FONDATION SEGRÉ

Partners for Conservation

# Annual Report 2022

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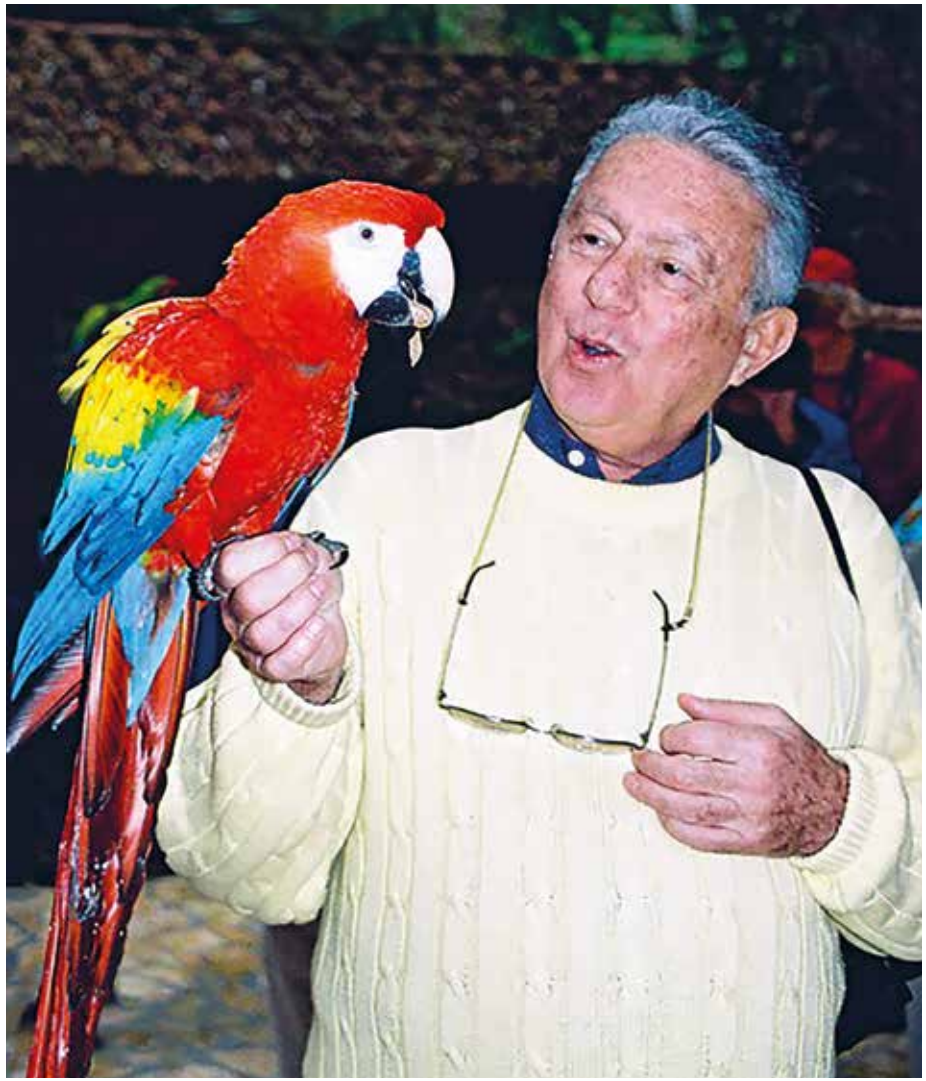
# From the Founder



I had hoped to introduce this Annual Report with words of optimism as the world appeared to slowly emerge from the COVID pandemic and close its second year of restrictions and tragic toll of human deaths. However, as I write, the world is again witnessing another tragic event, the war that is shattering the core of Europe. We all hope this new storm will end soon and give way to an era of peace and cooperation. The terrible loss of human lives and the destruction of economic activities and infrastructures overshadow the widespread environmental impacts and the huge losses of biodiversity.

We have come to accept that in the “Anthropocene” the Earth is shaped primarily by human forces. We expected that this understanding would translate into greater responsibility in caring for our environment. Unfortunately, the signals in this direction are weak.

We need an urgent breakthrough in our awareness that preserving biodiversity is not an option, it is the condition of our existence on Earth. I am proud of our work as Fondation Segré in trying to help those who are genuinely working to stop and counteract the decline of species and ecosystems. We try to optimize our resources by focusing on the areas where biodiversity is most threatened and require urgent interventions: the tropical forests, the wetlands, the mangroves, the seacoast, the large river systems and in general all areas where conflicts are highest between the needs of huge numbers of humans and those of biodiversity.

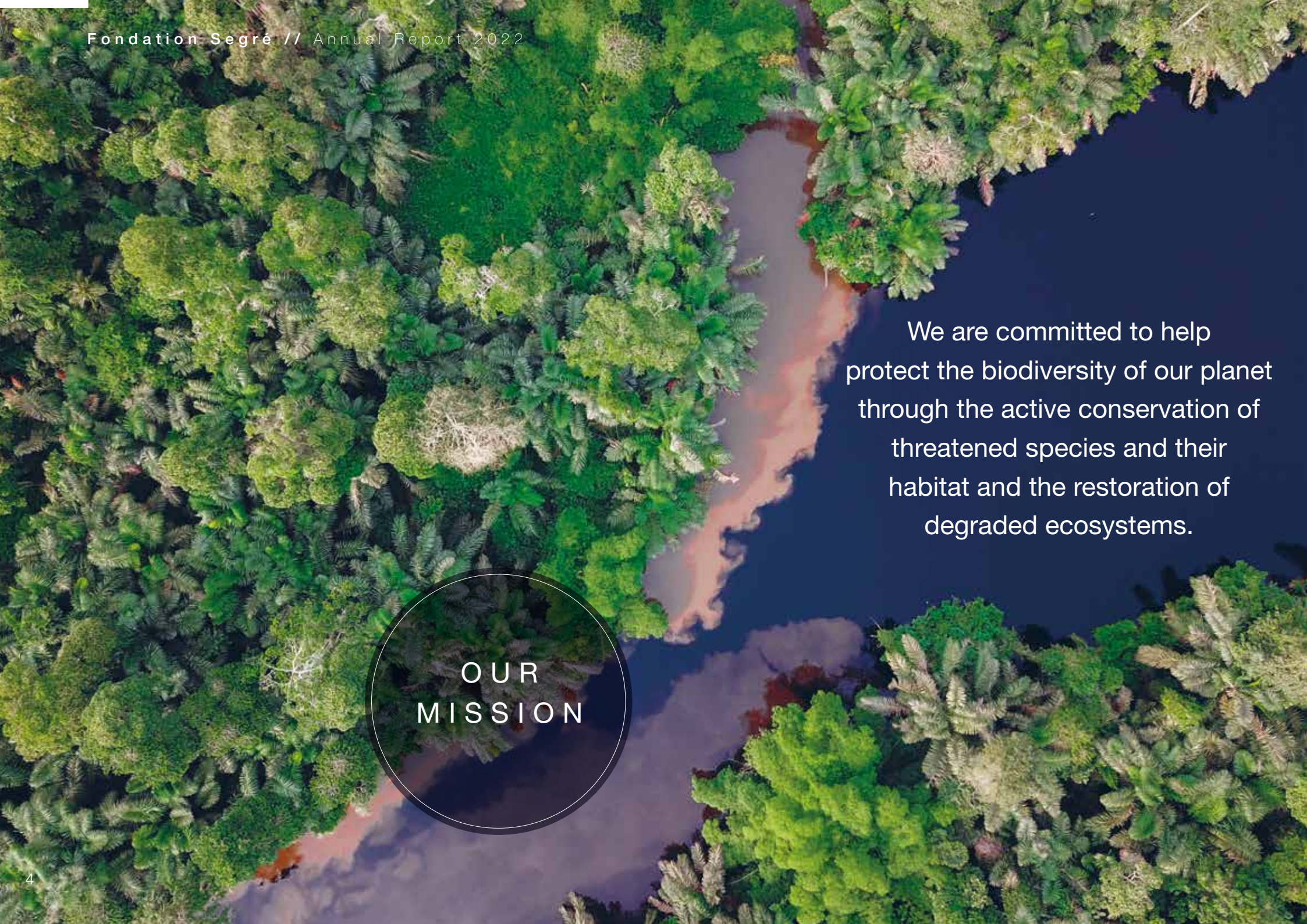
The ideal perspective of humans and biodiversity “sharing lands” remains the optimal solution to minimize such conflicts and retain biodiversity. Protected areas, one of the ways to share land, remain the most significant alternate solutions, even though we know they are temporary when seen in their evolutionary context. Through the protected areas approach we can identify, select and focus our action on the most urgent needs, where our limited resources gain the highest return in terms of species and ecosystem conservation. Fondation Segré is a strong supporter of some of the most important efforts to secure the protection of a network of critically important biodiversity areas.

In the last few years, our action has adapted to the evolution of conservation philosophy: we have increasingly expanded our portfolio to increase our contribution to projects working on large temporal and spatial scales. Large land and seascapes are of extreme importance to save biodiversity as they retain the highest levels of ecological resilience. Large-scale natural dynamics, such as the migration of birds along the main world flyways or of mammals over their traditional migratory routes often encompassing entire regions across several countries, all require large-scale approaches where individual and local actions find the right framework to provide a meaningful contribution.

Besides looking at large natural areas of broad ecological significance, we pay attention to all possible means to repair the damage done by human actions in the past. Restoring damaged ecosystems, bringing back species that were extinct in the wild and survived only in captivity has always captured our attention and I am proud that Fondation Segré has been supporting several restoration projects across the world. I would like to cite one of the most novel projects in this field, the first reintroduction of a shark species, the Zebra shark in West Papua (Indonesia), a wonderful species returning to one of the most biodiverse areas of the world.

If Fondation Segré is able to make a small contribution to mitigate the current conservation challenges, it is because we work with a group of dedicated partners. Most of them are well known large non-governmental organisations but we also collaborate with many small organizations with a local scope, often focused on one or few species and small geographic areas. Their collective expertise, their enthusiasm, effectiveness and determination is what makes us hopeful that all our work has a positive impact on our planet. To them goes our unreserved gratitude.

**Claudio Segré**



# OUR MISSION

We are committed to help protect the biodiversity of our planet through the active conservation of threatened species and their habitat and the restoration of degraded ecosystems.

# Our priorities are to

- Favour the long-term viability of wild populations of threatened vertebrates and control factors affecting their decline.
- Support all efforts to maintain, restore and protect critical habitats and functional ecosystems.
- Prevent the illegal hunting and trading of wildlife.
- Foster the sustainable use of renewable natural resources.

# Our funding criteria and selection process

- Projects will be assessed on the basis of well-identified and measurable objectives. Improvement of population size and trend, habitat conditions, probability of survival are among the many criteria that can be used to clearly state the outcome of the project.
- Projects addressing the causes and drivers of conservation issues will be preferred over projects dealing with the symptoms.
- Projects must address conservation activities rather than research and other knowledge-oriented activities.
- The Foundation's support can cover the major part of a project's activities. However, co-funding is most welcome.
- The Foundation is keen to consider long-term projects and provide continuity of conservation action over extended periods of time.

Details of the full application process can be found on our website under the section "How to apply".

# Looking back, looking ahead

PROF. LUIGI BOITANI, CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

At the end of last year, 2022, the 15th Conference of the Parties to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity adopted the "Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework" (GBF), a new ambitious and challenging framework intended to guide the world toward more effective decisions to support biodiversity conservation. All four goals and 23 targets for achievement by 2030 are visionary and indisputable, but three targets are especially important for biodiversity conservation as they call directly upon all conservation forces, private and public, to collaborate using all possible resources. In short, target 2 states that, by 2030, at least 30 per cent of degraded areas will be under effective restoration. Target 3 calls for at least 30 per cent of terrestrial, inland water, and coastal and marine areas to be effectively conserved by protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures. And target 4 states that, by 2030, the human induced extinction of threatened species will be halted, and the extinction risk of all species, in particular threatened ones, will be significantly reduced. These are daunting yet inevitable targets if we wish to give a future to biodiversity as we have known it. They are huge but achievable if both governments and private movements will take them seriously. Taken together, these and the other 20 targets are a grand plan of planetary scale that would best be implemented through a global program to optimize resources, identify priorities, and balance inevitable cost-benefits conflicts. Despite the UN patronage however, we cannot count on a world-level or even on a continental-level driving authority, and we must rely on country-level negotiations and implementations. However, several large scale studies, databases and plans are available from international institutions that have been a solid guidance in identifying priorities and defining the best approaches: one example for all is the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species that serves as the fundamental reference to drive and monitor species conservation actions.

Private organizations have a formidable opportunity and challenge to redirect their forces and capacities and put them at the service of those three targets. The financial and technical capacities of the large international organizations coupled with the effectiveness of the small local organizations will be essential to implement actions in the field but also to put pressure and give support to governmental actions at policy and legislation levels. It should be an imperative for all institutions working on biodiversity conservation to critically review their programs with the objective of tuning them toward the achievement of those targets. Fondation Segré has always been working on the protection of threatened species and management of protected areas in biodiversity rich areas: however, in the past we have also made exceptions on species and areas that were not necessarily first-tier conservation priorities. In the next year, we shall refocus our methods to

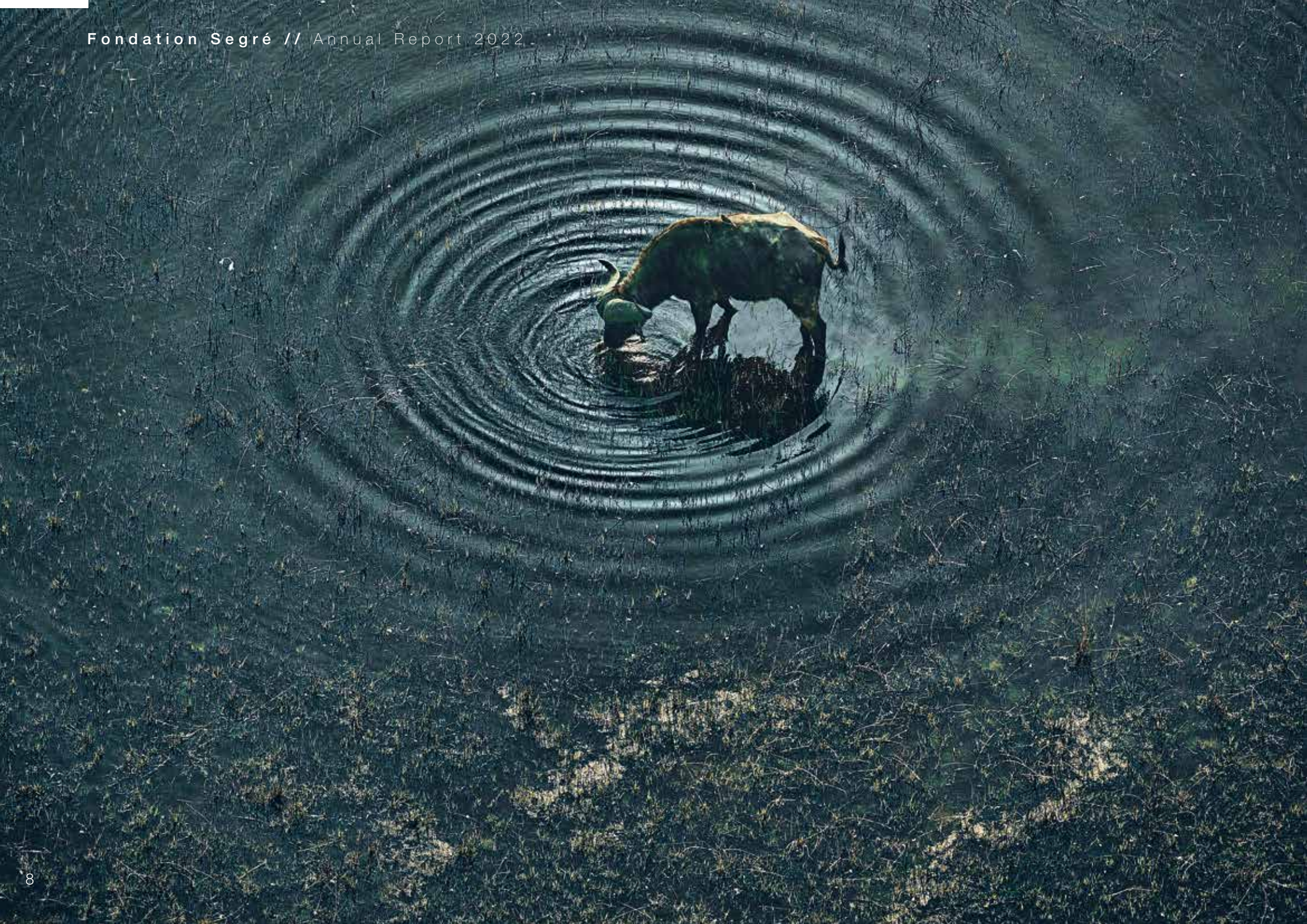
screen project proposals and make sure they are fully aligned with the CBD targets. We should not miss the opportunity to join forces on the renewed worldwide effort to conserve biodiversity.

In the past year, 2022, despite the continuing constraints caused by the Covid pandemic, Fondation Segré managed to approve 24 new projects on biodiversity conservation and commit about 5 million Euros. Furthermore, three small donations in Europe were granted in support to medical projects and the publication of a book. The total amount of the 2022 commitments is significantly lower than that of the previous year as we adopted a cautious spending approach in response to the uncertainties of the global economic markets and their impact on the foundation's endowment.

Considering the projects initiated in the past years and still running in various phases of implementation, at the end of 2022 we were managing and monitoring 63 projects, stretching our capacity to maintain useful contact with and provide support to all of them.

The new projects' activities will extend to more than 25 countries for the next few years. The projects are distributed in all three geographic areas that have been our focus for the past several years, Africa with eleven projects, Asia with eight and Central and South America with only three. Two projects were of global scope.

The projects can be grouped in three main broad categories. Two of them, however, include the largest majority of projects: threatened species and protected areas remain the main focus of our action. Several projects have a flagship species acting as key target of the field activities but indeed are concerned with the protection of the whole ecosystem and/or an existing protected area. We granted 10 projects aiming at one particular species or group of species. After long and complex preparation, we managed to finally approve a project on community-based conservation of seagrass-linked threatened marine megafauna including Dugong and Wedgefish in the Bazaruto Seascape, Mozambique. This project focus on an area just outside the Bazaruto National Park and it is expected to complement the activities implemented by African Parks inside the park. We also supported the establishment of a safe zone for the critically endangered Vulture species in the Nilgiris Biosphere Reserve in Tamil Nadu, India; an innovative conservation initiative to enhance the nesting success of the critically endangered Galápagos Pink Iguanas; the establishment of a new protected area for endemic cichlid fishes in Lake Tanganyika, Tanzania; the expansion of community conservation actions in favor of the Red Panda in western Nepal; the protection of nests of the Hyacinth Macaw at Perigara Reserve in the Pantanal, Brazil; the reinforcement of actions aimed at tackling illegal Pangolin trade in Malawi ; and the work of the IUCN SSC Cat Specialist Group on bringing together all players in the conservation of the Persian leopard. We also supported a project implemented by our partner in Cambodia to strengthen the local capacity to protect wildlife. Finally, we renewed our support to the IUCN SSC Asian Species Action Partnership by providing additional resources to implement the Rapid Action Fund: this fund was created to distribute urgent and small financial means to field projects on critically endangered species of Southeast Asia and it has proven highly successful in identifying true emergencies. Throughout the past year, Fondation Segré continued to be involved in the activities of



the Monk Seal Alliance, a consortium we share with the Prince Albert II Foundation, MAVA, Thalassa and Hans Wilsdorf Foundation: the Alliance has a leadership role in fostering the collaboration of more than 20 NGOs working on monk seal conservation.

The second major group of projects aimed at establishing, managing and defending protected areas. We granted eleven of these projects. In the Democratic Republic of Congo we granted WWF a contract that will stretch into the next five years to implement a vast programme to enhance the park operations and infrastructure of Salonga National Park, one of the richest biodiversity areas of the Congo basin tropical forest. In the same country, we supported African Wildlife Foundation in improving security in the Bili-Uelé Protected Area Complex. In the Republic of Congo we granted Parcs de Noé a project to increase protection and local sustainable use of the coastal resources of the Conkouati-Douli National Park. Finally, in Africa, we confirmed our long standing support to African Parks Network by granting three projects in Akagera National Park in Rwanda, Ennedi Natural and Cultural Reserve in Chad, and the Boma-Badingilo Landscape in South Sudan : all three of these areas are of exceptional importance for conservation beside being of stunning beauty.

In Latin America, we expanded our partnership with Frankfurt Zoological Society to reinforce the protection of Yaguas National Park in Peru. In Asia, we approved a project to protect the Dangrak Ecological Corridor bridging Thailand to Cambodia across an area of critical importance for conservation. In Indonesia, we approved an innovative project proposed by Wildlife Conservation Society to implement an Integrated Prevention Model in Way Kambas National Park. In Thailand, we granted Panthera a project to strengthen the patrol operations to protect endangered species in the Southern Western Forest Complex, the largest remaining forest complex in mainland Southeast Asia.

One project was granted to one of our traditional partners to investigate the illegal shark fin trade. Our partnership with IUCN Save Our Species programme continued in 2022 with a call for projects on endangered and critically endangered snakes and lizards (Squamates) worldwide. Six Conservation Action Grants (up to EUR 50’000) and 4 Research Support Grants (up to EUR 7’000) were selected and funded.

Finally, I should mention three very important grants for educational and awareness actions: firstly, our partnership with Future For Nature, a Dutch initiative running every year an award program to support the field work of three young conservationists; secondly, our long standing support to Fauna and Flora International for their Future Leaders programme aimed at leadership development through professional internships of young conservationists; and thirdly, our support to the Southern African Wildlife College to continue equipping Africa’s natural resource managers and wildlife guardians with the skills needed to address key conservation challenges.

In 2023, we plan to commit as much as we did last year and we will continue expanding our portfolio of projects and seek to include more collaborations with other funders through both formal partnership agreements and ad-hoc joint ventures.

# Climate Change and the Biodiversity Crisis

DR. CHRISTOF SCHENCK, DIRECTOR OF FRANKFURT ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY

The human-induced twin crises of climate change and biodiversity loss are leaving deep scars on the planet. One million animal and plant species are threatened with extinction and it is estimated that we lose more than 100 species per day. With the extinction of species, genetic information from millions of years of evolutionary history is irretrievably disappearing and this is increasingly threatening the performance of entire ecosystems. More than 85 percent of wetlands and 23 percent of soils are degraded, and more than 90 percent of species-rich coral reefs are considered "endangered." The mass of wild land-dwelling mammals now reaches only 10 percent of the biomass of all humans. If one adds to this the biomass of all livestock (domestic and farmed animals), the ratio becomes even more extreme: 30 times as heavy as that of all wild mammals.

The statements of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in the latest, sixth status report are also dramatic: with the path we are currently taking, global warming will not be limited to a tolerable level. The Paris target of keeping the temperature increase below 1.5 degrees is becoming a distant prospect. On the other hand, the catastrophic scenarios are getting closer and closer. For the turn of the century, even 2.7 to 4.4 degrees increase in global temperature are predicted. Catastrophes such as droughts, extreme heatwaves, storms and floods are escalating. In many places on Earth, even in the temperate latitudes of the northern hemisphere, this is already becoming very clear and dramatic. And we are only at the beginning: heat waves will double in frequency. The global distribution of water will change enormously. Dry regions in Africa and the Americas and around the Mediterranean basin will become even drier, whereas the Ganges and Nile rivers will carry twice the amount their current amount of water. Food crises will be the result. Tipping points in the Earth system, such as the melting of the Greenland continental ice sheet or the thawing of permafrost soils, are becoming more likely and may become fire accelerants in this disastrous scenario. In addition, there are other tipping points that we have already come frighteningly close to. We know from the Amazon

rainforests that more than 30 percent of the precipitation in its system comes from evaporation. On clear felled areas, however, the rainwater runs off and is no longer available as evaporative precipitation over a large area. As a result, the forest dies on its own, even outside the cleared area and without the need for chainsaws or fire. At the current rate of deforestation of 18 percent, we are only a few percentage points away from this South American horror scenario and its global impact.

And with COVID, another risk with global reaching impact has become clear: pandemics, caused by pathogens that make the jump from a wild host animal to humans, and that subsequently can spread directly through human-to-human infection. With the human advance into the species-rich rainforests the risk of new pathogens jumping from animals to humans increases. Furthermore, the risk is increased also by the associated expansion of the agricultural frontier and the consequent reduction of the species diversity at the forest margins. Pathogens can adapt more easily and more quickly in these biodiversity depleted systems thanks to the reduced diversity and higher density of similar immune systems: namely those of humans and domestic animals.

With climate and landscape change and with the transformation of species assemblages, we have heralded a geological turning point and appropriately named it: The Anthropocene, the Age of Man. This was preceded by the Holocene, a warm period lasting almost twelve millennia and with relatively stable environmental conditions. Only this

made the emergence and development of human civilization possible in the first place. But now we are endangering exactly this civilization and the continued existence of our fellow living creatures. And the window of opportunity to take countermeasures is closing quickly.

Even if these findings are far from common sense, they were the driving force behind the World Biodiversity Conference in Montreal last December. Under extremely difficult geo-political conditions, with long COVID-related delays and difficult coordination processes, some kind of a breakthrough was achieved. With the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, the global community has set itself a very ambitious workplan for the future. This includes the phasing out of environmentally harmful subsidies, the reduction of pesticides and fertilizers, and the development of a strong regulatory framework and financing plans for the protection of biodiversity. At the top of the list is perhaps the most important and ambitious goal: to place 30 percent of the land and marine area under protection. On land, that means doubling the area of protected land. This is estimated to potentially save eight out of ten endangered species from extinction, and to leave 500 gigatons of $CO_2$ – equivalent to 100 times the annual emissions of the United States – in plants and soils. If all the measures of this planetary plan are tackled with full force, if they are closely monitored and maintained on track as soon as there are delays, if the core goals are achieved in 2030, then we would actually succeed in turning the current disastrous scenario into the opposite. We would be building a world that would be more ecological, more sustainable, healthier, more equitable and safer. And the many billions of dollars it would take to achieve this should not be considered as costs, but as savings on bills that would be much, much higher if these investments in the future were not made.

Everyone is needed for this to succeed. The state and private actors, the business community, and civil society should participate in an “All hands on deck” scenario. Fondation Segré does not need a wake-up call. For decades, it has been doing exactly what has now become so incredibly important: protecting important habitats and their animals and plants and ensuring the preservation of intact ecosystems and all the services they provide. And it does this around the globe, together with the countless actors who work tirelessly under difficult, sometimes dangerous conditions to preserve the Earth’s immeasurable natural treasures. It also does this in concert with other private and governmental donors, making it a shining example that serves as a role model. The existence and action of Fondation Segré results in a strong appeal to other private donors to also commit themselves to the future of our unique planet.

# OUR ORGANISATION

## The Board

**Dr Claudio Segré,** Chairman of the Board
**Mr Jeff Blumberg**
**Prof. Luigi Boitani**
**Me Luc Hafner**
**Mr Ralph Kanza**
**Dr Claude Martin,** Vice-Chairman of the Board
**Dr Simon Stuart**

## Secretary of the Board

**Mr Anton Müller**

## Special Scientific Adviser

**Prof. Tim Flannery**

## The Team

**Dr Claudio Segré,** Founder
**Prof. Luigi Boitani,** Chief Executive Officer
**Mr Alessandro Badalotti,** General Manager
**Ms Sabina Hasanovic,** Executive Assistant

# Resources and commitments

When first established in 1996 the Foundation received an endowment, which grew over time. The Foundation spends income as well as capital in the pursuit of its goals.

Over the course of the past five years the Foundation moved from committing between EUR 5 to 6 million per year to a record total commitment of more than EUR 10 million in 2021. However our commitments have returned to about EUR 5 million in 2022. The number of projects supported per year also increased from about 20 per year to between 25 and 30 in recent years. The portfolio now averages about 70 ongoing projects at any given time.

The sum total of commitments the Foundation entered into from 1996 to the end of 2022 exceeds EUR 67 million, corresponding to over 300 projects. Additional resources have also been contributed by friends who wished to support the work of the Foundation.

Our present endowment and the new resources that we secured for the future guarantee a long timeframe for the Foundation's activities. We should like to stress however, that possible additional funding from like-minded individuals and institutions could allow us to expand the scope and size of initiatives. The needs of Nature are without limit and we feel we can deal with many more projects if new means are forthcoming. Thank you for considering this invitation.

## Commitments in the last five years

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2018 | EUR | 5'680'802 |
| 2019 | EUR | 6'710'122 |
| 2020 | EUR | 7'456'381 |
| 2021 | EUR | 10'704'763 |
| 2022 | EUR | 4'777'665 |

# Geographic distribution of our projects in the last five years

| Americas & The Caribbean | Europe & Middle East | Africa | Asia & Australasia | Global |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |
| 16 % | 15 % | 32 % | 32 % | 5 % |

**137**

**Projects**

**80**

**Partners**

**160+**

**Animal species**

# New commitments in 2022

| PARTNER | PROJECT DESCRIPTION | DURATION | REGION |
|---|---|---|---|
| African Parks | Protecting Key Species in Akagera National Park, Rwanda. | 1 year | Africa |
| African Parks | Ennedi Natural and Cultural Reserve: Restoring a functioning Sahelo-Saharan ecosystem – Phase II. | 1 year | Africa |
| African Parks | Increasing operational capacity in South Sudan to develop conservation strategies for the Boma-Badingilo Landscape. | Less than 1 year | Africa |
| Arulagam | Establishment of Safe Zone for the Critically Endangered Vulture Species in the Nilgiris Biosphere Reserve, Centered on Mudumalai Sanctuary, Tamil Nadu, India. | 3 years | Asia & Australasia |
| African Wildlife Foundation | Improving Security in the Bili-Uelé Protected Area Complex, DRC. | 1.5 years | Africa |
| Fauna & Flora International | Future Leaders – leadership development through professional internships. | 3 years | Global |
| Future For Nature | Future For Nature Awards 2023–2024. | 2 years | Global |
| Freeland Foundation | Protecting the Dangrak Ecological Corridor - Bridging Thailand's Conservation Success to Cambodia. | 2 years | Asia & Australasia |
| Frankfurt Zoological Society | Strengthening the protection of Yaguas National Park, Peru. | 3 years | Americas & Caribbean |
| IUCN SSC Asian Species Action Partnership | Rapid Action Fund – Phase II. | 2 years | Asia & Australasia |
| KORA | Range wide conservation of the Persian leopard. | Less than 1 year | Europe & Middle East |
| Lilongwe Wildlife Trust | Tackling illegal pangolin trade in Malawi. | 1 year | Africa |
| Marine Megafauna Foundation | Building Local Capacity for Community-based Conservation of threatened Marine Megafauna in the Bazaruto Seascape, Mozambique. | 3 years | Africa |

| PARTNER | PROJECT DESCRIPTION | DURATION | REGION |
|---|---|---|---|
| Onçafari | Conserving Hyacinth Macaw at Perigara Reserve, Pantanal, Brazil. | 1 year | Americas & Caribbean |
| Panthera | Preserving Ecological Diversity: Strengthening Patrol Operations to Protect Endangered Species in the Southern WEFCOM, Thailand. | 3 years | Asia & Australasia |
| Noé | Increasing protection and local sustainable use of the coastal resources of the Conkouati-Douli National Park, Congo. | 2 years | Africa |
| Re:wild / SHOAL | Creating a new protected area for endemic cichlid conservation in Lake Tanganyika, Tanzania. | 3 years | Africa |
| Red Panda Network | Conserving Red Panda in Western Nepal – Phase II. | 3 years | Asia & Australasia |
| Southern African Wildlife College | Training Africa's Natural Resource Managers and Wildlife Guardians to address key conservation challenges. | 3 years | Africa |
| University of Rome Tor Vergata | Conservation of a flagship species: Nest identification and protection by tracking the Critically Endangered Galápagos Pink Iguanas. | 1 year | Americas & Caribbean |
| Wildlife Alliance | Strengthening local capacity to protect wildlife in Cambodia. | 3 years | Asia & Australasia |
| Wildlife Conservation Society | Demonstrating a replicable Integrated Prevention Model to protect Indonesia's rich biodiversity. | 3 years | Asia & Australasia |
| Wildlife Justice Commission | Investigating the Illegal Shark Fin Trade. | 2 years | Asia & Australasia |
| WWF International | Strengthening protection of Salonga National Park's rich biodiversity by enhancing park operations and infrastructure. | 1 year | Africa |

Note: This list does not include minor contributions to one-off conservation activities.

# PROJECTS' DESCRIPTION

## African Parks and Fondation Segré: new and old projects supported

Our partnership with African Parks continued in 2022 with what is now an established model of supporting two or three parks in their portfolio: we committed additional resources to Ennedi Natural and Cultural Reserve (ENCR) in Chad and additionally funded also the Akagera National Park in Rwanda and the Boma and Badingilo National Parks in South Sudan.

The Ennedi Natural and Cultural Reserve is a sandstone masterpiece in the Sahara Desert, covering 50'000 km2 of rocky plateaus, herbaceous steppes, savannahs, ephemeral rivers and sand dunes and providing clean water, food and shelter to more than 30'000 semi-nomadic people and numerous threatened species. Despite its beauty, the reserve is under severe threat primarily from poaching and unsustainable farming practices. Our funding is helping to mitigate some of the main threats by increasing capacity for law enforcement, improving logistics and operations control and by supporting the reintroduction and monitoring of some key species to the reserve.

The Akagera National Park in Rwanda is the largest protected wetland in Central Africa and the last remaining refuge for savannah-adapted species in the country. Rhinos and lions had gone locally extinct a few decades ago but thanks to the comprehensive law enforcement program put in place by African Parks since 2010, poaching was practically eliminated and a reintroduction program for these species could start in 2015. Effective park management also brought a tourism resurgence that is supporting the local economy. Over the period of the project, African Parks expects to maintain a record of zero rhinos and lions lost to poaching or human-wildlife conflict and to maintain an operational and well-equipped law enforcement and conservation team to patrol all land and water areas in the park.

Finally, we also started supporting the Boma and Badingilo National Parks in South Sudan where African Parks had just signed a co-management for the next 10 years. Major efforts are needed for the development of the management infrastructure and law enforcement activities in these two parks.

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## Improving Security in the Bili-Uélé Protected Area Complex, DRC

The Bili-Uélé Protected Area Complex is the largest protected areas system in northern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The region harbours several globally threatened mammal species including forest elephants and Eastern chimpanzees. Despite its importance, recent reports suggest wildlife populations are declining rapidly due to the increasing pressure from bushmeat trade, habitat loss, artisanal mining and poaching. African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) is working closely with the Institut Congolais pour Conservation de la Nature (ICCN – the Congolese national park authority) to provide ICCN with technical assistance to halt biodiversity loss in two key landscapes – the Maringa-Lopori-Wamba and Bili- Uélé Protected Area Complex – while promoting sustainable livelihood practices in line with the development aspirations of the Congolese people. With the support from Fondation Segré, AWF is working to address illegal mining, a source of rapid habitat degradation and a contributor to poaching in many parts of the landscape. This project will support the construction of a basic security infrastructure to control road access to the Bili-Uélé Protected Area Complex and help enhance security in the area. At the same time the project will develop ICCN operational capacity to manage checkpoints and sensitize community members about the new restrictions on access to the landscape.

## Protecting marine wildlife in the seagrass beds of the Bazaruto Seascape, Mozambique

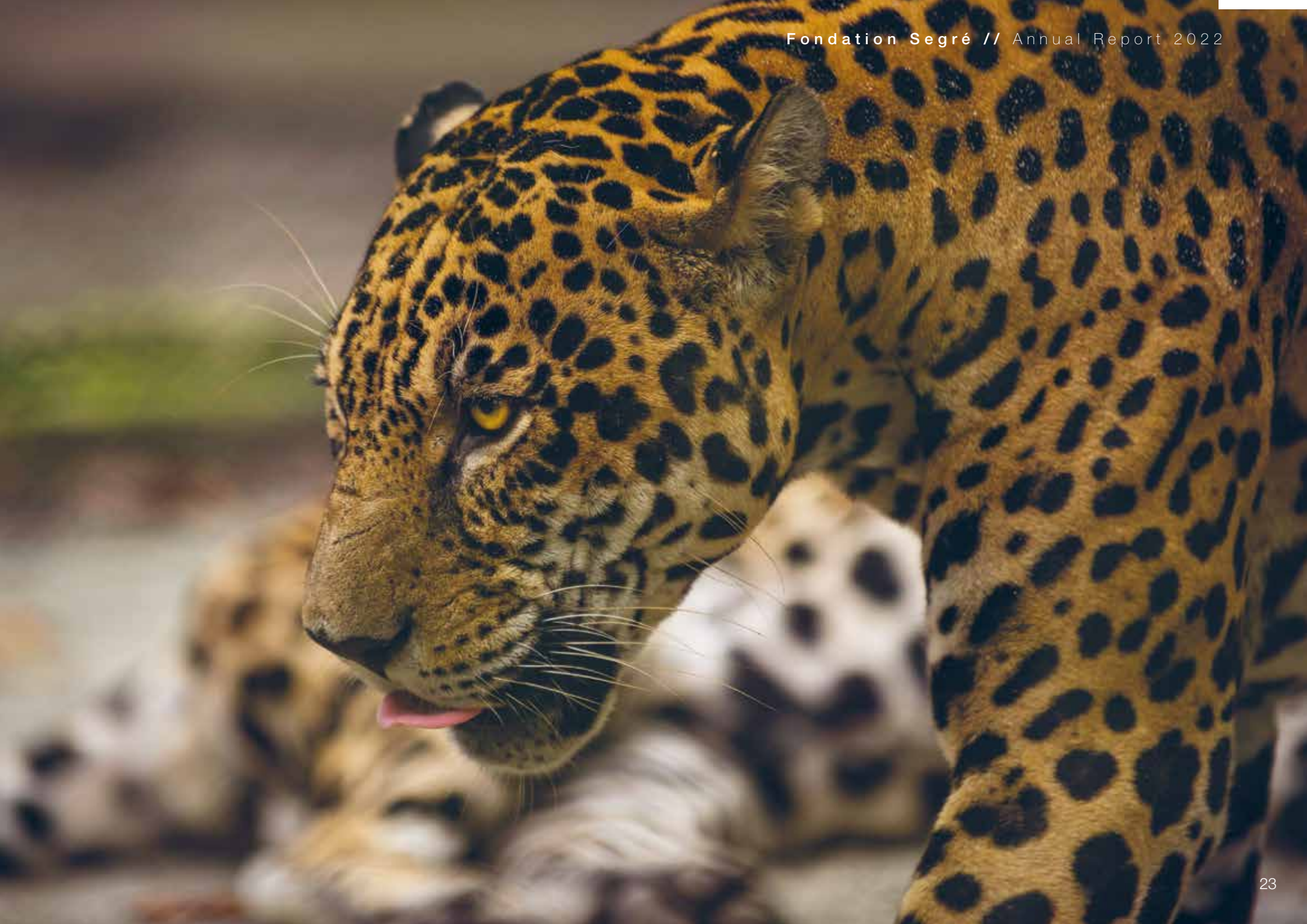
The Bazaruto Archipelago region of Mozambique is one of the last remaining strongholds for dugongs in the Western Indian Ocean and harbours several other emblematic species including mantas and wedgefish. One of the main threats for this dugong population is the accidental entanglement in fishing nets that leads to their suffocation. The Marine Megafauna Foundation (MMF) project aims to improve the conservation of dugongs, and the seagrass ecosystem they depend on, through the development of sustainable livelihoods and other community-based conservation measures. MMF will focus on key areas for seagrass and dugongs and directly engage coastal communities through a three-pronged approach of community-led conservation, development and piloting of innovative business models and through participatory communications. The introduction of alternative livelihood options for the coastal communities is of particular importance as this will reduce the fishing pressure and in turn the risk of dugong bycatch in the waters of the Bazaruto Seascape.

## Protecting the Coastal Resources of Conkouati-Douli National Park, Republic of the Congo

The Conkouati-Douli National Park is the most ecologically diverse park in Congo and consists of forests and savannas intersected by a meandering river that creates wetlands and lagoons on its way to the Atlantic Ocean. A suite of terrestrial and marine wildlife species live in the park including the Atlantic humpback dolphin, manatees and marine turtles, forest elephants, pangolins, gorillas and chimpanzees. Following Noé's signature of a 20-year agreement with the Congolese government to manage the park, this project supports the protection of its marine and coastal resources through increasing the knowledge of key species, improving law enforcement measures and establishing a long-term artisanal fisheries strategy benefiting local communities.

## Strengthening Patrol Operations to Protect Endangered Species in the Southern WEFCOM, Thailand

The Western Forest Complex (WEFCOM) in Thailand is one of the most important forest areas of Southeast Asia and home to many endangered species, including Asian elephant, Sunda pangolin, Malayan tapir, dhole, gaur, banteng, leopard and tiger. Composed of 17 contiguous protected areas, WEFCOM harbours at its core the largest breeding population of Indochinese tigers in Thailand. Unfortunately, the protected areas to the south, including Khuean Srinagarindra National Park (KSR), are not as well protected and are vulnerable to many threats, including poaching. KSR national park encompasses land surrounding a large reservoir that enables poachers to easily access remote forest areas while at the same time complicating wildlife protection operations. This project will allow Panthera to increase the capacity of KSR rangers to perform water patrols and to upgrade ranger station radio systems improving information sharing and coordination of wildlife protection operations. In addition, the project will work with local communities to build awareness of the park regulations and agree on activities allowed in different zones of the park.



## Strengthening the Protection of Yaguas National Park, Peru

Yaguas National Park is located in the Loreto Region of northern Peru and covers more than 868'000 hectares of virtually pristine Amazonian rainforest. Since 2017, the support from Fondation Segré has been supporting Frankfurt Zoological Society's work at this site since 2017 and these efforts have resulted in the declaration of Yaguas as a National Park in 2018. The set-up of a regular surveillance program inside the park led to the halt of illegal activities such as mining and deforestation in the park.

In 2022, Fondation Segré renewed its support to the Yaguas National Park in order to expand efficient protection measures in the South and South-East of the landscape and thus prevent the encroachment of illegal activities (such as artisanal gold mining and illegal plantations) on the park's buffer zone. The project will allow the construction of two more rangers posts and the recruitment of additional rangers thus increasing on-going monitoring and patrolling efforts in the Southern part of the park.

## Strengthening Local Capacity to Protect Wildlife in Cambodia

The illegal wildlife trade is one the biggest threats to wildlife globally. Cambodia is a source, transit country, and destination for many of the world's most trafficked and valuable species. Through this grant, Wildlife Alliance, a long-term partner of Fondation Segré and an organization with a strong track record in this sector in Cambodia, will continue its successful operations in multiple provinces where illegal wildfire trade is rife. The main objectives of the project are to strengthen community conservation efforts to protect wildlife and habitats at five different sites, to improve local wildlife law enforcement in seven provincial hotspots known for illegal trade and to increase understanding of wildlife and the need to protect threatened species in illegal trade hotspots.

## Creating a New Protected Area for Endemic Cichlids in Lake Tanganyika, Tanzania

Lake Tanganyika has one of the highest levels of endemic fish diversity in the world. This includes more than 250 cichlid species, of which 98% are endemic. The lake's ecology and its unique biodiversity are threatened by overfishing, invasive species, and habitat loss and degradation. Through this project Shoal initiative and by the local organization Sustain Lake Tanganyika will create the first protected area in the lake (within the Tanzanian border) designated specifically for freshwater biodiversity conservation. The project, in collaboration with the local communities, is designed to reduce the primary threat of overfishing that is causing species declines. The creation of a no-take zone around Nkwonde Island will serve as sanctuary habitat to support the persistence of endemic fishes and will enhance breeding success, increase populations, and improve the conservation status of endemic chiclids. This will in turn lead to an overall improvement in the fish catch in surrounding areas and enhance the probability of the long-term survival of target species in the wild.

## Enhancing Park Operations and Infrastructure in Salonga National Park, DRC

Salonga National Park is the largest tropical rainforest reserve in the Congo River basin. Despite its isolation and difficult access, its rich biodiversity - including forest elephants, bonobos, bongos, giant pangolins, and the Congo peacock among other wildlife - is threatened by poaching and wildlife trafficking. Since 2015, WWF has been co-managing Salonga National Park together with the Institut Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature (ICCN – the Congolese national park authority) and their work together with other partners is reducing poaching and illegal trade of protected species, while at the same time improving the livelihoods of the local communities.

Patrol capacity over the park's vast surface is currently stretched and this project will enhance existing park operations by training and equipping rangers, by increasing the area covered by the patrols and by improving communications between the park headquarters and the different ranger stations. The work will include the renewal of infrastructure at the Bekongo patrol post to develop it into a training centre for ecoguards, the procurement of additional motorcycles and boats to enable ecoguards easier and faster access to the whole park as well as the procurement of equipment for the professional deployment of rangers.

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## Promoting Community-Inclusive Approaches to Establish a Vulture Safe Zone in The Nilgiris Biosphere Reserve, India

Vultures play a crucial role in the ecosystem by efficiently locating and consuming carcasses and thus preventing diseases from spreading to humans and animals. In the last few decades major declines of vulture populations have been caused by the use of NSAIDs (non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs - toxic for vultures) for veterinary purposes. In South Asia the decline has been particularly catastrophic and vulture populations are still severely affected. One approach to their recovery is the creation of Vulture Safe Zone (VSZ) promoted by the IUCN SSC Vulture Specialist Group and many others active in vulture conservation. Through this project, Arulagam, an Indian NGO, will promote the establishment of a VSZ in the Nilgiris Biosphere Reserve spanning the states of Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu in South India and benefitting four species of vultures – all threatened. The interventions proposed constitute pre-requirements towards the declaration of a VSZ and include the monitoring of vulture nests and foraging sites as well as of the sale and use of banned and harmful NSAIDs. The team will engage communities by supporting their cattle treatment needs and promoting vulture-safe drugs, by facilitating quicker compensation for cattle loss due to predator kills, and by ensuring continued availability of safe carcasses to feed vultures. Once a VSZ is established, captive-bred vultures could be safely released to support existing wild populations and hopefully leading to the long-

## Tackling Illegal Pangolin Trade in Malawi

Malawi has achieved milestone victories in the fight against illegal wildlife trade (IWT) in recent years. As a result, the trafficking of ivory has declined by 50% between 2018-2020. However, Malawi has seen a sharp rise in pangolin trafficking in the same period and the trend has been confirmed also beyond its borders in neighboring countries. The project implemented by Lilongwe Wildlife Trust (LWT) aims at combining both short-term emergency interventions to tackle the immediate crisis in pangolin trafficking, and longer-term initiatives to help improve enforcement and conservation cooperation across Malawi and key partner countries. The project will support law enforcement efforts on pangolin trade to disrupt criminal activity and achieve high conviction rates for pangolin cases as well as support rehabilitation and release of pangolins seized from law enforcement activities.

## Protecting the Dangrak Ecological Corridor, Bridging Thailand's Conservation Success to Cambodia

The Dangrak ecological corridor, straddling the border of Thailand and Cambodia, represents an area of particular regional conservation importance. The landscape links Thailand's Dong Phayayen-Khao Yai Forest Complex to protected areas and forest habitat along the Thai-Cambodian border and allows populations of key wildlife species to disperse across borders. While much of this landscape exists under formal protection, managers and rangers lack sufficient resources and capacity necessary to prevent illegal activities. Poaching is rife, with organised criminal networks targeting high-value species and exploiting vulnerable communities by encouraging their participation in trafficking of all forms. The project implemented by Freeland Foundation aims to bolster protection of wildlife, forests and the biological integrity of the Dangrak corridor supporting joint training and information sharing between Thai and Cambodian authorities to improve strategic management and law enforcement in protected areas. The project will be implemented under an existing Memorandum of Understanding between Thailand and Cambodia on transboundary biodiversity cooperation.

## Conserving Red Panda in Western Nepal

Wild populations of red pandas have declined by nearly 50% over the past two decades as a result of habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation of forests, hunting and poaching and the species is now listed as Endangered on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. This project builds on a previous grant provided to the Red Panda Network in West Nepal between 2018 and 2020 and focuses on the threats posed to red pandas by poaching and habitat degradation. The Red Panda Network and its local partners will work with local communities and authorities to implement and institutionalize anti-poaching measures in seven districts. The project will also promote local livelihood improvement through the provision of improved cooking stoves and development of ecotourism opportunities to reduce the dependency of local communities on the local forest resources.

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# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

# Balance sheet for the year ended 31 December 2022

| | 31.12.2022 EUR | 31.12.2022 CHF | 31.12.2021 EUR | 31.12.2021 CHF |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ASSETS** | | | | |
| ***Current assets*** | | | | |
| Cash at banks | 1'645'950.60 | 1'625'293.92 | 188'476.99 | 195'290.43 |
| Portfolio at market value | 32'365'247.21 | 31'959'063.36 | 45'743'019.81 | 47'396'629.98 |
| Prepaid expenses and others | 12'474.90 | 12'318.34 | 11'205.06 | 11'610.12 |
| ***Total current assets*** | ***34'023'672.71*** | ***33'596'675.62*** | ***45'942'701.86*** | ***47'603'530.53*** |
| **TOTAL ASSETS** | **34'023'672.71** | **33'596'675.62** | **45'942'701.86** | **47'603'530.53** |
| **LIABILITIES & NET ASSETS** | | | | |
| **Liabilities** | | | | |
| Payables | 0.00 | 0.00 | 12'152.20 | 12'591.50 |
| Accrued expenses | 12'105.29 | 11'953.37 | 13'331.90 | 13'813.85 |
| ***Total liabilities*** | ***12'105.29*** | ***11'953.37*** | ***25'484.10*** | ***26'405.35*** |
| **Net assets** | | | | |
| Capital | 24'038.46 | 30'000.00 | 24'038.46 | 30'000.00 |
| Founder's capital contributions | 48'215'322.08 | 52'410'055.10 | 48'215'322.08 | 52'410'055.10 |
| Retained earnings | (2'322'142.78) | (2'461'370.55) | (624'947.74) | (664'295.58) |
| Net result for the period after disbursements | (11'905'650.34) | (12'046'137.01) | (1'697'195.04) | (1'797'074.97) |
| Difference of conversion from functional currency | 0.00 | (4'347'825.29) | 0.00 | (2'401'559.37) |
| ***Total net assets*** | ***34'011'567.42*** | ***33'584'722.25*** | ***45'917'217.76*** | ***47'577'125.18*** |
| **TOTAL LIABILITIES & NET ASSETS** | **34'023'672.71** | **33'596'675.62** | **47'627'876.76** | **47'603'530.53** |

Exchange rate EUR/CHF as at 31 December 2022 : 0.987450 (1.036150 as at 31 December 2021), exception made for the capital.

# Profit and Loss account for the year ended 31 December 2022

| | 31.12.2022 EUR | 31.12.2022 CHF | 31.12.2021 EUR | 31.12.2021 CHF |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **INCOME** | | | | |
| Unrealised gain/(loss) on portfolio | (7'842'811.00) | (7'935'356.17) | 4'517'181.00 | 4'783'017.10 |
| Unrealised exchange (loss)/gain | 1'932.19 | 1'954.99 | (797.41) | (844.34) |
| Realised (loss)/gain on portfolio | 2'345'038.41 | 2'372'709.86 | 2'756'150.24 | 2'918'349.68 |
| Donations | 13'397.00 | 13'555.08 | 62'800.00 | 66'495.78 |
| **TOTAL INCOME** | **(5'482'443.40)** | **(5'547'136.23)** | **7'335'333.83** | **7'767'018.23** |
| **EXPENSES** | | | | |
| Salaries - Switzerland | 245'428.99 | 248'325.05 | 228'464.33 | 241'909.46 |
| Social contributions - Switzerland | 56'433.07 | 57'098.98 | 55'043.22 | 58'282.51 |
| Salary & social contributions - Abroad | 150'000.00 | 151'770.00 | 150'000.00 | 158'827.50 |
| Other employees expenses | 0.00 | 0.00 | 7'219.63 | 7'644.51 |
| ***Employee expenses*** | ***451'862.06*** | ***457'194.03*** | ***440'727.18*** | ***466'663.97*** |
| Rent | 48'393.91 | 48'964.96 | 44'825.89 | 47'463.89 |
| Office expenses | 10'288.33 | 10'409.73 | 11'778.19 | 12'471.34 |
| Other administrative expenses | 2'757.64 | 2'790.18 | 1'724.68 | 1'826.18 |
| Travel and representation expenses | 11'520.29 | 11'656.23 | 11'030.53 | 11'679.68 |
| ***Administrative expenses*** | ***72'960.17*** | ***73'821.10*** | ***69'359.29*** | ***73'441.08*** |
| Fees and consulting fees | 26'881.71 | 27'198.91 | 41'616.27 | 44'065.39 |
| Bank charges and fees | 9'977.66 | 10'095.40 | 8'986.05 | 9'514.88 |
| ***Other expenses*** | ***36'859.37*** | ***37'294.31*** | ***50'602.32*** | ***53'580.27*** |
| **TOTAL EXPENSES** | **561'681.60** | **568'309.44** | **560'688.79** | **593'685.33** |
| **OPERATIONAL RESULT FOR THE PERIOD** | **(6'044'125.00)** | **(6'115'445.68)** | **6'774'645.04** | **7'173'332.90** |
| Disbursements during the period | (5'861'525.34) | (5'930'691.34) | (8'471'840.08) | (8'970'407.87) |
| **NET RESULT FOR THE PERIOD AFTER DISBURSEMENTS** | **(11'905'650.34)** | **(12'046'137.01)** | **(1'697'195.04)** | **(1'797'074.97)** |

Exchange rate EUR/CHF as at 31 December 2022 : 0.987450 (1.036150 as at 31 December 2021).

# Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

## 1. Activity

On 22 November 2012, the seat of Fondation Segré was transferred from Vaduz (Liechstenstein) to Zug (Switzerland). According to Article 2 of its statutes, Fondation Segré supports, through its donations, public or private institutions and individuals, taking into account their merit and their programs of actions in humanitarian, ecological, scientific and artistic spheres.

A major concern for the Foundation is the conservation and protection of animal life and biodiversity in the world.

## 2. Founder's capital contributions

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2006 contribution | EUR | 20'479'522 |
| 2019 contribution | EUR | 27'735'800 |
| **TOTAL** | **EUR** | **48'215'322** |

## 3. Commitments for grants to be disbursed in the following years

The commitments of Fondation Segré for grants to be disbursed in the following years amounted to EUR 9'451'165 for the year ended 31 December 2022 (EUR 10'333'370 for the year ended 31 December 2021).

## 4. Tax exemption

A tax exemption status was granted to Fondation Segré by the Zug Cantonal Tax Administration on July 29, 2016.

## 5. Employees

In 2022, Fondation Segré employed less than 10 people.

## 6. Debt to pension fund

There is no debt to the pension fund for the year-ended 31 December 2022.

## 7. Audit fees

The estimated audit fees for the year 2022 represent an amount of EUR 2'422 (EUR 2'408 in 2021).

# Audit

**Report of the Auditors on the limited audit**
to the Foundation Board of

**Fondation Segré, Zug**

As statutory auditors, we have examined the financial statements (balance sheet, income statement and notes) of the Fondation Segré for the year ended December 31st, 2022.

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Foundation Board. Our responsibility is to perform a limited statutory examination on these financial statements. We confirm that we meet the licensing and independence requirements as stipulated by Swiss law.

We conducted our examination in accordance with the Swiss Standard on the Limited Statutory Examination. This standard requires that we plan and perform a limited statutory examination to identify material misstatements in the financial statements. A limited statutory examination consists primarily of inquiries of company personnel and analytical procedures as well as detailed tests of company documents as considered necessary in the circumstances. However, the testing of operation of processes and the internal control system, as well as inquiries and further testing procedures to detect fraud or other legal violations, are not within the scope of this examination.

UNIFID

Report of the auditors
on the limited statutory examination

to the General Meeting of
the Foundation Board of

Fondation Segré
Zug

Based on our limited statutory examination, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the financial statements do not comply with Swiss law and the company's articles of incorporation.

Geneva, April 4th, 2023

UNIFID SA

A. PASQUIER
Licensed auditor (FAOA)

C. BADI
Licensed audit expert (FAOA)
Auditor in charge

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