Partners for Conservation

FONDATION SEGRÉ

2016

ANNUAL REPORT

Contents

The Founder's perspective	2-3
Our mission and priorities	4-5
Looking back, looking ahead	6-13
Building on the Paris Agreement	14-17
Saving Species with Reintroductions	18-19
Our Organisation	20-21
Resources and commitments	22-23
New commitments in 2016	24-25
Project highlights	26-31
Our Partners	32-33
Financial statements and audit report	34-39
Photo credits and impressum	40-41

The Founder's perspective

Protecting biodiversity through active conservation of threatened species and their habitats and restoration of degraded ecosystems is our mission. It is time for us to consider the broad categories of action that will be translated into working guidelines.

Among these categories, the protection of wildlife from poaching and the suppression of trading is of course a priority. I am encouraged to see governments, international organisations and NGOs engaging in this difficult but essential task. Unfortunately, two dominant problems, the existence of organised networks of poachers and traffickers as well as the increasing bushmeat consumption related to growing rural populations, are tough to tackle and progress will be slow.

The second category that comes to mind is the protection of vulnerable landscapes. Habitats are deteriorating with serious consequences on wildlife: safeguard of these habitats is vital. I believe that the establishment of national and regional parks and reserves plays a central role. Better knowledge of these landscapes, the recruitment and training of rangers, and the cooperation with local communities are the first essential steps. We have also found that certain ecosystems can be protected by fencing from feral predators with immediate recovery of near-extinct populations.

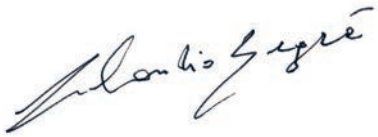
I am struck by the impact which deforestation has had in driving species to steep declines or even extinction. Together with poaching, the destruction of forests have been the main causes of the present dramatic situation. Many approaches have been tried to restore forests: the opportunities for this type of action are enormous but the pitfalls may also be serious. It is obvious that replanting vegetation which is not compatible with the existing one and has the only advantage of fast growth, is to be avoided. We are very eager to help processes which respect the original forests and aim at establishing corridors or restore pre-existing surfaces.

Another category where we are taking our first steps is the protection of marine areas as well as wetlands. We are committed already to

two projects in the Mediterranean and the Pacific, and we consider this a very promising field of activity for us.

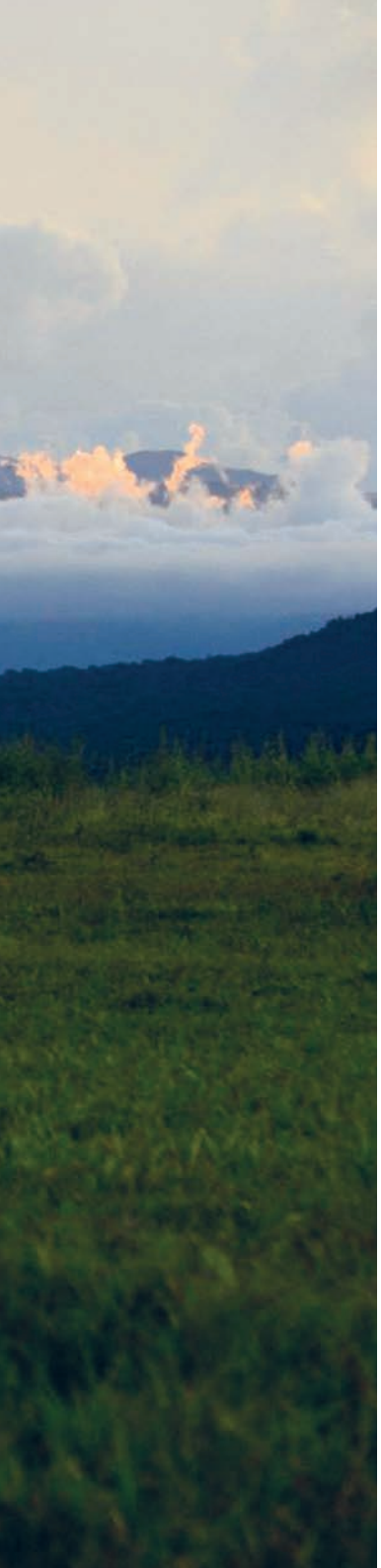
To conclude, we need to identify, with the help of our partners, the biodiversity hotspots where action is most needed. This investigation is however not sufficient. We have to concentrate, among hotspots, on those where political conditions are favourable. Stability of government and willingness to cooperate by taking legislative actions and possibly providing financial support have to be present. Besides, these conditions are necessary to ensure the continuity of actions which may extend over many years.

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**

- 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 and 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

The past year, 2016, was an exciting year of substantial improvement in the way Fondation Segré operates and in the quantity and quality of new projects. We have been working hard to optimise the foundation's capacity to save threatened species and their habitats. The world of conservation struggles with the immense task of addressing the ever-increasing threats to species and ecosystems, as expanding human populations and increasing use of natural resources put enormous pressures on biodiversity in many parts of the world, from the vast oceans to the depths of tropical forests, to the endless extents of deserts. The trends of most indicators of biodiversity health continue to be negative and it is inevitably hard to remain optimistic and positive when the general outlook is so bleak. However, conservation action is now more urgent than ever, as several studies have shown that, in the absence of conservation intervention, these negative trends would be more severe and several species would have already disappeared. Therefore, identifying priorities and optimizing the available resources is imperative for any conservation organisation.

This past year, we committed **5.4 million Euros** and started **17 new projects** that will extend their operations into the next 4-5 years. We also continued in our efforts to launch new initiatives and to establish working links that expand the impact of our conservation support beyond financial contributions. Fondation Segré works with partners that implement the projects in the field, and we are proud to have established strong collaborative links with some of the most prestigious institutions and NGOs in Europe, Australia and America, with track records in achieving concrete conservation goals. These institutions implement their projects in collaboration with many other, local players, in a web that we take pride in having mobilised and supported. After all, the long-term success of most conservation projects involves galvanising local communities to realise their full capacity to build on the initial, external expertise and support provided by project teams, in order to develop lasting conservation solutions.

Projects' activities extend to **more than 50 countries,** with the usual focus on key geographic priorities of vertebrate conservation in Africa, South America and South-East Asia. Seven of our new projects are in **Africa** and they account for the majority of this

year's commitments. One of the most effective African conservation programmes is run by **African Parks,** with whom we have established an excellent partnership that we hope will continue in the future. Their impressive list of successes in rescuing and managing some of the most important protected areas of the continent, convinced us that they currently offer some of the best return on investment that a conservation foundation can hope for. We are contributing to two of their projects and we look forward to extending our support to more areas in the next few years.

The first project is working on rescuing the **Chinko Nature Reserve** in the **Central African Republic.** Chinko is one of the most diverse sites of central Africa, with savanna and tropical forest ecosystems and unique opportunities to bring about a return to the status of wildlife heaven it held until late last century. It is home to one of the most iconic large ungulates of Africa, the eastern giant eland, which will be the target of a dedicated research and conservation project. The Reserve is under tremendous pressure from organised poachers and African Parks' strategy is to establish a fully protected core area that will be gradually extended until the whole reserve is brought back under control against poaching.

The second African Parks project is a massive translocation of wild animals to the **Bangweulu, Zambia** - one of Africa's greatest wetland systems that has been severely depleted by poachers. The area is now strictly controlled and has seen a remarkable recovery of black lechwe, sitatunga and shoebill stork populations. Our project is a contribution to the second phase of the restoration of this wetland, supporting the transportation and release of more than 600 indigenous heads of game, provided free of charge mainly by the Zambian government. The species identified for restocking are: **roan antelope, Lichtenstein's hartebeest, puku, impala, warthog, zebra and eland;** they will contribute to reinstating proper ecological balance to the ecosystem.

Probably one of the most iconic projects we encountered (and decided to support) involves the protection and monitoring of the new **rhino** populations of **Botswana.** After losing its rhinos twice in past decades, Botswana is now committed to re-establishing and protecting viable populations of both rhino species. About 100 white and 42 black rhinos, from South Africa, have been reintroduced to the northern wilds of Botswana, in the **Okavango Delta.** They are now under the responsibility of the NGO **Rhino Conservation Botswana,** working in collaboration with the Botswana Department of Wildlife and National Parks. Our project supports their programme of anti-poaching and monitoring for an initial period of two years, but it is likely that our commitment will continue in the future if the project delivers, as expected, positive return in terms of growth of the rhino populations.

The **Ethiopian wolf,** with less than 500 individuals remaining, is the most endangered carnivore in Africa and one of the rarest in the world. The **Wildlife Conservation Research Unit, University of Oxford,** has been working on this species for many years and has managed

to counteract some of the most pressing threats to its survival, such as diseases transmitted from domestic animals and habitat destruction. Our project aims at reinforcing the effectiveness of the newly established **Arsi Mountains National Park** and **Borena Sayint National Park,** which are home to critical populations of the endangered Ethiopian wolf and which manage, with limited funds and expertise, to safeguard Ethiopia's unique Afroalpine wildlife. The Ethiopian wolf is the flagship species of a project aimed at conserving/protecting an entire ecosystem under severe pressure from human encroachment.

Three smaller, but no less important, projects in Africa operate at a more local scale. We intervened with emergency funding in support of the renewed effort by the **Upemba National Park,** in the south-eastern **Democratic Republic of Congo,** to protect its last remaining elephants. Lack of financial support from the central government impeded deployment of the park's rangers against poachers, under the new leadership of an effective director. In **Angola,** we supported an emergency intervention to assist the efforts to save the **giant sable antelope** from extinction. We provided the resources to carry out an aerial and ground operation to survey, capture and radio-collar animals, and tackle poaching. The aerial operation involved hiring a specialised and highly experienced game capture team, including a helicopter, pilot and veterinarian. Finally, in **Kenya,** we continued our support of the successful project to secure community participation in the conservation of the **Grevy's zebra.**

Six of our new projects are in **Asia.** Continuing our dedication to conservation in Myanmar, we partnered with an Italian NGO, **Istituto Oikos,** and **Wildlife Conservation Society,** to start a 4-year project on **sun bears.** This iconic species is the smallest of all eight bear species and is the only tropical bear species to inhabit lowland tropical rainforests throughout much of Southeast Asia. It is the flagship for the conservation of tropical forest in the region and our project is aiming, among other research and conservation objectives, to achieve the long-term protection of large expanses of forest habitat through a sustainable and community-based management strategy. The project areas are in the **Rakhine Yoma Elephant Range Wildlife Reserve** (Rakhine State) and **the Htamanthi Wildlife Sanctuary** (Sagaing Region), two of Myanmar's wildest and most precious landscapes.

Another project in South-East Asia targets the iconic and sadly highly endangered **Bornean orang-utan,** based in the Malaysian state of **Sarawak.** The long-term goal is to secure an expansion of Sarawak's orang-utan protected areas network by 20%, in order to bring the number of orang-utans under protection to about 2'000 individuals (around 95% of the orang-utans in Sarawak) by 2020. This project is ambitious, as it aims at expanding the protected areas for orang-utans through the creation of conservation areas, cancellation of logging concessions, and via other mechanisms, but this is an opportunity we could not miss, as the Sarawak Government made a public pledge in 2015 to stop illegal logging in the State and to move towards a policy of zero losses of orang-utans and their forests.

Tropical forests are not the only habitat critical for biodiversity; open and often seemingly barren habitat types are also threatened by unsustainable use of their wild animal populations. This is the case for many types of steppe and prairie habitats. Temperate grasslands are home to a unique assemblage of large, charismatic mammals, many of which are migratory and endangered. These grasslands are also considered to be the most altered and endangered biome on the planet. In the past, large herds of migratory wild asses, also known as kulan, roamed the **Eurasian Steppes.** Nowadays, only fragments of this once vast distribution range remain. With the breakdown of the Soviet system, the socio-economic situation of Central Asian countries changed dramatically. In **Kazakhstan,** large parts of the central steppe – an area equal to the size of France – became almost devoid of people and livestock. This situation has created an almost unique chance for landscape-level biodiversity conservation and species recovery. Our project, carried out in partnership with the **Norwegian Institute for Nature Research** (NINA, Trondheim), will reintroduce the **kulan** to the central Kazakhstan steppe in the area of the Altyn Dala Conservation Initiative, with a focus on the 60'000 km² Irgiz-Turgai area. The area is strategically located in a network of protected areas, ecological corridors and hunting areas, which are managed by the Kazakh partner organisation and where a field station and acclimatisation enclosures are already located.

One of the Foundation priorities is to support the conservation of **neglected species** - those less charismatic species which are unlikely to attract significant attention from most donors and conservation organisations. In Asia, we are now funding three projects on such neglected species. The first is on the beautiful and elusive **Pallas's cat,** one of the least studied cats in the world. This project aims to work in Pallas's cat range countries to improve our knowledge of its distribution, threats and basic ecology, whilst enhancing conservation capacity through a multipronged approach, using camera surveys, interview studies, and education programmes. With support from the **Snow Leopard Trust, Royal Zoological Society of Scotland (RZSS),** the **Pallas's Cat Working Group (PCWG)** and field researchers across its distribution, the project will establish a diverse and skilled network that will strengthen our efforts in Pallas's cat conservation throughout its range.

Another neglected species is the **Javan warty pig,** a small pig at the brink of extinction from the wild and listed as Endangered on the IUCN Red List. Once widespread over most parts of Java, it is now only found in a few isolated populations in Western and Central Java. **Baluran National Park** in **East Java** used to be one of the strongholds of the Javan warty pig, but due to poaching the species has disappeared from the park. Our project aims to restore a genetically viable population of this species to one of its former ranges and to play a part in returning Baluran NP to its past ecological conditions. This project forms part of a large-scale collaboration between **Copenhagen Zoo** and the **Indonesian Ministry of Forestry and Environment,** with the ambitious goal of restoring Baluran to its former, natural ecological condition.

Finally, we supported the **IUCN Otter Specialist Group** in its work on the conservation of **four otter species** of South-East Asia, specifically its efforts to understand and stop the illegal trade of these otters. The objectives of this work are to develop a database of otter seizures to identify trade routes, to monitor local markets and online trade to inform law enforcement activities, and to raise awareness among the public through law enforcement workshops and other communication tools.

Only one new project has been funded in **South America,** an indication of the need to expand our search efforts for new ideas and opportunities on this continent. Our project deals with the most charismatic carnivore in north-western **Argentina,** the **jaguar,** and is carried out jointly by the **Wildlife Conservation Research Unit, University of Oxford,** and the **Administración de Parques Nacionales,** Salta, Argentina. The project area is extremely important because it is a jaguar stronghold, with the potential to act as a source population from which to recolonise other habitats to the east and south. The project targets human-jaguar conflicts through education and improvement of livestock practices, and will assist government agencies to implement current legislation more effectively.

In **Europe,** we have only approved one small project, to restore the **osprey** as a breeding species in **Switzerland,** a century after it disappeared due to human persecution. This magnificent bird of prey has been successfully reintroduced elsewhere and the project has a long-term plan of an annual release of 12 chicks until 2020.

We have entered into an important partnership with the **Zoological Society of London** to support their **EDGE programme.** EDGE species are Evolutionarily Distinct and Globally Endangered, which means they are some of the most unique species on the planet and are on the verge of being lost forever. Often overlooked by the conservation agenda, they represent entire branches of the tree of life and, when they are gone, there will be nothing like them left on earth. ZSL's EDGE of Existence Programme is the only global conservation initiative focusing on these little-known species, and one of the few incorporating in-country capacity building - essential when those countries richest in biodiversity often have the most limited conservation capacity. Our support will fund 15 EDGE Fellows and three EDGE Species Survival Awards as part of a global network of conservation leaders, influencing the conservation agenda in Latin America, Africa and Asia.

In 2016, we have seen the granting of the first group of projects selected in the framework of the **Whitley-Segré Conservation Fund,** our venture with the **Whitley Fund for Nature.** During 2016, the WSCF received 42 applications. From these, ten winning conservation projects were selected, providing grants worth a total of £1'042'000.

In summary, during the last year we made an extra effort to expand our portfolio of projects and collaborations. Parallel to the work done on the new projects, we continued to monitor, supervise, and contribute to more than **30 ongoing projects** that are in various phases of implementation. Among these projects, many are major

in terms of committed resources or importance for conservation. For example, our project on **pangolins,** implemented by ZSL, has achieved the great result of bringing the plight of pangolins' illegal trade to the attention of CITES, and has produced the first protocol for monitoring pangolin populations in the wild. Our long-standing involvement with the **Niassa Reserve,** in **Mozambique,** has seen efforts to bring all players to the same table to better coordinate conservation actions. Niassa remains one of the most important wilderness areas in Africa, home to a substantial number of elephants but also the target of violent poaching activities, and Fondation Segré remains committed to do all we can to develop an effective management structure. Our seminal contribution to the **IUCN/SOS programme** on **lemurs** in **Madagascar** has also prompted another major donor to contribute a substantial grant to the programme, which is now fully funded and ready to be implemented. This year, we also look forward to the start of field work on the **anteaters** of the **Cerrado** in **Brasil,** a new conservation frontier that we hope will receive more attention in the next few years.

In **2017,** we shall continue expanding our portfolio of projects to cover new threatened species and ecosystems. We already have more than **15 new projects in the pipeline,** at various stages of development, from early ideas and contacts with potential partners, to well advanced concept proposals, and several approved projects. We expect to commit more resources to large projects, but we shall remain open to considering small, urgent interventions where a sudden threat has to be tackled without delay. A major project will be launched on **four magnificent caprid species** (Marco Polo sheep, urial, markhor, and ibex), aiming at building local capacity for long-term, sustainable conservation across their shared, transboundary landscape in **Afghanistan** and **Pakistan.** We have launched a formal agreement to collaborate with the **Fondation Prince Albert II de Monaco** and the first common project will start in 2018, focussing on the **Mediterranean monk seal** in **Greece.** We look forward to finalising a major project with the **Sahara Conservation Fund** for the reintroduction to Chad of the **addax,** a magnificent and highly endangered desert antelope. We also plan to be involved in the largest project ever attempted, to clear a vast, fenced area of northern **Australia** from feral species and to release several endemic species.

We remain highly focused on conservation of species, especially vertebrates. We shall continue to explore all opportunities for new projects, especially for large, important projects, where our approach and resources can make a real difference to the viability of species struggling for survival. This is what interests us most, and this is the scale at which we believe we can make the most difference.

Building on the Paris Agreement

PROF. TIM FLANNERY, SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC ADVISER

The challenge of honoring the Paris Agreement 'bottom line' to prevent Earth's average temperatures from exceeding 2°C looks increasingly daunting. In the near term, the most important objective is to steeply reduce emissions from the burning of fossil fuels. But strong population growth, growing affluence and increasing problems of air, water and soil pollution have created a highly challenging environment in which to do this. Nevertheless, by the time of the Paris Climate Agreement in late 2015, for three years running human emissions of greenhouse gases had flat-lined, raising the possibility that in the near future emissions will fall. Despite flat-lining emissions, the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere continues to rise, because the ability of Earth's carbon sinks to absorb some of the carbon is weakening.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has framed a carbon budget which informs us how much CO2 the world can emit before exceeding the 2°C safety rail. The relationship between CO2 concentrations and warming is well understood, and the volume of CO2 emitted by humanity since the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, along with the rate of emissions, is well known. From these data, the number of years remaining at current fossil fuel use, before we run out of carbon budget, can be calculated. The IPCC's carbon budget is nonetheless a conservative document. It does not factor in the weakening of Earth's carbon sinks. Neither has the warming caused by methane and nitrous oxide emissions been included, on the basis that they are offset by the dimming effect of particulate pollution. Because they are dangerous to health, both China and India are attacking particulate pollution aggressively. Particulates only last weeks in the air, while greenhouse gases last decades to centuries, so as particulates are eliminated, we can expect to see a sharp warming. Overall, these facts indicate that humanity is closer breaching the 2°C 'safety rail' than the IPCC's carbon budget suggests.

The most important next technological step in the fight against climate change involves stabilisation of the electricity grid through deployment of some form of energy storage. But even the most strenuous efforts are unlikely to reduce emissions enough for

humanity to avoid dangerous climate change. Hence the need for negative emissions technologies to capture atmospheric carbon and turn it into something useful, or sequester it in soil, rock, sediment, biomass or some other medium. Some of the most important potential carbon negative methods are multi-potent, in that they address several challenges at once – such as providing energy and food at the same time they clean up pollution. Two basic pathways exist – biological and chemical capture. Both have their limits and advantages. But all scaleable technologies and methods are at a very immature stage of development. If they are to contribute to climate stabilisation, they must be deployed at the gigatonne scale within the next 30 years.

In early 2016, the cost of not acting on climate change was starkly revealed. In March, a strong El Nino drove the average global temperature to 1.22ºC above the 20th Century average (equal to around 1.6ºC above the preindustrial average). This unprecedented warming sparked heatwaves world-wide, among the most damaging being marine heatwaves that killed and damaged tropical coral reefs globally. One of the better documented instances of reef damage occurred in the northern section of Australia's Great Barrier Reef, where up to 90% of corals were killed at some locations. Across the Great Barrier Reef as a whole, 22% of corals died. Elsewhere, such as in northwestern Australia, the hot water killed large fish and other marine creatures by depriving them of oxygen, or overheating their bodies. In early 2017, it was discovered that a new phase of bleaching had commenced on the northern Great Barrier Reef.

Rising seas, also driven by the warming, are compounding damage to reef ecosystems, flooding sea turtle nesting sites and destroying freshwater reserves on coral islands. In 2016 it was announced that the loss of the freshwater habitats on Bramble Cay in Torres Strait, had caused the extinction of the Bramble Cay melomys (*Melomys rubricola*). This was the first mammal extinction globally to have been caused by anthropogenic climate change.

This growing understanding of the urgency of the climate crisis and how its impacts will unfold makes it clear that major conservation initiatives are required to save many of Earth's ecosystems and species. In the case of marine ecosystems such as coral reefs, we do not know how to do this, so much research will be necessary before effective conservation can be implemented.

The atmospheric concentration of CO2 now stands at around 402 parts per million (ppm) – up from 280 ppm prior to the industrial revolution. To reduce the concentration by 1 ppm, 18 gigatonnes of CO2 must be drawn from the atmosphere and sequestered. If we were to plant trees to draw down that amount of CO2, we would need to cover an area more than three times larger than North America with forests, and keep them growing healthily for 50 years. Clearly, other approaches will be needed if we are to get greenhouse gases out of the air at a scale that makes a difference.

Kelp farming offers a significant opportunity. If 9% of Earth's oceans (equivalent to around 4.5 times the area of Australia) could be covered by mid-ocean kelp farms, humanity could draw down the equivalent of all annual human greenhouse gas emissions. The kelp farms could also increase sustainable fish production to potentially provide 200 kilograms per year, per person, for 10 billion people. Currently, however, there are no oceanic kelp farms. Even if we begin now, it will be decades before the industry reaches a significant scale.

Many other opportunities exist. Researchers in the US have demonstrated that carbon fibre can be created directly from atmospheric CO2, as can plastics. Carbon negative cements are a reality, and silicate rocks are already in use to draw CO2 from the air. There is even the potential to capture and store CO2 in the form of dry ice over the Antarctic iced cap. Research and development on an unprecedented scale will be required if any of these approaches are to reach the scale required to make a difference to the climate crisis. If we begin now, it's entirely possible that by 2050 we'll have viable solutions to what appears currently to be an extremely daunting problem.

Saving Species with Reintroductions

AXEL MOEHRENSCHLAGER, D.PHIL, DIRECTOR OF CONSERVATION & SCIENCE, CALGARY ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY & CHAIR OF IUCN SSC REINTRODUCTION SPECIALIST GROUP

More than three species likely go extinct every day. Between the 1960 and 2050 the human population will have tripled, and so will its need for resources. The pressure on ecosystems is immense, the losses are dramatic. Does this mean we should despair?

It does not. But it does mean we need to elevate our actions. Conservation has matured: the awareness, desire, and knowledge around the world to help nature is unparalleled. One of the most impactful ways of reversing losses, restoring nature, and securing species is through reintroductions.

Reintroductions have been powerful in saving many species, and many more will be saved by them in the future. The golden lion tamarin, black-footed ferret, Mauritius kestrel, California condor, Kihansi spray toad, and Arabian oryx are just a few examples of species that would be extinct without reintroductions.

Reintroductions necessitate movements from conservation-breeding facilities and/or wild populations to places where the species was lost. Conceptually this may seem simple, but the devil lies in the details. After all, something must have gone dreadfully wrong for the species to disappear in the first place. Identifying and mitigating or reversing such threats can be profoundly difficult and requires excellent science. Especially when species disappeared a long time ago, answers may be difficult to find until actions are attempted.

Difficult situations unfold akin to human emergency medicine. The patient needs help now, but there might not be enough time to assess all factors, to collect all data. As such, careful science-based planning is necessary that considers all alternatives, and weighs both the benefits and risks of action or inaction. Often goals are set and actions taken even when uncertainty is large. This uncertainty begs for careful science-based monitoring that will evaluate and refine approaches in constant iteration. Planning, releases, evaluation, refinement, planning, releases...such phases dance in a circular process towards ever-increasing improvements. Science and pragmatic adaptive management increases the likelihood that investments

will pay off for the species, the ecosystems that need them, and the humans that have dedicated themselves to their rescue.

Imagine trying to develop plans and actions to reintroduce any species on the planet ranging from corals in the ocean to tigers on land. Imagine the burden of dealing with the uncertainty of risks for the individual animals, for the species themselves, for the ecosystems that will be affected by them, and for the economic, sociological or cultural ramifications on people. Fortunately, a tool has been developed to work through any of these situations. The IUCN's Reintroduction Specialist Group has recently produced new IUCN Guidelines for Reintroductions and Other Conservation Translocations. These are not only available to conservationists around the world; they have also been integrated into policy nationally by countries such as Scotland and Canada as well as regionally such as by the Council of Europe. We have now translated these guidelines into eight languages including Arabic and Chinese. Why did we do so? Because the need and opportunity to help species is tremendous, spanning all countries and oceans on Earth.

From just five literature sources, including a series of books the Reintroduction Specialist Group produces, we already know of over 1'500 species that have been used in conservation translocations such as reintroductions. Recently colleagues and I were amazed to find that 242 species have already been moved within ocean environments to save them or repair ecosystems. But such numbers represent the tip of the iceberg as they are based only on scientifically published accounts. I have been in many areas around the world, where reintroductions are being attempted and are unpublished. This has led us to believe that the real number of species used in conservation translocations exceeds 5'000…. perhaps even 10'000 species!

But are such efforts successful? Often there are setbacks or failures, but increasing evidence suggests that most efforts are eventually successful. What determines success? Limiting human-caused threats is the primary issue, but other aspects also abound. In a recent review of 279 animal species in North America, we were shocked to learn that the second-largest barrier to success is funding. Given how wealthy many regions of North America are, can you imagine what this means for the recovery of species in developing nations?

Many endangered species in biodiverse countries need our help; many could be saved by reintroductions regionally or globally. But can we expect countries with other challenges, needs, and priorities to guide or fund the reintroduction of species on their own? I believe we cannot. Let us work together to combine training, guidance, and funding to reintroduce precious species around the globe. When we do so, we not only amplify conservation outcomes for species and ecosystems…instead we show that past challenges can be overcome together to yield a future where species can exist in harmony with humanity.

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

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
Ms Caterina Boitani, Manager
Ms Régine Sontag, Executive Assistant

* from 09/12/2016
** from 01/11/2016

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. To focus on recent years: in 2013, more than EUR 8 million were allotted to seventeen new projects, including two funds to support eight priority projects (four each) over the next four to five years, with the technical support of two of our partners. In both 2014 and 2015, the Foundation committed approximately 3 million for respectively ten and eleven new projects. In 2016, we exceeded our annual target committing 5.4 million to 17 new exciting projects.

The sum total of commitments the Foundation entered into from 1996 to the end of 2016 exceeds EUR 26 million, corresponding to over 140 projects. Additional resources have also been contributed by friends who wished to support the work of the Foundation.

The Foundation's target for new annual commitments is in principle EUR 5 million. Our present endowment and the new resources that we secured for the future guarantee a very long timeframe for the Foundation's activities. We should like to stress however, that possible additional funding from like-minded persons 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

2012	EUR	2'047'800
2013	EUR	8'344'019
2014	EUR	3'059'090
2015	EUR	2'857'334
2016	EUR	5'358'587

Geographic distribution of our projects **in the last five years**

Americas & The Caribbean	Europe & Middle East	Africa	Asia & Australasia	Global
6.2%	21.9%	32.8%	29.7%	9.4%

64
Projects

35
Partners

88
Animal species

New commitments **in 2016**

PARTNER	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	DURATION	REGION
African Parks	Protection of the Chinko area in the Central African Republic	6 months	Africa
African Parks	Bangweulu Wetlands Wildlife Reintroduction Project	1.5 years	Africa
Copenhagen Zoo	Rehabilitation of the Javan Warty Pig in Baluran National Park	3 years	Asia & Australasia
Fondation privée des Hôpitaux universitaires de Genève	Support to the Research on Alzheimer	3 years	Europe & Middle East
Grevy's Zebra Trust	Grevy's Zebra Ambassador Programme	1 year	Africa
Kissama Foundation	Emergency Intervention for Giant Sable Conservation	3 months	Africa
Institut Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature/ Virunga Foundation	Emergency Support for the Protection of the last Elephants in the Upemba National Park in DRC	9 months	Africa
Norwegian Institute for Nature Research	Reintroduction of Kulan to the Central Steppe of Kazakhstan	3.5 years	Asia & Australasia

PARTNER	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	DURATION	REGION
Nordens Ark	Conservation of the Pallas's Cat through Capacity Building, Research and Global Planning	3 years	Asia & Australasia
Nos Oiseaux	Reintroduction of the Osprey to Switzerland	5 years	Europe & Middle East
OIKOS/WCS	Conservation of Sun Bear in Myanmar	4 years	Asia & Australasia
Otter Specialist Group	Implementing Otter Recovery Strategies in Southeast Asia	2 years	Asia & Australasia
Rhino Conservation Botswana	Monitoring Rhino Populations in Botswana	2 years	Africa
Wildlife Conservation Society	Zero loss of Borneo's Orang-utan in Sarawak, Malaysia	3 years	Asia & Australasia
WildCRU	Biodiversity friendly future for Ethiopian Wolves in Arsi and Wollo	3 years	Africa
WildCRU	Protecting the Vanishing Jaguars of Northwest Argentina	3 years	Americas & Caribbean
Zoological Society of London	Supporting EDGE Fellows saving Species on the Edge of Existence	5 years	Global

PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS

PROTECTING CHINKO NATURE RESERVE IN THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Chinko is one of the region's only remaining strongholds for numerous species in Central African Republic, a country that has lost 95% of its wildlife. This important ecosystem is threatened by militarized poachers and intense levels of illegal cattle grazing. In 2014, African Parks signed a management agreement with the government with the aim of restoring and protecting this landscape. As of mid-2016, African Parks had already managed to secure 100'000 ha of the area by driving out poachers and cattle herders thanks to effective law enforcement and patrolling. Fondation Segré engaged in this project providing support to boost the patrolling and monitoring efforts and, to date, the safe zone expanded to a further 100'000 ha ensuring a total of 200'000 ha for resident wildlife to thrive.

SUMATRAN ORANG-UTAN CONSERVATION IN GUNUNG LEUSER NP AND SINGKIL WILDLIFE RESERVE

Gunung Leuser National Park and Singkil Wildlife Reserve are home to approximately 5'000 of the last 6'600 Sumatran orang-utans remaining in the wild. Main threats to these areas are illegal logging, illegal wildlife hunting and habitat degradation. This project implemented by the Wildlife Conservation Society proposes to undertake key interventions to increase and protect the populations of Sumatran orang-utans and other threatened wildlife in this region. In particular, it aims at reducing the rate of illegal logging and illegal wildlife trafficking, mitigating human-wildlife conflicts, and strengthening key national policies for the protection of endangered wildlife. Currently, the number of patrol teams has increased and the SMART system is fully operational, allowing a dramatic expansion of the coverage area, an improvement of the effectiveness of law enforcement and readiness to intervene.

REINTRODUCTION OF KULAN IN THE CENTRAL STEPPE OF KAZAKHSTAN

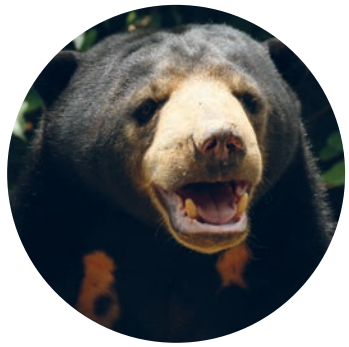
Home to a unique assemblage of migratory and endangered mammals, the temperate grasslands are the most altered and endangered biome on the planet. In the past, large herds of migratory wild asses (kulan) roamed the Eurasian Steppes but nowadays, overhunting and habitat conversion has decimated their populations and confined them to less than 3% of their former distribution range. Due to socio-political changes in Central Asia, large parts of the central steppe in Kazakhstan are now uninhabited, creating a unique chance for landscape-level conservation and species recovery. The Norwegian Institute for Nature Research will reintroduce kulans in this area aiming at doubling the range of this species in Central Asia. This will hopefully pave the way for the conservation and restoration of the full steppe fauna of central Kazakhstan.

MONITORING THE RHINO POPULATION IN BOTSWANA

Following the reintroduction of over 100 white rhinos and 42 black rhinos to the wilds of northern Botswana, making approximately the total number of both species in the country, Rhino Conservation Botswana has engaged in the protection and monitoring of these rhinos. The project, supported by Fondation Segré, will be providing men and equipment to physically follow and report on the biological performance of the rhinos in the bush, as well as providing back-up for the government officers in the field doing antipoaching patrols. This will hopefully help RCB in reaching its National Goal of achieving minimum populations of over 250 white rhinos and of 80 black rhinos in the wilds of Botswana by the year 2020.

CONSERVATION OF SUN BEAR IN MYANMAR

The sun bear is one of the least known bear species in the world. Oikos and the Wildlife Conservation Society are implementing a project with the goal of promoting the conservation of sun bear and its habitat in Myanmar, a country considered to have the largest expanse of potential species range in mainland Southeast Asia. The activities focus on gaining a better understanding of the status and distribution of the species in the area, the long-term protection of at least 15’000 acres of forest habitats, and the improvement of local capacity on monitoring, patrolling and management of forest. In 2016, Oikos recorded on camera trap an impressive and rare video of a sun bear scratching on a tree.



CONSERVATION OF THE PALLAS’S CAT THROUGH CAPACITY BUILDING, RESEARCH AND GLOBAL PLANNING

Fondation Segré partnered with Nordens Ark to promote conservation of one of the least studied cats in the world, the Pallas’s cat. Globally, the Pallas’s cat is threatened by habitat degradation, hunting for the wildlife trade, accidental trapping in traps intended for other species and by the loss of natural prey. However, lack of information is a key factor that restricts the development of targeted conservation actions for this species. Hence, in order to secure the protection of the Pallas’s cat, an improvement of the knowledge about its distribution, threats and basic ecology throughout the range countries is needed. The ultimate goal of the project is the development of the first ever Action Plan for the Pallas’s cat.

EMERGENCY INTERVENTION FOR THE GIANT SABLE

Fondation Segré has engaged in the support of an emergency intervention implemented by the Kissama Foundation to assist the efforts to save the endemic giant sable antelope in Angola, one of the most endangered African mammals. Following over 20 years of civil war, the subspecies faces imminent extinction being reduced to less than 100 animals. The emergency interventions aimed at tackling the ongoing poaching crisis in Cangandala NP and in Luando Reserve, the only two protected areas where the subspecies still occurs. In the first area, the project built a fenced camp to assist breeding efforts. In the Luando Reserve, antipoaching patrols and a population census have been done. This latest survey produced a population estimate of 130-140 individuals only in the Luando Reserve, showing a slight increase compared to the latest available numbers.

PROTECTING MARINE ECOSYSTEMS AND MANAGING FISHERIES IN THE CORAL TRIANGLE

Marine Protected Areas have proven to be a successful tool around the world to protect biodiversity and the habitats that ocean life needs. The Coral Triangle has more than 1'500 MPAs covering just 1.4 % of the region's oceans and coasts. WWF is implementing an innovative initiative in Indonesia and the Philippines, which not only protects marine biodiversity and threatened habitats, but also aims to rebuild fish stocks for the benefit of local fishermen and businesses through a collaborative management approach. This will result in an expansion of the network of critical marine areas that are not only protected, but also effectively locally managed and sustainably financed. By the end of 2016, two new MPAs had been officially declared in the Philippines and one was in the process in Indonesia.

PROTECTING THE VANISHING JAGUARS OF NORTHWEST ARGENTINA

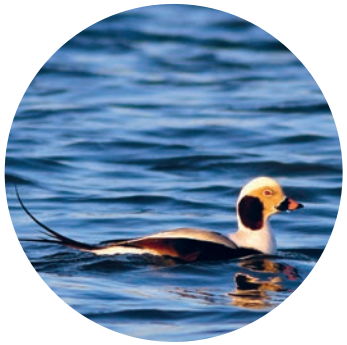
The Yungas in north-western Argentina is a jaguar stronghold with potential to act as a source population to recolonise other neighbouring habitats. The current distribution of jaguars in the Yungas ecoregion is of less than a fourth of the historical range and, although fully protected by law, the species is still highly threatened by persecution and by the degradation and fragmentation of forests. The Wildlife Conservation Research Unit (WildCRU) of Oxford University has been active in the region since 2009 and is now aiming to implement key activities resulting from the Jaguar Strategic Conservation Plan for the Yungas produced in 2015. With the support of Fondation Segré, the ultimate goal of this project is to promote better habitat protection and reduce human-jaguar conflicts due to livestock depredation from problematic individuals.

FOSTERING GLOBAL PENGUIN CONSERVATION

Over half of the world's 18 penguin species are threatened by poor fisheries management, pollution and climate change in the oceans, and by coastal development and introduced predators on land. In 2013, Fondation Segré has partnered with Whitley Fund for Nature to support Pablo Borboroglu's work on penguins in all the range countries. In particular, the project aims at consolidating the IUCN Penguin Specialist Group, supporting research to determine population sizes, key habitat and migration routes to improve scientific understanding and support the creation of new protected areas and management strategies, and raising awareness at local and international level. To date, the project has reached tremendous achievements such as the declaration of the Patagonia Azul UNESCO Biosphere Reserve and the upgrade of Punta Tombo Protected Area to a Marine Protected Area, both in Argentina.

RECOVERY OF THE LEOPARD IN THE CAUCASUS ECO-REGION

The Persian leopard is the flagship species for the conservation of wild ungulates, protection of core habitats and corridors, and transboundary cooperation in the entire Caucasus eco-region. Since 2006, the IUCN Cat Specialist Group has been involved in the strategic planning for the recovery of the leopard, and KORA, a Swiss-based NGO, has been supporting capacity building. The recovery of the Persian leopard now needs a concerted and well guided effort throughout the Caucasus eco-region. To allow for the implementation of more efficient conservation measures, the project will develop specific guidelines and standards for key conservation activities and tasks, revise the Regional Conservation Strategy for the conservation of the leopard in the Caucasus and support the adaptation of National Action Plans.



STOPPING SEABIRD BYCATCH IN EUROPE

More than 200'000 seabirds are drowned each year in Europe when they are accidentally caught in longline fishing gear and gillnets. Each bird caught on a hook or in a net is a missed opportunity for a fisherman to catch fish; as for the birds, bycatch is considered a major factor in seabird population declines, especially for some already critically endangered species. Drawing lessons from the successful Albatross Task Force operating in South America and Africa, the Seabird Task Force will firstly focus in two European countries, Spain and Lithuania, and on two types of fishing gears. A trained group of observers and mitigation experts will work alongside fishermen to develop bycatch mitigation measures. The developed solutions to reduce seabird mortality will serve as examples for other fisheries facing similar problems; some are already being succesfully tested.

OUR PARTNERS

FAUNA & FLORA INTERNATIONAL

IUCN

SOS SAVE OUR SPECIES

WWF

RHINO CONSERVATION BOTSWANA

WCS

BirdLife INTERNATIONAL Partnership for nature and people

GREVY'S ZEBRA TRUST

ZSL LIVING CONSERVATION

WFN WHITLEY FUND FOR NATURE

AFRICAN PARKS

RZSS BRINGING CONSERVATION TO LIFE

OIKOS

AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM RESEARCH INSTITUTE

WILDCRU Wildlife Conservation Research Unit

TAPIR SPECIALIST GROUP

The Tisch Family Zoological Gardens

australian wildlife conservancy

Rewilding Europe

KORA

EAZA

SAMARA

zooh! ZÜRICH

FONDAZIONE BIOPARCO di ROMA

FONDATION PRINCE ALBERT II DE MONACO

NINA Norwegian Institute for Nature Research

NORDENS ARK

durrell

Nos Oiseaux

Otter Specialist Group

TURTLE CONSERVANCY T.C.

FUNDAÇÃO KISSAMA

ZOO COPENHAGEN

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR-ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

Balance sheet for the year-ended 31 December 2016

	31.12.2016 EUR	31.12.2016 CHF	31.12.2015 EUR	31.12.2015 CHF
ASSETS				
Current assets				
Cash at banks	710'947.91	762'136.16	489'229.23	531'987.86
Portfolio at market value	31'071'295.57	33'308'428.85	35'785'811.38	38'913'491.29
Prepaid expenses and others	17'331.68	18'579.56	14'682.73	15'966.00
Total current assets	***31'799'575.16***	***34'089'144.57***	***36'289'723.34***	***39'461'445.16***
Long term asset				
Whitley-Segré Conservation Fund	1.00	1.07	1.00	1.09
TOTAL ASSETS	**31'799'576.16**	**34'089'145.64**	**36'289'724.34**	**39'461'446.25**
LIABILITIES & NET ASSETS				
Liabilities				
Payables	11'962.83	12'824.15	116.97	127.19
Accrued expenses	5'810.03	6'228.35	17'466.16	18'992.70
Total liabilities	***17'772.86***	***19'052.51***	***17'583.13***	***19'119.90***
Net assets				
Capital	24'038.46	30'000.00	24'038.46	30'000.00
Reserves	20'479'522.08	21'954'047.67	20'479'522.08	22'269'432.31
Retained earnings	15'768'580.67	16'903'918.48	15'718'560.36	17'092'362.54
Net result for the period	(4'490'337.91)	-4'813'642.24	50'020.31	54'392.09
Translation gains (losses)	0.00	(4'230.77)	0.00	(3'860.58)
Total net assets	***31'781'803.30***	***34'070'093.14***	***36'272'141.21***	***39'442'326.35***
TOTAL LIABILITIES & NET ASSETS	**31'799'576.16**	**34'089'145.64**	**36'289'724.34**	**39'461'446.25**

Exchange rate EUR/CHF at 31 December 2016: 1.072 (1.0874 at 31 December 2015), except for the capital.

Profit and Loss account for the year-ended 31 December 2016

	31.12.2016 EUR	31.12.2016 CHF	31.12.2015 EUR	31.12.2015 CHF
INCOME				
Unrealised gain on portfolio	904'644.73	983'710.68	3'349'169.21	3'641'886.60
Unrealised exchange (loss)/gain	(263.99)	(287.06)	(3'637.94)	(3'955.90)
Realised (loss)/gain on portfolio	(149'480.35)	(162'544.93)	571'043.82	620'953.05
Dividends	43'850.27	47'682.78	55'721.36	60'591.41
Donations	35'000.00	38'059.00	54'000.00	58'719.60
Other financial income	148.20	161.15	159.76	173.72
TOTAL INCOME	**833'898.86**	**906'781.62**	**4'026'456.21**	**4'378'368.48**
EXPENSES				
Salaries - Switzerland	145'633.81	158'362.20	171'661.91	186'665.16
Social contributions - Switzerland	29'962.13	32'580.82	38'609.29	41'983.74
Salaries & social contributions - Other	150'000.00	163'110.00	87'500.00	95'147.50
Other employees expenses	10'180.25	11'070.00	0.00	0.00
Employee expenses	***335'776.19***	***365'123.03***	***297'771.20***	***323'796.40***
Rent	48'835.26	53'103.46	48'097.89	52'301.65
Office expenses	20'398.70	22'181.55	25'112.78	27'307.64
Telephone expenses	383.18	416.67	495.43	538.73
Other administrative expenses	3'883.73	4'223.17	0.00	0.00
Travel expenses	33'323.20	36'235.65	30'223.89	32'865.46
Special events	8'817.20	9'587.82	0.00	0.00
Administrative expenses	***115'641.27***	***125'748.32***	***103'929.99***	***113'013.47***
Fees and consulting fees	83'846.99	91'175.22	71'942.12	78'229.86
Bank charges and fees	11'866.58	12'903.72	24'830.03	27'000.17
Other expenses	***95'713.57***	***104'078.94***	***96'772.15***	***105'230.04***
TOTAL EXPENSES	**547'131.03**	**594'950.28**	**498'473.34**	**542'039.91**
NET RESULT FOR THE PERIOD	**286'767.83**	**311'831.34**	**3'527'982.87**	**3'836'328.57**
Disbursements during the period	(4'777'105.74)	(5'194'624.78)	(3'477'962.56)	(3'781'936.49)
NET RESULT AFTER DISBURSEMENTS	**(4'490'337.91)**	**(4'882'793.44)**	**50'020.31**	**54'392.09**

Exchange rate EUR/CHF at 31 December 2016: 1.072 (1.0874 at 31 December 2015), except for the capital.

Notes to the financial statements **for the year-ended 31 December 2016**

1. Activity

Fondation Segré was established in 1996 and on 22 November 2012, its seat was transferred from Vaduz (Liechtenstein) 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 animal biodiversity in the world.

2. 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 6'867'095.20 for the year-ended 31 December 2016 (EUR 5'984'939 for the year-ended 31 December 2015).

3. Tax exemption

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

4. Employees

In 2016, Fondation Segré employed less than 10 people.

5. Debt to pension fund

The debt to the pension fund amounted to EUR 26.03 for the year-ended 31 December 2016.

Audit

REVIZUG AG
Wirtschaftsprüfung

REVIZUG AG · Neuhofstrasse 3a · CH-6341 Baar

CH-6341 Baar
Neuhofstrasse 3a
Postfach 1126

Telefon 041 760 02 40
Fax 041 761 32 93
anton.theiler@bluewin.ch

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

Fondation Segré, Zug

Report of the statutory auditors on the limited statutory examination.

As statutory auditors, we have examined the financial statements (balance sheet, income statement and notes) of Fondation Segré, Zug, for the year-ended 31 December 2016.

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 operational 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.

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

Baar, 1 March 2017
REVIZUG AG

A. Theiler

Anton Theiler
Licensed Auditor

PHOTO CREDITS AND IMPRESSUM

Photo credits and impressum

The Foundation wishes to thank its Partners and Friends for all the photos:

Cover page: Black rhino / Neil Aldridge, Rhino Conservation Botswana

Inside cover page: Ground pangolin / Elyane and Cedric Jacquet

Page 2: Claudio Segré / Personal collection

Page 3: Snowy owl / Tom Svensson

Page 4-5: Java landscape, Indonesia / Carl Traeholt

Page 6: Luigi Boitani / Giulio Origlia, Getty Images

Page 9: Smooth-coated otters / Nicole Duplaix

Page 12: Crowned Sifaka / Jean-Christophe Vié

Page 14: Tim Flannery / Personal collection

Page 15: Bridled nailtail wallaby / Australian Wildlife Conservancy

Page 16: Grevy's zebras / Mia Collis

Page 18: Axel Moehrenschlager / Personal collection

Page 20-21: Great white pelicans / Yoram Shpirer

Page 24-25: Altyn Emel landscape, Kazakhstan / Petra Kaczensky

Page 26: Pallas's cat / Tom Svensson, Nordens Ark

Page 27: Giant eland / Eugene Reiter

Page 27: Sumatran orang-utan / Wildlife Conservation Society Indonesia

Page 27: Kulans / Petra Kaczensky

Page 28: Black rhino / Neil Aldridge, Rhino Conservation Botswana

Page 28: Sun bear / Istituto Oikos

Page 28: Pallas's cat / Tom Svensson, Nordens Ark

Page 29: Ospreys / Rune Aae

Page 30: Giant sable / Pedro Vaz Pinto

Page 30: Corals / Jürgen Freund, WWF

Page 30: Jaguar / Juan Repucci, Jaguars in the Fringe

Page 31: Magellanic penguin / Caterina Boitani

Page 31: Caucasian leopards / Alex Sliwa

Page 31: Long-tailed duck / Julius Morkunas

Page 32: Lioness / Claudio Segré

Page 34-35: Peninsula Valdes landscape, Argentina / Caterina Boitani

Page 40: Lemur leaf frog / Tom Svensson, Nordens Ark

Back cover: Red panda / Claudio Segré

Back cover: Ethiopian Wolf / Ethiopian Wolf Conservation Programme

Back cover: Lowland tapir / Tapir Specialist Group

Concept and design: devsector.ch - **Printer:** Artgraphic Cavin S.A. - **Paper:** Munken Polar 300 gm^2 (cover) et 150 gm^2 (inside)

April 2017

www.fondationsegre.org

Foundation head office
Alpenstrasse 15
CH-6302 Zug
Phone: +41 41 729 42 79
Fa:x +41 41 729 42 29

Geneva office
Quai du Mont-Blanc 3
CH-1201 Genève
Phone: +41 22 716 09 35
Fax: +41 22 716 09 39

applications@fondationsegre.org
info@fondationsegre.org