

FRONTIER

CONSERVATION EXPEDITIONS

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Introduction

When you join a Frontier expedition you will make a real difference to endangered tropical wildlife and habitats. Living and working in remote locations, you will directly assist developing countries rich in biodiversity but poor in the capacity to manage natural resources. The information you collect will enable local communities to regulate the use of natural resources for the benefit of future generations. Your field work will be a joint enterprise with local organisations, in some of the earth's richest biological hotspots.

Help developing countries manage natural resources for future generations

Do you feel that more needs to be done to address issues of global poverty and environmental degradation? Then you are the type of person we need to join a Frontier expedition. You will be a valuable member of a varied group of volunteers, all motivated by the desire to protect endangered environments and species, and improve the lives of local people.

Do you want to make a difference?

With your fellow volunteers you will play a crucial role in providing critical biodiversity and resource-use information that would not be available without your efforts. Field conditions will test your resolve and you must have a strong belief that what you are doing really can help. Camp life will be simple, you will be eating local produce and sleeping under the stars.

Play a crucial role in conservation

You will receive all the necessary training from highly qualified and experienced field staff in techniques that have been refined over many years of working in remote and hostile environments. This training includes the option of a unique BTEC qualification designed especially for Frontier volunteers, our provision and assessment of which has been awarded a Grade A status.

Gain a BTEC qualification

You can become one of the many thousands of international volunteers, host country students and natural resource officers who have received Frontier training and made a vital difference to global conservation. And, like over half of them, you can use your experience to go on to a career in international conservation and development.



Be on the front line of global conservation and international development

Your expedition experience will affirm to you and others that you are part of an organisation at the forefront of global conservation and international development. Your work will be published, you will help establish protected areas, implement management strategies for natural resource conservation, empower local people with sustainable livelihoods and have fun!

'Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.'

Sustainable development as defined by
The World Commission on Environment and Development

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Andaman Islands Diving and Marine Conservation Expedition

4 week expeditions held throughout the year

The Andaman Islands lie in the Bay of Bengal, on the trade route between India and Burma. Made up of over 500 islands, high peaks of submerged mountains, they are home to many endemic species. The Islands, some only recently accessible to visitors, are renowned for their superb palm-fringed, white-sand beaches and extensive coral reef species. Marine life is exceptionally rich and the wide variety of coral species supports an extraordinary diversity of reef fish including angel, green parrot, yellow butterfly, black surgeon, and blue damsel. The clear, deep oceanic waters beyond the reefs sustain turtles, sharks, and huge schools of barracudas.

Clear, deep, oceanic waters

An impressive 15% of the total land area is covered by lush mangroves, some of the richest examples in the world. The interior uplands support rich tropical flora, and are thickly forested with evergreen and deciduous rainforests. To date 3,000 species of plant have been identified, including 110 wild orchids. And there are many bird and mammal species, including the spotted deer and the endangered Andaman wild pig.

Uncontrolled tourism

Increased settlement of refugees from Burma and Bangladesh, along with uncontrolled tourism is threatening the delicate balance of the Islands' coastal ecosystems. Deforestation from land clearance has caused sedimentation, smothering the coral and depriving commercially important fish species of their feeding and spawning grounds. Key breeding sites for Giant Leatherback Turtles are being wiped out through sand-mining for the construction industry.



And with everything pointing towards further development of the Islands for the tourist industry, rapid action is needed to ensure species and habitats are not entirely destroyed

Save coral from destruction

With your team you will evaluate coral cover, record any signs of coral bleaching and take species inventories of reef fish and marine mammal populations through your dive surveys.

Raise environmental awareness

Assessments of the reefs and the dissemination of this information will show that certain practices are damaging. The future of the Islands' marine ecosystems relies on this identification of destructive practices along with environment education to encourage the adoption of sustainable practices.

“When I got to the beach it was just breath-taking, I can’t describe it, I just ran round yelping. The sand was ground coral, the finest I’ve ever seen. Paradise.”

Madagascar Diving and Marine Conservation Expedition

4, 8, 10 and 20 week expeditions held throughout the year



Madagascar is the largest and one of the most exotic islands in the Indian Ocean, famed for its beautiful forests and spectacular coastline. From the extensive coral reefs in the north to the wild coasts of the south, it is home to some of the most fascinating wildlife on the planet. The island's flora and fauna have been in isolation for 165 million years, creating a biodiversity resource of global significance with over 80% of animal species endemic to this island paradise.

An island paradise.

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An ever increasing population is having a devastating impact on Madagascar's natural habitats. Land is cleared by traditional slash-and-burn methods leading to massive soil erosion which washes into ever more polluted seas and damages the coral. However, the government of Madagascar is now working with international conservation and aid agencies to halt this destruction and save the island's invaluable biodiversity for its people and the world. Frontier volunteers are an integral part of this essential work.

Record dolphin sightings

You will implement urgently required baseline marine assessments to determine how these waters are being affected and ascertain protection strategies. Malagasy marine resource officers and students will work alongside you to ensure that local expertise in environmental monitoring is developed. Diving under the supervision of a professionally qualified dive officer, your work will involve finding and mapping areas of coral, identifying reef and commercial fish, as well as recording sightings of dolphins, migrating whales, and turtles. And by joining local fishermen on their fishing expeditions you can also discover how reliant they are on the reefs and fish for their survival.

Save shark fisheries

Some parts of the Malagasy community believe that natural resources are never-ending. They believe that a decline in the turtle harvest is because the turtles have moved out to sea, rather than declining numbers being caused by over-exploitation. Equally, shark fisheries are under threat, particularly as sharks reproduce so slowly. While turtle and shark fishing is completely unsustainable other marine resource use can continue, with careful monitoring. Mangroves are an important resource for boat building, fuel, and housing but without regulation the pressures may prove too great. The vital data on species and resource use that you collect will contribute to the National Programme to form an inventory of Madagascar's coastal ecosystems and feed into management plans for the preservation of its unique habitats and species.

"Maybe because of the endless blue skies or maybe just because we live on a beach in Madagascar everyone gets along really well, which is useful when you sleep three inches away from the next person!"

Madagascar Wilderness Conservation Expedition

4, 8, 10 and 20 week expeditions held throughout the year

The spiny forests of Madagascar stretch from Morombe to Taolagnaro along the island's southwest coast. For 165 million years species in Madagascar have evolved in isolation, resulting in an exceptionally high primate endemism. With 51 kinds of lemur, you could spot a leaping Sifaka lemur, a Lesser Mouse lemur or even the elusive Fat-tailed Dwarf lemur.

Exceptionally high primate endemism

Over three quarters of the island's flora is endemic to Madagascar, a multitude of palms thrive in its unique ecosystem and there are more orchid species in these forests than in all of mainland Africa put together. Cactus-like plants and baobab trees, with water reserves stored in their trunk, make up the spiny branches of the forest that are intrinsic to this dramatic landscape. All this incredible flora and fauna, that is unique in its ability to resist the region's extreme aridity, has led many naturalists to describe the forests as 'the eighth wonder of the world'.

Spot leaping Sifakas lemurs

Madagascar's population has doubled since 1960, leading to increased deforestation and overgrazing, which in turn has caused massive soil erosion and desertification. Only one tenth of the original forests remain standing. With added pressures of mineral mining, the situation is set to deteriorate as vast tracts of land are cleared, excavated or used for agriculture, and surface water is contaminated with the untreated byproducts of these processes.

Save endemic species

You will undertake vital biodiversity and resource use surveys in the Mikea spiny forest region, receiving your training with Malagasy counterparts and university students.



Your expedition will involve assessing the extent and condition of the different vegetation types and collecting ecological data on mammals, birds, reptiles (like the endemic giant chameleon), amphibians, butterflies and other groups. You will directly contribute to the long awaited UNESCO 'Man and Biosphere' reserve designation for this region. This is a scheme concentrating on establishing reserves, where not only are the unique species, habitats and wildlife safeguarded, but also where economic issues of local people are considered. The outcome is designated areas that are sustainably managed, where people can live subsistence lifestyles without damaging the wildlife.

Nicaragua Diving and Marine Conservation Expedition

4, 8, 10 and 20 week expeditions held throughout the year

Nicaragua lies at the heart of Central America, bound by the Caribbean Sea to the east and Pacific Ocean to the west. The marine ecosystems are extremely diverse and biologically rich; coral reef, coastal mangroves, and sea-grass beds sustain an astonishing array of biodiversity, with several highly endangered species. Mangroves fringe the beaches and coastline, and are visited by scarlet macaws, hummingbirds, ocelots, Caribbean manatees, leatherback turtles, and spider monkeys. And the waters are teeming with sharks, reef fish and barracudas.

Leatherback turtles

The unplanned use of marine resources is causing major problems for the Nicaraguan Caribbean coastline – key species of turtle have suffered massive over-exploitation. Low levels of environmental awareness, uncontrolled tourism, development and settlement have led to the degradation of essential marine and coastal habitats and species. And as the poorest country in Central America Nicaragua's environmental problems are inextricably linked with socio-economic issues, in particular the dependence of ethnic minorities on artisanal fisheries. The challenge is to avoid the erosion of indigenous traditions while encouraging the sustainable use of natural resources.

Encourage sustainable resource use

You will evaluate how the marine and coastal resources are being used, monitoring fishing pressures, and catch rates. With the eradication of coconut income, the 1998 hurricane having demolished all the plantations, there has been further dependence on the fisheries and marine resources.



Monitor over-exploitation

Your environmental education and awareness-raising work will focus on conserving natural resources, in particular encouraging the Miskito and other indigenous people away from harmful practices such as the annual harvest of ten thousand green turtles. If these impoverished communities are to reduce their dependence on fragile natural resources they must be helped to find alternative sources of income. Your information will highlight any over-exploitation and contribute to the development of management plans. The implementation of these plans, by Frontier-trained fisheries officers, will lead to more sustainable resource use and habitat conservation.

Nicaragua Tropical Forest Conservation Expedition

4, 8, 10, and 20 week expeditions held throughout the year



Between Honduras and Costa Rica, lies Nicaragua. While being Central America's poorest country, it is a country rich in natural resources. It is famed for its coastal lagoons, pine savanna and wetlands, some of the largest and best preserved of such ecosystems in the region. From the fertile Pacific lowlands in the north, interrupted by breath-taking volcanoes, to the sparsely populated lowland rainforests in the southeast, Nicaragua is home to critically endangered flora and fauna. Many rare and important species such as the jaguar and puma inhabit its wide diversity of climates and terrains.

Breath-taking volcanoes

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Extreme poverty has forced many communities into the timber extraction industry. Traditional lands have been overtaken by mining and logging companies, and used for large-scale cattle ranches and plantations. This has also led to high levels of migration to the west coast, where over-grazing and intensive hillside farming is resulting in land degradation.

Problems of deforestation

Deforestation is having a massive impact on Nicaragua's wildlife, with some scientists predicting that if Nicaragua's forests continue to disappear at the current rate they could be gone in a decade. And the country also faces the continual reality of natural disasters. In the past volcanic activity, earthquakes and hurricanes have led to catastrophic landslides and flooding.

Raise environmental awareness

Despite the current relative abundance of rainforests very few studies have monitored their biological and ecological diversity. You will carry out baseline biodiversity surveys to confirm the ecological impact of local communities and use these results to develop monitoring systems. Fieldwork involves biodiversity mapping, recording and identifying species, and recording wildlife observations. You will work alongside Nicaraguan counterparts, whose increased knowledge and experience will contribute to a growing capacity in-country for environmental survey and protection work. You will also encourage marginalised communities to recognise the value of the remaining forests, rational use of these resources being key to their preservation for the future.

Tanzania Diving and Marine Conservation Expedition

4, 8, 10 and 20 week expeditions held throughout the year

Half a day's sail by dhow from Zanzibar is Pemba Island, where sandy beaches are edged by mangrove forests, and the waters are renowned worldwide for their exotic species and exceptional visibility. Offshore lies the Pemba Channel, some of the finest waters of the East African coast, where dolphins, sharks, marlin, tuna and barracuda can be seen. The waters and coral reefs, nearer the island, support a complex yet fragile marine ecosystem, with hundreds of species of reef fish, turtles, reef sharks and manta rays. With a history of clove production, the Island's forest cover has been largely cleared for cloves, this industry remains the mainstay of the island's economy. Only small forests remain, supporting antelope, monkeys and the elusive Pemba flying fox. While the clove industry has permanently changed Pemba's interior, the marine ecosystems have been less affected by environmental damage.

Dolphins, sharks, and barracuda

Levels of threat around Pemba are building as populations and tourism increase. With greater demand for fish, artisanal fishing techniques like seine netting, while sustainable on a small scale, become extremely damaging. Seine net catches are indiscriminate, many juvenile fish are caught, preventing the natural regeneration of the fisheries and reducing catch levels over time. This fall in productivity encourages poor communities to seek other fishing methods with apparently higher yields, such as dynamite fishing. They are unaware of the long term devastating impact of dynamiting on coral reefs, the habitats of the fisheries, ultimately leading to the collapse of the fishery.

Dynamite fishing damaging coral

Building on our success in setting up Tanzania's first multi-user Marine Park on Mafia Island, Southern Tanzania, we want to ensure the future of Pemba Island's marine life. You will contribute to assembling an unequalled knowledge of the Island's marine habitats.

Essential underwater surveys

Your diving will involve habitat mapping and fish surveys. You will also join local fishermen to observe and record their catches, assessing the effect of local markets on fisheries and monitoring the marine curio trade.



You will participate in environmental awareness-raising in local schools. With your survey data, protective management policies can be developed and implemented. And in surveying a broad section of the Tanzanian coastal zone it is possible to focus conservation efforts on the areas of highest marine diversity with exposure to the greatest risk.

"When we're not out on the boat and diving we are surrounded by local children, they never tire of shouting out their greetings "Jambo! Jambo!" and asking us our names."

Tanzania Savanna and Wilderness Conservation Expedition

4, 8, 10 and 20 week expeditions held throughout the year

Located between the world famous Selous Game Reserve and the wilds of the Udzungwa Mountain Range, the Kilombero Valley is home to a multitude of African wildlife. From the sweeping savanna of the Kilombero flood plains to the forest and mountain peaks either side of the valley, the area is rich in biodiversity. Spectacular wildlife including elephants, hippos and buffalo roam amongst the unique flora and fauna that have evolved in these pristine habitats.

Elephants roam sweeping savanna

Despite having the same wildlife, habitats, bird species, game, and conservation needs as the Selous Game Reserve, the Kilombero Valley has only been granted a Game Controlled Area status. The only restriction is against poaching, a licencing scheme having been designed to regulate bush meat extraction. The District Council does not, however, have the resources to implement the system, so poaching of red listed species such as puku and elephant continues. The Valley's current status permits all other land uses, and with a growing local human population and in-migrating pastoralists, there is an increased demand on the land to be used for agriculture. The Valley is used for cattle grazing, rice cultivation and tree felling without restriction. 70% of the world's puku population live on the Kilombero Valley but grazing cattle represent direct competition to them and numbers have fallen by an astonishing 25% in the last five years. On top of agricultural pressures, commercial logging companies are also felling in these areas. We can advise on how to limit the damage to wildlife caused by poorly planned planting and felling.

Poorly planned use of the land

Working alongside local community members, and wildlife and forestry officers, you will collect data on biodiversity, species prevalence and patterns of natural resource use by local communities. With this information we can work with local community interest groups to extend the support of the licencing system, showing how adopting the regulations is in the local interest.

Improve local people's lives

Your research will also inform plans which will structure how the Valley is used. This will confer rights to local people, who will be able to use allocated areas for agriculture, control pastoralist activity and reduce pressures on the puku population.



Frontier's work will be used to influence commercial forestry companies felling and planting decisions by proving that certain areas are of special biological significance and require higher levels of protection. Environmental education will raise awareness of the extraordinary value of the Valley. Armed with this knowledge local communities can take responsibility to protect and preserve it for future generations.

"We're seeing signs of buffalo, waterbuck, baboon and lion around our camp, but our trusty game guards make us feel safe."

Tanzania Tropical Forest Conservation Expedition

4, 8, 10 and 20 week expeditions held throughout the year



Tanzania's tropical forests of the Eastern Arc mountain range have been separated from the main African rainforest of the Congo Basin for over 40 million years. Over this time a unique tropical flora and fauna has evolved, where the number of endemic species and genera is out of all proportion to the forest size. It is described as the world's hottest global biodiversity hotspot, with leopards, blue monkeys, yellow baboons and banded mongoose.

Leopards and blue monkeys

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These tropical forests are now the most threatened vegetation type in Africa. They are under extreme pressure from poaching, logging, pitsawing, land clearance and charcoal burning. The forests support a staggering array of plants and animals but are also crucial to the survival of local communities. Forest cover maintains the soil water levels. Deforestation disrupts the hydrological cycle resulting in reduced soil fertility and increased soil erosion. Maintenance of the forest cover gives local communities living in and around the forest security against crop failure and famine.

Pressures from poaching and logging

You will produce complete inventories of the flora and fauna in selected tropical forest sites. Trained in precise survey techniques your broad based ecological survey work will produce topographical and vegetation maps for each forest site. You will also undertake ground surveys of socio-economic use of the forest's natural resources to reveal the extent to which a particular forest has been encroached and disturbed by local communities.

Focused conservation efforts

Community settlements on the forest borders use the forest's resources to supplement their subsistence agriculture on the shambas, with subsistence and small scale income generating activities. Certain plant and animal species are sought out for medicinal use, honey is extracted for eating and selling, non-timber products are used for chairs, bowls and spoons. Information you collect will provide concrete evidence to villagers of how, when extrapolated across a small community, an individual's or family's subsistence use of the forest reserves has an unsustainable impact. Your findings will identify different disturbance levels, allowing conservation efforts to be focused, and management resources allocated, to regions of critical biological and ecological importance. Damaging and unsustainable activities in the forest reserves will be controlled and managed. And local forestry officers will receive training in conservation techniques and learn good practice from workshops to be promoted throughout the region.

“Each morning we are treated to stunning views over the African plains and our few conflicts caused by card games are resolved through a shared wonder of the African night sky.”

Vietnam Rainforest Conservation Expedition

10 week expeditions held throughout the year

Previously inaccessible because of political restrictions, eight million hectares of rainforest in Northern Vietnam remain unsurveyed. These forests are home to many rare and threatened species such as the clouded leopard and the wild elephant. Recent discoveries of new species of mammal in Vietnam signal the existence of a unique reservoir of biological diversity. This is particularly important as only five other large mammal species have been discovered in the world in recent years.

Unsurveyed, remote rainforest

During the last 25 years forest cover in Vietnam has been reduced from 45 to 15% with much of the remainder located on isolated mountain tops. Since hostilities ended in 1975 activities such as land clearance, logging and firewood collection have consumed the forest at the devastating pace of 5km² a day. The Vietnamese Government has established reserves but are reliant on organisations such as Frontier and its volunteers to help identify the most important and most threatened areas and to assist in the design of conservation plans.

High levels of land clearance

The only forest sites which have survived are in the most inaccessible locations, so your journey to your workbase may be over steep, rocky terrain. On your expedition you will assess the extent and condition of forest cover, surveying and identifying the different species of flora and fauna, and mapping the forest. During your survey work you may spot an elusive gibbon or a large black and white flying squirrel. And as one of the many important species you will study bats, which along with other mammal observation will give a good indication of biodiversity levels in an area.



Source of food and medicine

The forests serve as an important source of food, medicine and building materials for the local people, and your village-based work will assess just how reliant local communities are on the forests. To ascertain the effects of hunting you will interview hunters and record evidence you find through opportunistic observation, such as spotting animal traps. All the data you collect, through species inventories and socio-economic questionnaires, will be used to help formulate appropriate protection plans for the forests. At the same time as forming the basis for management initiatives for the benefit of local communities. In addition it will raise the profile of the Vietnamese rainforests world-wide, attracting support and funding from international donor agencies and thus help prevent their total destruction.

“The appeal of working in the rainforest in a remote, exotic and beautiful corner of Asia is what brought us all here, at last the dream is coming alive.”

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Expedition Management and Leadership Training

4 week expeditions held in January, July and August

Having run successful expeditions in remote areas of the world Frontier is uniquely positioned to offer expertise in expedition management, survival and biodiversity survey to you. Expedition Management and Leadership Training can be undertaken in Madagascar, Nicaragua, Tanzania and Vietnam for 4 weeks. You will discover how to plan and manage an adventurous and meaningful expedition for yourself. This training also includes rapid biodiversity assessments, which provide supplementary information that directly contributes to our principal conservation programmes.

Plan and execute an expedition

Team work is key to the success of any expedition and you will learn how to build, motivate and lead a working team. Beginning with training in London you will discover how to plan an expedition from the initial idea, through promoting and fundraising, to the selection of expedition personnel, the procurement of expedition equipment and the development of expedition plans.

Motivate and lead a team

In-country you will be on the move almost every day, navigating by compass and global positioning systems (GPS), using knowledge gained from local people about natural resources and possible threats. You will learn about communication, both how to keep in touch with the country headquarters by HF radio, and how to communicate effectively within the team. Health and safety is of paramount importance, and teams need to be able to deal with every difficult or emergency situation that may arise. As you plan your route you will carry out risk assessments, determining the potential threats from adventurous activities (anything from flash floods to tropical diseases), working out how to minimise that risk, and taking decisions on the safest course of action. To survive you will need to find water, locate a suitable base camp and work out a provision resupply plan.



Practise hostile environmental survival skills

Your survey work and trekking will take place early and late in the day when it is cooler. You will undertake habitat-mapping, human impact surveys, vegetation surveys, bird sightings, butterfly and bat-netting. Your BTEC qualification in Expedition Management (biodiversity research) will demonstrate you have gained all the necessary skills to lead your own expedition, mastered basic field survey techniques and endured and survived a physically-demanding environment.

Further information



Our highly qualified, permanently employed field staff teams will ensure you are given excellent, high quality training on your expedition.

Learning and training in the field

As a volunteer on one of our conservation expeditions your training will include group workshops, demonstrations and participatory practicals. All of this will prepare you to an exceptional standard so that your research will be of high quality and be highly reliable. So reliable that it can be published in technical reports and provide the basis for sustainable management plans for the area you have evaluated. And if you are training in expedition management you will develop skills in the planning and execution of a successful and safe expedition, covering navigation, health and safety, provision procurement, route planning and leadership skills. All this alongside learning rapid biodiversity assessment skills.

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Gain a BTEC

You can now gain a BTEC Diploma in Tropical Habitat Conservation or Expedition Management (biodiversity research) during your expedition. Here is what one of our recent volunteers said about the BTEC:

"The BTEC gave me a specific focus for the expedition and definitely optimises time on camp. Mentors are very well-trained and very supportive. I would recommend it to every volunteer, it was fun and easy. And it was really good value for money, especially as now I effectively have another A-Level."

Originally introduced as a qualification to benefit the partners we work with in Africa, we now offer the BTEC to all our volunteers. Over 60% of volunteers take this unique opportunity, available only with Frontier, to gain a recognised vocational qualification while enjoying an expedition.

If you enrol for the BTEC you can also receive help in funding your expedition with a Career Development Loan, see www.lifelonglearning.co.uk/cdl/ for more information. If you would like further details on the BTEC syllabuses please check our website.

Free SCUBA training

As a volunteer on a marine expedition you will receive SCUBA training in underwater survey techniques, with highly qualified staff ensuring everyone is both competent and confident underwater. Our minimum standard required for all expedition diving is PADI Advanced Open Water / BSAC Sports Diver. If you have not dived before our professional diving officers can train and qualify you in the field, for no extra fee.

You will find it makes the work on an expedition even more focused, relevant and meaningful. You'll be doing the training anyway and with continual assessment you will find it a straightforward way in which you can improve your skills. As an Edexcel examining centre (centre number 75928) we have been awarded an 'A' grade status for Quality of Assessment and received the following evaluation:

"Dedicated staff members are providing reliable assessment decisions on candidates' competence ensuring that the quality of work produced is worthy of the academic qualification the candidates leave with. Top class assessments, feedback, and candidate support. Knowledgeable assessors. Excellent, top class health and safety policy implemented."

Mike Todd, External Verifier for Edexcel.



Complete your dissertation overseas

We welcome and encourage proposals for independent project work from volunteers wishing to join any of our expeditions. you are interested please contact us to discuss your title, methods and work programme. We will ensure that field staff are briefed to assist you to achieve a valuable piece of work while on the expedition.

Higher degrees available to field staff

As a sponsoring establishment of the Open University we can confer our own higher degrees (BPhil/MPhil/PhD). This 'field university' status enables field staff and host country research associates, who have not yet had the opportunity to obtain a higher degree by research, to enrol with us and complete postgraduate qualifications.



Health and safety

We have an excellent health and safety record, we ensure that all volunteers are fully briefed with safety and medical guidelines. Our staff, who are on hand 24 hours a day, are equipped with medical kits and are all fully trained in emergency procedures. In addition you will have back up from a fully equipped and staffed country headquarters, in radio contact 24 hours a day with the UK and field camps

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Fundraising

The money you contribute covers all your own expenses, and the costs involved in continuing our long-term conservation and development work. See the website for individual expedition costs. Frontier is the only volunteer organisation where your involvement can be funded by a Career Development Loan, you can find out more on www.lifelonglearning.co.uk/cdl/ or if you want to fundraise we will give you lots of support and advice.

We have produced a pack of successful fundraising ventures undertaken by previous volunteers to give you guidance and inspiration. Everything from sample letters aimed at grant-giving organisations, to ideas of how to throw a party and raise money at the same time. With initiative, enthusiasm and commitment you really can raise the funds for your expedition.

WHAT NOW?

Which expedition do you want to join?

Conservation Expeditions

Your main focus will be to identify and reduce pressures on threatened wildlife and improve local people's lives.

- Available in the Andaman Islands, Madagascar, Nicaragua, Tanzania and Vietnam.
- You can take part in a Conservation Expedition for 4, 8, 10 or 20 weeks, throughout the year.
- You have the option to take a BTEC Advanced Diploma in Tropical Habitat Conservation, this is equivalent to an A-Level.



Expedition Management and Leadership Training Programmes

Your main focus will be gaining the expertise needed to plan and execute a safe and successful expedition.

- Available in Madagascar, Nicaragua, Tanzania and Vietnam.
- You can take part in Expedition Management and Leadership Training for 4 weeks, leaving in January, July and August.
- You have the option to take a BTEC Advanced Certificate in Expedition Management (biodiversity research), this is equivalent to an AS-Level.

We have even more destinations planned, so please check our website for all your options, or give us a call to discuss the most suitable dates and timings for you.

Give us a call with any questions on +44 (0)20 7613 2422

Once you have decided which expedition you want to join and when, then apply immediately to secure your place. Either fill in the application form online at www.frontier.ac.uk or post us a paper version (remember, we don't ask for a deposit to secure your place until you are completely happy with your choice). We will be in touch with you within two days to arrange a telephone briefing when you can ask us any questions and we can find out more about you.

On the basis of your application and our conversation you could be offered an expedition place within a week of applying. We also hold open days and open evenings at our London office throughout the year, check our website for the next few dates.

Apply online today!

We hope you have enjoyed reading about all the expeditions and feel inspired to join us on one of the exciting opportunities to make a real difference to global conservation. We look forward to hearing from you.

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Our Scientific Advisors

Terrestrial

- Dr George Argent (Edinburgh Botanical Gardens)
- Dr Jon Lovett (York)
- Prof. Tim Whitmore (Cambridge)
- Dr Neil Burgess (Cambridge)
- Dr Kaj Vollesen (Kew)
- Dr Alain Dubois (Paris)
- Dr Peter Phillipson (Missouri)
- Dr Keith Eltringham (Cambridge)
- Dr Katherine Homewood (UCL)
- Dr Mike Lock (Kew)
- Prof. John Poynton (NHM)



Marine

- Prof. Peter Burbridge (Newcastle)
- Prof. Rupert Ormond (London)
- Dr Graeme Patterson (WCS)
- Prof. John Pethick (Newcastle)
- Dr Alistair Edwards (Newcastle)
- Dr Charles Sheppard (Warwick)
- Dr Tom Spencer (Cambridge)
- Jason Rubens (WWF-Tanzania)

Frontier works for and in association with the following organisations:

- Department for International Development (DfID)
- European Union (EU)
- Darwin Initiative for the Survival of Species
- Community Fund
- World Wildlife Fund (WWF)
- DANIDA (Danish Aid)
- JICA (Japanese Aid)
- NORAD (Norwegian Aid)
- University of Dar es Salaam
- Institute of Marine Sciences, Madagascar
- Institute of Marine Sciences, Zanzibar
- Institute of Oceanography, Hanoi



A summary of Frontier achievements:

- Discovered new species of plant and animals all over the world; a frog and butterfly in Vietnam, a snake, gecko and many plants in Tanzania, two bats and a snake in Madagascar.
- We have produced thousands of technical reports, manuscripts and book chapters.
- Our biodiversity surveys in the East Usambaras, the world's hottest biodiversity hotspot, are the most in-depth biodiversity data set in the world.
- Over 500 host-country university students, fisheries and forestry officers, community representatives and teachers trained with Frontier.
- We have held hundreds of environmental education and awareness-raising workshops, building teachers' capacity and producing education manuals in various languages.
- The work of Frontier volunteers and staff form the backbone of the management of Mafia Island, Tanzania's first ever multi-user marine park.
- We have established community based organisation such as TUME in the Kilombero Valley.



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