FONDATION SEGRÉ

Partners for Conservation

2021 ANNUAL REPORT

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From the Founder

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

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

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

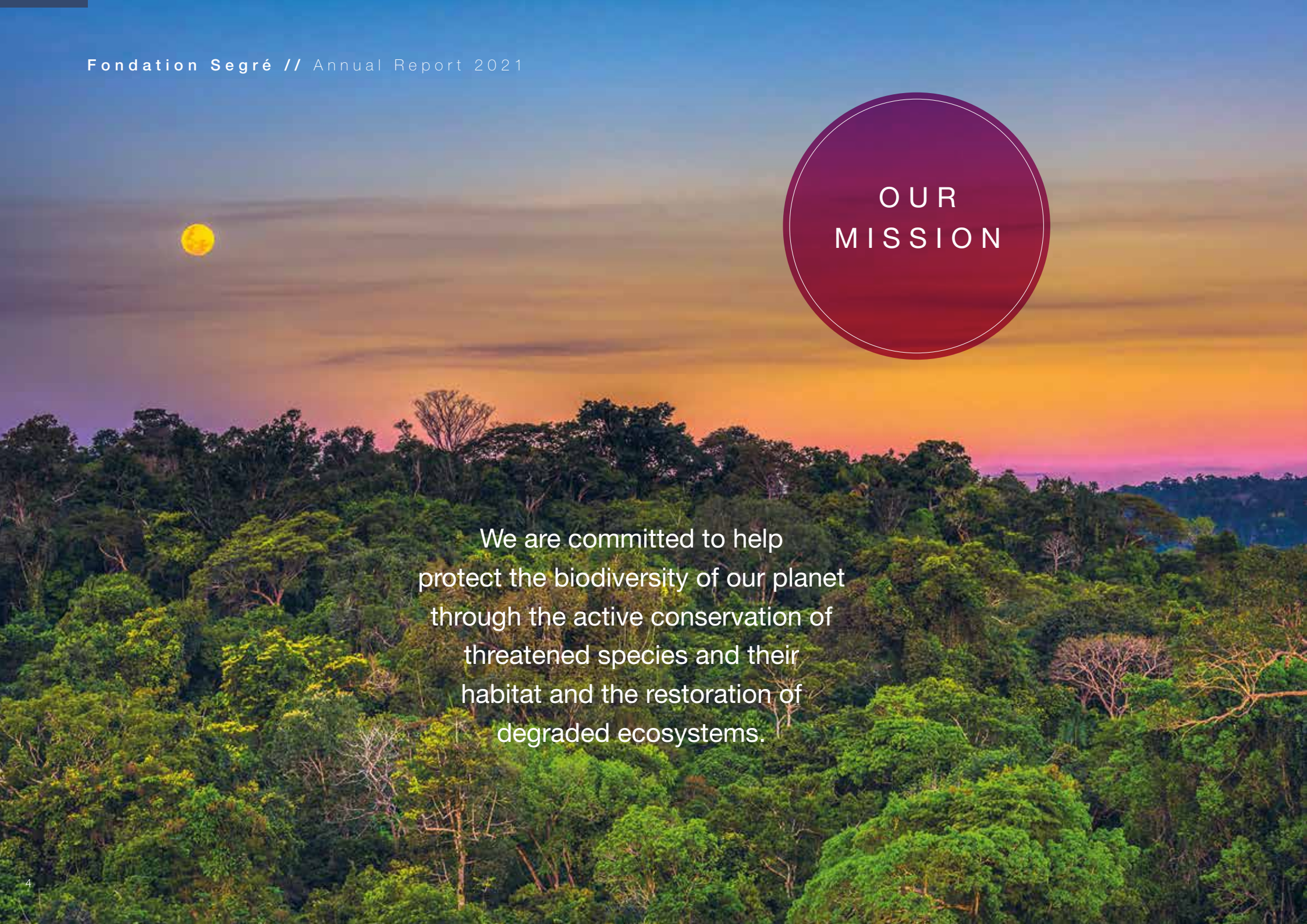
The ideal perspective of humans and biodiversity “sharing lands” remains the optimal solution to minimize such conflicts and retain biodiversity. Protected areas, one of the ways to share land, remain the most significant alternate solutions, even though we know they are temporary when seen in their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

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

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

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

Claudio Segré



OUR MISSION

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

Our priorities are to

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

Our funding criteria and selection process

- Projects will be assessed 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

Those of us in the conservation community who have been at the front of battles to save species and natural habitats are aware that the uninterrupted narrative of declining trends in biodiversity status often results in people's growing habituation to negative news. The slow habituation causes at least two orders of consequences. First, people pay increasingly less attention to the news simply because these are not novel anymore: declining populations and species extinctions are becoming a sort of normal background to our daily life and are not perceived as events deserving our concern. Second, the constant and repetitive narration of stories telling the failure or insufficiency of conservation and the apparently unrelenting deterioration of biodiversity produces a sort of despairing attitude about our capacity and indeed on the possibility that something can be done to reverse the trends.

Habituation is a serious and potentially devastating threat for conservation because, without strong support by the wider public opinion, conservation will inevitably have only limited success. This is the main reason why many conservation organizations try to support their activities also with narratives telling positive conservation stories and to use concepts and language not promoting the idea of a looming catastrophe.

Efforts to rally the crowds in support of an optimistic view of the current situation and its future development are certainly welcome and I think should be backed as long as they remain within the limits of a realistic assessment of the challenges to reverse the negative trends. If the optimistic view is used to get people's support and increase participation and resources, conservation will certainly benefit; however, if we disappoint our supporters with limited success, we risk a disastrous backfire. Thus, the best way forward seems to be a parsimonious use of the optimistic approach, even better if limited to the few cases where a positive outcome is effectively possible. There are not many such cases, especially in these years of dramatic events due to the coronavirus and political confrontations at local and continental scales.

Fondation Segré, like all organizations involved in biodiversity conservation, of course expects to have a positive conservation impact but we are aware that our contribution is necessarily limited and rarely extends up to securing the full recovery of pristine conditions of species and habitat. Our work is best described as an effort to hold the ground and stop the further decline of degraded conditions; it rarely extends into the full reverse of negative trends. This is not a renouncing point of view but rather a realistic

assessment of our capacity in the context of the huge scales of the social, economic and political forces currently altering biodiversity. Fondation Segré's selection of projects tries to maximize the short and medium term conservation return in terms of species and habitat persistence. Our conceptual framework is based on the assumption that the current period of mass destruction of species and habitat will end and that a new equilibrium will be established between humans and nature : by that time, much biodiversity will be lost, but our work aims to bring as many species as possible to the appointment with that new age.

In the past year, 2021, despite the constraints caused by the continuation of the Covid pandemic, Fondation Segré managed to approve 25 new projects and commit about 10.7 million Euros.

Including the projects initiated in the past years and still running in various phases of implementation, at the end of 2021 we were managing and monitoring 72 projects, a significant workload for our small staff.

The new projects' activities will extend to more than 21 countries for the next 2-5 years. The projects are distributed in all three geographic areas that have been our focus for the past several years, Africa with eight projects, Asia with six and Central and South America with five. Three projects were funded in Europe and three projects were of global scope.

There are several broad categories of projects. Consistent with our long-standing strategic priority, the first and by far the largest group of projects, as in previous years, focused on endangered species. We granted nine projects aimed directly at the conservation of particular animal species. We supported wolf conservation and human-wildlife conflict mitigation in the Nepalese Himalayas, carnivore community ecology to reduce dhole predation of livestock in Bhutan, conservation of the Bolson tortoise ecosystem in Mexico, okapi conservation in the Okapi Wildlife Reserve in the Democratic Republic of Congo, harpy eagle conservation in the Panama's Darien, prevention of raptors electrocutions in Sardinia in Italy, large carnivores management and conservation in eastern Turkey, and ibis conservation in two wildlife sanctuaries of Cambodia. In collaboration with the Monk Seal Alliance, a consortium we share with the Prince Albert II Foundation, MAVA, Thalassa and Sancta Devota foundations, we supported a project on monitoring and management of monk seals in the Ionian Sea in Greece. Three more projects have an endangered species as their key goal but most of their activities are directed at the entire ecosystem over large landscapes. Under the flagship of species, these projects aim at conserving large protected areas: in Cameroon, a project on the protection of forest elephants, bongos, and other critical wildlife populations covers the entire Mbam Djerem National Park landscape; in South Sudan, the flagship of the white-eared kob covers all key wildlife species of the Boma-Jonglei-Equatoria landscape; in Zambia, the Kafue Lechwe and Wattled Cranes are the key species for the Kafue Flats, a spectacular wetland of great conservation value.

A second category of projects focus on protected areas. Our plan to expand Fondation Segré's impact on large land/seascapes has been implemented and the past year saw a marked increase in number and average dimension of projects in this category. We granted our support

to a project to connect the megadiverse cloud forests of Southern Ecuador, a project to help establishing a mosaic of protected areas in the core of the Amazon Forest, and we contributed to the purchase of a critical area to secure the continuity of the Maya Forest Corridor in Belize. A major project by our standard was granted to support the management of the Niassa Reserve in Mozambique: the project will provide resources to a group of NGOs (including our partners Wildlife Conservation Society and Fauna and Flora International) to manage this critically important protected area. We also confirmed our support to the excellent operations of African Parks by granting our support to the parks of Ennedi and Zakouma in Chad.

Two projects were granted to organizations working on the delicate tasks of intelligence and law enforcement against illegal trade of wildlife in South East Asia and East Africa.

We established a partnership with IUCN' Save Our Species programme to issue every year and for five years a call for small conservation (up to EUR 50.000) and research (up to EUR 7,000) grants. Managing small projects is often problematic as the administrative burden can be substantial for a small organization like Fondation Segré. IUCN, with its global reach and impeccable reputation was the obvious choice for this joint venture. The first call in 2021 resulted in more than 300 applications for Conservation Action Grants and more than 150 for Research Support Grants. While these numbers confirm the success of the call they also confirm the extreme need for further support to small local projects. Selecting the best nine conservation projects and the best ten research projects was not an easy task for the team of assessors formed by IUCN and Fondation Segré but we strongly believe in the effectiveness of this program. Using a similar approach, we are distributing very small grants in India through the leadership on the Wildlife Trust of India.

Finally, I should mention our contribution to raising awareness on conservation through the collaboration with a major newspaper in Italy and our partnership with Future For Nature, a Dutch initiative running an award program to support the field work of three young conservationists every year. Other minor financial contributions were granted to Swiss based organizations on animal rescue and welfare to help them overcoming the difficult times caused by the lockdown and the reduction of tourism.

In 2022, we will continue expanding our portfolio of projects in two directions : our traditional focus on endangered species and ecosystems and a renewed effort to extend, both geographically and temporally, the scales of our projects.

Tropical Forest Protected Areas Essential for Biodiversity Conservation

DR. CLAUDE MARTIN, VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD AND FORMER DIRECTOR GENERAL OF WWF INTERNATIONAL

The awareness about the global biodiversity crisis has finally gained ground and become a broad public concern. Biodiversity loss is particularly high in tropical areas, where most of the world's species live. The main reasons for this decline are deforestation, forest degradation, mining and increasing impacts caused by climate change.

The famous ecologist Prof. E.O. Wilson who conceived the term "biodiversity" 35 years ago estimated that moist tropical forests probably harboured more than half of the world's terrestrial species. This means that the global biodiversity depends largely on the fate of tropical forests. But millions of species in these forests remain unknown to science: each year over 10,000 new insect species are being discovered. Even new primate species are being detected in some rainforest areas of the world. The number of tree species in tropical rainforests remains equally enigmatic. An extensive botanical survey estimated the number of tree species in the Amazon basin and the Guiana Shield at 15,000 – 16,000, many of the rarer ones are yet to be described. It gives us a taste of how little we still know of these miraculous tropical ecosystems.

The immense richness of plant and animal species in tropical forests prompts the crucial question about the best ways to protect them, and the role of tropical forest protected areas more specifically. At the time of the Rio Summit in 1992 protected areas covered only about 5% of the world's tropical rainforests. Rising public concern about deforestation and conservation initiatives by the UN and NGOs prompted tropical countries to increase the number of forest protected areas. The Amazon Region Protected Areas Programme (ARPA) alone, initiated by the former Brazilian President Cardoso and WWF, with the support of the Global Environmental Facility and others, resulted in the protection of a rainforest area almost twice the size of Germany. By 2003 the number of tropical forest protected areas had more than quadrupled and now cover 25% of the intact tropical forest area. A remarkable success, but is this good enough to save the biodiversity of the richest forests in the world? Critics discredit the "paper parks" – areas without adequate management. Indeed, poaching continues to take a heavy toll, turning some protected areas into "empty forests". Are tropical forest protected areas failing ?

There exists a tremendous lack of high quality in-situ data not only on species numbers, but also on their populations in tropical

forests. Due to the difficulty of observation in dense forest habitats many studies base their conclusions on incidental observations, aggregated secondary data and other serendipitous recordings. The lack of objective assessments of tropical biodiversity has hampered the understanding of the role of tropical forest protected areas, and stimulated perceptions of failure.

However, a sophisticated evaluation based on a standardized camera trapping protocol, was carried out by the Tropical Ecology Assessment and Monitoring Network (TEAM) in 15 tropical forest protected areas in Latin America, Africa and Southeast Asia, using between 60 and 90 camera traps at each site. It included the occupancy trends over 3-8 years of over 500 populations of terrestrial mammals and birds. Though these showed considerable variability over time, the number and distribution of species in these protected areas did not decline during the time periods in question.

In depth experiences with the management of tropical forest protected areas and their assessment, amongst others, point to two crucial lessons :

1) Most species require a minimum critical size of protected areas. Areas that are not large enough to include the territorial requirements of a viable population of a certain species, will ultimately lose it. This is often the case in isolated or fragmented forests without connections to suitable nearby habitat. The “island effect” increases extinction risks.

2) Many plant and animal species living in tropical forests have patchy distribution areas, particularly in mountainous terrain. Animal species often share a common evolutionary history and symbiotic relationship with certain tree species. They occur only together with these trees. Patchy distribution areas mean that even large conservation areas are able to cover only a part of the species diversity of larger rainforest blocks.

For these reasons national, state and private conservation organisations are increasingly striving to cluster forest areas of different protection status into mosaics. Under the ARPA programme, for example, the Apuí Mosaic in the border region between the Brazilian states of Amazonas, Mato Grosso and Pará includes federal and state parks, as well as sustainable use reserves, covering an area of 90,000 km^2. Indigenous reserves in the Amazon basin also play an important role in some mosaics as they substantially increase the area of contiguous protection forest. Impressive examples of forest protection mosaics exist also in the Congo basin, such as the Trinational de la Sangha which spans over parts of Cameroon, the Republic of Congo and the Central African Republic. Adjacent large timber concessions that are sustainably managed under FSC certification often nurture large wildlife populations and can contribute to protected area mosaics.

Fondation Segré is supporting forest protected area mosaics, such as the area between the Amazon tributaries Purus and Madeira in the Brazilian state Amazonas, and the TRIDOM forest landscape southwest of the Trinational de la Sangha mentioned above.

In conclusion: rather than disqualifying the role of protected areas we should learn from these good, as well as the less good examples. William F. Laurance, a tropical ecologist at James Cook University in Australia said: “Protected areas are a cornerstone of biodiversity conservation. It isn’t the only conservation strategy around, but it is clear that it will remain one of the most important things in our array of conservational strategies. There’s just no doubt about that.”

OUR ORGANISATION

The Board

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

Secretary of the Board

Mr Anton Müller

Special Scientific Adviser

Prof. Tim Flannery

The Team

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

Resources and commitments

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

Over the course of the past five years the Foundations moved from committing approximately EUR 6 million per year to a record total commitment of more than EUR 10 million in 2021. The number of projects supported per year also increased from about 20 per year to more than 30 in 2020 and close to 30 in 2021. The portfolio now averages about 70 ongoing projects at any given time.

The sum total of commitments the Foundation entered into from 1996 to the end of 2021 exceeds EUR 62 million, corresponding to over 280 projects. Additional resources have also been contributed by friends who wished to support the work of the Foundation.

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

Commitments in the last five years

2017	EUR	5'768'565
2018	EUR	5'680'802
2019	EUR	6'710'122
2020	EUR	7'456'381
2021	EUR	10'704'763

Geographic distribution of our projects in the last five years

Americas & The Caribbean	Europe & Middle East	Africa	Asia & Australasia	Global
15 %	17 %	30%	33 %	5 %

133

Projects

76

Partners

150

Animal species

New commitments in 2021

PARTNER	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	DURATION	REGION
African Parks	Ennedi Natural and Cultural Reserve: Restoring a functioning Sahelo-Saharan ecosystem	1 year	Africa
African Parks	Protecting and enriching the Greater Zakouma Ecosystem in Chad – Phase IV	1 year	Africa
BirdLife International	Enhanced protection at two of Cambodia's most important wildlife sanctuaries	1.5 years	Asia & Australasia
Future For Nature	Future For Nature Awards	2 years	Global
Fundacion Jocotoco	Connecting the Megadiverse Cloud Forests of Southern Ecuador	2 years	Americas & Caribbean
Himalayan Carnivore Foundation	Fostering a sustainable and long-term effective Human-Wildlife Coexistence in the Nepalese Himalayas	3 years	Asia & Australasia
International Crane Foundation	Securing the Kafue Flats for Vulnerable Kafue Lechwe and Wattled Cranes	3 years	Africa
Istituto Superiore per la Protezione e Ricerca Ambientale	Preventing raptors electrocution in Sardinia, Italy	3 years	Europe & Middle East
IUCN Save Our Species	Fondation Segré Conservation Action Fund	5 years	Global
KuzeyDoğa Society	Securing the Future of Eastern Turkey's Large Carnivores with the Creation of the Sarıkamış Twenty-year Forest Management Plan and Two Wildlife Overpasses	3 years	Europe & Middle East
Okapi Conservation Project	Enhanced ICCN eco guard support, provision of supplies and maintenance of equipment to ensure continuation of programs to protect okapi in the Okapi Wildlife Reserve in Democratic Republic of Congo	2 years	Africa

PARTNER	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	DURATION	REGION
PAMS Foundation	Maintaining maximum effectiveness in fragile Tanzania	1 year	Africa
Royal Society for the Protection of Nature	Understanding Carnivore Community Ecology to Reduce Dhole Predation of Livestock in Bhutan	2 years	Asia & Australasia
Tethys Research Institute	Allowing Coexistence of Monk Seals with Tourism in Formicula through Science-Based Management	3 years	Europe & Middle East
The Peregrine Fund	Harpy Eagle as a Flagship for Community-based Conservation and Forest Restoration	2 years	Americas & Caribbean
Turtle Conservancy-Habio	Continued and Enhanced Community-Based Maintenance and Monitoring of the Bolson Tortoise Ecosystem Preserve	2 years	Americas & Caribbean
Wildlife Conservation Society	Protection of forest elephants, bongos, and other critical wildlife populations of the Mbam Djerem National Park landscape, Cameroon	2 years	Africa
Wildlife Conservation Society	Securing and protecting the savanna elephants, Kordofan and Nubian giraffe, great antelope migrations, and other key wildlife species of the Boma-Jonglei-Equatoria Landscape, South Sudan	2 years	Africa
Wildlife Conservation Society	Protecting Niassa Special Reserve: A Coordinated Approach	5 years	Africa
Wildlife Conservation Society	Establishing an Intact Forest Conservation Mosaic at the Heart of the Brazilian Amazon	1.5 years	Americas & Caribbean
Wildlife Trust of India	Addressing Wildlife Emergencies In India Through Rapid Action Projects - Phase II	1 year	Asia & Australasia

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

PROJECTS' DESCRIPTION

African Parks and Fondation Segré: a focus on Chad

Our partnership with African Parks continued in 2021 with what is now an established model of supporting two or three parks in their portfolio: we committed additional resources to the Greater Zakouma Ecosystem (GZE) and additionally started funding also the Ennedi Natural and Cultural Reserve (ENCR) both in Chad.

The Greater Zakouma Ecosystem is one of the few intact Sudano-Sahelian ecosystems left in Africa. African Parks and the Government of Chad established a management agreement for Zakouma National Park in 2010 and from 2017 extended it to incorporate also Siniaka Minia Faunal Reserve (SMFR). Our foundation's contribution over the years has helped the construction of basic security and logistics infrastructure in SMFR, increased law enforcement activities and aerial surveillance of the park.

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

Finally, we also supported the Nyungwe National Park in Rwanda for most of 2021 in the development of its management infrastructure and law enforcement activities in the park.

Enhanced protection at two of Cambodia's most important Wildlife Sanctuaries

Siem Pang and Lomphat Wildlife Sanctuaries in northern Cambodia are important bird and biodiversity areas and amongst the most important remaining sites globally for five Critically Endangered bird species including the Giant Ibis, the White-shouldered Ibis and three species of vultures. Fondation Segré already funded Birdlife's work at these sites in 2017 to contribute to the long-term conservation of these species and the improved management of the two sites. This new project will allow Birdlife partners in Cambodia to undertake accurate demarcation of key boundaries and management zones at both sites and to provide rangers with check-posts and ranger stations at strategic points. Enforcement capacity will be strengthened also through the provision of basic ranger equipment, communications technology and vehicles. These will be the first two protected areas in Cambodia to have their external boundaries demarcated, thus serving as a model for replication at other protected areas in the country.

Connecting the megadiverse cloud forests of Southern Ecuador

The Andes of Southern Ecuador are particularly rich in endemic species but are severely threatened by habitat destruction and land conversion. For this reason, the recent declaration of the 70,000 hectares Palanda Municipal Reserve in the Zamora-Chinchipe Province offers a unique opportunity to strengthen the effective protection of three adjacent protected areas (Podocarpus NP, Yacurí NP and Cerro Plateado Biological Reserve). All too often however, if not sufficiently supported, governmental reserves degrade into paper parks due to a lack of management, integration of conservation priorities into spatial planning, law enforcement or lack of long-term financial sustainability. The Fundación Jocotoco project will work with the Palanda municipality and local stakeholders to safeguard a matrix of protected areas and restore habitat across the reserve. Restoration will specifically increase the populations of threatened plant species and two threatened parrot species.

Effective human-wildlife coexistence in the Nepalese Himalayas

The Himalayan wolf is an overlooked wolf lineage found in the high-altitude ecosystems of the Himalayas and the Tibetan Plateau. The goal of this project is to support traditional Himalayan Buddhist communities in fostering a long-term sustainable coexistence between people and wildlife living in the Himalayas of Nepal, including large carnivores such as the Himalayan wolf. To achieve this, the project will help improve livestock safety and reduce livestock depredation by large carnivores (wolves, snow leopards and lynx) through the installation of fox lights and movable electric fences, and the implementation of a livestock depredation compensation scheme. A wildlife habitat refuge will also be created and community conservation groups will be organized in each of the four target villages.

Preventing raptors electrocutions in Sardinia

Bird electrocution is a global concern and causes the death of thousands of birds annually around the world. Raptors are particularly susceptible to electrocution due to their size and their habit of using power lines pylons as a perch, to rest or hunt. To tackle this threat to raptors (including the recently reintroduced Bonelli's Eagles) in Sardinia, Italy, ISPRA plans to retrofit 140 electric pylons across the island by 2023. Pylons will be strategically selected based on their suitability for raptors and the risk they pose to raptors and other birds. This is the first broad scale intervention on energy infrastructures in Sardinia with the purpose to improve the conservation status of birds of prey on the island.

Fondation Segré Conservation Action Fund

In 2021 Fondation Segré partnered with IUCN Save Our Species to increase its support to conservation organizations through a new initiative: the Fondation Segré Conservation Action Fund. This five-year initiative will run until 2026 and focuses on threatened animal species and their habitats across Asia, the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa, and the Middle East. Two different types of grants are issued through an annual call for proposals. Conservation Action Grants aim at supporting on-the-ground conservation action with the goal of improving the status of threatened animal species and their habitats. Research Support Grants aim at supporting young and early scientists in their research to improve the knowledge on species and their role in natural ecosystems. In 2021 the Conservation Action Fund awarded 10 Conservation Action Grants and 9 Research Support Grants following a very competitive selection. A new call for proposals will be issued in 2022.

Maintaining maximum anti-poaching effectiveness in Tanzania

Tanzania once had one of the largest elephant populations in Africa. Tragically, industrial-scale elephant poaching wiped out approximately 60% of Tanzania's elephant population between 2009 and 2014. In the following years, a multi-agency unit was pivotal in turning the tide on elephant poaching and illegal wildlife trafficking of ivory in Tanzania, enabling elephant numbers to stabilize and slowly start increasing again. Unfortunately, the recent knock-on effects of the global COVID-19 pandemic, such as reduced tourism revenue loss and associated adverse socio-economic impacts, has enabled a climate ripe for illegal wildlife poaching and trafficking should law enforcement efforts be reduced. Funding from Fondation Segré is helping to bolster intelligence-based law enforcement undertaken by the Tanzanian Government to disrupt and arrest illegal wildlife traffickers and ensure appropriate prosecution.

Understanding carnivore community ecology to reduce dhole predation of livestock in Bhutan

Despite their wide distribution in Asia, dholes are among the least-studied large carnivores in the world and their wild population is estimated to be less than 3'000 individuals globally. No population estimate exists in Bhutan where dholes are primarily threatened by habitat loss, depletion of their prey base, human persecution and retaliatory killings. Fondation Segré partnered with the Royal Society for Protection of Nature and with the Nature Conservation Division of the Government of Bhutan, to implement effective conservation strategies for dhole including putting in place measures to mitigate human-wildlife conflict. Through the project, the partners will institute and train community stewards for dhole conservation, enhance dhole prey base and strengthen dhole conservation surveillance.

Coexistence of monk seals with tourism in Formicula island through science based management

The Inner Ionian Sea Archipelago, located off the West coast of Greece, offers a critical habitat to various marine mammals including the common dolphin, the bottlenose dolphin, and the Mediterranean monk seal. A Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) has been declared in the archipelago and a management plan is under development. The islet of Formicula, located within the SAC, is one of the world's few places where monk seals can be predictably and regularly encountered. The waters around the islet are also used regularly by fishers and tourists and their disturbance to the monk seals' critical habitat must be mitigated by concrete management actions so that the local population can be maintained and secured. Quick action in the Ionian Islands is probably even more urgent than elsewhere in the Mediterranean. This is the second project implemented by the Tethys Institute in the archipelago with support from our foundation. The project seeks to consolidate management and conservation activities addressing tourist disturbance specifically around Formicula's waters.

Harpy Eagle as a flagship for community-based conservation and forest restoration

The Darien Province in Panama is one of the most important refuges for tropical forest biodiversity in Central America, including the charismatic Harpy Eagle. Unfortunately, lowland tropical forest – the preferred nesting habitat for the species – is the most threatened type of forest in Panama as it is a prime target for agricultural activities, logging and cattle ranching. This project supports the Peregrine Fund long-term activities in the region by increasing forest connectivity and reducing deforestation as well as Harpy Eagle persecution. The project will deploy a three-pronged approach based on science, conservation education, and community engagement to restore and conserve the forest while also helping indigenous communities become more resilient to climate change impacts.

Community based maintenance and monitoring of the Bolson Tortoise Ecosystem Preserve

The Bolson Tortoise is North America's largest terrestrial reptile and lives exclusively in the Chihuahuan Desert's Bolson de Mapimí in Mexico. Much of the land in this region is used for agricultural development and cattle grazing that contribute to the degradation and destruction of this fragile habitat. To save this Critically Endangered species from extinction, the Turtle Conservancy and its local partner Habio A.C. work hard at the Bolson Tortoise Ecosystem Preserve to protect a substantial portion of its remaining global population through habitat protection and restoration implemented in collaboration with the local communities.

Protection of critical wildlife populations of the Mbam Djerem National Park landscape, Cameroon

The Mbam Djerem National Park is found at the transition between forest and savannah ecosystems, providing habitats to many species including forest elephants, bongo, buffalo, leopards and hippos. The Wildlife Conservation Society works at the site in collaboration with the Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife since 2003. Despite these long-term efforts the park's wildlife is threatened by poaching and trafficking. These threats have increased recently with new access roads and the development of agro-industrial projects that attract migrant workers to the landscape. This project aims at strengthening and expanding effective law enforcement through the provision of training, equipment and logistical support for anti-poaching as well as the implementation of targeted environmental education and awareness programs to influence behavioral changes in the local communities.

Securing and protecting key wildlife species of the Boma-Jonglei-Equatoria landscape, South Sudan

The Boma-Jonglei landscape in South Sudan includes multiple protected areas and is contiguous with the Gambella National Park landscape in Ethiopia. It encompasses the largest intact savanna in East Africa. It is home to elephants, Kordofan and Nubian giraffes, and the great antelope migrations of white-eared kob, tiang, and Mongalla gazelle. The armed conflict has severely impacted communities and protected areas in the country and there is a very urgent need to reduce the threats of commercial poaching and habitat destruction. The Wildlife Conservation Society has well-established operations in place in and around Boma and Badingilo National Parks where this project will expand intelligence led anti-poaching and anti-trafficking operations to protect vulnerable species in the landscape.

Protecting Niassa Special Reserve: A coordinated approach

Niassa Special Reserve is located in northern Mozambique and is the largest protected area of the country. It contains the country's largest populations of elephants, lions, and wild dogs. Fondation Segré already supported various projects at the site in the past, effectively reducing elephant poaching to zero. In 2020, the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) signed a new 20-year co-management agreement with the Administração Nacional para Áreas de Conservação (ANAC) offering to opportunity to roll out standard systems across the whole reserve. This project scales up our foundation's support to the entire landscape level and provides help to WCS and partners Fauna & Flora International and Luwire Wildlife Conservancy, to expand law enforcement and management, support and engage the communities living there and enhance coordination with and among concessions throughout the reserve.

OUR PARTNERS

Himalayan Wolves PROJECT
FAUNA & FLORA INTERNATIONAL
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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR-ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Balance sheet for the year-ended 31 December 2021

	31.12.2021 EUR	31.12.2021 CHF	31.12.2020 EUR	31.12.2020 CHF
ASSETS				
Current assets				
Cash at banks	188'476.99	195'290.43	78'820.07	85'247.85
Portfolio at market value	45'743'019.81	47'396'629.98	47'539'688.52	51'416'550.12
Prepaid expenses and others	11'205.06	11'610.12	9'368.17	10'132.14
Total current assets	***45'942'701.86***	***47'603'530.53***	***47'627'876.76***	***51'511'930.11***
TOTAL ASSETS	**45'942'701.86**	**47'603'530.53**	**47'627'876.76**	**51'511'930.11**
LIABILITIES & NET ASSETS				
Liabilities				
Payables	12'152.20	12'591.50	2'714.75	2'936.14
Accrued expenses	13'331.90	13'813.85	10'749.21	11'625.81
Total liabilities	***25'484.10***	***26'405.35***	***13'463.96***	***14'561.95***
Net assets				
Capital	24'038.46	30'000.00	24'038.46	30'000.00
Founder's capital contributions	48'215'322.08	52'410'055.10	48'215'322.08	52'410'055.10
Retained earnings	(624'947.74)	(664'295.58)	4'887'936.62	5'313'187.11
Net result for the period after disbursements	(1'697'195.04)	(1'797'074.97)	(5'512'884.36)	(5'977'482.69)
Difference of conversion from functional currency	0.00	(2'401'559.37)	0.00	(278'391.36)
Total net assets	***45'917'217.76***	***47'577'125.18***	***47'614'412.80***	***51'497'368.16***
TOTAL LIABILITIES & NET ASSETS	**45'942'701.86**	**47'603'530.53**	**47'627'876.76**	**51'511'930.11**

Exchange rate EUR/CHF as at 31 December 2021 : 1.036150 (1.08155 as at 31 December 2020), exception made for the capital.

Profit and Loss account for the year-ended 31 December 2021

	31.12.2021 EUR	31.12.2021 CHF	31.12.2020 EUR	31.12.2020 CHF
INCOME				
Unrealised gain/(loss) on portfolio	4'517'181.00	4'783'017.10	(166'518.00)	(180'551.30)
Unrealised exchange (loss)/gain	(797.41)	(844.34)	(2'115.35)	(2'293.62)
Realised (loss)/gain on portfolio	2'756'150.24	2'918'349.68	1'008'796.28	1'093'812.59
Donations	62'800.00	66'495.78	190'000.00	206'012.25
Other financial income/(expenses)	0.00	0.00	(626.03)	(678.79)
TOTAL INCOME	**7'335'333.83**	**7'767'018.23**	**1'029'536.90**	**1'116'301.12**
EXPENSES				
Salaries - Switzerland	228'464.33	241'909.46	180'896.25	196'141.28
Social contributions - Switzerland	55'043.22	58'282.51	38'929.01	42'209.75
Salary & social contributions - Abroad	150'000.00	158'827.50	150'000.00	162'641.25
Other employees expenses	7'219.63	7'644.51	4'632.16	5'022.54
Employee expenses	***440'727.18***	***466'663.97***	***374'457.42***	***406'014.82***
Rent	44'825.89	47'463.89	45'307.95	49'126.28
Office expenses	11'778.19	12'471.34	11'436.41	12'400.21
Other administrative expenses	1'724.68	1'826.18	1'693.71	1'836.45
Travel and representation expenses	11'030.53	11'679.68	10'249.23	11'112.98
Administrative expenses	***69'359.29***	***73'441.08***	***68'687.30***	***74'475.92***
Fees and consulting fees	41'616.27	44'065.39	18'602.51	20'170.24
Bank charges and fees	8'986.05	9'514.88	8'624.65	9'351.49
Other expenses	***50'602.32***	***53'580.27***	***27'227.16***	***29'521.73***
TOTAL EXPENSES	**560'688.79**	**593'685.33**	**470'371.88**	**510'012.47**
OPERATIONAL RESULT FOR THE PERIOD	**6'774'645.04**	**7'173'332.90**	**559'165.02**	**606'288.65**
Disbursements during the period	(8'471'840.08)	(8'970'407.87)	(6'072'049.38)	(6'583'771.34)
NET RESULT FOR THE PERIOD AFTER DISBURSEMENTS	**(1'697'195.04)**	**(1'797'074.97)**	**(5'512'884.36)**	**(5'977'482.69)**

Exchange rate EUR/CHF as at 31 December 2021 : 1.05885 (1.084275 as at 31 December 2020).

Notes to the financial statements for the year-ended 31 December 2021

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. 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 10'333'370 for the year-ended 31 December 2021 (EUR 7'932'621 for the year-ended 31 December 2020).

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 2021, 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 2021.

7. Audit fees

The estimated audit fees for the year 2021 represent an amount of EUR 2'380 (EUR 2'380 in 2020).

Audit

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

Fondation Segré, Zug

As statutory auditors, we have examined the financial statements (balance sheet, income statement and notes) of the Fondation Segré for the year ended December 31st, 2021.

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

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

UNIFID

Report of the auditors
on the limited statutory examination

to the General Meeting of
the Foundation Board of

Fondation Segré
Zug

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

Geneva, March 31st, 2022

UNIFID SA

A. PASQUIER
Licenced Auditor (FAOA)

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

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