



Partners for
Conservation

FONDATION SEGRÉ



2019
ANNUAL REPORT



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A Word from the Founder

When Greta Thunberg warned the participants of the World Economic Forum in Davos that “it is time to panic about climate change”, the message was largely accepted. With a few but important exceptions, most of the world leaders agree that immediate action to counteract the rise in temperature is needed. Many feel however that the planet needs a broader agenda to protect it from multiple threats other than global warming. Among the most dangerous threats is the widespread degradation of many ecosystems whose functionality is being disrupted by human activity on land and sea. The loss of biodiversity should be addressed as a global threat. This year, 2020, is a time when a renewed effort at halting the loss of species on earth will be spurred. In June, after four years, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) will hold its World Congress. Later on, in October, the UN Convention on Biological Diversity will hold in China its Conference of the Parties that will have to approve the conservation targets for the coming decade. These conferences have vast agendas covering several aspects of the conservation challenges, but I should like to call the attention to a few main points.

I wish and hope that forests will be a central topic of discussion and conservation concern. It is a fact that intact «old-growth» forests sequester a very substantial part of the CO₂ that would otherwise enter the atmosphere. As such, forests and especially the tropical

forests so rich in biodiversity are not property of any individual country but are indeed heritage of the entire humanity. Avoiding downgrade or destruction of all remaining forests should be at the top of the agenda and mechanisms to enforce the protection should be agreed upon and implemented.

Species and their habitats must be protected: today we have advanced technology that allows actions that were unthinkable only few years ago. Several protected areas in various continents are now protected by a network of acoustic and visual sensors linked to a satellite-based communication system that can alert reaction forces in a matter of minutes. This and other technological tools should be deployed as needed to cover at least critical areas for biodiversity. However, it is not enough. Proactive plans to enlist the participation of the local communities should be supported as a matter of priority, as nothing is more effective in conservation than stakeholders awareness of the value of the local biodiversity for their own survival and welfare.

Countering the threat of illegal wildlife trade must remain a fundamental chapter of all conservation plans. Much has been done but the task ahead is still huge as poachers and traders find new ways to continue their activities, often supported by immense financial and technological capacity.



I feel that we are doing poorly on addressing the current threats to freshwater and marine environments. They are not easy to protect as their boundaries are often hard to define, but they urgently need a renewed conservation effort. Rivers, wetlands, coastal and ocean habitats, all are severely threatened by pollution and overexploitation. Preserving these habitats can be daunting as it involves a plurality of actors that is not easy to handle and requires a robust political will. Expanding the network of marine protected areas should be one of the irreplaceable targets for the next decade.

Whatever the decisions taken at the events of the coming year, our Foundation will continue to support conservation in the field, collaborating with some of the world's most active and effective organisations. We have the resources and the will to do more. We expect 2020 to be a year of significant progress in implementing our mission.

However, this same year has introduced a new, serious element of social and economic concern with the disastrous spread of COVID-19. It is not possible to quantify the effects or the duration of this event. Therefore, while we expect our activity to be impacted, we cannot at the time of writing be more specific.

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

In 2019, the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) released its report on the global assessment of the status of biodiversity. Together with alarming data on the continuing negative trends of all indicators of the status of species and ecosystems, the report offers a broad global framework for the work to be done in the next decade to reduce biodiversity losses. In October 2020, the 15th Conference of the Parties (COP 15) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) is expected to adopt the new post-2020 targets for biodiversity conservation after failure of the previous ones, the 2010-2020 Aichi targets. In connection with the COP 15, a Heads of State Nature Summit (Nature Summit 2020) will attempt to show serious political commitment on the new targets. These are all good news for conservation, as the global and international scale of conservation policies is of critical importance in trying to reverse the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of



ecosystems. However, the global scale is only one of the levels where conservation action is necessary. Regional, national and local scales are also essential and, most important, their smooth integration is crucial to obtain sustainable results in conservation.

Unfortunately, a general framework to integrate policies at a variety of scales is still largely lacking, thus weakening the potential impact of many conservation actions. Global policies often remain abstract statements of intentions and local actions often remain spatially and temporally limited episodes with little impact on sustainable solutions. Bridging the gap among all scales and ensuring a smooth collaboration of all actors remain the crucial challenge if conservation is to achieve solid results.

Fondation Segré, like most other NGOs and foundations, focus mainly on the local scale and our projects are limited in scope, time and resources. We are aware of these limitations as we struggle to maintain a balance between





the urgent interventions to face critical local situations and the long-term programmes aiming at sustainable and structural solutions. We are aware that our interventions often focus only on proximate or intermediate drivers of biodiversity loss while they rarely tackle the ultimate drivers. In a sense, our work is based on the fundamental assumption that someone else (at other scales) is addressing and trying to solve the ultimate drivers of biodiversity loss, such as poverty, human population growth, sustainable use of resources, global climate change and many others. Whether the assumption is well founded or not, time will prove it although the evidence is currently scant. While we welcome the new global policies to be adopted in 2020 as necessary, we hope they will not remain vague and remote wishes as the previous ones. We urgently need a robust and functioning framework of global strategies and policies on the ultimate drivers of biodiversity loss to make sense of our work on individual projects at local scale.

In the past year, 2019, Fondation Segré committed 6.7 million Euros to 33 new projects that will extend their operations into the next 2-4 years. Including the projects initiated in the past years and still running in various phases of implementation, at the end of 2019 we were managing and monitoring 61 projects, a significant workload for our limited workforce.

The new projects' activities extend to more than 30 countries. As in previous years, Africa and South-East Asia received the largest share of our attention, with seven and eight new projects respectively. In

South America, we launched six new projects, confirming our effort to increase our intervention in that geographical area. We also approved four major projects and two minor contributions to conservation actions in Europe.

There are three main broad categories of projects. The first, as in previous years, is a group of projects focused on endangered species. The main examples here are the projects on tapirs in Malaysia, Ecuador, Brazil, Guatemala and Nicaragua, monk seals and dolphins in the Ionian Sea of Greece, sea birds in Croatia, Andean bears in Colombia, black and white rhinos in Botswana, Grauer gorillas and okapi in DR Congo, Cantabrian bears in Spain, lions in Senegal and Pallas cats throughout their range in Asia. Furthermore, two projects granted to the Wildlife Trust of India and the IUCN SSC Asian Species Action Partnership provide two small funds to be used for small rapid actions for the conservation of endangered species. These funds are managed directly by the local organisations and are meant to shorten the time between the identification of the need and the deployment of a suitable response. Our continuing partnership with the National Geographic Society on the programme "Recovery of Species on the Brink of Extinction" (and run in cooperation with the IUCN SSC) has allowed the approval of about 45 projects dedicated to conservation activities on endangered species. Finally, our collaboration with the Prince Albert II Foundation has now expanded into the Monk Seal Alliance, which includes also the Mava, Thalassa and Sancta Devota foundations and will focus on support to monk seal conservation.

The second category of projects focus on protected areas and large landscapes. In 2019, we made a special effort to identify and support projects on large forested areas where the NGOs implementing the projects have long-term plans and commitments. The main examples here are the projects in the Odzala National Park (NP) in the Republic of Congo and the Zakouma-Siniaka Minia Ecosystem in Chad (African Parks), the Nakai-Nam Theun National Protected Area in the Lao People's Democratic Republic (Project Anoulak), the Cardamom Forest in Cambodia (Wildlife Alliance), Pantanal in Bolivia (Amigos de Donana), Niokolo-Koba NP in Senegal (Panthera), Chiribiquete NP in Colombia, Bahuaja NP in Peru and Bukit Tagapuluh NP in Sumatra (Frankfurt Zoological Society). We also contributed to the programme on Endangered Landscapes of Europe launched by the Cambridge Conservation Initiative, an innovative programme targeting large-scale landscapes of Europe with large projects in terms of financial resources and time spans (over 5 years).

The third category of projects includes all initiatives on education, training on law enforcement and intelligence on illegal traffic of protected species. This category used to be small compared to our portfolio and, in 2019, it was significantly expanded. The most important projects have seen our support to the Wildlife Justice Commission in support of their intelligence work on the illegal traffic of pangolins and rhino horns, the EDGE programme of the Zoological Society of London, the Conservation Leadership Programme of the Fauna and Flora International, the park rangers training programme in India and Bhutan of the WWF International. We also supported the

organisations of a congress on otter in China and the Human-Wildlife Conference in Oxford.

At the end of 2019, we managed to design and approve a partnership with La Repubblica, the second largest daily Italian newspaper, for a strikingly innovative initiative. With our contribution of funds and guidance on relevant news, La Repubblica will publish for one year on their online pages a permanent section of articles dedicated to biodiversity conservation. We expect to reach a vast number of readers all over Italy.

In 2020, we will continue expanding our portfolio of projects on threatened species and ecosystems and we plan to make a special effort to cover more marine species and areas. We are already working on a promising list of new exciting ideas.



We know how to save species – just need to do more of it!

JON PAUL RODRÍGUEZ, IUCN SPECIES SURVIVAL COMMISSION, INSTITUTO VENEZOLANO DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTÍFICAS AND PROVITA, CARACAS, VENEZUELA

All the scientific evidence points in the same direction: the planet is undergoing an extinction crisis. Figures published in the 2019 IPBES report confirm it. One fourth of species in evaluated animal and plant groups are threatened, and up to one million are estimated to be facing extinction, many within decades. As scientists continue to gather data, the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species also grows. Emerging threats, such as unprecedented fires in the Amazon and Australia, and traditional drivers of decline, such as unsustainable farming, fishing, collecting, hunting and logging, keep us focused on diminishing populations of fungi, plants and animals on land, oceans, rivers and lakes.

Although one might be initially tempted to declare the failure of the conservation movement, I do not think that this is the case. Much more effort goes into destroying

nature than into protecting it. For example, of the USD 700 billion given annually to farmers in subsidies around the world, just 1% benefits the environment. Rather than feeling frustrated and paralyzed by growing extinction rates and disappearing ecosystems, the key questions to ask are, what would the situation be in the absence of conservation action? Are we making a difference? By briefly examining a few examples, I argue that we have the expertise and the experience to reverse biodiversity loss, but our efforts must be seriously scaled-up in order to truly turn negative trends around.

There are dozens of animals and plants that have been brought back from the brink of extinction by active conservation interventions. Declared extinct in the early 20th century, Lord Howe's stick insect was rediscovered in 2003. Of the 40 individuals in the only surviving population, four were



collected and two of them subsequently died. From a single pair, 13 generations later, there are now 13'500 stick insects living in three zoo populations. Three birds endemic to Mauritius – echo parakeet, pink pigeon and Mauritius kestrel – were reduced to 8-12, 9-10 and 4 individuals, respectively, at the end of last century. A combination of techniques, such as captive breeding, double-clutching, supplemental feeding, artificial nests, and predator control, have brought the species back into the hundreds of individuals. The verticillate erica, a shrub endemic to South Africa, became extinct in the wild in the early 19th century. Later found in gardens around the world it was reintroduced into its native range, after 200 years in cultivation.

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A skeptic reader may criticize this selection of success stories as not representative, as hand-picked cases chosen to make a point, without weighing them against the number of cases when conservation interventions did not succeed. That is true, but evidence still supports the assertion that we have the tools, knowledge and experience to reverse extinction rates, and that the key is upscaling.

Various studies have examined systematically the impact of conservation. Ungulates (e.g. horses, rhinos, cattle, pigs, and deer) are among the better known groups of mammals. Species are comparatively well defined, and there is an established scientific community that studies them. If no conservation intervention on their behalf had been implemented between 1996 and 2008, their status would have been nearly 8 times worse than observed. Another analysis currently in press, revealed that since 1993 conservation prevented

21-32 bird and 7-16 mammal extinctions. In the absence of these interventions, extinction rates would have been around 3-4 times greater. As interest in systematically documenting and incentivizing such conservation actions expands, new tools are emerging, providing the scientific framework to quantify and value species recovery.

The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species comprehensively classifies and catalogues the status of the world's biota. It is an exhaustive data base, extremely valuable to inform what needs to be done to save species from extinction. Action plans transform the knowledge compiled by the Red List into prioritized and budgeted strategies for addressing drivers of species decline. Organisations such as Fondation Segré guide their investments according to these documents, closing the continuous cycle from assessing extinction risk to implementing conservation action.

The extinction of a species is a tragic, irreversible event. However, there is enough evidence that we know what to do. All the pieces of the puzzle are in place. I believe that we need to shift the extinction discourse from crisis to a map of solutions to the challenge ahead. Upscaling investment in evidence-based conservation actions is key to ensuring species survival and driving a wide scale reversal of trends in species loss.



The challenge of protecting marine mammal habitat

GIUSEPPE NOTARBARTOLO DI SCIARA, CO-CHAIR IUCN MARINE MAMMAL PROTECTED AREAS TASK FORCE

Like natural parks on land, marine protected areas (MPAs) have been declared since the mid-20th century, virtually in every country having a marine coastline, to protect valuable natural features in the world's oceans and seas. Today more than 11'000 MPAs exist, although their collective surface is barely 3.5% of the oceans. The world's nations have recognised that much more than this is needed if marine biodiversity is to be conserved.

In a perfect, utopic world, where the impact of human activities on the marine environment were to be irrelevant or at most conducted within strict sustainable limits, the need for MPAs would be largely superfluous. Unfortunately, as we know too well, the world is far from being perfect, and there are cases in which the establishment of an MPA has made the difference between conservation success and disaster.

MPAs can have many different goals. Some exist to conserve hotspots of marine biodiversity; some to protect endangered species or support ecosystem function; some to enhance environmental resilience (e.g., to climate disruption); some to allow fish stocks to

recover from overexploitation; some are for education and research; some attract tourists and offer alternative livelihood to local human communities. Many MPAs try to attain several of the above goals at the same time.



Many MPAs are created to protect species that are particularly vulnerable to exploitation, disturbance, or other negative effects caused by human presence and activities. These species are often charismatic – such as marine mammals – having a strong appeal to the general public. Some of them can also have umbrella value – meaning that their protection has cascading effects on other, less known species that inhabit the same ecosystem. A good example of umbrella value is the benefit that spinetail devil rays received from the coming into effect in 2002 of the Pelagos Sanctuary for Mediterranean marine mammals, which precipitated the banning from

the area of fishing with pelagic driftnets, a source of unsustainable mortality for these relatives of the more famous giant mantas.

I wish here to address the special case of place-based protection of marine mammals (i.e., whales, dolphins, seals, and sirenians) through

the establishment of MPAs. The distribution of marine mammals in the world's oceans is not random, but concentrated into biologically productive places where food resources are plentiful, where they can reproduce and nurture their offspring, and along corridors between these areas. These are also often places where people aggregate, engaging in activities that have the potential to adversely affect the marine mammal populations that also rely on and are sustained by these productive places. Given this tendency, at least some marine mammal populations might be more effectively conserved by applying special management measures to critical habitat areas and the migratory pathways that connect them.

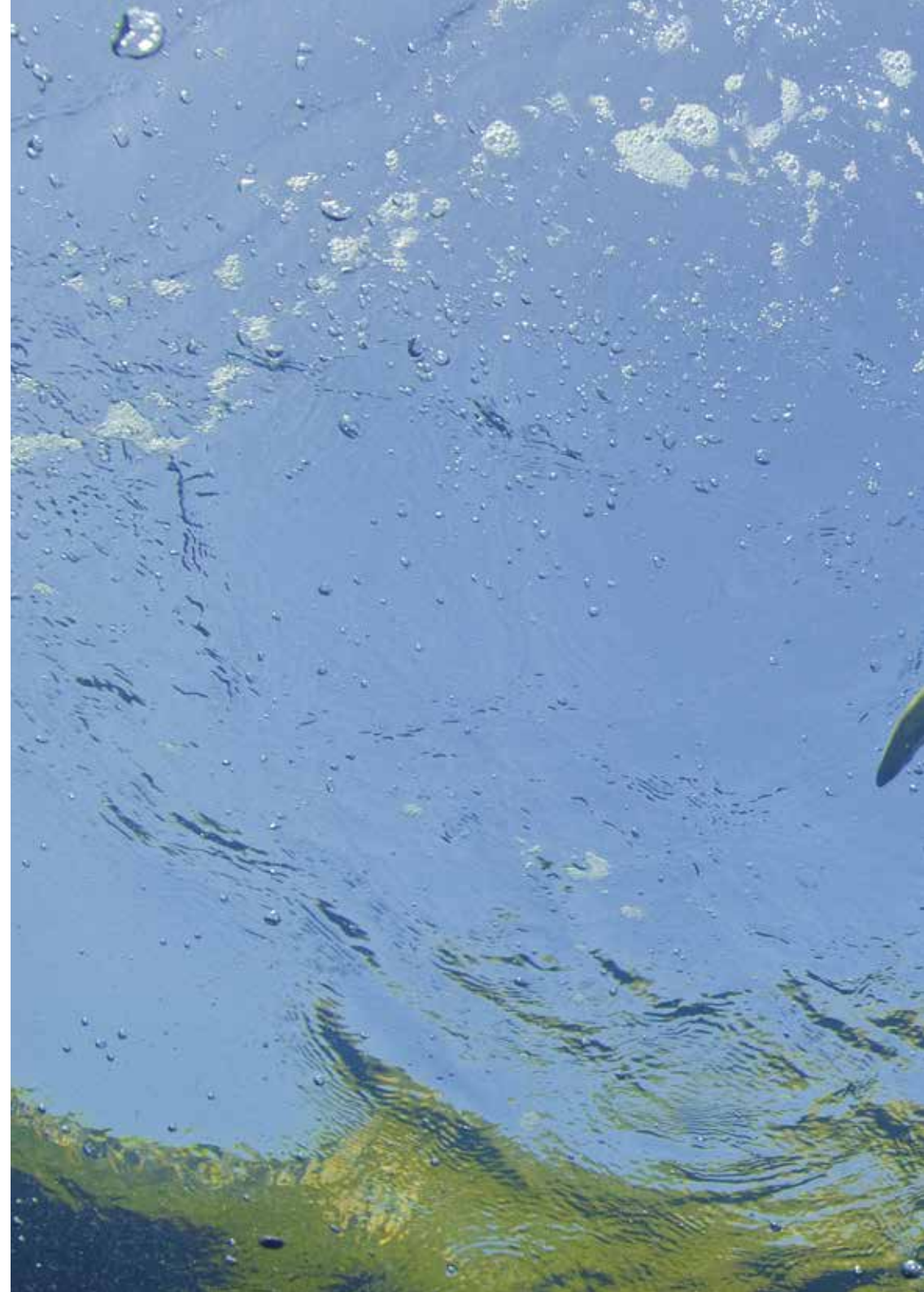
Developing and implementing effective management strategies to reduce the risks to whales and other marine mammals posed by human activities presents considerable challenges. Most notably, conserving widely separated critical habitats of species such as the great migratory whales, which periodically move considerable distances between winter breeding and summer feeding grounds, is one of the main challenges posed by place-based conservation of marine mammals. Equally challenging is affording adequate place-based protection to species such as pinnipeds (seals, sea lions and walruses) breeding on land and feeding in the open ocean, having successive phases of their life cycles in ecosystems that are managed largely independently. For marine mammals it is often impossible to achieve the ideal of encompassing a population's year-round distribution within a single protected area. Exceptions exist of course; for example, on the New Zealand's Banks Peninsula, a

sanctuary set up in 1988 to protect the hotspot of Hector's dolphins range from fishery-caused mortality led to significant improvement in the species' survival rate. However, since marine mammals are not equally vulnerable over their entire range, place-based protection appropriately designated in a population's critical habitat – such as in the grey whale breeding lagoons along the Pacific coast of Mexico or in the humpback whale feeding grounds off Alaska – can substantially affect its survival.

However, despite being widely recognised as effective, MPAs are not the only conservation tool. The establishment of an MPA is usually a long and expensive process, politically and diplomatically daunting. Careful consideration must be given to what are the threats that need to be mitigated to protect any given marine mammal population, because some of these, such as air pollution and climate change, simply cannot be addressed with place-based protection. Other factors might be best addressed with other means: for instance, blanket fishery regulations addressing catch sustainability concerns or interventions on maritime traffic through regulations, such as the declaration of Particularly Sensitive Sea Areas, issued by the International Maritime Organisation.

Of particularly relevance to place-based marine mammal conservation are Important Marine Mammal Areas (IMMAs), promoted by the IUCN Marine Mammal Protected Area Task Force. Modelled after the successful Important Bird Areas developed by BirdLife International, IMMAs are defined as discrete portions of habitat, important to one

or more marine mammal species, which have the potential to be delineated and managed for conservation. Thus, IMMAs are not in themselves MPAs, and neither are MPAs *de facto* IMMAs. Rather, the IMMA is a science-based tool that has the potential to lead to place-based conservation. By pointing to the presence of marine areas of particular ecological value even without any legislative power, IMMAs can serve the function of promoting the conservation of a wider spectrum of species and ecosystems well beyond the specific scope of conserving marine mammals, for instance within a process of Marine Spatial Planning. The IMMA designation process began in 2016 and, as of today, 126 IMMAs have been identified by the Task Force in the Southern Hemisphere and in the Mediterranean, and can be consulted through an Atlas available online.





OUR
ORGANISATION





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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 10 and 11 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. In 2018, we have met approximately the same target with 23 new projects added to our portfolio for a total of EUR 5.7 million. This year, 2019, we committed to 33 projects and initiatives for a record total of EUR 6.7 million.

The sum total of commitments the Foundation entered into from 1996 to the end of 2019 exceeds EUR 45 million, corresponding to over 227 projects. Additional resources have also been contributed by friends who wished to support the work of the Foundation.

Our present endowment and the new resources that we secured for the future guarantee a 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

2015	EUR	2'857'334
2016	EUR	5'358'587
2017	EUR	5'768'565
2018	EUR	5'680'802
2019	EUR	6'710'122

Geographic distribution of our projects in the last five years

Americas & The
Caribbean

Europe & Middle
East

Africa

Asia & Australasia

Global



11%



14%



32%



32%



11%

105

Projects

62

Partners

86

Animal species

New commitments in 2019

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 – Phase II	1 year	Africa
African Parks	Protecting the Zakouma Ecosystem and Expanding the Protective Footprint to Siniaka Minia	1 year	Africa
Asociación Amigos de Doñana	Protecting Threatened Species in the Bolivian Pantanal: A long-term Strategic Cooperation with Private Landowners and the Pantanal Biological Station	3 years	Americas & Caribbean
Association Projet Anoulak	Eyes and Boots on the Ground: Anti-Poaching Patrols and Wildlife Populations Monitoring in the Biodiverse Annamite Mountains in Laos	3 years	Asia & Australasia
Association Biom	Adriatic Seabird Guardians	3 years	Europe & Middle East
Copenhagen Zoo	Meta-Population Management of Malayan Tapir in its Distribution Range	3 years	Asia & Australasia
Copenhagen Zoo	Latin American Tapir Programme	3 years	Americas & Caribbean
Endangered Landscape Programme	Projects Innovation Grants to Restore Degraded Landscapes	1 year	Europe & Middle East
Fondo para la Protección de los Animales Salvajes	Protection of the Brown Bear in the Cantabrian Mountain Range	2 years	Europe & Middle East
Fauna & Flora International	Conservation Leadership Programme	3 years	Global
Frankfurt Zoological Society	Securing the Southern Boundary of Chiribiquete National Park and Managing Key Threats to the Area	3 years	Americas & Caribbean
Frankfurt Zoological Society	Protecting the Bahuaja Sonene National Park from Illegal Activities	3 years	Americas & Caribbean
Frankfurt Zoological Society	Protecting the Forest Management Unit Area in the Bukit Tigapuluh Landscape as Crucial Habitat for Charismatic Megafauna in Central Sumatra	3 years	Americas & Caribbean
Itombwe Génération pour l'Humanité	Conserving Grauer's Gorilla in the Mwana Valley of Itombwe Natural Reserve, DRC	1 year	Africa

PARTNER	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	DURATION	REGION
IUCN SSC Asian Species Action Partnership	Rapid Action Fund for the Conservation of Critically Endangered Land and Freshwater Vertebrate Species in Southeast Asia	2 years	Asia & Australasia
La Repubblica	Editorial Project on Biodiversity	1 year	Global
Nordens Ark	Pallas's Cat International Conservation Alliance – Continuing to Enhance the Global Conservation Efforts on Pallas Cats	3 years	Asia & Australasia
Okapi Conservation Project	Acquisition and Maintenance of Materials to Ensure Continuation of Programmes to Protect Okapi in the Okapi Wildlife Reserve in DRC	1 year	Africa
Panthera	Protecting Lions and Other Wildlife in Niokolo-Koba National Park, Senegal	2 years	Africa
Rhino Conservation Botswana	Conservation of Black and White Rhinos in Botswana – Phase II	2 years	Africa
Tethys Research Institute	Supporting the Conservation of Endangered Marine Mammals in the Inner Ionian Sea Archipelago Special Area of Conservation, Greece	3 years	Europe & Middle East
Wildlife Alliance	Protecting the Cardamom Rainforest Landscape – Phase II	2 years	Asia & Australasia
Wildlife Conservation Society	A Partnership for the Conservation of the Andean Bear, its Habitat, and the Sustainable Development of Andean Rural Communities	2 years	Americas & Caribbean
Wildlife Justice Commission	Disrupting and Helping Dismantle Organised Criminal Networks Dealing in Ivory, Rhino Horn and Pangolin Scales	1 year	Global
Wildlife Trust of India	Addressing Wildlife Emergencies in India through Rapid Action Projects	1 year	Asia & Australasia
World Wide Fund for Nature	Professionalising Ranger Training in India and Bhutan	2 years	Asia & Australasia
Zoological Society of London	Saving Species on the EDGE of Existence - Phase II	2 years	Global

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



PROJECTS'
DESCRIPTION

African Parks and Fondation Segré: a Memorandum of Understanding to consolidate the collaboration

2019 has seen our Memorandum of Understanding with African Parks come into its second year of implementation: we committed our resources to Odzala-Kokoua National Park (OKNP) and the Greater Zakouma Ecosystem. We supported OKNP in the Republic of Congo already in 2018 and we agreed to renew our contribution to further preserve this important stronghold of significant populations of forest elephant and western lowland gorilla. The integrity of OKNP's flora and fauna is threatened by a commercialised trade in bushmeat and poaching for forest elephant's ivory tusks. African Parks aims at further enhancing the law enforcement capacity, reducing illegal human activity in the park, and expanding human-wildlife conflict mitigation measures. The Greater Zakouma Ecosystem situated in Chad is one of the few intact Sudano-Sahelian ecosystems left in Africa. African Parks took over the management of Zakouma National Park in 2010 and managed to practically eliminate poaching thanks to effective law enforcement measures and community networks. Following the success in Zakouma NP, the Government of Chad expanded African Parks' management agreement in 2017 to incorporate Siniaka Minia Faunal Reserve (SMFR). Fondation Segré's contribution supports the construction of a basic security infrastructure in SMFR and the aerial surveillance of the park.



Protection of the Brown Bear in the Cantabrian Mountain Range

At the beginning of the 20th century, the brown bear population in the Cantabrian Mountains of Spain split into two subpopulations, primarily because of human persecution and loss of habitat due to agriculture and construction. Thanks to intense conservation efforts, the population has recovered over the last decades and reached a number of 250-300 specimens. Apart from the obvious risk of extinction posed by the low population size, the main threats are currently habitat fragmentation and human-bear conflicts: the number of illegally killed bears has in fact increased over the last years. Fondo para la Protección de los Animales Salvajes' project has the goal of enabling a peaceful co-existence of bears and humans in Northern Spain and restoring habitat for a demographic stabilisation and reconnection of the two subpopulations.



Protecting Threatened Species in the Bolivian Pantanal

The Pantanal region is one of the most biodiverse wetlands in the world and one of the most intact environments on the entire planet. For these reasons, and because of its uniqueness, the conservation of the Pantanal is of high international priority. Compared to other ecosystems, the Pantanal is not yet in a critical state and it is a perfect moment to intervene to create a working conservation model before the external anthropic driven pressures become unsustainable. The project implemented by Asociación Amigos de Doñana focus on the Bolivian side of the Pantanal and aims at promoting wildlife conservation mainly by engaging with private landowners to raise awareness about the need to eliminate all illegal activities and to promote the direct protection of wildlife species and habitats.





A Partnership for the Conservation of the Andean Bear

The Andean bear is the only bear species present in South America and, in Colombia, they are found in elevations of up to 4'267 m in the Andes region. This rare, charismatic bear is highly endangered, primarily because of habitat fragmentation limiting access to critical bear feeding area. In addition, human-bear conflicts have increased resulting in more retaliatory killing and illegal hunting. Research on bears distribution and populations is needed to design effective conservation strategies for this threatened species. Fondation Segré is supporting Wildlife Conservation Society in their study on population dynamics of bears in Colombia and the drivers of human-bear conflict occurring in the Andean forests. Specific management actions will be put in place to mitigate the human-bear conflict.



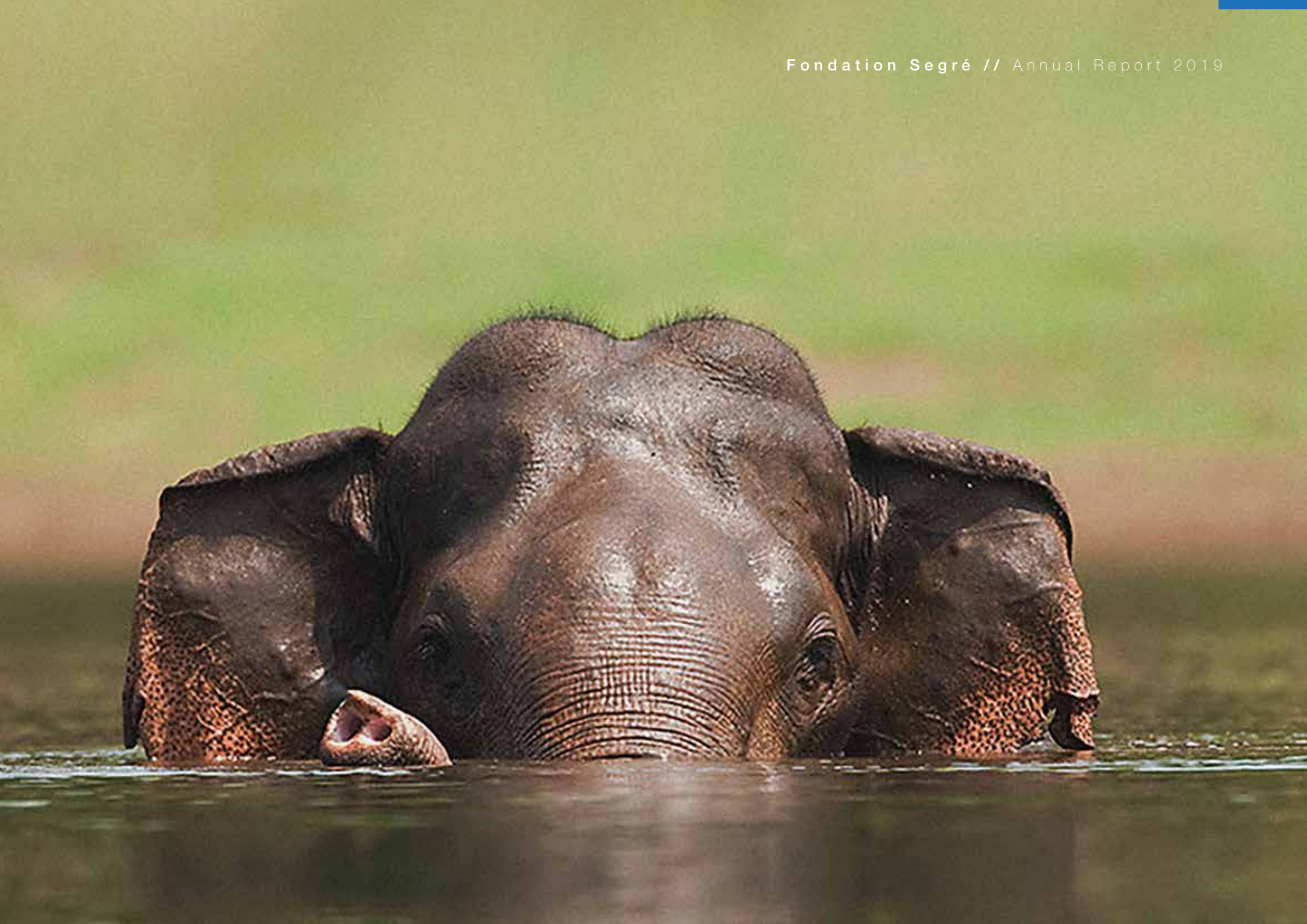
Anti-Poaching Patrols and Wildlife Populations Monitoring in the Biodiverse Annamite Mountains of Laos

The Nakai–Nam Theun National Protected Area, located on the Laotian side of the Annamites mountain range, holds numerous rare and endemic species severely threatened by illegal hunting both for local consumption and the international trade. The proximity to the Vietnamese border also increases pressure on wildlife from illegal poaching by Vietnamese intruders: within about 10 km along the Vietnamese border, the wildlife has already been almost entirely decimated, pushing poachers to come further into the protected area. To protect wildlife populations from further decline, Fondation Segré is supporting Association Anoulak in expanding an intensive anti-poaching patrol system combined with a wildlife population monitoring to assess the effectiveness of law enforcement efforts on biodiversity conservation.



Adriatic Seabird Guardians

Seabirds face direct threats such as rat predation during the nesting season and bycatch, i.e. the birds get caught on baited hooks of demersal longline fishing gear. Association Biom, with Fondation Segré's support, aims at tackling the above-mentioned threats to seabirds like Yelkouan Shearwater, the Scopoli's Shearwater and the Audouin's Gull on a remote archipelago in the southern Adriatic Sea. Shearwaters are long-living species with low reproductive output, laying only one egg per breeding season. Adult survival is crucial for maintaining stable population numbers, but the high mortality of chicks will eventually lead to the decrease of population size and to local extinctions of breeding colonies. The project aims at a complete eradication of rats and removal of cats on the archipelagos' islets and the reduction of seabird bycatch in longline fishery in Croatia by equipping more fishing vessels with bird-friendly fishing gear.





Fondation Segré World Tapir Conservation Programme

The world is facing many conservation crises and confronting them will require international teams of researchers and conservationists to jointly design and implement effective, context specific research projects and conservation solutions. The IUCN SSC Tapir Specialist Group (TSG) is a global network of conservationists dedicated to protecting tapirs and their habitat. This programme includes five different research and conservation projects covering the three Latin American tapir species in South and Central America, and the Malayan tapir: mountain tapir in Ecuador; Baird's tapir in Guatemala and Nicaragua; lowland tapir in Brazil; and Malayan tapir in Indonesia and Malaysia.

Populations of all four species in South America have experienced reductions greater than 30% over the past three generations. The Malayan tapir is one of the most iconic animals found in Malaysia and it is the only surviving species of its family in Asia. Given the high rates of forest destruction and fragmentation of the habitats where tapirs are found globally, the rate of population decline is predicted to continue. Due to their individualistic lifestyle, low reproduction rate and low population density, tapirs are rarely abundant, which makes them highly susceptible to all types of threats, such as hunting, roadkill, fire, and diseases. Fondation Segré has previously supported the World Tapir Conservation Programme in 2015 and has decided to renew its contribution to further support the efforts of TSG to protect the five species of tapirs with a set of dedicated conservation actions.



Endangered Landscapes Programme: Project Innovation Grants

Europe hosts areas of great diversity of landscapes and habitats, as well as a wealth of flora and fauna. However, widespread urbanisation, human development and agricultural intensification are all responsible for the continued degradation of biodiversity across the continent. Protecting Europe's unique nature and guaranteeing the survival of the species is therefore a vital responsibility that we cannot ignore. The support of Fondation Segré and other donors to the Endangered Landscapes Programme, managed by the Cambridge Conservation Initiative, aims to provide large grants for the restoration of biodiversity and natural ecosystem processes in Europe's landscapes. Our contribution is dedicated to the recent call for proposal for Project Innovation Grants with the goal of collecting ambitious projects' ideas for exciting new landscape restoration initiatives, to then support the work needed to develop concrete plans.

Preserving Biodiversity Reservoirs Globally

One of the priorities we have set for ourselves in 2019 was increasing our engagement towards forests' protection. After a very fruitful collaboration, we partnered once again with Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS) on three projects in Colombia, Peru and Sumatra to address threats to different National Parks with the help of local communities. In Colombia, there is an ecologically outstanding area home to incredible biodiversity: the Serrania de Chiribiquete National Park. The presence of isolated indigenous groups and the provision of uncountable ecosystem services make Chiribiquete a unique place. Some of the key challenges are the remoteness and size of the area, which means that the management is extremely difficult and expensive. In addition, through the recent expansions of the park, the threats and illegal activities have come very close and pose a much larger threat. FZS wants to improve management effectiveness through the implementation of a monitoring programme and vigilance and control strategy as well as improving infrastructure at critical points in the southern sector. Bahuaja-Sonene National Park (BSNP) is a key connection landscape for conservation between Peru and Bolivia. The park protects a mosaic of ecosystems and, in recent years the rapid development of illegal alluvial gold mining, as well as selective logging and agricultural expansion for coca leaf production are increasingly invading the park, threatening its integrity. The twofold approach FZS is proposing to combat these illegal activities are based on implementing the BSNP control and surveillance strategy and update the BSNP Master Plan including participatory and transboundary management. The Bukit Tigapuluh Landscape in Central Sumatra, Indonesia, is one of the last remaining refuges for the critically endangered Sumatran orangutan and other threatened megafauna. Roughly half of the Bukit Tigapuluh Landscape is protected as a National Park, whereas the surrounding high conservation value forests – considered the buffer zone of the park – have no or only limited protection status. This project aims at securing key habitats outside the boundaries of the national park, by establishing an effective and efficient patrol system to halt deforestation and the tremendous pressure on the resources in the park.



Conserving Grauer's Gorilla in the Mwana Valley of Itombwe Natural Reserve

The Mwana Valley, an area located in Itombwe Natural Reserve, is one of the most important sites for Grauer gorilla conservation in the Democratic Republic of Congo. However, the number of gorillas in this valley has drastically declined to 73 individuals today. Widespread poaching for bushmeat and continued destruction of the habitat has considerably depleted populations of this critically endangered primate. Itombwe Génération pour l'Humanité aims at ensuring the survival of gorillas and gradually increase their populations by putting in place intensive community patrol teams, monitoring gorillas daily and reducing poaching and deforestation activities in the Itombwe Natural Reserve.





Editorial Project in Partnership with La Repubblica

2020 will be a pivotal year for biodiversity conservation as many high-profile events are planned to shape our planet's future, from the UN Biodiversity Conference to the IUCN World Congress. Surfing this wave, Fondation Segré has decided to embark in a very special project in order to raise the profile of biodiversity conservation and increase awareness of the public towards environmental threats. We partnered with the Italian newspaper La Repubblica for a joint editorial project to promote the extensive coverage of the above-mentioned themes. Articles on biodiversity and the threats it faces will be published every day for one year on the online version of the newspaper and will be featured on a dedicated page.



Pallas's Cat International Conservation Alliance (PICA)

Fondation Segré partnered with Nordens Ark to promote conservation of one of the least studied cats in the world, the Pallas's cat. Globally, the Pallas's cat is threatened by habitat degradation, hunting for the wildlife trade, accidental trapping in traps intended for other species and by the loss of natural prey. After a first contribution which resulted in the production of the first ever Status Review and Conservation Strategy for the species, Fondation Segré renewed its contribution in 2019 to support further research to close important knowledge gaps on the species and ensure that targeted and collaborative actions following the Conservation Strategy can be implemented under the overarching guidance of the formalised Pallas's Cat International Conservation Alliance.



Ensuring Conservation Programmes to Protect Okapi in the Okapi Wildlife Reserve

As for tapirs, okapis are amongst Fondation Segré's priority species, meaning that our engagement for their protection has been long-standing and continuous. Our partner, the Okapi Conservation Project (OCP), has a Contract of Collaboration with the Institute in the Congo for the Conservation of Nature to provide support for rangers that protect and monitor the wildlife and forests of the Ituri Forest in eastern DRC with equipment, training, daily wages, performance bonuses and health care for them and their families. Our contribution has in time provided additional resources to improve the intensity and effectiveness of ranger patrol efforts, as well as purchase additional equipment and improve infrastructures for OCP to successfully deliver its conservation programme.





Protecting the Lions and other Key Wildlife of Niokolo-Koba National Park

Covering an area of more than 900'000 ha, Senegal's Niokolo-Koba National Park is the second largest national park in West Africa. It is of outstanding regional and global importance for the conservation of a whole suite of highly threatened iconic mammal and bird species. The park has recently experienced declines in its wildlife populations and habitat degradation due to poaching, gold mining, uncontrolled bush fires, invasive exotic plants disrupting natural water supplies. Panthera, in partnership with PAMS Foundation and Senegal's Directorate of National Parks, has already established a strong law enforcement and wildlife monitoring programme in the south-eastern area of the park. Our grant aims at providing the means and tools needed to replicate this law enforcement regime and its encouraging results across the remainder of the park.



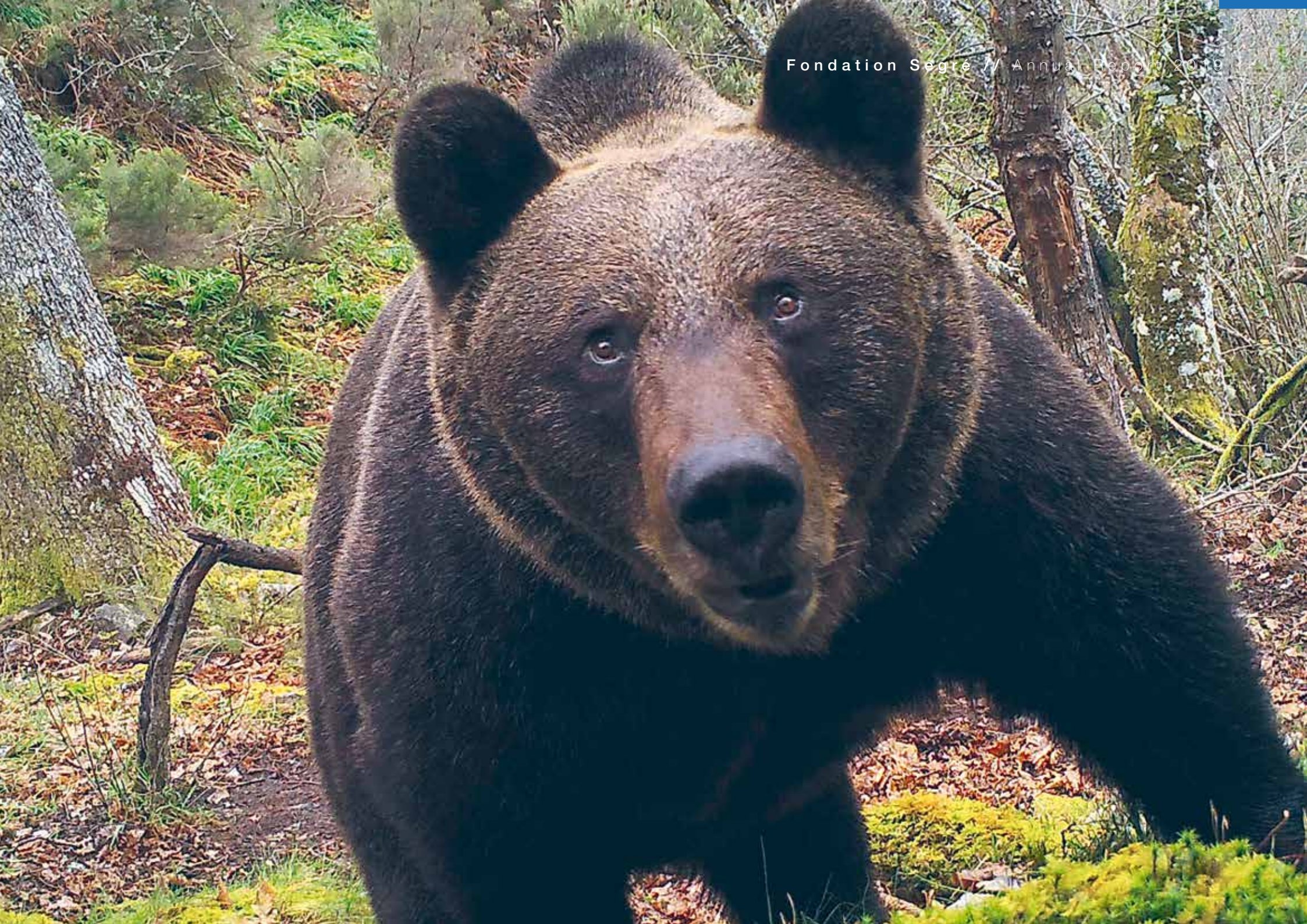
Monitoring the Rhino Population of Botswana

Following the re-introduction of white rhinoceros and black rhinoceros to the wilds of northern Botswana, Rhino Conservation Botswana (RCB) has set out to build a project for the protection and monitoring to these rhinos. Fondation Segré has supported RCB's activities already in 2017 and decided to expand our contribution following the recent spike in rhino poaching as consequence of local socio-political changes. The project will continue collaborating with the Botswana Department of Wildlife and National Parks, hiring men and providing equipment to physically follow and report on the biological performance of the rhinos in the bush, and increasing the coverage of patrols to counteract illegal activities.



Supporting the Conservation of Endangered Marine Mammals in the Inner Ionian Sea Archipelago

Marine mammals are under threat like never before: fishing, shipping, pollution, underwater noise, and climate change are all creating multiple challenges for species survival. The coastal waters of the Inner Ionian Sea off Western Greece still harbour a remarkable diversity of marine mammals, such as the common dolphin, the bottlenose dolphin and the Mediterranean monk seal. Tethys Research Institute aims to address the effects of human activities on the above-mentioned species and the ecosystems they depend on by supporting the Special Areas of Conservation management body with the design and implementation of an action plan to specifically address marine mammal threats through regulations and enforcement; and addressing the behaviours of local stakeholders such as small-scale fishermen and tourist operators through awareness and cooperative activities.





Enhanced Field Protection of the Cardamom Rainforest Landscape

The Cardamom Rainforest Landscape in Cambodia extends over 157'000 ha and supports populations of more than 50 IUCN threatened species. Wildlife Alliance has been active in the landscape since 2002 implementing a unique law enforcement strategy, which resulted in significantly increased presence of threatened wildlife in the project area. However, threats impacting the wildlife are increasing due to Chinese investment in Cambodia, which is causing land speculation, illegal forest clearance and stimulating the illegal wildlife trade. Fondation Segré has agreed to renew its contribution to Wildlife Alliance for its patrolling efforts in the landscape, as well as the protected area zonation and community land demarcation – this is a critical tool to safeguard against outside settlers.



Disrupting and Helping Dismantle Organised Criminal Networks dealing in Ivory, Rhino Horn and Pangolin Scales

The conclusions of the latest Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) report are clear: biodiversity loss is accelerating and more urgent than ever, and human activity is a main driver of this loss. Wildlife crimes are causing irreversible harm to biodiversity and society. The trafficking of endangered wildlife species occurs on a truly industrial scale: criminal networks are perpetuating the trafficking that is endangering many species. Fondation Segré is supporting this project implemented by Wildlife Justice Commission to conduct its investigations on ivory, rhino horn and pangolin trade focusing on countries in Africa and Asia. These investigations are conducted jointly because these species are commonly traded together by organised criminal networks and go through similar trafficking routes.



Professionalising Ranger Training in India and Bhutan

Rangers play a key role for our planet's critical conservation battle and, with protected areas under increasing threat from poaching and human-wildlife conflict, the need for adequately trained protected area law enforcement professionals is more pressing than ever. WWF is uniquely positioned to improve ranger capacity thanks to its wider field presence and influence at national and provincial level in India and Bhutan. With the grant awarded by Fondation Segré, WWF will focus on aligning and updating ranger training curriculums as well as developing effective wildlife crime controls modules in both countries.

Supporting the Next Generation of Conservation Leaders

Building resilient organisations and professional conservation leaders able to address the most pressing conservation issues in their areas is one of the most effective means of making a lasting contribution to conservation. Fondation Segré has contributed to this cause during the past years by supporting two outstanding programmes coordinated respectively by Fauna and Flora International (FFI) and Zoological Society of London (ZSL). FFI is a founding partner of the Conservation Leadership Programme, which supports early career conservationists who are striving to overcome major threats to nature in places where capacity and access to resources is limited. Initiatives that the Conservation Leadership Programme supports include team awards, training, internships, and opportunities for network development. On top of this, FFI helped initiate the MPhil in Conservation Leadership at the University of Cambridge where the most promising individuals from across the world come together to learn approaches and strategies to lead and progress winning conservation interventions. On the other hand, ZSL's EDGE of Existence Programme invests in locally-led conservation action by training, mentoring and financially supporting local conservation leaders working on EDGE species in global hotspots. EDGE species are Evolutionarily Distinct and Globally Endangered, which means they are some of the most unique species on the planet on the verge of being lost forever. Often overlooked by the conservation agenda, they represent entire branches of the tree of life and, when they are gone, there will be nothing like them left on earth.



Spreading Conservation Impact through Rapid Action Projects

Providing large grants to our partners for specific projects has always been Fondation Segré's operational approach. However, there are some cases where more urgent and smaller contributions are needed to counteract a very specific and immediate threat. For this purpose, we partnered with two different institutions to fund the so-called Rapid Action Projects. In India, Wildlife Trust of India (WTI) has been running a special outreach programme to provide short term, focused and innovative aid at times of emergencies and conservation issues. These outreach projects are implemented through organisations, government agencies and community stakeholders across India. Funds are kept ready in hand to meet wildlife conservation needs in the field as and where required. Following the same principles, IUCN SSC Asian Species Action Partnership is creating a rapid fund to respond directly to the need for urgent interventions through rapid disbursement of critically important small amounts of funds for immediate use. These grants will mainly target critically endangered land or freshwater vertebrate species in Southeast Asia, the majority of which are country or Southeast Asia region endemics, meaning that their conservation in Southeast Asia is essential to avoid their global extinction.





OUR
PARTNERS





FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS
FOR THE
YEAR-ENDED
31 DECEMBER
2019



Balance sheet for the year-ended 31 December 2019

	31.12.2019 EUR	31.12.2019 CHF	31.12.2018 EUR	31.12.2018 CHF
ASSETS				
<i>Current assets</i>				
Cash at banks	213'757.41	232'354.30	266'876.70	303'508.20
Portfolio at market value	52'977'410.20	57'586'444.89	22'435'703.74	25'515'228.44
Prepaid expenses and others	5'187.49	5'638.80	6'317.34	7'184.46
Total current assets	53'196'355.10	57'824'437.99	22'708'897.78	25'825'921.09
TOTAL ASSETS	53'196'355.10	57'824'437.99	22'708'897.78	25'825'921.09
LIABILITIES & NET ASSETS				
Liabilities				
Payables	55'383.99	60'202.40	1'477.79	1'680.63
Accrued expenses	13'673.95	14'863.57	7'935.00	9'024.16
Total liabilities	69'057.94	75'065.97	9'412.79	10'704.79
<i>Net assets</i>				
Capital	24'038.46	30'000.00	24'038.46	30'000.00
Founder's capital contributions	48'215'322.08	52'410'055.10	20'479'522.08	23'290'541.28
Retained earnings	2'195'924.45	2'386'969.88	9'433'346.21	10'728'167.31
Net result for the period	2'692'012.17	2'926'217.24	(7'237'421.76)	(8'230'830.27)
Translation gains (losses)	0.00	(3'870.19)	0.00	(2'662.02)
Total net assets	53'127'297.16	57'749'372.02	22'699'484.99	25'815'216.30
TOTAL LIABILITIES & NET ASSETS	53'196'355.10	57'824'437.99	22'708'897.78	25'825'921.09

Exchange rate EUR/CHF at 31 December 2019 : 1.087 (1.13726 at 31 December 2018), except for the capital.

Profit and Loss account for the year-ended 31 December 2019

	31.12.2019 EUR	31.12.2019 CHF	31.12.2018 EUR	31.12.2018 CHF
INCOME				
Unrealised gain on portfolio	7'380'203.45	8'022'281.15	(2'736'387.18)	(3'111'983.68)
Unrealised exchange (loss)/gain	(1'671.14)	(1'816.53)	3'450.69	3'924.33
Realised (loss)/gain on portfolio	1'435'702.99	1'560'609.15	1'598'180.55	1'817'546.81
Donations	50'000.00	54'350.00	130'570.00	148'492.04
Other financial income	2'774.94	3'016.36	250.47	284.85
TOTAL INCOME	8'867'010.24	9'638'440.13	(1'003'935.47)	(1'141'735.65)
EXPENSES				
Salaries - Switzerland	157'198.12	170'874.36	141'563.16	160'994.12
Social contributions - Switzerland	29'937.26	32'541.80	32'550.12	37'017.95
Salaries & social contributions - Abroad	150'000.00	163'050.00	150'000.00	170'589.00
Other employees expenses	96.38	104.77	11'816.17	13'438.06
Employee expenses	337'231.76	366'570.92	335'929.45	382'039.13
Rent	43'679.10	47'479.18	42'095.85	47'873.93
Office expenses	11'014.98	11'973.28	14'933.77	16'983.58
Other administrative expenses	1'182.26	1'285.12	1'202.87	1'367.98
Travel and representation expenses	16'332.89	17'753.85	20'862.34	23'725.90
Administrative expenses	72'209.23	78'491.43	79'094.83	89'951.39
Fees and consulting fees	48'967.61	53'227.79	38'262.54	43'514.46
Bank charges and fees	7'597.52	8'258.50	6'758.39	7'686.05
Other expenses	56'565.13	61'486.30	45'020.93	51'200.50
TOTAL EXPENSES	466'006.12	506'548.65	460'045.21	523'191.02
NET RESULT FOR THE PERIOD	8'401'004.12	9'131'891.48	(1'463'980.68)	(1'664'926.67)
Disbursements during the period	(5'708'991.95)	(6'205'674.25)	(5'773'441.08)	(6'565'903.60)
NET RESULT AFTER DISBURSEMENTS	2'692'012.17	2'926'217.23	(7'237'421.76)	(8'230'830.27)

Exchange rate EUR/CHF at 31 December 2019: 1.087 (1.13726 at 31 December 2018), except for the capital.

Notes to the financial statements for the year-ended 31 December 2019

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. Founder's capital contributions

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

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

The commitments of Fondation Segré for grants to be disbursed in the following years amounted to EUR 7'510'051 for the year-ended 31 December 2019 (EUR 6'418'999 for the year-ended 31 December 2018).

4. Tax exemption

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

5. Employees

In 2019, Fondation Segré employed less than 10 people.

6. Debt to pension fund

There is no debt to the pension fund for the year-ended 31 December 2019.

7. Audit fees

The estimated audit fees for the year 2019 represent an amount of EUR 2'300 (EUR 1'400 in 2018).

Audit

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

Fondation Segré, Zug

As statutory auditors, we have examined the financial statements (balance sheet, income statement and notes) of the Fondation Segré for the year ended December 31, 2019. The limited statutory examination of the prior year financial statements was performed by another auditor who expressed an unmodified examination conclusion on those financial statements on March 13, 2019.

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

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Report of the auditors
on the limited statutory examination

to the General Meeting of
the Foundation Board of

Fondation Segré
Zug

circumstances. However, the testing of operation of processes and the internal control system, as well as inquiries and further testing procedures to detect fraud or other legal violations, are not within the scope of this examination.

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

Geneva, 6 February 2020

UNIFID SA

P. MONNERON
Licenced Audit Expert (FAOA)
Auditor in charge

C. BADI
Licenced Audit Expert (FAOA)



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Page 34: Asian elephants at the Phnom Tamao Wildlife Rescue Centre / Wildlife Alliance

Page 34: Ground pangolin / Elyane and Cedric Jacquet

Page 34: Rangers training in Bhutan / Rohit Singh, WWF

Page 35: Shoebill / Claudia Gray, Zoological Society of London

Page 35: Bengal tiger / Sandeep Dutta

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www.fondationsegre.org

applications@fondationsegre.org

Foundation head office

Alpenstrasse 15

CH-6302 Zug

Phone: +41 41 729 42 79

Fax: +41 41 729 42 29

Geneva office

Quai du Mont-Blanc 3

CH-1201 Genève

Phone: +41 22 716 09 35

Fax: +41 22 716 09 39