

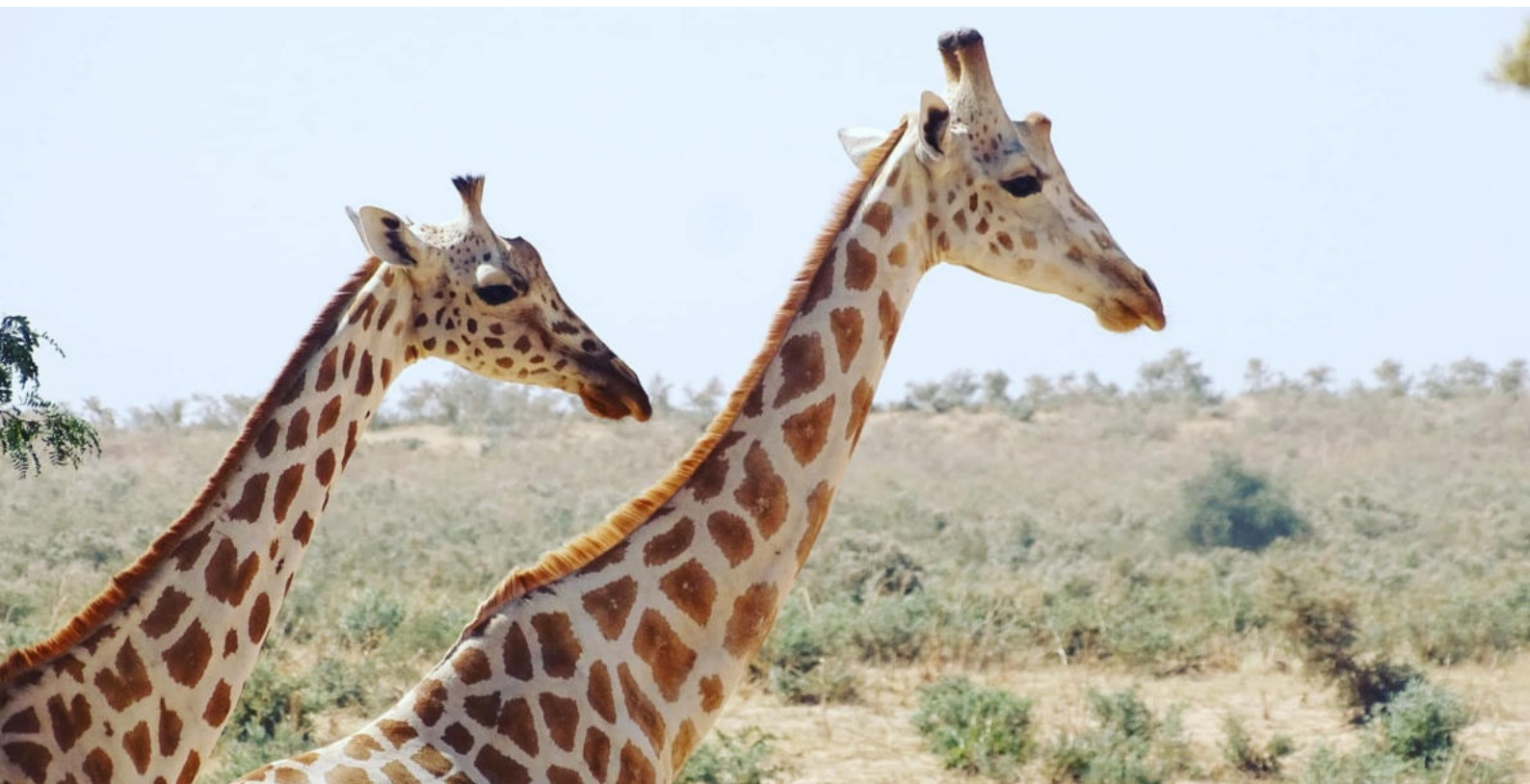


# **NATURE PROJECTS 2021 ANNUAL REPORT**

The Bioparc is committed to the protection of wild biodiversity alongside the communities of the world, by supporting Nature Projects. Supported by local people, the Nature Projects respond to the needs of ecosystems and people, to encourage positive and sustainable coexistence.

The Nature Projects are financed by Bioparc visits, by the partners we mobilize and by donations to our Bioparc Conservation Fund. They also receive our support and expertise. For some of them, we create a direct link between the animals born at the Bioparc and the wild populations by reintroducing them into the wild.

Together, we act to preserve wildlife and natural habitats while allowing the people who live alongside them to enjoy the benefits.



## THE NATURE PROJECTS [DEFINITION]

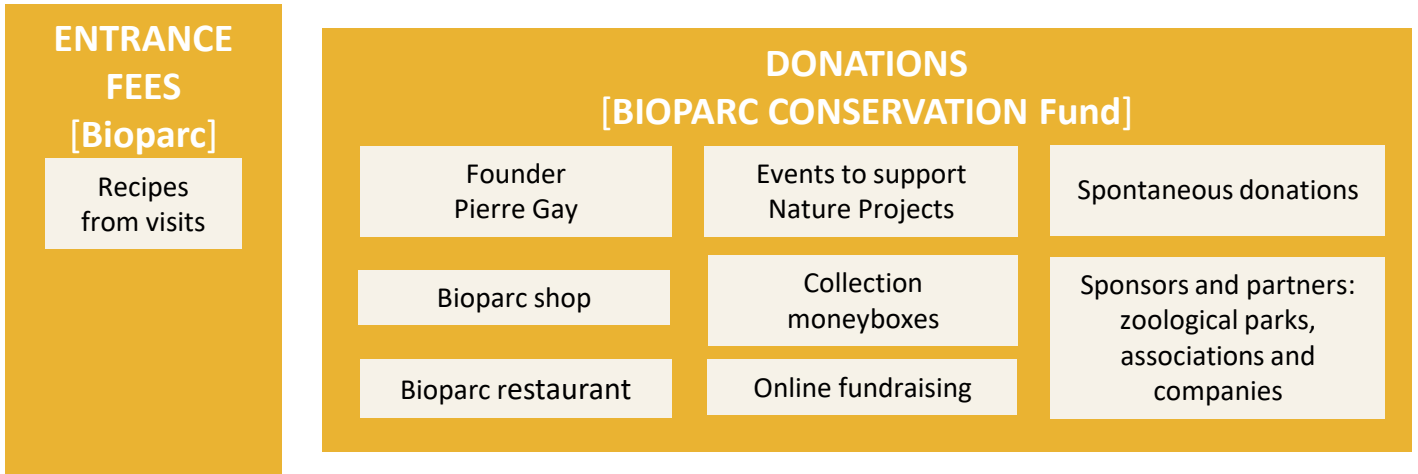
The Nature Projects respond to the needs of ecosystems and people, to encourage positive and sustainable coexistence. Supported by local actors that we are financing and supporting, they take the form of multiple complementary actions and involve the local human populations, which is a guarantee of sustainability and a condition for their success.

- **PROTECT WILDLIFE:** care center, reintroduction, anti-poaching
- **SUSTAINABLE HABITAT MANAGEMENT:** reforestation, creation of protected areas, community management
- **RAISE AWARENESS:** debates, environmental festival, radio programs, nature outings, school workshops
- **PROVIDE ECONOMIC SOLUTIONS:** training, micro-credit, ecotourism
- **IMPROVE SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF POPULATIONS:** water access and healthcare

# OUR COMMITMENTS

## FUNDS MOBILIZED FOR CONSERVATION

We raise funds for the Nature Projects thanks to the income generated by the Bioparc's entrance fees and the donations made to our Bioparc Conservation Fund. All funds are donated to the associations supporting the Nature Projects.



## NATURE PROJECTS SUSTAINABLY FINANCED

The funds raised are donated to the associations supporting the Nature Projects to finance their operations.



## ASSOCIATIONS SUPPORTED ON A DAILY BASIS

We share our expertise and offer associations our long-term support. From the Bioparc and in the field, we favour multicultural work based on listening and continuous exchanges.



## ANIMALS FROM THE BIOPARC REINTRODUCED

We contribute to the reinforcement of wild animals populations by donating animals born in the Bioparc to the reintroduction programs of the field associations.



## MESSAGES TRANSMITTED IN FAVOR OF NATURE

Enriched by our experiences, we communicate with our visitors and our networks to highlight the actions of our Nature Projects and raise awareness of biodiversity protection



# NATURE PROJECTS SUPPORTED IN 2021



## NATURE PROJECTS AFRICA

- ▶ Conservation of the last herd of giraffe in West Africa *with the Association to Save the Giraffes of Niger*
- ▶ Sustainable conservation of a primary forest in Madagascar *with Antongil Conservation*
- ▶ Protection and monitoring of the red ruffed lemur in Madagascar *with the GERP: Study and Research Group on the Primates of Madagascar*
- ▶ Reintroduction of radiated tortoisid in Madagascar *with the SOPTOM: Station for the Observation and Protection of Turtles and their Environment*
- ▶ Protection of okapi in the Congo *with Okapi Conservation Project*
- ▶ Protection of cheetah in Namibia *with Cheetah Conservation Fund*
- ▶ Conservation of dama gazelle in Senegal *with the Special Wildlife Reserve of Gueumbeul*
- ▶ Conservation of Grevy's zebra in Kenya *with Grevy's Zebra Trust*
- ▶ Protection of black rhinoceros in Namibia *with Save The Rhino*

## NATURE PROJECTS SOUTH AMERICA

- ▶ Restoration of the dry forest ecosystem of the Chaparri Ecological Reserve in Peru *with Tu Tierra*
- ▶ Conservation of Andean condor in Argentina *with BioAndina*
- ▶ Conservation of hyacinth macaw in Brazil *with Instituto Arara Azul*
- ▶ Protection of brown-headed spider monkeys in Ecuador *with Washu*
- ▶ Protection of brown spider monkey in Venezuela *with Proyecto Mono Araña (Spider Monkey)*
- ▶ Preservation of red-fronted macaw in Bolivia *with Armonia*

## NATURE PROJECTS EUROPE

- ▶ Preservation of vulture populations in France *with Hegalaldia, wildlife care centre*
- ▶ Conservation of Egyptian vulture in France *with Nature in Occitania (National Action Plan) and with the PACA region Conservatory of Natural Areas (CEN PACA)*
- ▶ Action against illegal poaching of migratory birds *with Committee Against Bird Slaughter (CABS)*
- ▶ Reintroduction of Northern bald ibis in Spain *with Proyecto Eremita*

## NATURE PROJECTS ASIA

- ▶ Population study of the Javan leopard in Indonesia *with Friends of Javan Rhino*
- ▶ Conservation of Sumatran tiger in Indonesia *with PKHS*
- ▶ Conservation of snow leopard in Mongolia *with Snow Leopard Trust*
- ▶ Conservation of red panda in Nepal *with Red Panda Network*

## NATURE PROJECTS WORLD

- ▶ Projets to preserve endangered species *through annual support to the French Association of Zoological Parks (AFdPZ)*  
[18 projects, not presented on the map]

# FIGURES FOR 2021

**€348,057** COLLECTED IN 2021

**€321,353** DONATED IN 2021

RESOURCES 2021		COLLECTED 2021	DONATED 2021
<b>Bioparc Doué-la-Fontaine</b>	Visitors' entrance	<b>€142,119.25</b>	<b>€142,119.25</b>
<b>Bioparc Conservation Fund</b>		<b>€205,938.05</b>	<b>€179,234.05</b>
	Founder Pierre Gay	€25,000	
	Bioparc Design Office	€3,000	
	Bioparc restaurant	€6,000	
	Bioparc shop	€4,000	
	The rounds number up of the Bioparc shop	€1,944.20	
	Collection moneyboxes at the Bioparc	€10,139	
	Companies and partners	€134,387.85	
	Private individuals	€21,467	
<b>2021 REVIEW</b>		<b>€348,057.30</b>	<b>€321,353.30</b>

*Report resources 2022*

**€3,141,000** DONATED SINCE 2001

**N°1**

OF DONATING ZOOS  
COMPARED TO ITS RESOURCES



# THE NATURE PROJECTS AFRICA

Country	Species and /or habitat concerned	Structure supported	Mission/action	Funds provided in 2021
<b>NIGER</b>	Giraffe in West Africa	<b>ASGN - Association to Save the Giraffes of Niger</b>	Saving the last giraffes in West Africa is achieved by helping the villagers who live near them. By restoring a positive cohabitation, the number of giraffes increases and the local people improve their daily lives.	<i>Bioparc Pilot Nature Project</i> <b>€95,287</b> (€60,287 from Bioparc Conservation and €35,000 from entrance fees)
<b>MADAGASCAR</b>	Tropical rainforest Lemur (Red ruffed lemur)	<b>Antongil Conservation &amp; GERP: Study and Research Group on the Primates of Madagascar</b>	Protected by the NGO and its local community, the Farankaraina forest is home to a remarkable biodiversity. Its sustainable management, coordinated with villagers' needs, protects 1,660 ha of tropical rainforest and its collection of endemic species.  With the GERP's expertise, Antongil Conservation conducts a reintroduction program for the red ruffed lemur.	<i>Bioparc Pilot Nature Project</i> <b>€42,360</b> (€20,360 from Bioparc Conservation and €22,000 from entrance fees)
<b>NEW IN 2021</b>				
<b>MADAGASCAR</b>	Radiated tortoise	<b>SOPTOM</b>	In Madagascar, the SOPTOM aims to save an emblematic species of the island: the radiated tortoise.	<b>€5,000</b> (from Bioparc Conservation)
<b>CONGO</b>	Okapi	<b>Okapi Conservation Project</b>	Okapi Conservation Project protects the largest population of okapi in the heart of the Ituri forest. More than a hundred rangers fight poaching on a daily basis and local people are supported in improving their living conditions.	<b>€4,441</b> (from entrance fees)
<b>NAMIBIA</b>	Cheetah	<b>Cheetah Conservation Fund</b>	CCF is dedicated to saving the cheetahs in the wild and preserving its ecosystem.	<b>€6,018</b> (€1,500 from Bioparc Conservation and €4,518 from entrance fees)
<b>NEW IN 2021</b>				
<b>SENEGAL</b>	Dama gazelle	<b>Special Wildlife Reserve of Gueumbeul (RSFG)</b>	RSFG is a 720-ha protected area where the members act in particular to save the last wild herds of Dama gazelles.	<b>€7,808</b> (from Bioparc Conservation)
<b>NEW IN 2021</b>				
<b>KENYA</b>	Grevy's zebra	<b>Grevy's Zebra Trust</b>	GZT intervenes in El Barta plain to protect the Grevy's zebra and the natural resources of this area.	<b>€2,000</b> (from entrance fees)
<b>NEW IN 2021</b>				
<b>NAMIBIA</b>	Black rhinoceros	<b>Save The Rhino</b>	The NGO monitors and protects a unique population of black rhinos in the Kunene region.	<b>€3,000</b> (from entrance fees)

Projects also supported by Bioparc Conservation in 2021:  
**€836** to the **Tlemcen Model Forest** Project for the conservation of Egyptian vultures in Algeria  
**€7,448** to **MOYO** for the conservation of Rothschild's giraffes in Kenya

**And a big THANK YOU to the partners who supported the following projects in 2021:**

**ASGN:** Château de Fosse-Sèche, Combiér, Fauna, Fondation Le Pal Nature, Girafon bleu, La Fabrique des Bières d'Anjou, Parc animalier de la Barben, SECAS, Sodexo, TGS France, Touroparc, Zoo de Champrepus, Zoo de Maubeuge.

**Antongil Conservation:** La Passerelle Conservation, Zoo de Champrepus.

**RSFG:** Safari Parc de Peaugres.

# NATURE PROJECT GIRAFFES OF NIGER

COUNTRY: **Niger**

SUPPORTED ASSOCIATION: **Association to Save the Giraffes of Niger - ASGN** (8 people)



The last of West Africa's giraffes and the only representatives of the subspecies *Giraffa camelopardalis peralta*, these giraffes were once spread by thousands from Senegal to Niger. Decimated by the expansion of cultivated areas, hunting and the progression of desertification, they became isolated in the 1980s in the south-east of Niger in a populated area, marked by the livestock and millet cultivation. In 1996, they were only 49 of them left.

Since then, their population has continued to grow (they would be about 700 today), thanks to the actions of ASGN: a Nigerian association created in 2001 which supports human populations living in the giraffe's range, to support their involvement in the preservation of this endangered species to ensure a sustainable coexistence.

ASGN monitors the giraffes and their habitat, raises awareness and supports the villagers through the development of income-generating activities, and carries out actions to improve agricultural production and the installation of collective infrastructures. These activities make the Association to Save the Giraffes of Niger a recognized local actor in the resolution of human-animal conflicts and the conservation of giraffes.

## Project supported since 2001

FUNDS DONATED IN 2021:

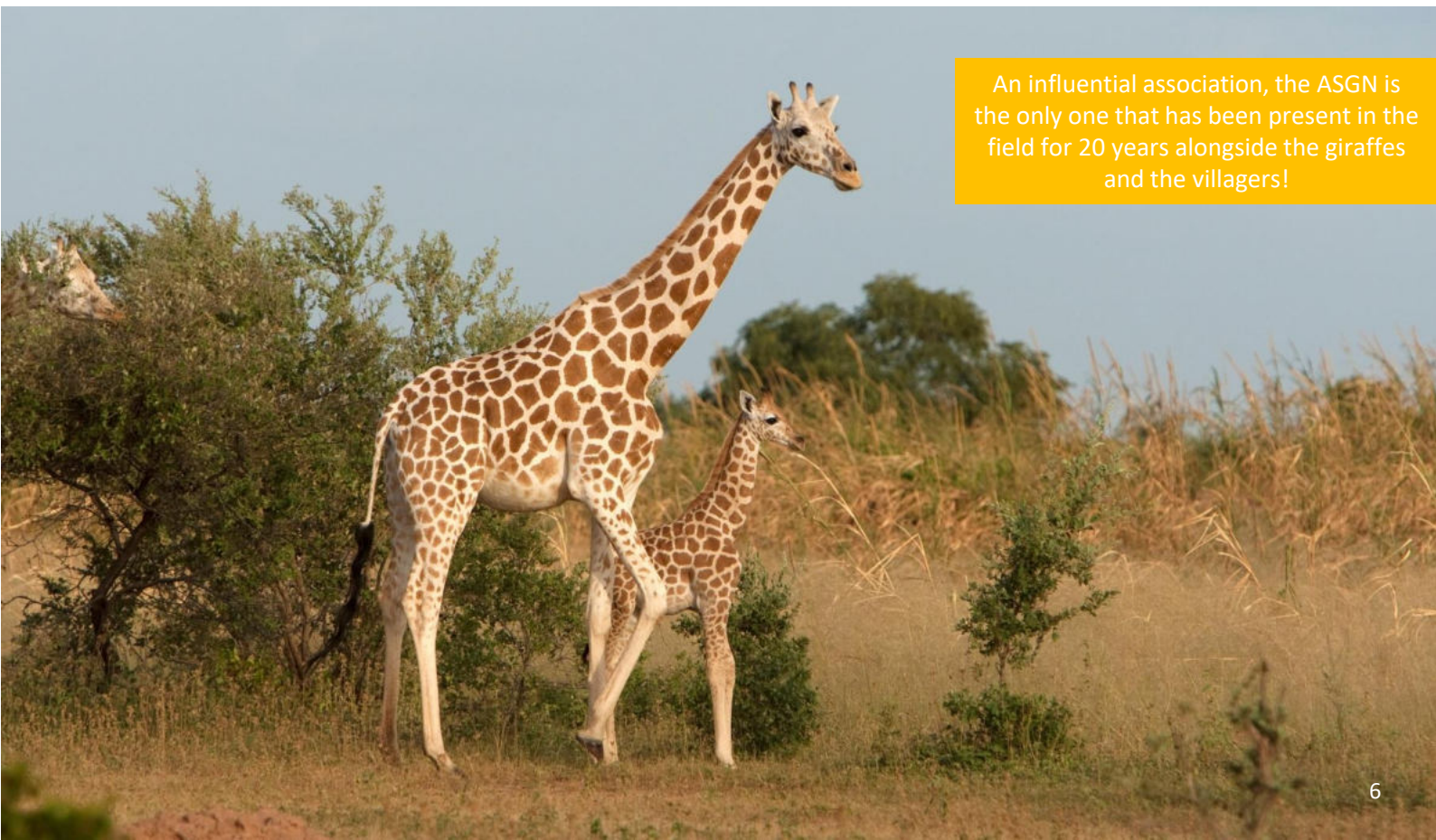
- BY THE BIOPARC: €35,000
- BY BIOPARC CONSERVATION: €60,287

DAILY SUPPORT OF THE BIOPARC

## Actions in 2021

- Pursuit of information and awareness-raising gatherings in a hundred or so villages in the "giraffe range", reaching more than 5,000 people, half of whom are under the age of 30.
- Rehabilitation of 30 ha of degraded land (20 ha in Kouré and 10 ha in Dantchandou) with the creation of half-moons and the plantation of more than 9,000 forest seedlings (*Acacia Senegal*, *Bauhinia rufescens*, *Adansonia digitata*, *Acacia albida*) produced in nurseries by the association.
- Two wells for growing vegetables were put into operation in Oude Seybou, in the commune of Kiota, in order to optimize the water supply.
- Distribution of micro-credits for income-generating activities, for a total of €53,000.
- Continuation of the ecological monitoring of the giraffe, including monitoring of its diet and movement and distribution of the herds in space and time.

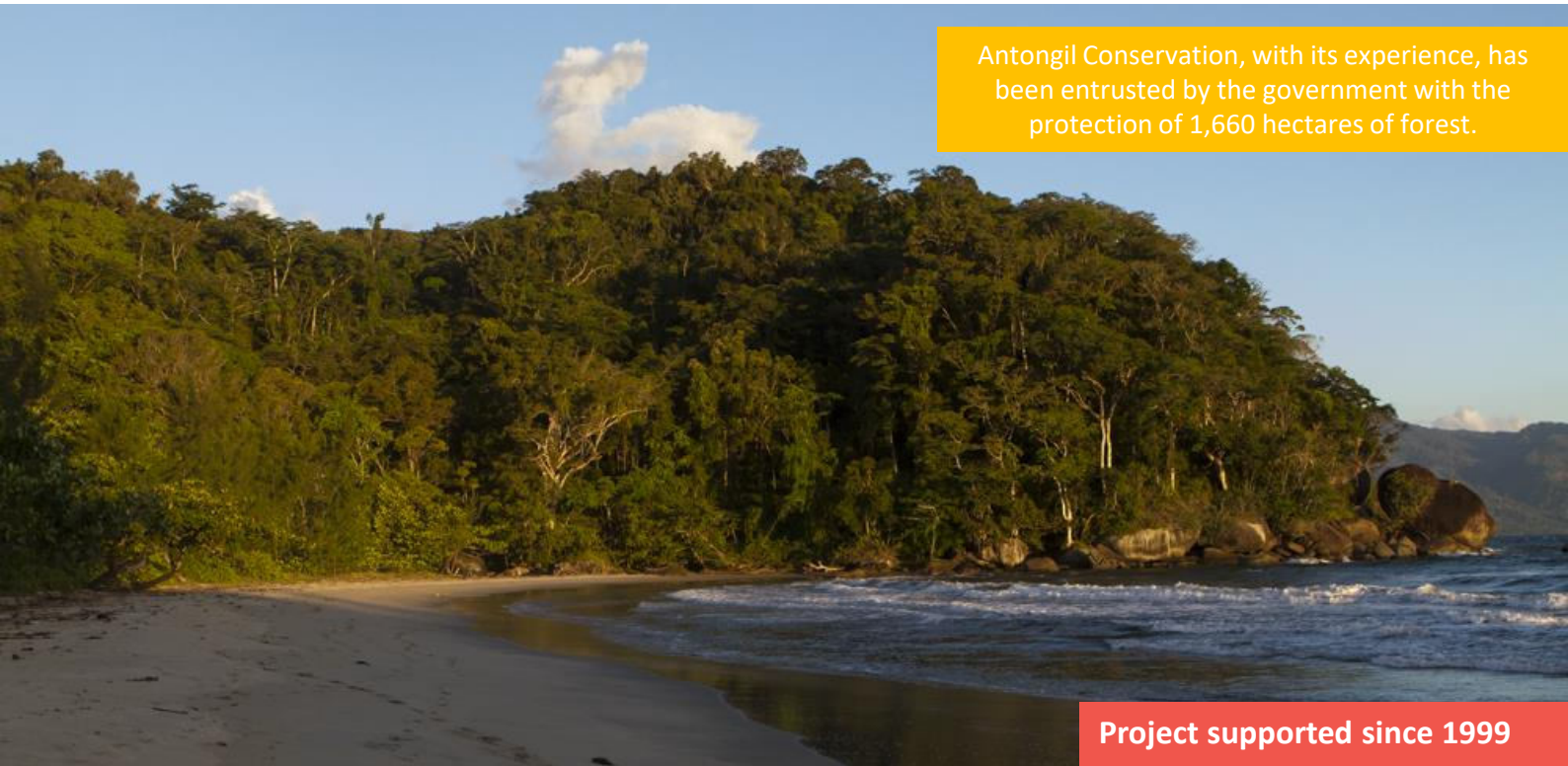
An influential association, the ASGN is the only one that has been present in the field for 20 years alongside the giraffes and the villagers!



# NATURE PROJECT **THE MALAGASY FOREST**

COUNTRY: **MADAGASCAR**

SUPPORTED ASSOCIATION: **ANTONGIL CONSERVATION** (13 people)



Antongil Conservation, with its experience, has been entrusted by the government with the protection of 1,660 hectares of forest.

**Antongil Conservation**, a Malagasy NGO created in 1999 with the help of the Bioparc, works to protect the biodiversity of Antongil Bay in the north-east of Madagascar. The bay is home to some of the last large areas of primary tropical rainforest on the island. A few patches remain between these large areas, such as the coastal forest of Farankaraina, 1,660 hectares of forest protected and managed by Antongil Conservation. Home to a remarkable and threatened biodiversity, these areas and the future of the local inhabitants are threatened by the exploitation of natural resources, slash-and-burn farming, wood cutting, pillage of precious woods and hunting pressure on lemurs. The Malagasy team, with the sustainable support of the Bioparc, is working to raise awareness of the importance of protecting these resources and to implement actions that will improve the living conditions of the communities. The Farankaraina forest is thus managed in collaboration with the 10 bordering villages so that its protection is sustainable and beneficial to all.

## Project supported since 1999

FUNDS DONATED IN 2021

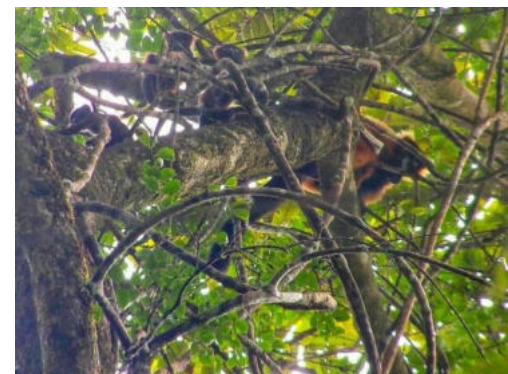
- BY THE BIOPARC: €22,000
- BY BIOPARC CONSERVATION: €20,360

*Other funds provided directly by other partners mobilized by the Bioparc.*

CO-CREATOR OF THE NGO  
DAILY SUPPORT OF THE BIOPARC

## Actions in 2021

- This is THE great news of 2021 for the Antongil Conservation team and GERP: 2 of the red ruffed lemurs females translocated to Farankaraina in 2018 and 2019 gave birth to 3 young lemurs!
- 2021 will also see the completion of the development of the tomato frog village with the awareness center for the protection of this amphibian endemic to the Maroantsetra region.
- It should also be noted that at the beginning of the year, the NGO participated in the national reforestation campaign initiated by the Malagasy government with the contribution of 500 seedlings from the Farankaraina nursery.





# NATURE PROJECT RADIATED TORTOISE

NEW

COUNTRY: **MADAGASCAR**

SUPPORTED ASSOCIATION: **Station for the Observation and Protection of Turtles and their Environment (SOPTOM)**



The **SOPTOM**, is a French association created in 1985. Its aim is the study and protection of Reptiles, more specifically turtles and their environment in France and in the world. In Madagascar, its objective is to safeguard an emblematic species of the island whose population has been in serious decline since the 1980s: the radiated tortoise (*Astrochelys radiata*). Today, poaching is the main threat to this species: despite the protection it benefits from, the radiated tortoise is a victim of illegal collection and export. Individuals illegally taken from the wild are mainly destined for the pet trade. Southeast Asia is the main destination, as these turtles are highly prized by collectors there.

In response to this threat, SOPTOM and its local partners, notably the Madagascan association ASE, collect individuals confiscated by the Malagasy authorities who are fighting against trafficking and act according to a previously defined action plan:

1. Reception and care of seized turtles
2. Selection and preparation of individuals before release
3. Choice of the translocation site
4. Monitoring of individuals and evaluation of the success of the operation
5. Involvement of locals populations

**Project supported since 2021**

FUNDS DONATED IN 2021: €5,000

*By Bioparc Conservation for the overall functioning of the association.*

In this plan, the cooperation through human, material and financial means is a key element.

## An endangered species

The range of the radiated tortoise is today reduced to the southern and south-eastern part of the island of Madagascar, on a strip of land of about 200 km between Amboasary and Morombe.

It mainly frequents sandy savannahs covered with vegetation made up of thorny bushes, succulent plants and euphorbias on which it feeds. It can be observed on the interior highlands as well as on the dunes bordering the ocean.

Classified as Critically Endangered on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, the species is also listed in Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), which lists the animal and plant species whose survival is most at risk. As such, international trade in specimens of this species is prohibited.



# NATURE PROJECT OKAPI

COUNTRY: CONGO

SUPPORTED ASSOCIATION: OKAPI CONSERVATION PROJECT



Endangered, with less than 10,000 individuals, the okapi is thought to survive only in a few forests in the Congo, which has made the species its emblem. The natural and cultural heritage of the forest is under threat from a number of factors: habitat fragmentation, mineral and gemstone extraction, ethnic and political conflicts, poaching for ivory and hunting for bushmeat. As a collateral or direct victim, the okapi population is rapidly declining.

**Project supported since 2014**

FUNDS DONATED IN 2021: €4,441

*By the Bioparc for the overall functioning of the association.*

The Okapi Conservation Project (OCP) was created in 1992 as a result of cooperation between the Congolese government and an American conservation center. With a surface area of 13,700 km<sup>2</sup>, it is located in the heart of the main refuge of the species, the Ituri forest. Classified as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO, the reserve is inhabited by 30,000 people and the okapi population is estimated at 4,000 individuals. With a team of armed guards, OCP defends the reserve, its biodiversity and its inhabitants from poaching and conflict, and supports the villagers in their development activities, notably by promoting sustainable agricultural practices. The team also monitors the evolution of biodiversity using automatic video traps.

## Focus on World Okapi Day 2021

On 18 October 2021, eight villages near the Ituri forest celebrated the okapi and its rainforest. Thousands of people gathered to demonstrate their support for the species and its environment!

Women's groups and the Mbuti, indigenous peoples, are particularly involved in this success: the women play an important role in raising awareness of the importance of protecting the forest and its resources and in inviting their community to participate in such celebrations.

The Mbuti are the primary guardians of the forest. By participating in this celebration, they share their culture and pass on the need to preserve the okapi's home.



# NATURE PROJECT CHEETAH

NEW

COUNTRY: **NAMIBIA**

SUPPORTED ASSOCIATION: **CHEETAH CONSERVATION FUND**



Founded in Namibia in 1990, the Cheetah Conservation Fund (CCF) is an NGO dedicated to the conservation of cheetahs in their natural environment. It studies the country's cheetah population (the largest in the world) and carries out actions for the preservation of this threatened species. Its research and training facility is located about 40 km east of the farming town of Otjiwarongo.

Through collaborative partnerships with international NGOs, the CCF works towards better human-animal cohabitation within a sustainable system that is environmentally friendly, socially responsible and economically viable.

For example, the association works with the Somaliland customs authorities who control goods. When cheetahs (often juveniles) are seized, they are turned over to the association, which raises them and releases them as adults when possible.

Raising awareness among the population is then essential to avoid the emergence of conflicts.

**Project supported on an ad hoc basis since 2001**

FUNDS DONATED IN 2021: €6,018

*By the Bioparc and Bioparc Conservation for the overall functioning of the association.*

## Man-cheetah: a fragile balance

The cheetah is the fastest land animal in the world and the most endangered feline in Africa. In the wild, they live an average of ten years. The mortality of cubs is one of the most limiting factors for the growth and survival of the wild cheetah population. In addition, 75% of this population lives on rural farmland alongside human communities, creating conflicts with livestock farmers.

As with many threatened species, the causes of its decline are complex and multifaceted. For the cheetah, the main causes are all linked to humans:

- Man-wildlife conflicts, on agricultural land exploited for livestock
- Loss of habitat and prey with the destruction and fragmentation of wild lands by modern human expansion
- Capture and illegal trafficking of cheetahs to be kept as pets in the Gulf States

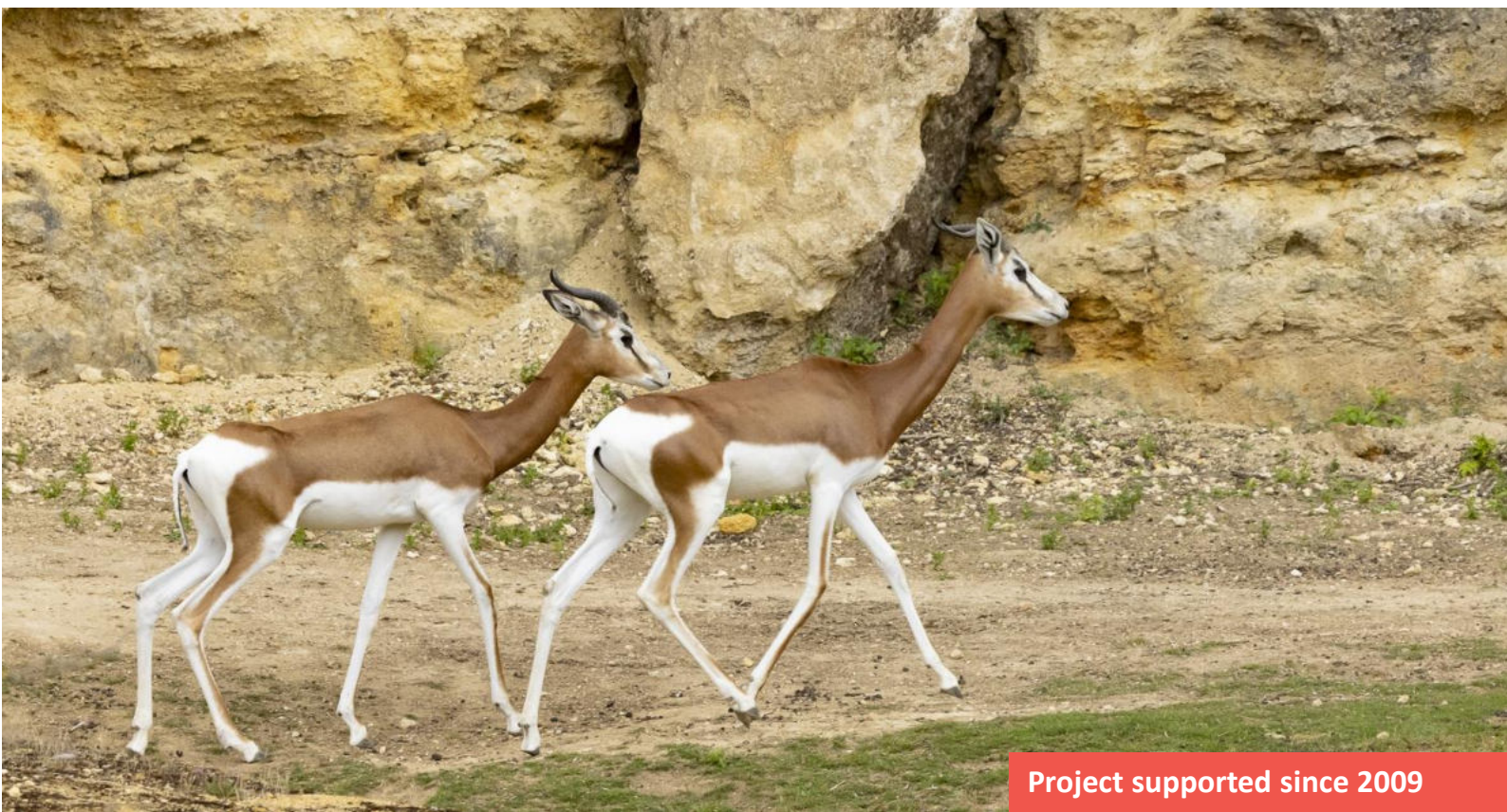


# NATURE PROJECT DAMA GAZELLE

NEW

COUNTRY: **SENEGAL**

SUPPORTED ASSOCIATION: **GUEUMBEUL SPECIAL WILDLIFE RESERVE (RSFG)**



**Project supported since 2009**

FUNDS DONATED IN 2021: **€7,808**

*By Bioparc Conservation for the clearance of a forested area overgrown with cactus..*

The Gueumbeul Special Wildlife Reserve (RSFG) is a 720 ha protected area located in the extreme northwest of Senegal. This reserve, with its rich biodiversity, consists of a 340 ha saltwater lagoon surrounded by two strips of shrubby savannah covering 380 ha.

Its main vocation is to be a center for the adaptation and reproduction of Sahelo-Saharan species reintroduced in Senegal, including the Dama gazelle.

However, the site faces several problems that could compromise this mission: insufficient or outdated breeding enclosures, the presence of certain zoonotic diseases or the reduction of grazing areas due to an invasive cactus (*Opuntia tuna*).

This last element is currently a major concern, with 12% of the terrestrial part of the reserve being invaded by the cactus. The aim now is to restore degraded habitats, renew the reserve's tourist appeal and significantly involve local people in the management of the site.

## A race for the gazelles

The "Giti Gazelles Offroad Team" has joined forces with the Bioparc Conservation fund in 2021 in a sporting and solidarity-based partnership.

Taking part in the Rallye Aïcha des Gazelles in Morocco, Helen Tait Wright and Sue Allemann wanted to promote an environmental project through their participation.

They chose Bioparc Conservation for its project to preserve the Dama gazelle. Thanks to their sponsors and their involvement, the two teammates from the Loire Valley donated €3,000 to the Gueumbeul Special Wildlife Reserve.



# NATURE PROJECT GREVY'S ZEBRA

NEW

COUNTRY: **KENYA**

SUPPORTED ASSOCIATION: **GREVY'S ZEBRA TRUST**



The Grevy's Zebra Trust (GZT) has been working since 2008 in northern Kenya, on the El Barta plain, to protect Grevy's zebra and the natural resources of this area.

An endangered species, the Grevy's zebra has a population of around 3,000 individuals in the wild (mainly in Kenya), where less than 1% of their range is officially protected. The survival of the species depends to a large extent on the success of human-animal cohabitation: GZT works with local communities and in partnership with multiple stakeholders in the field.

Thanks to these collective efforts, the number of zebras in the area concerned is stabilizing.

The association also has to deal with severe droughts in the country, such as in 2021.

Forage has been provided for the zebras and vigilance has been increased on the few water points in the region.

**Project supported since 2021**

FUNDS DONATED IN 2021: **€2,000**

*By the Bioparc for the overall functioning of the association.*

## Actions to combat poaching

The Grevy's zebra is mainly threatened by poaching (warriors living from hunting) and by the movement of livestock from migrating pastoral communities, which come to graze in the El Barta area, reducing the zebra's grazing areas. To overcome this, GZT is implementing protection and monitoring actions based mainly on:

- Employment of members of the resident communities of Samburu and Turkana to patrol the area
- Collecting data on the species
- Organizing awareness meetings
- Increasing security patrols
- Finding solutions to improve the conservation stability of the area
- Using training workshops on holistic land livestock management

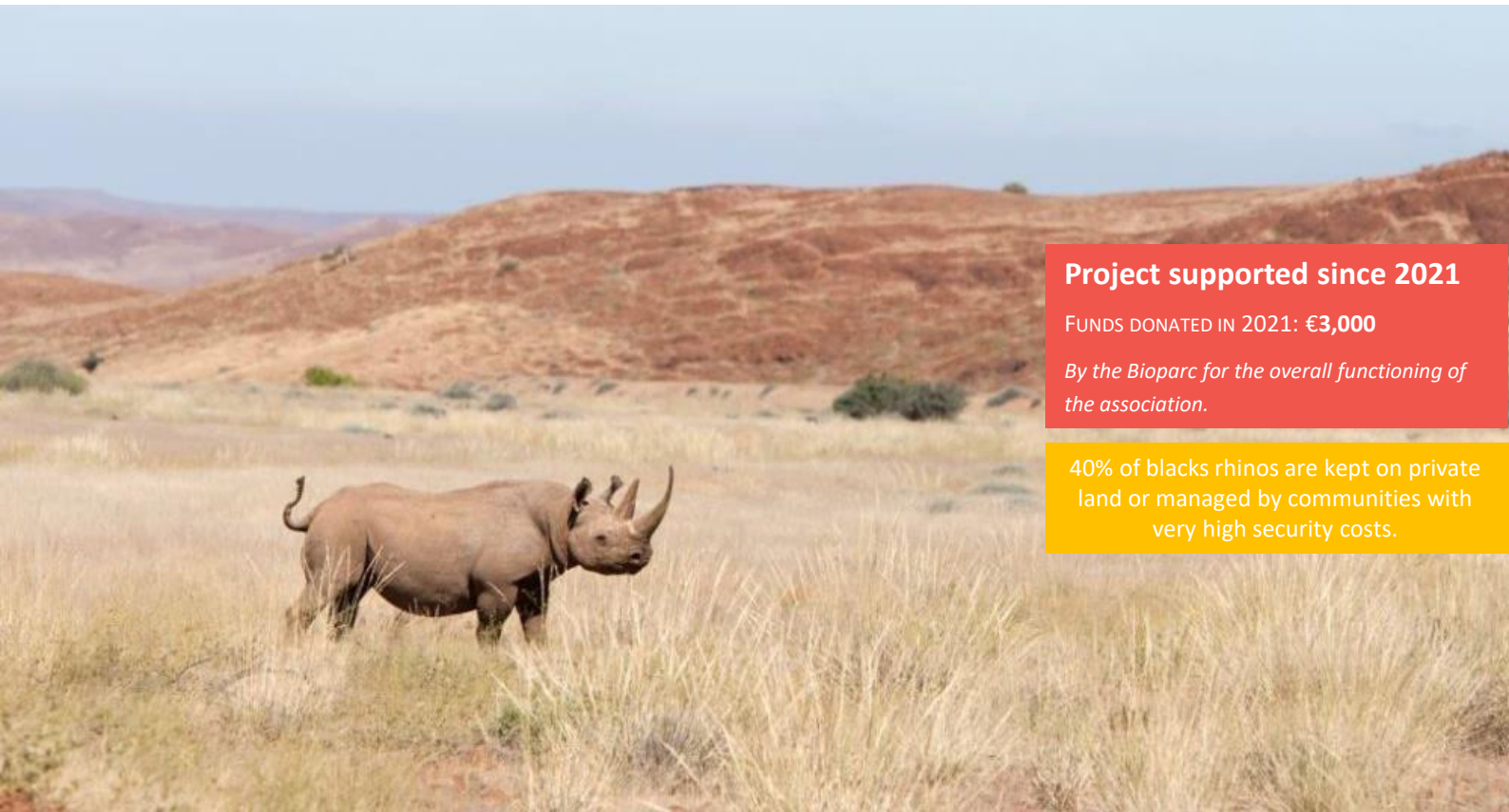


# NATURE PROJECT BLACK RHINOCEROS

NEW

COUNTRY: **NAMIBIA**

SUPPORTED ASSOCIATION: **SAVE THE RHINO**



**Project supported since 2021**

FUNDS DONATED IN 2021: €3,000

*By the Bioparc for the overall functioning of the association.*

40% of blacks rhinos are kept on private land or managed by communities with very high security costs.

Save the Rhino was founded in 1982 to protect and monitor a unique population of black rhino (*Diceros bicornis*) in the vast and remote Kunene wilderness in northwestern Namibia (25,000 sq. km).

This population has tripled in a few decades thanks to the conservation efforts of this NGO:

- Surveillance by vehicle and on foot
- Support of anti-poaching patrols
- Assistance to the investigation team (Namibian Police and Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism) with evidence collection and DNA sampling for court cases
- Involve local communities through educational programs to raise awareness of the species' protection

## A critically endangered species

At the beginning of the 20th century, there were 500,000 rhinos. By 1970, only 70,000 remained, due to hunting, the disappearance and transformation of natural habitats (expansion of crops and demarcation of territories) and poaching (very high demand for horns in Asia and the Middle East): rhino horns can be sold for at least €55,000 per kilo on the illegal market to be used in traditional medicine or for the manufacture of carved objects. The species reached a critical level in 1990 with only 2,410 black rhinos remaining.

Since 1996, the black rhino has been listed as Critically Endangered by the IUCN. However, thanks to habitat protection, anti-poaching efforts, awareness-raising and translocations and reintroductions, the black rhino population is recovering and has been slowly increasing in recent years.

Today, 27,000 rhinos of all species remain, including about 5,000 black rhinos.

# THE NATURE PROJECTS SOUTH AMERICA

Country	Species and /or habitat concerned	Structure supported	Mission/action	Funds provided in 2021
<b>PERU</b>	Dry forest Spectacled bears	<b>Tu Tierra</b>	<p>The Chaparri Ecological Reserve is the first community-initiated reserve in Peru.</p> <p>A refuge for spectacled bears, it protects more than 34,000 hectares of dry forest.</p>	<p><i>Bioparc Pilot Nature Project</i></p> <p><b>€77,000</b> (€42,000 by Bioparc Conservation and €35,000 from entrance fees)</p>
<b>ARGENTINA</b>	Andean condor	<b>Bioandina</b>	Bioandina strengthens wild condor populations through the reintroduction of captive-born and rescued birds in collaboration with local communities.	<b>€15,000</b> (by Bioparc Conservation)
<b>BRAZIL</b>	Hyacinth macaw	<b>Instituto Arara Azul</b>	The main objective of the Arara Azul project is to maintain a viable population of wild hyacinth macaws in their habitat in the middle to long term, especially since the recent fires in the Pantanal region.	<b>€3,200</b> (from entrance fees)
<b>ECUADOR</b>	Brown-headed Spider Monkey	<b>Washu</b>	Washu protects the brown-headed spider monkey, one of the 25 most endangered primates in the world: studying its distribution, ecology and genetics, protecting its habitat, raising awareness and supporting farmers are all part of the conservation strategy for the species.	<b>€11,636</b> (from entrance fees)
<b>VENEZUELA</b>	Brown Spider Monkey	<b>Proyecto Mono Araña (Spider Monkey)</b>	This project concerns the protection of the Caparo Reserve, 7,000 hectares of dry forest that is home to groups of brown spider monkey, and which is subject to numerous threats despite the protected status of the forest. The project includes monitoring the forest, involving local villagers and monitoring the brown spider monkeys.	<b>€6,000</b> (€3,000 par Bioparc Conservation and €3,000 from entrance fees)
<b>BOLIVIA</b>	Red-fronted Macaw	<b>Armonia</b>	Armonia aims to preserve Bolivia's birds and their natural habitat while seeking a better cohabitation of these animals with the local human population.	<b>€3,000</b> (by Bioparc Conservation)

And a big THANK YOU to the partners who supported the following projects in 2021:

**Tu Tierra:** EcoZonia, Zoo de Maubeuge.

**Proyecto Mono Araña:** Conservatoire des Primates, Parc Animalier d'Auvergne

# NATURE PROJECTS DRY FOREST OF PERU

COUNTRY: **Peru**

SUPPORTED ASSOCIATION: **Association Tu Tierra and ACOTURCH**



Attached to its sacred mountain Chaparri, the Muchik rural community of Santa Catalina de Chongoyape spontaneously chose to preserve 34,412 ha of its dry forest lands. Together with the family of naturalist photographer Heinz Plenge, they created the Chaparri Ecological Reserve, which they manage through the associations Tu Tierra and Acoturch.

Chaparri is the first conservation area of popular initiative in Peru and the largest dry forest conservation area in Northern Peru.

Located in the heart of the dry forest ecosystem, this mountain and the forest it overlooks are home to a remarkable biodiversity with a high rate of endemism: the extraordinary wealth of birds and the presence of the spectacled bear, the only bear species from South America, make this environment unique.

Original mode of socio-economic development and environmental protection, Chaparri protects the forest by fighting poverty, offering ecotourism that respects nature and local culture, and preserving wildlife, especially the spectacled bear in the wild and in the bear rescue centre. Recognised throughout South America, Chaparri is a model for many other communities concerned with preserving their ancestral and natural lands.

## Project supported since 2001

FUNDS DONATED IN 2021

- BY THE BIOPARC: €35,000
- BY BIOPARC CONSERVATION: €42,000

DAILY SUPPORT OF THE BIOPARC

## The link between bears & honey

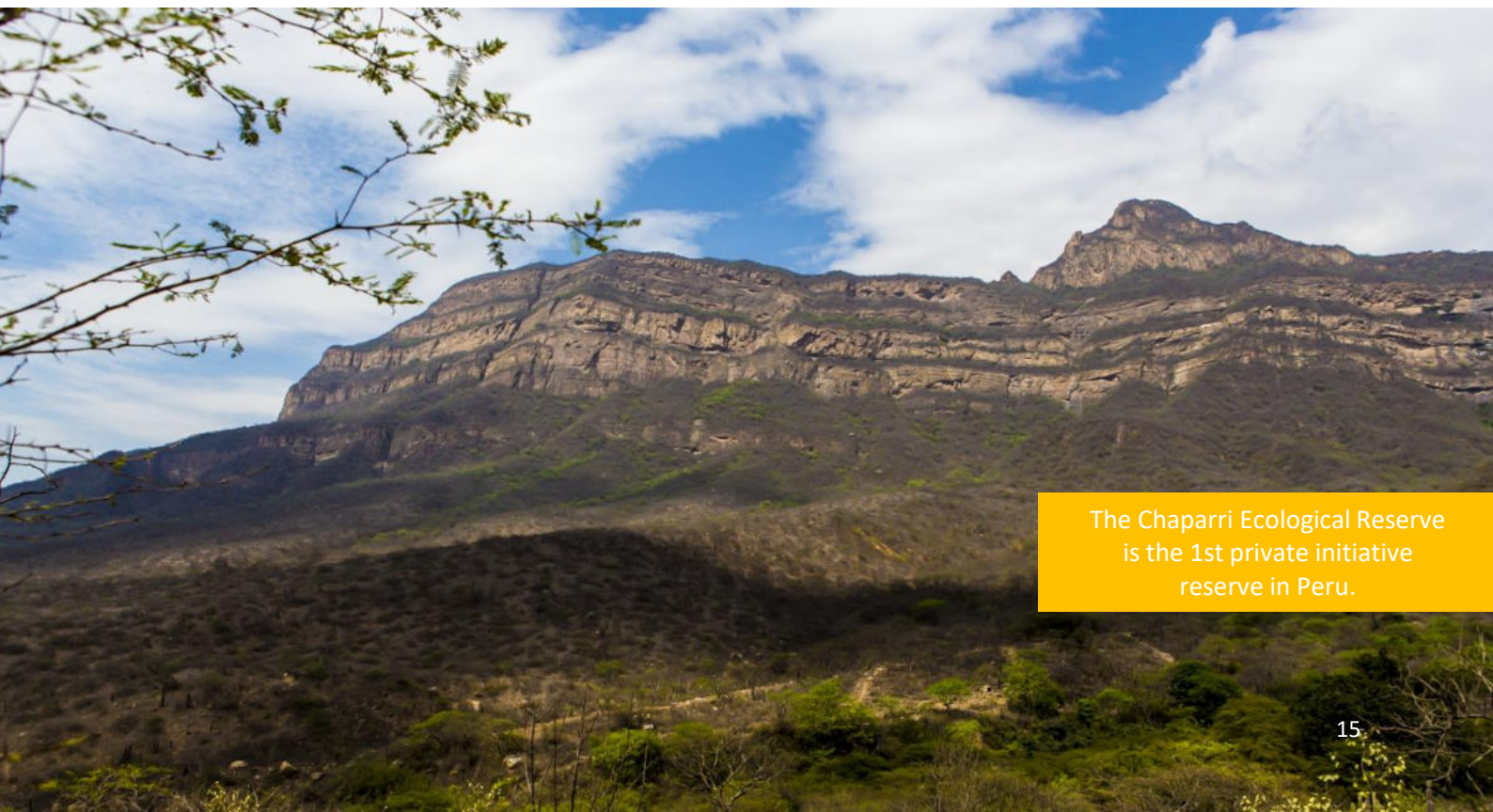
- Project for the breeding of stingless honey bees in the communities of Tocmoche and Chongoyape.
- The production and sale of honey from these stingless honey bees would be a productive and sustainable alternative for forest conservation.

## 34,412 ha of dry forest protected

- Since 2001, the forest has shown a constant natural regeneration.
- Chaparri has already impressed other rural communities in Latin America. After their visit, 62 private community reserves were created.
- Chaparri welcomes between 5,000 and 10,000 visitors per year to discover the forest and its biodiversity, the archaeological and mystical treasures of the site, which will be promoted by UNESCO in 2019.

## The Spectacled Bear, emblem of Chaparri

- With an estimate of 40 individuals, studies carried out over the last 20 years have established that the Chaparri Reserve and the lands of the neighboring rural communities are home to the highest density of spectacled bears in South America.
- Chaparri has a rescue center to care for bears (confiscation, rescue).



The Chaparri Ecological Reserve is the 1st private initiative reserve in Peru.



# NATURE PROJECTS ANDEAN CONDOR

COUNTRY: **Argentina**

SUPPORTED ASSOCIATION: **BioAndina**



Bioandina, an Argentinian association, is strengthening wild condor populations through the reintroduction of captive-born and rescued birds in collaboration with local communities.

Its main objective is to ensure the preservation of this species and its ecosystem, all along the Andes.

In the twenty years of its existence, the association has been able to successfully reintroduce more than 200 Andean condors into their natural environment through its rescue and release program.

## Technology for conservation

The use of radio telemetry and satellite transmission, combined with intensive fieldwork, has enabled the creation of a species-specific SIG (Geographic Information System) as part of a research program. In addition, special software was created (Decosat), allowing the definition of flight simulations in order to better understand the movement patterns of the birds.

Thanks to this modern technology, it is possible, among other things, to find out how Andean condors use their environment, their preferences for their habitat areas, and to assess their flight capabilities. The information obtained is then valuable in guiding conservation decisions for the species and its ecosystem.

**Project supported since 2008**

FUNDS DONATED IN 2021: €15,000

*By Bioparc Conservation for the overall functioning of the association.*



# NATURE PROJECTS HYACINTH MACAW

COUNTRY: **Brazil**

SUPPORTED ASSOCIATION: **Instituto Arara Azul**



In the Brazilian Pantanal, the largest swamp in the world, lives one of the emblematic parrots of the Bioparc Great South American Aviary: the hyacinth macaw (*Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus*). The Instituto Arara Azul has been working there for over thirty years to save this emblematic bird.

The general mission of the association is to promote the conservation of biodiversity, the rational use of natural resources and the improvement of the quality of life of the local population.

The association also installs artificial nests so that the macaw can nest and reproduce in deforested areas. Monitoring and protecting the nests ensures the reproduction of the species and limits its decline. It fights against the main threats to the species: capture for illegal national and international trade, destruction of its habitat and the collection of feathers for souvenirs.

**Project supported since 2020**

FUNDS DONATED IN 2021: **€3,200**

*By the Bioparc for the installation of two artificial nests.*

## Focus on the « Adopt a Nest » campaign

After the violent fires of 2020, which burnt a third of the Pantanal, Neiva Guedes and her colleagues at the institute worked to install artificial nests to replace the hollow trees burnt by those fires.

In 2021, the Bioparc has chosen to adopt two nests located at the Caiman ecological refuge. The funds donated contribute to the installation and management of the nests, as well as to the monitoring of the eggs and young birds.



# NATURE PROJECTS BROWN-HEADED SPIDER MONKEY

COUNTRY: ECUADOR

SUPPORTED ASSOCIATION: WASHU



Specialist in the study of primates, Washu is interested in monitoring brown-headed spider monkey populations and the state of their natural habitat: the Ecuadorian forest.

Indeed, the local population of brown-headed spider monkey is the first to be affected by deforestation.

In order to protect the forest, the NGO works with indigenous communities to offer them better economic opportunities through sustainable trade: the inhabitants thus become the first protectors of the forest.

In this context, the Washu association works with small chocolate producers to develop organic agroforestry and protect forest land.

At the same time, Washu collects and rehabilitates spider monkeys that are victims of wildlife trafficking. It ensures the well-being and health of the individuals entrusted to its care center, and does everything possible to reintroduce the spider monkeys who can be reintroduced.

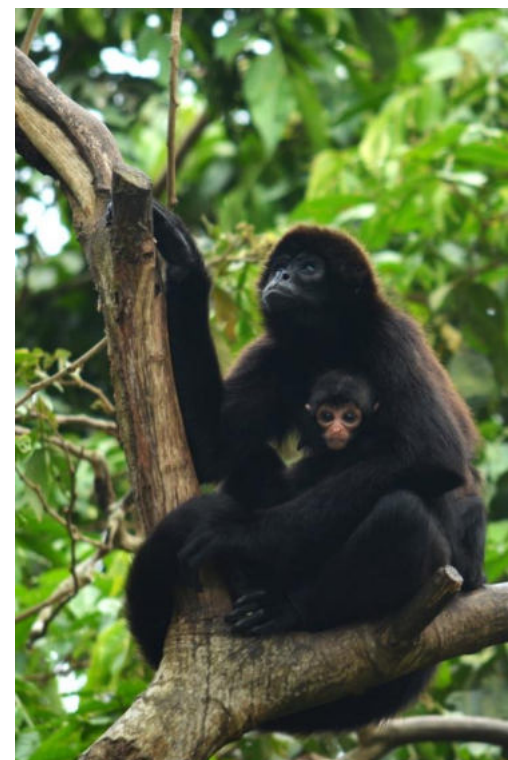
The search for release sites is crucial: the territory available for the spider monkeys has been considerably reduced over the last decades, replacing forested areas by crops or balsa plantations. On the crests of the lower mountains, forestry is more difficult, so there are still wooded areas available.

Washu is now trying to become the owner of these areas in order to protect them and to release spider monkeys there.

**Project supported since 2015**

FUNDS DONATED IN 2021: **€11,636**

*By the Bioparc for the overall functioning of the association..*



# NATURE PROJECTS BROWN SPIDER MONKEY

COUNTRY: VENEZUELA

SUPPORTED ASSOCIATION: PROYECTO MONO ARANA (SPIDER MONKEY CONSERVATION PROJECT)



**Project supported since 2019**

FUNDS DONATED IN 2021: €6,000

- BY THE BIOPARC: €3,000
- BY BIOPARC CONSERVATION: €3,000

*For the overall functioning of the association.*

Among the world's most endangered primates, the brown spider monkey (*Ateles hybridus*) depends on the protection of its forest habitat in Colombia and Venezuela. Its most critical distribution area is in the Venezuelan western plains, in the heart of the Caparo Forest Reserve. When it was created in 1961, Caparo covered 184,100 hectares of tropical dry forest. But in 30 years, more than 90% of the reserve has disappeared under the combined pressure of small farmers, large farmers and logging companies.

Today, Caparo consists of 7,000 hectares of continuous forest and small isolated fragments of up to 150 hectares, subject to numerous natural fires. Despite being protected by the government and the University of the Andes, intrusions continue and many illegal farms are clearing and setting up to grow corn, rice, plantain, chilli or manioc. The critical state of the forest and the lack of knowledge about the species motivated the creation of the project by the native primatologist Diana Liz Duque Sandoval: to study the species, measure the threats and protect the forest with the authorities, train young researchers, raise awareness among the locals about the challenges of protecting nature, and involve small farmers to develop sustainable practices.

In 2019, the Bioparc responded to the alert launched by the biologist to urgently secure Caparo by hiring four ranger guards to set up surveillance and ensure that pressure is controlled and reduced (as well as 3 other parks). In 2020, the Bioparc reaffirmed its support with the donation of €6,000 and continued to do so in 2021.



## Reconnecting the forest for spider monkeys

Caparo is currently carrying out an important project: planting 10,000 trees to restore the lost forest, in order to create a biological corridor for the spider monkeys, which are currently limited in their movements between a small fragment of forest and a canyon. The association has planted thousands of seedlings to grow the trees needed for this reforestation.

In this type of project, advice, recommendations and financial contributions are among the various forms of support provided by the Bioparc.



# NATURE PROJECTS RED-FRONTED MACAW

COUNTRY: **BOLIVIA**

SUPPORTED ASSOCIATION: **ARMONIA**



The Red-fronted Macaw (*Ara rubrogenys*) is a critically endangered species, threatened mainly by the destruction of dry forests, human-animal conflicts due to its consumption of corn crops, and poaching for illegal trade as a pet.

The mission of the Armonia association is to preserve the birds of Bolivia and their natural habitat while seeking a better cohabitation of these animals with the local human population.

## Focus on Armonia actions

To achieve this, Armonia :

- establishes protected areas to save ecosystems and preserve natural resources. The 50-hectare red-fronted macaw reserve is located in central Bolivia, south of the department of Cochabamba, a few kilometers from Perereta. Three Quechua communities have become the guardians of the red-fronted macaws
- involves the communities as much as possible in their conservation projects: in the reserve, for example, a community-based ecotourism project has been set up, the benefits of which help to diversify the income of these populations
- implements national campaigns against the illegal parrot trade in Bolivia through workshops and educational presentations
- organizes educational activities to raise awareness of the important ecosystem services provided by natural environments and their wildlife populations
- conducts scientific research: Armonia has created and maintains the largest database of bird sightings in the country

**Project supported on an ad hoc basis since 2009**

FUNDS DONATED IN 2021: **€3,000**

*By Bioparc Conservation for the overall functioning of the association.*



# THE NATURE PROJECTS EUROPE

Country	Species and /or habitat concerned	Structure supported	Mission/action	Funds provided in 2021
FRANCE	Vultures	Hegalaldia	Hegalaldia manages the only wildlife care center in the Pyrénées-Atlantiques and welcomes many vultures. It is a major actor in raising awareness for the protection of birds of prey and reintroduces the birds treated in France and Bulgaria.	<b>€3,000</b> <i>(by Bioparc Conservation)</i>
FRANCE	Egyptian vulture	Nature in Occitania National Action Plan (PNA)	Within the framework of a PNA, the association acts in particular for the conservation of Egyptian vulture populations with a tagging and telemetric monitoring program.	<b>€3,000</b> <i>(by Bioparc Conservation)</i>
FRANCE	Egyptian vulture	Provence-Alpes-Côte-d'Azur (PACA) region Conservatory of Natural Areas (CEN)	The CEN PACA, whose mission is to preserve the natural heritage of the Provence-Alpes-Côte-d'Azur area, is working to strengthen the Egyptian vulture population by encouraging their presence through the maintenance of feeding sites.	<b>€1,600</b> <i>(from entrance fees)</i>
GERMANY AND MEDITERRANEAN AREA	Migratory birds	Committee Against Bird Slaughter (CABS)	CABS fights against the illegal poaching of European migratory birds.	<b>€1,000</b> <i>(by Bioparc Conservation)</i>
SPAIN	Northern bald ibis	Proyecto Eremita With Jerez Zoo	By rehabilitating ibis from zoos, Proyecto Eremita has succeeded in creating and establishing a new colony of northern bald ibis in Andalusia.	<b>€5,307</b> <i>(by Bioparc Conservation)</i>

Projects also supported in 2021:

**€1,250** donated by the Bioparc to the **AFdPZ** in support of its Conservation actions, participation in 18 projects relating to threatened species in 2021

**€250** donated by Bioparc Conservation to the **Amigos del Pericon** in support of the project restoration of the La Janda lagoon (Spain, Andalusia)

# NATURE PROJECTS VULTURES

COUNTRIES: FRANCE AND BULGARIA

SUPPORTED ASSOCIATIONS: FRANCE: **Nature in Occitania, Hegalaldia wildlife care center, CEN PACA**  
BULGARIA: **Fund for Wild Flora and Fauna (FWFF)**



Bioparc supports a **network of associations in Europe** that works for the sustainable return and preservation of vultures, griffon vultures, cinereous vultures, Egyptian vultures and bearded vultures. The actions are numerous: awareness raising and monitoring of the species, reintroduction and protection of habitats, rescue and care, restoration of traditional breeding giving life back to the mountains and guaranteeing food for the vultures. All the associations seek to restore the vultures to their place as nature's scavengers, inseparable from the pastoral landscape.

Reintroductions began in 1981 in the Grandes Causses and have led to the presence of a stable and significant population of griffon vultures in France. At that time, the Bioparc approached the pilot of this unprecedented project, the Fonds d'Intervention pour les Rapaces (now Mission Rapaces LPO), to give them our first griffon vulture born in the zoo in 1983 and to propose the acquisition of wounded birds unable to recover their ability to fly. Since then, the vultures welcomed at the Bioparc have reproduced and given birth to young birds which are reintroduced in France for the cinereous vulture and in Bulgaria for the griffon vulture.

The Bioparc is the first zoo involved in the reintroduction of vultures: since 1983, it has released into the wild (in France and Bulgaria) some 60 individuals born in captivity.

## Working with farmers to help vultures

- Abandoned under the Soviet regime, traditional livestock farming is being restored by FWFF to ensure that vultures have food in Bulgaria. Its method: to help breeders by creating hardy flocks, replacing animals free of charge when they are killed by a wild predator and providing guard dogs for the flocks
- To strengthen the presence of the Egyptian vulture in France, efforts are focused on providing food supplied by local breeders and butchers on maintained feeding sites

## Projects supported since 1983

FUNDS DONATED IN 2021: €7,600

*By the Bioparc and Bioparc Conservation.*

Vultures born at the Bioparc are given to field associations and released into the wild.

## NGO supported in 2021

- **Hegalaldia**, whose main activity is to take in wild animals in distress and treat them so that they can then be released back into the wild
- **CEN PACA**, which operates in one of the French regions where there are major challenges for biodiversity
- **Nature in Occitania**, an association that worked in 2021 to implement a ringing and telemetric monitoring program for the Egyptian vulture



# NATURE PROJECTS MIGRATORY BIRDS

COUNTRY: **GERMANY**

SUPPORTED ASSOCIATION: **COMMITTEE AGAINST BIRD SLAUGHTER (CABS)**



Founded in 1975, CABS is an association based in Germany whose aim is to combat the poaching of migratory birds around the Mediterranean Sea.

It works against the illegal hunting of wild birds, both with guns and with various traps and nets. CABS members intervene where hunters, trappers or dealers violate nature conservation laws.

All actions are carried out in close cooperation with environmental authorities, law enforcement, regulatory agencies and customs offices. The idea is to act for the preservation of endangered animal species and to fight against cruelty to animals.

Hunting and trapping are of course not the only threats to migratory birds: intensive agriculture, habitat degradation, climate change and environmental poisoning are also important causes of the decline of some species.

However, CABS has specialized and is a recognized expert in the fight against poaching. The "bird protection camps" are central to their work: in collaboration with local partner NGOs in each CABS area, its members and volunteers carry out field surveys for illegal traps and hunting equipment.

They also monitor migratory bottlenecks and resting places where migratory birds are targeted by poachers.

They also seek to collect evidence to facilitate the apprehension of poachers by the police.

**Project supported since 2019**

FUNDS DONATED IN 2021: **€1,000**

*By Bioparc Conservation for the overall functioning of the association.*

## A path full of difficulties

From mid-summer onwards, the birds that have settled in Western Europe start to head back to Africa. But they are expected by poachers along the way...

Poachers that CABS members monitor and try to stop.





# NATURE PROJECTS NORTHERN BALD IBIS

COUNTRY: SPAIN

SUPPORTED ASSOCIATION: PROYECTO EREMITA (IN COLLABORATION WITH JEREZ ZOO)



The Northern Bald Ibis (*Geronticus eremita*) disappeared from Europe about 3 centuries ago and is now Critically Endangered globally (IUCN) with an estimated population of less than 300 individuals in the wild.

There are many reasons for the decline of this species, such as the conversion of extensive pastures into cereal or vegetable crops, the urbanization of nesting sites and poaching.

In addition to this, there has been a positive aspect in recent years: more than a thousand individuals living in animal parks are doing well and making it possible to implement a key aspect of the protection of threatened species: reintroduction into the wild. Thus, in the early 2000s, the Jerez Zoobotanico in Andalusia launched the "Proyecto Eremita", which has since been joined by the Bioparc.

**Project supported since 2008**

FUNDS DONATED IN 2021: €5,307

By Bioparc Conservation.

## Successful reintroductions!

The Bioparc was the first zoo to entrust its chicks from the bald ibis colony in our European aviary to the Bioparc, which breeds them every year. Managed by an EEP, these individuals reinforce the colony already present and set up in the south of Spain from birds born in captivity in the framework of this project.

Since 2008, we have been able to entrust 77 birds to our Spanish colleagues! It should be noted that since 2019, Pierre Gay has also made his Andalusian land available, where a new aviary has been installed, thus enabling a new release site to be established.

And in 2020, the Bioparc translated the book entitled "Fontanilla, a female bald ibis born in Conil de la Frontera", an illustrated story describing the project and intended for children.



# THE NATURE PROJECTS ASIA

Country	Species and /or habitat concerned	Structure supported	Mission/action	Funds provided in 2021
<b>NEW</b>				
<b>INDONESIA</b>	Javan leopard	<b>Friends of Javan Rhino</b>	Conservation of the Javan leopard in Ujung Kulon National Park is one of the missions of the Friends of Javan Rhino, including the collection of data on the species.	<b>€3,691</b> <i>(€438 by Bioparc Conservation and €3,253 from entrance fees)</i>
<b>INDONESIA</b>	Sumatran tiger	<b>Program Konservasi Harimau Sumatera</b>	The team actively fights for the conservation of the tiger by resolving conflicts caused by the animal's presence, strengthening habitat protection, monitoring population trends, and helping villagers benefit from environmental conservation.	<b>€5,000</b> <i>(from entrance fees)</i>
<b>MONGOLIA</b>	Snow leopard	<b>Snow Leopard Trust</b>	Snow Leopard Trust supports Mongolian herders by providing economic development, such as handicrafts, in exchange for respect for one of the world's most endangered felines.	<b>€5,000</b> <i>(from entrance fees)</i>
<b>NEPAL</b>	Red panda	<b>Red Panda Network</b>	The "forest guardians", villagers trained by Red Panda Network to monitor red pandas, ensure the protection of red pandas and the sustainable management of their habitat.	<b>€2,221</b> <i>(from entrance fees)</i>

**And a big THANK YOU to the following partners who have supported our Nature 2021 Projects in their globality:**

ADECC - Le Cèdre, Angibaud photo, Anjou Cavité Travaux Sécurité, Anjou Marquage, Arènis, AXA agence L. Hamon, Beaumard Optique, Berjamin paysage, Bureau d'Études du Bioparc, CIC Ouest, Clopy, Corbé cuisine, Crédit Agricole Doué-la-Fontaine, D. Bossard peinture, Delbar & Belda, Dream Village, Entre Loire & coteaux, Favry emballage, Ferac, Festyland, Gaïa Conservation, Guéret Carrelage, Initio Conseil, Intermarché Doué-la-Fontaine, La Boutique du Bioparc, La Fabrique Godet-Luçon, Lamy élagage, Langlois-Chateau, Le Prieuré de la Dive, Leray Sécurité, Loire Impression, Loisirs Diffusion, Louis de Grenelle, MVD Menuiserie, Petjes World, R'Pure énergies, Service Technique d'Hygiène, Sofabati, Super U Doué-la-Fontaine, Véron-Diet, ZOA.

**THANK YOU also to all the individual donors for their valuable support!**

# NATURE PROJECTS JAVAN LEOPARD

NEW

COUNTRY: **INDONESIA**

SUPPORTED ASSOCIATION: **FRIENDS OF JAVAN RHINO**



The Javan leopard (*Panthera pardus melas*) endemic to the island of Java, Indonesia, is in danger of extinction. Estimated at less than 500 individuals, the wild population of the Javan leopard suffers mainly from the disappearance of forests.

In 1992, a decree by the Minister of Forestry designated Ujung Kulon as a National Park (UKNP), covering an area of 78,619 ha and the designation of the surrounding marine waters covering 44,337 ha.

Friends of Javan Rhino works for the conservation of wildlife, including the Javan leopard. Among the many other species represented are the Javan rhino, Indian muntjac, wild boar, crocodile, Malayan flying fox and various primate species.

Regarding the Javan leopard, the NGO's objective is to collect data on the species in order to better determine its population size, mitigate human-animal conflicts and keep its habitat as comfortable as possible.

**Project supported since 2021**

FUNDS DONATED IN 2021: **€3,691**

*By the Bioparc and Bioparc Conservation.*

## The first census mission

A dedicated team went to the field in mid-October and mid-November. On each occasion, they set up fifteen photo and video traps on the UKNP peninsula in an area of typical highland rainforest habitat, precisely at the foot of Mount Payung. The team looked for signs of Javan Leopard presence (footprints, scratch marks, etc.).

These traps were collected a month and a half later, in order to analyze their contents. This resulted in the identification of several Javan Leopards in Cigenter, Ciramea, Gunun Payung, Cibunar and along the south coast to Kalejetan.

In the coming years, it will be necessary to continue the action by setting up a follow-up of the individuals in order to identify them and to quantify the population of this species in the UKNP.



# NATURE PROJECTS SUMATRAN TIGER

COUNTRY: **INDONESIA**

SUPPORTED ASSOCIATION: **PROGRAM KONSERVASI HARIMAU SUMATERA (PKHS)**



Since 2005, the Bioparc has been committed in Indonesia with the Program Konservasi Harimau Sumatera (PKHS) to the preservation of the Sumatran tiger (*Panthera tigris sumatrae*), the smallest subspecies of tiger in the world. PKHS activities are carried out jointly in 2 conservation areas:

- Bukit Tiga Puluh National Park (central island)
- Way Kambas National Park (south of the island)

In both areas, the focus is on patrolling and monitoring tiger populations, prey and habitats. In Bukit Tiga Puluh, the focus is also on educating children about the preservation of the species, while in Way Kambas, the team is also working to ensure the provision of drinking water for the wildlife in the dry season.

The Bioparc's financial support is specifically used to support education and development within the Talang Mamak community living in the heart of Bukit Tigapuluh National Park.

**-96% within a century**

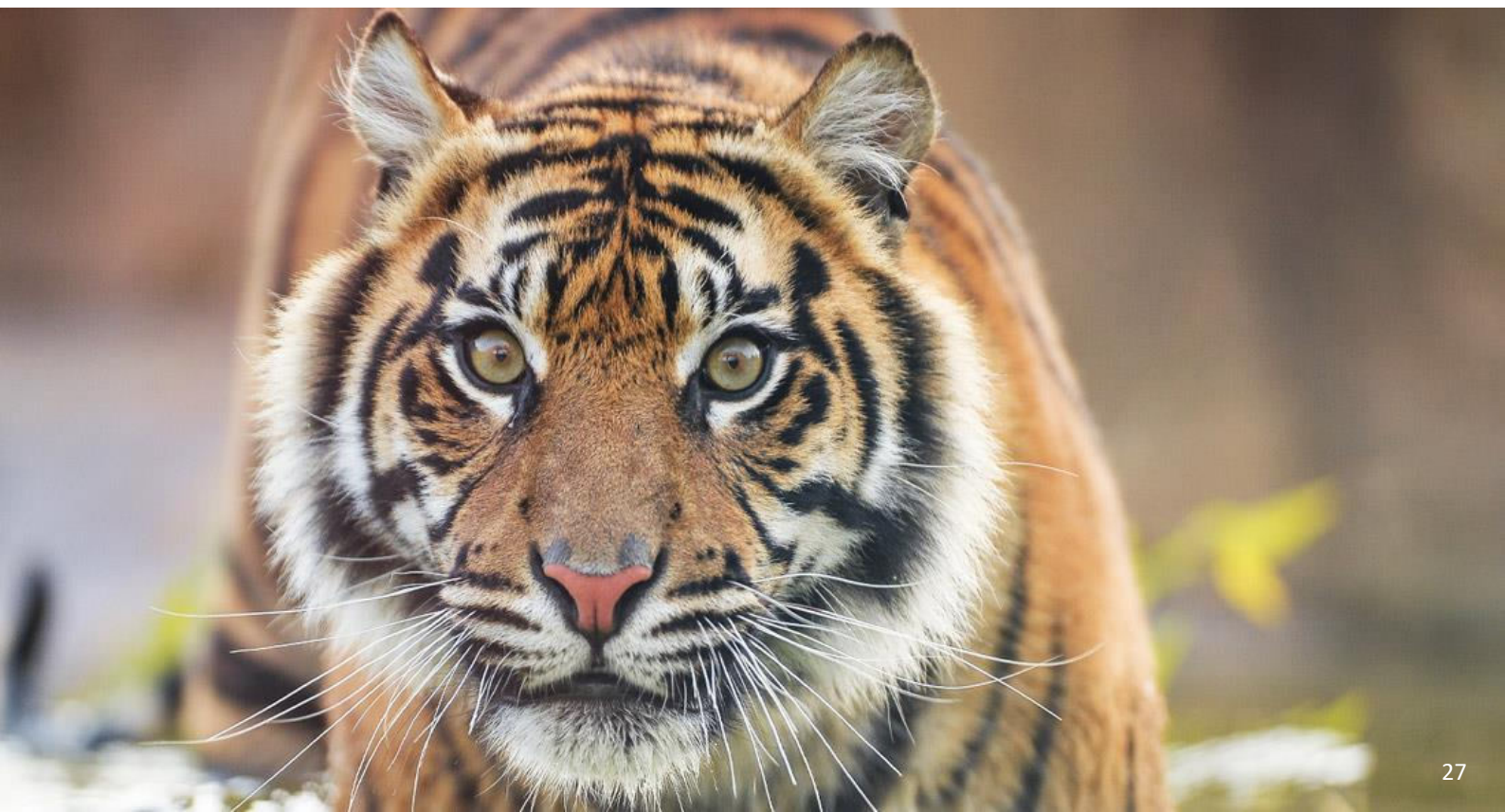
While the world's tiger population, all species combined, numbered over 100,000 in 1900, there are now only about 4,000, including 400 Sumatran tigers, which are found only on the Indonesian island of the same name.

The causes of this decline? Mainly poaching (for the beauty of the feline's fur and the trafficking of organs used in traditional Chinese medicine), the destruction of the forest habitat associated with the decline in the number of prey and, despite an ancestral respect for an animal that is both feared and venerated, human-tiger conflicts. The main mission of the PKHS conservation program is to resolve these conflicts and protect the forests where Sumatran tigers live.

**Project supported since 2005**

FUNDS DONATED IN 2021: **€5,000**

*By the Bioparc.*



# NATURE PROJECTS SNOW LEOPARD

COUNTRY: **MONGOLIA**

SUPPORTED ASSOCIATION: **SNOW LEOPARD TRUST**



The Snow Leopard Trust studies the snow leopard and protects its habitat.

It supports the herders in their breeding work and helps them to develop the wool economy, in exchange for respecting one of the most endangered felines in the world.

In order to study the snow leopard population and estimate its evolution, about twenty individuals are tracked by GPS.

In the most vulnerable territories for the preservation of this majestic feline, community rangers act and intervene on the front line. They often work in difficult conditions, sometimes putting their own lives at risk, to fight illegal hunting.

Travelling up to several thousand kilometers a month on their motorbikes, they patrol the Tost Nature Reserve in southern Mongolia to prevent poaching, but also to record traces of snow leopard passage and to record the presence of rare plants for example.

**Project supported since 2001**

FUNDS DONATED IN 2021: **€5,000**

*By the Bioparc, help is given to 50 herder families in the Gobi desert in Mongolia.*

## The 5-year objectives

Three strategic priorities have recently been identified across existing programs to help meet the current and emerging needs of snow leopards and the communities that live alongside them:

- strengthen the environmental preservation of the territories where the snow leopard lives
- improve the presence and involvement of community members in conservation actions
- consolidate the role of women in conservation.



# NATURE PROJECTS RED PANDA ROUX

COUNTRY: **NEPAL**

SUPPORTED ASSOCIATION: **RED PANDA NETWORK**



**Red Panda Network (RPN)** is a non-profit organization created in 2005 in the United States, whose main mission is to combat the decline of the red panda in its natural habitat in Nepal. By working with forest users, it finds solutions that benefit the conservation of the species, its habitat and the needs of humans. It has created a team of "forest guardians", male and female villagers, trained and salaried, to monitor the red panda population.

The support provided by the Bioparc makes it possible to finance the annual salary of a forest guardian: Surat Kumar Rai! In addition to participating in the protection of the red panda, this funding also supports the independence of women in Nepal, who are increasingly joining this program.

RPN also conducts studies in collaboration with the local government and carries out awareness-raising activities in schools in particular.

Deforestation, a synonym for the degradation and fragmentation of the red panda's habitat, is the primary cause of the species' decline: it is estimated that the number of red pandas remaining in the wild has dropped by 50% in 20 years: there are now less than 2,500 individuals living in the wild globally!

**Project supported since 2013**

FUNDS DONATED IN 2021: **€2,221**

*By the Bioparc for the salary of a forest guardian.*



**Our forest guardian**

## « Plant a red panda home »

Just over 134,000: this is the number of trees that RPN has planted in the Red Panda habitat area between 2019 and 2021.

As a result of conversion to settlement areas, or unsustainable grazing or resource harvesting, it is estimated that the red panda's habitat in Nepal is fragmented into 400 small forest patches that are mostly unprotected. To address this, one of RPN's latest major actions has been to launch a major fundraising campaign ("Plant a red panda home") to plant these several hundred thousand trees in the red panda habitat.



# Support Bioparc Conservation

Our Bioparc Conservation Fund allows any person or organization wishing to do so to support our Nature Projects financially. Created in 2010, it is chaired by Pierre Gay. Donations are tax deductible (check with your national legislation) and are entirely donated to the Nature Projects.

By helping us, you become an actor of conservation and you reinforce our mission to protect biodiversity! Thank you for your help and thank you to all past, present and future donors of Bioparc Conservation (private donors, partner zoos, associations, companies) for their generosity and faithfulness!

## FOR INDIVIDUALS

### Make a donation and work with us to protect nature

By supporting one of our 20 Nature Projects, you are helping to protect the species concerned in their natural environment.

Your benefits:

- a digital badge with the image of the supported project
- the annual activity report of the Nature Projects
- a tax receipt allowing you to deduct your donation from your taxes

Your donation entitles you to a tax deduction of 66% up to a limit of 20% of your taxable income. A donation of €100 actually costs you €34 (check with your national legislation, information valid in France).

SCAN THE  
QR CODE TO  
MAKE A  
DONATION  
ONLINE!



### Do your Internet research with

Through your internet searches, you collect drops that you can then donate to our fund to support our Nature Projects!

### Think about legacy, donations and life insurance

Bioparc Conservation is authorized to receive legacies, donations and life insurance policies. For more information, contact us!

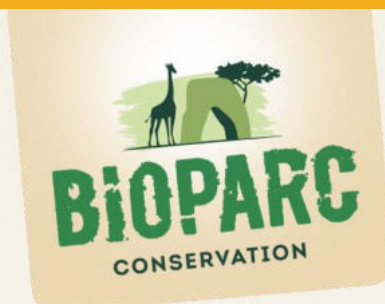
## FOR COMPANIES

### Become a sponsor and share our mission to protect nature

**Take advantage of the tax benefits** of donation, deducting your donations up to 60% within the limit of 5% of the revenue excluding tax (CA HT). A donation of €1,000 actually costs you €400. (check with your national legislation, information valid in France).

**Enhance your commitment** by relaying the progress of our Nature Projects to your employees and take advantage of our influence to make your support visible.

## Contacts



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Photo credit: P. Chabot - Antongil Conservation - SOPTOM - Okapi Conservation Project - Cheetah Conservation Fund - Giti Gazelles Offroad Team - Grevy's Zebra Trust - Save the Rhino - Heinz Plenge - BioAndina - Instituto Arara Azul - Proyecto Mono Arana - Washu - Armonia - FWFF - CABS - Proyecto Eremita - Friends of Javan Rhino - PKHS - Paul Sangeorzan - Snow Leopard Trust - Red Panda Network - WAZA.