



**THE THIN
GREEN LINE
FOUNDATION
STRATEGY
2021–2025**



**As we face the ecological crisis,
Rangers are more important than ever.**
Join us in supporting their frontline conservation work.

“Wildlife depends on Rangers, and any of us who care about wildlife, we depend on them too. It’s up to us to make sure that these Rangers who are battling on bravely on the front line, are properly supported, properly paid, properly equipped, and that their families and any medical expenses can be taken care of. We need them but, now even more importantly, they need us. **If we care about the future of wildlife, then inevitably we must care about the future of the Rangers.**”

Dr Jane Goodall, DBE



FOREWORD

The Thin Green Line Foundation (TGLF) assists Rangers to tackle big issues facing our environment and society.

The continued loss of biodiversity and the threats posed by climate change require immediate and concerted action. Rangers, other frontline conservation staff, and community volunteers play crucial roles in conserving biodiversity and managing protected areas – roles that are vital in responding to climate change.

While good progress has been made with the establishment of protected areas and other area-based conservation measures, many of these places are not managed effectively. Rangers and other conservation personnel are often under-resourced and ill-equipped to fulfill their critical roles.

To help improve this situation, the TGLF channels resources directly to Rangers. This empowers individuals, families and businesses to play an active role in addressing specific environmental issues through supporting Rangers and their work.

The TGLF is using its networks to provide a ‘source of truth’ about the real-life conditions facing Rangers, and to highlight opportunities to improve their situation.

This strategy will guide the operations of TGLF from 2021 to 2025. A key focus is on working with partners to reposition the role of Rangers and to enable them to play a more active part in the broader conservation and development community as we collectively work towards a regenerative economy.

Dr Bill Jackson
TGLF Board Chair



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Thin Green Line Foundation acknowledges the traditions of land, sea and water management practiced by Indigenous peoples around the planet. We respect and celebrate these living connections as well as the communities who carry them into the future.

We are based on Australia's Mornington Peninsula and recognise the Kulin Nation community, especially the Boon Wurrung and Bunurong Peoples, as the custodians of the land on which we live and work.

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INTRODUCTION

Rangers fulfill many different roles in conservation, working in protected areas and other settings to care for our natural and cultural heritage. Rangers are highly motivated and committed to conservation as evidenced by their willingness to face frequent dangers and challenges.

We know that Rangers are all too often poorly equipped, under-paid, and that their roles in global conservation are under-valued. Investing more support to better protect Rangers and to improve their capabilities and capacities is a commitment to addressing major threats to ecosystems across the world.

Such a commitment also addresses the growing challenges facing regional communities, especially in developing countries, who are particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change.

This document defines the Foundation's strategic pillars of operation, and its 2021-2025 objectives for implementing support for rangers and the distinctive work they do in conservation across the world.

OUR PURPOSE

To protect the planet by supporting Rangers on the frontline of conservation.

OUR VISION

That all Rangers are respected as essential workers, who care for and regenerate the planet's protected areas.

OUR MISSION

To Protect Nature's Protectors. The Thin Green Line Foundation provides vital support to Rangers, their families and communities who are the front-line of conservation.

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1
DEVELOPING THE CAPACITY AND CAPABILITY OF RANGERS

OUR STRATEGIC PILLARS

To support Rangers' capacity to address the big issues facing our planet and to support the emergence of a regenerative economy, TGLF is demonstrating global leadership through four strategic pillars designed to address the needs of Rangers.

“Doing the same as we’ve done before won’t help the world’s Rangers get us to where we all need to be. So, let’s be bold, creative and confident, using humour, truth and hope. **Great storytelling inspires great involvement and Rangers have a great story to tell.**”

Sean Willmore, TGLF Founder and Director





**PILLAR
1**

**DEVELOPING
THE CAPACITY
AND CAPABILITY
OF RANGERS**

OUTCOME BY 2025

Rangers have improved skills to undertake their roles safely and effectively.

OVERVIEW

Rangers require a diverse range of skills including those required to conserve nature, manage visitors, provide education, interpret protected area values, identify and safely manage threats and risks such as poaching, fire, flood, storms, droughts, invasive species, and aspects of climate change, while engaging effectively with local communities.

CASE STUDY

LEAD RANGER TRAINING PROGRAM

Since 2017, 71 Rangers from 13 organisations in four countries have been trained through LEAD Ranger ‘Instructor’ courses. Fourteen of these Rangers were selected on a merit basis to become LEAD Rangers, developing skills by undertaking an additional 10 learning modules ranging from field medicine and snakebite first aid, through to criminology, forensics and firefighting. These Rangers are now training their colleagues in their regions, with a potential to reach more than 1,700 Rangers. Such training also enables Rangers to play a more effective role in the health and well-being of the local communities that they work with.

As a foundation, Rangers need to have basic first aid skills and the knowledge to assess dangerous situations involving people, wildlife, fires, storms, or floods. They need know-how on the use of technology such as wildlife tracking tools, computers, communications and drones. Rangers also require training in cultural sensitivity, investigation techniques, report writing and financial skills. Furthermore, in many places, they need to know how to safely operate vehicles and machinery.

Unfortunately, too often Rangers lack the necessary capabilities to undertake their roles safely and effectively, and they lack the capacity to adapt to change and build resilience.

OUTPUTS

The TGLF will support the development of Ranger capacity and capabilities through the following:

- 2,500 Rangers across five global regions (Africa, Asia, Latin America, Oceania and Eastern Europe) will have access to training and skills development.
- 100 Rangers to have successfully completed “Train the Trainer” programs and are in turn building Ranger capabilities and skills in local and regional areas.





**PILLAR
2**

**EQUIPPING
RANGERS**

OUTCOME BY 2025

Rangers are more able to undertake their work with dignity, confidence and pride.

OVERVIEW

Many Rangers working in Africa, Latin America, Oceania and Asia lack the basic equipment to do their job safely and effectively. By providing them with the equipment they are most in need of – uniforms, tools, first aid supplies or livelihood support – they are more able to undertake their work with dignity, confidence and pride.

**CASE STUDY
RANGER CARE BOX**

In 2018 the TGLF initiated the Ranger Care Box program to provide those Rangers most in need with basic equipment. The Ranger Care Box gives teams improved capability to protect nature and return home safely after every patrol. Because Rangers work in a wide range of situations, the Ranger Care Box Program ensures that the Ranger has the option to tailor the equipment they receive to meet their specific needs. In this way, only relevant and useful equipment is provided.

Wherever possible, the Program supports local procurement of equipment, supporting local economies and further building community ties. In 2019-2020, 1,394 Rangers in 17 countries across four continents received essential equipment from TGLF.

OUTPUTS

→ 5000 Rangers in areas with the greatest need across Africa, Latin America, Oceania, Asia and Eastern Europe are provided with essential equipment.

Although it is unsustainable in the longer term for Rangers to be provided with equipment from outside sources, in the short to medium term this need is a reality. Without such support many Rangers are unable to perform their duties at optimal levels and in some cases face insurmountable hardship.

Provision of essential equipment to Rangers will be through small grants, in particular via TGLF's established "Ranger Care Box" program. We will also facilitate the supply of new uniforms as well as redistribution of surplus uniforms.





**PILLAR
3**

**EMERGENCY
SUPPORT**

OUTCOME BY 2025

Ranger groups, Rangers and their families have access to emergency support that acknowledges and respects their role and the risks they face every day.

OVERVIEW

The Thin Green Line acknowledges the risks that Rangers face every day. Often operating in remote areas in all types of weather and frequently alone, Rangers' dedication and commitment can place them at risk, whether by accident, when attacked by people engaging in illegal actions, or when encountering dangerous wildlife.

**CASE STUDY
HONOURING FALLEN RANGERS**

In the past ten years, more than 1,000 Rangers have died in the line of duty. In 2019-2020 a reported 156 Rangers died while on duty, although we think this number is much higher. About one third of these deaths were attributable to homicides committed by poachers, other illegal hunters, or militia. Timber poachers are responsible for an increasing number of fatalities. Working in remote areas, many Rangers have died in motor vehicle accidents, drownings and fighting fires. Four Rangers succumbed to COVID-19.

Each year, on 31st July, the global Ranger community along with The Thin Green Line Foundation and its supporters commemorate Fallen Rangers as part of World Ranger Day. We honour their lives, contributions and sacrifices, while acknowledging the thousands of Rangers that continue to risk their lives on the frontline of conservation each day.

The TGLF supports Rangers' readiness for emergency responses. Many of the TGLF's projects build capacity and capability among Rangers to improve workplace safety. Unfortunately, the tragic loss of Rangers' lives still occurs. At these times we support them by providing financial assistance to families where it is needed.

Our dedication to this work began with the Fallen Ranger Fund but has grown in recent years to encompass a range of emergency situations. In 2020, through Emergency Support projects we have provided: medical aid to Ranger families, helped 40 families in 14 countries who have experienced the loss of a loved one as well as provided vital medical and accommodation

assistance for Australian Rangers and their families affected by the 2019-2020 bushfire crisis.

OUTPUTS

- At least two thirds of families of fallen Rangers are supported through the Fallen Ranger Fund, with a focus on those families that are most in need of financial assistance.
- Rapid response is provided for up to two large scale emergency situations per year.
- Up to 10 small-scale local emergencies supported each year.





**PILLAR
4**

**CONNECTING
RANGERS**

OUTCOMES BY 2025

Ranger skills and morale are strengthened through Rangers connecting and sharing experiences, knowledge and information.

Rangers and local communities have strengthened relationships with local communities, as demonstrated by improved conservation outcomes within and around protected areas.

The critical role of Rangers as frontline conservation workers is recognised and supported worldwide by government, NGO and global development organisations like the United Nations and World Bank.

The Ranger Roundtable initiative (see Box 5, page 21 for details) is a forum which emerged during 2020 in collaboration with the International Ranger Federation (IRF) and Universal Ranger Support Alliance (URSA).

Professional development of the next generation of Rangers is fostered globally.

Increased participation and leadership by women, Indigenous and community Rangers better supports and engages local communities.

OVERVIEW

We know that 'Connecting Rangers' significantly boosts morale and confidence at an individual and group level, which in turn, strengthens international Ranger networks. In many cases, this collaboration represents the only opportunity for Rangers to engage outside their immediate work areas.

Connections between Rangers and their local communities are critical to achieving our Strategic Outcomes. Human wildlife conflict, including crop raiding by wildlife, farmer retaliation and the incursion of livestock into protected areas are some of the challenges at hand. We have the opportunity to support Rangers to develop solutions that help farmers to protect their lives, crops and livestock and create alternative livelihoods for poachers and livestock herders.

We acknowledge the importance of Rangers working shoulder to shoulder with communities to achieve long-term solutions for the management of the natural environment. Junior Ranger programs embedded through schools is one of our pathways to promoting this connection.

The TGLF recognises and supports Rangers operating within local cultural authority structures. These collaborations often provide the critical links to work more effectively with communities on Indigenous and community owned and managed lands.

From a global strategic perspective, we believe Rangers deserve to be recognised as the frontline workers for conservation with far-reaching direct and indirect influences on the global economy. Collaboration among Rangers will strengthen appreciation and recognition of their critical roles locally, nationally and globally.

We support Rangers through a long-standing collaborative relationship with the International Ranger Federation (IRF). Support and funding are provided to help IRF achieve its mission which is "to develop, advance and promote the Ranger profession and its critical role in the conservation of natural and cultural resources throughout the world."

To unlock their full potential, the important and unique roles of Rangers need to be re-evaluated in the eyes of both the public and decision makers.

Through the Ranger Roundtable and other key forums, the TGLF facilitates high-level discussions between global leaders in the conservation sector and also supports Rangers to share their views and stories with conservation leaders and decision makers.

A concerted and coordinated effort is needed from the global conservation community to better define and appreciate the work of Rangers. This requires a move away from working in silos, and a reactive and competitive culture, to a more collaborative and

proactive culture based on cross-sector conservation partnerships and better communication between stakeholders.

OUTPUTS

- Support 50-80 rangers to attend the 2023 IRF World Ranger Congress with diverse representation of region, gender, and role (community and government Rangers).
- Support important regional Ranger meetings that assist Rangers working collaboratively, particularly in cross-border protected areas between countries.
- Enable twenty projects to support Ranger associations to work with each other on Ranger exchanges, information sharing, fundraising and inter-association collaboration.
- Develop seven junior ranger programs – two each in Africa, Latin America and Asia and one in Oceania.
- Support two projects targeting Indigenous Rangers, women Rangers and community Rangers with two projects each in Africa, Latin America, Asia and Oceania.
- NGOs, Rangers and Ranger group representatives supported to reposition the work of Rangers globally, especially through seasonal Ranger Roundtables & Ranger Roundtable Webinars.
- Deliver projects that support Rangers to identify and promote innovative solutions that reduce human wildlife conflicts.

These outputs will create countless opportunities for ongoing project partnerships and assistance for Rangers in many global regions.

“We have to get on with the shift to sustainability, building on social concern around issues such as climate change. At the end of the day, conservation happens on the ground. We need to find ways of engaging the youth to work towards leaving the Earth in a better place than we found it.”

Bill Jackson, TGLF Board Chair



WHY SHOULD WE SUPPORT RANGERS?



SUPPORT FOR RANGERS DELIVERS ON THINGS THAT MATTER

Rangers are the frontline of nature conservation. They manage ecological processes to keep the landscape healthy including fire management, controlling invasive species and feral animals. They patrol protected areas, monitor wildlife, deter poaching, engage local communities in conservation, help communities resolve human-wildlife conflicts, and assist with tourism.¹

Depletion of the Earth's natural environment or 'natural capital' – including water, biodiversity and land – threatens the achievement of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)² – a call for action to end poverty and other

deprivations, improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic growth. Rangers are critical to achieving those goals, tackling climate change and working to preserve our oceans and forests.

Rangers help ensure environmental, cultural and historical values are protected effectively. They maintain relations between government policies and the local communities in which they operate.³

Collectively, Rangers are important to global, regional and national processes aimed at addressing big issues including climate change, biodiversity loss and human health. Unless these issues are addressed, the very foundations of society will be undermined, and the wellbeing of humanity and nature will suffer.

¹ <https://www.worldwildlife.org/pages/what-do-rangers-do-and-how-does-wwf-support-them>

² WCC-2016-Rec-103-EN Establishment, recognition and regulation of the career of park ranger

³ <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/natural-capital>



CLIMATE CHANGE

Addressing climate change is one of the greatest challenges facing the world.

Rangers face the consequences of climate change daily. They manage responses to wildfires, storms, and floods, and strive to ensure the values of protected areas are conserved and restored. They provide important evidence for scientists and decision makers and are often well placed to suggest ways to adapt management practices to cope with the effects of climate change.

In many cases, they also enable visitors to protected areas to improve their awareness of climate change and better understand the actions needed to mitigate and adapt to it.

BIODIVERSITY

A landmark new report from the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) warns that nature is declining globally at rates unprecedented in human history. The rate of species extinction is accelerating, with grave impacts on people around the world now likely.⁴

Loss of biodiversity erodes the very foundations of our economies, livelihoods, food security, health and quality of life worldwide.⁵

Rangers work tirelessly to conserve and restore biodiversity. With better support they can play an even greater role in achieving the transformative change that is essential for conserving and restoring nature's life support systems.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Rangers manage protected areas helping to provide clean water and clean air, as well as educational and livelihood opportunities, and activities that support gender and social equality. Rangers play a key role in preparing for and responding to natural disasters such as fires, floods and storms.

The role of Rangers in public health, particularly in regional areas, will only increase in importance as the effects of climate change become more apparent.

Rangers have also played active roles in the frontline management of COVID-19, particularly in rural and remote communities. The pandemic is accelerating awareness about 'One Health', the intersection of biodiversity and human wellbeing, which again strengthens Rangers' positions as essential workers.

⁴ <https://ipbes.net/news/Media-Release-Global-Assessment>
⁵ *ibid*

“If we want to better enable Rangers as leaders in their communities and custodians of Country then we need to seek new and innovative ways to do business. Let’s demonstrate a united willingness and embrace the collaboration required to achieve this.”

Tim Schneider, TGLF General Manager





THE STATE OF THE RANGER INDUSTRY

While we should celebrate the growth of protected areas around the world, there is also cause for us to be concerned about how effectively these areas are managed. A 2008 report indicated that the management of protected areas often leaves much to be desired, with weaknesses in funding, management effectiveness, evaluation, maintenance, and communication, and a lack of community involvement or benefit.⁶

The image of a male Ranger in camouflage clothing, carrying a gun to protect elephants from poachers is a necessary part of the Ranger story, but it does not represent the depth and diversity of the work Rangers do today.

The future role of Rangers as 'Nature's First Responders' is gender balanced and community focused.

Many protected areas lack basic requirements to operate effectively, and do not have a proper management presence. Rangers are often unable to effectively fulfil their roles as frontline conservation workers because they are under resourced – there are too few, they are ill equipped, and under skilled.

Many countries do not recognise the profession of a Ranger as a high-risk occupation, which excludes them from minimum safeguards which would better protect them against possible injuries.

The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) has suggested that the appropriate number of field staff for protected areas is a ratio of one Ranger per five square kilometres of public protected areas.⁷ Unfortunately, in most places the numbers of Rangers is significantly fewer than this. Moreover, Rangers remain an under resourced and vulnerable workforce.⁸

⁶ Fiona Leverington, Marc Hockings and Katia Lemos Costa (2008). *Management effectiveness evaluation in protected areas: Report for the project 'Global study into management effectiveness evaluation of protected areas'*, The University of Queensland, Gatton, IUCN WCPA, TNC, WWF, AUSTRALIA

⁷ WCC-2016-Rec-103-EN *Establishment, recognition and regulation of the career of park ranger*

⁸ See: *Life on the Frontline: a global survey on the working conditions of rangers' and 'Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on rangers and the role of rangers as a planetary health service'*

CASE STUDY WORLD RANGER CONGRESS

In November 2019, the Thin Green Line Foundation supported 81 Rangers to join 500 of their colleagues at the World Ranger Congress in Nepal. Paying travel and accommodation costs for 65 of these Rangers and the registration costs of 74 enabled extensive information sharing on conservation techniques, successes, and challenges and an important morale boost for Rangers who are so often isolated and unsupported. All the Rangers who were supported to attend said that they felt more ready to face the challenges ahead, knowing and feeling they belonged to a bigger worldwide Ranger community that is working toward the same conservation outcomes.



CASE STUDY RANGER ROUNDTABLE

Initiated in response to the devastating impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on Rangers and protected areas, the quarterly cross-sector Ranger Roundtable forum is spearheaded by TGLF in partnership with IRF and the Universal Ranger Support Alliance. It brings together leaders from intergovernmental organisations, government agencies, NGOs, philanthropic organisations and private business as well as leading conversation organisations and, of course, Rangers themselves. The Roundtable's purpose is to facilitate knowledge-sharing, foster partnerships and align strategic actions that make a scaled difference for Rangers in the field.

“Thanks very much for supporting us. We have many things to do. **We need you.**”

Marcelo Segalerba, Ranger, Brazilian National Park Service



RRT #1 – July 2020
Rangers and COVID-19



RRT #2 – November 2020
Repositioning Rangers



RRT #3 – February 2021
Rangers and the Economy



RRT #4 – May 2021
Rangers and One Health

IT'S TIME TO GET TO WORK

IMPLEMENTATION

A strategy is only effective if it is implemented. To turn our strategy into action on the ground, we will develop a series of annual implementation plans that include specific, measurable, achievable and time-bound targets in support of the Strategic Pillars.

A snapshot of our recent track record demonstrates this commitment to action. The Foundation allocated AUD\$1.11M to projects in 2019-2020 (up from \$712,000 in 2018-2019). In 2019-2020, 41 per cent of funding was allocated to training projects, and 27 per cent went to equipment and emergency support. 34 per cent was allocated to connecting Rangers, notably for the World Ranger Congress in November 2019.

The Foundation's scope of operations as indicated by its strategic objectives is proposed to grow by 30 per cent over 5 years. A minimum \$2.23M annual income by 2026 will be needed to meet these objectives.

Improvements in the Foundation's core operations – governance, planning and management, as well as fundraising through all sources including donations, grants, and bequests – will strengthen the capacity for growth over the next five years. An increase in scope and strategic objectives also requires a highly capable team of Foundation staff with diverse skill sets. These attributes will enable the Foundation to extend its timely project support to diverse geographic regions as well as maintain and improve the Foundation's network of partnerships to meet the needs of Rangers.

We will continue to collaborate with individuals, communities, businesses, conservation organisations and government agencies to deliver our strategy and play our role in the regenerative economy.

We will continue to consult closely with Rangers, partners and donors to better understand trends and identify changing needs, including opportunities created by new and emerging technologies and markets.

We will also continue to improve our monitoring and reporting to provide transparency and accountability to our stakeholders and to help us constantly improve.

Our communications strategy will focus on repositioning Rangers as essential workers who play an essential role, not only in conservation but also in a regenerative economy. We will continue to support Rangers to tell their stories to inform and engage the public.

PHOTO CREDITS

COVER – A Ranger tends to native seedlings in the Mount Kenya Trust tree nursery. Photo courtesy of Mount Kenya Trust.

INSIDE COVER – TGLF Ambassador Dr Jane Goodall DBE. Photo courtesy of the Jane Goodall Foundation.

FIGURES 3 & 4 – Aspiring Ranger Katweheyo Collins. Source unknown.

PAGE 6 – A Ranger collects rubbish from the beach. Photo by Paul Hilton (@paulhiltonphoto) courtesy of Ecosystem Impact Foundation.

PAGE 7 – Women Rangers of Big Life Foundation: Ann Nairoshi, Ann Maloi, Linet Sailepu, Agnes Sopilal, Joyce Sereya, Veronica Lanoi. Photo courtesy of Big Life Foundation.

PAGE 8 – Rangers during LEAD Ranger training course. Photo courtesy of LEAD Ranger.

PAGE 9 – Ranger measures tiger scratch marks on tree. Photo by Jason Savage, courtesy of Sumatran Ranger Project.

PAGE 10 – Photo courtesy of the Sumatran Ranger Project.

PAGE 11 – Photo by Jeremy Goss, courtesy of the Big Life Foundation.

PAGE 12 – A Ranger stands in front of his home in Kenya with children in view. Photo by Jeremy Goss, courtesy of Big Life Foundation.

PAGE 13 – Pakistani Rangers during the 2019 World Ranger Congress. Photo by Ranjan Ramchandani.

PAGE 15 – Ranger Ariana Henderson during the 2019 Australian Bushfires. Photo by Lachie Sparks courtesy of Parks Victoria.

PAGE 16 – Rangers engaging local school children. Photo courtesy of Mount Kenya Trust.

PAGE 17 – circle – Big Life Foundation Rangers tending to an injured elephant. Photo by Jeremy Goss, courtesy of Big Life Foundation.

PAGE 17 – Rectangle – A ranger with a Leatherback sea turtle. Photo by Paul Hilton (@paulhiltonphoto) courtesy of Ecosystem Impact Foundation.

PAGE 18 – A Maasai Ranger with his extended family. Photo by Jeremy Goss, courtesy of Big Life Foundation.

PAGE 19 – Rectangle – Ranger Francis Legei of the Biglife Foundations speaking with an Indigenous Elder, photo courtesy of the Big Life Foundation.

PAGE 19 – Circle – A Ranger in the Caucasus Wildlife Refuge, Armenia by Lelag Vosguian, courtesy Foundation for the Preservation of Wildlife and Cultural Assets.

PAGE 20 – Delegates of the World Ranger Congress 2019, by Ranjan Ramchandani.

PAGE 22 – A Kanyirninpa Jukurrpa Ranger undertaking a planned burn on country. Photo by Tim Schneider, courtesy of Kanyirninpa Jukurrpa.

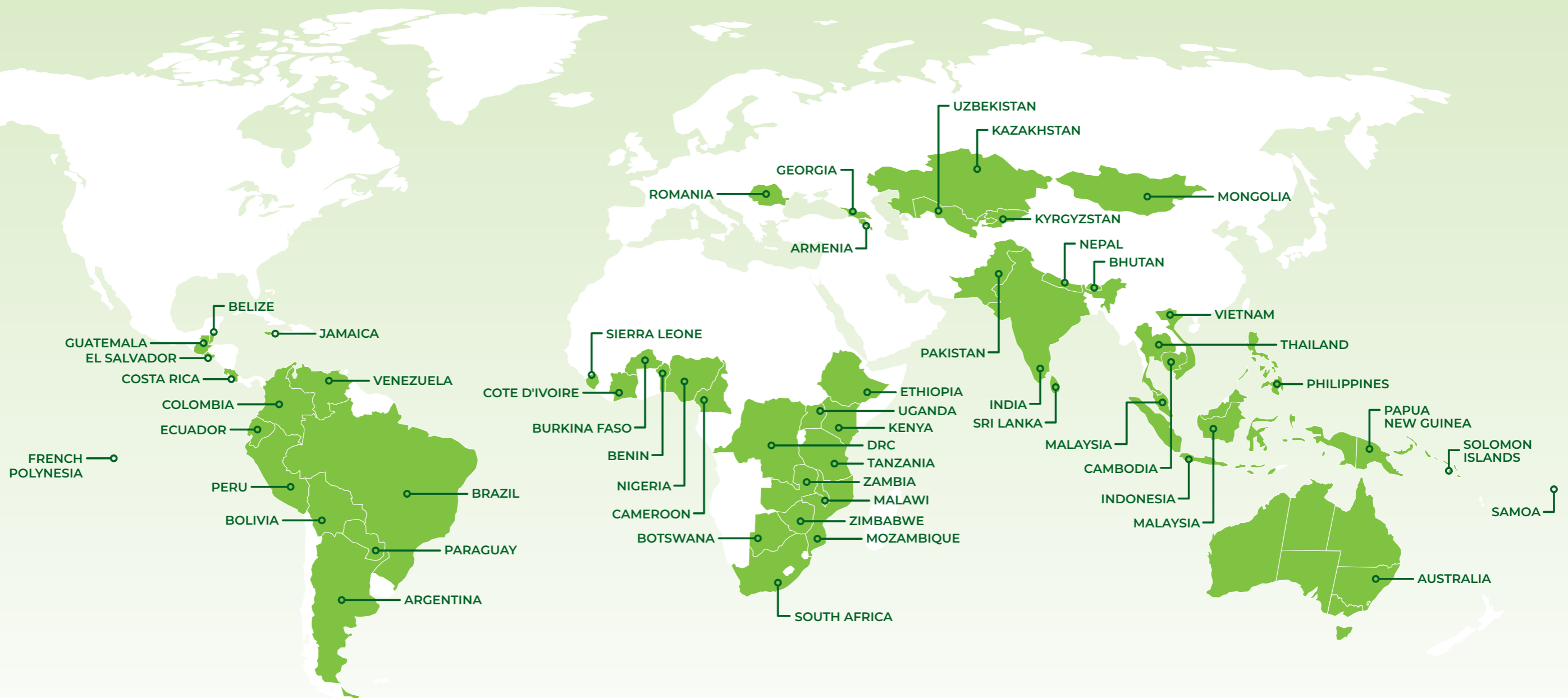
TGLF PROJECTS SUPPORTED BETWEEN 2010-2021

ALIGNMENT WITH GLOBAL PRIORITIES

TGLF is conscious of the need for the Foundation to support global priorities for addressing major issues. Our strategy supports the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals and the goals of the Convention on Biodiversity,

the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the UN Convention to Combat Desertification, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), the Convention on Migratory Species, the World Heritage Convention, the Ramsar Convention, and the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration.

We work in close collaboration with the International Ranger Federation (IRF) to ensure we are aligned with the needs of Rangers globally. In 2019 at the International Ranger Federation Congress, we joined 550 delegates in signing the Chitwan Declaration⁹ that seeks to reposition, leverage support for and develop the global Ranger profession.



⁹ 2019 International Ranger Federation (IRF) Congress Nepal. Chitwan Declaration

RANGERS

NATURE'S FRONTLINE WORKERS

Underpinning The Thin Green Line Foundation's work over the next 5 years will be the repositioning of Rangers as essential frontline workers. This infographic seeks to highlight the diversity of their role as Nature's first responders as well as the diversity of ecosystems that they work in.

