Partners for Conservation

FONDATION SEGRÉ

2018

ANNUAL REPORT

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A Word **from the Founder**

A healthy planet is essential for the progress of humanity. There should not be contrast between these two fundamental goals but, unfortunately, past and recent developments show that severe threats to nature are increasing as the same time as our wealth. Ecosystems are rapidly deteriorating and many species are pushed to the edge of extinction. The Living Planet Index of WWF shows an overall decline of 60% in the size of vertebrates' populations between 1970 and 2014 with declines especially pronounced in the tropics.

There is no doubt that the industrial revolution is at the root of our Planet's problems but the present generation is responsible for their acceleration and it is our duty to adopt a nature conservation agenda. The challenges are daunting and span from large-scale policy framework to local interventions in the field. Among the global issues, climate change is certainly the main concern: global emissions of carbon dioxide hit new highs every year and temperatures are steadily rising. The Paris Climate Agreement of 2015 is the cornerstone on which policies are being built, but much remains to be done to translate principles into specific measures. Although actions to prevent and mitigate the impact of climate change are of paramount importance, they often operate on a scale that is outside the main scope of our Foundation. However, we brought a modest contribution to the preservation of mangroves, which store five times as much CO_2 in their biomass compared to an equal area of rainforest.

The use (or misuse) of land is crucial for climate and ecosystem evolution, and agriculture is among the critical factors having a negative impact on biodiversity. We must think in terms of changing agricultural methods and improving the use of water resources. The examples of damage done to river systems like the Mekong must be kept in mind when planning for more power plants and electricity production. Our Foundation is particularly interested in holistic approaches like the Endangered Landscape Programme of the Cambridge Conservation Initiative, which aims at rebalancing land use, water distribution and agricultural systems in large regions of Europe. We are also looking at ways to help with the development of conservation plans in the Pantanal in Bolivia; large tracts of private land

can support traditional cattle raising while implementing conservation goals and improving the welfare of local communities.

However, the focus of our Foundation remains on species conservation and we use all possible tools to reach our goals. The protection of forests and other natural habitats in the form of national and local parks is of crucial importance. We are particularly interested in initiatives that aim to stop the decline of tropical forests where close to 70% of species live. Marine Protected Areas are also one of our important fields of activity and we have been active in the Mediterranean, the West African coast and the Baltic. Our Foundation is playing an active role by collaborating with some of the most prominent actors in this field such as African Parks, Wildlife Conservation Society, Fauna & Flora International, Frankfurt Zoological Society, Panthera, Wildlife Trust of India.

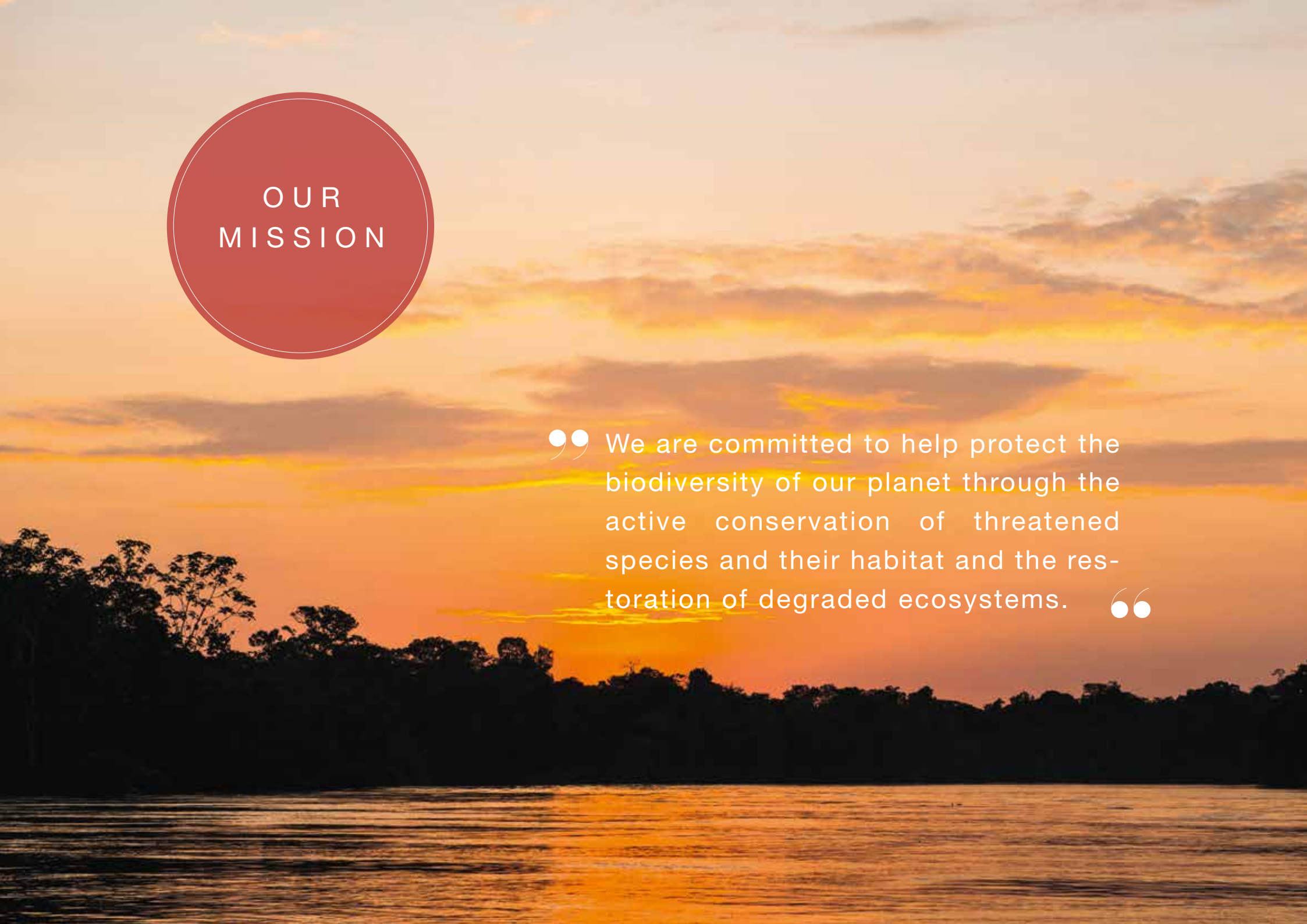
A more narrow focus concerns the protection of endangered species in the field. Poaching and trafficking as well as bush meat consumption are the greatest threats. They have led to drastic reduction of many wildlife populations, bringing many of them to extinction in the wild. A multi-pronged approach is urgently needed here. The first approach consists in helping with enforcement of the existing legislation and forging new rules to contrast poaching and trafficking. This requires the training of rangers and technical personnel as well as the improvement of communication systems. We are supporting several initiatives of law enforcement and training of personnel and are happy with the results obtained so far. The second fundamental approach to species conservation is working with the local communities that own the land and/or live of its resources. We support several initiatives to reduce human-wildlife conflicts and empower the communities in the protection of wildlife and their habitat.

We have joined the Fund for the Recovery of Species on the Brink of Extinction, a program established by the National Geographic Society with the IUCN and dedicated to the funding of small-scale projects targeted to endangered species. We foresee outstanding results from this innovative fund that is expected to operate initially for at least three years.

Finally, we are very interested in the restoration of degraded ecosystems and the reintroduction of species that have become extinct in the wild. This is a complex conservation tool, often requiring sophisticated science and advanced logistics, as shown by the remarkable example of the reintroduction of the Scimitar-horned Oryx into Chad, a project headed by the Environmental Agency of Abu-Dhabi with the cooperation of the Chad government. We are preparing to cooperate in a similar project and we are confident that it will be successful.

I should like to close this note by paying tribute to the fundamental contribution provided by many outstanding magazines and television programs on nature conservation. The role of formidable personalities such as Sir David Attenborough, has been pivotal in awakening public opinion and will no doubt profoundly influence governmental policies worldwide. Let us be confident.

Claudio Segré



OUR MISSION

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

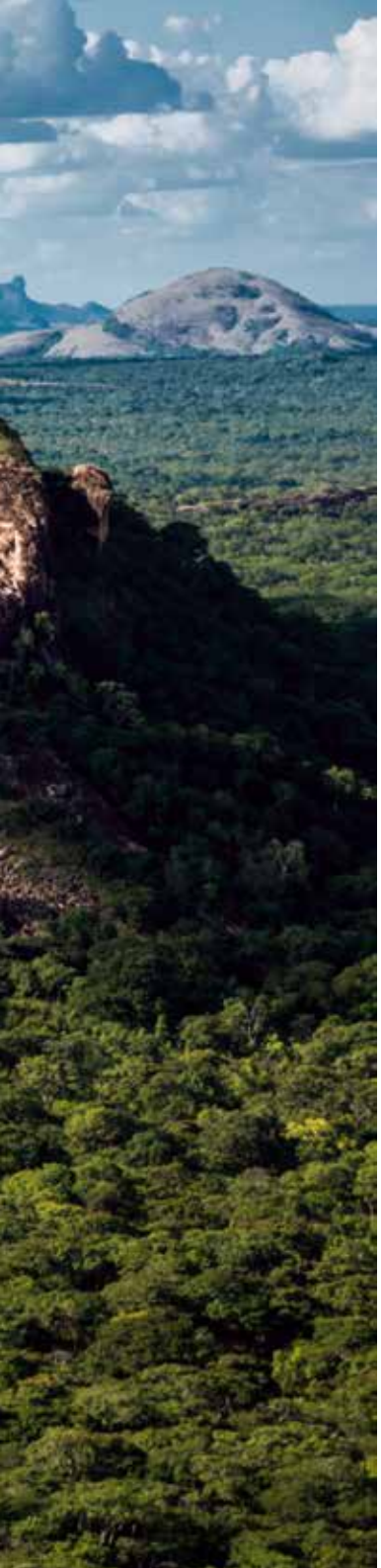
Our **priorities are to**

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

Our funding criteria **and selection process**

- Projects will be assessed 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".



Looking back, looking ahead

PROF. LUIGI BOITANI, CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Despite a significant increase in the quantity and quality of conservation efforts worldwide, all major indicators on the status and trends of the world's biodiversity remain negative. It is a sobering fact throwing a sinister shadow on our daily work as conservationists. Species and their habitats continue to disappear at unrestrained pace and the number of individuals of many populations is dwindling away. The IUCN Red List is there to measure the tragedy. Conservation is apparently failing its mission to reverse the negative trends. It is true, at global level. However, it is also true that without conservation, the speed of species' disappearance under the impacts of human activities would be much faster.

Conservation is collecting many successes at local scale: species are saved from extinction, habitats are protected, and natural processes are restored. Without conservation, the current status of biodiversity and its outlook for the future would be much worse. However, if our collective efforts in conservation are not sufficient to reverse the negative trend, are they worthy all the energies and resources we are pouring in? Can we be content with just the few successes against the overall bleak scenario? Should we consider throwing the glove and put our resources somewhere else such as, for example, improving human welfare and health or supporting arts? These are not trivial questions as we hear them often in several private and institutional circles and as reflected by the decision by some philanthropic organizations to exclude certain geographical areas from support because considered "lost cause". At Fondation Segré, we are aware of the paucity of our means and the limited role of our contribution to the challenges of species conservation; nevertheless, we have no hesitation in continuing our work in support of good conservation projects focused on threatened species, which is our distinct mark in the conservation community. We firmly believe that a new

sustainable and lasting balance between human activities and wild species on earth is possible. In the future, the new equilibrium will likely be at lower levels of biodiversity (and higher level of human density) than in the past, but we believe in a new equilibrium and reject the vision of a continuing negative trend toward the almost complete annihilation of the natural world. The key concept, hence, is resistance. The alternative of giving up is not an option.

In the past year, 2018, Fondation Segré initiated about the same number of projects as in the previous year. We committed 5.7 million Euros and started 22 new projects that will extend their operations into the next 2-4 years. Including the projects initiated in the past few years and still running in various phases of implementation, at the end of 2018 we were managing 57 projects, a significant workload for our limited workforce. Our intense monitoring of the ongoing projects is a source of invaluable information to evaluate the impact of what we have been doing and improve the design of future projects.

The new projects' activities extend to more than 21 countries. As in 2017, Africa and South-East Asia received the largest share of our attention, with 8 and 9 new projects respectively. In South America, we were able to launch three new projects, confirming our intention to expand our work in that geographical area.

If we look at the main themes of the new projects, there are three main broad categories of projects. The first is focused on protected areas and ecological corridors to secure their operations and effectiveness. Main examples here are the projects in Bazaruto National Park (NP) in Mozambique and Odzala NP in the Republic of Congo (African Parks), Yaguas NP in Peru (Frankfurt Zoological Society), the wildlife corridor in North-eastern Turkey (Kuzey Doga), Luengue-Luiana NP in Angola (Panthera) and the Cardamom Rainforest Landscape in Cambodia (Wildlife Alliance).

The second category of projects focus on species. Here, the main examples are the projects on elephants in Niassa (Mozambique), the okapi in DR Congo, the giant forest hog in Uganda, the Owston's civet and Sunda pangolin in Vietnam, the giant turtles in Colombia, the pileated gibbons in Cambodia, the bigheaded turtle in Vietnam, the red pandas in Western Nepal, the songbirds in Indonesia.

The third and smaller, but not less important, group of projects deals with education, law enforcement and intelligence on illegal traffic of protected species. The most important projects have seen our support to the Southern African Wildlife College on expanding their educational work on Africa's Natural Resource and Wildlife Guardians, to the Wildlife Justice Commission in support of their intelligence work on the illegal traffic of pangolins and to the Wildlife Trust of India for their work on Wildlife Crime Prevention in Karnataka.

At the end of 2018, we embarked on an innovative partnership with the National Geographic Society to contribute (for three years) to the "Recovery of Species on the Brink of Extinction" program dedicated to conservation activities on endangered species and run in cooperation

with the IUCN Species Survival Commission. The combined resources of the National Geographic and Fondation Segré will allow granting about 40 new projects per year. We have also renewed our collaboration with the Prince Albert II Foundation for the next 3 years and we look forward to more joint projects focused on the Mediterranean.

Fondation Segré continues to make significant contributions to several of the 12 commandments that Simon Stuart proposed (see our Annual Report 2017) to be implemented to overcome the extinction crisis. In particular, our projects make important contributions to Commandment 1 (*More protected areas, better managed, in the right places*), 2 (*Keeping large areas of wilderness intact*), 6 (*Removing invasive species*), 8 (*Making all use of wild species sustainable*), and 10 (*Explicit recognition of a group of species on the brink of extinction for which emergency measures are necessary*). Our overall contribution is limited in face of the huge needs of conservation worldwide but we hope that our efforts made a small positive impact.

In 2019, we plan to expand our portfolio of projects especially in South America to cover new threatened species and ecosystems. We are already working on a long list of new exciting ideas at various stages of development, from early contacts with new partners to well-advanced concept proposals.

Funding to Sustain All Life

DR JONATHAN BAILLIE, NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT AND CHIEF SCIENTIST

Historically, the conservation of species and ecosystems has not been viewed as a critical part of the development agenda. Better articulating this connection will hopefully lead to significant funding for biodiversity conservation, resulting in healthier ecosystems and providing the foundation of a truly sustainable development trajectory.

In September 2015 world leaders adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. These ambitious Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are unique as they call on all countries to promote development and prosperity while also protecting the planet. The SDGs include targets focusing on people such as ending poverty, achieving zero hunger, good health and wellbeing and quality education. Nonetheless, they also include targets to secure the environment or biosphere such as addressing climate change and protecting life under water or on land.

While it is anticipated that great progress will be made for many of the human-focused targets, there is little progress expected when it comes to adequately addressing climate change or maintaining the health of critical ecosystems such as forests or oceans. We are not on track to limit climate change to 1.5 or even 2 degree Celsius above pre-industrial levels and the forests and oceans continue to be plundered. In 2017, roughly the area of Italy was deforested.

Natural systems sequester about half of human caused CO_2 emissions – the rest goes into the atmosphere and contributes to climate change. When ecosystems are degraded, their ability to sequester carbon is greatly reduced and deforestation results in major carbon emissions. Thus, failure to meet the land and ocean SDGs targets will make a bad climate situation far worse and the rest of the human-focused SDGs much less obtainable.

The bottom line is: a healthy biosphere is the foundation of both social and economic development and we will not achieve any of the SDGs if our environment is not intact.

Given the fundamental importance of the biosphere-related targets one would assume they would be the best funded, but in

fact the land- and ocean-based targets are among the most poorly resourced. Part of the explanation may be that the environment targets are seen as the responsibility of the related Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and still viewed as slightly tangential to the development agenda.

At the 2010 meeting of the CBD in Aichi, Japan, the world's governments agreed to 20 biodiversity targets. However, none of the targets were developed with associated financing mechanisms. It was as if they would just happen on their own.

The Global Environmental Facility (GEF) is the closest thing to a financial mechanism. In the last round of GEF funding, governments pledged 4.1 billion USD over a 4-year period, which sounds like a lot. However, it only represents roughly 1 billion USD per year, which is not even enough money to cover the funding gap for protected areas in Africa trying to secure lions.

With the lack of government support, one would hope there was substantial philanthropic funding from individuals, foundations and corporates. Unfortunately, funding for securing species and ecosystems remains extremely low compared to funding for religion, education, health or the arts. In both the US and UK less than 1% of charitable giving goes to field-based conservation. The <1% is also comprised of a small number of individuals and institutions. This highlights the great importance of entities like Fondation Segré helping to address a critical funding gap.

Hundreds of billions of dollars are being spent in actions and projects harming the biosphere (e.g. resources extraction and infrastructures' development) but almost nothing on protecting the species and ecosystems that enable it to function. We need to better make the case for securing the biosphere and rapidly grow funding sources across governments, foundations, individuals and corporates if we are serious about meeting conservation or development targets.

At the 2020 CBD in Kunming, China, the world's governments will be setting the future framework and vision for conservation looking forward to 2050. It is a perfect opportunity to make sure we not only have clear ambitious and measurable targets for biodiversity that simultaneously support the SDGs, but that we have funding mechanisms in place to ensure they can be delivered. Imagine if every CBD target had a funding mechanism with agreed indicators, milestones, measurements for success and a common reporting framework. Donors could then be encouraged to get behind their focal targets and make transparent and high-profile commitments.

Let's not let this opportunity pass. As we head into 2020, we must focus on a narrative for nature that makes it clear that avoiding species extinction and securing ecosystems is a moral obligation, but also essential if we have any hope of meeting and maintaining the SDGs. We need to get moving as we do not have much time to structure the World's most important funding mechanism.

OUR ORGANISATION

The Board

Dr 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

Dr Claudio Segré, Founder
Prof. Luigi Boitani, Chief Executive Officer
Ms Caterina Boitani, General Manager
Ms Sabina Hasanovic, Executive Assistant

Resources and **commitments**

When first established in 1996 the Foundation received an endowment, which grew over time. The Foundation spends income as well as capital in the pursuit of its goals. To focus on recent years: 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. This year, 2018, we have met approximately the same target with 22 new projects added to our portfolio for a total of EUR 5.7 million.

The sum total of commitments the Foundation entered into from 1996 to the end of 2018 exceeds EUR 39 million, corresponding to over 184 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

2014	EUR	3'059'090
2015	EUR	2'857'334
2016	EUR	5'358'587
2017	EUR	5'768'565
2018	EUR	5'680'802

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

Americas & The Caribbean	Europe & Middle East	Africa	Asia & Australasia	Global
8%	17%	36%	34%	5%

83
Projects

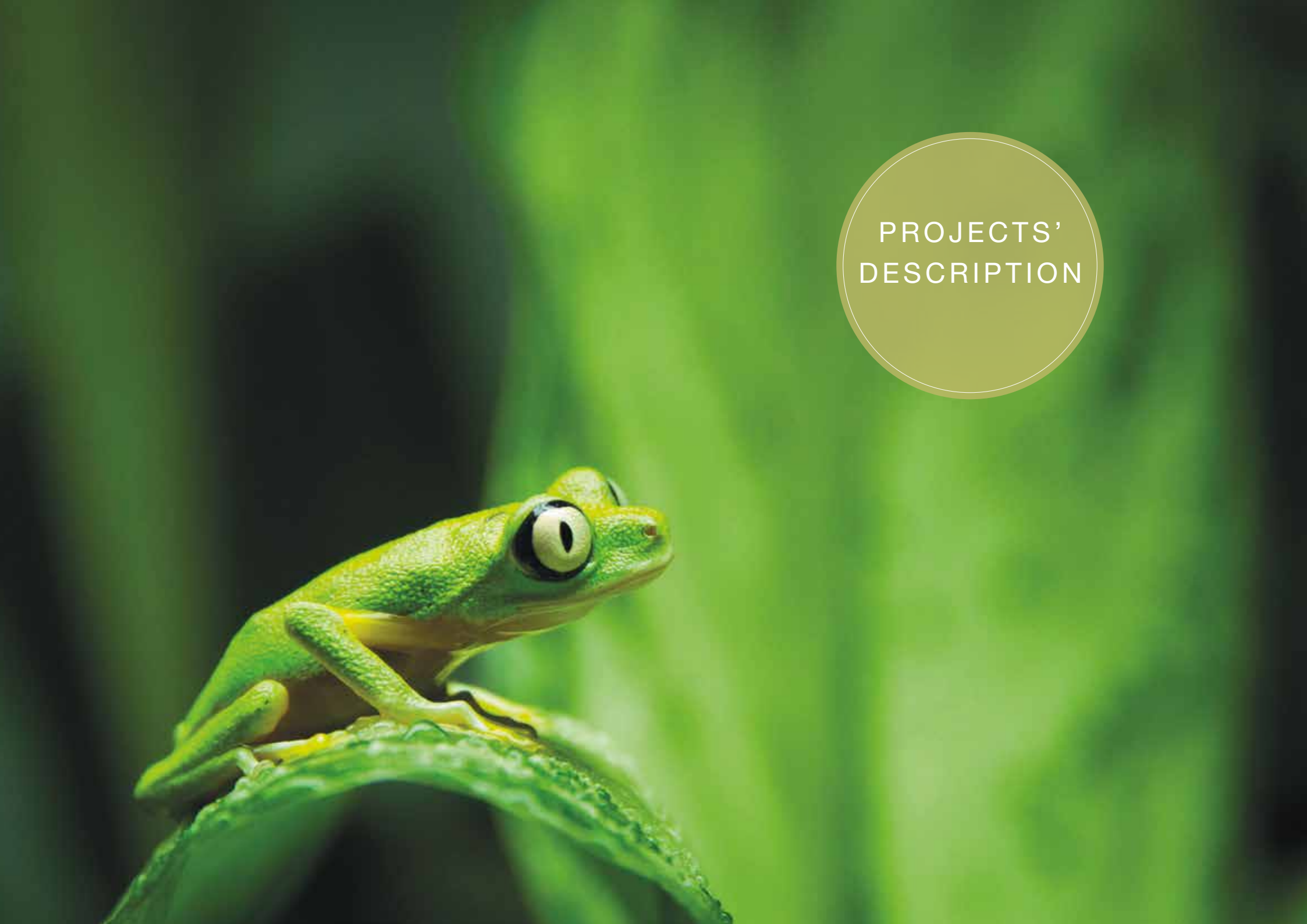
50
Partners

87
Animal species

New commitments **in 2018**

PARTNER	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	DURATION	REGION
African Parks	Odzala-Kokoua National Park: Protecting one of the Last Large Populations of Forest Elephants and Largest Population of Western Lowland Gorillas in the Congo Basin	1 year	Africa
African Parks	Restoration of the Bazaruto Archipelago National Park in Mozambique	1 year	Africa
Copenhagen Zoo	Conservation of the Giant Forest Hog in a Set of Protected Areas in Western Uganda	2 years	Africa
Frankfurt Zoological Society	Developing Formal Governance Structures Required for the New Yaguas National Park, Peru	1.5 years	Americas & Caribbean
Frankfurt Zoological Society	Establishment of a Communal Reserve Protected Area in the Putumayo / Yaguas National Park Landscape, Peru	2 years	Americas & Caribbean
KuzeyDoga	Improving Large Carnivore Management and Conservation in Turkey by Creating Turkey's First Wildlife Corridor and Eastern Turkey's First Wildlife Overpass	3 years	Europe & Middle East
Monitor	Spreading Our Wings: Taking the Fight against Asia's Illegal and Unsustainable Songbird Trade to the Next Level	2 years	Asia & Australasia
National Geographic	Recovery of Species on the Brink of Extinction	3 years	Global
Okapi Conservation Project	Improving Effectiveness and Intensity of Targeted Patrols by Wildlife Rangers to Protect Okapi in the Okapi Wildlife Reserve in DR Congo	1 year	Africa
PanEco Foundation	Sumatran Songbird Conservation Programme: Establishing a Conservation Breeding Center	1 year	Asia & Australasia
Panthera	Engaging Communities as Partners to Restore Threatened Carnivore and Depleted Ungulate Populations in Luengue-Luiana National Park, Angola	2 years	Africa

PARTNER	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	DURATION	REGION
Red Panda Network	Conserving Red Pandas in Western Nepal	3 years	Asia & Australasia
Save Vietnam Wildlife	Establishing Pu Mat National Park as a Recovery Site for Owston's Civet and Sunda Pangolin	1.5 years	Asia & Australasia
Southern Africa Wildlife College and its Trust	Capacity Building Africa's Natural Resource and Wildlife Guardians	3 years	Africa
Stichting Bergplaas van Lippe-Bieserfeld	Bergplaas Nature Reserve	1 year	Africa
Turtle Survival Alliance	Community-based Sustainable Conservation of the Giant South American River Turtle in the Orinoco region, Colombia	3 years	Americas & Caribbean
Wildlife Alliance	Protecting the Cardamom Rainforest Landscape	1 year	Asia & Australasia
Wildlife Alliance	Reintroduction of Pileated Gibbons at the Angkor World Heritage Site	3 years	Asia & Australasia
Wildlife Conservation Society	Niassa National Reserve Elephant Collaring, Monitoring and Protection	3 years	Africa
Wildlife Justice Commission	Operation Pluto: Disrupting and Dismantling Organized Pangolin Trafficking Networks	1 year	Asia & Australasia
Wildlife Trust of India	Wildlife Crime Prevention Assistance to Five Tiger Reserves in Karnataka	5 years	Asia & Australasia
Zoological Society of London	Developing Viable Release Strategies for Rehabilitated and Endangered Big-headed Turtles in Vietnam	3 years	Asia & Australasia



PROJECTS' DESCRIPTION

Strengthening our Partnership with African Parks Network

After a very fruitful collaboration over the past two years, Fondation Segré and African Parks have decided to further officialise their partnership by signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in April 2018. The MoU defines the conditions of our commitment for the coming three years, which outlines an engagement to be distributed between two parks/projects of choice each year. For the first year under the framework of the above-mentioned MoU, Fondation Segré has decided to direct its support toward Odzala National Park in the Republic of Congo and the Bazaruto Archipelago National Park (BANP) in Mozambique.

The first one covers hectares of pristine rain forest harbouring the last large population of forest elephants in Central Africa (about 6'200 individuals) and over 11'000 gorillas. The socio-political context is extremely difficult and poaching and human-wildlife conflict are rampant threats to the wildlife. Fondation Segré's contribution aims at enhancing law enforcement operations and mitigate human-wildlife conflicts trialling preventive measures and an insurance scheme.

The BANP was created in 1971 and is mandated to protect species of high conservation value, including dugongs, sharks, dolphins, marine turtles, and corals. The BANP supports a population of approximately 5'800 local people, 80% of which rely on marine resource harvesting as their primary livelihood. African Parks only very recently took over the management responsibility in partnership with the National Administration of Conservation Areas (ANAC) and our contribution will enable them to kick off the operations on the ground initiating critical law enforcement capacity building and mitigating a range of illegal fishing activities.

Capacity Building Africa's Natural Resource and Wildlife Guardians

Rangers are the foot soldiers of all conservation efforts. They work in protected areas across the world and are tasked with, among other things, ensuring the territorial integrity of these wild places. Fondation Segré values their devotion to preserve endangered wildlife and natural resources and believe that their training is pivotal in the conservation game. In this respect, we engaged in a new project implemented by Southern African Wildlife College Trust (SAWCT) and the Southern African Wildlife College (SAWC). The goal is to provide the highest standards of training and equipment to men and women employed as protected area managers, natural resource managers and field rangers. The Southern African Wildlife College was established in 1996 and is located within the Greater Kruger National Park, giving students a direct hands-on experience in all aspects of nature conservation during their training.

Improving Large Carnivore Management and Conservation in Turkey

Following a previous commitment through the partnership with Whitley Fund for Nature, Fondation Segré decided to further support the work of Cagan Sekercioglu in Turkey. Eastern Turkey is the last refuge for large carnivores in the country. However, this region has received little conservation attention to date, even as the entire country experiences a massive biodiversity crisis fuelled by habitat destruction, depletion of prey animal populations, and feeble environmental laws. To address this crisis, Turkish non-profit organisation KuzeyDoğa Society proposes to continue monitor large carnivores and assess the impacts of human activity on animal habitats. A key objective of this second phase is to work with government agencies to finalise the wildlife corridor boundaries identified during the past phase of the project, increase the corridor's reforestation, and initiate the final construction of a wildlife overpass to smooth the dispersion of wildlife.

Conservation of The Giant Forest Hog in a Set of Protected Areas of Western Uganda

This project implemented by a team of researchers and with the support of the Copenhagen Zoo seeks to develop three key actions aimed to conserve giant forest hog populations in three key protected areas of Western Uganda, namely the Queen Elizabeth National Park, Kibale National Park and Toro-Semliki Wildlife. The three actions include ecological research to estimate the population relative abundance, group size and space need; social research to realise workshops, interviews and meetings with local stakeholders; and conservation measures including the support to anti-poaching patrols with equipment. The giant forest hog is the largest wild suid of the world with males reaching more than 250 kg and one meter in height. This species lives in tropical Africa from Ethiopia to Western Africa in scattered populations inhabiting diverse vegetation types.

Bergplaas Nature Reserve and its Learning Programs

Bergplaas Nature Reserve was born from a personal interest of HRH Princess Irene van Lippe-Biesterfeld of the Netherlands in the late nineties and officially became a Nature Reserve in 2015. Originally farmland and located in the Great Karoo area, South Africa, the reserve now hosts thriving populations of approximately 900 large mammals. Bergplaas hosts two wildlife and environment programs dedicated to university students, people working in conservation and self-employed individuals who wish to have an immersive learning experience. Fondation Segré has supported Bergplaas in its mission to conserve land and contribute to local capacity building.

A New Focus on Cambodia

South East Asia is at the epicentre of the global extinction crisis and the majority of the region's Protected Areas are 'paper parks' with insufficient resources, and capacity, to achieve effective species conservation. Cambodia has been one of the countries we have focused the most in 2018: supporting a new partner, Wildlife Alliance, in the implementation of two projects in two areas.

The Cardamom Rainforest Landscape in Cambodia extends over 157'000 ha and is a critical part of the Indo-Burma Biodiversity Hotspot which supports populations of more than 50 IUCN threatened species including Asian elephants, mainland clouded leopard, Siamese crocodile, Asiatic black bear and giant ibis. Wildlife Alliance has been active in the landscape since 2002 implementing a unique law enforcement strategy focusing on creating and managing high performance teams of law enforcement professionals. The contribution of Fondation Segré is directed towards the support of a team of ecoguards and the development of a network of informants to report on illegal activities.

The second project is located in the iconic temples of Angkor Wat where Wildlife Alliance is showcasing the reintroduction of the globally endangered pileated gibbons using animals confiscated from the illegal wildlife trade. Populations of pileated gibbons in Cambodia have been in decline since the 1980s due to habitat loss caused by logging, agroindustrial concessions and increased poaching for trade. The conservation of the population of pileated gibbons will be achieved through two strategic objectives: the establishment of a sustainable population at the Angkor Temples Forest Complex through reintroduction and the implementation of enforcement measures to protect wildlife and reduce wildlife trafficking in the area.

Conserving Red Pandas in Western Nepal

Although red pandas are protected by national laws in all the range countries, their numbers in the wild continue to decline. Main drivers of this decline are habitat loss and fragmentation resulting from unsustainable harvesting of natural resources, livestock herding practices and agricultural conversion. Another threat are feral dogs that reportedly kill red pandas via direct predation and disease transmission. The project implemented by Red Panda Network focuses in an area located in western Nepal which has a non-protected status but provides connectivity to three different protected areas in the region. The goal is to target all identified drivers of habitat loss, fragmentation and poaching by working with all relevant stakeholders – especially the local forest users – to develop local stewardship to strengthen red panda conservation in western Nepal.

Expanding Our Footprint in the Yaguas Landscape

Following our engagement with the Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS) in 2017 that culminated with the official declaration of the Yaguas basin as a National Park (NP), we decided to expand our involvement in the region by supporting the establishment of the formal governance structure as well as part of the law enforcement operations.

The native communities have played a big role in the gazettement of the Yaguas NP and have also requested the declaration of a Communal Reserve (CR) in the northern buffer zone of the park. We are therefore now supporting FZS in a project seeking to protect 313'000 ha of territory between the new-established Yaguas NP and the territories of the native communities of the Lower Putumayo River Basin in the form of a Communal Reserve. The communities depend on the biological processes that occur in the Yaguas NP and the resources available in the proposed CR area to generate income and ensure their food security. The communities need a legal tool to protect this territory from illegal activities and the most appropriate way is the creation of the CR. The CR is a category of protection allowing the co-management of an area with the communities, thus enabling the inhabitants to take care of their own natural resources and manage them in a sustainable manner.

Wildlife Crime Prevention Assistance to Five Tiger Reserves of Karnataka

India hosts more than half of the endangered wild tigers left in the world. The program implemented by Widlife Trust of India (WTI) is conceived to improve the protection of the tiger and its prey base from poaching, in five Tiger Reserves in the southern Indian State of Karnataka. Three of this reserves are part a contiguous cluster of protected areas collectively called as the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve (NBR), a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The protected areas in the NBR are well connected to each other, thus allowing free movement of wildlife, including threatened big mammals such as tigers and elephants. However, there is strong evidence to suggest that the conservation efforts to restore the tiger population in this region, are routinely hijacked by rampant poaching and prevalent habitat-destruction. Specific objectives of this program are the training of frontline staff of the Forest Department in wildlife crime investigation and prevention, the patrolling of the area to locate snares and traps, and mitigate the impact of poaching and wildlife trade, and providing legal assistance on each wildlife crime registered, to increase the effectiveness and impact of legal action.

Tackling the Songbirds Crisis

Keeping a songbird is a long-held tradition is Asian countries, and not only. Wild songbirds, sought after for their singing abilities, colourful plumage and increasing rarity, are trapped and traded illegally on the market in alarming numbers to meet high and continuing demand. As a result, many of these species are now facing catastrophic declines. Low public awareness is a major issue in the songbird crisis; others are deficits in legislation and lack of actual law enforcement. To help combat this crisis, Fondation Segré participated in two projects related to the conservation of these threatened species.

The first project is implemented by Monitor Conservation Research Society and has as primary scope the investigation and research of the trade market in songbirds in Southeast and East Asia in order to determine the scale and scope of the Asian songbird trade. Monitor will use the obtained evidence to lobby governments in key countries to increase their enforcement efforts, improve existing laws and policies and provide effective protective measures to commercially traded species.

On the other hand, the Sumatran Songbird Conservation Program implemented by the PanEco Foundation aims at ensuring the survival of the songbirds by gradually increasing both captive and wild populations. In this respect, Fondation Segré is contributing the construction of a captive breeding complex in North Sumatra, Indonesia, in order to support captive breeding and eventual reintroduction programmes.

Niassa National Reserve Elephant Collaring, Monitoring and Protection

Niassa National Reserve (NNR) is Mozambique's largest protected area, and contains Mozambique's largest populations of elephants, lions, and wild dogs. Niassa's elephants continue to be threatened by poaching for the illegal ivory trade. The Wildlife Conservation Society aims at ramping up the elephant protection by increasing ranger patrols and deploying 40 satellite radio collars so that 3-5% of the remaining population can be tracked continuously. Collared elephant locations will be monitored daily and this information will be used to coordinate protection efforts, including two NNR rapid response units that can be deployed within 30-minutes notice. Closer monitoring of a significantly greater proportion of the elephant herds is expected to greatly improve protection efforts.

Developing Viable Release Strategies for Rehabilitated and Endangered Big-headed Turtles in Vietnam

In the 1990s, many Asian turtles experienced precipitous population declines leading to the Asian turtle crisis. These population declines have been driven by unsustainable harvesting to supply Chinese markets. Turtle harvesting remains at unsustainable levels and there is substantial need to develop regional in and ex-situ conservation efforts. The number of turtles seized by the local authorities is more than can be adequately housed in rescue centres. This project implemented by Zoological Society of London seeks to develop a conservation-relevant, viable release strategy for big-headed turtles currently housed in Vietnamese rescue centres and increase in-country capacity to undertake wildlife translocations following IUCN best practice guidelines, through the development of protocols that can be transferred to other taxa.

Joining Forces with National Geographic Society

Fondation Segré and National Geographic Society are excited to have joined together to support the recovery species program. We look forward to working with National Geographic to identify, prioritise, and create action plans over the next 3 years with the objective of preventing species from extinction. The Recovery of Species at the Brink of Extinction program is run in collaboration with the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) which provides the framework under which conservation actions are prioritised for each species: it is mandatory for the projects approved under this programme to be in line with the identified needs of the target species. This new partnership underlines our shared values in terms of conservation of wildlife. Working together towards a shared goal with common strategies is essential for preserving our future.

Disrupting and Dismantling Organised Pangolin Trafficking Networks

The project led by the Wildlife Justice Commission is an investigation into the illegal pangolin trade, aiming at disrupting and help dismantling a criminal network engaging in this large-scale trafficking in Asia. During the project, the WJC's Intelligence Unit collects and analyses intelligence on the network which will inform undercover investigations to collect compelling evidence of illegal activities. The WJC will share its evidence and intelligence with law enforcement authorities to support their law enforcement actions. By disrupting a major trafficking network, the project will contribute to slowing down pangolin trafficking in Asia and therefore increase the chance of survival of this endangered species.

Improving the Effectiveness and Intensity of Patrols by Rangers to Protect Okapi in the Okapi Wildlife Reserve

Okapi Conservation Project (OCP) is the longest standing partner of the Institute for the Conservation of Nature (ICCN) in the Okapi Wildlife Reserve (OWR) and the project supported by Fondation Segré builds upon the recent successes in reducing illegal activities in the area. Equipment and information from the informer network and local communities will allow for targeted patrols to maximize the efforts of the rangers in eliminating illegal activities from critical okapi habitat. Moreover, building facilities for the rangers will improve morale, advance communication and provide security to store confiscated wildlife products and equipment needed to successfully prosecute poachers and miners. The payment of performance bonuses to rangers on patrols will allow the rangers to stay in the field longer and cover more ground resulting in more opportunities to remove snares, intercept poachers and inspect more mines to prevent them from being reoccupied.

Engaging Communities to Restore Threatened Carnivore and Depleted Ungulate Populations in Luengue-Luiana National Park

Angola's Luengue-Luiana National Park is amongst the largest and least resourced national parks in Africa. The wildlife species share their habitat with multiple small communal settlements that established themselves in the park as a consequence of Angola's three-decades long civil war. Wildlife has suffered almost a century of hunting, both for financial gain and especially survival during the civil war. Currently, pervasive bushmeat hunting by local villagers and poaching has resulted in extremely low densities of many wildlife populations. The program implemented by Panthera aims at securing the site, restoring ecosystem functionality, and unlocking potential for benefits for human communities. The main goal is that by 2022, lions, leopards, cheetahs, African wild dogs, giraffes, zebras, and bovids will be starting to trend towards proportionate carrying capacities reflective of a functional savanna ecosystem within the Important Habitat Zone (IHZ) of Luengue-Luiana NP.

Establishing Pu Mat National Park as a Recovery Site for two of Vietnam's Most Threatened Wildlife Species

Vietnam's biodiversity is going through an extinction crisis as it's one of the global centres of illegal wildlife trade. One of the main hunting methods used to supply the wildlife trade in Vietnam is snaring, an unselective and efficient hunting method that has caused the declines of many ground-dwelling bird and mammal species, many of which are now globally threatened as a result. However, government agencies in Vietnam are starting to take a greater role in conservation and protected area governance is improving in some sites; the Vietnamese public is becoming more environmentally aware too. Save Vietnam's Wildlife seeks to build on this momentum and establish a site-based conservation program that will recover two of Vietnam's most threatened mammal species: Owston's Civet and Sunda Pangolin. The main activities will aim at improving law enforcement to dismantle threats of illegal hunting and trade, and at increasing the knowledge about both target species.

Community-Based Sustainable Conservation of the Giant South American River Turtle in the Orinoco Region

Fondation Segré joined forces with the Turtle Survival Alliance (TSA) for the protection of the Giant South American river turtle. The species occurs over a vast area drained by the Orinoco and Amazon rivers, across eight countries. It is at the margins of these rivers that humans have settled, making the species a valuable source of food and income. However, a continued unsustainable harvest and commercialization of eggs and meat has resulted in depleted populations. In the Orinoco region of Colombia, the TSA recently identified the second-largest known population of the species in the country and started a community conservation program in 2014. This project aims at implementing a community-based protection of reproductive females and nests, a program for the sustainable use of turtle eggs by the community, and a strong environmental education program aimed at reducing adult female consumption in nearby settlements.

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CONSERVATION RESEARCH SOCIETY

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR-ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

Balance sheet for the year-ended 31 December 2018

	31.12.2018 EUR	31.12.2018 CHF	31.12.2017 EUR	31.12.2017 CHF
ASSETS				
Current assets				
Cash at banks	266'876.70	303'508.20	209'970.96	245'697.52
Portfolio at market value	22'435'703.74	25'515'228.44	29'733'910.37	34'793'135.22
Prepaid expenses and others	6'317.34	7'184.46	4'713.55	5'515.56
Total current assets	***22'708'897.78***	***25'825'921.09***	***29'948'594.88***	***35'044'348.30***
TOTAL ASSETS	**22'708'897.78**	**25'825'921.09**	**29'948'594.88**	**35'044'348.30**
LIABILITIES & NET ASSETS				
Liabilities				
Payables	1'477.79	1'680.63	4'888.13	5'719.85
Accrued expenses	7'935.00	9'024.16	6'800.00	7'957.02
Total liabilities	***9'412.79***	***10'704.79***	***11'688.13***	***13'676.87***
Net assets				
Capital	24'038.46	30'000.00	24'038.46	30'000.00
Reserves	20'479'522.08	23'290'541.28	20'479'522.08	23'964'112.76
Retained earnings	9'433'346.21	10'728'167.31	11'278'242.76	13'197'235.77
Net result for the period	(7'237'421.76)	(8'230'830.27)	(1'844'896.55)	(2'158'805.70)
Translation gains (losses)	0.00	(2'662.02)	0.00	(1'871.39)
Total net assets	***22'699'484.99***	***25'815'216.30***	***29'936'906.75***	***35'030'671.44***
TOTAL LIABILITIES & NET ASSETS	**22'708'897.78**	**25'825'921.09**	**29'948'594.88**	**35'044'348.30**

Exchange rate EUR/CHF at 31 December 2018: 1.13726 (1.17015 at 31 December 2017), except for the capital.

Profit and Loss account for the year-ended 31 December 2018

	31.12.2018 EUR	31.12.2018 CHF	31.12.2017 EUR	31.12.2017 CHF
INCOME				
Unrealised gain on portfolio	(2'736'387.18)	(3'111'983.68)	2'834'851.79	3'317'201.82
Unrealised exchange (loss)/gain	3'450.69	3'924.33	(8'933.93)	(10'454.04)
Realised (loss)/gain on portfolio	1'598'180.55	1'817'546.81	1'077'763.00	1'261'144.37
Donations	130'570.00	148'492.04	52'593.00	61'541.70
Other financial income	250.47	284.85	2'561.69	2'997.56
TOTAL INCOME	**(1'003'935.47)**	**(1'141'735.65)**	**3'958'835.55**	**4'632'431.42**
EXPENSES				
Salaries - Switzerland	141'563.16	160'994.12	124'172.34	145'300.26
Social contributions - Switzerland	32'550.12	37'017.95	32'837.64	38'424.96
Salaries & social contributions - Abroad	150'000.00	170'589.00	150'000.00	175'522.50
Other employees expenses	11'816.17	13'438.06	0.00	0.00
Employee expenses	***335'929.45***	***382'039.13***	***307'009.98***	***359'247.73***
Rent	42'095.85	47'873.93	43'664.27	51'093.75
Office expenses	14'933.77	16'983.58	16'533.97	19'347.22
Other administrative expenses	1'202.87	1'367.98	2'223.08	2'601.34
Travel and representation expenses	20'862.34	23'725.90	18'385.04	21'513.25
Administrative expenses	***79'094.83***	***89'951.39***	***80'806.36***	***94'555.56***
Fees and consulting fees	38'262.54	43'514.46	35'217.97	41'210.31
Bank charges and fees	6'758.39	7'686.05	22'426.29	26'242.12
Other expenses	***45'020.93***	***51'200.50***	***57'644.26***	***67'452.43***
TOTAL EXPENSES	**460'045.21**	**523'191.02**	**445'460.60**	**521'255.72**
NET RESULT FOR THE PERIOD	**(1'463'980.68)**	**(1'664'926.67)**	**3'513'374.95**	**4'111'175.70**
Disbursements during the period	(5'773'441.08)	(6'565'903.60)	(5'358'271.50)	(6'269'981.40)
NET RESULT AFTER DISBURSEMENTS	**(7'237'421.76)**	**(8'230'830.27)**	**(1'844'896.55)**	**(2'158'805.70)**

Exchange rate EUR/CHF at 31 December 2018: 1.13726 (1.17015 at 31 December 2017), except for the capital.

Notes to the financial statements **for the year-ended 31 December 2018**

1. Activity

On 22 November 2012, the seat of Fondation Segré was transferred from Vaduz (Liechstenstein) to Zug (Switzerland).

According to Article 2 of its statutes, Fondation Segré supports, through its donations, public or private institutions and individuals, taking into account their merit and their programs of actions in humanitarian, ecological, scientific and artistic spheres.

A major concern for the Foundation is the conservation and protection of animal life and 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 EUR 6’418’999 for the year-ended 31 December 2018 (EUR 6’611’958 for the year-ended 31 December 2017).

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 2018, 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 2018.

6. Audit fees

The audit fees for the year 2018 represent an amount of EUR 1’400 (EUR 1’210.88 in 2017).

Audit

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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 2018.

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, 13 March 2019
REVIZUG AG

A. Theiler

Anton Theiler
Licensed Auditor

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

April 2019

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