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INTRODUCTION

Since 2001 Arcadia has awarded more than $177 million internationally to preserve endangered nature and culture.

In 2011 we paid $18 million to 39 ongoing conservation and preservation projects. We also awarded $28 million to seven new grants and seven renewed grants.

PRESERVING ENDANGERED CULTURE

Our cultural grants fund the digitisation of endangered cultural knowledge. Our two major grant programmes - for archives and languages - have documented more than 150 at risk pre-industrial archives and 200 of the world’s most endangered languages.

Digitisation is more than a means of preserving historical material. Through the internet, it enables people, wherever they are in the world, to access collections and explore these cultural treasures online. We require open access for all materials preserved through our funding.

In 2011 our cultural grants decisions focused on improving access to knowledge by funding:

• The preservation of fragile cultural collections through digitisation.
• The curation of scholarly materials to offer informative open access.
• The collection and archiving of new types of content.
• The use of new technologies to improve digital analysis.
• The development of international standards for digitisation projects.

PRESERVING ENDANGERED NATURE

Our environmental grants preserve endangered habitats and promote biodiversity on land and in our oceans. By funding research, training, advocacy, field work and through land purchases and management agreements, we have helped our grantees to protect over 19 million hectares of land and 53 million km² of ocean.

Since 2006 Arcadia has protected biodiversity worldwide by developing the skills and experience of practitioners and decision makers. Through grants to Yale and the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute and to the University of Cambridge, we have helped train more than 3,500 conservationists working at international, national and local levels.

In 2011 we awarded renewed grants to extend such training programmes, by funding:

• Institutions offering qualifications in conservation leadership and providing opportunities for young practitioners from all over the world to take part.
• Collaborative research projects between academic departments and practitioners.
• The development of networks to support the transfer of knowledge from research to practice.
The first Dead Sea Scrolls were discovered in 1947 by a Bedouin shepherd in caves near Qumran in the Judean Desert. Written between 150 BC and 70 AD, they contain the oldest preserved text of the Hebrew Bible, a series of apocryphal texts such as Enoch, Tobit and Ben-Sirach, and sectarian works including Biblical commentaries.

This is a joint project between the Israel Antiquities Authority and Google Israel, funded by Arcadia and the Leon Levy Foundation. Its aim is to help preserve thousands of Dead Sea Scroll fragments through digitisation. Our funding supports the creation of a new open access website which will make it easy for people to explore the Dead Sea Scrolls.

THE CHALLENGE

The scrolls were preserved for two millennia by the constant arid climate of the Judean desert. Unfortunately, removing them from the Qumran caves exposed the scrolls to very different conditions, making them vulnerable.

Rather than stabilising the manuscripts, early conservation efforts unknowingly damaged the scrolls. In particular, the adhesives used to mount the fragments on glass plates caused discolouring, making some of the text illegible.

To preserve their content, infra-red photographs of the fragments were taken by the Israel Antiquities Authority in the 1950s and 60s. This project will create high resolution digital images of each fragment to enable conservators to monitor and address physical deterioration.
Dead Sea Scrolls Digitisation Project (continued)

New Grant: $1,000,000 (2011 - 2013)

Project Update

In 2011 the Israel Antiquities Authority began digitising the photographs taken in the 1950s and 60s. All 5,320 images have now been recorded, providing the conservators with a benchmark against which to assess the degradation of the scrolls.

The project team has started planning the new Dead Sea Scrolls website. Work has also begun on the transcriptions, translations and commentaries that will support scholarly and non-academic research around the scrolls.

As well as creating their own resources, the Israel Antiquities Authority has signed an agreement with the Orion Centre at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. This will allow the integration of the Centre’s online bibliography of Dead Sea Scroll resources into the new website.

“The Dead Sea Scrolls Digitisation Project is a fascinating encounter between scientific and scholarly disciplines. Through the use of the most extant technology available, this project will enable us to share the Dead Sea Scrolls with all, as well as to preserve them for future generations.”

Shuka Dorfman, General Director of the Israel Antiquities Authority
HILL MUSEUM & MANUSCRIPT LIBRARY
NEW GRANT: $3,000,000 (2011 - 2016)

DIGITISATION OF ENDANGERED MANUSCRIPTS

The Hill Museum & Manuscript Library was founded in 1965 by the Benedictine monks of Saint John’s Abbey and University, Minnesota, US. Its mission is to preserve endangered manuscripts through the creation of photographic surrogates. Initially working with Benedictine monastic libraries in Austria and Germany, by the 1970s it had expanded its scope to include non-monastic libraries and archives across Europe and into Ethiopia. Since 2003, work has expanded to the Middle East and India.

To date the Hill Museum & Manuscript Library has photographed 125,000 complete manuscripts in hundreds of libraries capturing over 40 million pages. This makes it the world’s largest resource for the study of manuscript cultures from both east and west.

PROJECT UPDATE

Building on work funded by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, this grant supports continuing efforts to digitise manuscripts in libraries in the Middle East, Ethiopia, India and Europe.

This grant will enable the Hill Museum & Manuscript Library to fund 12 – 20 digitisation studios per year for the duration of the grant. Each studio will be able to digitise at least 350 – 400 manuscripts a year, depending on the working conditions and state of the manuscripts.

The digitisation is carried out by teams of local archivists, supervised by experts from the Hill Museum & Manuscript Library. Copies of all digitised manuscripts are deposited in their open access electronic archives. Anyone, anywhere in the world can access these collections free of charge through OLIVER, the online catalogue, and Vivarium, the image database.
Founded in the 6th century AD, St Catherine’s Monastery in Sinai is one of the world’s oldest working Christian monasteries and home to a large collection of early Christian manuscripts. Amongst its collections are 129 known palimpsest manuscripts dating from the 4th to the 11th centuries containing hidden and erased text.

This grant funds a joint five-year project between St Catherine’s and the Early Manuscripts Electronic Library to apply multi-spectral imaging technologies to the monastery’s palimpsests to reveal the hidden writings.

THE CHALLENGE

Because of the value of parchment, it was not unusual for frugal scribes to wash away or scrape text off manuscripts to reuse them. This process sometimes left faint ink residues, often illegible to the naked eye.

In the 19th century scholars used chemical means to reveal the erased text but these methods were often destructive. Today, technology offers new examination methods without causing damage.

In 2009 we awarded the Early Manuscripts Electronic Library funding to carry out a study into using multi-spectral imaging techniques to analyse the palimpsests. Working with sample folios from 15 palimpsest manuscripts, this pilot project uncovered hidden ancient and medieval text in nine languages. Much of this material is believed to have been erased more than 1000 years ago.

Initial discoveries from the pilot project included:

- Early Biblical texts in Greek, Syriac and other languages.
- An unidentified Ethiopic text, one of the earliest known examples of Ethiopic writing.
- A Hippocratic medical treatise which probably predates other known copies by five centuries.
PROJECT UPDATE

Following the success of the pilot project, in 2011 we awarded funding for a full-scale digitisation project to analyse 6,800 folios from the St Catherine’s palimpsests collections.

Because each manuscript is different, it is impossible to predict which imaging process will generate the best results. The project will tackle this by using a combination of imaging techniques. The first full-scale imaging session took place in December 2011. Over two weeks the project team imaged 146 palimpsest leaves from nine codices.

Imaging will continue in 2012, when the project team will also develop a data management system to deal with the huge volumes of data being generated.

Supported by a team of 20 scholars, the project gives priority to manuscripts which are judged to offer the greatest potential for advancing historical research. The results will be published online under open access.
In July UCLA began digitising its ephemeral material, focusing initially on the Library’s Minasian collection of letters and other documents. This collection provides insight into the Armenian-Iranian and Armenian-Indian communities, ca. 1850 - 1968.

The UCLA Library also signed an agreement with the National Library of Israel, as the first of three proposed project partners. The National Library will contribute to both the digitised collection and help test the development of the digital project model.

The pace of events and change in Israel’s relatively short history, coupled with the plethora of cultures, religions and nationalities that comprise Israel’s heterogeneous population, make the collecting, digitising and preserving of material particularly crucial as a research tool and a bridge to cross-cultural understanding.

Supported by UCLA Library, over the next three years the National Library of Israel will digitise 150,000 items of printed ephemera including posters, leaflets, tickets, postcards and broadsheets. Working with archives across Israel, this collection will represent Jewish, Christian and Muslim religious communities, the ultra-orthodox Jewish community, Arab Israeli and Druze populations, as well as immigrant communities such as Ethiopians, whose cultural heritage is at particular risk.

Over the next year UCLA Library and the National Library of Israel will work to resolve key issues around the digital transference of collections and copyright clearance. The solutions put in place will provide the foundation for UCLA’s digitisation project model.
ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF DIGITAL SCHOLARSHIP
NEW GRANT: $143,000 (2011 - 2012)

Over the last two decades libraries and archives around the world have invested significant time and money in the digitisation of collections and the creation of electronic resources. Yet recent research* conducted by King’s College, University of London, highlights that we know little about the impact these resources have had on scholarship and their value to society as a whole.

This grant funds a new research project led by King’s to develop ways of evaluating digital resources. This will help cultural and academic institutions to understand the needs and expectations of users and to create effective digital resources for the future.

THE CHALLENGE

Due to a lack of funding, to date most digitisation projects have been forced to carry out evaluation exercises over a short period of time and often without an appropriate baseline against which to assess change.

As a result, the relative success or failure of a digital resource has been based on simple statistics such as the number of downloads. This tells us nothing about how and why people use digital resources and what difference providing digital access has made.

Improving the methods of evaluation will help institutions answer these questions and measure the economic, educational and social benefits of investment in digital scholarship.


PROJECT UPDATE

Throughout 2011 King’s has been conducting desk research into a range of public, private, commercial, educational, governmental, non-governmental and charitable organisations to identify effective evaluation practices and methodologies used by other industries.

King’s will put together a set of guidelines for evaluating the impact of digital resources, drawing on expertise from these different disciplines and sectors.

This project is already raising awareness of the need for better methods of evaluation. It will also develop guidance to help funders, like Arcadia, secure proper measurement of the impact of their funding.
Cambridge is home to one of the world’s largest clusters of individuals and institutions working to understand and conserve global biodiversity. These include conservation organisations such as the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, UNESCO World Conservation Monitoring Centre and the Tropical Biology Association. At the centre of this hub sits the University of Cambridge.

In 2007 we supported the creation of the Cambridge Conservation Initiative, a new partnership project, administered by the University, designed to provide better links between these organisations. By working together in strategic, cross-disciplinary collaborations, the Cambridge Conservation Initiative looks to:

- Enhance global conservation leadership and knowledge exchange through training and networking.
- Increase the effectiveness of conservation actions by encouraging interdisciplinary collaborative projects.
- Engage government, industry and civil society in the need for sustainable conservation of biodiversity at local, national and international levels.

In 2011 we awarded the University of Cambridge one new grant and two renewed grants to support the ongoing work of the Cambridge Conservation Initiative and provide development opportunities for the conservation leaders of the future.

The MPhil in Conservation Leadership was introduced by Cambridge in 2010. Taught by staff from departments across the University and from the 12 member organisations of the Cambridge Conservation Initiative, it aims to equip future conservation leaders with the knowledge and skills to become a force for change in global conservation.

As part of the programme, students undertake a four-month placement in a conservation organisation where they gain vital practical experience in managing conservation actions.

In its first year, 12 students, mostly from developed countries, took part in the course. This grant will provide five scholarships for the best young scientists and conservation practitioners from developing countries, giving them an equal opportunity to join the programme and learn the skills that will help them look after some of the world’s most bio-diverse regions.
STUDENT CONFERENCE IN CONSERVATION SCIENCE
RENEWED GRANT: $500,000 (2011 - 2016)

Introduced in 2000, the Student Conference in Conservation Science provides young researchers with the chance to develop multidisciplinary skills in conservation leadership.

To date the annual conference has given 1,900 graduates from 110 countries the opportunity to attend workshops, network and learn from leading conservation experts.

The only international scientific conference of its kind in Europe, this innovative programme now has sister conferences in New York and Bangalore.

Since 2006, Arcadia’s funding has provided opportunities for students from developing countries to attend the conference. The renewal of this grant will support the conference for another five years.

The grant also provides funding for a select group of students to spend a month working alongside experts in universities and conservation organisations in the UK. In 2011, 70 applicants were put forward, 17 of whom were awarded bursaries to work on a variety of projects including:

- Designing a socio-economic survey of trophy hunters in Ethiopia.
- Learning how to use citizen science to set up a butterfly monitoring scheme in Russia.
- Applying up-to-date techniques to analyse tree distributions in Bangladesh.

Feedback from the interns and their hosts was positive. In particular, they benefited from access to internet resources and advice, meeting other conservation scientists and help with writing papers and proposals. Several participating organisations hosted their third intern, while a number of organisations and academic institutions took part for the first time offering opportunities in new areas.
CAMBRIDGE CONSERVATION INITIATIVE (CONTINUED)

MUltIPLE GRANTS: $2,900,000 (2011 - 2016)

CAMBRIDGE CONSERVATION INITIATIVE COLLABORATIVE FUND
RENEWED GRANT: $1,500,000 (2011 - 2016)

In the past, conservation organisations have tended to work independently, focusing on specific areas of expertise.

The Cambridge Conservation Initiative Collaborative Fund encourages its partners to look beyond their traditional areas of interest and consider conservation needs on a global level by providing funding for joint projects involving at least three member organisations.

Since 2009 the Cambridge Conservation Initiative has awarded 14 research grants through the Collaborative Fund. The five grants agreed in 2011 included projects which drew on the Initiative’s scientific and research capacity to provide technical advice and information to help improve global nature conservation policy.

This renewed grant will fund a further four to eight projects per year over the next five years, helping to deliver innovative conservation solutions to reduce global biodiversity loss.

ENVIRONMENTAL LEADERSHIP & TRAINING INITIATIVE
RENEWED GRANT: $5,550,000 (2011 - 2016)

Run by the Yale School of Forestry & Environmental Studies and the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, the Environmental Leadership & Training Initiative supports the conservation of forest ecosystems and biodiversity in the tropical regions of Latin America and Asia.

Over the past five years this project has run 46 courses, workshops and conferences in nine countries, providing professional development opportunities for conservation practitioners and decision makers from a variety of backgrounds.

This renewed grant has been awarded to fund the continuation of the programme over the next five years and to support new developments including an online offering which will allow the initiative to become self-sustaining in the long-term.

THE CHALLENGE

The Neotropics and Tropical Asia are two of the Earth’s richest regions of biodiversity. The Neotropics, which span southern Mexico, Central and South America and the West Indies, are home to 50% of the remaining rainforests. Tropical Asia accounts for six of the world’s 34 biodiversity hotspots.

Despite their biological importance, these regions suffer from widespread deforestation and landscape degradation. Since the mid-1990s, 5.26 million hectares of forest a year have been cleared in the Neotropics alone.

Although both regions have networks of protected areas they are underfunded and poorly managed. In many cases protection is unenforceable and conservationists often conflict with local communities who rely on the local ecosystems for subsistence.
PROJECT UPDATE

Using our first grant, the Environmental Leadership & Training Initiative provided training opportunities for 2,293 people from Brazil, Honduras, Panama, Peru, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines. Through its Leadership Development Programme, it has also provided 50 alumni with the chance to attend further training on topics such as reforestation of mangroves and economic tools for landscape-level conservation.

These training courses have helped to build individual and institutional capacity for tackling conservation challenges. Through their own projects, alumni have gone on to influence the development of laws, policies and projects on payments-for-ecosystem services, sustainable land use planning and climate change mechanisms such as carbon trading.

In 2011 two cohorts of alumni started working on projects in Panama using sustainable agricultural practices to restore degraded cattle ranching lands and riparian corridors in the Azuero peninsula. Another group has launched a reforestation programme in the Philippines as part of a wider watershed management initiative. Three alumni have been given support to deliver their own training sessions, teaching rural communities in the Philippines and Panama about the benefits of using native species during reforestation.

The renewed grant will fund training for another 2,500 individuals over the next five years. It will also fund the development of an online learning tool to extend the initiative’s reach and provide alumni with access to the latest research. The new website will also support a new ‘Training for Trainers’ programme to support alumni in passing on knowledge.
WHITLEY AWARDS PROGRAMME

The Whitley Fund for Nature, through the annual Whitley Awards, seeks out and celebrates the world’s most dynamic conservation leaders. Its aim is to raise the profile of innovative conservation projects and provide inspiration for fellow conservation practitioners.

Established in 1994, to date the Whitley Fund has awarded over $9 million in grant funding and recognised the work of over 130 conservationists from 60 different countries.

Over the past five years we have helped fund the Whitley Awards’ core operating costs during a period of significant growth for the charity. This renewed grant has been awarded to continue this support for one final year.

PROJECT UPDATE

Over the last 12 months our support has enabled the Whitley Fund to continue its infrastructure development, helping it to build a database which will improve the Fund’s administrative capacity.

In 2012 the Whitley Fund will use our funding to develop a ‘Winner’s Network’. This initiative will provide Whitley Award winners with access to a mentoring scheme, where past winners will be able to share knowledge and experience with new winners.
Arcadia also gives a great number of smaller grants each year through two externally administered long-term programmes: the Endangered Languages Documentation Programme, administered by the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), and the Endangered Archives Programme, run by the British Library. These programmes enable us to:

- Take advantage of the resources, knowledge and expertise of our partners, to increase capacity to give out grants and to ensure we provide investment where it is needed most.
- Give our grantees access to technical, archival and scholarly support.
- Ensure long-term sustainable preservation of the cultural material recorded through these programmes.

Both programmes are now making the material collected by grantees available online under open access.
Historical records from pre-industrial societies across Asia, Latin America, Africa and parts of Europe are at risk from neglect, physical deterioration or destruction.

The British Library’s Endangered Archives Programme aims to safeguard some of this documentary heritage, using the Library’s expertise to help researchers around the world to digitise endangered archival materials and make them freely available online.

To date 168 grants have been awarded funding projects in 67 countries.

PROJECT UPDATE

In 2011 the Endangered Archives Programme awarded 23 new grants. Projects included the digitisation of:

- Colonial administrative records generated between 1891 and 1964 by the native authorities in Malawi. Before British rule Malawi was a predominantly oral society.
- Hungarian Jewish congregational archives. In 1941 roughly 825,000 Jews lived in the cities and townships of Hungary making up thousands of congregations. Today only 30 congregations remain, with only 20 possessing pre-1990 archival records.
- Provincial newspapers in Peru from the regions of Lambayeque, Ayacucho, Tacna, Cajamarca and Huancavelica. These will form the basis of a national database.

Over the last seven years the Endangered Archives Programme has digitised over 62 terabytes of data. In 2011 the British Library launched an open access website to make these collections available to the world - [eap.bl.uk](http://eap.bl.uk)
OVERVIEW OF FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS
Since 2001 we have made grant commitments of over $216 million across more than 100 projects.
Before November 2008 our funding also supported three other thematic areas: defending human rights; promoting philanthropy; and supporting education and research. No longer part of our core focus, these are shown below as legacy grants.

GRANT COMMITMENTS BY VALUE SINCE 2001

- Culture Preservation: $114 million (53%)
- Nature Conservation: $68 million (31%)
- Legacy Grants: $34 million (16%)

By the end of 2011 we had paid $156 million of our grant commitments. In 2012 we expect to make a further $23 million of grant payments.

GRANT PAYMENTS TO DATE
By the end of 2011 we had paid $156 million of our grant commitments. In 2012 we expect to make a further $23 million of grant payments.
### GRANTS AWARDED IN 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GRANTEE</th>
<th>PURPOSE OF GRANT</th>
<th>GRANT DATES</th>
<th>GRANT VALUE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>St Catherine’s Monastery - Palimpsests Digitisation Project</td>
<td></td>
<td>2011 - 2013</td>
<td>$1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hill Museum and Manuscript Library - Manuscript digitisation project</td>
<td></td>
<td>2011 - 2016</td>
<td>$3,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel Antiquities Authority - Dead Sea Scrolls Digitisation Project</td>
<td></td>
<td>2011 - 2013</td>
<td>$1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King’s College London - Research into the evaluation of digital resources</td>
<td></td>
<td>2011 - 2012</td>
<td>$143,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Library of Israel - Digitising Ephemera Programme</td>
<td></td>
<td>2011 - 2016</td>
<td>$2,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of California, Los Angeles - Digitising Ephemera Programme</td>
<td></td>
<td>2011 - 2016</td>
<td>$3,141,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of California, Los Angeles - Viking Archaeological Project in Mosfell, Iceland</td>
<td></td>
<td>2011 - 2013</td>
<td>$2,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zalman Shazar Centre - Publication of Vol 7 - 9 of History of Jewish Mysticism by Joseph Dan, Professor of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem</td>
<td></td>
<td>2011 - 2014</td>
<td>$150,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### GRANTS COMPLETED IN 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GRANTEE</th>
<th>PURPOSE OF GRANT</th>
<th>GRANT DATES</th>
<th>GRANT VALUE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marine Conservation Institute - US National Ocean Policy advocacy work</td>
<td></td>
<td>2010 - 2011</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Cambridge - Student Conference in Conservation Science</td>
<td></td>
<td>2006 - 2011</td>
<td>$1,039,640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitely Fund for Nature - Whitely Awards core funding</td>
<td></td>
<td>2006 - 2011</td>
<td>$935,550</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS (CONTINUED)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GRANTEE</th>
<th>CULTURAL GRANTS</th>
<th>AMOUNT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trust for African Rock Art</td>
<td></td>
<td>$1,232,283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zalman Shazar Centre - Publication of Vol 4 - 6 of History of Jewish Mysticism by Joseph Dan, Professor of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem</td>
<td></td>
<td>$150,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GRANTEE</th>
<th>ENVIRONMENTAL GRANTS</th>
<th>AMOUNT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>University of Cambridge - Cambridge Conservation Initiative</td>
<td></td>
<td>$2,900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Cambridge Conservation Initiative Collaborative Fund</td>
<td></td>
<td>$1,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- MPhil in ConservationLeadership</td>
<td></td>
<td>$1,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Student Conference in Conservation Science</td>
<td></td>
<td>$500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Client Earth - to fund the appointment of a marine policy officer</td>
<td></td>
<td>$250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flora &amp; Fauna International - Marine Conservation Programme</td>
<td></td>
<td>$5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitely Fund for Nature - Whitely Awards core funding</td>
<td></td>
<td>$150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yale University and the Smithsonian - Environmental Leadership &amp; Training Initiative</td>
<td></td>
<td>$5,500,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: $28,084,000
# ENDANGERED LANGUAGES PROJECT: 2011 GRANT AWARDS

## MAJOR PROJECTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Description</th>
<th>Grant Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Documentation of Olekha, a language with five remaining speakers living in a remote village in south central Bhutan. This project will focus on traditional ethno-botanical knowledge.</td>
<td>£26,598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ongoing community-based documentation project to digitally record Jil’tu’hoan, a language spoken in Namibia and Botswana.</td>
<td>£103,055</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## SMALL GRANTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Description</th>
<th>Grant Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Documentation of Matanvat (Nese), a language spoken by fewer than 20 people around the northeastern coast of Malakula in central Vanuatu.</td>
<td>£9,152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project studying the Qaapt Baining language in Papua New Guinea. This project will look at language transmission between generations and how languages become endangered.</td>
<td>£8,406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linguistic documentation of the Sivi variety of Barber spoken in the Siwa Oasis, Egypt, a language recognised as endangered by UNESCO.</td>
<td>£7,424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preliminary documentation comparing Mbowa (2,690 speakers) and Mwenyi (6,000 speakers) of the Siliyana dialect cluster in the western part of Zambia.</td>
<td>£9,976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Documentation of traditional agricultural songs and stories of the Sumei Nagas (100,000 speakers), a Tibeto-Burman language spoken in Nagaland, in northeastern India.</td>
<td>£6,173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pilot project to describe and document Siti, an endangered language of Ivory Coast. In 1981 a survey found there to be 31 active speakers.</td>
<td>£6,540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Documentation of Dirge songs, ritual funeral eulogies performed by elderly women following the death of a family member amongst the Unuan people in Nigeria.</td>
<td>£8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Video and text documentation of Mangetti Dune !Xung (500 speakers). Originating in Angola, following the civil war speakers fled to Namibia and South Africa.</td>
<td>£9,017</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## SMALL GRANTS (CONTINUED)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Description</th>
<th>Grant Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Documentation of Amuradk, a severely endangered language from Arnhem Land, Northern Australia - spoken by three or five people in a single community.</td>
<td>£9,974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collecting sound files for inclusion in a dictionary of Korana, a South African language which descends from the variety spoken by the inhabitants of the Cape when Europeans first arrived.</td>
<td>£7,880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Documentation of the Durvud dialect of Oirat, which is spoken in vast but sparsely populated regions in the western part of Mongolia.</td>
<td>£7,513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Documenting the structure of the Isthmus Zapotec language of southeastern Mexico, one of many languages coming under threat due to the rapid shift to Spanish.</td>
<td>£9,052</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey, description and documentation of Tol which is spoken in Honduras. In 1990 estimates suggested 250 speakers of Tol remain.</td>
<td>£5,573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Documentation of Malaccan Portuguese Creole, spoken by about 1,000 people in the Portuguese settlement of Melaka, Malaysia.</td>
<td>£9,995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Documenting of Longyu (an Oceanic language of the Solomon Islands spoken by 1,890 people) through the recording of folkloric stories and how they change over time.</td>
<td>£7,687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longitudinal documentation of Kata Kolok, a sign language indigenous to a particular village in Bali which has a high incidence of hereditary deafness.</td>
<td>£8,632</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A preliminary linguistic survey of the Tagoi language, which is spoken by 13,000 people in the Nuba Mountains, Sudan.</td>
<td>£5,483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Documentation of Kujireny and research into its nominal and verbal derivational morphology. A Jola language, Kujireny is spoken by only a few hundred people in the village of Brin, Senegal.</td>
<td>£6,680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Documentation and description of the Nivacle dialects of Paraguay and Argentina. This project will look at both regional and generational differences in dialect.</td>
<td>£8,454</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ENDANGERED LANGUAGES PROJECT: 2011 GRANT AWARDS (CONTINUED)

SMALL GRANTS (CONTINUED)

Project recording, translating and documenting material in the ritual language of Stone-Tu, a language known only by three spirit mediums in their 70s and 80s living in Myanmar. £9,994
Documentation of the severely endangered Oro Win Language. Part of the Chapacuran family, Oro Win is spoken by six elders living along the headwaters of the Paccáxs Novos River in Brazil. £4,812
Project documenting the Royal Honorific language of Bafut through the recording of ancestral songs and palace ceremonies in northwestern Cameroon. £9,663
Project studying the vocabulary and linguistic practices associated with material culture in Gubëëher, one of the three principal Bahounik languages spoken in Senegal. £5,986

INDIVIDUAL POSTGRADUATE FELLOWSHIPS

Investigation of the phonetic and phonological variation among speakers of Ikaan, a dialect of Ukaan spoken in two villages in southwestern Nigeria. £117,618
A linguistic and ethnographic study of two endangered Bantoid languages spoken in Cameroon (Ajambu and Mungbam), this project seeks to record oral histories and verbal art performances to gain insights into the social causes of favouring the maintenance of small languages in multilingual environments. £42,893

INDIVIDUAL GRADUATE STUDENTSHIPS

Description and documentation of Sekpele, a language spoken by 10 Likpe communities in the central Volta region of Ghana. Sekpele is one of 14 Ghana Togo mountain languages. £53,219
Documentation and description of Ngarinyin, a language of the Kimberley region of Australia. The main language for centuries, today there are only a dozen elderly speakers. £14,225

PROJECT DESCRIPTION GRANT VALUE

Documentation of Michif, a contact language integrating French and Algonquian elements. Variations can be found across North America. £69,556
Documentation of the Tomárdho variety of Chamacoco, a language of the Paraguayan Chaco. This project will support existing studies into the mythologies and sociocultural systems of the region. £46,385
Documenting culture in Cangii, a Noon language of Senegal. This will include the recording of ceremonies and performances. The Noon culture is very different to those of surrounding groups. £22,175
Advancing the linguistic understanding of Parsei-Haltti through the collection of texts and recording of the language's grammar. Parsei is spoken by approximately 2000 people in Mato Grosso, Brazil. £24,007
Documentation of language variation and social identity looking at Aniakay, an undescribed Papuan language spoken by 300 people living in Kanjime, a village in east Papua New Guinea. £21,491
Documentation and grammatical description of Yakkha, a Tibeto-Burman language spoken in the Sankhuwasava District in Nepal. There are an estimated 14,000 speakers. £14,371

£737,278
£1,147,665
**ENDANGERED ARCHIVES PROGRAMME: 2011 GRANT AWARDS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>PERIOD</th>
<th>VALUE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Survey of church archives in Botswana, including archives of Dutch Reformed, Lutheran, Methodist, Seventh Adventist, Anglican, Pentecostal and African independent churches.</td>
<td>19 - 20 C</td>
<td>£2,378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey of manuscripts of Sri Lankan Malays, including documents written in Arabic by descendants of exiles, convicts and soldiers from Indonesia and the Malay peninsula.</td>
<td>18 - 20 C</td>
<td>£10,084</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey of missionary documents held in private collections in Mizoram, India, illuminating the transition from pre-literate animistic society to a literate Christian one.</td>
<td>Late 19 C</td>
<td>£7,537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digitisation of 100,000 rare documents from the city of Biobiocha, on the Caribbean coast of Columbia, relating to the slave trade, piracy and fishing in the region.</td>
<td>19 C</td>
<td>£44,958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pilot project to identify, organise and digitise 40,000 parish records from the province of Rio Grande de Notre, one of the poorest regions of Brazil.</td>
<td>17 - early 20 C</td>
<td>£7,530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pilot project to survey private collections of maps, manuscripts and drawings documenting the history of Cameroon from the perspective of the indigenous peoples.</td>
<td>Early 20 C</td>
<td>£11,273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identify and digitise administrative records of 32 native chiefs located in the northern part of Malawi, providing a non-colonial insight into the development of the country.</td>
<td>19 - 20 C</td>
<td>£10,860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digitisation of recently discovered records documenting the administration, trade and court of Bolama, the first capital of Portuguese Guinea (1879 - 1940).</td>
<td>19 - 20 C</td>
<td>£45,085</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Documenting the written heritage of East Goggam through the digitisation of three monastic collections of manuscripts covering philosophy, history, law, culture, science and religion</td>
<td>14 C and earlier</td>
<td>£20,780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digitisation of the national sound archives of the Union of Comoros, including reals of audio tape interviews, oral histories and musical performances.</td>
<td>Mid 20 C</td>
<td>£58,103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safeguarding of ancient manuscripts in Niger, including the digitisation of paper, palm leaf and copper plate manuscripts in both Arabic and adjami script.</td>
<td>13 - 19 C</td>
<td>£19,455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digitisation of materials from rural communities in Tamil Nadu to create a digital archive of pre-colonial agrarian history.</td>
<td>17 - 19 C</td>
<td>£52,566</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>PERIOD</th>
<th>VALUE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Part-digitisation and relocation of colonial archives and records from various district capitals in Burkina Faso.</td>
<td>Early 20 C</td>
<td>£10,667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digitisation of songs on shellac discs of musical genres that are now extinct, together with textual material.</td>
<td>Early 20 C</td>
<td>£10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey of remaining 20 archives from 700 pre-Second World War Jewish congregational communities in Hungary.</td>
<td>Late 18 - early 20 C</td>
<td>£10,570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventory of pre-colonial and colonial archive material from the regional archive at Cape Coast, Ghana, including manuscripts, maps and photographs.</td>
<td>19 C</td>
<td>£7,088</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digitisation of Arabic manuscripts dealing with occult subjects from Djenné, Mali. Many of these are currently held in private collections.</td>
<td>18 - 20 C, some 12 C</td>
<td>£49,368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digitisation of collection of private papers of Punjabi Maharajahs illuminating the relationship between the Lahore Durbar and the British Raj.</td>
<td>Late 18 - late 19 C</td>
<td>£16,762</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey and digitisation of dispersed collections of photographs documenting pre-industrial minority groups in Bulgaria</td>
<td>19 - early 20 C</td>
<td>£9,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digitisation of medical documents from the archives of the San Marcos National University, casting light on the interaction between modern medicine and traditional practices in Peru.</td>
<td>Mid 16 - early 20 C</td>
<td>£43,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digitisation of 85,000 records relating to Africans liberated from the slave trade by the British Royal Navy in Sierra Leone in the 19th century.</td>
<td>19 C</td>
<td>£38,877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digitisation of 25,000 photographic negatives of images taken by indigenous photographers of traditional life, documenting the sociopolitical transformation of Mali under French colonial rule.</td>
<td>Early 20 C</td>
<td>£30,507</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

£518,898
£823,535
GOVERNANCE

HOW WE OPERATE

Arcadia supports charities and scholarly institutions that preserve cultural heritage and the environment.

We actively seek out organisations led by exceptional individuals that operate in a sustainable, cost-effective, scientifically sound and ethical manner.

We do not accept unsolicited applications for funding.

All decisions on grants are made at the discretion of our Donor Board and in consultation with our Advisory Board.

THE DONOR BOARD

PROFESSOR PETER BALDWIN - Co-founder of Arcadia and Chair of the Donor Board and the Advisory Board
Professor of History at the University of California, Los Angeles, Peter’s most recent work is *The Narcissism of Minor Differences: How America and Europe are Alike* (Oxford University Press, 2009). He is currently working on a comparative history of intellectual property.

DR LISBET RAUSING - Co-founder of Arcadia
A former assistant professor at Harvard University, Lisbet currently serves on the advisory boards of the Smithsonian’s National Museum of Natural History and the National Library of Israel.

THE ADVISORY BOARD

NICHOLAS FERGUSON - Chairman of SVG Capital, Chairman of BSkyB Plc and Chairman of Alta Holdings, Nicholas is also Chairman of the Courtauld Institute of Art and a former chairman of the Institute for Philanthropy.

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LORD ROTHSCILD OM GBE - Chairman of Yad Hanadiv, Lord Rothschild has also served as Chairman of the National Gallery and of the Heritage Lottery Fund. In 2002, he was awarded the Order of Merit for his services to philanthropy, an honour bestowed on 24 people in the UK.

ARCADIA'S PRINCIPAL ADVISOR

ANTHEA CASE CBE - Anthea oversees Arcadia’s grant managers who are responsible for researching proposed grants and monitoring delivery of existing projects. A former Chief Executive of the National Heritage Memorial Fund and Heritage Lottery Fund, Anthea also serves as a regional chairman of the National Trust and as a trustee of a number of arts and heritage organisations.