

A close-up, slightly blurred photograph of a field of small blue flowers, possibly forget-me-nots, with green foliage. The text 'Cartier for Nature' is written in a white, elegant script font across the middle of the image.

Cartier for Nature

ANNUAL REPORT
2023 - 2024

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PRESIDENT'S REMARKS

We know that Earth and its plants give us the air we breathe, and that flora and fauna give us the food we eat and water we drink. However, nature is also a constant source of inspiration to imagine and create something larger than ourselves. In most mythologies, Earth is represented as feminine: sometimes a mother, sometimes a goddess, but always nourishing and providing. Because – whether in the trees, grasses, herbs and flowers, or the pollinators that help them bloom – plant and animal life on the ground and in the oceans sustains human life.

Humanity has never had a better understanding of biology, climate and environment than today. Yet, never has biodiversity been under more severe stress. And it is because of human beings.

Our collective actions are posing an ever-increasing threat to biodiversity and life on Earth in general. Understanding and addressing our biodiversity impact is a major focus of Cartier's ongoing sustainability efforts, both as a company and as an industry leader. However, as a leading luxury Maison, we are convinced that we must do more to address the biodiversity crisis and inspire change beyond the scope of our business.

That is why we founded Cartier for Nature in 2020. Today, this philanthropic initiative supports 25 leading non-profit organisations in their missions to conserve and restore ecosystems and biodiversity – from the cold, arid Gobi in Mongolia to the lush tropical forests of Borneo and the hot savannahs of Kenya and Zambia.

We are proud to introduce you to some of these partner organisations and invite you to discover their inspiring work in this report.

Cyrille Vigneron,
President and CEO of Cartier International



STRATEGIC ADVISOR'S MESSAGE

Welcome to Cartier for Nature's second-ever Annual Report. In the past year, we have continued to grow our portfolio of partners and our geographical reach. By the end of March 2024, we had active partnerships with 25 non-profits and social enterprises dedicated to conserving and restoring ecosystems and biodiversity on five continents.

Our partners, as diverse as they are in size, mission, geography and approach, share a set of core values: they see local communities and their ways of life as the key to a sustainable future, rather than as a threat to nature. They recognise the importance of scientific rigour, but equally the value of deep, personal relationships. And they embrace both traditional knowledge and innovative ideas to respond to the many challenges unfolding around us.

We are proud to see our partners putting these values into action every day, with encouraging results for people and planet. For instance, in Borneo, Planet Indonesia's efforts to secure land rights for local communities (see page 26) have slowed deforestation and led to an increase in threatened bird populations. Meanwhile, indigenous-led savanna burning projects coordinated by The Nature Conservancy across northern Australia have prevented more than a million metric tons of carbon emissions in just one year. Such examples show us that we are on the right track and give us redoubled energy and optimism for the future.

I invite you to discover our inspiring partners and the people they work with to protect and restore ecosystems, build healthier populations of threatened species, create stronger livelihoods and secure a brighter future.

Pascale de la Frégonnière,
Strategic Advisor to the Board

Cartier for Nature

WHO WE ARE

Cartier for Nature’s vision is a thriving Earth that is an enduring source of life and inspiration for future generations. As an initiative rooted in today’s environmental challenges, Cartier for Nature’s mission is to help **conserve and restore biodiversity and healthy ecosystems** for the benefit of nature and people.

The Maison Cartier founded Cartier for Nature in 2020 to complement its corporate sustainability commitments and initiatives, and its diverse philanthropic actions in the fields of human development, women’s empowerment and the arts and culture.

As a philanthropic undertaking, **Cartier for Nature operates in complete independence of the Maison’s commercial interests.**

We are guided by core values shared with the Maison Cartier:

- **Respect** for the communities we engage with
- **Trust** that shapes our relationships with our partners
- **Ambition** to support high-impact initiatives by results-oriented organisations
- **Collaborative mindset** to build effective partnerships that address the nature conservation challenge

OUR STEERING COMMITTEE

Cyrille Vigneron, Grégoire Blanche, François Lepercq, Pierre Rainero, Bernard Malek, Anouchka Didier-Mansour, Hao Wang.

OUR TEAM

Pascale de la Frégonnière
STRATEGIC ADVISOR TO THE BOARD

Julien Semelin
HEAD OF ENVIRONMENT INVESTMENTS

Matthias Fiechter
COMMUNICATION MANAGER

Samdoup Allier
PROGRAMME OFFICER

Nicola Burns
COMMUNICATION OFFICER

Aldijana Bećirović
ADMINISTRATIVE AND GRANTS COORDINATOR

HOW WE WORK

We follow
3 core approaches
to achieve our
conservation goals:

1. Conserve and restore the natural ecosystems on which all life depends

Cartier for Nature supports the conservation of ecosystems that are still intact and the restoration of ecosystems that have been degraded or destroyed.

2. Embrace smart solutions to accelerate the impact of actions addressing the environmental crisis

Proven nature conservation approaches need to be complemented by new ideas if we are to increase the pace and scale of impact. This may not only involve the use of emerging technologies, but also, for example, the revival of forgotten traditional land or wildlife management practices, as well as new funding mechanisms and initiatives that connect the business sector with nature conservation.

3. Respond to environmental emergencies

Severe weather events, pollution and political instability can destroy decades of conservation, making it vital to take action that mitigates their effects. Cartier for Nature keeps a reserve fund to intervene promptly where and when relevant.

Cartier for Nature does not issue calls for proposals, but rather **seeks partners proactively**, based on recommendations from its network of experts, NGOs and foundations.

In the light of current conservation challenges and the urgent need to scale up successful solutions, we make **grants of meaningful size** (CHF 100k-500k per year), provide **long term support** to help our partners achieve their missions, and offer **flexibility** based on trust and a shared vision of outcomes. We also engage with **coalitions of organisations** and with other funders to increase the impact of the nature conservation initiatives supported.

While every conservation initiative is necessarily embedded in its own specific context, we believe that a shared set of principles and practices can contribute to successful conservation outcomes across different settings. When seeking to collaborate with partners, we rely on our robust due diligence, as well as on concepts and tools developed in accordance with the **Conservation Standards** and **Conservation Evidence**. In addition, we are supported by **advisory experts** who share their knowledge, scientific or on-the-ground expertise regarding specific issues and geographies, and bring an independent external view of potential partnerships.

Since its inception, Cartier for Nature has made grants to 27 partner organisations and invested a total of 16 million Swiss francs.

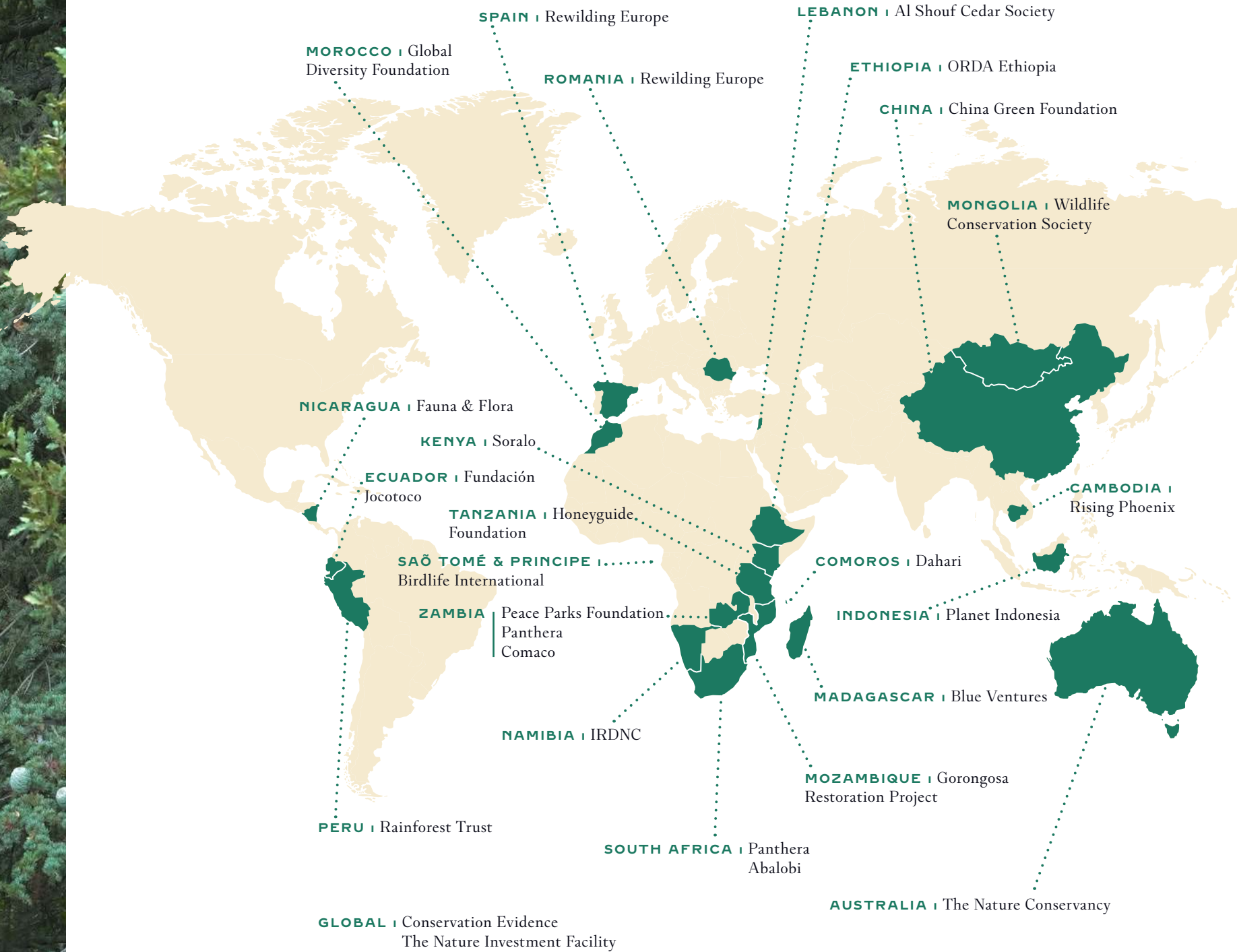
Cartier for Nature provides grants to non-profit organisations and social enterprises to support biodiversity conservation and restoration initiatives designed for impact at scale.

A primary focus is on forest biodiversity and the ecosystem services that forests offer the populations that depend on them, such as providing natural resources, water purification, flood control and nature-based recreation. We also support the conservation of other critical terrestrial, marine or freshwater ecosystems, and do not limit our work to a particular geography.



WHO WE FUND

CURRENT PARTNERS



SPOTLIGHT ON OUR NEW PARTNERS

Partnerships Cartier for Nature launched between
April 2023 and March 2024



BIRDLIFE
INTERNATIONAL
SAO TOMÉ
AND PRINCEPE

PROTECTING “AFRICA’S GALAPAGOS”

Challenge:

The volcanic archipelago of São Tomé and Príncipe, off the Western coast of Central Africa, hosts to a diversity of animals and plants that rivals the Galapagos islands. It is home to more than 200 species that exist nowhere else on Earth, including 27 species of endemic birds. While the lush tropical forests covering the islands’ steepest slopes have remained largely untouched, the expansion of agriculture, illegal logging and other unsustainable uses of natural resources have led to forest loss and other habitat degradation in the country’s coastal lowlands. The spread of various introduced and invasive species puts further pressure on native fauna and flora. As a result, at least one third of the archipelago’s endemic species are threatened with extinction today.

Response:

Cartier for Nature supports Birdlife International’s team in São Tomé and Príncipe in their efforts to protect the natural treasures of the archipelago and prevent its unique animals from extinction. Birdlife works closely with local communities and authorities to halt deforestation and protect the islands’ most vital primary forests, which harbour many of their most threatened endemic species. It creates incentives for farmers to conserve natural resources by engaging them in agroforestry and other environment-friendly activities that generate extra income, and strengthens the capacity of local conservationists to ensure the long-term impact of their work.



CONSERVING DRY TROPICAL FORESTS WITH SMALLHOLDER FARMERS

Challenge:

Nicaragua's dry Pacific corridor is home to half of this Central American nation's population. Its tropical forests, which once covered most of the region, are home to rare species like the Mantled Howler monkey, the Jaguarundi, Baird's tapir and Yellow-naped parrot. However, rapid agricultural expansion has led to widespread deforestation in recent decades. Today, less than 1% of Nicaragua is covered by intact dry forests, with dire consequences for people and wildlife. The remaining animal populations are squeezed into ever-shrinking, isolated patches of habitat. Meanwhile, the degraded, treeless land they used to roam has become more vulnerable to landslides, droughts and reduced agricultural productivity, leaving people ever more exposed to climate impacts and food insecurity.

Response:

Fauna & Flora aims to conserve Nicaragua's remaining dry tropical forests and eventually begin restoring degraded forest areas. To this end, it supports smallholder farmers to adopt sustainable biodiversity-friendly farming practices such as crop rotation and diversification, organic soil improvements and reduced burning. These practices help farmers increase the productivity of their existing fields, which boosts their food and income security, enabling them to stop clearing more land or poaching wildlife to make ends meet. After successfully working with farmers on Ometepe Island in Lake Nicaragua, Fauna & Flora is now replicating its approach in six priority areas to cover 4,500 hectares and reach more than 1,000 families.



PROTECTING ECUADOR'S RICH BIODIVERSITY

Challenge:

Ecuador is the smallest of the 17 "megadiverse" countries on Earth. It harbours more than 20,000 identified plant and animal species in its marine and coastal ecosystems, tropical forests and high mountains. However, much of this immense wealth of life is under threat as Ecuador's natural habitats continue to shrink due to high deforestation even in remote parts of the country. This loss of forests has severe negative consequences for biodiversity. More than 10% of all species in Ecuador are thought to be at risk of extinction today. Deforestation also leads to soil erosion and water scarcity, which impacts the lives and livelihoods of local communities that depend on natural resources, including indigenous peoples.

Response:

Local non-profit organisation Fundación Jocotoco helps protect many of Ecuador's most threatened species from extinction by acquiring and managing land as nature reserves. To date, it has established a network of 16 private reserves totalling almost 40,000 hectares. Jocotoco's reserves offer a refuge to species including the Spectacled bear, Puma or Jaguar, and rare birds such as the Jocotoco antpitta, which gave the organisation its name. Jocotoco is strengthening its work across these reserves with automated cameras and microphones that record and quantify the presence of animals as well as threats such as illegal logging and poaching, which allows it to focus its conservation efforts where they are most needed.



GLOBAL DIVERSITY FOUNDATION
MOROCCO



GORONGOSA RESTORATION PROJECT
MOZAMBIQUE

SUPPORTING EARTHQUAKE-HIT COMMUNITIES IN MOROCCO'S HIGH ATLAS

Challenge:

Just before midnight on 8 September 2023, a devastating earthquake struck the Marrakech region and High Atlas in Morocco. Nearly 3,000 people were killed, and countless homes and key infrastructure destroyed, particularly in remote parts of the High Atlas. Beyond the immediate needs of medical supplies, food, water and shelter, the impacted people in these rural mountain communities also needed support through the critical autumn planting season and harsh winter, when food is scarce even at the best of times.

Response:

The Global Diversity Foundation (GDF) has worked with some of the most vulnerable communities in the High Atlas for more than a decade to protect nature and foster sustainable agriculture. When the earthquake struck, GDF was among the first responders to bring urgently-needed aid to the marginalised remote villages it serves. As temperatures dropped and seasonal rains began to fall, GDF's focus shifted to providing services and supplies that would enable community members to survive the winter. In total, it supported around 1,000 farming families in 40 villages with agricultural seeds for the autumn planting season, together with feed for their livestock and food staples such as flour, oil and baby formula.

SECURING THE FUTURE OF MOZAMBIQUE'S MOST PRECIOUS NATURAL TREASURE

Challenge:

Mozambique's Gorongosa National Park is sometimes referred to as the "Serengeti of the South". A mosaic of savanna, forests and wetlands, the park and its surrounding areas are home to a myriad of rare, threatened species, including lions, leopards, pangolins and painted wolves. The communities living around this precious ecosystem have long lived in harmony with the land and its wildlife – but today pressures are mounting on the natural resources they depend on. A lack of economic activities, persistent poverty and climate change have left most families vulnerable to weather shocks and dependent on unsustainable agricultural practices that degrade the environment, such as slash-and-burn farming. This contributes to deforestation and biodiversity loss in and around the park, threatening its long-term future, and Mozambique's natural legacy.

Response:

The Gorongosa Restoration Project (GRP) supports the management of this precious National Park but also empowers local communities to manage their natural resources sustainably and reclaim their traditional role as stewards of the ecosystem. Its key approach is to support families shift from environmentally harmful practices to alternative livelihoods such as eco-tourism, artisan crafts and regenerative agriculture, which can also provide a more reliable income. In addition, the GRP trains and empowers local community members to become actively involved in conservation activities such as the restoration of degraded forests or wildlife management, so that they lead long-term conservation efforts.



SUSTAINING NAMIBIA'S COMMUNITY-LED CONSERVATION SUCCESS

Challenge:

Namibia's community conservancies have been a wildlife success story, enabling the country to grow its elephant, rhino and lion populations over the past 25 years. However, climate change and global economic uncertainties are posing new challenges to this proven conservation model, which grants communities legal rights over wildlife and all revenues generated by tourism and sustainable utilisation. The COVID-19 pandemic brought the need for conservancies to diversify income sources as it forced previously employed individuals and their families to rely more heavily on natural resources, and compliance with conservation measures declined. In addition, more intense droughts have led to increased competition for rangelands, water and other resources, putting a strain on many local communities' ability to coexist with wildlife.

Response:

Namibia's conservation approach is centred on the conviction that local communities will engage in wildlife protection effectively if they have the right to make decisions over how it is managed and share equitably in the benefits it brings. The local grassroots organisation Integrated Rural Development and Nature Conservation (IRDNC) has supported conservation efforts and the social and economic development of local communities for 30 years, building trusted relationships with the people who own the land. IRDNC helps more than 45 conservancies in Namibia to manage their natural resources in an integrated and sustainable way that provides long-term income for most local families and strengthens their resilience in the face of growing pressures.



ENSURING MONGOLIA'S NOMADIC WILDLIFE AND HERDERS CAN ROAM FREELY

Challenge:

Mongolia boasts the world's largest intact grassland. This expansive region, which includes the Gobi Desert, has been home to semi-nomadic pastoralists and their livestock for at least a thousand years. It is also a critical habitat for nomadic ungulate species such as the Khulan, Goitered gazelle and Mongolian gazelle. These species require vast, open spaces where they can roam freely to find food and water – but their future is increasingly uncertain. Climate change has made water sources even more unpredictable in this dry region, and much of the grassland lacks formal legal protection, leaving it vulnerable to illegal mining and other extractive industries. The landscape has also become increasingly fragmented, as fences along new and existing railway lines curtail the movement of people and wildlife alike.

Response:

The Wildlife Conservation Society Mongolia supports community-led approaches to respond to these challenges. It engages with herders, authorities and railway operators to raise awareness of the needs of nomadic ungulates and create gaps in fences to reconnect the landscape and ensure the viability of ungulate populations. It also works with herder groups to establish shared spaces with wildlife, for example by designating no-grazing areas and protecting water sources in key regions used by wild ungulate populations. In time, WCS aims to work with herders to link existing protected areas and enable free movement of wildlife. Such measures will also give herders more decision-making power over how their land is used and to protect it against threats such as unregulated mining.



CHALLENGES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Stories from the field

COMMUNITY RANGERS AS FIRST RESPONDERS

“The coexistence of humans and wildlife sounds neat and even romantic - but in reality, it’s rather messy,” says John Kamanga, Executive Director of the Maasai-led Kenyan non-profit organisation SORALO.

“It’s true that communities benefit from the presence of wildlife and are in turn willing to protect it, but it’s equally true that wildlife and people alike will get hurt or even killed in the process.”



SORALO works in Kenya’s Southern Rift valley, a landscape that connects some of the region’s most famous National Parks. It is home to important populations of elephants, lions, giraffes and other threatened species, who share space with more than 300,000 Maasai pastoralists and their livestock. This makes close contact – and often conflict – between people and wildlife inevitable. Conflicts stem from damage to crops or property as well as injuries and even fatalities. If left unmanaged, they not only cause great harm to local communities, but also erode their tolerance for wild animals – which usually leads to retribution and eventually the disappearance of wildlife.

SORALO aims to foster coexistence amid these challenges. Its actions include recruiting and training rangers from the Maasai community to patrol the community-managed conservation area. Their role is to help people avoid conflict with wildlife as much as possible, and to offer solutions and remedies when it does occur. A total of 100 rangers have been hired and trained to date, serving an area of 1,5 million hectares.

In this remote part of the country, state-run emergency services can be hours away, so SORALO’s community rangers are often the first responders when a person is injured. A key part of SORALO’s training programme for community rangers is consequently focused on first aid.

Corporal Sylvia Nashipae, the leader of SORALO’s first female community ranger team, knows the reality of human-wildlife coexistence all too well.

“I remember very vividly the first time I was called out to assist in an emergency”, she says. “The call came at the end of a long, intense shift. A man had been gored by an African buffalo in a remote village. By the time I got there, he had lost a lot of blood and was very weak. His family members and neighbours were scared and agitated, the whole scene was chaotic. But I knew that I just needed to get on with what I had been trained to do: check his vitals, staunch the bleeding, stabilise him for transport and get him to hospital.”

“Thanks to my training, I was able to work almost automatically, despite the stress and fatigue. After I had tended to the man’s wounds and managed to stop his blood loss, we finally loaded him into our vehicle and took him to the nearest hospital for treatment”, Sylvia recalls.

“Luckily, he survived and recovered from his injuries”.

Unfortunately, not all encounters between people and wildlife have a happy ending in this landscape. John Kamanga and SORALO don’t shy away from this reality but work tirelessly to change it and make continued coexistence with wild animals a viable option for local communities. *“Our vision is zero preventable deaths from wildlife encounters. That means helping communities to shift their behaviour to minimise risk, warning them about the presence of dangerous animals near their homes, and having trained rangers in every community who can respond quickly and professionally when incidents do occur.”*





FINDING NEW WAYS TO PRESERVE ANCIENT FORESTS

Driven by poverty, population growth and unequal distribution of land, the Comoros have suffered one of the world's highest deforestation rates over the past 30 years. Anjouan, one of the Comoros' main islands, has lost more than 80% of its forests, and around forty of its fifty once permanent rivers are now dry or run only intermittently as a result.

The Comorian civil society organisation Dahari has worked with farmers on Anjouan for more than a decade to restore patches of degraded forest, secure critical water sources and protect key roosting sites of the critically endangered Livingstone's Fruit Bat, a giant bat that is found nowhere else on Earth. While Dahari's efforts have slowed nature's decline, they have not yet been enough to turn the tide.

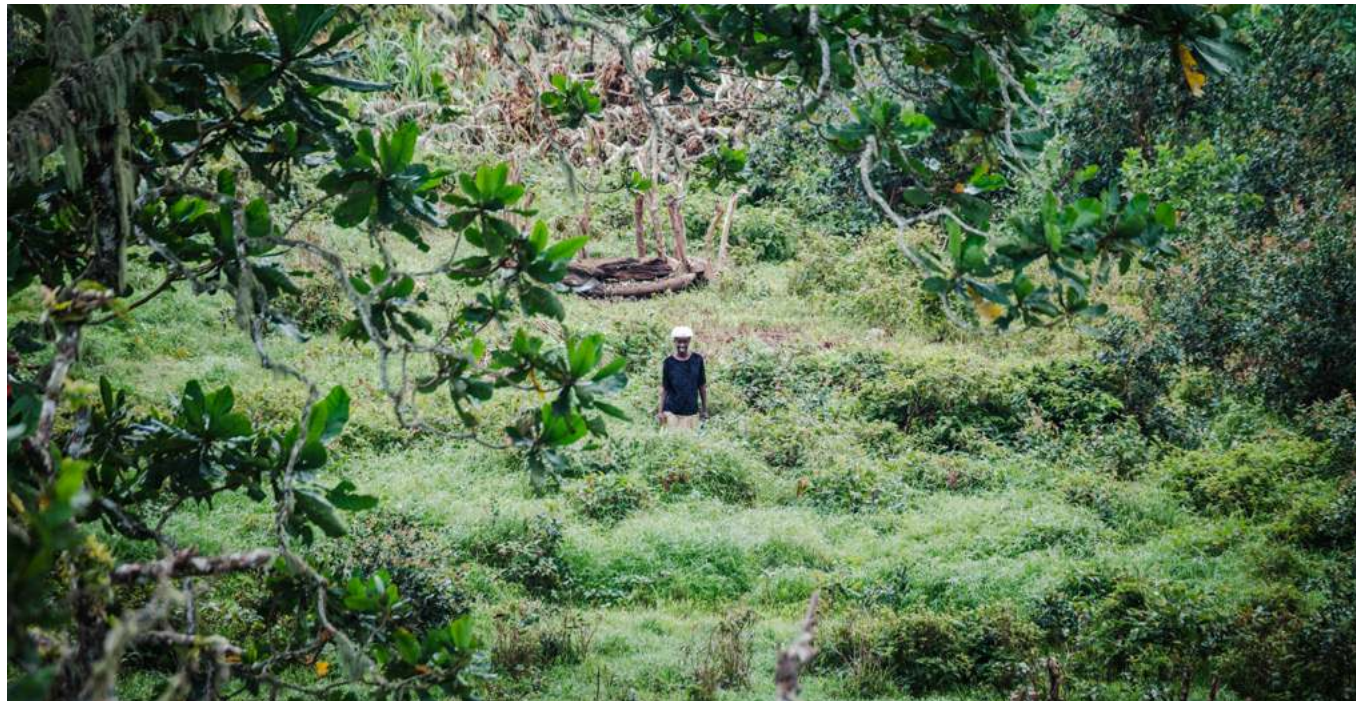
"Anjouan's rural population continues to grow, and there are few opportunities for young people to make a living and earn cash income other than through migration. Most people are dependent on farming for their livelihoods – and that often means clearing more and more forest to obtain arable land high up on the slopes and to sell timber," explains Misbahou Mohamed, Dahari's Co-Director.

"Our efforts to put collective management of forests in place have proven unsuccessful in a context of very weak social cohesion."

Cartier for Nature is supporting Dahari to develop an innovative conservation agreement scheme to help foster a more sustainable future for the Comoros. Under this scheme, participating farmers commit to abstain from clearing woodland or cutting mature native trees on their plots in return for cash transfers. Through this scheme Dahari aims to conserve at least 1,000 hectares of native forest by 2027 – around a third of the remaining forest area on Anjouan. Over the past year, the team has analysed and mapped the forest around two initial villages, Adda and Ouzini, working hand in hand with local farmers. Together, they have agreed on which parcels of forested land are eligible for the scheme and worked out the system of compensation for farmers as well as the compliance rules that apply.

"Now, at least 30 farmers are ready to sign conservation agreements," says Misbahou Mohamed. *"And this is only the beginning."*

Nabouhane Abdallah has lived in the village of Adda all his life. He first started collaborating with Dahari ten years ago, when he built an irrigation system for his fields, after which he headed a village committee managing a tree nursery. *"I'm very excited about these new conservation agreements with Dahari,"* he says. *"Not only will they generate direct cash income for people in the village, but they will also help regenerate the soil and secure our water sources."* Nabouhane's neighbour, Abdouroihamane Hifadhui, agrees. *"The forest used to start right outside the village and wildlife was everywhere. Now, you have to hike for up to three hours to find any. Since the forest has gone, our yields have gone down too. It is the forest that provides us with what we need, and I believe our future lies in restoring it."*





COMMUNITY LAND RIGHTS BRING LESS DEFORESTATION AND MORE WILDLIFE

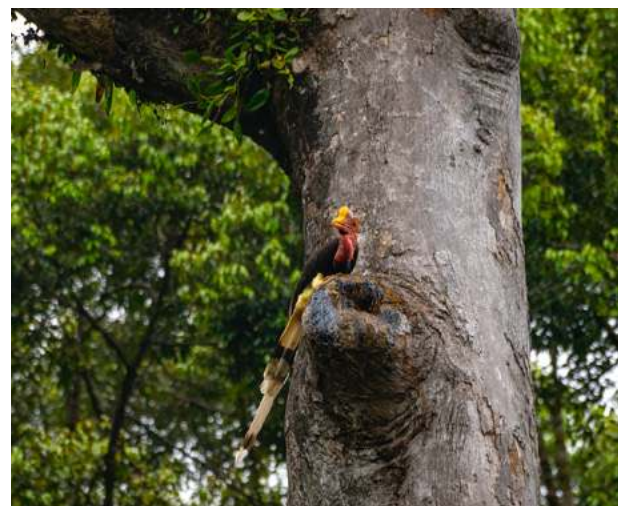
Adam Miller, the Executive Director of Planet Indonesia, has a clear message:

“When local communities control their natural resources, deforestation decreases significantly.”

The crucial role of local communities in nature conservation is widely acknowledged today. Numerous studies have shown that conservation efforts led by local and indigenous communities deliver more positive outcomes for human wellbeing and nature alike. For Adam Miller, a key role of conservation organisations like Planet Indonesia is to help local communities overcome the many obstacles they face to gaining rights and tenure over their natural resources, and to

help build their capacity to manage them. Many forest-dwelling communities across Indonesia, as in other parts of the world, have little to no land rights and lack the power to protect the forest from destruction by outsiders. Often, they also lack access to basic services and have no choice but to exploit natural resources themselves.

“We believe that if rural communities have the rights, the ability and the tools to manage natural resources fairly and equitably, and if



they have access to healthcare, education and other key needs, they will not only create better lives for themselves, but healthier, more biodiverse ecosystems as well,” says Adam Miller – and the data backs him up.

Planet Indonesia recently assessed the impact of its work to support community land stewardship over the last five years. Studying satellite images, it compared deforestation rates in the villages it has reached with those in parts of the province it hasn’t yet reached. The results were eye-opening, even for Miller. *“Annual forest loss was around half in our partner villages compared to elsewhere.”* Encouraged by these initial findings, Miller and his team took a deeper dive into the data, looking specifically at villages that had successfully secured land tenure, be it with Planet Indonesia’s help or by other means. As expected, these villages showed significantly lower forest loss than areas not under community management. However, Planet Indonesia’s long-time partner villages stood out in particular. *“Four of our partner communities, which have had land rights and management plans in place for several years, have been able to reduce deforestation by as much as 95%,”* says Miller.

This positive change is further reflected in the data Planet India has obtained from community patrols, which show activities such as illegal farming, logging or hunting in core conservation areas dropped by an average of 60% in partner villages within three years of their engagement with Planet Indonesia. Its surveys also show significant simultaneous increases in the populations of species such as the Critically Endangered Helmeted Hornbill (which saw an increase of 60%) and the White-rumped Shama, a bird often caught for the songbird trade, which more than doubled in number.

“The data we’ve gathered is extremely encouraging. It confirms that we’re making a significant difference and contributing to a better future for this region,” says Adam Miller.



SAFEGUARDING A SANCTUARY

A visit to Cambodia can be a sobering experience for a nature lover. Naturally endowed with rich forests, the country has faced one of the world's most acute deforestation crises in recent decades, losing up to two thirds of its forest cover since 2011.

Many of the remaining intact forest patches are found in Protected Areas such as the Siem Pang Wildlife Sanctuary, in the north of the country, near the border with Laos. Here, several threatened species find refuge, including five Critically Endangered bird species. This is in large part thanks to the local non-profit organisation Rising Phoenix, which the government has granted the right to manage this globally irreplaceable protected area. To do so, Rising Phoenix has hired local scouts from nearby villages, who patrol the area to clear snares and support law enforcement rangers. Their presence is sorely needed: in 2023 alone, they collected and removed more than 4,000 snares from the Sanctuary.

One of the main drivers of illegal hunting and logging is the lack of economic opportunities in this remote, rural region. Most locals are subsistence rice farmers with limited employment opportunities in the district. *"People in Siem Pang need to make a living, like most Cambodians, but unlike other regions, there are very few jobs here. So, many locals either look for work elsewhere*



in the dry season, or resort to exploiting natural resources to make ends meet", says Sopheap Mak, who leads Rising Phoenix' community development work.

In 2016, Rising Phoenix joined forces with IBIS Rice to offer people a better alternative. This Cambodian company supports farmers to grow and sell organic, wildlife-friendly rice at a premium in exchange for their commitment to nature conservation. To participate, farmers have to agree to a set of rules which ensure that the rice meets European Union and United States Department of Agriculture organic farming standards and benefits biodiversity. *"The rules include a commitment not to encroach on the Wildlife Sanctuary, not to cut forest and not to hunt or poison wildlife. Our teams are present in the area all year and monitor compliance regularly",* Sopheap Mak explains.

The IBIS Rice scheme has been a great success in Siem Pang. In less than 7 years, more than 1,000 households have signed up across 15 of the 28 villages in the district. In some of the first villages, up to 75% of all eligible households are already on board. Altogether, participating farmers in Siem Pang produced more than 1,300 tonnes of organic IBIS Rice last year, which accounts for 70% of total production across Cambodia. *"The demand for IBIS Rice continues to grow, and more and more farmers are keen to join the programme",* says Sopheap.

In the light of the scheme's success, Rising Phoenix is expanding it into at least 3 more villages in 2024. At the same time, it is developing a state-of-the-art biodiversity monitoring system, to measure and track how its work is impacting ecosystem health and wildlife populations in the Sanctuary.





ALL OUR PARTNERSHIPS

2021-2022	APRIL	Blue Ventures - MADAGASCAR Supporting coastal communities to conserve and restore mangroves.	Orda Ethiopia - ETHIOPIA Restoring and connecting fragmented sacred forests.
	MARCH	China Green Foundation - CHINA Protecting China's snow leopards and their mountain habitat.	Rainforest Trust - PERU Halting deforestation in the Peruvian Andes with indigenous communities.
2022-2023	APRIL	Comaco - ZAMBIA - Renewed in August 2023 Protecting Zambia's iconic wildlife and improving livelihoods.	The Nature Conservancy - AUSTRALIA - Renewed in February 2023 Linking traditional indigenous land management and modern carbon markets.
	MARCH	Abalobi - SOUTH AFRICA Connecting small-scale fishers with sustainable seafood markets.	Peace Parks Foundation - ZAMBIA Enabling livestock herders and wildlife to thrive side by side.
2023-2024	APRIL	Al Shouf Cedar Society - LEBANON Protecting cedar forests in Lebanon in partnership with local communities.	Planet Indonesia - INDONESIA Conserving Borneo's threatened ecosystems in partnership with indigenous peoples and local communities.
	MARCH	Conservation Evidence - GLOBAL Building the tools to deliver effective, evidence-based conservation.	Rewilding Europe - SPAIN AND ROMANIA Bringing nature and wildlife back to degraded landscapes.
2021-2022	APRIL	Dahari - COMOROS Restoring a tropical island's forests to strengthen biodiversity and livelihoods.	Rising Phoenix - CAMBODIA Restoring a vital bird sanctuary and strengthening local livelihoods.
	MARCH	Honeyguide Foundation - TANZANIA Strengthening community-led conservation in Tanzania.	Soralo - KENYA Fostering people's coexistence with predators in the Rift Valley.
2022-2023	APRIL	Panthera - SOUTH AFRICA AND ZAMBIA Developing fur alternatives to let Southern Africa's leopards live.	The Nature Investment Facility - GLOBAL A collective effort to secure some of the world's most critical ecosystems.
	MARCH	Birdlife International - SAO TOMÉ & PRINCIPE Conserving tropical forests to safeguard unique island biodiversity.	Gorongosa Restoration Project - MOZAMBIQUE Securing the future of Mozambique's most precious natural treasure
2023-2024	APRIL	Fauna & Flora - NICARAGUA Conserving dry tropical forests with smallholder farmers.	IRDNC - NAMIBIA Sustaining Namibia's community-led conservation success
	MARCH	Fundación Jocotoco - ECUADOR Protecting Ecuador's rich biodiversity.	Wildlife Conservation Society - MONGOLIA Ensuring Mongolia's nomadic wildlife and herders can roam freely.
2021-2022	APRIL	Global Diversity Foundation - MOROCCO Supporting earthquake-hit communities in Morocco's High Atlas.	
	MARCH		

GOVERNANCE

Cartier for Nature is hosted by Cartier Philanthropy, a foundation based in Geneva, Switzerland, which is governed by Swiss law and operates under the supervision of the Federal Supervisory Board for Foundations of the Swiss Federal Department of Home Affairs in Bern. Cartier for Nature is funded by Cartier but operates in full independence of its commercial interests.

Cartier for Nature's Steering Committee provides leadership, supervises its operations and makes recommendations regarding Cartier for Nature to the Board of Directors of Cartier Philanthropy. Each committee member serves on a voluntary basis for a renewable term of one year.

PHOTO CREDITS

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Page 16: Pommélien Da Silva Cosme / Global Diversity Foundation
Page 17: Clive Dreyer / Gorongosa Restoration Project
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