good balance between innovation and risk management; and provide value across more than one Division of the organisation. More detail about the types of conservation activities we support are provided in Appendix 3.

Initiatives that fare well across these three filters will give us the best chance of making a conservation difference and will further our conservation credentials, reach, and capabilities.



Funding Species Conservation

Projects undertaken by Zoos SA are funded through a combination of core funding and external sources such as grants, sponsorships and donations. Staff members seeking funds for conservation activities, or planning to run conservation fundraising activities, must align their work with Zoos SA's endorsed list of conservation priorities and the conservation framework. Zoos SA's conservation priorities are regularly reviewed against the conservation framework by the Zoos SA Conservation Assessment and Review Team (CART).

Our Conservation Commitment

Over the period of 2024-2029 we will work to:

- Achieve our organisational KPIs and Business Plan Targets.
- Strengthen the alignment of our conservation activities with the conservation framework, particularly at a local scale and where we are working with First Peoples.
- Communicate our conservation activities and investments; celebrating our achievements, both internally and with the public.
- Promote calls to act that are well aligned to our conservation activities and ambassador/conservation species held within our living collection.
- Work effectively with our conservation partners to deliver activities of mutual interest.
- Support fundraising and education activities that contribute to our conservation goals.
- Attract external funding to enhance our capacity to contribute to and undertake species conservation.
- Promote industry-endorsed community conservation campaigns.
- Continue delivery of Monarto Safari Park's Land Management Plan to enhance the conservation value of the site within a local and regional context.
- Deliver our conservation commitments under the Australasian and Global Species Management Programs.
- Support conservation research and planning activities where we contribute specialist expertise as a zoo-based conservation society.
- Influence external policy and legislation that affects species conservation and animal welfare.
- Explore models to deliver integrated conservation activities and education in a cost-effective manner.
- Contribute expertise to respond to wildlife disease and mitigate its impacts on species conservation.

Our Conservation Priorities

Our Conservation Priorities (refer Appendix 1) describe a wide range of initiatives undertaken by Zoos SA that can be identified as having a direct impact on safeguarding a species or ecosystem from extinction. These initiatives encompass a wide spectrum of conservation activities, both inside and beyond our gates, and are consistent with the definition of conservation as adopted by the Zoos and Aquarium Association (ZAA)—i.e., *ex situ* and *in situ* conservation, visitor education, scientific research, conservation advocacy, and fundraising.

Our conservation activities contribute to safeguarding species in the face of the key global threats to biodiversity, including habitat loss, wildlife use and exploitation, invasive pest species and disease, and human disturbance such as altered fire regimes and climate change.

When considering its conservation priorities, Zoos SA references the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity⁷ as well as the associated Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework⁸ and the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals⁹. In addition, Zoos SA uses as a guide the IUCN Species Survival Commission's Position Statement on the Role of Botanic Gardens, Aquariums, and Zoos in Species Conservation¹⁰ and the IUCN Conservation Planning Specialist Group's One Plan Approach¹¹ to integrated conservation planning.

⁷ UN Convention on Biological Diversity. www.cbd.int

⁸ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. www.cbd.int/gbif/

⁹ UN Sustainable Development Goals www.sdgs.un.org

¹⁰ IUCN SSC. 2023. Position Statement on the role of botanic gardens, aquariums, and zoos in species conservation. IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC), Gland, Switzerland. 8 pp.

¹¹ The One Plan Approach: The Philosophy and Implementation of CBSG's Approach to Integrated Species Conservation Planning. 2013. Byers et al. WAZA Magazine, Vol. 14(2013), 2-5.



Informing our priorities

In determining the suite of conservation activities supported by Zoos SA, there are a range of documents and interests that need to be considered. These include (but are not limited to) the following:

1. International Strategies: The World Zoo and Aquarium Conservation Strategy 2015¹² and all relevant Global Species Management Plans.
2. National Strategies: Australia's Biodiversity Conservation Strategy 2010-2030¹³, Regional Species Plans, National Recovery Plans, and the ZAA Australasian Species Management Program.
3. Local Strategies: No Species Loss - A Nature Conservation Strategy for South Australia 2007-2017¹⁴, Nature Conservation Directions Statement 2020¹⁵ and relevant South Australian Recovery Plans.
4. Organisational Strategies: Zoos SA's Strategic Directions 2023-2028, Zoos SA's Business Plan 2023-2028, and Zoos SA's Master Plan 2015-2035.
5. Key partners and stakeholders including national and regional Recovery Teams.
6. Our people including our staff, members, volunteers, and supporters.

¹² Barongi, R. et al., Fiske, F. A., Parker, M. & Gusset, M. (eds) (2015) *Committing to Conservation: The World Zoo and Aquarium Conservation Strategy*. Gland: WAZA Executive Office, 69 pp.

¹³ Australia's Biodiversity Conservation Strategy 2010-2030. 2010. National Biodiversity Strategy Review Task Group. Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities.

¹⁴ No Species Loss – A Nature Conservation Strategy for South Australia 2007–2017. Department for Environment and Heritage. 2007. 20 pp.

¹⁵ Nature Conservation Directions Statement 2020. Department for Environment and Water. 2020. 12 pp.



Appendix 1

Conservation Priorities

Our Backyard (Local Conservation) & Our Nation's Region (Australasian Conservation)



Marna Bangarra

The Marna Bangarra project aims to restore the southern Yorke Peninsula's landscape by returning locally-extinct species and reinvigorating ecological processes. Native animal reintroductions are planned to occur over the next two decades. The first species for reintroduction to Marna Bangarra is the Brush-Tailed Bettong. Zoos SA supports translocation logistics, animal health care and population monitoring.

Western Swamp Tortoise

Australia's rarest reptile species came remarkably close to extinction. Zoos SA, in partnership with Perth Zoo, has been a part of a specialised *ex situ* breeding and release-to-the-wild program to ensure the long-term survival of the species.



Mallee Emu-wren

There are now no known populations of Mallee Emu-wrens left in South Australia. Zoos SA is developing husbandry techniques for this species to support *ex situ* conservation. This project is part of the national Threatened Mallee Bird Conservation Action Planning, which also supports the conservation of Malleefowl, Regent Parrot, Rufous Whistler, Western Whipbird and Black-eared Minor.

Warru (Black-flanked Rock-wallaby)

One of South Australia's most endangered animals. Zoos SA has been breeding Warru *ex situ* and helped to reintroduce them back to the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara (APY) Lands in South Australia. As part of the Warru Recovery Team, we also support wild Warru through ongoing monitoring, wild translocations and overall project management.





Rewilding for Conservation

Rewilding aims to restore ecosystem function and natural processes as a foundation for conservation. Zoos SA is working with a range of partners to breed and reintroduce animals that are missing from conservation priority areas. Key species supported include bettongs, bandicoots, bilbies, native rodents, phascogales and other native animals and habitats.

Orange-bellied Parrot

One of the rarest, most endangered species in the world. Zoos SA is working with the national Recovery Team to bring the Orange-Bellied Parrot back from the brink of extinction through an *ex situ* breeding and wild reintroduction program.



Tasmanian Devil

Australia's largest living marsupial carnivore has suffered a major decline in number because of the facial tumour disease. Zoos SA is contributing to the mainland insurance population of Tasmanian Devils to protect them from disease and to breed for reintroduction, particularly on disease-free Tasmanian islands.

Kangaroo Island Dunnart

An endangered species found only on the western end of Kangaroo Island. Little is known about this species, but it was believed that only 500 remained until most of their habitat was lost in the 2019-2020 bushfires. Zoos SA is working with partners to study their behaviour and ecology, and to monitor population levels to safeguard the species.



South Eastern Red-tailed Black Cockatoo

It is estimated that fewer than 1,500 South-eastern Red-tailed Black Cockatoos remain in the wild. Zoos SA is working with a network of landholders in southeast South Australia, as part of our 'Cockies Helping Cockies' project, to protect and revegetate the feeding and nesting habitat for these birds.

Plains Wanderer

Fewer than 1,000 of these ground-dwelling birds remain in their grassland habitat of south-eastern Australia. Zoos SA is working with the Recovery Team and other partners to establish an *ex situ* insurance population of these unique birds in support of a future wild release program.



Our Planet (Global Conservation)

Zoos SA contributes to global conservation through partnerships



Wildlife Asia

Wildlife Asia is raising funds for wildlife field programs in Southeast Asia. Projects focus on habitat protection, wildlife conservation and sustainable development. Partner organisations include The Orangutan Project, the International Elephant Project and the International Tiger Project.



Tacugama Chimpanzee Sanctuary

Tacugama Chimpanzee Sanctuary covers 40 hectares of the Western Area Peninsular National Park in Sierra Leone. It is home to over 70 confiscated, orphaned or abandoned chimpanzees. Conservation projects focus on education and community programmes, field research and legal enforcement.



Cheetah Conservation Fund

The Cheetah Conservation Fund is dedicated to saving Cheetah in the wild and undertakes research, habitat restoration, human-wildlife conflict resolution, alternative livelihoods and educational activities.



Painted Dog Conservation Inc

Painted Dog Conservation Inc supports research, conservation, rehabilitation and community awareness projects in Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Namibia. In addition to Painted Dogs, it also supports conservation of other wildlife through the Zambian Carnivore Program and the Chipembebe Wildlife Education Trust.



South African National Parks Honorary Rangers

The SAN Parks Honorary Rangers ensure the survival of a range of African wildlife at risk from poaching, in particular African Rhinos and a range of other species including Cheetah, wild dogs, and African birds.



Red Panda Network

The Red Panda Network supports Red Panda conservation through an integrated, landscape-level approach, built on the support and participation of local communities. Conservation measures include research and monitoring, education and outreach, habitat protection and restoration, anti-poaching, alternative livelihoods, and improved policy and advocacy.



Sera Wildlife Conservancy

Sera Wildlife Conservancy has a core conservation area of 33,325 hectares in Northern Kenya. Supported by the Northern Rangelands Trust, conservation initiatives include security for people and wildlife, developing community capacity, research, and wildlife protection. Alternative livelihood projects include empowering local women through the Beads for Wildlife program.



Giraffe Conservation Foundation

The Giraffe Conservation Foundation aims to raise awareness and funds to promote giraffe conservation, to support and implement projects and programmes, and to support habitat protection.

TRAFFIC

TRAFFIC

TRAFFIC is a wildlife trade monitoring network with a mission to ensure that trade in wild plants and animals is not a threat to the conservation of nature. TRAFFIC specialises in investigating and analysing wildlife trade, supports policy change and enforcement, and delivers advocacy programs to act against illegal wildlife trade.



China Wildlife Conservation Association

The China Wildlife Conservation Association (CWCA) coordinates international panda agreements and research activities. This includes *in situ* conservation, *ex situ* breeding and release activities and program administration.



Wild Welfare

Wild Welfare is a not-for-profit organisation that strives to improve animal welfare practices in zoos and aquaria. Their vision is to end the suffering of animals being held under poor *ex situ* conditions.



Komodo Survival Program

The Komodo Survival Program aims to improve the management and conservation of the Komodo Dragon in its natural habitat. Support includes improving knowledge through research and data collection, developing local expertise and raising awareness, particularly through local community projects.



Madagascar

The Madagascar Fauna and Flora Group acts to mitigate habitat degradation, to build conservation capacity, and to educate local people about preserving the unique flora and fauna of Madagascar, including lemurs, radiated tortoises and many other threatened species.



Centre for Conservation and Research · Sri Lanka

Centre for Conservation and Research (CCR)

CCR conducts scientific research to provide information necessary for better environmental conservation and management of Asian Elephants. CCR also offers advice and assistance when people and elephants come into conflict.

Appendix 2

Zoos SA Geographical Conservation Focus

Conservation Priority	Our Backyard (Local Conservation)	Our Nation's Region (Australasian Conservation)	Our Planet (Global Conservation)
Target Species	South Australian threatened native species. Endemic or highly endangered are a priority	Australian threatened native species. Regionally-recognised threatened species	International threatened species
Geographic Boundary	Within South Australia	Australasia*	Outside of Australasia
Informed By	NPW Act 1972 (schedules 7, 8 & 9) Recovery Teams/Plans Emerging information	EPBC Act 1999 (or regional equivalent) Recovery Teams/Plans ASMP's	IUCN GSMP's
Scale	Can be a species or ecological community focus or part of a broader program Ecosystem (desirable)	As part of a broader recognised conservation program (required) Ecosystem (desirable)	As part of a broader recognised conservation program (required) Ecosystem (desirable)
Funding Source	ZSA core funding Grants and Philanthropic Fundraising	ZSA core funding – ASMP's Grants and Philanthropic Fundraising	ZSA core funding – GSMP's Grants and Philanthropic Fundraising
Partnership Requirements	ZSA can instigate project/ program and take lead role Partners are desirable but not essential	Possible lead role if ZSA has a key role or expertise Generally partnered with other organisations	Only in partnership with other organisations Generally ZSA will not take on role as lead organisation
Proportion of Commitment	50%	50%	

* **Australasia:** a region of Oceania comprising Australia, New Zealand, the island of New Guinea and neighbouring islands in the Pacific Ocean

* **Acronyms:** ASMP – Australasian Species Management Program; EPBC Act – Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (Commonwealth Legislation); GSMP – Global Species Management Program; IUCN - International Union for the Conservation of Nature; NPW Act – National Parks and Wildlife Act (South Australia)

Appendix 3

Types of conservation activities we support

Initiatives	Definition
Habitat restoration	Protection and/or alteration of habitats and landscapes to improve their condition to provide habitat for species.
<i>Ex situ</i> breeding and/or release	Breeding species outside of their normal habitat and/or range for the purpose of supplementing or reintroducing individuals to populations for conservation purposes.
Conservation research	Research conducted to better understand how to manage populations and threats to species at risk, and to inform practices to engage community in species conservation.
Insurance population	Maintenance of <i>ex situ</i> populations as a back-up should existing populations suffer unpredicted significant loss or decline.
Conservation education	Promotion of conservation messages through teaching, presentations, signage or other activities.
Conservation Planning	Developing a series of priority actions to guide and coordinate species conservation efforts such as the Australasian Species Management Program (ASMP), or other species Recovery Plans, and overseeing their implementation (e.g., through related Recovery Teams).
Invasive pest species	Active participation or providing resources for the on-ground removal or control of invasive threatening species.
Wildlife disease management	Prevention, detection and/or treatment of disease in species populations both in the wild and <i>ex situ</i> to aid recovery.
Conservation campaigns	Series of complementary activities that raise awareness of a particular issue and/or motivate action for conservation purposes.
Community development	Activities that promote and create community awareness, active participation and positive outcomes for both conservation purposes and the community itself; including developing alternative livelihoods, with low or no impact on local wildlife and their habitat.
Translocations	Transport and release of individuals of a species from one wild location to another, usually to lessen the risk of losing wild populations or for supplementing or reintroducing individuals to populations for other conservation purposes.
Fundraising	Running activities with the purpose of attracting financial support for conservation activities run by Zoos SA or its partners.
Calls to act	Promoting actions that community can take to help local, regional and global species' conservation.