

Getting Wild

A step Forward



ANNUAL REPORT REWILDING CHILE 2021

FUNDACIÓN
**REWILDING
CHILE**

The Legacy of Tompkins Conservation

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FUNDACIÓN
**REWILDING
CHILE**
The Legacy of Tompkins Conservation

“There’s important, significant work to be done. To change everything, we all must play a part.”

DOUGLAS TOMPKINS

Rewilding, our essence

We are Rewilding Chile, the offspring of Tompkins Conservation, a non-profit organization founded by Douglas and Kristine Tompkins, who decided to dedicate their lives to conserving the beauty and biodiversity of Chilean Patagonia in the early 1990’s to counteract the mass extinction crisis and climate change.

Three decades later, we continue to advance the vision of our founders. Without healthy ecosystems, with all their complexity of species, relationships and processes, there is little opportunity for the human and non-human world to flourish.

Rewilding is our strategy for integrated conservation in the Route of Parks of Patagonia, through the creation of national parks and marine parks, ecosystem restoration, active management of threatened species, the promotion of the wellbeing of local communities, as well as activism and public education to foster a culture of conservation.



OUR LEADERSHIP

Carolina Morgado, Executive Director; Ingrid Espinoza, Director of Conservation; Cristián Saucedo, Director of Wildlife; Carolina Cerda, Director of Community Outreach; Marcela Quiroz, Director of Strategy and Alliances; María José Sáez, Director of Communications; Oscar Mahuzier, Director of Finance and Human Resources.

OUR BOARD

Kristine Tompkins, President; Pedro Pablo Gutiérrez, vice President; Ingrid Espinoza, Secretary; Macarena Soler, Treasurer; Carolina Morgado, Director; Alex Perry, Director.

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Looking Back, Focused on the Future...

KRISTINE TOMPKINS, PRESIDENT OF REWILDING CHILE BOARD

It is with great pride that I write these lines thinking about the changes within Rewilding Chile, both internally and out in the field. In the last 18 months, great progress has been made in terms of conservation and ecological restoration, forging a new path for our strategic partners in Chile, which brings great hope.

Rewilding Chile is now independent, with a new identity that clearly reflects how our collaboration has transformed over thirty years. When we started our work in conservation, protecting land by creating national parks was the number-one priority. We have accomplished a lot, but have come to realize that nature requires so much more.

That's why we are doing the complex but essential work to bring whole ecosystems back to health. What we're doing is not just trying to create national parks, we're trying to leave healthy ecosystems. It is one thing to preserve pristine areas, but the more complex and necessary step is to go back to ecosystems that have been damaged, and begin to restore them, from the soils to the grasslands or the forests. We want robust, functioning ecosystems that have greater impact on carbon sequestration and climate stability. And where species are missing, we work hard to bring them back. That is the essence of Tompkins Conservation and the work of our offspring, Rewilding Chile and Rewilding Argentina.

Together, we're also collaborating with communities, philanthropists and governments to create enduring impact, while helping build strong nature-based economies. Local communities are the first-line defenders of national parks, and their well-being must always go hand-in-hand.

With climate change now a certainty, we must work harder than ever to create a future where nature and human communities can still thrive. In our work, I see not only hope, but measurable progress, in protecting large landscapes, protecting seas, and rewilding species that have gone extinct.

Thirty years ago, Doug Tompkins acted on a vision for nature—landscapes, wildlife and people—that was beautiful and all-encompassing. He would be so pleased to see us continue along the path he started with the same drive and determination.

Thank you all for the commitment you have given us during all these years. We invite you to continue and deepen your support of Rewilding Chile, so that together we can protect the treasures of the Route of Parks of Patagonia.

The beginning of a new stage

CAROLINA MORGADO, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR REWILDING CHILE

Last year was a key year for us, with great changes and challenges. The biggest of all was our consolidation as an independent foundation with a new identity: Rewilding Chile. Previously, our Chile-based organization acted as the implementing arm of Tompkins Conservation.

When our founder Douglas Tompkins died at the end of 2015, apart from the huge emotional blow we experienced, it also triggered a succession plan led by Kristine Tompkins, to ensure and strengthen the foundation created in the country so that conservation efforts would continue after the departure of its founders. It was within this plan that Rewilding Chile was finally created in 2021, as an independent organization, a legacy of Tompkins Conservation.

This new name alludes directly to our conservation strategy and frames us within the global movement for the Rewilding or renaturalization of the planet, in the midst of the Ecosystem Restoration Decade decreed by the UN (2020-2030). Rewilding means helping to heal nature, giving space back to the wild and promoting the harmonious coexistence of different forms of life.

Being independent has also meant assuming a new financial reality, facing the challenge of raising the necessary funds to sustain our projects. Today, the collaboration of third parties and the idea that we are all necessary to achieve the changes that the planet demands is stronger than ever.

Our vision remains rooted in the same premise that motivated our founders to turn their business lives around and dedicate themselves full-time to conservation: without healthy, functioning ecosystems, with all their complexity of species, relationships and processes, there is little opportunity for the human and non-human world to flourish.

The serious challenges facing life on Earth are an urgent call to action. We have the absolute conviction that Chilean Patagonia is a place where we can generate planetary impact and rethink paradigms. We will continue to work to restore the ecological integrity of Chilean Patagonia.

We thank all our collaborators, donors and strategic allies for their support throughout these 27 years of work and especially in this new stage. We invite you to continue working together to protect the unparalleled beauty that gives us the edge of the world and its primary ecosystems, which is nothing less than a legacy for all mankind and the wild creatures of this planet.

Our model

Our rewilding model is based on an integrated approach that seeks to protect terrestrial and marine ecosystems with the greatest possible legal protection, through the **creation of national parks and marine parks**.

Together with Tompkins Conservation, we have worked with six government administrations, helping to create seven National Parks and expand three others, donating more than 1,3 million acres to the State of Chile, the largest donation ever made by a private to a State.

In addition to conservation, we focus on **restoring** damaged ecosystems, increasing the population, range and resilience of key species, and restoring

ecological and climatic corridors in protected areas and buffer zones. And to ensure long-term conservation, we work with the **communities** surrounding national parks, because we know that conservation is most successful when people are engaged and communities are empowered, and that the fate of protected areas depends, to a large extent, on the connection they develop with the communities surrounding them.

We promote the **Route of Parks of Patagonia** as a conservation vision for the territory that proposes to balance the protection of nature with the economic development of its communities through tourism as a consequence of conservation.



Why protect Chilean Patagonia?

The Route of Parks of Patagonia is one of the last wild places and a green lung for the planet. It is one of the largest carbon sinks in South America, storing nearly three times more carbon per hectare than the Amazon (Natgeo/Earthpulse 2019).

Its high ecological value is given by the high level of endemism and biodiversity of its temperate rainforests, sub-Antarctic forests, wetlands, ice fields and the largest fjord system in the Southern Hemisphere. The planetary importance of this territory is reflected in its high degree of

naturalness (52% according to recent studies), as it is home to pristine places, still untouched by man, which preserve ecological processes at large scales of space and time.

Protecting primary ecosystems and climate corridors such as the Route of Parks is key to the resilience of the planet, and a concrete action to advance initiatives such as the 30x30, signed by the Chilean government through the High Ambition Coalition (HAC), which aims to protect at least 30% of the land and oceans by 2030.



2021 Highlights

REWILDING CHILE
is born as an independent foundation

Launching of the new website
WWW.REWILDINGCHILE.ORG

FRIENDS OF THE PARKS COMMUNITY OUTREACH PROGRAM, launched in Alerce Andino National Park and Patagonia National Park

TWO SEVERELY DAMAGED CONDORS arrive at **PATAGONIA NATIONAL PARK** from Birds of Prey Rehabilitation Center to acclimatize and be released

Environmental **EDUCATION WORKSHOPS** **FOCUSED ON THE CONDOR** in alliance with Fundación Meri and Manku project



Fundación Meri



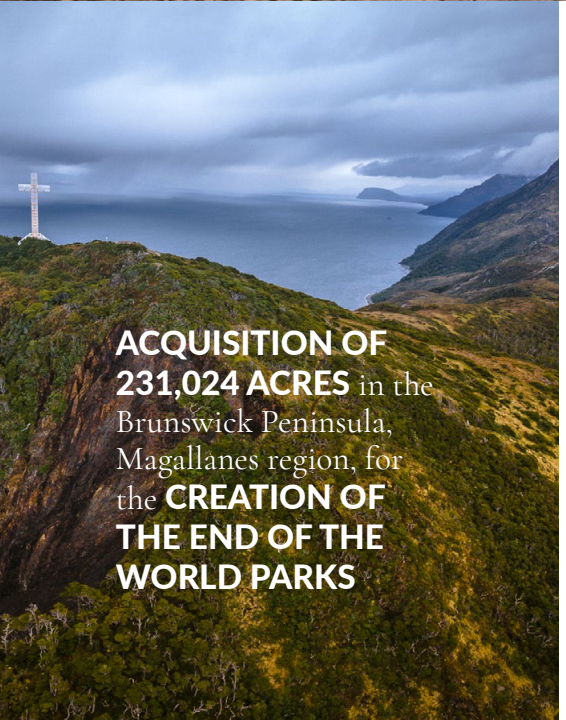
TRANSLOCATION OF 10 JUVENILE DARWIN'S RHEAS from Los Ríos region to the **BREEDING CENTER IN PATAGONIA NATIONAL PARK**, thanks to an alliance with Reserva Quimán, with the objective of improving genetics



RELEASE OF 26 RHEAS to the wild from the breeding center in Patagonia National Park



3 MARINE EXPEDITIONS for the generation of new **CONSERVATION PROPOSALS**



ACQUISITION OF 231,024 ACRES in the Brunswick Peninsula, Magallanes region, for the **CREATION OF THE END OF THE WORLD PARKS**

TRANSFER OF THE ADMINISTRATION of the tourism infrastructure of the Pumalín Douglas Tompkins and Patagonia national parks to new concessionaires

IUCN HIGHLIGHTS REWILDING CHILE'S DARWIN'S RHEA PROGRAM in its report *"Global conservation translocation perspectives: 2021 Case studies from around the globe"*



Installation, together with the National Park Service, of **17 CAMERA TRAPS IN PATAGONIA NATIONAL PARK** to study the interaction of pumas in public use areas

PUBLICATION OF TWO BOOKS: Pumalín Douglas Tompkins National Park and El Amarillo

DONATION OF 1,000 CONSERVATION BOOKS to Chile's public library network

Installation of **100 CAMERA TRAPS** to monitor **SMALL CATS IN PUMALÍN DOUGLAS TOMPKINS NATIONAL PARK** thanks to a partnership with Panthera and the National Park Service



Our projects

The Route of Parks of Chilean Patagonia is our conservation landscape, where, together with Tompkins Conservation, we have helped create seven national parks and expanded three others. Today we continue to build on our flagship programs and drive ambitious new conservation projects.



Ingo Arndt



OUR PROJECTS

Patagonia National Park

James Q Martin

For more than 15 years, Rewilding Chile, in partnership with Tompkins Conservation, has been leading one of the most important ecological restoration projects in South America, by converting the former Valle Chacabuco cattle ranch into one of the most emblematic national parks of the Route of Parks of Patagonia.

Today, in close collaboration with the National Parks Service (CONAF) and other public and private actors, we continue to implement the wildlife program through the rewilding or active management of various species.



Jan Vincent Kleine

HUEMUL PROGRAM

Patagonia National Park is home to 10% of the world's huemul population. Thanks to the constant presence of our ranger team to reduce threats and the implementation of a constant and coordinated monitoring program in more than 37,000 acres, we have managed to significantly increase huemul densities in some sectors of the park, where their numbers have increased fivefold, while the area they occupy has increased tenfold.

We have detected almost 100,000 acres of ecological corridors within the park, which are key to ensuring huemul dispersal and connecting the subpopulations, and we are focusing our efforts on reducing the presence of exotic species in them, mostly cows.

In 2021 we achieved 100% survival of fawns born in the southern sector of the park, where we monitored more than 50 huemul deer for the 365 days of the year. We also detected the presence of a juvenile huemul near the Ñandú (*Darwin's Rhea*) Breeding Center, which is a sector of Patagonian steppe, where it is unusual to see this species within the park. It is probably a dispersing animal, in search of new territories, which is a good sign of the gradual creation of ecological corridors and the increased mobility of huemul.

We continued with attempts to capture huemul in the northwestern sector of the park, without success. These groups are more timid due to the presence of cattle in the area and other threats. Our goal is to capture individuals in this sector in order to install GPS devices.



James Alfaro



ÑANDÚ (*Darwin's Rhea*) PROGRAM

In 2014, the Ñandú Breeding Center began operating to prevent the local extinction of this species, when there were less than 20 individuals left in the Chacabuco Valley. Since then, its population has tripled, while its distribution has increased by 30%. These encouraging results were highlighted in a global report by the IUCN: “Global conservation translocation perspectives: 2021 Case studies from around the globe”, highlighting the efforts that have been made in the park to strengthen the species’ populations.

The goal is to reach a population of 100 adult rheas in the wild, to ensure their numerical recovery and their ecological role as herbivorous seed dispersers, key to the restoration of the Patagonian steppe.

During 2021, 26 rheas were successfully released into the wild, 10 of which were transferred from the Quimán Reserve in the Los Ríos region, as part of a key collaboration to strengthen the genetics of the local population. We also managed

to enable new wildlife crossings, in collaboration with the properties adjacent to the Park.

However, not all was good news, since in July, a fire hit the breeding center (Puesto Ñandú), affecting the facilities and forcing the release of the breeding adults in captivity. A few days later, we managed to recover them all and transfer them to the acclimatization center (Puesto Choique). As a result of the fire, we had to adapt the operation of the rhea program, historically developed in two points within the park, to a single point (Puesto Choique), due to the contingencies of the fire.

Through the end of 2021, 64 rheas were released as a result of the program.



PUMA PROGRAM

The puma is Patagonia’s top predator, the architect of the ecosystem. In 2008 we began monitoring the puma population in the Chacabuco Valley to understand their behavior in the transition scenario from a ranch to a protected area. This program is one of the longest running puma monitoring efforts in South America.

Throughout the program, we have tagged more than 30 pumas with GPS collars, which has allowed us to estimate a population density of 3.44 individuals per 25,000 acres, and a total of about 30 adult residents in the Chacabuco Valley. We have also generated information on predation patterns, movements, territories, mortality factors and threats.

Today Patagonia National Park is being recognized as one of the main places for wildlife viewing, so the current focus of the program is joint monitoring with the National Parks Agency in public access areas, with the objective of contributing to the design of observation

and behavior standards, as well as regulation of public use. This includes developing protocols for the execution of good wildlife observation practices, and ideally certifying local guides for the development of these activities.

Last year, in conjunction with the National Parks Agency, we installed 17 camera traps in areas of public use (trails, campgrounds, administrative center), which allows us to cover a monitoring area of 37,000 acres, and we were able to systematize the rate of recurrence of pumas to the sites, ages, sex, as well as the social structure demonstrating the presence of pumas of different ages: juvenile adult males, females with cubs and dominant adult males, which is a clear indicator of the health and natural wealth of the Park’s ecosystems.

We also found that the national park’s trails are not only used by visitors, but also by abundant and rich wildlife, including: pumas, foxes, wild cats, chingues, guanacos, armadillos, wild rodents, birds such as thrushes and loicas, and some exotic species such as hares and minks.



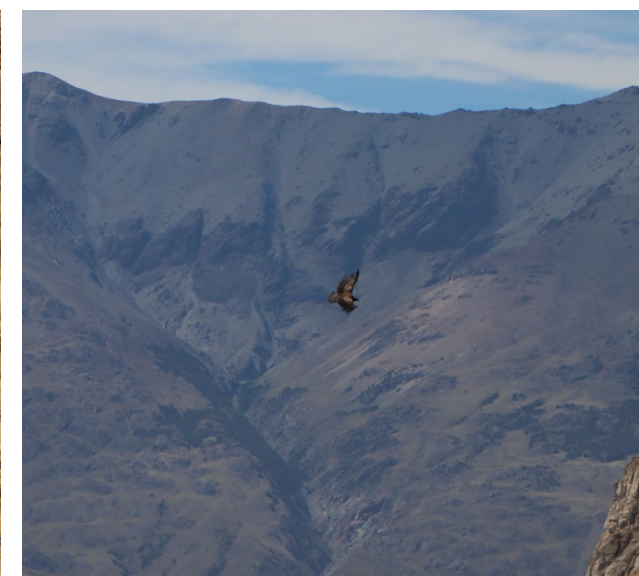
CONDOR PROGRAM

Patagonia is home to 70% of Chile's condors, the largest condor population in the Americas. The condor is a symbol of the Andes, revered by native peoples, and also plays a key ecological role. As a scavenger, it accelerates the process of nutrient return, keeping the ecosystem clean and providing a healthy habitat for both humans and other animals.

Thanks to joint work with the Union of Ornithologists of Chile (AVESCHILE) and the Agricultural and Livestock Service (SAG), since 2014 we have collaborated to promote condor conservation efforts in Patagonia.

Currently, we have a collaboration agreement with AVESCHILE to continue coordinated efforts for the conservation of this emblematic species. Our goal is to release rehabilitated individuals each year, in addition to studying their movements and interactions with wild condors.

In December 2021, in partnership with Fundación Meri and Proyecto Manku, Pumalín and Liquiñe, two condors found with severe damage that prevented them from flying, arrived at Patagonia National Park from the Birds of Prey Rehabilitation Center to acclimatize before their release. We also visited schools in the communities surrounding the park, where 120 children were able to participate in environmental education workshops focused on the condor.





Networking with the community

During the process of converting the former Valle Chacabuco cattle ranch into Patagonia National Park, we worked for eight years with the surrounding communities to connect neighbors with the project to create this park. In 2021 we expanded this work to the northern sector of the national park, the community of Chile Chico. Through our environmental education program, we seek to strengthen the effective link between the communities and Patagonia National Park, through various activities that promote knowledge of the natural and cultural heritage, such as the organization of excursions, workshops, talks, documentaries, radio programs, among others.

Post-donation transition of the park

As part of the post-donation work of the Chacabuco Valley sector to the State of Chile for the creation of Patagonia National Park, we collaborated with the National Park Service in the bidding process for the park's tourism infrastructure (lodge and restaurant), which in March 2021 was awarded to the Explora company for a period of 25 years. Since that date we have been working closely with this tourism company to promote conservation tourism.



OUR PROJECTS

Cerro Castillo National Park

Linde Waidhofer

Cerro Castillo National Park is home to 10% of the remaining population of huemul deer, an iconic species in our wildlife program. In order to promote its conservation and provide connectivity to the different groups of huemul deer that occupy this sector as a corridor, we acquired 1,655 acres in the Las Horquetas valley. This property provides public access to the park, which until now has not been accessible only through private properties. In the medium term, we expect to donate this land to the state to expand the park.

A rehabilitation and rescue center will be built in Las Horquetas for the huemul, an endangered species that has been severely affected by Caseous Lymphadenitis, a disease introduced by livestock that weakens its immune system. The urgency has triggered close collaboration between technical teams from the Agricultural and Livestock Service, the National Park Service and Rewilding Chile to treat the huemul and better understand

the disease, as well as promote active management to accelerate the species' recovery. This project received support through the visit of the Minister of Agriculture, who pledged to join forces to ensure that this key project is completed soon.

Among the actions carried out during 2021 was the implementation of more than 15 sanitary brigades. Likewise, and thanks to the constant monitoring of the territory, we were able to detect the presence of wild boar in Cerro Castillo National Park, so we developed internal workshops in conjunction with State institutions, aimed at developing strategies to reduce the presence of this invasive species.

Another important milestone was the removal of fences on the acquired land to allow the free passage of huemul deer. This was done with the help of volunteers from the National Youth Institute (INJUV).



Francisco Espíldora



OUR PROJECTS

Pumalín Douglas Tompkins National Park

Antonio Vizcaíno

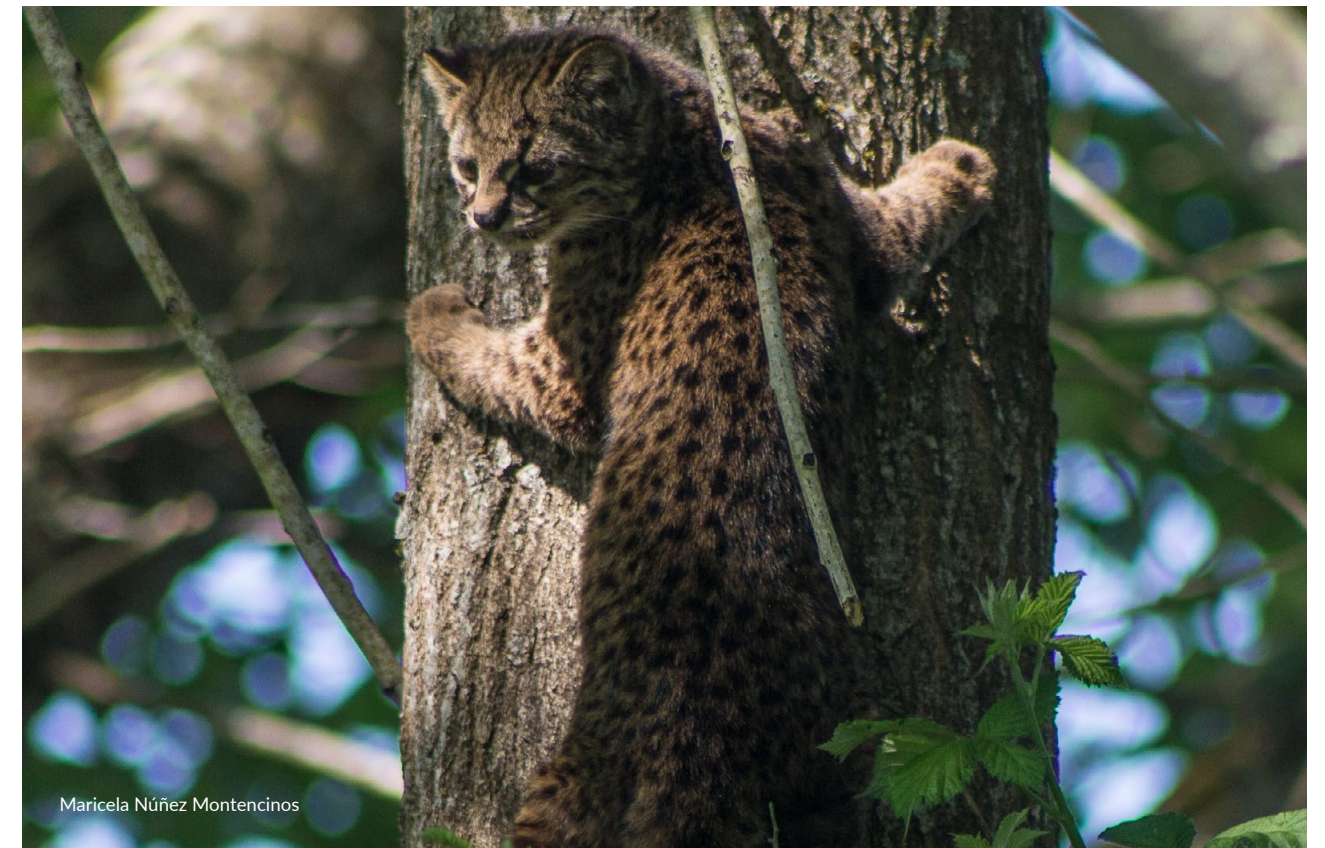
Pumalín Douglas Tompkins National Park is undoubtedly one of our flagship projects. We continue working in the territory after our donation to the State of Chile, through our wildlife and community outreach programs.

In wildlife, and as part of the collaborative work with the National Park Service and the international organization Panthera, 100 camera traps were installed in different sectors of the park, initiating a new program aimed at obtaining baseline ecological information on small cats such as the güiña or kodkod (*Leopardus guigna*), and determining the possible presence of the Pampas and Geoffrey's cats.

Likewise, after detecting the presence of wild boar, we worked with Conaf park rangers to install camera traps and feeders to estimate and generate action plans to control the threat of this exotic species.

As part of our community outreach program Friends of the Parks, we conducted a diagnosis of the relationship that communities have with the park, interviewing various local leaders in order to obtain relevant information that will allow us to design an outreach program. We also launched the digital book “El Amarillo, rebirth of a town”, which tells the story of the beautification project promoted by Rewilding Chile and Tompkins Conservation together with the community of this portal town of Pumalín Douglas Tompkins National Park.

2021 was an important year in the post-donation transition process of the park to the State, since we were able to conclude the awarding of the bid for the concession of the tourist services of the cabins and restaurant of Caleta Gonzalo to the Cascadas company for a period of 25 years. Since then, we have been working closely with this tourism company to promote conservation tourism.



Maricela Núñez Montecinos





OUR PROJECTS

Huemul National Corridor

Jan Vincent Kleine

It is estimated that no more than 1,500 huemules survive in Chile and Argentina, with very small and fragmented populations, vulnerable to a series of threats, such as forest fires, illegal hunting, reduction and modification of their habitat, among others. In response to this critical situation, the National Huemul Corridor (CNH) was born, an ambitious public-private initiative that seeks to restore the populations of this species through wildlife corridors in key conservation areas along the Route of Parks of Patagonia.

We have identified ten critical areas within the territory where huemul subpopulations still persist, of which we are actively working in four sectors (see infographic).

NORTHERN SECTOR PUMALÍN DOUGLAS TOMPKINS NATIONAL PARK

We continue to collaborate with the Puelo Patagonia organization in order to identify and understand the distribution and abundance of the huemul in this sector, generating the first scientific records of its presence in this area. The first stage of this project was supported by National Geographic, which allowed the development

of several monitoring surveys, establishing 28 points with camera traps. During the year 2021, a technical territorial analysis and mapping of priority areas for huemul conservation was carried out, always in permanent collaboration with strategic local partners such as CONAF and the National Parks Administration of Argentina.

FUTALEUFÚ NATIONAL RESERVE

We signed a collaboration agreement with the National Park Service (CONAF) Los Lagos to strengthen huemul monitoring in the Futaleufú National Reserve. Thanks to this alliance, 10 camera traps were added to Conaf's monitoring network, which already had 15 devices for recording. This work has been complemented with several field trips by CONAF and Rewilding Chile staff, resulting in huemul sightings and tracks, as well as the first camera trap images.

PATAGONIA NATIONAL PARK

(see page 16)

CERRO CASTILLO NATIONAL PARK

(see page 24)



NATIONAL HUEMUL CORRIDOR

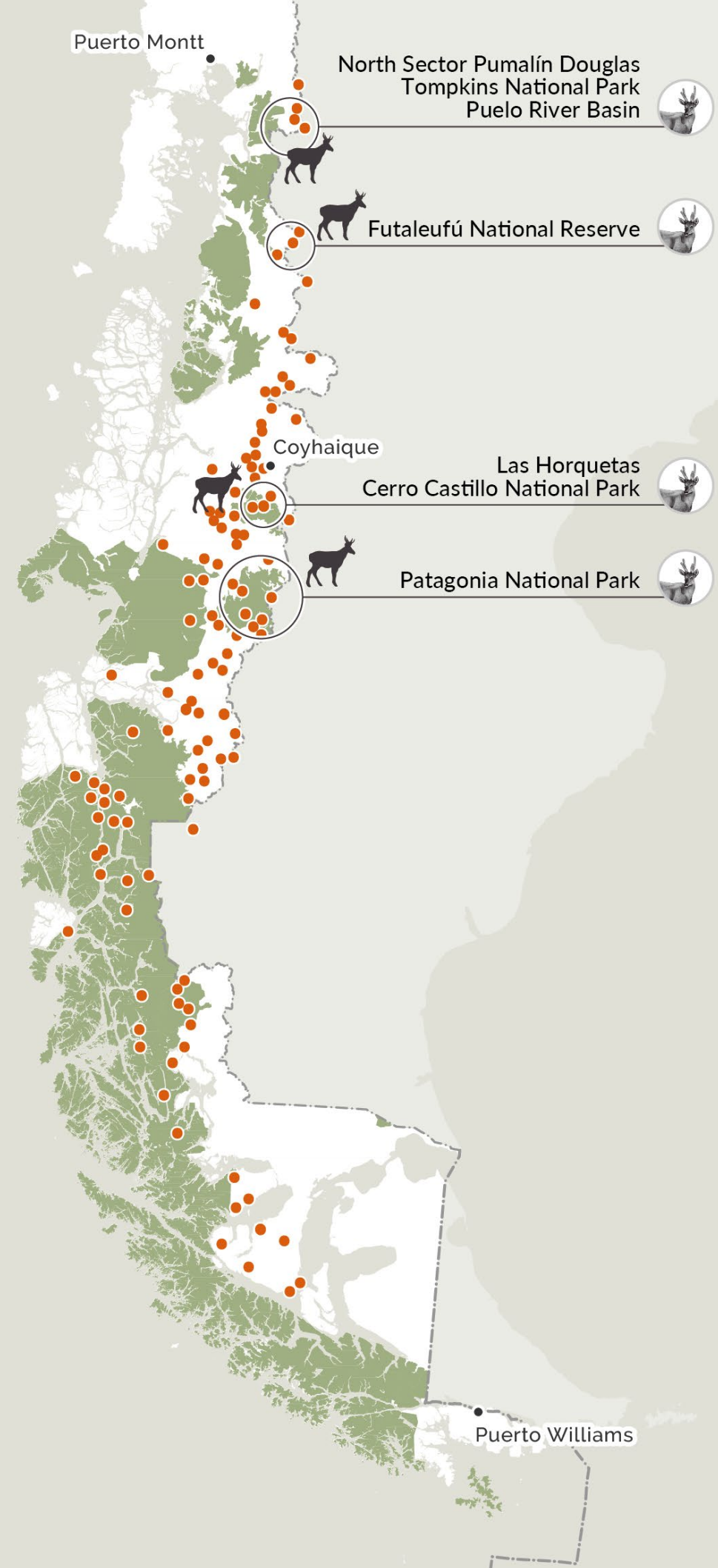
Route of Parks of Chilean Patagonia

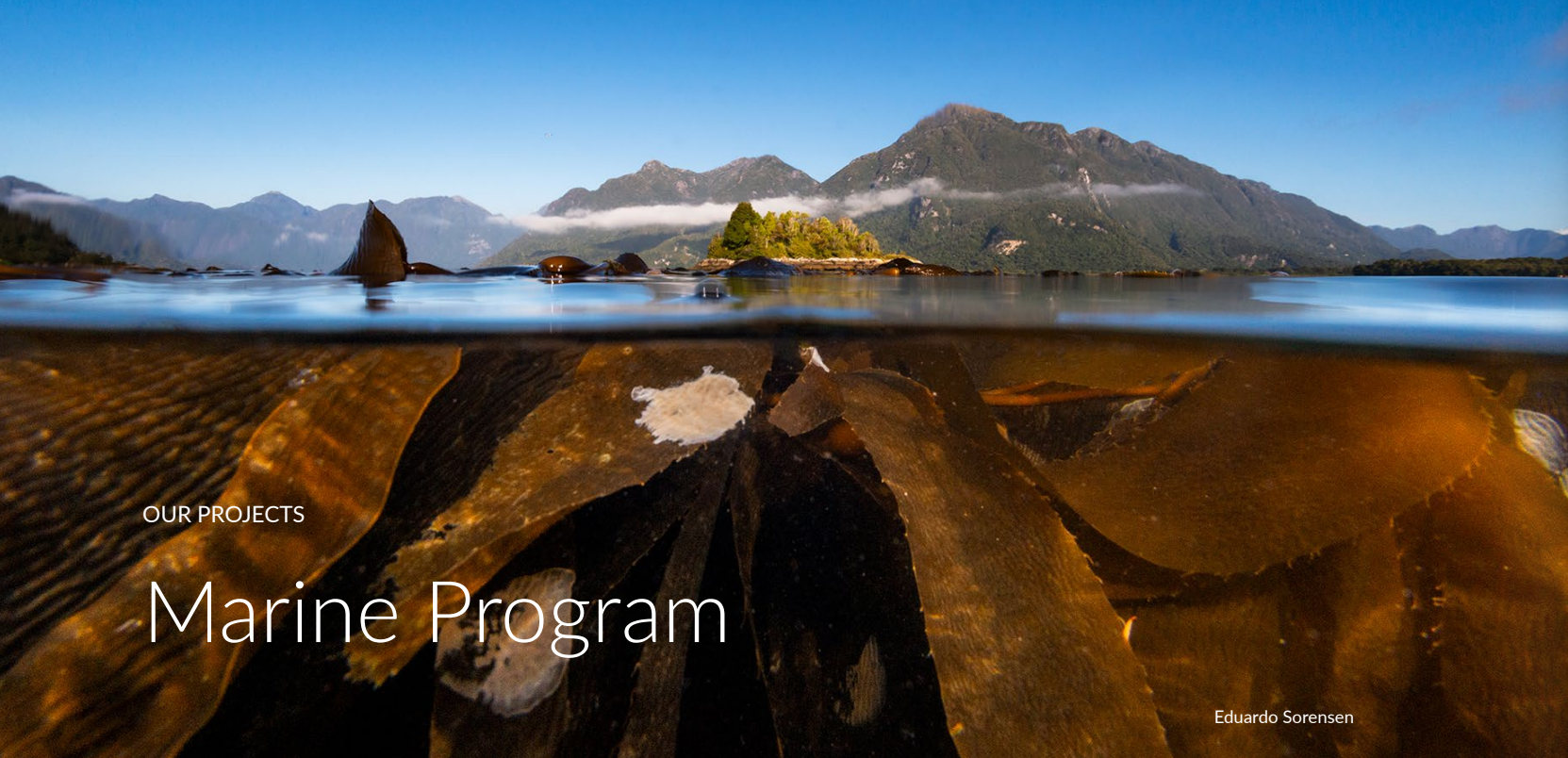
Reestablishing the connectivity between subpopulations of the huemul and general wildlife, through key conservation areas along the Route of Parks of Patagonia.



KEY

- Registered huemul populations (Villa et al, 2006)
- Current projects
- National Parks





OUR PROJECTS

Marine Program

Eduardo Sorensen

Although Chile has made great progress in the creation of marine protected areas, and 42% of the Chilean sea is under some category of protection, less than 1% of the Patagonian coastal ecosystems (coastlines, channels, fjords and bays) are protected along the Route of Parks of Patagonia- between Puerto Montt and Cape Horn.

This lack of protection has prompted us to work on the creation of a network of marine parks that represent the diverse Patagonian ecosystems and all their biodiversity, aspiring to increase the coastal marine protection of the Route of Parks from 1% to 15% to ensure the continuity of ecological processes and reach a healthy ocean with its complete ecosystems.

Within the framework of this new marine program and thanks to the support of various organizations such as Marisla and Blue Marine, during 2021 we conducted several expeditions to identify biodiversity hotspots and generate conservation proposals. Thus, we were able to visit the Comau Fjord and Desertores Island (Lakes Region), Añihué (Aysén Region) and the Strait of Magellan (Magellan Region).

These expeditions, composed of multidisciplinary teams of marine biologists, divers, underwater photographers, ornithologist, among others experts, allowed us to prepare technical justification reports that were submitted to the Chilean government for the creation of two marine parks. We also presented reports to the institutions involved in the creation and management of parks on the threats to the marine ecosystem, the use of the ocean and the conservation status of marine species.

KNOW TO PROTECT

One of the axes that have guided our marine program is the need to raise awareness of the beauty and diversity of the Patagonian ecosystems, as well as the threats, because we are aware that to protect, we must know. During the expeditions we also recorded material to launch our public education campaign Know to Protect, which has allowed us to highlight the value of the Route of Parks of Patagonia ocean, carrying out various activities in coordination with organizations such as the Blue Whale Center, Huinay Foundation, Defend Chiloé, Mission Blue, Sin Azul No Hay Verde (Without Blue There Is No Green), among others.



José Tomas Yakasovic



OUR PROJECTS

Our Conservation Landscape: *The Route of Parks of Patagonia*

We understand that conservation must have an economic component to be valued by the general public. This is why, since 2014, we have been promoting the Route of Parks of Patagonia, a territorial vision of conservation where tourism and related activities can become an engine for local economies, through the promotion of investment in national parks.

This scenic route, our conservation landscape, stretches over 1,700 miles from Puerto Montt to Cape Horn, connecting 17 National Parks with more than 60 surrounding communities.

In order to position this vision, we have carried out various actions together with public and private actors, working with municipalities and local entrepreneurs, as well as with the Ministry of Tourism and the National Park Service. We also promoted the creation of the Route of Parks of Patagonia Committee that unites the tourism departments of the three regions that make up the Route, carrying out various actions such as participation in the Adventure Travel Trade Association (ATTA) summit and various local webinars in order to make this conservation destination visible in the context of the reactivation of post-Covid tourism.

We also work with the Chilean promotion agency “Imagen de Chile”, to make this territory known internationally, with actions such as

the dissemination of the audiovisual project “Anfitriones de la Ruta”, which seeks to make visible the importance of the communities surrounding the national parks, through the narration of various stories of the inhabitants of the localities neighboring the national parks.

In 2021, we also launched our “**Friends of the Parks**” program, with which we seek to empower communities to become guardians of their national parks. In Alerce Andino National Park, gateway to the Route of Parks of Patagonia, we have worked in the surrounding towns, involving local schools and neighbors with whom we have carried out regular community activities, bringing together more than 300 people. We also celebrated the anniversary of the Alerce Andino park with the “Manos del Bosque” fair, which brought together local artisans around this specific milestone and today continues to operate autonomously and regularly. These initiatives have been promoted in conjunction with local public and private actors, articulating a collaborative work in pursuit of conservation.

The “**Friends of the Parks**” program is also being carried out in communities surrounding Pumalín Douglas Tompkins National Park (see page 26), Patagonia National Park (see page 23) and we will soon start a program in Cerro Castillo National Park.



OUR PROJECTS

Next generation of large-scale conservation projects:

Parks at the End of the World

At the end of 2021, together with Tompkins Conservation and the support of a pool of eight donors, we acquired 231,024 acres in the Strait of Magellan, a strategic sector for conservation. The new Cape Forward property is located 40 miles southwest of Punta Arenas, on the coast of the Brunswick Peninsula, the southernmost point of the continent. 48% of its surface is covered by native forest, with the presence of Guaitecas cypress, the southernmost conifer on the planet, and 11% is composed of peatlands (25,000 acres), one of the most efficient ecosystems for carbon sequestration. It is also the last continental habitat of the huemul, and is adjacent to the southernmost nesting site of the ruddy-headed goose, both endangered species.

The 231,024 acres purchased in this sector have an extensive coastline on the Strait of Magellan, home to sei and humpback whales, as well as lush kelp forests, one of the sub-Antarctic ecosystems, key to biodiversity. Given the high ecological value of this territory,

Rewilding Chile in partnership with Tompkins Conservation, expects to help create at least four parks, including Cape Forward: two terrestrial and two “no-take” marine protected areas.

This anchor project is part of our next generation of large-scale conservation projects, which seek to mirror conservation efforts on land and in the ocean through the creation of marine-terrestrial conservation mirrors to protect entire ecosystems in Chilean Patagonia.

The creation of the Parks at the end of the World, is a concrete, high-impact, and cost-effective step toward conserving at least 30% of the land and ocean by 2030.



Financial Statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium-Sized Entities (“IFRS for SMEs”) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and represent the full, explicit and unreserved adoption of the mentioned standard. The financial statements are presented in Chilean pesos, which is the Foundation’s functional and

presentation currency. All the information presented in Chilean pesos has been rounded to the nearest thousand (Th CLP). For purposes of this summary, the figures have been presented in U.S. Dollars (USD) at the official CLP/USD closing conversation rate as of December 31st of the years 2021 (844.69 CLP/USD) and 2020 (710.95 CLP/USD).

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION *As of December 31st, 2020 and 2021*

ASSETS	12/31/2021	12/31/2021	12/31/2020	12/31/2020
Current Assets	Th CLP	USD	Th CLP	USD
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 793.425	\$ 939.309	\$ 552.721	\$ 777.440
Trade and other accounts receivable	\$ 10.262	\$ 12.149	\$ 804	\$ 1.131
Total Current Assets	\$ 803.687	\$ 951.458	\$ 553.525	\$ 778.571
Non-current Assets				
Property, Plant and Equipment	\$ 19.194.726	\$ 22.723.989	\$ 2.655.643	\$ 3.735.344
Total Non-current Assets	\$ 19.194.726	\$ 22.723.989	\$ 2.655.643	\$ 3.735.344
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 19.998.413	\$ 23.675.447	\$ 3.209.168	\$ 4.513.915
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
LIABILITIES	12/31/2021	12/31/2021	12/31/2020	12/31/2020
Current Liabilities	Th CLP	USD	Th CLP	USD
Trade and other accounts payable	\$ 38.441	\$ 45.509	\$ 104.061	\$ 146.369
Current Employee benefits provisions	\$ 37.732	\$ 44.670	\$ 1.299	\$ 1.827
Total Current Liabilities	\$ 76.173	\$ 90.179	\$ 105.360	\$ 148.196
Non-current Liabilities				
Non-current Employee benefits provisions	\$ 1.631	\$ 1.931	\$ 3.258	\$ 4.583
Total Non-current Liabilities	\$ 1.631	\$ 1.931	\$ 3.258	\$ 4.583
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$ 77.804	\$ 92.110	\$ 108.618	\$ 152.779
NET EQUITY				
Contributions	\$ 1.976.625	\$ 2.340.060	\$ 1.976.625	\$ 2.780.259
Surplus (Deficit) Cumulative	\$ 17.943.984	\$ 21.243.277	\$ 1.123.925	\$ 1.580.878
TOTAL NET EQUITY	\$ 19.920.609	\$ 23.583.337	\$ 3.100.550	\$ 4.361.137
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	\$ 19.998.413	\$ 23.675.447	\$ 3.209.168	\$ 4.513.915

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME STATEMENT *As of December 31st, 2020 and 2021*

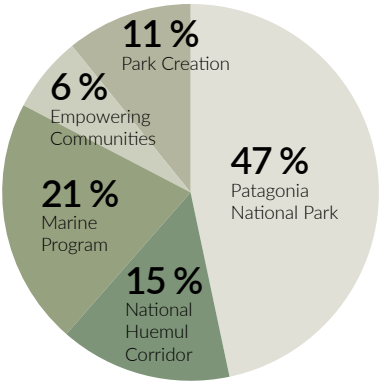
INCOME (EXPENSES)	12/31/2021	12/31/2021	12/31/2020	12/31/2020
	Th CLP	USD	Th CLP	USD
Donations for Operations	\$ 1.785.471	\$ 2.113.759	\$ 2.357.490	\$ 3.315.972
Donations for Land Acquisition	\$ 15.955.600	\$ 18.889.297	\$ -	\$ -
Employee expenses	\$ (576.779)	\$ (682.829)	\$ (814.042)	\$ (1.145.006)
Depreciation	\$ (60.239)	\$ (71.315)	\$ (50.764)	\$ (71.403)
Maintenance	\$ (173.429)	\$ (205.317)	\$ (107.733)	\$ (151.534)
Transportation	\$ (65.397)	\$ (77.421)	\$ (21.276)	\$ (29.926)
Professional Fees	\$ (164.907)	\$ (195.228)	\$ (89.145)	\$ (125.389)
Lease and operating expenses	\$ (122.303)	\$ (144.790)	\$ (180.995)	\$ (254.582)
Administrative expenses	\$ (372.244)	\$ (440.687)	\$ (485.909)	\$ (683.464)
Other income (expenses)	\$ 5.494	\$ 6.504	\$ 45.522	\$ 64.030
Foreign currency translation	\$ 608.792	\$ 720.728	\$ (2.373)	\$ (3.338)
TOTAL INCOME	\$ 16.820.059	\$ 19.912.701	\$ 650.775	\$ 915.360

STATEMENT OF CASHFLOW *As of December 31st, 2020 and 2021*

CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY (USED IN)	12/31/2021	12/31/2021	12/31/2020	12/31/2020
Operating Activities	Th CLP	USD	Th CLP	USD
Donations Received	\$ 17.741.072	\$ 21.003.057	\$ 2.357.490	\$ 3.315.972
Other income	\$ 5.493	\$ 6.503	\$ 4.310	\$ 6.062
Payments to suppliers of goods and services	\$ (906.539)	\$ (1.073.221)	\$ (1.793.699)	\$ (2.522.961)
Net Cash Flows Provided by Operating Activities	\$ 16.840.026	\$ 19.936.339	\$ 568.101	\$ 799.073
Investing Activities				
Additions to property, plant and equipment	\$ (16.599.322)	\$ (19.651.377)	\$ (70.408)	\$ (99.034)
Net Cash Flows Used in Investing Activities	\$ (16.599.322)	\$ (19.651.377)	\$ (70.408)	\$ (99.034)
Net increase (decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 240.704	\$ 284.961	\$ 497.693	\$ 700.039
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	\$ 552.721	\$ 777.440	\$ 55.028	\$ 77.401
Exchange rate adjustment	\$ -	\$ (123.092)	\$ -	\$ -
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$ 793.425	\$ 939.309	\$ 552.721	\$ 777.440

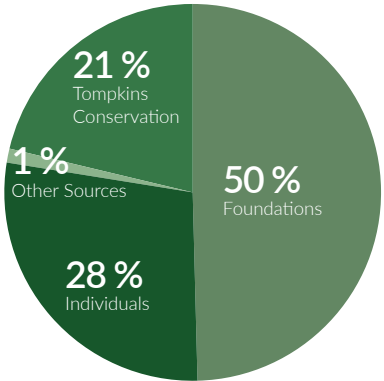
COST BY GROUP OF PROJECTS

Excluding Land Acquisitions



FUNDING BY TYPE OF GRANTOR

Excluding Land Acquisitions



If you would like to learn more about our projects, please contact us

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Thank you

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