



Partners for
Conservation

FONDATION SEGRÉ

2017

ANNUAL REPORT



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A Word from the Founder

I am happy that 2017 has again been a year of progress for the Foundation. We need however to have a broad perspective on the future of conservation: there is much discussion on this point and very controversial attitudes in the world at large.

First the facts: the drivers of the main threats to species conservation do not show a significant reduction in their strength. The economic and social forces behind those drivers appear to be beyond control. As the human population continues to grow and millions of people understandably aspire to better living conditions, our conservation targets become more and more difficult to reach. So, the struggle for conserving species, habitats and landscapes is moving to unprecedented levels of confrontation and violence. I often sense a sort of despair across some sectors of the conservation community.

The discussion at political and scientific level reveals a basic contrast between two views which could hardly be more different. One side leans on the concept of the “Anthropocene” and comes to extreme conclusions: “Stop trying to save the planet. Nature is



gone. You are living on a used planet...We now live in the Anthropocene – a geological epoch in which Earth’s atmosphere, lithosphere and biosphere are shaped primarily by human forces” (Erle Ellis). We are of course on the opposite side of the barricade: we believe that a world where nature is simply subject to human needs would not be liveable and would probably self-destroy.

To use simple words, the establishment of “Protected Areas” is the key. This means on the one hand contrasting the misuse of natural resources, in particular land, to the detriment of biodiversity; on the other hand, it means contrasting the growing attack on wildlife and habitats as a consequence of population growth and desire to improve consumption and profit opportunities.

It is not easy to present the achievements of conservation efforts “as a package”. However, we have a multitude of scientific analyses based on comparative statistics of biodiversity before and after the application of protective measures. Animal populations growth, better habitats and improved life conditions for the human population can be clearly seen to have resulted from these efforts.

Habitats have been improved and protected lands been extended. We can turn to extraordinary initiatives like those of Greg Carr in Mozambique, Douglas Tompkins in Chile and Argentina, and Ted Turner in North America, who secured millions of hectares of abandoned or ill-used land to turn it into national parks or ecological reserves. These achievements are out of the scope of smaller organisations but there are other ways to be of help.

Fondation Segré is collaborating with some of the finest conservation organisations: our partners are both large NGOs and small but excellent grassroots organisations. We have chosen the collaborative model in an effort to spread our impact over many



valuable projects in various regions of the world, and we believe that our approach is the best for our size and resources.

The second threat to conservation, poaching and wildlife trafficking, remains problematic. An international convention, CITES, lays the legal foundations for reducing illegal trade in wildlife, which is second only to drugs trade in size. A sister organisation, TRAFFIC, collects and transmits information on the ways this trade is carried out. Private investigators have also registered successes on this same problem. The ultimate results depend however on governments' commitments through their custom and police systems as well as through making available personnel to be trained.

Much has been done but much remains to be done. This problem is essentially political and will require a coordinated effort at the international level to give conservation the prominent role it deserves.

Claudio Segré

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Claudio Segré". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

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 based on 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".





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.

”

Looking back, looking ahead

PROF. LUIGI BOITANI, CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Biodiversity conservation is not an easy task and the resources to tackle the variety of threats are largely insufficient. Our response to those threats is also fragmentary, inevitably linked to local emergencies and spanning relatively short timescales. We are obliged to run after the most urgent needs to save threatened species and habitats. As a consequence, the most common (though not the only one) method used by conservation organisations to deal with human-nature conflicts is through short-term projects. Although 2-5 year projects have many limitations in terms of efficient use of conservation resources and long lasting impact, they remain the best way to optimise the limited available resources on a variety of urgent interventions. At Fondation Segré, we are convinced that this is the optimal funding strategy for our technical and management capacity, and our portfolio of projects reflects this approach.

In the past year, 2017, Fondation Segré increased the number of projects by 30% over the previous year. We committed EUR 5.8 million (9% more than 2016) and started 22 new projects that will extend their operations into the next 2-4 years. We obviously continue working with and through conservation organisations around the



world, both large and well-established NGOs and small local organisations. However, for the first time, we adopted a new approach in identifying the projects to be selected for funding. A good share of the projects funded in 2017 are on species, areas and conservation issues that we first selected as our priority objectives and for which we actively identified project goals and searched for potential partners.

The new projects' activities extend to more than 20 countries, with special emphasis on Africa and South-East Asia where biodiversity is under the greatest pressure from human exploitation and interference. Eight of our new projects are in Africa and nine are in Asia, accounting for the majority of this year's commitment.

Our young but solid partnership with African Parks (AP) was confirmed, in 2017, by granting two important allocations. We are proud to contribute to the extraordinary successes of this organisation that is showing the great potential of the Public Private Partnership (PPP) model in managing protected areas in countries that would not have sufficient economic and technical resources on their own. The PPP model is increasingly adopted by several other NGOs and it appears to be an excellent solution to secure the survival of those



national parks and reserves that chronically struggle for resources. We confirmed our support to the Chinko project in a 1'760'000 ha Protected Area in the Central African Republic (CAR), which is now entering its 5th year of operation. The project has successfully built up local infrastructure and a 60-man strong ranger force that is protecting a core zone of 200'000 ha and an observation zone of 500'000 ha from poachers and violent cattle herders. Due to the UN arms embargo on CAR, AP was for long time unable to import new firearms for its rangers. However, exemption from the embargo was recently obtained and Fondation Segré provided the financial support to acquire new firearms, tactical vests and helmets to equip the Chinko rangers and sustain long-term anti-poaching efforts.

Our second project with AP is support to the management of Zakouma National Park in Chad, one of the most spectacular ecosystems of the Sudano-Sahelian belt in Africa. After the past huge losses of wildlife, AP has been able to practically eliminate poaching and the elephant population is finally on the rise, with over 500 individuals counted in February 2017. We contributed to the law enforcement activities of AP in 2017 complementing the European Union funding for Zakouma. We are looking to maintain our collaboration with AP in the next years and help them in reaching their ambitious goal of managing at least 20 protected areas of Africa by 2020.

The land between Tarangire and Manyara National Parks in Tanzania is a critical wildlife corridor with good habitat for elephants that are often there in large numbers. Since 2008, the project run

by the Chem Chem Foundation focus on protecting the corridor through anti-poaching, human-wildlife conflict resolution, education and community upliftment. The funding from Fondation Segré will contribute to acquiring the necessary equipment to continue the operations on the ground as well as improving the radio-communication among the different stakeholders of the area.

At 2'200'000 ha, Kafue National Park is Zambia's largest national park where we are involved through two projects lasting three years. The Kafue flats, a wetland of international importance under the Ramsar Convention, is the most important wetland for wattled cranes across their range and also provides critical habitat for endemic Kafue lechwe antelope, grey crowned cranes, and other waterbirds of conservation concern. Urgent action is needed to reverse the impact of invasive *Mimosa pigra* shrubs on Kafue flats biodiversity. Mimosa, native to South America, impacts negatively on biodiversity, restricting wildlife access to food and fresh water. From a small infestation of 2 ha in the early 1980s, Mimosa has now spread and occupies more than 3'000 ha of floodplains on the Kafue flats. The project implemented by International Crane Foundation will apply control measures to eradicate 95% of Mimosa and restore grazing habitat for threatened wildlife and livestock.

In the last years, poaching has seriously depleted Kafue's populations of carnivores and their prey. Our second project there is implemented by Panthera through a new proactive approach. Panthera will partner with Zambia's Department of National Parks and Wildlife

and will focus on the first of several Lockdown Zones to implement a strategic approach to eliminate progressively all poaching using well-trained law enforcement patrols. From a first zone, the action will be gradually extended to the whole park.

One of the strongholds of the forest biodiversity of Central Africa is the Djoua Ivindo Forest, a sparsely populated forest region located in the heart of the Tri-National Dja Odzala Minkebe (TRIDOM) Forest Landscape, shared by the countries of Cameroon, Gabon and the Republic of Congo. This remote forest contains an important population of forest elephants (shared between Gabon and Republic of Congo), a very large population of great apes, monkeys, rare aquatic species and other wildlife. Tragically, this area is also a hotspot for wildlife crime. In a project run in partnership with governments, park authorities, communities and companies, WWF will aim at stabilising the great ape populations and halt the decline of elephant populations by 2020 through strongly upscaled anti-poaching capacity.

Finally, in Africa we supported two smaller but not less important projects. We helped a small organisation in Botswana, Elephants Without Borders, in establishing the Kasane Nature Reserve by securing and protecting critical riparian habitat along the Chobe River to ensure habitat connectivity for wildlife. The site has been fenced with high quality electric fencing and vehicle barriers have been erected to stop unregulated access, and a unique educational center is being developed for local and international visitors.

In 2016, we intervened in an emergency support to the Upemba National Park in southern Congo (DRC). In 2017, as the park received renewed support from the central government and through a new PPP contract with Forgotten Parks, Fondation Segré was again asked to cover an urgent funding gap. We granted a small support for six months, sufficient to secure protection activities of the small elephant population that still roams in the Upemba-Kundelungu Complex.

Nine of our new projects are in Asia and Australasia reflecting the need to focus conservation action on the rapid deterioration of natural habitats in this vast region. One of the most charismatic projects we launched in 2017 is on Asia's magnificent wild mountain sheep and goats – the "Mountain Monarchs" – including the majestic Marco Polo sheep, the urial, the markhor and the ibex. These species are endemic to the huge peaks and high plateaus of the mountain ranges of southwestern Asia where they face a number of threats, including hunting for meat and sport, border fences that are a significant barrier to movement, and livestock disturbance, competition, and even disease transmission. The goal of this project, implemented by the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), is to build local capacity for long-term, sustainable conservation of Afghanistan and Pakistan's Mountain Monarchs across their shared transboundary landscape.

Another important project, also run by WCS in cooperation with local organisations, is on the Indonesian island of Sulawesi, home



to 72 endemic mammal species, including lowland and mountain anoa (dwarf buffalo species), and babirusa, an hairless pig with distinctive tusks. Both species are listed as threatened in the IUCN Red List. Through this project, WCS will implement a new and expanded programme in the 350'000 ha Bogani Nani landscape to conserve one of the largest remaining populations of anoa and babirusa through: 1) Increasing enforcement activities to reduce the rate of illegal logging and habitat loss; 2) Reducing illegal wildlife hunting and trafficking; and, 3) Securing at least 21'700 ha of priority anoa and babirusa habitat outside the national park. The project replicates the successful approach financed by Fondation Segré for orang-utans in the Leuser landscape, Sumatra.

Our long-standing support to conservation of pangolins was reinvigorated by a new project with the Zoological Society of London. Building on the Fondation Segré Pangolin Conservation Initiative, the project will continue to strengthen site-based protection of the critically endangered Sunda pangolin in Thailand (both a source of pangolins for illegal trade and a significant transit country), and by enhanced intelligence-led protection and anti-trafficking in Cameroon (origin country for more than 10 tonnes of seized scales in 2016 and 2017 alone). The project will also provide technical input into CITES to implement actions agreed at the 17th Conference of Parties.

Some 2'000 to 4'000 turtles are killed each year as bycatch in trawl fisheries in the State of Sabah (Malaysia) alone, and this is likely

double or triple at the national level. To help mitigate this waste, Fondation Segré granted the Marine Research Foundation a project to enhance the conservation of sea turtles through the adoption of Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs). TEDs are EUR 100 metal oval grid frames that fit in trawl nets and allow the retention of fish and shrimps while excluding large objects such as trash and endangered sea turtles. The project will partner with the government and fishing communities across Sabah to train fisheries officers and fishermen to install and maintain TEDs.

We engaged with Birdlife International in a project to enhance the populations of two endangered species in Cambodia. Range contraction as a result of habitat loss has resulted in virtually the entire world population of the critically endangered giant ibis and white-shouldered ibis being confined to Cambodia at Western Siem Pang and Lomphat Wildlife Sanctuaries. The goal of this project is to ensure populations of both ibis species are conserved at both sites and their breeding success increase by at least 50%.

Our 2015-16 project in the Solomon Island, carried out by the Australian Museum Research Institute, successfully established three conservation areas on Bougainville (Papua New Guinea) and Malaita (Solomon Islands) and developed programmes for three species of giant rats (*Solomys*) and three species of monkey-faced bats (*Pteralopex*). The new 2017-19 project aims to fully formalise and manage the new conservation areas, in order to show that our

community conservation approach is working and that populations of the endangered species are reproducing.

We responded to a call to support the EAZA campaign on the illegal and unsustainable trade of songbirds in Asia. Before law enforcement and a change in human behaviour will have an effect on the Javan 'culture' of songbird keeping, many species will have gone extinct. Captive breeding is needed as a short/mid-term measure to prevent almost certain extinction of numerous bird species. Our support went to KASI/Taman Safari, the largest zoo operation in Indonesia and key partner in this global captive breeding effort, to build a large off-exhibit state-of-the-art songbird breeding complex at its Prigen zoo site.

The Sungai Wain Protection Forest (SWPF) near Balikpapan, East Kalimantan, Indonesia, is the last intact example of coastal lowland rainforest in the region, with a near complete fauna and large stands of highly biodiverse old-growth flora. Due to recent national law revisions, management authority of this forest is in transition causing a management vacuum. This project, granted to ProNatura Foundation, will provide protection from poaching, encroachment and fire during this transition period, whilst strengthening the local constituency supporting conservation of SWPF.

The last project in Asia is for the restoration of one of the main estuaries in the Tamil Nadu coast, where the native mangrove population has been degraded due to exploitative use, industrial

and urban pollution, and the spread of invading weed species. This three-year project will regenerate 200 ha of the estuary ecosystem (150 ha of estuary and 50 ha of sand dunes) by organising and educating the community and stakeholders, removing the invading weeds and planting appropriate mangroves and associated species.

Our portfolio of projects is poor when we consider South America and we have already taken the decision to do an extra effort in the next years to expand our activities in this region. In 2017, we partnered with the Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS) on an extraordinary project aimed at establishing a new national park in the Yaguas River Basin in the Peruvian Amazon. In Peru, the Yaguas Reserved Zone, where there are no human settlements, is considered the last opportunity to declare a terrestrial national park of large extension (868'927 ha) and with an extremely high biodiversity. Our project will support the cooperation of FZS with the Peruvian Protected Areas Agency to secure the conservation of the entire Yaguas and its biodiversity.

In Europe, we approved four new projects, a marked increase over previous years. In Italy, we are supporting a project to eradicate the black rat, one of the main threats for native species and ecosystems, from two islands off the coast of Sardinia and part of the Capo Carbonara Marine Protected Area. The eradication is expected to mainly benefit all resident colonies of seabirds and especially the Cory's shearwater and Yelkouan shearwater, both internationally protected, but it will also result in an improved ecosystem of the islands.

A large project to mitigate the conflicts between carnivores, in particular wolves and bears, and humans in the southwestern Carpathian Mountains of Romania has been built up with Fauna and Flora International. Although much of the project area is legally protected, the authorities lack the capacity to address the most pressing conservation issues, including human-wildlife conflicts involving crop-raiding or livestock attacks, which impact local people's wellbeing and often result in retaliatory killing. The project will address this critical issue by providing livestock guarding dogs, electric fences and other support to those directly impacted by conflict, and demonstrate best practice to all relevant groups.

A small project was granted to support the long-term conservation program aimed at re-establishing the Persian fallow deer into the wild at Nahal Soreq near Jerusalem, Israel from a breeding core at the Jerusalem Biblical Zoo. Due to the rarity of this species, little information exists on their behaviour and social structure in the wild; the project will provide more reliable ecological data for reintroduction planning.

The purpose of our fourth project in Europe is to secure the conservation of the unique Mediterranean monk seal habitat of the Gyaros Island in Greece, including the monk seal breeding sites, the extensive Posidonia beds and the coralligenous formations through the implementation of an effective surveillance system that will minimise illegal activities in the site. The project builds on the

successful implementation of WWF Greece CYCLADES project that has been active since 2013 with the support by the European Commission (LIFE funding) and the Prince Albert II Foundation (PAIIF). For this new project, Fondation Segré is partnering with PAIIF to share the cost of the activities for the next three years.

In summary, during the last year our portfolio of new projects and collaborations was significantly strengthened. At the same time, we continued to monitor, supervise, and contribute to more than 30 ongoing projects that are in various phases of implementation. We have established excellent relationships with all projects and their personnel in the field and we keep frequent contacts with all of them. Our feedback and control on the administrative as well as the technical issues of the projects are the basis for our ongoing evaluation of the impact that Fondation Segré has on species conservation.

In 2018, we shall continue expanding our portfolio of projects to cover new threatened species and ecosystems. We already have a long list of new projects at various stages of development, from early ideas and contacts with potential partners, to well-advanced concept proposals, and several approved projects. In particular, we are exploring new opportunities for collaborations in South-East Asia and South America where we wish to have more projects. Fondation Segré is well known by the conservation community as one of the few foundations focusing on threatened species: this is our distinct mark and we shall stick to it for the years to come.

What must the World do to Overcome the Extinction Crisis?

SIMON STUART, DIRECTOR OF STRATEGIC CONSERVATION, SYNCHRONICITY EARTH, AND FORMER CHAIR OF THE IUCN SPECIES SURVIVAL COMMISSION (SSC)

Over the past nearly 20 years, we have seen the world's governments come together from time to time to agree targets for conserving biodiversity. In 2000, the Convention on Biological Diversity adopted a target to achieve a significant reduction in the rate of biodiversity loss by 2010. We didn't reach that target. Not close. So in 2010, the governments agreed a more ambitious "strategic plan for biodiversity", including the 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets, to be achieved by 2020. We are in 2018 now, and it is already clear that we are not going to achieve the Aichi Targets by 2020. And in any case, the Aichi Targets are still mostly about reducing the rate of loss, not about actually stopping loss and bringing about recovery. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2015, cover nature conservation needs better than the Millennium Development Goals for 2000, but they still, like the Aichi Targets, are mostly about reducing the rate of loss.

The bottom line is that, even if we meet the official targets (SDGs and Aichi Targets) – and we are not currently on course to do so



– we would still not be where we need to be to stop the loss of the world's magnificent species and wonderful ecosystems. We need a much higher level of ambition.

The Aichi Targets will be renegotiated and replaced in 2020. Already, many people are busy working on what a better set of targets might look like. It is in this context that I have recently been working with some colleagues

to answer the question: what must the world do to overcome the extinction crisis? It is not so complicated to answer it. When we look at the fundamentals, we know very well what we need to do. We can argue about the details, no doubt, but I contend that if the world actually implemented the 12 Commandments that I have outlined below, we would turn the corner and see nature start to recover.

However, before looking at the Commandments, it is worth considering how the work of a particular donor, such as Fondation Segré, might relate to the seemingly stratospheric global conversation about goals and targets. Fondation Segré "is 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.” The foundation pursues its mission through a set of strategic priorities focused on species conservation and recovery, habitat and ecosystem conservation and restoration, captive breeding, reintroduction, sustainable use, law enforcement and training. So let’s keep Fondation Segré mission and strategic priorities in mind as we look at the 12 Commandments.



The 12 Commandments

1. *More protected areas, better managed, in the right places*
New, well-managed protected areas need to be established in the sites where unique and threatened species and habitats are found so that none of these are lost.
2. *Keeping large areas of wilderness intact*
The remaining large areas of wilderness need to be safeguarded as intact, connected landscapes and seascapes.
3. *Making agriculture nature-friendly and efficient*
Agriculture needs to feed more people on less land, be less demanding of water and chemical inputs, and be less dominated by livestock and livestock feed production.
4. *Maintaining and restoring connectivity and water-flow in rivers*
Decisions on river management, including on irrigation, water abstraction and hydropower, should ensure the survival and recovery of wild species and natural ecosystems.
5. *Developing and implementing solutions for climate change and ocean acidification impacts on species and ecosystems*
Research is urgently needed to find and implement solutions

for the species and ecosystems that are most at risk, such as coral reefs.

6. *Removing invasive species and preventing release of potential new invasives*

Ambitious programmes should be implemented both to remove invasive species and to prevent new invasions from happening.

7. *Developing and implementing solutions to combat wildlife disease*

Greatly enhanced research is needed to develop and implement novel methods to combat currently incurable diseases affecting wild species.

8. *Making all use of wild species sustainable*

All harvesting of wild species - on land, in freshwater or in the seas – should be sustainable, transparent and legal.

9. *Enforcing strict controls on the release of all pollutants into the environment*

The release of human-made substances into the environment should be strictly controlled so that they do not harm non-target wild species.

10. *Explicit recognition of a group of species on the brink of extinction for which emergency measures are necessary*

Because the threats are so severe and will take time to reverse, some species need emergency measures, including movement of individual animals or plants, conservation breeding or veterinary interventions. Such actions need to be backed up by expedited decision-making processes, as conservation often happens much too slowly.

11. *Implementing ambitious, radically new policies to help nature recover*

This would include: at least an order-of-magnitude (10-fold) increase in global conservation investment; legally-binding commitments by countries to no-net loss of nature; and businesses recognising and being held to account for their environmental impacts.

12. *Ensuring that infrastructure is designed with nature in mind*

“Smart”, well-planned infrastructure (e.g., dams, roads, mining, settlements, etc) should be a requirement; such “smart” developments must take full account of the needs of species and natural habitat conservation as a first-order problem, and not something to mitigate after the decision is made.

Tropical Rainforests remain High Conservation Priority

DR. CLAUDE MARTIN, MEMBER OF THE BOARD AND FORMER DIRECTOR GENERAL OF WWF INTERNATIONAL*

Tropical rainforests once extended over about 16 million km², an area roughly the size of Russia, the largest country in the world. Today, less than half that area, about 7 million km² remain intact. Another quarter of the original area is now degraded and fragmented rainforest. The survival of a very large part of the world's plant and animal species depends on these forests. Prof Edward O. Wilson, the legendary ecologist who coined the term "biodiversity" estimated that tropical rainforests contained more than half the world's species, many of them as yet undescribed. Wilson, who is probably also the world's greatest expert on ants, himself identified 43 different ant species on a single tree in the Peruvian Amazon – almost as many as there are ant species in Great Britain. The species diversity one can find even on a small area of tropical rainforest is staggering: in one of the most diverse tropical rainforest areas, in the Yasuní Reserve of the Ecuadorian Amazon, botanists of the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute recorded 644 different tree species on a single hectare, about as many as in all of North America!

Rainforest trees, one may think, should be easier to identify and enumerate than secretive insects. But a few years ago, a monumental



study of the tree species diversity in the Amazon Basin and the Guiana Shield, in which 122 scientists participated, revealed that even trees can be rather elusive. Only with the help of a model calculation the research team was able to conclude that this vast rainforest area probably harboured 15'000 – 16'000 different tree species. Many of them have a limited distribution area which results in a patchwork of

complex forest types with interminably changing tree compositions. This patchwork of forest types is often mirrored by an equally patchy distribution of animal species. Having shared a common evolutionary history, trees and animals often live in close symbiotic relationships. Such interdependence is common not only between plants and pollinating insects, but birds and mammals as well. If we mapped the occurrence of all primate species in Amazonia (Brazil alone counts over 100 monkey species) or in the Congo basin, we could find a similarly complex patchwork of overlapping distribution ranges.

The enormous species and ecosystem diversity of tropical rainforests presents a particularly difficult challenge for conservation. Because of the uniqueness of specific areas of rainforest and the limited species distribution ranges, the risk that plant and animal species are lost is particularly high. When extensive tropical rainforests are cleared, for

example for large-scale oil palm plantations or cattle ranches, one can never assume that the affected plants and animals would also occur in other areas. The fragmentation of intact forest areas into small forest „islands“ has a similar impact on species diversity: the smaller the forest fragments are and the larger their distance from extensive forest areas the higher is the risk of species extinctions. Many forest fragments, even reserves are today „empty forests“, they are devoid of larger animals, because they are also easily hunted out. Primates are particularly vulnerable to overhunting in fragmented forests.

What can and should be done in order that tropical rainforests continue to provide the necessary habitat for millions of plant and animal species, as well as essential ecosystem services for forest-dependant people? The answer is obvious: we must do everything to stop tropical deforestation, degradation and fragmentation. The world community and most tropical countries agree with this goal – in principle. But what is a principle worth, if commercial interests for the production of palm oil, beef, rubber, pulp and paper and other commodities gain the upper hand? We still lose rainforest areas about 1.2 times the size of Switzerland per year, and governance in certain countries is now weaker than ever. Tropical deforestation, moreover, causes about 20% of the anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions. Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation has therefore become an important objective under the Paris Agreement on climate change. The Agreement gives us some hope, but commercial interests that drive land conversion will not easily subside and give way to reason.

The remaining tropical forests sequester almost as much carbon per year as tropical deforestation emits. However, there is no guarantee that these forests will forever continue fulfilling this role. Climate change increasingly affects the ability of tropical forests to sequester carbon. During severe droughts as they were witnessed during the periodic El Niño events, tropical rainforests in the Amazon and Congo Basins turned into a net emission source! These are worrying signs that we are not very far from a tipping point of ecosystem collapse in some of the most important tropical forest areas.

Contrary to what some people may believe there are no silver bullets to preserve the tropical rainforests. Saving the most important treasury of plant and animal species and global climate stability with it, however, must again be placed on top the world community’s to-do list. This is a responsibility of all – governments, intergovernmental bodies, the corporate sector, NGOs and academia as well as the individual consumer. The good news is that there are solutions to ensure that extensive natural forest areas remain intact, that deforestation, forest fragmentation and degradation are curbed, and that forest conversion for commercial agriculture and industrial tree plantations are banned. Conservation measures, not least well managed protected areas, play a very important role in this context. This is a domain to which Fondation Segré has been contributing and will continue doing so.

**Author of the 2015 report to the club of Rome: On the Edge - The State and Fate of the World’s Tropical Rainforests.*

A herd of elephants is shown in a savanna landscape with tall yellow grass and scattered trees. A red circular overlay is positioned in the upper left quadrant, containing the text "OUR ORGANISATION" in white, uppercase letters.

OUR
ORGANISATION



The Board

Mr Claudio Segré, Chairman of the Board

Mr Jeff Blumberg

Prof. Luigi Boitani

Me Luc Hafner

Mr Ralph Kanza, Vice-Chairman of the Board

Dr Claude Martin

Secretary of the Board

Mr Anton Müller

Special Scientific Adviser

Prof. Tim Flannery

The Team

Mr Claudio Segré, Founder

Prof. Luigi Boitani, Chief Executive Officer

Ms Caterina Boitani, General Manager

Ms Régine Sontag, 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. 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 EUR 3 million for respectively ten and eleven new projects. In 2016, we exceeded our annual target committing EUR 5.4 million to 17 new exciting projects. 2017 has seen the Foundation's commitments rise to 22 new projects for a total of approximately EUR 5.8 million.

The sum total of commitments the Foundation entered into from 1996 to the end of 2017 exceeds EUR 32 million, corresponding to over 160 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

2013	EUR	8'344'019
2014	EUR	3'059'090
2015	EUR	2'857'334
2016	EUR	5'358'587
2017	EUR	5'768'565

Geographic distribution of our projects in the last five years

Americas & The
Caribbean

Europe & Middle
East

Africa

Asia & Australasia

Global



6%



19%



35%



34%



6%

83

Projects

46

Partners

97

Animal species

New commitments in 2017

PARTNER	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	DURATION	REGION
African Parks	Protection of the Chinko Area in the Central African Republic, Phase II	One-off	Africa
African Parks	Protecting the Wildlife and People in Zakouma	One-off	Africa
Australian Museum Research Institute	Community Conservation of Solomon Islands Endemic Mammals, Phase II	2 years	Asia & Australasia
BirdLife International	Protecting the Endangered Ibis of Cambodia	2.5 years	Asia & Australasia
Capo Carbonara MPA	Rat Eradication on the Capo Carbonara MPA, Sardinia	2.5 years	Europe & Middle East
Chem Chem Foundation	Tarangire/Manyara Corridor Protection	3 months	Africa
Elephants Without Borders	Kasane Nature Reserve	1 year	Africa
Fauna & Flora International	Facilitating Coexistence with Large Carnivores in the Southwestern Carpathians	3 years	Europe & Middle East
Forgotten Parks	Elephants on the Edge – Upemba National Park	6 months	Africa
Frankfurt Zoological Society	Towards a New National Park: the Yaguas River Basin in the Peruvian Amazon	3 years	Americas & Caribbean
International Crane Foundation	Restoring Wattled Crane Habitat on the Kafue flats, Zambia	3 years	Africa

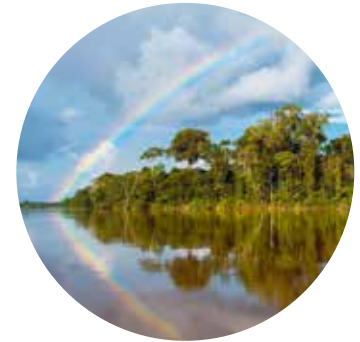
PARTNER	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	DURATION	REGION
KASI	Indonesian Songbird Conservation Program	One-off	Asia & Australasia
Marine Research Foundation	Operationalising Sabah's Sea Turtle Excluder Device Program	2 years	Asia & Australasia
Panthera	Securing Large Carnivores and Their Prey in Kafue NP	3 years	Africa
ProNatura	Protecting three Endangered Species in East Kalimantan	2 years	Asia & Australasia
SEEDS Trust	Biodiversity and Livelihood Promotion in the Pandiyar River Estuary in Tamil Nadu	3 years	Asia & Australasia
The Tisch Family Zoological Gardens, Jerusalem	Persian Fallow Deer Conservation Program	3 years	Europe & Middle East
Wildlife Conservation Society	Conservation of Mountain Monarchs in Afghanistan and Pakistan	3 years	Asia & Australasia
Wildlife Conservation Society	Securing Anoa and Babirusa, Sulawesi's Iconic Endemic Species	3 years	Asia & Australasia
WWF Greece	Protection of Monk Seals in Gyros Marine Protected Area	3 years	Europe & Middle East
WWF	Saving Threatened Elephants and Great Ape populations in the Djoua Ivindo Forest	3 years	Africa
Zoological Society of London	Fondation Segré Pangolin Conservation Initiative, Phase II	2 years	Asia & Australasia



PROJECT
HIGHLIGHTS

Towards a new National Park: the Yaguas River Basin in the Peruvian Amazon

The Yaguas Reserved Zone hosts the highest fish diversity in the Peruvian Amazon and, since the 1990s, the Peruvian government has indicated this area as a priority for conservation. The Reserved Zone is uninhabited but is under severe threat by illegal mining and exploitation of its natural resources by some inhabitants of the surrounding communities. The main aim of this project, supported by Fondation Segré and implemented by the Frankfurt Zoological Society, is to achieve the official declaration of the Yaguas Reserved Zone as a national park. We proudly announce that this has already been achieved, bringing 868'927 ha of land under greater protection. The next steps are to reduce illegal activities within the national park by strengthening vigilance capacity of the Peruvian Protected Areas Agency, establishing a biological monitoring program and supporting fisheries management plans to provide sustainable resources for the communities.



Biodiversity-friendly futures for Ethiopian wolves in Arsi and Wollo

Ethiopian wolves are more and more isolated in mountain tops, cornered by the expansion of the agriculture frontier and the underlying processes of climate change. These populations are important reservoirs of unique genetic variability and their survival is paramount for the success of any meta-population management. The funding provided by Fondation Segré helps realising the conservation potential of the two recently established Arsi Mountains National Park and Borena Sayint National Park, home to critical populations of the endangered Ethiopian wolf. This will be achieved by providing technical and financial support for patrolling, law enforcement and monitoring, and outreach initiatives, including a vaccination programme for dogs and provision of alternative livelihoods.



Conservation of Mountain Monarchs in Afghanistan and Pakistan

Marco Polo sheep, urial, markhor and ibex are Asia's wild mountain sheep and goats, the so-called Mountain Monarchs. They roam on the mountain ranges of southwestern Asia where they are threatened by illegal hunting, border fences and disease transmission with livestock. In this region, the trophy hunting has been proven a successful strategy, as the hunting licenses are sold for high amounts and are mostly used to support local communities. In turn, locals recognise the importance of protecting these species for the sake of their livelihood, securing a win-win situation. In 2017, the highest licence fee in the history of trophy hunting was awarded during an auction for permits for the hunting of rare species promoted by the Gilgit-Baltistan wildlife department. Fondation Segré partnered with the Wildlife Conservation Society to support the implementation of a project aiming at further building local capacity for the long-term conservation of Afghanistan and Pakistan's Mountain Monarchs.





Elephants on the Edge – Upemba National Park

Following our engagement in 2016 for an emergency intervention in Upemba National Park, we decided to support the work of Forgotten Parks in the area for another six months this year. The aim of the project is to keep securing the population of elephants living in the area by constantly monitoring them with the precious help of committed park rangers guiding them to safe areas, reducing the threat of poaching and conflict with local communities. This year, a great achievement has already been seen with the arrest of the most notorious elephant poacher in Katanga, significantly weakening the poaching network in the region. This is not the time to relax but rather to further increase the investigation and monitoring capacity of the rangers acting on the ground.



The reintroduction of the osprey to Switzerland

The osprey disappeared as a breeding species in Switzerland in 1914 due to human persecution. As the species is philopatric, meaning it breeds in the place it was born, its dispersal capacity is limited. Hence, the establishment of a new breeding population can only be done through young birds that imprint on the area to be repopulated. For the next five years, Nos Oiseaux is planning to progressively release in Switzerland chicks coming from healthy ospreys breeding populations elsewhere in Europe. In 2017, twelve chicks were reared in the facility in Switzerland and successfully migrated. The first return of released individuals is foreseen within 3-5 years and, to facilitate future breeding, artificial nests will be built close to the release site. Thanks to this project supported by Fondation Segré, the successful breeding of an osprey in Switzerland might take place within the next 5-7 years.



Realising a conservation vision for snow leopards across their range

Fewer than 7'000 snow leopards remain in the wild due to habitat loss, human-wildlife conflict and poaching. In the framework of a partnership with Whitley Fund for Nature, we supported the work of Charudutt Mishra to protect this marvellous species. The efforts extended throughout the entire range countries, focusing on the most prominent threats in each region. Overall, the objectives were to train future conservation leaders, generate political support for conservation of snow leopards and their habitat, collaborate with the cashmere industry to minimise its impact on the species, and improve scientific understanding. The project has now come to an end, achieving great results in all the above-mentioned fields, for example through the expansion of the successful ranger rewards programme, the establishment of a new Nature Reserve in Mongolia and the co-management of a previous hunting concession in Kyrgyzstan.





Understanding impacts and effects of roads on giant anteater populations

Fondation Segré supports the Royal Zoological Society of Scotland on a project exploring the impact of roads on giant anteater population in the Cerrado, one of the species strongholds in Brazil. In the last 35 years, more than half of the Cerrado has been converted into pasture or agricultural lands. Remaining habitat areas are highly fragmented and dissected by an extensive road network that inflicts a significant mortality rate for local animal populations, also potentially acting as barriers to movement and gene flow. This project directly addresses these threats, aiming at evaluating the effect of roads on giant anteater behaviour, population structure and health. Results from the project will be summarised into landscape and road management guidelines to mitigate the road negative effects, which will be delineated in straight collaboration with key stakeholders.



Rat eradication in Capo Carbonara Marine Protected Area

On islands, most of the bird species extinctions were caused by alien species introduction. Colonial seabirds are among the most vulnerable species, being adapted to breed in areas where terrestrial predators are absent. Islands originally offered them the required safety conditions, until man introduced alien species on most of them, the most widespread being the black rat. On Italian islands, two seabird species are particularly prone to rat predation and especially important in terms of viable nesting populations: the Scopoli's shearwater and the yelkouan shearwater. This project, supported by Fondation Segré and implemented by the Capo Carbonara Marine Protected Area, aims at the complete eradication of the invasive black rat using traditional selective bait dispensers on two islands of the archipelago. The seabird populations will be closely monitored, and a bio-security program integrated by a communication program will be put in place to reduce the risk of rats' return.



Securing large carnivores and their prey in Kafue National Park

Panthera is one of our new partners of 2017 and we joined forces for a project targeting the population of lions and other carnivores living within the Kafue National Park, Zambia. Rampant direct poaching of these animals and of their prey for bushmeat has drastically depleted their populations. Law enforcement within the park is at a fraction of what is required, making it difficult to stem poaching. To address this challenge, Panthera is leading a shift in the park's law enforcement strategy by creating Lockdown Zones protecting carnivores and their prey from poachers thanks to the improvement of rapid law enforcement response to poaching events, the implementation of a rigorous system of monitoring and evaluation of law enforcement, and the equipment of anti-poaching teams to use the SMART tool. If proven successful, this system will be expanded throughout the national park.

Protecting the endangered ibis of Cambodia

Range contraction due to habitat loss has resulted in virtually the entire world population of the critically endangered giant ibis and white-shouldered ibis being confined to Cambodia. It is estimated that 80% of the remaining global populations of white-shouldered ibis and 20% of the giant ibis are located at Western Siem Pang and Lomphat Wildlife Sanctuaries. BirdLife and government partners have worked at these sites for ten years and successes have included the recent notification of a wildlife sanctuary at Western Siem Pang. However, at Western Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary, white-shouldered ibis have shown reduced levels of nesting success and, at both sites, continued habitat loss and degradation occurs. The goal of this project supported by Fondation Segré is to ensure populations of both ibis species are conserved at both sites by increasing the number of successful nests and strengthening the habitat protection.



Biodiversity and livelihood promotion in the Pandiyar River Estuary in Tamil Nadu

Fondation Segré is supporting a local Indian NGO, SEEDS Trust, in a project to restore the main estuaries of Tamil Nadu. Estuaries provide various ecological services to local communities while being home to important species of flora and fauna. Their health is hence crucial for the survival of both the unique composition of species they host and the human settlements living on coastal ecosystems. This project aims at counteracting the degradation of the native mangrove population caused by exploitative use, industrial and urban pollution, and spread of invading weed species. Local communities will be educated on the importance of mangroves for their livelihood and will be directly engaged in the replanting and protection of mangroves and associated species. Most likely, local communities will benefit in the long term of a healthier ecosystem and fish stock.



Reintroduction of kulan to 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 kulan roamed the Eurasian Steppes but nowadays, overhunting and habitat conversion has decimated their populations. 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. In November 2017, the Norwegian Institute for Nature Research with the help of partners, has translocated the first kulans to their new home through a laborious operation. The animals are currently in a big open enclosure and will be released during spring of this year. This first translocation will serve as proof of concept for future ones and will hopefully pave the way for the ambitious goal of doubling the range of kulan in Central Asia.





OUR
PARTNERS



The background of the page is a photograph of a savanna landscape. In the foreground, two zebras are walking across a dry, dusty plain. Behind them is a large, shallow body of water, possibly a lake or a wetland. The sky is a deep, clear blue with some light, wispy clouds. A large, semi-transparent olive-green circle is centered on the page, containing the text.

FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS
FOR THE
YEAR-ENDED
31 DECEMBER
2017



Balance sheet for the year-ended 31 December 2017

	31.12.2017 EUR	31.12.2017 CHF	31.12.2016 EUR	31.12.2016 CHF
ASSETS				
<i>Current assets</i>				
Cash at banks	209'970.96	245'697.52	710'947.91	762'136.16
Portfolio at market value	29'733'910.37	34'793'135.22	31'071'295.57	33'308'428.85
Prepaid expenses and others	4'713.55	5'515.56	17'331.68	18'579.56
Total current assets	29'948'594.88	35'044'348.30	31'799'575.16	34'089'144.57
<i>Long term asset</i>				
Whitley-Segré Conservation Fund	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.07
TOTAL ASSETS	29'948'594.88	35'044'348.30	31'799'576.16	34'089'145.64
LIABILITIES & NET ASSETS				
<i>Liabilities</i>				
Payables	4'888.13	5'719.85	11'962.83	12'824.15
Accrued expenses	6'800.00	7'957.02	5'810.03	6'228.35
Total liabilities	11'688.13	13'676.87	17'772.86	19'052.51
<i>Net assets</i>				
Capital	24'038.46	30'000.00	24'038.46	30'000.00
Reserves	20'479'522.08	23'964'112.76	20'479'522.08	21'954'047.67
Retained earnings	11'278'242.76	13'197'235.77	15'768'580.67	16'903'918.48
Net result for the period	(1'844'896.55)	(2'158'805.70)	(4'490'337.91)	(4'813'642.24)
Translation gains (losses)	0.00	(1'871.39)	0.00	(4'230.77)
Total net assets	29'936'906.75	35'030'671.44	31'781'803.30	34'070'093.14
TOTAL LIABILITIES & NET ASSETS	29'948'594.88	35'044'348.30	31'799'576.16	34'089'145.64

Exchange rate EUR/CHF at 31 December 2017: 1.17015 (1.072 at 31 December 2016), except for the capital.

Profit and Loss account for the year-ended 31 December 2017

	31.12.2017 EUR	31.12.2017 CHF	31.12.2016 EUR	31.12.2016 CHF
INCOME				
Unrealised gain on portfolio	2'834'851.79	3'317'201.82	904'644.73	983'710.68
Unrealised exchange (loss)/gain	(8'933.93)	(10'454.04)	(263.99)	(287.06)
Realised (loss)/gain on portfolio	1'077'763.00	1'261'144.37	(149'480.35)	(162'544.93)
Dividends	0.00	0.00	43'850.27	47'682.78
Donations	52'593.00	61'541.70	35'000.00	38'059.00
Other financial income	2'561.69	2'997.56	148.20	161.15
TOTAL INCOME	3'958'835.55	4'632'431.42	833'898.86	906'781.62
EXPENSES				
Salaries - Switzerland	124'172.34	145'300.26	145'633.81	158'362.20
Social contributions - Switzerland	32'837.64	38'424.96	29'962.13	32'580.82
Salaries & social contributions - Abroad	150'000.00	175'522.50	150'000.00	163'110.00
Other employees expenses	0.00	0.00	10'180.25	11'070.00
Employee expenses	307'009.98	359'247.73	335'776.19	365'123.03
Rent	43'664.27	51'093.75	48'835.26	53'103.46
Office expenses	16'533.97	19'347.22	20'398.70	22'181.55
Telephone expenses	0.00	0.00	383.18	416.67
Other administrative expenses	2'223.08	2'601.34	3'883.73	4'223.17
Travel expenses	18'385.04	21'513.25	33'323.20	36'235.65
Special events	0.00	0.00	8'817.20	9'587.82
Administrative expenses	80'806.36	94'555.56	115'641.27	125'748.32
Fees and consulting fees	35'217.97	41'210.31	83'846.99	91'175.22
Bank charges and fees	22'426.29	26'242.12	11'866.58	12'903.72
Other expenses	57'644.26	67'452.43	95'713.57	104'078.94
TOTAL EXPENSES	445'460.60	521'255.72	547'131.03	594'950.28
NET RESULT FOR THE PERIOD	3'513'374.95	4'111'175.70	286'767.83	311'831.34
Disbursements during the period	(5'358'271.50)	(6'269'981.40)	(4'777'105.74)	(5'194'624.78)
NET RESULT AFTER DISBURSEMENTS	(1'844'896.55)	(2'158'805.70)	(4'490'337.91)	(4'882'793.44)

Notes to the financial statements for the year-ended 31 December 2017

1. Activity

On 22 November 2012, the seat of Fondation Segré 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 6'611'958 for the year-ended 31 December 2017 (EUR 6'867'095.20 for the year-ended 31 December 2016).

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 2017, Fondation Segré employed less than 10 people.

5. Debt to pension fund

There is no debt to the pension fund for the year-ended 31 December 2017.

6. Audit fees

The audit fees for the year 2017 represent an amount of EUR 1'400 (EUR 1'338.19 in 2016).

Audit

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 2017.

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, 19 March 2018

REVIZUG AG



Anton Theiler

Licensed Auditor

REVIZUG AG
Wirtschaftsprüfung

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A vibrant bird with a yellow head, blue wings, and a long red beak perched on a branch. The background is a soft-focus green and yellow, suggesting a tropical forest setting. The bird is facing right, and its long, straight beak is a prominent feature. The overall scene is bright and naturalistic.

PHOTO
CREDITS
AND
IMPRESSUM

Photo credits and impressum

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

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Page 28: Ranger on the ground / Aydin Matabi

Page 28: Osprey / Denis Landenbergue

Page 28: Snow leopards / Marco Bergami

Page 29: El Rincon stream frog / Hernan Povedano

Page 30: Giant anteater / Jason Woolgar

Page 30: Capo Carbonara MPA landscape / Antonio Monteleone

Page 30: Leopard / Luke Hunter, Panthera

Page 31: White-shouldered ibis / Jonathan Charles Eames OBE

Page 31: Mangroves / SEEDS Trust

Page 31: Kulan / Petra Kaczensky, Norwegian Institute for Nature Research

Page 32: Wattled cranes / Griffin Shanungu, International Crane Foundation

Page 34-35: Zebras / Elephants Without Borders

Page 40: Stork-billed kingfisher / Sebastian Kennerknecht

Back cover: Lechwe / Mana Meadows, African Parks

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