



PAN AFRICAN SANCTUARIES ALLIANCE

2004 WORKSHOP REPORT



5 - 9 June 2004

The Indaba Hotel, Johannesburg, South Africa

Hosted by

Johannesburg Zoo

In Collaboration with:

Primate Specialist Group (SSC/IUCN)

Conservation Breeding Specialist Group (SSC/IUCN)

Pan African Sanctuaries Alliance (PASA)

2004 Workshop Report

Fifth Meeting

5 – 9 June 2004

Indaba Hotel, Johannesburg, South Africa

Participating Sanctuaries:

CERCOPAN, Nigeria

Chimfunshi Wildlife Orphanage, Zambia

Chimpanzee Conservation Centre, Guinea

HELP Congo, Congo

Limbe Wildlife Center, Cameroon

Ngamba Island Chimpanzee Sanctuary,
Uganda

Pandrillus, Nigeria

Projet des Protection de Gorilles, Congo

Sanaga-Yong Chimpanzee Rescue Centre,
Cameroon

Lola ya Bonobo, Democratic Republic of
Congo

Sweetwaters Chimpanzee Sanctuary, Kenya

Tacugama Chimpanzee Sanctuary, Sierra
Leone

Tchimpounga, Congo

CWAF /Mefou National Park, Cameroon

Jane Goodall Institute – South Africa

PASA Supporters:

International Fund for Animal Welfare
(IFAW)

Great Ape Project (GAP)

Arcus Foundation

Disney's Animal Kingdom

Disney Wildlife Conservation Fund

Dewar Wildlife Trust

Columbus Zoo

Stichting AAP

Association of Primate Veterinarians (APV)

Zoological Society of London

The Oakland Zoo

International Primatological Society (IPS)

International Primate Protection League
(IPPL)

Johannesburg Zoo

Fondation Brigitte Bardot

Hosted By:

Pan African Sanctuaries Alliance / Johannesburg Zoo

In Collaboration with:

Primate Specialist Group (SSC/IUCN)

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Photos provided by Lola ya Bonobo (cover), PASA member sanctuaries, Doug Cress, Thomas Mills, & Wendy Mills.

A contribution of the World Conservation Union, Species Survival Commission, Conservation Breeding Specialist Group (CBSG) and Primate Specialist Group (PSG).

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N. Rosen, D. Cress & W. Mills (Editors). Conservation Breeding Specialist Group (SSC/IUCN). 2004. *Pan African Sanctuaries Alliance (PASA) 2004 Workshop Report*.

Additional copies of the *Pan African Sanctuaries Alliance (PASA) 2004 Workshop Report* can be ordered through the IUCN/SSC Conservation Breeding Specialist Group, 12101 Johnny Cake Ridge Road, Apple Valley, MN 55124, USA. www.cbsg.org.

Pan African Sanctuaries Alliance (PASA)

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Pan African Sanctuaries Alliance (PASA)

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Section 1

Executive Summary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

History and Executive Summary

The Pan African Sanctuaries Alliance (PASA) stands as the undisputed leader of the international primate sanctuary movement, and its member sanctuaries enjoy a level of mutual cooperation, respect and concern that is unparalleled. Fifteen of the eighteen PASA member sanctuaries were represented at the 2004 workshop – along with several prospective new members – and there can be little doubt that the African sanctuary movement is now an important and respected part of the international animal welfare and conservation community.

PASA was created to counter the heavy burdens borne by African sanctuaries over the past two decades. Small, under-funded refuges found themselves besieged by orphaned chimpanzees, gorillas, bonobos, drills and other primates. Founded in Uganda in 2000, PASA has become a viable organization that serves as a source of strength and inspiration for its members, working to facilitate great ape confiscations, and transfers, funding, crisis intervention, health standards and promote educational outreach.

Said chimpanzee activist Jane Goodall: “These refuges walk a fine line between conservation and captivity, yet their mission is no less important. They operate on the front lines in areas of hardship and danger, and their dedication to protecting mankind's next of kin is admirable. Sanctuaries also provide local employment in areas, which desperately need an ethical boost to their economies...”

“Some sanctuaries operate thriving eco-tourism programs. The orphan apes serve as wonderful ambassadors for the wild apes, enabling many local people to see them who would otherwise never have a chance to do so.”

PASA's work enjoyed unprecedented scope and impact in the 12 months since the previous workshop in June 2003, as the organization's mechanics, funding, and day-to-day operations became more fluid. Although entirely volunteer, PASA's advisors and managers were able to attend international workshops and conferences in the United States, Germany, South Africa, and France; arrange emergency veterinary relief for crises in Sierra Leone and Congo; underwrite birth control implants for PASA member sanctuaries; offer financial, technical and

logistical aid to zoos in Abidjan and Brazzaville; access vital medicine for PASA sanctuaries; print and distribute a comprehensive veterinary healthcare manual; and release important conservation research results drawn from sanctuary statistics.

PASA's membership also consolidated with the closing of the Kitwe Point Chimpanzee Sanctuary in Tanzania, and the bank account in the United Kingdom was made dormant and those assets transferred to the United States account. In addition, PASA's base of operations in the U.S. – which had been housed within the Great Ape Project offices in Portland, Oregon, since 2002 – was shifted to Los Angeles.

In 2004, PASA again staged the three workshops – education, veterinary healthcare and management – that have become the core of the organizational calendar. The PASA 2004 Veterinary Healthcare Workshop was held April 17-23 in Pointe Noire, Congo, while the PASA 2004 Education Workshop was staged May 9-16 in Limbe, Cameroon. Both workshops, which were the second of proposed three-year cycles, issued comprehensive reports that are included elsewhere in this report.

As is customary, the PASA 2004 Management Workshop in Johannesburg, South Africa, was attended by representatives of international NGOs, zoos, the media, government and wildlife agencies. Although designed primarily for the PASA sanctuary managers, the PASA 2004 Management Workshop also featured a number of staff members, veterinarians, and educators.

PASA's role as the unified voice for the African sanctuary movement is well-defined in its ability to access the leadership, technical skill, funding and crisis response teams. These resources and media coverage all needed to allow sanctuaries to focus on the work of primate conservation and rehabilitation is pivotal.

But as PASA sanctuaries grow in size and responsibility, so do the expectations placed upon PASA itself. And given that the organization was originally envisioned only as a small, all-volunteer, advisory board, the need for a full-time position and permanent site for PASA has become clear. That's why the PASA managers in attendance at the PASA 2004 Management Workshop in Johannesburg voted unanimously to make the "professionalization" of PASA a priority for 2004-2005, and why PASA itself must not allow the organization to stagnate. Already, grant writers and funders have been contacted about underwriting full-time positions within PASA, and it is hoped a permanent staff will be in place by the end of 2004.

Table 1. PASA Operations Budget (2003-2004)

| ITEM | PROPOSED | ACTUAL |
|---|------------------|---------------------|
| 2004 Veterinary Healthcare Workshop (Congo) | \$25,000 | \$32,399.15 |
| 2004 Education Workshop (Cameroon) | \$20,000 | \$16,816.62 |
| 2004 Management Workshop (South Africa) | \$35,000 | \$36,920.18 |
| PASA Veterinary Healthcare Manual publication | \$1,000 | \$1,000 |
| Audit and report | \$2,000 | \$2,100 |
| Travel | \$5,000 | \$2,400 |
| Brochures / Printing | \$800 | \$800 |
| Posters / Printing | \$400 | \$400 |
| Emergency relief | \$7,500 | \$9,200 |
| Medical Supplies | \$5,000 | \$3,440 |
| Conferences / workshops / fees | \$1,550 | \$1,550 |
| TOTAL | \$103,250 | \$107,025.95 |

(Note: PASA operates on an annual 12-month cycle from June 1 to the following June 1.)

PASA 2004 Management Workshop

Overview

The Pan African Sanctuaries Alliance (PASA) continued its aggressive approach to conservation science and primate welfare at the PASA 2004 Management Workshop, which was staged 5-9 June at the Indaba Hotel in Johannesburg, South Africa.

PASA member sanctuaries from the following countries attended the PASA 2004 Management Workshop: Uganda, Kenya, Zambia, Nigeria, the Republic of Congo, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Cameroon, and South Africa. In addition, delegates from Rwanda, Ghana, the United Kingdom, Canada, the United States, Germany, Liberia, and France added perspective and experience

The primary themes of the PASA 2004 Management Workshop were:

- ? Reintroduction
- ? Conservation Science
- ? Fund-Raising
- ? Membership

Each of these topics was discussed in depth, and separate Working Groups were broken out on each topic as well. In addition, presentations were made on topics such as the Vilab II laboratory in Liberia; the captive chimpanzee trade in South Africa; the Taiping Four gorilla scandal; the outreach program of the African Association of Zoos & Aquaria (PAAZAB); and PASA's role in the development of the Great Ape Health Monitoring Unit (GAHMU).

As is customary, PASA offered French-English translation in all of its presentations, debates and publications.

AGENDA

With so many of the PASA sanctuaries at capacity or beyond – and their resources stretched dangerously thin – the PASA 2004 Management Workshop was based upon themes that could offer both short-term and long-term solutions to these crises. And with no relief in the influx of orphaned chimpanzees, gorillas, bonobos, drills, baboons and other primates flooding into African sanctuaries in sight, it is clear that the status quo cannot remain.

Reintroduction: The practice of returning formerly captive primates back into the wild is controversial, complex, expensive, difficult, uncertain, and, above all,

highly emotional. Yet it may be the only hope for PASA members that have far exceeded their capacities, with no relief in sight. An in-depth presentation by reintroduction specialist Dr. Marc Ancrenaz was made in Johannesburg, based on the reintroduction program pioneered by HELP-Congo in the mid-1990s. The preliminary results suggest that reintroduction is possible and can be successful, and PASA encouraged its member to consider the option.

In addition, a PASA Reintroduction Team was formed, and scheduled private consultations with sanctuaries from Uganda, Nigeria, Cameroon, Guinea, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Sierra Leone and Congo. During the Johannesburg workshop the Team and these sanctuaries worked to help map out individualized programs for reintroduction.

Conservation Science: With decades of experience managing captive primate populations -- yet almost no scientific data to substantiate the work -- PASA sanctuaries have failed to maintain a place in the conservation equation. But a study conducted by PASA chairman Norm Rosen used the population growth of sanctuaries to calculate the loss of chimpanzees in the wild, and produced preliminary results that predicted that some chimpanzee sub-species could become extinct within 17 to 50 years. PASA encouraged all of its members -- which have often been brushed aside as welfare centers or zoos, with little or no scientific merit -- to reach out to the conservation science community and allow its captive populations to reflect real crises and real data in the wild.

Fund-Raising: Every PASA member depends upon fund-raising to survive, yet so few actually understand how to access funding, establish relationships with fundors, or read modern trends in funding. As a result, a comprehensive fund-raising presentation coordinated by Sylvie Briscoe of the Jane Goodall Institute (JGI) was an important part of the agenda. Other presenters included Sarah Scarth of IFAW, and Keith Brown and Nathan Martin of JGI. Highlights included discussions of bilateral funding, joint applications, and building donor relationships.

Membership: PASA's membership has not grown since the day it was formed in Uganda in 2000, yet there is no doubt that other worthy sanctuaries in Africa could be included. In addition, dozens of international organizations have asked to join PASA as associate members. That's why a clear and frank discussion of the membership process was held, including adoption of fees, probationary periods, inspection teams, references, and results.

GOALS

Each year, PASA stages separate workshops specifically designed for managers, educators and veterinarians. But although the agendas and formats vary widely, the basic goals are the same: Increase capacity, improve communication, encourage mutual respect and support, and push for the highest

standards possible. The PASA 2004 Management Workshop was no exception, as PASA managers and staff were asked to achieve greater accountability, financial transparency, and open their facilities to an unprecedented level of scrutiny and criticism.

In addition, PASA managers formally voted on sites for the 2005 workshops, which are Veterinary Healthcare (Limbe, Cameroon); Education (Ngamba Island, Uganda) and Management (Mt. Kenya, Kenya). They also approved a change in the workshop format beginning in 2005 that will call for the following schedule: Day One (Advisory Board); Day Two (Managers-Only Meeting); Day Three (Open Presentations); Day Four (Open Presentations).

Two new members were also added to the PASA Advisory Board: Barbara Cartwright of IFAW-Canada and Dr. Antoine Mudakikwa of the ORPTN in Rwanda.

ADVISORY BOARD

The PASA Advisory Board held two meetings during the PASA 2004 Management Workshop to discuss important issues such as board make-up and members; PASA sanctuary members; PASA funding; and potential changes within the personnel and status of PASA itself for 2004-2005.

In addition, it was decided that the PASA Advisory Board would meet for a full day beginning in 2005, in order to give the myriad topics and concerns before the board the necessary consideration.

OUTPUT

All donors, advisors and supporters will receive the PASA 2004 Workshop Report, which includes sections on the PASA 2004 Veterinary Healthcare Workshop that was staged in Pointe Noire, Congo, and the PASA 2004 Education Workshop that was staged in Limbe, Cameroon. The collation, printing and distribution of this document was completed by the CBSG.

In addition, PASA issued daily press briefing for the first time, many of which received prominent media coverage in print; radio and television (see Section 9). PASA also issued a joint release with IFAW condemning the placement of the so-called "Taiping Four" gorillas at the Pretoria Zoo, in apparent violation of the CITES protocol that would have returned the gorillas to Cameroon.

BUDGET

The itemized budget is included in this report. The total cost of the PASA 2004 Management Workshop is \$36,920, which included airfare and hotel expenses for one representative of each PASA sanctuary, along with PASA Advisory Board

members and special presenters or invited guests. Although the Indaba Hotel offered affordable rates and excellent service as a host venue, the cost of airfare remains the single greatest expense of a PASA workshop.

The PASA 2004 Management Workshop was funded primarily by grants from the International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW), the Arcus Foundation, the Great Ape Project, and the Dewar Wildlife Trust, while the Johannesburg Zoo – led by Phillip Cronje – facilitated many of the local arrangements and hosted a PASA ice-breaker on 5 June.

Throughout 2003-2004, the Great Ape Project provided PASA office space, technical support, resources and some funds.

Table 2. PASA 2004 MANAGEMENT WORKSHOP BUDGET

| ITEM | COST |
|---|--------------------|
| Hotel (including meals) | \$15,500 |
| Airfare | \$17,200.18 |
| Convention Room | \$1,000 |
| Convention technical package (including p.a. system, power point, etc.) | \$500 |
| Ice-Breaker | Free |
| Transportation | \$870 |
| Printing | \$700 |
| Telephone | \$300 |
| Visas | \$850 |
| TOTAL | \$36,920.18 |

Table 3. Chimpanzees, Gorillas, Bonobos, Drills and other primates in sanctuaries in Africa

| Sanctuary / Country | No. in Sanctuary May 1999 | No. in Sanctuary May 2000 | No. in Sanctuary May 2001 | No. in Sanctuary June 2002 | No. in Sanctuary June 2003 | No. in Sanctuary June 2004 |
|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| Limbe (Cameroon) | 20 - C | 21 - C 7 - G | 28 - C 6 - G | 27 - C 7 - G | 35 - C 12 - G 13 - D 2 - M | 36 - C 12 - G 30 - D 8 - M 8 - BA 13 - MG 25 - GU 7 - V |
| Sanaga-Yong (Cameroon) | | 10 - C | 15 - C | 18 - C | 33 - C | 43 - C |
| CWAF / Mefou (Cameroon) | | 25 - C 6 - G | 37 - C 3 - G | 37 - C | 52 - C | 44 - C 11 - G 6 - D 7 - M 20 - BA 8 - MG 20 - GU 25 - MO |
| Lola ya Bonobo (DRC) | | 10 - BO | 20 - BO | 22 - BO | 24 - BO | 38 - BO |
| PPG Congo (Congo) | | 20 - G | 19 - G | 20 - G 4 - BO | 23 - G 3 - BO | 23 - G |
| HELP Congo (Congo) | | 42 - C | 41 - C | 41 - C | 50 - C | 35 - C |
| Tchimpounga (Congo) | | 76 - C | 80 - C | 100 - C 1 - G | 117 - C | 116 - C |
| Port Gentil (Gabon)* | | 10 - G | 10 - G | 16 - G | 14 - G | 13 - G |
| PPG Gabon (Gabon) | | 17 - G | 16 - G | 16 - G | 15 - G | 23 - G |
| Sodepal (Gabon)* | | 15 - C | 15 - C | 15 - C | | |
| Chimpanzee Rehabilitation Ctr. (Gambia) | | 55 - C | 59 - C | 61 - C | 65 - C | 69 - C |
| Chimpanzee Conservation Center (Guinea) | | 26 - C | 30 - C | 31 - C | 33 - C | 36 - C |

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| Sweetwaters (Kenya) | | 25 - C | 25 - C | 25 - C | 34 - C | 35 - C |
| Pandrillus (Nigeria) | 16 - C | 16 - C | 21 - C | 22 - C | 22 - C 174 - D | 25 - C 202 - D |
| Tacugama (Sierra Leone) | | 32 - C | 40 - C | 55 - C | 64 - C | 68 - C |
| Kitwe Point (Tanzania)** | 3 - C | 3 - C | 3 - C | 3 - C | 0 - C | 0 - C |
| Ngamba Island (Uganda) | 22 - C | 26 - C | 33 - C | 36 - C | 39 - C | 39 - C |
| Chimfunshi (Zambia) | 68 - C | 76 - C | 83 - C | 94 - C | 101 - C | 105 - C |
| CERCOPAN (Nigeria) | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 36 - MG 64 - GU |
| Lwiro (DRC)* | | 2 - C | 5 - C | 7 - C | 12 - C | 16 - C 1 - BO 4 - BA 16 - MO |
| CARE (South Africa)* | | | | | | 357 - BA 6 - GU |
| The Vervet Foundation (South Africa)* | | | | | | 628 - V |
| TOTALS | 129 - C | 450 - C 60 - G 10 - BO | 515 - C 54 - G 20 - BO | 572 - C 60 - G 26 - BO | 657 - C 64 - G 27 - BO 187 - D 2 - M | 667 - C 82 - G 39 - BO 238 - D 15 - M 389 - BA 57 - MG 115 - GU 635 - V 41 - MO |

KEY:

C – Chimpanzee

G – Gorilla

BO – Bonobo

D – Drill

M – Mandrill

BA – Baboon

V – Vervet

MG – Mangabey

GU – Guenon

MO – Monkey (not specified)

NOTES: * - Not a PASA member

** - Closed in 2003

Pan African Sanctuaries Alliance (PASA)

2004 Workshop Report



Section 2

Letters of Invitation

Agenda

Participants Contact List



Pan African Sanctuaries Alliance

Dear PASA members, advisors and supporters,

The Pan African Sanctuaries Alliance (PASA) is delighted to welcome you to the PASA 2004 Management Workshop, to be held June 5-9 at The Indaba Hotel in Johannesburg, South Africa.

Sanctuaries are some of the longest-running animal welfare and conservation organizations in Africa, and the work that began over 30 years ago deserves tremendous respect. But sanctuaries also face difficult obstacles in the future, as hunting, deforestation and human overpopulation continue to force hundreds of chimpanzees, gorillas, bonobos and other primates each year from their forests.

Together, the members of PASA can meet these problems and confront the difficult decisions. The work will begin here in Johannesburg, but will continue for many years.

Sincerely,

Doug Cress
Secretariat
June 5, 2004

www.panafricanprimates.org





Pan African Sanctuaries Alliance

Cher PASA members, adviros et defenseurs,

La Pan Africain Alliance de Sanctuaires (PASA) est enchantee pour vous souhaiter la bienvenue a la PASA 2004 Workshop, pour entre tenue Juin 5-9 a l'hotel Indaba dans Johannesburg, Sud Afrique.

Les sanctuaires sont certains des organismes long-courants de protection des animaux et de conservation en Afrique, et le travail qui a commencé sur il y a 30 ans mérite le respect énorme. Mais les sanctuaires font face également à des obstacles difficiles à l'avenir, comme chasse, déboisement et le surpeuplement humain continuent à forcer des centaines de des chimpanzes, des gorilles, des bonobos et d'autres primates tous les ans de leurs forêts.

Ensemble, les membres de PASA peuvent rencontrer ces problèmes et confronter les décisions difficiles. Le travail commencera ici à Johannesburg, mais continuera pendant beaucoup d'années.

Sincerement,

Doug Cress
Secretariat
Juin 5, 2004

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**PASA 2004 MANAGEMENT WORKSHOP
JUNE 5-9
JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA**

REVISED

AGENDA

June 5

1 p.m. - PASA Advisory Board Meeting
5 p.m. - Ice-Breaker (Johannesburg Zoo)

June 6

9 a.m. - Opening Remarks / PASA overview (N. Rosen / D. Cress)
9:30 a.m. - Sanctuary Member Updates (5-7 minutes each)

CERCOPAN (Nigeria), Chimfunshi (Zambia), Chimpanzee Conservation Center (Guinea), Pandrillus (Nigeria), HELP Congo (Congo), Limbe Wildlife Center (Cameroon), Lola ya Bonobo (DRC).

10:30 - Coffee / tea
10:45 - Sanctuary Member updates (cont.)

Ngamba Island (Uganda), PPG-Congo (Congo), Sanaga-Yong (Cameroon), Sweetwaters (Kenya), Tacugama (Sierra Leone), Tchimpounga (Congo), CWF (Cameroon), Johannesburg Zoo (South Africa), Ververt Foundation (South Africa), CARE (South Africa).

Noon – Lunch
2 p.m. – Sanctuaries as Conservation Centers (N. Rosen)
3:15 – Coffee / Tea
3:30 – Reintroduction Seminar (Ancrenaz / Goossens)
5 p.m. – Adjourn

June 7

9 a.m. – PASA 2004 Veterinary Healthcare Workshop report (K. Cameron)
9:30 a.m. – PASA 2004 Education Workshop report (B. Cartwright)
10 a.m. – JGI-SA Sanctuary (S. Glyn)
10:30 a.m. – Coffee / Tea

11 a.m. – Vilab II / Liberia report (K. Farmer)
11:30 a.m. – Uganda chimpanzees / Taiping gorillas / Guinea chimpanzees (D. Cox, D. Cress, E. Raballand)
12:30 p.m. – Lunch
1:30 p.m. – Fund-raising seminar (S. Briscoe / S. Scarth / N. Martin / K. Brown)
Working Groups
3 p.m. – Coffee / Tea
3:30 - Working Groups (Fund-raising, Reintroduction, Database)
5 p.m. – Adjourn

June 8

9 a.m. – Website / list-serve report (D. Cress)
9:30 a.m. – Great Ape Health Monitoring Unit (GAHMU) (M. Ancrenaz)
10 a.m.- South Africa chimpanzees report (S. Thompson, WAG)
10:30 a.m. - Coffee/ tea
11 a.m. - Stichting AAP presentation (A. Sharwood Smith)
11:30 a.m. – PAZAAB report (D. Morgan)
Noon - Lunch
1 p.m. Database report (D.Cox)
1:30 p.m. - Working Groups (cont.)
3:15 - Coffee / Tea
3:30 p.m. Working Groups report
5 p.m. - Adjourn

June 9

9 a.m. - PASA Manager's Meeting (closed)
10:30 a.m. Coffee / Tea
10:45 a.m. – PASA Managers' Meeting (cont.)
Noon - Lunch
1 p.m. – PASA Manager's meeting (cont.)
2 p.m. – Electrical fencing report (Johannesburg Zoo)
2:30 p.m. – PASA Vet. Healthcare Manual (E. Dubuis)
3 p.m. - Coffee / Tea
3:30 p.m. – Other presentations

PASA 2004 MANAGEMENT WORKSHOP

CONTACT LIST

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Pan African Sanctuaries Alliance (PASA)

2004 Workshop Report



Section 3

Advisory Board Meeting Agenda



PASA ADVISORY BOARD

AGENDA

June 5, 2004
Johannesburg, South Africa

Present: Norm Rosen, Debby Cox, Debo Ajao, Estelle Raballand, Doug Cress, Kay Farmer, Wendy Mills (non-voting), Monty Montgomery (non-voting).

Absent: Carol Keys, Wayne Boardman, Becky Harris-Jones

ITEMS

- I. PASA membership criteria / review panel
- II. PASA Advisory Board make-up / changes
- III. PASA workshop sites for 2005
- IV. PASA secretariat changes/ responsibilities / restructure
- V. PASA working committees / non-sanctuary recruitment
- VI. PASA veterinary proposal (Boardman)
- VII. PASA workshop structure / changes
- VIII. PASA database
- IX. PASA website / list-serve
- X. Other items

Pan African Sanctuaries Alliance (PASA)

2004 Workshop Report



Section 4

Working Group Reports:

- International Issues and Relations**
- Re-introduction**
- Fundraising**

**Working Group on International Issues &
Relations at PASA Meeting:
8 June 2004**

Objectives

- To establish an effective international lobby as an organization
- What: PASA has an international voice
- To gain respect and Entrée from other international organizations
 - CITES
 - Vet Groups
 - Zoo associations
 - National Gov't's and relevant agencies
 - Conservation NGO's
 - International Donors
 - AU
 - Media
 - UN

Issues to Address

- Bushmeat
- Illegal Trade
- Logging
- Destruction of habitat
- Sustainable protection
- Awareness of issues/PASA

Themes:

- Secretariat (Professional-Paid)
- Publications/Publishing
- Media relations
- Lobbying

How!

- Revisit our mission statement
- Representation at international conferences
- Secretariat being full time and paid position (from foundations/member contribution/support from PR firms)
- Publish/scientific evidence/facts/accurate message/non emotive
- Establish professional media relationships and capacity
- Develop a strategy for other alliances supporting PASA's lobbying efforts

Strategy for the development of a higher international profile

- Production of materials on welfare and conservation issues
- Publish list of materials from all member sanctuaries
- Restructure website, logos on everyone's stationary
- Links of contributors back to PASA
- Scientific papers from individual sanctuary should also credit PASA
- Take advantage of media opportunities
- Aggressive glossy of PASA accomplishments
- Invite groups to participate in PASA meetings
- Include information on PASA into journals/publications and other organization newsletters

Working Group on Re-introduction at PASA Meeting:

8 June 2004

Goals of workshop:

- ? What do sanctuaries need to do to get a program up and running?
- ? Practical advice

There are two sets of guidelines for re-introduction - one is specific for primates. Another from the veterinary specialist group will be issued soon. This is a good starting point for each sanctuary.

Re-introduction is a possibility, not necessarily a requirement:

- ? Where does re-introduction fit into the general strategy of the sanctuary?
Not a viable option for every sanctuary.
- ? Pre-qualification – is this a good decision for your sanctuary?

Sanctuaries are all at a different status regarding whether re-introduction is feasible or where they are in the process:

- ? For example Sierra Leone – political situation creates need for re-introduction as an option.
- ? For example Cameroon - perhaps more than one sanctuary can contribute to a re-introduction project (collaborative re-introduction).

2 Options:

Individual sanctuary has plan for re-introduction vs. re-introduction project involving more than one sanctuary (sanctuary specific or joint program if appropriate and feasible).

PASA level resources – share expertise, don't recreate mistakes:

- ? Each sanctuary needs to have a team or at least handle certain components of process.
- ? Utilize HELP Congo expertise. What would HELP have done differently?
- ? Possibility of using GAHMU (Great Ape Health Monitoring Unit) for screening of animals.

Does decision need to be made regarding re-introduction versus reinforcement?

Reinforcement has had a lot of criticism such as concerns over the risk of disease transmission. Everything has to be taken case by case – for example Drill situation, or if forest patches need to be connected. Note that the IUCN guidelines strongly recommend re-introduction not be done for Great Apes where wild populations exist. It appears best case is re-introduction; reinforcement has to be justified and done carefully.

PASA information packet to be developed and will include:

- ? Re-introduction guidelines for primates
- ? VSG veterinary guidelines for primate re-introduction (to be published soon)
- ? Articles on HELP Congo project
- ? Other articles on primate re-introduction

PASA questionnaire to be distributed at managers' meeting and will include questions such as: are you considering re-introduction, areas of expertise needed, and where PASA can help.

Re-introduction Presentation Notes:

- ? PASA recognizes that reintroduction is a potential option, not a requirement
- ? Sanctuary-specific vs. joint program; if appropriate and feasible
- ? PASA will not endorse any non-human primate release program that does not comply with IUCN /SSC Guidelines for Non-Human Primate Re-introductions
- ? PASA will not endorse any non-human primate release program that is undertaken solely as a sanctuary management tool
- ? IUCN/SSC RSG should be informed of any release program prior to its implementation
- ? Action Steps
 1. Brief questionnaire to identify interest and resource needs
 2. Re-introduction packet to be prepared and distributed (IUCN guidelines, published papers, VSG guidelines)

Reintroduction questionnaire results, PASA 2004 Management Workshop

Sanctuaries Represented At 2004 Workshop

Abbreviation

| | |
|--|-------|
| 1. Cercopan Primate Sanctuary (Nigeria) | CERC |
| 2. Sanaga-Yong Chimpanzee Sanctuary (Cameroon) | SY |
| 3. Lola Ya Bobobo (Amis des Bonobos du Congo) | LOLA |
| 4. Limbe Wildlife Centre (Cameroon) | LWC |
| 5. Tchimpounga Chimpanzee Sanctuary (Congo) | TCH |
| 6. Chimpanzee Conservation Centre (Guinea) | CCC |
| 7. Ngamba Island Chimpanzee Sanctuary (Uganda) | NI |
| 8. Tacugama Chimpanzee Sanctuary (Sierra Leone) | TCS |
| 9. Chimfunshi Wildlife Orphanage (Zambia) | CWO |
| 10. Projet Protection Des Gorilles (Congo) | PPG-C |
| 11. Projet Protection Des Gorilles (Gabon) | PPG-G |
| 12. Sweetwaters Sanctuary (Kenya) | SW |
| 13. Drill Ranch (Nigeria) | DR |
| 14. Cameroon Wildlife Aid Fund (Cameroon) | CWAF |
| 15. Habitat Ecologique et Liberté des Primates (Congo) | HELP |

Sanctuaries Not Represented At Workshop

Abbreviation

| | |
|---|------|
| Chimpanzee Rehabilitation Centre (Gambia) | CRC |
| Kitwe Point Chimpanzee Sanctuary (Tanzania) | KPCS |
| Lwiro Sanctuary (DRC) | LS |
| Sodepal (Gabon) | SOD |
| Port Gentil (Gabon) | PTG |

Question 1

Is your facility considering initiating a reintroduction program, or program planning within the net?

(Relevant for 12 Sanctuaries, with 3 already implementing reintroductions)

| Not yet | Thinking | Already |
|---------|----------|---------|
| CERC | LWC | NI |
| TCH | SY | CWO |
| CCC | LOLA | SW |
| DR | TCS | |
| CWAF | | |

Question 2

Areas of planning for which resources or personnel have not been identified, and for which help may be required:

(Relevant for 10 Sanctuaries)

| | Percentage | Sanctuaries |
|--|------------|--|
| a) Conservation Justification | 20% | TCH, SY |
| b) Veterinary Screening and Preparation | 40% | TCS, CCC, TCH, LOLA |
| c) Site Selection | 70% | CWAF, SY, LOLA, TCH, CCC, NI, TCS |
| d) Ecological Evaluation | 70% | TCS, NI, CCC, TCH, LOLA, SY, CWAF |
| e) Release-animal Suitability /Selection | 40% | LOLA, TCH, CCC, TCS |
| f) Finance | 60% | TCS, CCC, CERC, LOLA, CWAF, SY |
| g) Community Awareness and Sensitization | 50% | CWAF, LOLA, TCH, CCC, TCS |
| h) Post-release Monitoring | 100% | TCS, NI, CCC, TCH, LWC, CERC, LOLA, SY, DR, CWAF |
| i) How will we measure success? | 40% | LOLA, TCH, CCC, TCS |

Question 3

Would you consider a joint reintroduction program with another PASA Member?

(Relevant for all 15 Sanctuaries)

| Yes - 8% | No - 5% | Maybe - 8% |
|---|---------|------------|
| LWC, DR, CWAF CCC, TCS, NI TCH, SY, CERC PPG-C, (PPG-G, HELP) | LOLA | CWO SW |

Working Group on Fundraising at PASA Meeting:
8 June 2004

Key Issues in Fundraising

Unrestricted funds are those hardest to get. Project restricted funds are defined as one-time projects for building, education, etc. The focus of this group is on options for unrestricted funding, as these are key for sanctuaries, at least to complement grants and projects. Options discussed: Entrance fees, shop sales, adoptions, corporations, endowments, foundations, etc.

Adoptions

“Adopt an ape” being used successfully by several sanctuaries. Charges vary e.g. Chimfunshi \$100 per annum. Excellent return: 400 adoptive donors - \$40,000 per year. About 50% renewal factor.

Lessons learned & recommendations:

- 1. Adoptions can be done on the internet (web page), but this is not sufficient – need to also place flyers, e.g. at zoos, vet practices, etc. Information should be in the brochure, flyers, newsletter, etc.**
- 2. Send the photos & monthly/quarterly updates by e-mail, for cost purposes, even if logistics is not an issue**
- 3. Often assistance from someone in a country with regular mail.**
 - a. Chimfunshi got donors from South Africa and got the balance internationally.**
 - b. Some groups have support from zoos, or friends of zoos (docents), but many zoos have their own adoption packages and this could lead to conflict of interest.**
 - c. CWF adoption at Bristol zoo without conflict of interest, due to different audiences. There are successful sponsorship programs on the internet, e.g. whale and dolphin adoption program in S.A.**

- d. **Elephant Sanctuary, can serve as examples for sanctuaries**

Volunteer program

- ✍ **Wide range of practices, from free to paying volunteers. E.g., WSPA charge \$600 for 3 weeks, or \$500 self-catering.**
- ✍ **Lots of people are willing to run volunteer programs for sanctuaries, but you must be careful of admin costs.**
- ✍ **It's important to have good volunteers. For CWAF, there is an ex-volunteer who interviews potential volunteers.**
- ✍ **The question is what are these programs for? To provide specialized support, additional hands in the Nursery, or to bring in money? Paying volunteers are for fundraising, there are many people interested; charge them enough to make it worthwhile for you.**

Membership and sponsorship

- ✍ **Need to be more aggressive about membership**
- ✍ **Chimfunshi – include day visitors as potential members.**

Corporations

- ✍ **Varied experience, some sanctuaries find it a fair source of funding, others don't think it's a valuable source of support.**
- ✍ **Most effective is local corporations, often in-kind (most sanctuaries receive in-kind gifts of one kind – importance of documenting these in our accounts and reports).**

Importance of inter-personal relations, either directly or through visitors or trustees

- ✍ **Ensure the ultimate objectives of the corporation are clear – they will certainly use the sponsorship for PR purposes.**
- ✍ **Ape images on telephone cards, air mileage sponsorship, etc. Or get gift or air miles donated, in order to auction them**

Fund-raising tours

- ✍ **Envision fund-raising tour in the United States for each manager?
Example of Claudine's (Lola ya Bonobo) recent tour – it was very successful at raising money, but it requires a lot of work & preparation and need personal contacts to organize the events.**

Fund-raising/marketing strategy

1. **What sanctuaries really need is a fundraising plan. Sanctuaries need technical assistance in designing their fundraising marketing strategies (adopt an ape packages and other range of marketing options). It would be best if someone could tour the sanctuaries to have hands-on exposure to know what the sanctuaries do:**
 - ✍ **Volunteers?**
 - ✍ **Students from Universities (short term only, lack of exposure to real needs & reality of sanctuaries)?**
 - ✍ **Large marketing companies to donate pro bono support (expert on technical grounds, but unlikely to be willing to visit the sanctuaries to get real exposure)**
2. **Each sanctuary needs to have a concise case for support, i.e. a very strong statement about why the funds are needed, the consequences if the money isn't given, and a sense of urgency**
3. **Major gift fundraising training needed.**
4. **Need to start a database of everybody that met, especially those people who have come (paid their way?) to visit your sanctuary.**
5. **Important to know who they are, their contacts, their interest, the amount and dates of their donations, etc., to be able to re-contact them and ask them to renew their support as/when appropriate. (Sylvie Briscoe could share templates or examples; she recommends access, though excel spreadsheets could work.)**

Foundations:

- ✍ **Foundations may be interested in donating for sanctuaries, however very few give unrestricted funding. Better fit for education or capacity building type projects. (Capacity building grants can help cover some “unrestricted” type costs, such as salaries, equipment, etc.)**
- ✍ **They could be accessed individually, regionally by a group of sanctuaries (possibly with PASA assistance) or globally through PASA. Importance of regional groupings around common themes and interests. This makes it possible to apply for big money. PASA could identify a person to help consult on, or to write, proposals for groups (as Shirley McGreal of IPPL does).**
- ✍ **Sanctuaries need help with finding out new potential sources of foundations or grant giving organizations that might be available; including contact person within foundation, type and amount of funding that may be possible.**
- ✍ **PASA (or whoever writes the grant) should share final proposals (and reports) submitted to donors based on sanctuary information, so that everyone gets educated**
- ✍ **Could PASA help with mentoring? Can PASA do a database of skills within sanctuaries and affiliated organizations?**
- ✍ **Can we learn more from each other, i.e. share contacts, foundation information, tips on proposals, etc.?**

Action points:

- ✍ **Sanctuaries to share their adoption & sponsorship packages and materials with other sanctuaries, to get a sense of the range of options, costs, etc. available**
- ✍ **Sanctuaries to investigate potential for joint/regional grants and projects.**
- ✍ **PASA may help on overseas support and structure if needed, e.g. for adoption packages (mail contact, bank contact?)**
- ✍ **PASA to investigate options for Pro Bono support on marketing techniques and support, in particular on**

the possibility of in the field (regional?) technical assistance and training.



PASA and/or affiliated organizations to share information with sanctuaries on foundation or other institutional donors, including contact persons, in addition to basic listserv & websites listed in the presentations.



PASA to share with sanctuaries project proposals and reports submitted to donors.

Pan African Sanctuaries Alliance (PASA)

2004 Workshop Report



Section 5

Guest Speaker Presentations

Evolution of Pan African Primate Sanctuaries

From Welfare to Conservation

Norm Rosen
PASA/CBSG



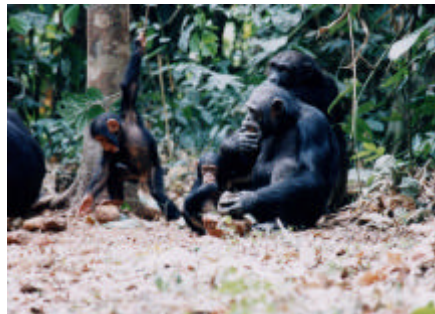
Welfare Issues

- ✍ Learning to Care for Orphan Primates
- ✍ Personal Fundraising
- ✍ Novice Healthcare
- ✍ Managing Ever Increasing Responsibilities



The Advent of the Great Ape Crisis

- ✍ Increase of Human Population
- ✍ Bushmeat
- ✍ Deforestation
- ✍ Pet Trade
- ✍ Disease



Impact on Sanctuaries



- ✍ Increased Number of Orphan Primates
- ✍ Additional Land Requirements
- ✍ Magnified Healthcare Issues
- ✍ Greater Numbers of Employees
- ✍ New Training Requirements
- ✍ Complex Fundraising Needs

Sanctuaries Have Become Part of Conservation Programs



- ✍ Education of Local and Regional Communities
- ✍ Local Business Development Through Purchasing Food and Supplies
- ✍ Employment and Training of Local Staff
- ✍ Re-introduction of Primates into Forests and Islands
- ✍ Membership in PASA:
 - Emphasis on Education
 - Veterinary Training Workshops
 - Association with Great Ape Health Monitoring Unit (GAHMU)

Sanctuaries Have Become Part of Conservation Programs



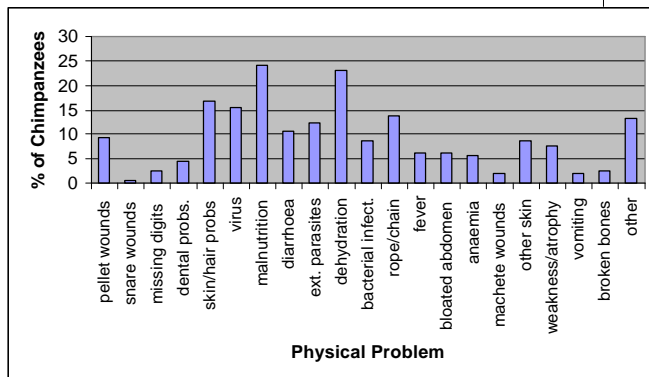
- ✍ Supporting Law Enforcement Through Protection of Land, Assisting with Confiscations, Snare Removal, etc.
- ✍ Creating Awareness with General Public Through Tourism
- ✍ Research – Population Analysis, Scientific Work with Drills, Cross River Gorillas, etc.
- ✍ Training of College Students and Volunteers

Overview of Research: Pan African Great Ape Sanctuaries and Demographic Developments and Implications

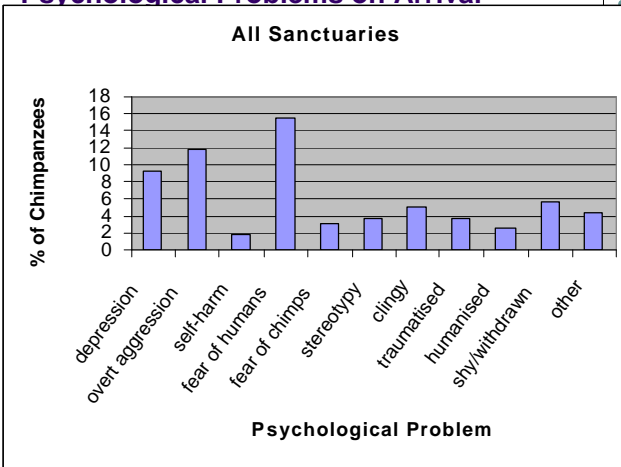


- ✍ Analysis of Life Histories of Orphans
- ✍ Trends of Extinction Rates
- ✍ Critical Data for Conservation Planning
- ✍ Sanctuaries are a Mirror to the Great Ape Crisis

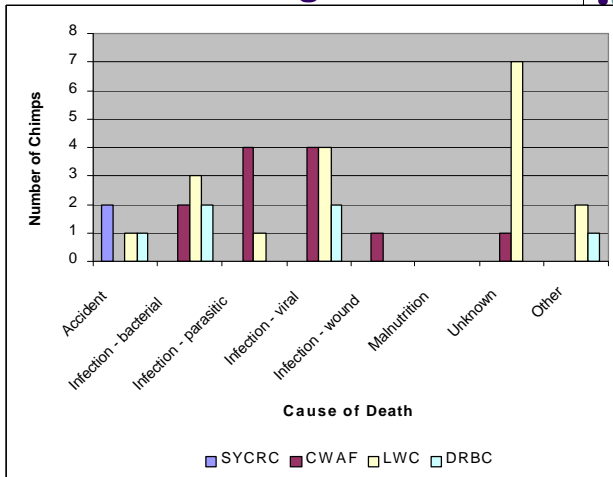
Research Findings: Chimpanzee Physical Problems on Arrival



Research Findings: Chimpanzee Psychological Problems on Arrival



Research Findings: Cause of Death



Sanctuaries Can Assist in Demographic Analysis

- Population Demographics are a Decade Old
- Sanctuary Data Indicates Trends in Extinction Rates
- Provides Overview of Great Ape Crisis Throughout Africa
- Sanctuaries Can Provide Professional Data Which Can Assist in Effective Conservation Strategies

Average Time to Extinction (VORTEX Simulations)

| 1 orphan represents loss of how many chimpanzees for the wild population ? | 2 (infant + mother) | 5 (infant + mother + 3 group members) | 10 (infant + mother + 8 group members) |
|--|---------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Pop = 5,000 K = 11,000 | 41yrs | 28yrs | 17yrs |
| Pop = 5,000 K = 8,000 | 42yrs | 26yrs | 17yrs |
| Pop = 8,000 K = 11,000 | 53yrs | 35yrs | 23yrs |
| Pop = 8,000 K = 8,000 | 49yrs | 35yrs | 22yrs |

Evolution to Next Level

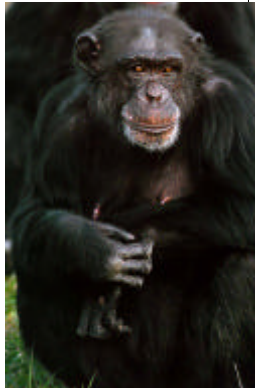


- ✍ Focus on Conservation Issues
- ✍ Importance of Record Keeping
- ✍ Improve Communication with Local Government Officials
- ✍ Increase Joint Research with Local and International Scientists and Universities
- ✍ Emphasize Conservation Work in Marketing and Communication Programs / Utilize Web Sites
- ✍ Acquire Full Time Veterinary Assistance
- ✍ Management Successor Plan

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Rehabilitation and Reintroduction: Tool for African Ape Conservation?



PASA

Johannesbourg, June 2004

Marc Ancrenaz, Emmanuel Dilambaka,
Carmen Vidal, Benoit Goossens,
Myriam Vacher-Vallas, Alette Jamart




INTRODUCTION

Greatest threats to great apes:

- ⌘ loss of habitat
- ⌘ bushmeat
- ⌘ disease outbreaks

Number of Sanctuaries (*Farmer, 2002*):


| | |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|
| ⌘ chimpanzees: | 14 (between 500 and 1000 individuals) |
| ⌘ bonobos: | 2 |
| ⌘ gorillas: | 4 |
| ⌘ orang-utans: | 5 (between 600 and 1200 ind.) |
| ⌘ gibbons: | >10 (several hundred individuals) |

What to do with young primates captured illegally from the wild?


Five major options for orphan primates (*Harcourt, 1987*):

- ⌘ euthanasia
- ⌘ use of body or body parts
- ⌘ export
- ⌘ **captivity in the habitat country**
- ⌘ **release into the wild**



"The objectives of a reintroduction may include (IUCN):

- (1) to enhance the long-term survival of a species;
- (2) to re-establish a keystone species in an ecosystem;
- (3) to maintain and/or restore natural biodiversity;
- (4) to provide long-term economic benefits to the local and/or national economy;
- (5) to promote conservation awareness, or a combination of these"




“Reintroductions should not be carried out merely because captive stocks exist or solely as a means of disposing of surplus stock”.

- ⌘ The current trend is for releasing more animals in Asia and in Africa (welfare, new emphasis for tourism)
- ⌘ **Can “welfare” and “conservation” find a common ground to ape reintroduction?**

welfare: individual level
 conservation: population or species level

- ⌘ **Overriding principle:** the release must make a positive contribution to the survival of the species in the wild
- ⌘ **Need to consider species- and site-specific factors into the decision-making process**

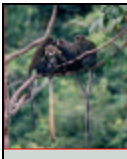


A. Ape reintroduction: reasons for concern

B. Case study: HELP

1. Brief description of the project
2. Analysis of the decision-making process that led to the release of wild-born chimpanzees
3. Result analysis:
 - preparation
 - implementation
 - monitoring of release

C. Conclusion: What can be learnt from HELP's experience?

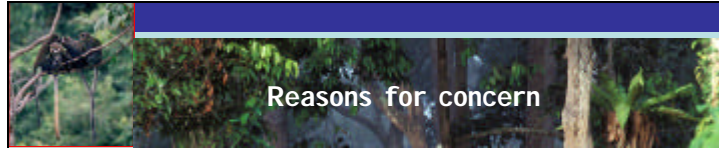


Reasons for concern

Possible negative outcomes of reintroduction:

- ⌘ **human conflicts:** safety hazards, misperception
- ⌘ **competition for natural resources**
- ⌘ **social disruption of groups**
- ⌘ **genetic swamping**
- ⌘ **transmission of pathogens to naive populations**

The protection of the original wild stock must have the highest priority

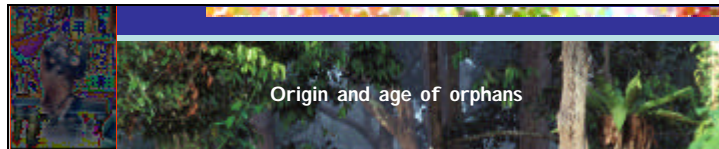


Reasons for concern

Sanitary and health issues

"Every wild creature that is the subject of a translocation must not be regarded as a single individual but rather as a "package" containing an assortment of potentially dangerous viruses, bacteria, protozoa, helminthes and arthropods, any of which may become pathogenic in a new situation involving stressed individuals in a changed environment"

(IUCN Guidelines for Reintroduction, Amand, 2001)



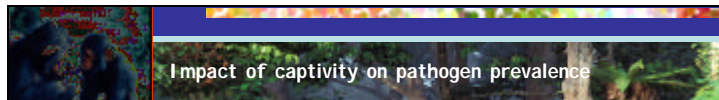
Origin and age of orphans

The vast majority of apes arriving at the sanctuaries are confiscated or donated. They have spent various periods of time with their previous owners, conducive to contamination with disease from human origin.

| <i>Farmer, 2002</i> | Bonobo | Gorilla | Chimpanzee |
|---------------------|--------|---------|------------|
| Confiscated | 71 % | 53 % | 61 % |
| Donated | 19 % | 25 % | 35 % |
| 0-2 years | 29 % | 65% | 48% |
| 2-4 years | 71 % | 35% | 31% |
| > 4 years | - | - | 21% |

Most frequent reported health problems: internal and external parasites, behavioral abnormalities, malnutrition, infected wounds.

These conditions contribute to a general status of immuno-depression.

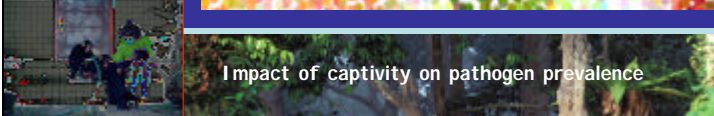


Impact of captivity on pathogen prevalence

Changes in wildlife ecology will induce changes in a species' ecological environment and can increase the prevalence of a vector-borne pathogen.

Favoring factors:

- (1) increased host population density;
- (2) greater proximity to humans and human settlements;
- (3) decreased arboreal locomotion;
- (4) decreased range;
- (5) modified social structure;
- (6) modified diets;
- (7) modified stress levels;
- (8) modified ecological habitat.

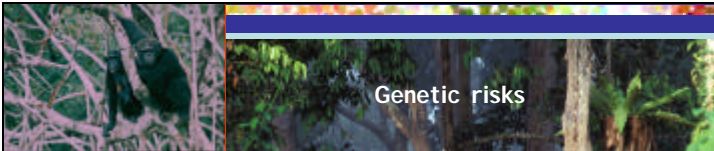


Impact of captivity on pathogen prevalence

Close proximity with people increase the prevalence of Human-borne diseases with the possible contamination of the environment by chronic carriers

-
-
-
-

- ≠ tuberculosis
- ≠ hepatitis
- ≠ poliomyelitis
- ≠ intestinal parasites
- ≠ flus and colds (Influenza; Parainfluenza; RSV: etc)
- ≠ Enterobacteriaceae (Pasteurella; Shigella...)



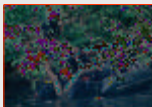
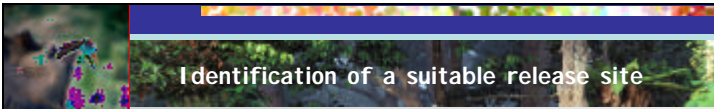
Genetic risks

Potential hazards involved in interbreeding different sub-populations of a given species:


- ≠ loss of specific adaptations to the local environment
- ≠ outbreeding depression due to the dissolution of co-adapted gene complexes

Only individuals from the same subspecies and ideally sub-populations should be released in a given site:

- taxonomy and genetic origin of the animals
- Physical and Behavioral fitness of candidates to be released

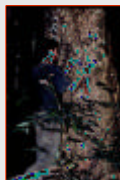




Identification of a suitable release site



- (1) Protection status of the release site
- (2) No conflict with human activities
- (3) Reliable protection from logging and poaching
- (4) Sufficient ecological resources for the released individuals
- (5) No adverse effect on the ecosystem:
 - ecological competition
 - overexploitation
- (6) Accessibility to the site
- (7) Awareness
- (8) Preparation of the release site


-
-
-
-





Other major issues to be addressed before release

- ✦ Political support and willingness: local and national levels
- ✦ Financial commitment
- ✦ Proper post-release monitoring

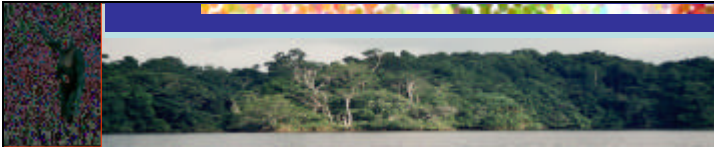



HELP: Program for chimpanzees' re-stocking in Congo


1988: Alette JAMART creates HELP's orphanage in Pointe-Noire


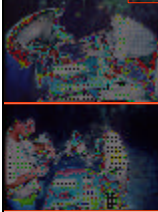
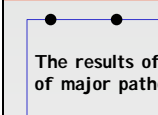
From the beginning, Alette's objective was to return the chimpanzees to the natural environment

No quarantine, no building, no proper sanitary program

- ✦ **1991:** Creation of HELP Sanctuary on the shore of the Konkouati lagoon, bordering the Konkouati-Douli NP
- ✦ Full-time veterinary presence on site
- ✦ Older individuals (n=36) released onto 3 forested islands (9-12-50 ha)
- ✦ Younger individuals (n=12) placed in an inland nursery
- ✦ Daily food provisioning
- ✦ **1995:** HELP reaches its maximum "carrying capacity" and stops welcoming new orphans



HELP preventive medicine program


1992 and 1995:
Sanitary assessment of the whole colony
 (collaboration with CIRMF):

- ⌘ Body condition assessment
- ⌘ Hematological, blood chemistry, blood smear
- ⌘ Serology: hepatitis A,B,C – Filovirus – Retrovirus
- ⌘ Hair collection (DNA analysis)
- ⌘ Tuberculination and Vaccination: poliomyelitis, tetanus
- ⌘ Fecal analysis (ivermectine SC)
- ⌘ Urinalysis

The results of these general screenings indicated that the colony was free of major pathogens: **there was no sanitary objection for the release**


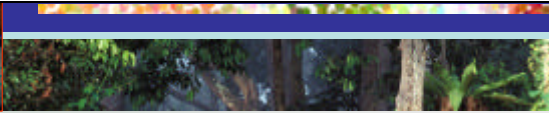
Individual routine sanitary assessment (islands):

- ⌘ Body condition
- ⌘ Clinical examination when necessary
- ⌘ Regular stool sample examination
- ⌘ Vaccination



Quarantine (inland):

- ⌘ All new arrivals were placed in an inland quarantine
- ⌘ Treatment when necessary
- ⌘ Tuberculination
- ⌘ Vaccination after a few weeks
- ⌘ Blood sampling (sera bank)
- ⌘ Animals were not isolated but placed in the “nursery group” to prevent social disorders and decrease the stress level of the newcomers
- ⌘ No direct contact between the islands and the nursery group


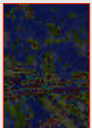
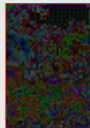

1994: Conkouati is 1 of 5 sites selected for funding under GEF-Congo.


IUCN develops an ICDP: “to introduce sustainable activities and participatory management to the reserve with the aim of improving living conditions of the residents while reducing threat to biodiversity”.

IUCN requests to investigate the options for the long-term future of Help’s chimpanzees.

Species-specific considerations: *Tutin et al., 2001.*

Site-specific considerations: hunting is a significant threat.




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IUCN requests to investigate the options for the long-term future of Help's chimpanzees.

Species-specific considerations: *Tutin et al., 2001.*

Site-specific considerations: hunting is a significant threat.



Identification of the release site:

Oct. 94: Map analysis: 2 possible sites (vegetation types, access, distance to human habitations, etc)

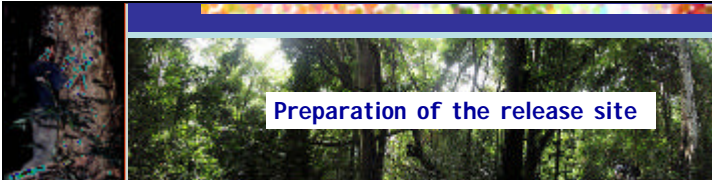
Ground surveys and interviews

➔ **THE TRIANGLE (21 km²)**

- ⌘ Clear natural boundaries (rivers) plus bridges
- ⌘ Mosaic of forest
- ⌘ Low hunting pressure
- ⌘ Small camp (7 houses) with 13 elderly people: manioc plantations

March-April 96: Ecological Survey in the Triangle


- ⌘ Chimpanzee density: 0.17-0.33 ind./km²
- ⌘ > 605 plant species

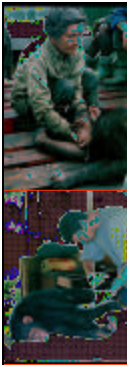


Preparation of the release site

- ⌘ Small research camp
- ⌘ Training of local staff
- ⌘ Ground work in the Triangle

- ⌘ Relocation of the Triangle's residents
- ⌘ Meetings with local communities








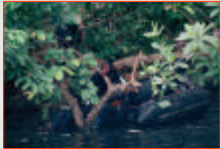
Selection of candidates for release

Pre-release sanitary assessment:

- ⌘ Monthly stool examination 3 months before release (niclosamide / albendazole / metronidazole / ivermectine)
- ⌘ New serological screening prior to release
- ⌘ Booster vaccination and tuberculination
- ⌘ Injection of AB and vitamins as preventive measures against stress-related vulnerability to infection






⌘ **Genetic assessment:** same sub-species and regional population
 high genetic diversity
 no inbreeding
 unrelated individuals




⌘ **Behavioral assessment**

⌘ **Social considerations:** groups were selected based on existing bonds of friendship



Release: Procedure

- ⌘ Selection of the release site according to food availability
- ⌘ Anesthesia (parenteral / per os)
- ⌘ Radio-collars / Telemetry (Telonics)
- ⌘ Transportation
- ⌘ Hard-release






Post-release monitoring

Daily observations:

- ⌘ Four behavioral indicators of adaptation to the wild environment: movements, activities, grouping and feeding
- ⌘ Location of nesting sites

Health monitoring:

- ⌘ Observation of the physical condition
- ⌘ Regular stool analysis
- ⌘ Capture/treatment if necessary

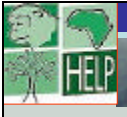



Results ...

- ⌘ 6 different releases between 1996 and 2001 (2-10 individuals)
- ⌘ Total of 37 individuals (*Goossens et al., sub.*)

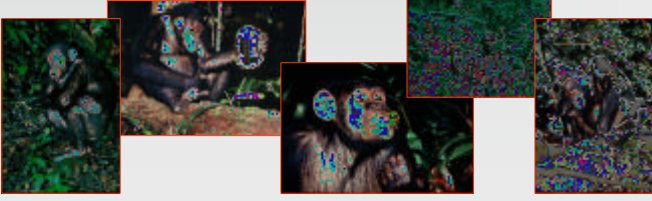
| | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⌘ 27 females: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 are dead 1 accidental (drawn) 1 killed by released individuals 1 infant disappeared 8 are missing 4 immediately following release 4 a few years following release 16 still followed |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⌘ 10 males: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 are dead attacks by wild chimpanzees 7 still followed |

| | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| Overall confirmed mortality: | 14% |
| Overall disappearance: | 24% |
| Overall known survival: | 62% |



Results ...

- ⌘ Higher risk period: first weeks following release
- ⌘ Chimpanzees become nutritionally independent very quickly
- ⌘ Extensive use of the Triangle and surrounding areas
- ⌘ Similar activity budget to wild chimpanzees
- ⌘ Fission-fusion society with possible agonistic interactions between released groups (>18 attacks, mostly against newly released ind.)



> 90 encounters between released and wild chimpanzees

FEMALES

- ≈ rapid adaptation to the new environment
- ≈ **15 females (71%) interact regularly with wild chimpanzees**: several have left the group from 8-21 months before reappearing in the release zone (sometimes with wild conspecifics)
- ≈ 3 released females returned to the release zone when pregnant
- ≈ 4 females gave birth to 5 infants: 3 still alive, 2 disappeared following attacks by wild chimpanzees
- ≈ decreased intensity of post-release monitoring except for newly released animals and females with babies

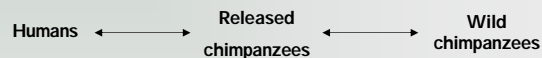
> 90 encounters between released and wild chimpanzees

MALES

- ≈ Good social and ecological adaptation to the forest
- ≈ **22 aggressions**: death of 3 released males
12 veterinary interventions
- ≈ All males are followed from dawn to dusk to protect them from aggressions by wild chimpanzees
- ≈ Four males were returned to the islands for several months following repeated attacks by wild groups and due to the shortage of field local research assistants
- ≈ Males look for human presence when they hear wild groups in the forest

Results

Sanitary issues



Impact on the ecosystem

After 7 years, no obvious sign of negative impact on food plants or fauna
Density from 0.3-0.7 to 1.3-1.5 individual/sq.km

HELP: What did we learn from this experience?

Welfare: high overall survival rate

- ✍ Adaptation to the ecosystem for both sexes
- ✍ Interaction and progressive integration with wild community:
positive for females, negative for males
- ✍ Production of a first post-release generation

- ✍ Stressful exercise for the chimpanzees (especially during the first weeks following release)
- ✍ Problems of attacks by wild chimpanzees and between groups of released chimpanzees



HELP: What did we learn from this experience?

Louzolo's case:

2001: progressive integration of a 2-year old male with one of the released group
complete adoption by a released female in less than 6 months
still alive today

BUT.....

labour intensive exercise

.....AND SANITARY ISSUES:

close contact with human caretakers during the integration process
**NOT RECOMMENDED EXCEPT IN VERY SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES
AND VERY CAREFUL SANITARY MANAGEMENT**

HELP: What did we learn from this experience?

Conservation: tool for protecting biodiversity

- ✍ Protection of the site: legal protection status upgraded
decline of poaching activities
no deforestation in the Triangle
increase of wildlife conservation
- ✍ Economical incentives: job opportunities (15-20 local assistants)
- ✍ Awareness: local / regional level
national / international levels
- ✍ Gained experience may be useful in planning for relocation of small, non-viable groups or the restoration of corridors linking patches of forests
- ✍ Experienced staff available for other attempts of rehabilitation

HELP: What did we learn from this experience?

Financial analysis

Estimated costs based on annual budget since the first release in 1996:

- ≈ 34,000 USD per released individual (n=37)
- ≈ 41,000 USD per successfully released individuals (n=31)
- ≈ 5,200 USD per year and per individual for post-release monitoring:
 - 1,400 USD for telemetry
 - 1,300 USD for salaries
 - 2,500 USD for other costs

HELP: REASONS FOR SUCCESS

(1) Strict preventive medicine program

- ≈ To prevent the introduced species from contracting disease from animal indigenous to the reintroduction area (tetanus, rabies, etc)
 - ≈ To prevent the introduction of diseases into an area's indigenous animal or human population
-
- ≈ Proper quarantine (all in / all out basis): balance between veterinary requirements and emotional needs of orphans
 - ≈ Permanent on-site veterinary presence
 - ≈ Up-to-date medical history for each individual
 - ≈ Collaboration with external laboratories to conduct biological analysis
 - ≈ Basic equipment and drugs available on-site
 - ≈ Proper pre-release sanitary assessment
 - ≈ Post release sanitary monitoring

(2) Low level of contact with human beings

- ≈ Regular health assessment of staff and human caretakers
- ≈ Basic education about sanitary issues:
 - ≈ pre-release guidelines
 - ≈ post-release guidelines
- ≈ "No tourist" management option

(3) Long preparation period spent on the islands

- ≈ Natural environment: size and forest structure allow for the development of proper behavioral and social skills
- ≈ Weaning from emotional dependence on humans

HELP: REASONS FOR SUCCESS

- (4) Identification of a suitable release site
- (5) Selection of individuals suitable for release:
group composition, age at release
- (6) More females than males entrusted to HELP
- (7) Long-term post release monitoring
- (8) Multi-disciplinary approach
- (9) High level of dedication of local staff and volunteers
- (10) Long-term financial sustainability supported by the
creation of HELP-International
- (11) Long-term political support

CONCLUSION

Possible scenarios for chimpanzees:

- ⌘ Wild population re-enforcement:
NOT ENCOURAGED (especially for males)
- ⌘ Reintroduction:
POSSIBLE for both males and females


However the male aggressive response to strangers is a major concern for successive reintroductions

CONCLUSION: Release or not Release?

Risks to Gain Freedom
vs
Captivity?

Well-being of the Released Stock
vs
Impact on the Ecosystem?

Welfare: Disposing of Captive Stock
vs
Conservation: Habitat and Wild Populations?





CONCLUSION: a few extra questions

Future for animals that cannot be released?

Availability of Financial and Human Resources?

Available Expertise:
Need for a "PASA RELEASE TEAM"???

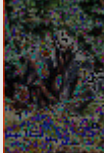


ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

Congolese Ministry of Forest Economy and Environment
Conkouati Douli NP Administration

Financial support: USFW, Cleveland Zoological Society, Columbus Zoo, Lincoln Park Zoo, IPPL, Arcus Foundation, Foundation Bardot, Foundation Bourdon, SPA, One Voice, Amneville Zoo, Beauval Zoo, La Barben Zoo, Gorilla, Air Gabon, Cardiff University, WSPA, Progecap GEF-Congo.

HELP's team





PASA EDUCATION WORKSHOP

May 9 – 16, 2004
Limbe Wildlife Center
Cameroon



2003/2004 Goals from Chimfunshi Workshop

1. Plan and design a follow up workshop in 2004
2. Raise funds for a PASA Education Officer exchange program
3. E-publish a bi-annual newsletter for PASA Education Officers
4. Collaborate with the Bushmeat Crisis task Force (BCTF)



2004 WORKSHOP GOALS

- To build on the 2003 workshop key learnings, action items and educator's network.
- To assist each sanctuary in implementing a successful education program that promotes awareness and action on behalf of the great apes.
- To solidify the role of PASA Educator's, produce common materials and address critical conservation issues.
- To motivate and build the capacity of local sanctuary staff members to increase education program efficiency and facilitate future workshops.





21 participants 13 sanctuaries 3 NGOs

170 years of experience

Certificates, Bachelors, Masters, PhD

Education, Tourism, Environmental Education, Zoology, Biology, Endangered Species Management, Agro-vet, information and media, wildlife management, community conservation



Facilitators

Barb Cartwright – IFAW

Isaac Mujaasi – CSWCT

Joseph Mulema – LWC

Joyce Engoke - KWS



**Sanctuary
Presentations**



Educational
Activities



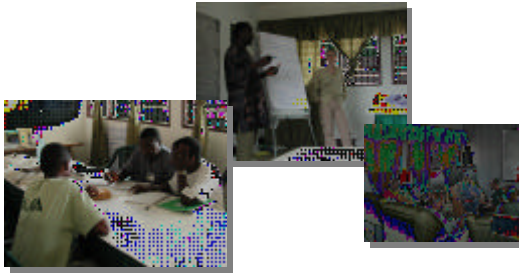
Johns Hopkins
University
Last Great Ape
Organization
GRASP
Bushmeat Crisis
Discussion Group



Guest Lectures



Working Groups



Working Groups were tasked with creating bushmeat education programs, an educators' guide and preparing the workshop for 2005.



DISNEY GRANTS

HELP Congo, Tchimpougna, CSWCT, Lola Ya Bonobo, CCC, Sweetwaters, CRC, Tacugama, Chimfunshi, Limbe Wildlife Center

- The critical element for the Disney is evaluation!
- Pre and post evaluation is the easiest – your sanctuary education officer knows the process now
- Benefit to the sanctuaries as they will give back a thorough analysis you can use in your fundraising
- Due July 15, 2004
- Without submitted evaluation you will not be eligible for the next round of funding already secured through Disney

Evaluation - stop "hoping" and start "knowing"!!!!



Results from 2003/2004

1. Increased sanctuary participation
2. Common program design language – ADDIE
3. Network developed
4. Deeper understanding of funder requirements
5. Bushmeat education commitment





Goals for 2004/2005

1. Design and implement 2005 workshop
2. Develop strong evaluation for all sanctuaries
3. Implement exchange program
4. Distribute bushmeat education programs to all sanctuaries
5. 2004/2005 Disney grant targeted for bushmeat education
6. Green Wisdom – Christianity, Muslim, totems and taboos





South Africa

Any chimpanzee sanctuary would have to show that it is not affected by the following legislation:

- Environmental Amendment Conservation Act, 107 Of 1998
- National Environmental Management Act: Protected Areas;
- National Forest Act 84 of 1998
- Limited development area under Section 23 of the Environment Conservation Act 73/1989
- Protected Natural environment under Section 16 of the Environment Conservation Act 73 of 1989
- National, provincial or municipal nature reserve
- Private nature reserve under the Nature and Environment Ordinances of KZN
- Mountain Catchment Area under section 2 of the Mountain Catchment Areas Act 63/1970
- Wilderness Area under Section 15 of the Forest Act 122/1984
- National Monuments Act 18/1969
- Archaeological or Palaeontological site under section 12 of the National Monuments Act 28/1969
- Graves and Burial Sites under Section 12 of the National Monuments Act 28/1969
- Meteorites – Section 12 National Monuments Act
- National Heritage Site as declared by the State President
- Site of Conservation Significance declared by the Minister or the State President.
- Biodiversity Bill

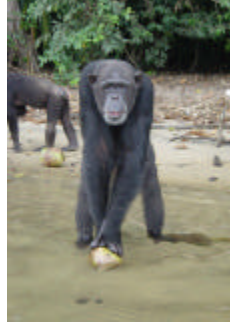
Sanctuary scoring criteria

| <u>Criteria</u> | <u>Weight</u> |
|--|---------------|
| • Climate | x2 |
| • Habitat | x2 |
| • Tourism potential | x 0.5 |
| • Educational potential | x2 |
| • Land Security | x2 |
| • Long term financial security | x2 |
| • Short term financial security | x2 |
| • Partners understanding of animal welfare/conservation issues | x2 |
| • Access to emergency services | x1 |
| • Access to services | x1 |
| • Potential conflict on management issues with partners | x1 |
| • Potential compromising of JGI image | x2 |
| • Start up cost required by JGI | x1 |
| • Potential future expansion | x1 |
| • Proximity to local communities | x1 |
| • Potential local community involvements | x0.5 |

**Laboratory of Virology
The New York Blood Center
Liberia**



**The Story of
VILAB**



VILAB was established by The Lindsley F. Kimball Research Institute of The New Blood Center at The Liberian Institute for Biomedical Research in Robertsfield, Liberia, to:

- **Conduct research with chimpanzees to develop vaccines and immunotherapy for hepatitis B & C viruses.**
- **Develop means for eliminating transmission of viruses by blood products.**
- **Develop a vaccine against Onchocerciasis (River Blindness).**

☞ Humanely maintain chimpanzees used in research, with respect for their social and psychological needs.

☞ Provide for the lifelong retirement of VILAB chimpanzees under wild or semi-wild conditions.

Historical overview:

- ✍️ 1974 laboratory established.
- ✍️ Hunters employed to capture chimpanzees from the wild; 38 were caught but due to costs and time, unwanted pet chimpanzees were then used.
- ✍️ Cages for single and group housing built for research phase.
- ✍️ Islands on the Little Bassa River (close to the laboratory) identified for retirement phase.



Mainland facilities



Island life



Between 1978-1990, 90 chimpanzees (aged 5-20 years) were released onto 5 islands.

By 1990, 75 chimpanzees were in the laboratory, plus 90 on the islands = 165.

During the war (1990 onwards) there were extended periods when it was impossible for the staff to go to the islands.

When it was possible to get to the islands the majority of the chimpanzees were returned to the laboratory except 1 group (released in 1978) who were too wild to recapture.

By the end of the war in 1997 over half of the chimpanzees at the laboratory had died (killed by militia, starvation/dehydration) & only 1 island chimpanzee survived.



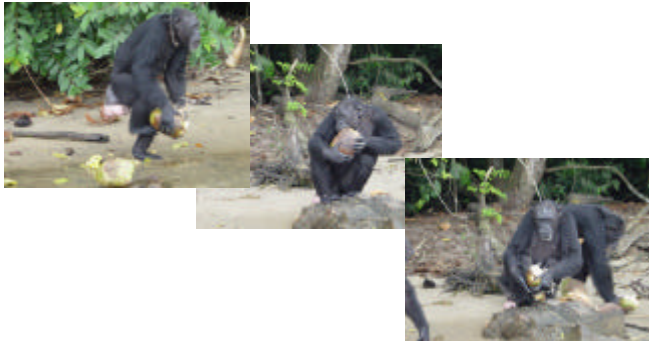
The pre- & post-release behaviour of 22 chimpanzees released in 1985 were closely monitored & data systematically collected (Hannah, 1989; Hannah and McGrew, 1991).

The chimpanzees received pre-release preparation & some acclimatisation.

Provisioned food was gradually reduced to a maintenance level; the islands were not large enough to allow nutritional self-sufficiency.

Post-release support comprised of follows by radio telemetry & training.

✍ Adaptive behaviours included eating wild foods, nest building, ant-eating (without tools) & nut cracking with stone tools



Photos courtesy of J. Evrard

✍ Of the 22 released, 3 immediately ran away & were never seen again.

✍ 4 were returned to the laboratory due to illness.

✍ The remainder were returned to the laboratory due to low water levels during the dry season facilitating access between neighbouring islands.

✍ 2 females & 1 male waded to another island, & the male died as a result of injuries inflicted by another group of released chimpanzees.

✍ Characteristics of chimpanzees that did & did not survive, or were returned to the laboratory, were examined.

✍ A higher proportion of females successfully adapted (foraging techniques more readily learned?).

✍ Chimpanzees latterly released benefited from the acquired knowledge of previously released individuals concerning island geography, what & how to eat natural food items etc.

✍ Radio collars improved chances of survival. Survival rate was 95% when whole group was collared vs. 50% when no collars were used.

✎ Results were compared to other chimpanzee reintroduction (and introduction) projects.

✎ Concluded that the ideal candidates for release were wild-born females, captured late from the wild (3-4 years), having experienced only a short period of time in captivity with access to other chimpanzees, & having remained in the country of origin.

✎ Furthermore pre-release training, post-release support & monitoring, in an area without wild conspecifics & human habitation, improved chances of survival.

✎ During the same period, VILAB were unable to identify a suitable reintroduction site (of mainland forest) in Liberia.

✎ So in 1983, 20 wild-born chimpanzees from the laboratory were moved to Ivory Coast with the aim of releasing them into Azagny National Park.

✎ Wildlife officials latterly denied access to the park due to fear of disease transmission to wild populations & attacks on villagers & tourists.

✎ Consequently the chimpanzees were placed onto an island in the Bandama River near Azagny National Park.

✎ During the first 3 weeks post-release, 8 chimpanzees died or disappeared, & a further 3 died in the following months (shigella outbreak suspected).

✎ 1 year post-release, the 9 survivors were transferred to a smaller island near a hotel.

✎ In 2002, 4 chimpanzees were known to be alive on the island, 2 original founders & 2 offspring.

✎ No financial or logistical support is provided for the chimpanzees by NYBC.

Present day at VILAB Liberia (as of 2002):

58 chimpanzees in the laboratory (mainland)

✍️ **18 adult females, 15 adult males**

✍️ **25 adolescents/infants (15 females/10 males)**

18 chimpanzees on 2 islands

✍️ **11 adult females, 1 adult male**

✍️ **6 adolescents/infants (5 males/1 female)**

TOTAL = 76 chimpanzees

Origin of chimpanzees:

✍️ **31 former pets (wild-born)**

✍️ **35 born on site (since May 1990 there have been 69 births, 35 have survived)**

✍️ **10 file missing/no information**

✍️ **In 2001 Dr Fred Prince, Head, Laboratory of Virology, NYBC, stated that VILAB Liberia was planning to cease all research activities, retire all the chimpanzees, and gradually release them onto a series of nearby islands.**

✍️ **Fauna Foundation were invited to visit VILAB with a view to taking on the management responsibility for the facility once all research activities ended.**

✍️ **Fauna Foundation is a Canadian non-profit organization that manages a sanctuary for chimpanzees retired from biomedical research.**

✍️ A visit was made in early 2002 & it was agreed that a definitive date to cease all research activities must be set, that an immediate contraceptive protocol must be implemented, & that the NYBC should provide an endowment fund for the lifetime care of the chimpanzees.

✍️ Management plans & proposals were devised & submitted to NYBC by the Fauna Foundation.

✍️ Since then several dates to cease all research activities have been given, the latest August 2004. No contraceptive protocols have been implemented. No endowment fund has been secured. Negotiations are ongoing.

Ongoing resocialisation programme



Photos courtesy of M. Seres

Email sent: 25/04/2004 @ 14:26

"It now looks almost certain that research at VILAB II will cease on 1 August 2004, and that we will then concentrate on releasing all chimpanzees onto islands, over a 1-2 year period, and establishing a sanctuary for long-term care. I am still struggling to get a firm commitment from NYBC to complete the necessary endowment. In principal NYBC has accepted that this is their responsibility, though no firm financial commitment has been made" .

Alfred M. Prince MD,
Head, Laboratory of Virology, NYBC.

Since the founding of VILAB, the following goals have been reportedly achieved:

✍️**The laboratory has played a major role in development of safe & effective hepatitis B vaccines, in particular, a low cost vaccine now used in many third world countries.**

✍️**Research at VILAB has provided data indicating that hepatitis C virus is probably the only cause of non-A, non-B post-transfusion hepatitis.**

✍️**Developed a sterilization method, which has eliminated transmission of hepatitis B & C, & AIDS viruses, by blood products.**

✍️**The above method known as “S/D” (combination of Solvents & Detergents) was patented by NYBC & is used by over 80 producers worldwide.**

NB: The validation and worldwide acceptance of this methodology was made possible through the use of VILAB chimpanzees, & to date has earned NYBC over \$400 million in royalties.

Ugandan Chimpanzees to China



Background

- 2002 Chinese Delegation visit Uganda
- China gives development support to Uganda, particularly in Entebbe area
- Mayor of Entebbe organize the Delegation to visit Ngamba Island
- Chinese impressed with the sanctuary/chimpanzees, make first request for chimpanzees
- 2003: Mayor goes to China, visit Changsha city and zoo
- Changsha and Entebbe become sister cities, due to the current ambassador from China being from Changsha city
- Mayor sees dolphins at zoo, thinks they would be a great tourist attraction for Entebbe..ask the chinese if they would give a dolphin to the Uganda Wildlife Education Centre (mayor on the board for UWECT)
- Chinese explain looking after them is expensive and difficult, but if they can build the facilities, yes they would give them a dolphin...then asked for 2 chimps for their zoo

Background Cont.

- July 1003: Mayor sends a letter to the Minister for Tourism, Trade and Industry and asks for 2 chimpanzees to give to China as a diplomatic gift
- December 2003: At a NGrASP meeting, the chairperson tables the subject to the committee
- Representatives object to the proposal, saying they should not come from Uganda's captive or wild population, should be take from appropriate captive sources
- Debby emails the Executive Director of UWA to ask for clarification on this subject. ED answers it has been approved by ministry and blessed by UWA board, stating the chimps are the property of Ugandan Govt. and we should not oppose this transfer
- January 2004: International community find out about the transaction, local press expose it, international and local outrage starts

Trustees help in investigating Changsha Zoo

- City zoo very run down, cages small, barren, circus and freak zoo in place

- New ecosystem park to be developed, much larger than current zoo

- Supposed to be building a Ugandan exhibit with Chimpanzees

- Year of the Monkey..want them for celebration

- Do not have the funds to do the building

- Currently have two chimps in separate quarters..not breeding



Current Situation

- Govt setup a technocrat committee to investigate the feasibility of sending chimpanzees to China. First meeting, they make all the arrangements to send the chimpanzees by March.
- We receive an email from the Director of UWECT to provide 3 chimpanzees by the 5th March to UWECT for quarantine purposes before export
- We initiate a meeting with the ED and Chairman of the board of UWA: Chairman adamant that chimps will go to China..that China has and can provide the same facilities, care that we do...do not have a moral problem with the issue..believes the consequence of the lives of these three is not an issue compared to the gesture of giving a gift to China for its support to Uganda's development

Current Situation

- Local NGO, 'Green Watch', have put a court injunction on the Govt..stating the transfer of the chimpanzees or any wildlife is against the national laws..UWA and MTTI do not have a mandate to give them the legal right to export chimps. Court injunction is still on
- As yet, we have not received official communication from MTTI on the issue.
- Committee has not met since February..
- Do not really know what the Govt is going to do
- Trustees have unanimously said they will not support the Govt.
- International Trustees will withdraw support of the sanctuary if this happens.

Taiping 4 Gorillas



Fact Sheet

- Article VIII 4.B of CITES Convention calls for “return of confiscated animals to their homeland whenever this is feasible.”

Fact Sheet

- March, 2002 – Four infant gorillas – one male, three females - shipped from Nigeria via South Africa and Thailand to Taiping Zoo in Malaysia.
- Believed a fifth gorilla died

Fact Sheet

- Gorillas traveling under legal CITES permits as “captive-bred” at Ibadan Zoo in Nigeria.
- Ibadan Zoo had one elderly female gorilla; only male gorilla stuffed and mounted.



Fact Sheet

- March 2002 – International Primate Protection League (IPPL) discovered illegal shipment; demands CITES investigate.
- July 2002 – CITES opens investigation
- October 2002 – National Zoological Garden of South Africa (Pretoria) submits application to CITES for “permanent accommodation” of 4 gorillas.

Fact Sheet

- November 2002 – Nigeria and Cameroon jointly condemn illegal shipment of gorillas; demand confiscation and return.
- April 2003 – Cameroon submits official request to Malaysia for return of gorillas, to be placed at Limbe; no response.
- June 2003 – Malaysia elects to send gorillas to Pretoria.
- July 2003 – CITES investigation prompts warning letter to director of Taiping Zoo.

Fact Sheet

- August 2003 – Cameroon submits second official request to Malaysia for return of gorillas; no response.
- November 2003 – Cameroon officials meet with CITES officials in Paris; CITES claims no knowledge of official request by Cameroon.
- May 2003 – Taiping 4 gorillas arrive at Pretoria Zoo; remain off-view.

Fact Sheet

- ***“A sanctuary would offer a better home” — Jane Goodall***
- African Wildlife Foundation, Ape Alliance, Conservation Int'l, Dewar Trust, Chimpanzee Collaboratory, Fund for Animals, Gorilla Foundation, Great Ape Project, Jane Goodall Institute, IFAW, IPPL, IPPL-UK, Last Great Ape, NAVS, NEAVS, NSPCA, PASA, Wildlife Action Group, WSPA, and over 50 other conservation & welfare groups.

Grant Writing

Notes on Presentation June 7th

Relationships are crucial (even if the organization is not accepting current proposals). Start with a letter of inquiry or by phone – make a connection, check due dates, get contact names, etc. Reporting is very important but also make contact when there is important current news, obstacles, etc. – keep the relationship active.

Use the internet to find foundations. Check who similar organizations apply to, look for press releases on list-serves, charitychannel.org and discussion groups that are set up. Look up tax forms – they are publicly available through the internet; use guidestar website to look at tax forms. Check who organization is funding and where they are getting money from, many of these resources are published. If you don't have internet access use affiliated organizations, membership in list-serve groups, etc. Relationships with other fundraisers in the same field can also be a big resource for information. Utilize larger organizations for their expertise and advice.

Seek multiple sources of funding.

Pay attention to the detail on your proposal – accuracy, grammar, and spelling. Have native speakers of a language proof the proposal and have at least one other person read a proposal. Follow procedures and guidelines exactly as they are requested.

Always write as if the person receiving the proposal doesn't know about your organization or underlying issues. Make the proposal readable and interesting – use a few anecdotes to create empathy. Pictures can help to deliver a message – but limit the use of them.

Budgets/financial reporting – should show what the money will be spent on. The details of the budget shows that it's been thought out carefully, for example, indicate what % this proposal is of the total project budget. Ask for a reasonable amount – check the size of previous grants. Make clear other sources of your funding - funding organizations want to know they are not solely responsible (with exceptions for emergencies and certain other circumstances).

Make sure your web site is up to date and acknowledges previous donations.

Tips on securing grant funding

Sarah Scarth
IFAW Emergency
Relief Program
Manager

Grant Funding Sources

- ✍ Foundations
- ✍ Government Agencies
- ✍ Corporations
 - a) Corporate Foundations
 - b) Corporate Giving Programs
 - c) Corporate Sponsorship
- ✍ Larger NGOs in same field – I.e. IFAW, WSPA, HSUS, WWF, etc

Foundations

- ✍ Make grants for specified areas of focus.
- ✍ Potential long-term support/partnership.
- ✍ Require thoughtful preparation and relationship-building.
- ✍ Take time – no quick fix: plan 6- to 12-months before getting \$\$.
- ✍ Generally allow only one ask per year - make it count.

Corporate Funding

- ✍ Far less giving than foundations.
- ✍ Rarely long-term support
- ✍ Decision-makers hard to find
- ✍ Marketing/branding desire
- ✍ High level of time and effort in proportion to \$\$ given.
- ✍ Don't be seduced! Prioritize opportunities, potential, value.

Government Agencies

- ✍ Varies from country to country.
- ✍ Heavy reporting and financial record-keeping
- ✍ Application process can be complicated.
- ✍ Simpler option:- Partner with an org that already receives government money
- ✍ Confirm fit with mission, philosophy of program.

Larger NGOs

- ✍ Close alignment with campaign/project priorities
- ✍ Partnership – I.e. active involvement by org staff in project
- ✍ Ongoing fundraising – not a foundations – therefore long-term funding not guaranteed
- ✍ Reporting and building relationships is critical

At all times: Prioritize

- ✍ Focus where return on investment is greatest
- ✍ Narrow list of prospects to reasonable number.
- ✍ Develop quality materials, then leave them alone
- ✍ Targeted asks vs. scattershot approach brings greater return.
- ✍ Use time to nurture relationships, not manage data.

Top Six tips



Making the Ask Stage #1: Letter of Inquiry

- ✍ Concept paper or letter of inquiry (LOI) to acquire invitation to submit full proposal.
- ✍ LOI should briefly (2-3 pages), concisely describe:
 - **organization,**
 - **program for which support is being asked**
 - **need being addressed.**
- ✍ LOI should represent fully developed – vs. a promise of developing
- ✍ Proof of organization integrity on hand or enclosed with LOI

Making the Ask Stage #2: The Proposal

The Elements:

- A. Summary
- B. Organization Description
- C. Need & Population to be Addressed
- D. Program Description
 - 1) Overview
 - 2) Goals/Objectives
 - 3) Evaluation
 - 4) Budget Notes
- E. Budget
- F. Attachments

The Proposal: Summary

Cover Summary = ONE page summary of proposal contents.

1. Basic organisation information
2. \$\$ Information
3. One-paragraph organization description
4. One-paragraph program description
5. One-paragraph on target need/population

The Proposal: Organization Description

Brief (1-2 pages) overview of organization:

1. **History** – When founded, origins, purpose/mission.
2. **Structure** – Strength of leadership (Board, executive staff). How many staff? (What does your organizational chart look like?) Volunteer base?
3. **Population/need addressed** – include geographic and demographic statistics, #'s served, etc.
4. **Overview of programs** – brief description of areas of work, key accomplishments.

The Proposal:- Program Description

Heart of Proposal

1. Open with statement of ask: amount and purpose (one sentence).
2. Overview – Introduce the program.
3. Need/population – Demonstrate knowledge of issue, urgency of problem, description (numbers, demographics, etc.) of population to be served.
4. The Program:
 - a) Goals and Objectives – what will you deliver?

The Proposal: Program Description (cont'd)

4. Program (cont'd)
 - b) Timeline – How it will be implemented
 - c) Staff – level of expertise (incl job description or resumes)
5. Evaluation – what measurements will be use to track success in meeting goals and objectives?
6. Budget notes/explanation for program budget attached.

The Proposal: Budget

- ✍ Present both expenses and income (proposed/projected), with balanced totals.
- ✍ Present budget for fiscal year(s).
- ✍ Remember, this is a proposal, not a contract. Show expenses and income as *they would be* if vision for program is realized.
- ✍ Be realistic – funders are familiar with salary ranges, overhead and administrative costs, average grants made by other foundations. Show a budget that would support a professionally-executed program.

The Proposal: Budget (cont'd)

- ⚡ Reminder – funders don't want to be solely responsible for the survival or sustainability of a program.
- ⚡ Include in-kind resources (both as expense and market-value income)
- ⚡ The program budget should be a feasible subset of the organization budget
- ⚡ Try writing the budget *before* you write the proposal. Then see if one clearly supports/justifies the other. Keep working on the proposal until they do.

Attachments

Required (generally):

- Program Budget
- Organizational (fiscal year) budget
- Proof of 501(c)(3) or fiscal agent
- List of Board of Directors (include detail such as positions, other affiliations, officer positions on Board)
- Audit or financial statements

Also add:

- Resumes of key staff (Executive Director, Program Director)
- Annual report, brochure, newsletter
- Copies of press coverage of org/program
- Key report(s) on issue
- Letter(s) of support (optional)

Tips to Remember

- ⚡ Present a plan, not a wish – "we will," not "we would like to"
- ⚡ Give the reader confidence in your ability to execute the plan
- ⚡ The 1-page proposal cover summary should be able to stand alone in presenting the ask.
- ⚡ Make the proposal 'digestible' – clear flow, identifiable headings, visually clean, intelligent writing.

Tips to Remember (cont'd)

- ✍ Deliver what is needed –define and clearly articulate program goals, evaluation tools, etc.
- ✍ Remember - you're presenting a business plan to potential investors. The onus is on you to think it through completely BEFORE, not after, you get the money.
- ✍ Understand your audience.
- ✍ Explain benefits

Tips to Remember (cont'd)

- ✍ Most funders see niche as funding innovative solutions – new problems to old problems
- ✍ Don't chase every lead

Maintaining relationships



Embrace Evaluation

- ✍ Internal
 - Undertake it yourself
- ✍ External
 - Be open to evaluation from donor
- ✍ Develop evaluation guidelines

Summary

- ✍ Research funder – ensure good fit
- ✍ Follow grant guidelines
- ✍ Give realistic expectations
- ✍ Try and meet donors needs as well as own
- ✍ Work on building long-term relationships
- ✍ Commit to follow up – evaluation and reporting

Acknowledgements

- ✍ Catherine Hogan – IFAW's Foundations and Corporate Relations Director
- ✍ Senta Kellerman

USAID

Notes on Presentation 7 June 2004

- ? USAID is located in 23 countries. There are 3 regional programs in Africa.
- ? USAID is decentralized – funding goes through Washington to the field.
- ? Natural resource management and the environment are priorities now.
- ? You should know the goals of the local mission, learn their strategic objectives and how they may impact what you do. Your objectives need to match.
- ? USAID provides grants not contracts – they are buying your programs, you should assist with meeting their objectives.
- ? See the web (www.USAID.gov) – go to your mission and learn their priorities. Get to know the local personnel.
- ? You must show you are achieving significant results – USAID must respond to Congress and others and show them the results.
- ? Reporting is very important – show your accomplishments, how money was spent, etc.

Environmental Disruption and Emerging Infectious Disease in Great Apes

A collaborative multi-site project of the
Great Ape Health Monitoring Unit
(GAHMU)

Concept

- Develop a collaborative, multi-site study
- Cross-sectional study:
 - cover varying degrees of disruption from pristine to highly threatened
 - effects of climate change, tourism and research
- Longitudinal studies – within-site changes through time with increasing human activity

Common Activities

- Standardized measurements
 - Routine health monitoring of selected mammalian species, monkeys, apes and adjoining human populations
 - Monitoring of vectors
 - Mosquitos, tsetses, blackflies
 - Ticks
 - Rodents
 - Snails
 - Assessment of environmental variables and human activities in ape areas

Questions

- Does environmental disruption increase frequency and severity of infectious disease?
- Are cross-species infections mostly one-way or two-way? What factors reduce interspecific transmission?
- Are certain diseases more likely to be increased by disruption?

Why apes?

- Obvious animal counterpart to human disease
- Share emerging infectious diseases
- Broad network of coverage
- Rehabilitated animals and zoos provide good background of effect of human contact

Data collection should include:

- Apes
 - Habituated/unhabituated
 - Wild (what is the difference between unhabituated and wild?)/rehabilitated/sanctuary
 - Handled/unhandled
- Humans
 - Collaboration with pre-existing health services
 - New surveys
 - Clinical
 - Questionnaire
- Livestock/Domestic animals
- Environmental sampling (soil, water, remote sensing, etc.)

Diseases

- Broad screening
 - Intestinal parasites
 - Bacteria
 - Viruses
 - Blood parasites
 - Hormones

Policy implications of project

- Local health policies
 - Improve human health
 - Reduce risk of emerging pathogens
- Conservation policies
 - Improve ape health
 - Minimize impact of human activities on environmental health

First step: Pilot Study on non-invasive samples

- Questions:
 - What is the geographic distribution of different pathogens? Do they co-vary with presence/absence in associated human communities?
 - Does co-infection with certain pathogens have a negative effect on the apes?

A) Pathogens

| Lab/Person | Pathogen | Sample | Preservation conditions | Method of detection | Established |
|--|--|------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|
| Viruses | | | | | |
| Uni. Alabama (B. Hahn) | SIV | faeces | RNA-later | antibodies, virus, PCR | yes |
| Robert Koch- Institut (RKI) (Leendertz, Ellerbrok)* | STLV | urine | cooled/room temperature | antibodies | yes |
| RKI (Leendertz, Ellerbrok)* | STLV | faeces | RNA-later | antibodies, virus, PCR | in process |
| RKI (Schreier)* | intestinal viruses | faeces | RNA-later, dried, glycerine | virus, PCR, culture | yes |
| RKI (Özel)* | viruses | faeces urine? | glycerine, formaldehyde | electron microscopy | yes |
| RKI (Schreier)* | Hepatitis viruses | faeces | RNA-later | virus, PCR | yes |
| RKI (Ehlers)* | Herpes viruses | faeces urine | RNA-later cooled | virus, PCR | in process |
| Bacteria | | | | | |
| RKI (Tschäpe)* | intestinal bacteria | faeces | glycerine, RNA-later | culture, DNA / DNA -analyses | yes |
| RKI (Özel)* | viruses | faeces urine? | glycerine formaldehyde | electron microscopy | yes |
| Parasites | | | | | |
| M. Muehlenbein Dieter Lukas | Strongyloides | faeces | | microscopy, | yes |
| MPI (Lukas)? Tom Gillespie Tufts (Rich)? | Cryptosporidia | faeces | RNA-later, dried | Cryptosporidia , PCR | yes |
| Dieter Lukas M. Muehlenbein Tom Gillespie | Entamoeba | faeces | RNA-later dried | DNA / PCR | yes |
| MPI (Lukas) M. Muehlenbein Tom Gillespie | Nematoda Oesophagosto mum Necator Trichostrongyl us | faeces | RNA-later dried | DNA / PCR | yes |
| MPI (Lukas) M. Muehlenbein Tom Gillespie | Giardia | faeces | RNA-later, dried | DNA / PCR | in progress |

B) Study sites participating

(as of 5/21/04)

| Site | Contact Person | Species |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| Budongo Forest Project, Uganda | Vernon Reynolds | <i>P. t. schweinfurthii</i> |
| Kanyawara, Kibale NP, Uganda | Richard Wrangham | <i>P. t. schweinfurthii</i> |
| Gashaka-Gumfi National Park, Nigeria | Volker Sommer | <i>P. t. vellerosus</i> |
| Tai National Park, Côte d'Ivoire | Christophe Boesch | <i>P. t. verus</i> |
| Mondika, Ndbki NP, CAR | Diane Doran | <i>G. g. gorilla</i> |
| Kinabatangan, Malaysia | Marc Ancrenaz | <i>P. pygmaeus</i> |
| Bossou, Guinea | Tetsuro Matsuzawa | <i>P. t. verus</i> |
| Ivindo NP, Gabon | Stéphanie Latour | <i>P. t. troglodytes</i> and <i>G. g. gorilla</i> |
| Wamba Forest, RDC | Takeshi Furuichi | <i>P. paniscus</i> |
| Bwindi NP, Uganda | Martha Robbins Gladys Kalema-Zikusoka | <i>G. g. beringei</i> |
| Nyungwe NP, Rwanda | Antoine Mudakikwa | <i>P. t. schweinfurthii</i> |
| Gombe NP, Tanzania | Elizabeth Lonsdorf | <i>P. t. schweinfurthii</i> |
| Goulougo Triangle, Congo | Crickette Sanz, Dave Morgan | <i>P. t. troglodytes</i> |
| Kalinzu Forest, Uganda | Chie Hashimoto | <i>P. t. schweinfurthii</i> |
| Fongoli, Senegal | Jill Pruetz | <i>P. t. verus</i> |

How PASA can help:

- Collaborate with GAHMU to study great ape health
- Provide samples/health histories of known affected individuals
- Provide blood and feces/urine so that non-invasive field testing can be validated

How PASA can help/be helped:

- Analysis will be conducted at the RKI and others labs and be based on antibody (serology) and pathogen detection (PCR). Details of these analysis are to be discussed, here some first pathogens of interest:
 - Herpes Viruses
 - Retroviruses
 - Orthpox and Parapox Viruses
 - Hepatitis Viruses
 - Respiratory viruses
 - Measles
 - Arboviruses (West Nile, Denque, Rift Valley Fever, Yellow fever)
- In the case of observed symptoms a screening on pathogens responsible for these symptoms may be performed.
- In case an orphanage is already collaborating with other laboratories the RKI will restrict the analysis on pathogens not analysed by this laboratory in order to avoid double work and competition.

Who is participating in Planning

- PASA vet advisors (Wayne Boardmann, Jonathan Sleeman, Steve Unwin)
- Other PASA people (Norm Rosen)
- GAHMU members such as: Craig Packer, Christophe Boesch (MPI eva), Fabian Leendertz (MPIeva and RKI), George Pauli (RKI), and others

Subjects for this presentation:

1. AAP, sanctuary for exotic animals in short:
(including video)
 - the Netherlands & Spain
2. Intake & Outplacement
 - procedures & policies
3. Situation in Europe
 - Primate rescue centres & legislation
4. PASA & AAP
 - International co-operation between sanctuaries



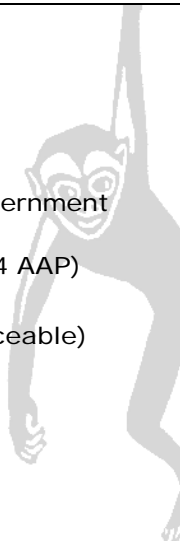
1. AAP in a nut shell

- ✍ Non-profit, no gov. subsidies
- ✍ Offer solutions: cooperation animal welfare org. and government (eg BPRC, Eurogroup)
- ✍ 250 animals
- ✍ >70 paid employees, >100 volunteers
- ✍ Departments:
 - Intake & Outplacement
 - Animal Care (incl. resocialization)
 - Education & Publicity
 - Fundraising (donations, Air Miles etc.)
 - and others



Primadomus Spain, 2005

- ✍ Unique agreement AAP-BPRC-Government (contract)!
- ✍ Start with 47 chimps (33 BPRC, 14 AAP)
- ✍ 10-12 employees
- ✍ AAP ✍ Life time care (non-outplaceable)
- ✍ Local education (visitors)



2. Intake & Outplacement

Intake procedure

- ⌘ background animals & specialization
- ⌘ Request ⌘ waiting list (capacity quarantine & care units)
- ⌘ Space ⌘ Selection (efficiency, not discr.)
- ⌘ problem-enlarging effect (eg zoo surplus)?
- ⌘ Transport
- ⌘ Dep. animal care



Outplacement procedure

- ⌘ Dep. animal care (fully rehabilitated and resocialized) ⌘
- ⌘ Contact (global) network existing & new (zoos, sanctuaries, referees etc).
- ⌘ Screening; suitability housing (specific needs, breeding, continuity)
- ⌘ Contract
- ⌘ Transport
- ⌘ Monitoring



3. Primate rescue in Europe

The main sanctuaries for primates:

- since 1965 AAP (the Netherlands)
- since 1982 Monkey World (UK)
- Some smaller specialised sanctuaries in Spain, Italy, France, UK
- since autumn 2002 Ganserndorf (Austria)

Many sanctuaries still emerging and evolving...

Context for sanctuaries in Europe

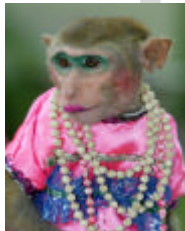
- ⌘ National legislation overruled by European guidelines, EU Zoo Directive
- ⌘ Confiscation (CITES) - illegal acquisition
- ⌘ Zoo surplus & consequences Zoo Dir.
- ⌘ closing laboratories

? co-operation and professional approach essential



....continued: need for more sanctuaries?

- ⌘ no EU legislation exotic pets
- ⌘ In NL ban on primates, refuse others
- ⌘ Increasingly: confiscation & offer (welfare)
- ? Need more sanctuaries but quality and expertise/spec. ⌘ inter-organizational and international solutions



4. PASA & AAP

- ⌘ PASA as a model for EU equivalent
- ⌘ Primates to better places
- ⌘ Species conservation, reintroduction?
- ⌘ Projects on law enforcement
- ⌘ Project support (vet., transport)
- ⌘ Exchange of knowledge
- ⌘ and care takers



LWIRO-RDC



CURRENT SITUATION

- Approx 15 chimps
- 1 Bonobo
- 8 species of monkeys
- Crocodiles, birds and snakes



Lwiro- Field Research Station



Future involvement

Problems:

- Lwiro is 40 km north of Bukavu, on frontline of 3 rebel groups
- Staff have not been paid for 18 months
- Funds from GTZ stopped in March
- Have assisted in finding funds for food and medicine for the next 3-4 months only
- Would like to assist ICCN in developing a facility to care for primates, but am not convinced Lwiro is the right site due to insecurity issues
- Without substantial funding support, JGI cannot help with buildings, just technical support
- Looking for funds and will work to look for more suitable site for long term facilities for confiscated primates

Pan African Sanctuaries Alliance (PASA)

2004 Workshop Report



Section 6

**Managers Meeting
Membership Committee**



PASA MANAGERS MEETING

**Johannesburg, South Africa
9 June 2004**

(Closed)

ITEMS

- 1. PASA Membership**
- 2. Fund-raising**
- 3. Professional staff development**
- 4. JGI-South Africa status**
- 5. International relations**
- 6. PASA management / changes**
- 7. PASA mission statement**
- 8. PASA 2005 Workshop sites (management / education / veterinary healthcare)**
- 9. PASA Advisory Board changes**
- 10. PASA finances**

PASA Membership Committee

The objective was to define a criteria for PASA membership. To do this it became obvious to take a critical look at our mission statement and make possible changes.

PROPOSED MISSION STATEMENT

PASA member sanctuaries rescue and protect African primates in Africa.

To accomplish this we:

- provide lifelong care and rehabilitation or release to the wild
- Execute conservation strategies
- Implement education and awareness programs
- Protect wildlife and wild spaces

To become a FULL member of PASA, the following criteria need to be fulfilled:

- Undergo a 36-month probation period
- Fulfill all PASA guidelines (as defined in PASA handbook)
- Applying sanctuary/organisation have to submit their mission statement, annual report and two references to PASA
- Applying sanctuary must be visited by PASA (cost must be born by applicant)
- A full member has to be a sanctuary in Africa

PASA Membership Committee (con't)

The decision to accept a sanctuary /organisation as a member will be made at PASA manager's meeting and will be subject to voting by the managers.

An associate member such as:

- Non-African sanctuary
- Supporting organisation funding a full PASA member(s), PASA only or both
- Zoo
- Conservation bodies
- Welfare organisations
- Scientific institutions
- Individuals
- Foundations and trusts
- Commercial organisations



**PASA 2004 VETERINARY HEALTHCARE WORKSHOP
POINTE NOIRE, REPUBLIC OF CONGO
17-23 APRIL 2004**



Section 7

INTRODUCTION

The Pan African Sanctuaries Alliance (PASA) 2004 Veterinary Healthcare Workshop was hosted by the Tchimpounga Sanctuary and was held at the Hotel Mbou Mvoumvou in Pointe Noire, Republic of Congo from 17-23 April. This workshop was designed to build upon the success of the first by providing a broad range of didactic and practical training in medical topics not previously covered.

The main goal of the inaugural workshop in 2003 was to provide a broad overview of a healthcare program for primates in sanctuaries. The aim of the 2004 workshop was to build on the foundation of the previous workshop by providing more detailed and technical information. Consequently, the material was more appropriate for an audience of veterinarians and veterinary technicians.

AGENDA

The workshop agenda was designed by Dr. Eric Dubuis of the Chimfunshi Wildlife Orphanage in Zambia and Dr. Jonathan Sleeman of the Wildlife Center of Virginia, USA. In addition, local logistics were provided by Dr. Ken Cameron and Victor de la Torre Sans of the Jane Goodall Institute - Congo.

The topics selected for this year's workshop were based on suggestions by last year's participants. In addition, it was considered desirable to encourage the direct participation of as many sanctuary representatives as possible. The aim was to encourage the sharing of information between sanctuaries, to allow everyone to learn from other sanctuaries successes and failures, and increase cooperation and communication between the health care staff at the sanctuaries. This was achieved through a case reports session in which sanctuary representatives presented short but interesting medical cases or issues for discussion by the whole group.

In addition, on the final day, a problem-orientated session was held to discuss three major issues: Tuberculosis, animal escapes, and recent deaths. All participants were given the opportunity to participate in these discussions.

Further, the workshop was divided into separate sessions including one session on primate diseases, two sessions on clinical techniques, two sessions on captive management, and a special session on Ebola virus. Each session was assigned a moderator to ensure the smooth running of the session. The moderators were responsible for introducing speakers, ensuring the audiovisual equipment was functional, as well as moderating questions. Most of the lectures were delivered by Dr. Wayne Boardman of the London Zoo, Dr. Steve Unwin of Chester Zoo, Dr. Jonathan Sleeman of Wildlife Center of Virginia, and Dr. Eric Dubuis of Chimfunshi. In addition, lectures were given by Dr. Lawrence Mugisha of Ngamba Island, Dr. Carmen Vidal of HELP Congo, Dr. Christelle Colin of Chimpanzee Conservation Center, Christelle Chamerlain of PPG, and Dr. Ann Pas of CERCOPAN (*see agenda below*).

The special session on Ebola drew particular attention including interest from the local press. In addition, several Congolese field researchers were given the opportunity to share their experiences dealing directly with some of the recent Ebola outbreaks in great apes.

In addition to the didactic lectures, practical sessions were held at the Tchimpounga Chimpanzee Sanctuary over two days. Techniques that were taught included anesthesia and anesthetic monitoring, venipuncture, catheter placement and fluid therapy, TB testing, contraceptive implantation, vasectomy as well as dental procedures. All participants were given the opportunity to practice these skills.

The workshop also provided an opportunity to distribute the first edition of the PASA Primate Veterinary Healthcare Manual (*see cover and sample pages below*), which was available in both a printed version and a computer disc. The participants were encouraged to review the manual during the workshop and provide feedback. Meanwhile, a French-language version of the manual is being readied for late 2004.

Copies of the PASA Veterinary Healthcare manual can be obtained by contacting PASA at PASAapes@aol.com. Please specify whether the printed or CD version is required.



GOALS

The ultimate goal of these workshops is to improve the well being of primates in PASA sanctuaries by increasing the standards of the healthcare provided. Significant progress was made towards this goal by providing the healthcare staff at the sanctuaries with the most up to date information, and training in the latest veterinary techniques. In addition, it was hoped to engender a proactive rather than reactive approach to healthcare.

The workshops are also designed to create a community of support, aid, advice and peer counseling among the PASA member sanctuaries and their veterinary healthcare staffs.

OUTPUT

In addition to this report, which will be distributed to all participants and PASA member sanctuaries, along with key supporters, advisors and interested parties, the PASA 2004 Veterinary Healthcare Workshop produced other results.

First, a growing sense of trust and support among the PASA veterinarians and healthcare providers has led to a marked increase in joint projects, crisis intervention, and diagnostic and practical aid. In 2004 alone, PASA veterinarians worked to stem a deadly viral outbreak in Sierra Leone; diagnose a virus that had killed two chimpanzees in Guinea; treat and rehabilitate a chimpanzee at the Brazzaville Zoo; pool resources and staff in Cameroon; transfer 12 chimpanzees and perform health checks in Zambia; and implant literally dozens of birth control devices at a number of PASA member sanctuaries.

Second, the PASA Veterinary Healthcare Manual, which was written by sanctuary experts specifically for sanctuary veterinarians, is perhaps the most insightful and comprehensive guide of its kind. The manual, which was a direct result of the PASA workshop model, establishes a standard of care and commitment that will serve sanctuaries well.

Finally, the PASA veterinarians have made it clear that they require a greater commitment from PASA itself and the PASA member sanctuaries if they are to maintain a high level of care. That is why a proposal has been put forward to hire a permanent veterinarian to oversee all PASA healthcare projects, ranging from crisis intervention and husbandry to local training and internship programs. The position will begin in 2005, provided funding can be found.

THE FUTURE

The evaluations are currently being collated; however, from the initial assessment it appears that the workshop was well received by the participants. The major complaint was regarding the difficulties with consecutive French-English translation, and it is hoped this can be improved next year.

Planning for the final workshop has already commenced. The first choice for location is Limbe Wildlife Center, Cameroon, and the agenda will focus on laboratory and clinical skills with at least three days of practical sessions. In addition, it is hoped to increase the participation of African nationals.





**PASA 2004 VETERINARY HEALTHCARE WORKSHOP
APRIL 17-23, 2004
POINTE NOIRE, REPUBLIC OF CONGO**

Tchimpounga Chimpanzee Sanctuary
Republic of Congo

April 17, 2004

9 am - 10 am: Introductions, overview and guest speaker

Primate Diseases Sessions (Moderator: Jonathan Sleeman)

10 am - 11 am: Dermatology (C. Colin)

11 am - 11.30 am: Break

11.30 am - 12.30 am: Fluid therapy (S. Unwin)

12.30 pm - 2 pm: Lunch

2 pm - 3 pm: Fluid therapy (S. Unwin)

3 pm - 3.30 pm: Break

3.30 pm - 4.30 pm: Immunodeficiency viruses (J. Sleeman)

7 pm: Icebreaker

April 18, 2004

Clinical Techniques Session I (Moderator: Wayne Boardman)

9 am - 10 am: Malaria (S. Unwin)

10 am - 10.30 am: Break

10.30 am - 11.30 am: Oral and dental problems (C. Colin)

11.30 am - 12.30 pm: Surgical techniques for primates (W. Boardman)

12.30 pm - 2 pm: Lunch

2 pm - 6 pm: **Case Reports Session** (Moderators: Eric Dubuis and Wayne Boardman)

April 19, 2004

Group A: Practical session at Tchimpounga (Moderator: Ken Cameron)
Group B: Field trip

April 20, 2004

Group B: Practical session at Tchimpounga (Moderator: Ken Cameron)
Group A: Field trip

April 21, 2004

Clinical Techniques Session II (Moderator: Wayne Boardman)

9 am - 10 am: Emergency medicine (S. Unwin)
10 am - 11 am: Open
11 am - 11.30 am: Break
11.30 am - 12.30 pm: Neonatology (L. Mugisha)

12.30 pm - 2 pm: Lunch

Captive Management Session I (Moderator: Eric Dubuis)

2 pm - 3 pm: Environmental enrichment (L. Mugisha)
3 pm - 3.30 pm: Break
3.30 pm - 4.30 pm: Anti-psychotic drugs (W. Boardman)
4.30 pm - 5.30 pm: Chimpanzee necropsy video (W. Boardman)

April 22, 2004

Captive Management Session II (Moderator: Ken Cameron)

9 am - 10 am: Additional case reports
10 am - 10.30 am: Break
10.30 am - 12.30 pm: Chimpanzee release: The experience of HELP Congo (C. Vidal)

12.30 pm - 2 pm: Lunch

Special Session on Ebola Virus (Moderator: Jonathan Sleeman)

9.30 am - 10 am: Introduction to Ebola virus (J. Sleeman)
10 am - 10.30 am: Break
10.30 am - 12.30 pm: Ebola crisis in Central Africa: (C. Chamberlain and guest speaker)

8 pm onwards: Group dinner

April 23, 2004

9 am – 12.30 pm: **Problem Orientated Session** (Moderators: Eric Dubuis and Jonathan Sleeman)

12.30 pm - 2 pm: Lunch

Discussion (Moderator: Wayne Boardman)

2 pm - 4 pm: Feedback on workshop and PASA Veterinary Healthcare Manual
Suggestions for topics for next year
Wrap up



BUDGET

The PASA 2004 Veterinary Healthcare Workshop was staged for \$31,386.75, which was a significant increase over the cost of the inaugural workshop (\$22,617) in Uganda in 2003, but hardly a surprise given the relative expense of a stand-alone conference in the Republic of Congo.

Among the greatest expenses were incurred at the Hotel Mbou Mvoumvou, which not only hosted the delegates, but also provided most of the meals, the conference facilities, and even some transportation. Ironically, airfare was not considered a prohibitive cost of the PASA 2004 Veterinary Healthcare Workshop – and flights within the region were plentiful -- which helped increase attendance by more than 50 percent.

The PASA 2004 Veterinary Healthcare Workshop was made possible through funding and support from the following organizations: Zoological Society of London, Great Ape Project, Jane Goodall Institute – Congo, Association of Primate Veterinarians, Disney Wildlife Conservation Fund, International Primatological Society, Wildlife Center of Virginia, Chimfunshi Wildlife Orphanage, Chester Zoo, Stichting AAP, and Dewar Wildlife Trust.

PASA 2004 VETERINARY HEALTHCARE WORKSHOP BUDGET

| ITEM | COST |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Hotel (including meals) | \$12,048 |
| Airfare | \$16,072.55 |
| Conference Room | \$1,380 |
| Ice-Breaker / Dinner | \$475 |
| Transportation (bus, taxi, etc.) | \$434.30 |
| Printing | \$75 |
| Telephone / Fax | \$52 |
| Visas | \$373.30 |
| Transit hotels | \$476.60 |
| TOTAL | \$31,386.75 |

PASA 2004 VETERINARY HEALTHCARE WORKSHOP

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PAN AFRICAN SANCTUARIES ALLIANCE EDUCATION WORKSHOP 2004



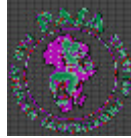
**Limbe Wildlife Centre – Cameroon
MAY 9 - 16, 2004**

The GREAT APE PROJECT



Animal Kingdom 





PASA EDUCATION WORKSHOP 2004

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Pan African Sanctuaries Alliance (PASA), recognizing the immediate threat of extinction faced by the great apes, stresses the importance of education in reversing that trend. Each sanctuary has the unique opportunity to educate visitors and surrounding communities about the great apes and the dangers they face.

As part of a three-year initiative, PASA hosts annual workshops for Education Officers from member sanctuaries. Workshops focus on skills training, best practices and program design and implementation. The first Education Workshop was held in May 2003 at the Chimfunshi Wildlife Orphanage in Zambia.

PASA hosted the second annual education workshop at Limbe Wildlife Center in Cameroon from May 9 to 16, 2004. There were 16 participants from eleven member sanctuaries and two non-member sanctuaries, representing 11 African countries. The workshop was designed and facilitated by Barbara Cartwright, International Fund For Animal Welfare (IFAW), Joseph Mulema, Limbe Wildlife Center (LWC), Isaac Mujassi, Chimpanzee Sanctuary and Wildlife Conservation Trust (CSWCT) and Joyce Engoke, Kenya Wildlife Services (KWS). Guest speakers included Tammie Bettinger and Kathy Lehnhardt, Disney's Animal Kingdom, Fopa Samuel, Bushmeat Crisis Discussion Group, Matthew LeBreton and Donald Anye, John's Hopkins University, Ian Redmond, GRASP and Last Great Ape Organization.

Building on the success of the 2003 workshop, the 2004 workshop emphasized an active and participatory approach that included intense daily seminars, working groups, guest lectures and nightly roundtable discussions. Each sanctuary was required to present a case study on their education program and share successful educational activities in large group sessions. Topics included program design frameworks, sanctuary education tools, education theory, interpretation skills and program management, with a particular focus on addressing the bushmeat crisis through sanctuary education programs. Seminars were offered in both French and English with a focus on bilingualism where possible.

Results

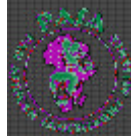
1. Program ideas and resources were shared
2. Learning from 2003 was deepened and broadened
3. New resources were created including an educator's guide and bushmeat education programming
4. Goals for the PASA Education Committee 2004/2005 were defined
5. Increased number of participating sanctuaries
6. Re-established the educator's network

Goals for 2004/2005

1. Plan and design 2005 workshop to build on the learnings and experience of 2003/2004 and harmonize education at all PASA Sanctuaries
2. Initiate the PASA Education Officer exchange program
3. Increase bushmeat education in all participating sanctuaries
4. Produce and disseminate educator's guide and bushmeat programming
5. Collect totems, stories, taboos, artwork and poems to create a resource for sanctuaries

Conclusion

At the PASA 2004 Workshop, held 5-9 June, in Johannesburg, South Africa, the Education Committee presented the results of the Education Workshop 2004 and the Committee's goals for 2004/2005. The sanctuary managers and the PASA Steering Committee approved all goals.



PASA EDUCATION WORKSHOP 2004

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

WORKSHOP GOALS

- ? To build on the 2003 workshop key learnings, action items and educator's network.
- ? To assist each sanctuary in implementing a successful education program that promotes awareness and action on behalf of the great apes.
- ? To solidify the role of PASA Educator's, produce common materials and address critical conservation issues.
- ? To motivate and build the capacity of local sanctuary staff members to increase education program efficiency and facilitate future workshops.

WORKSHOP OBJECTIVES

By the end of the workshop participants will;

- ? Review and expand the ADDIE (Analysis – Development – Design – Implementation - Evaluation) model
- ? Assess education progress made in each sanctuary during 2003
- ? Share best practices
- ? Understand and practice the art of presentation skills
- ? Explore and evaluate signage theory
- ? Design a PASA Educator's Best Practices Manual (standards) that will accompany the PASA Education Manual
- ? Determine key messages for sanctuaries
- ? Explore and workshop the bushmeat crisis in relation to sanctuary education
- ? Produce a bushmeat program
- ? Understand the implications of socio economics and food security on conservation efforts
- ? Understand and apply evaluation techniques to their programs
- ? Evaluate the educator's network suggest new ways to communicate
- ? Participate in planning the next workshop

KEY WORKSHOP COMPONENTS

Sanctuary Presentations

Each sanctuary will be required to make a 15minute presentation about their education program, with a full evaluation of the progress made in 2003 and obstacles for 2004. Sanctuaries will be asked to bring examples of their work, photos of their sanctuary, videos, and other visual materials. Each Sanctuary will have an area to setup a display on their sanctuary. (Disney Evaluation)

ADDIE – Phase 2

The ADDIE model will be reviewed and evaluate for success. Each of the areas will be addressed in further detail, highlighting specific tools to increase educator knowledge. Current suggestions include– how to “wow” your audience with your presentation skills, how design effective signage, indigenous knowledge in learning, the next steps in evaluation, setting up an education program from scratch, motivating participants. This could be addressed in a series of workshops that the participants choose to attend three of.

Theory

There will be two lectures on different theories of education.

Bushmeat

Using the foundation we created in 2003, sanctuaries will work together to address the bushmeat crisis. This will include presentations on bushmeat, food security and the implications of socio-economics on bushmeat. Participants will be required to develop a bushmeat program for PASA.

Educational Activities

Following breakfast and lunch eachday a sanctuary education officer will be asked to present a favourite activity that he/she uses in their program at home, with intent of exposing participants to as many different learning styles and ideas as possible.

PASA

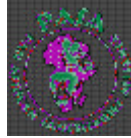
Using the framework of the main workshop, participants will be assigned to working groups to determine: PASA Educator’s Best Practices Manual, PASA Key Messages, Funder roles in PASA Education Committee, Planning the Next Workshop.

Site Visits

Time will be scheduled for a sanctuary visit, a market visit and any other potentially important visits that can be suggested.

Reflection Time

Each day participants will be given solo time to reflect on the day’s learnings and possible implications for their sanctuary.



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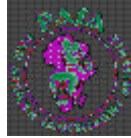
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PASA EDUCATION WORKSHOP 2004

SCHEDULE

Saturday, May 8, 2004

7:00 pm Dinner Reception
 Doug introduces PASA
 Livia - LWC Host welcome
 Facility Familiarization– Joseph
 Schedule for Sunday - Barb

Day One - Sunday, May 9, 2004

| | | |
|----------------|---|---|
| 7:30 am | BREAKFAST | |
| 8:00 am | Nature Walk | All |
| 10:00 am | Welcome and Introduction activity – get to know you 3 things to learn, 3 things to offer schedule review questions and comments ground rules | Barb Joseph Barb Barb Joyce |
| 11:15 am | BREAK | |
| 11:30 am | The History of PASA | Isaac |
| 12:00 pm | LUNCH | |
| 1:00 pm | Sanctuary Presentation | Cercopan |
| 1:00 pm | Designing a Sanctuary Education Program The ADDIE Framework | Joseph |
| 1:30 pm | Analysis | Joyce |
| 3:30 pm | BREAK | |
| 3:45 pm | Design – goals and objectives | Barb |

5:15 pm reflection time
5:30 pm free time
6:00 pm DINNER

FREE NIGHT

Day Two - Monday, May 10, 2004

7:30 am BREAKFAST

8:00 am Sanctuary Presentation **Lola Ya Bonobo**

8:30 am Sanctuary Presentation **CSWCT**

9:00 am Housekeeping

9:15 am L'apprentissage participatif Abel Goussine

10:30 am BREAK

10:45 am Formal vs non-formal education Isaac

12:00 pm LUNCH

1:00 pm Sanctuary Presentation **Pandrillus**

2:00 pm Themes vs key messages! Barb

3:30 pm BREAK

3:45 pm Tour guiding at a sanctuary Jerry Akaparwa

5:15 pm reflection time

5:30 pm free time

6:00 pm DINNER

8:00 pm Roundtable Discussion Conservation Empowerment or Enforcement?

Day Three - Tuesday, May 11, 2004

| | | |
|----------------|--|---------------|
| 7:30 am | BREAKFAST | |
| 8:00 am | Depart for Limbe Wildlife Center | |
| 9:00 am | Sanctuary Presentation and Tour | Limbe |
| 12:00 pm | LUNCH | |
| 1:30 pm | How to design signage for your Sanctuary | Joyce |
| 2:45 pm | BREAK | |
| 3:00 pm | Evaluation | Tammie/Kathie |
| 6:00 pm | DINNER | |
| 8:00 pm | Roundtable – Disney Grants | All |

Day Four - Wednesday May 12, 2004

| | | |
|----------------|--|--------------------------|
| 7:30 am | BREAKFAST | |
| 8:00 am | Sanctuary Presentation | Sweetwaters |
| 8:30 am | Evaluation (continued) | Tammie/Kathy |
| 9:30 am | Bushmeat Crisis Presentation | Fopa Samuel |
| 12:00 pm | LUNCH | |
| 1:30 pm | Bushmeat Crisis Discussion Group | Fopa Samuel |
| 2:00 pm | ADDIE and Bushmeat Education | Pierrot/Benoit |
| 2:30 pm | Sanctuary Presentation | Tchimpounga |
| 3:00 pm | Bushmeat and Retrovirus | Johns Hopkins University |
| 5:00 pm | Socio-economic and culture aspects of bushmeat | Joseph |
| 6:00 pm | DINNER | |
| 8:00 pm | Roundtable: Bushmeat – what are our thoughts | |

Day Five – Thursday, May 13, 2004

7:30 am BREAKFAST

8:00 am Sanctuary Presentation JGI SA

8:30 am Workshop – designing bushmeat education programs in teams

12:00 pm LUNCH

1:30 pm Bushmeat Enforcement - The Last Great Ape Galit

2:00 pm GRASP Ian Redmond

3:00 pm Workshop – designing bushmeat education programs in teams

5:00 pm Reflection

6:00 pm DINNER

8:00 pm Re-introduction video Eva

Day 6 – Friday, May 14, 2004

7:30 am BREAKFAST

8:00 am Sanctuary Presentation Mengame

8:30 am Sanctuary Presentation Chimfunshi

9:00 am Bushmeat Presentations

12:00 pm LUNCH

1:30 pm Bushmeat market, lava flow and market visit

6:00 pm DINNER

Day 7 – Saturday, May 15, 2004

7:30 am BREAKFAST

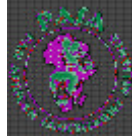
8:00 am Sanctuary Presentation Help Congo

8:30 am Sanctuary Presentation CWF

| | | |
|----------------|--|--------------|
| 9:30 am | Activity – appreciating trees | Barb |
| 10:30 am | BREAK | |
| 11:00 am | Starting and Maintaining Wildlife Clubs | Evans Mkala |
| 12:00 pm | LUNCH | |
| 1:00 pm | Motivating Staff | Joseph/Isaac |
| 1:30 pm | Activity design | |
| 2:30 pm | PASA Work Groups EDUCATION THEMES BEST PRACTICES MANUAL PLANNING NEXT WORKSHOP PASA BUSHMEAT | |
| Evening | The Blue Whale!!!! | |

Day 8 – Sunday, May 16, 2004

| | | |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------|
| 10:00 am | Greene Wisdom | Jerry |
| 10:30 am | Sanctuary Presentation | Boiro |
| 10:30 am | Work Group Presentations | |
| 12:00 pm | Program Evaluation | Barb |
| 1:00 pm | LUNCH | |
| Afternoon to pack, relax and fill out evaluation | | |
| 6:00 pm | Celebration! | |



PASA EDUCATION WORKSHOP 2004

WORKSHOP OUTLINES



SESSION – LET’S MEET ADDIE: A MODEL FOR INSTRUCTIONAL DESIGN

Facilitator: *Joseph L. Mulema, Limb Wildlife Center*

Goal: To build on the workshop key learning on how to design, develop, implement and evaluate sanctuary programs.

Objectives:

1. Participants will be able to define instructional design and state two reasons for using instructional design principle.
2. They will be able to state and define the five steps of the ADDIE model of instructional design.
3. Participants will be comfortable giving an example illustrating the use of ADDIE as it applies to sanctuary education.

What is ADDIE?

- ? **It is an instructional design.**
- ? It is a systematic process of planning events to facilitate learning.
- ? It can be used for a variety of activities, such as exhibit planning, training and grant preparation.
- ? It clearly includes goals and objectives.
- ? Its results or outcomes are always measurable.

Five steps of the ADDIE model:

1. **ANALYSIS:** This is the front-end evaluation (needs assessment) and formative evaluation (field testing, observation and interviews).
 - ? This is the foundation for all other steps as you learn from the past and prepare for the future.
 - ? It begins by clearly defining the problem and identifying the source of the problem.
 - ? What information do you need to impart.
 - ? Determine who is your audience
 - ? Collect information through a variety of methods; performance assessments, interviews/front-end evaluation, literature reviews, reviewing passed program evaluation etc.
- ? EVALUATE

Set backs/Pitfalls include:

- ? Losing focus in identifying the problem at hand
- ? Spending too much time in analysis and getting stuck
- ? Forgetting to evaluate
- ? Moving ahead past Analysis to get to Design

2. Design:

- ? Establish your goals, objectives and outcomes
- ? What is the appropriate media for this project
- ? Do you have the appropriate resources to accomplish the project?; (Budget, Expertise, staffing, other resources necessary etc.)
- ? EVALUATE your progress

3. Development:

- ? Create your project
- ? Evaluate through practice and double-check your information

4. Implementation:

- ? Present your project
- ? Conduct self-evaluation of project and presentation

5. Evaluation:

- ? Receive evaluation from instructors and partners
- ? This measures success, based on stated goals and objectives

SESSION: LA PEDAGOGIE PARTICIPATIVE

Facilitateur: *Abel Gousseine, Tchimpounga*

Mots-clés : *pédagogie par objectifs; approche participative; activité ludique; style d'apprentissage ; intelligence émotionnelle*

Duré : *1H15'*

Matériel : *flip chart, markers, photocopies*

Références : tous les documents qui traitent de la pédagogie par objectifs

Objectifs : *Les Participants doivent être en mesure d'/de:*

- ✍ Distinguer la Pédagogie Participative de la Pédagogie Traditionnelle*
- ✍ Intégrer l'approche participative dans les différentes fiches pédagogiques*

Activités :

*Exposés
Rôle play*

« Un seul doigt ne peut pas nettoyer la figure» **Proverbe bantou**

« Il faut **parler avec les gens** et non **parler aux gens** » **David Weber**

« Pour réaliser d'excellentes choses, il faut vivre au milieu des hommes et non au-dessus des hommes »

Montesquieu

| | |
|--|---|
| <p style="text-align: center;">IV APPLICATION (15')</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ANALYSE INDIVIDUELLE DES FP</p> <p>? Demandez à chaque Participant d'aller expérimenter dans leur pays respectif la Fiche Pédagogique sur l'arbre</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Consignes aux Formateurs/trices</p> <p><i>Demandez aux participants de vous faire un feed back par mail sur l'expérimentation de la fiche pédagogique</i></p> | <p style="text-align: center;">I MOTIVATION (15')</p> <p>Discussion en grand groupe</p> <p style="text-align: center;">répartisse</p> <p>? commentaire de l'image de la <i>pompe du savoir</i> par les participants en grand cercle</p> <p>? demander aux participants si la façon de transmettre le savoir sur l'image répond aux attentes de l'apprentissage participatif</p> |
| <p style="text-align: center;">III PRATIQUE (20')</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DECOUVERTE DE LA FP SUR L'ARBRE</p> <p>? Répartissez les participants en 2 sous-groupes</p> <p>? Demandez au :</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">1^{er} sous-groupe de lister sur <i>flip chart</i> d'autres activités ludiques et techniques qui peuvent encourager la Pédagogie Participative dans les 2 premiers quadrants de la Fiche Pédagogique sur l'arbre</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">2^{ème} sous-groupe de lister sur <i>flip chart</i> d'autres activités ludiques et techniques qui peuvent encourager la Pédagogie Participative dans les 2 derniers quadrants de la Fiche Pédagogique sur l'arbre</p> <p><u>question essentielle</u> : « <i>Est-ce que la FP présentée a répondu aux attentes de l'Approches Participative ?</i> »</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Consignes aux Formateur/trice</p> <p>Encouragez le débat entre les participants en posant des questions ouvertes du genre : “ <i>que pensez-vous de ce que l'autre a dit?</i>” ;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“<i>Pourquoi ?</i>” ; “<i>comment ?</i>” etc.</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">II INFORMATION (30')</p> <p>Analyse du cercle d'apprentissage</p> <p>? Présenter la fiche pédagogique sur L'arbre pour découvrir 1) le <i>cercle</i> et 2) les <i>styles d'apprentissage</i>.</p> <p>? <i>Expliquer comment chaque étape dans la fiche pédagogique fait appel aux différents compétences de chaque type d'apprenant.</i></p> <p><i>(par exemple, l'imaginatif qui parle facilement aux arbres. Demander aux participants d'imaginer une conversation avec un cocotier et de le partager avec les autres.)</i></p> <p><i>Partager le handout sur le rôle d'enseignant</i></p> |

Le Rôle du Formateur et l'Apprenant dans le Cycle d'Apprentissage

| | |
|--|---|
| <p style="text-align: center;">IV APPLICATION (5 €)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">J'AGIS !</p> <p>Je lie la théorie à la pratique</p> <p>Je partage mon expérience avec les autres</p> <p>J'ai 100% de parole</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Je suis physiquement absent mais virtuellement présent!</p> <p style="text-align: center;">J'ai 0% de parole</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">I MOTIVATION (20 €)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">J'OBSERVE !</p> <p><u>L'apprenant :</u></p> <p>Je suis un étranger dans un monde étrange !</p> <p>J'ai 50% de parole</p> <p><u>Le formateur :</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Je suis animateur J'ai 50% de parole</p> |
| <p style="text-align: center;">III PRATIQUE (35 €)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">JE PRATIQUE !</p> <p>Je lie la théorie à la pratique</p> <p>Je m'enrichi par l'expériences des autres</p> <p>J'ai 75% de parole</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Je suis facilitateur J'encourage les uns à répondre aux questions des autres J'ai 25% de parole</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">II INFORMATION (1H)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">J'ANALYSE !</p> <p>Je suis réceptif car je réfléchis</p> <p>Je m'enrichi par l'expériences des autres</p> <p>J'ai 25% de parole</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Je suis animateur J'encourage les uns à répondre aux questions des autres J'ai 75% de parole</p> |

SESSION: EXHIBIT PLANNING AND DESIGN

Facilitator: Joyce V. Engoke: Kenya Wildlife Service

Introduction:

This session will enable the participants to be able to plan and design effective teaching exhibits.

Participants will be able to:

- ? Design an educational exhibits
- ? To tell the Importance of exhibits in Education.
- ? To tell a good and bad exhibit.

Importance of Exhibits:

- ? Tell a story in an ordered sequence or fashion.
- ? Tell a story that cannot be told or illustrated on site.
- ? Bring artifacts and stories where people are.
- ? Incorporates and protect real artifacts by using models
- ? Bring extremes to human scale – e.g. a model of the mouthparts of an insect or the Rift Valley.
- ? Allows visitors the freedom to pace themselves and give staff time to do other things.

Characteristics of Good Exhibits

Good exhibits need to be highly visual, with short, simple and interpretative text. They should be provocative and revealing and encourage interaction. The following guidelines are useful:

1. Must provoke interest and curiosity
2. Must relate to everyday life of the viewer
3. Should reveal a story through unique ending or viewpoint.
4. They should fit into the big picture by being part of a theme or story they are trying to illustrate.

Elements of an exhibit Plan

A good plan should answer the following questions:

1. What? This highlights the theme of the exhibit and should be clear, short and provocative e.g. "Birds of the Park".
2. Why? It is important for each exhibit to have clear learning objectives. For this purpose they should focus on the emotion and gear at changing behaviour.

3. Who? The exhibits should have a clear audience in mind "who looks at space, interests, and the time each visitor has.
4. How, when, Where? This is about logistics of getting your exhibits in place.
5. Implementation and Operations.
6. So What? Looks at Evaluation. How do visitors find the exhibits? What needs changing?

Above all, the most significant aspect of exhibit planning and development is CREATIVITY and ORIGINALITY

SESSION: INTERPRETATION SKILLS

Facilitator: Joyce V. Engoke: Kenya Wildlife Service

- A.
1. Mr. Fry loved potatoes.
 2. He receives a parcel with potatoes.
 3. He eats some but decides to plant one.
 4. Because the weather was sunny and dry he waters it to grow
 5. Potato grows into a strong giant plant.
 6. They make a family effort to uproot it.
 7. They make a nice dinner of it.

B. Interpretation of a Picture

What affects (factors) effective Interpretation?

How we overcome them?

Visitors:

- *Remember 10% of what they hear.
- *Remember 30% of what they read.
- *Remember 50% of what they see.
- *Remember 90% of what they do.**

SESSION: THE BUSHMEAT CRISIS: EAST, SOUTHERN, WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA PROBLEM?

Facilitator: Fopa Samuel, Bushmeat Crisis Discussion Group, Cameroon

Introduction – What is Bushmeat?

1. An overview of terrestrial faunal resources in Central Africa
2. An overview of the present Cameroonian wildlife policy and legislation
3. Illegal hunting and the bushmeat trade
 - Hunting techniques
 - Bushmeat processing
4. Pressures and Impacts
 - Ecological consequences
 - Economic consequences
 - Social consequences
5. causes of illegal hunting and the trade in bushmeat
6. why illegal hunting and bushmeat is a crisis
7. what is the future of the crisis in Central Africa
8. Conclusions and suggestions

The Bushmeat Crisis Discussion Group??

An attempt to curb the bushmeat crisis in Cameroon: a case study of the BCDG

1. Presentation of the BCDG
2. An attempt to fight the bushmeat crisis
 - Long term solutions
 - Short term solutions
 - School based wildlife conservation education program
 - Community based conservation education
 - Tree planting campaigns

SESSION: STARTING A WILDLIFE CLUB

Facilitator: *Evans Mkala, IFAW East Africa*

1. Work with the government officials one on one, part of the system, one of them, in league with the system
2. Get a letter of consent to visit the schools and support to open any schools
3. When you get to the school identify with the principal and identify how the program will help the school help improve the class and in better terms
4. Identify with the teachers, the subjects that are there, organize a meeting and sell your idea to them through the head teacher and explain what you want to do and how they will benefit– Limbe visit, certificates
5. Have them choose a leader among themselves
6. Tell them now to organize and call for a members
7. Call an assembly and give a lecture about the wildlife clubs and then ask them to register with teacher so and so.
8. Club days you have a meeting with them– feedback from the students on how they want to do it.
9. Now operationalize it– choose a chairman, criteria of membership,
10. Ensure that every class is represented through class representatives in the committee
11. Fundraising– how do you generate funds for the club, theatre, movies, raising animals for food– self-sustaining income generation, raising trees and selling them out.
12. Need to have a calendar of activities for the club– beginning of every term the members sit and ask what do we want to achieve this term, by the end of term will need to have done: raise funds, go to limbe wildlife center, plant trees. And then you can refer to it for evaluation and it gives them a focus. You train them to become managers of their own club.

Kenya Success'

- ? Newsletter once a term
- ? Continuity is important
- ? Relationship with the government
- ? Free entry into the parks for all members

SESSION: FOOD SECURITY AND THE IMPLICATIONS OF SOCIO-ECONOMICS ON BUSH MEAT IN CAMEROON

Facilitator: *Joseph Mulema, Limbe Wildlife Center, Cameroon*

Theme: Wildlife and food security- a concern for conservation education.

Goal: To assist PASA Educators in addressing critical conservation issues in relation to food security and the quest for bush meat consumption.

Objectives:

Participants will;

- ? Be able to define food security and state the link with wildlife resources.
- ? Be able to explain socio-economic issues in relation to food security and wildlife.
- ? Be in position to educate visitors, friends and relatives trivial issues facing food security and bush-meat consumption.

What is food security?

The concept of food security in general essentially means; a state where all people at all times have access to **safe** and **nutritious** food so as to maintain a healthy and active life.

This implies there should be stable availability of food supplies that is accessible and consumable both at household, national and international levels.

In short food security is defined basically as the degree of ability and sustainability of adequate

food acquisition and consumption that can be assessed at any level, be that individual, household or community.

Where is food obtained?

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1). <u>Domestic Resources.</u> | 2). <u>Wildlife Resources.</u> | 3). <u>Fisheries Resources.</u> |
| - Agriculture | - Bush-meat | - Fish |
| - Livestock | - Wild foods | - Other foods |

Acquisition of food is determined by main variables;

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| ? Availability: | Is there food? | Can it be assured? | Is it abundant? |
| ? Accessibility: | Is it affordable? | Is it easy to reach? | Is it possible to have? |
| ? Palatability: | Is it attractive? | Is it tasteful? | Is it instigating? |
| ? Consumption: | Is it edible? | Is it nutritional? | Is it a taboo? |

Why do we eat food?

- ? To maintain a nutritional balance so as to sustain life.
- ? As a delicacy for prestige.
- ? Due to palatability.
- ? As it is readily available.

Socio- economics and food security:

Some 40,000 people die every day worldwide from hunger related causes and the demand for food to meet the expanding global population are growing faster than the ability of food producers to meet those demands. Agriculture transformation will be essential to meet the global challenges of reducing poverty and protecting the environment, says Ismail Serageldin (July, 16 1999).

Rural people's lack of access to services and technology, and the bias of domestic and international policies all erode their resource base and population pressures further diminish the resources. Poverty usually seem to intensify demographic pressure, since poor households often prefer a large family to enhance their coping strategies.

The impact on the environment is even more devastating when demographic pressure is combined with socio economic pressures, improved by better-off elites, who push the poor further into marginal areas.

? **Household food acquisition:**

This is dependent on many variables such as;- Land, - labour, - capital, - Knowledge, - technology, - gifts, - credits, - cash flow from income, - rents, - wages, - profits from enterprises or sales of assets, - food prices, - supplies in markets, - debts, etc. An adverse movement in any one or more of these variables will adversely affect the household food security.

? **Why the pressure on bush-meat?**

Habits / way of life:

In Cameroon, past and present Wildlife legislation has recognized that hunting of game is deeply rooted in the cultural and socioeconomic way of life. This is particularly true for the entire South and parts of the North, but livestock rearing is the way of life of most northerners, while a bulk of the southerners are either subsistence farmers or hunters.

Personal decisions:

Rural people have to decide how to make a living on a daily basis, choosing between options such as timber extraction, slash-and-burn agriculture, harvesting of forest products, hunting and earning wages by working in their community or migrating elsewhere.

Convenience:

However, acquisition of land, capital, labour and knowledge are major variables limiting the chances of households or individuals attaining food self-sufficiency. Thus most people had to look for cheaper and an easy way of getting around coping strategies. Wildlife resources then became the prime target since it involves less capital, labour and knowledge particularly in hunting and food gathering.

Economy:

Earlier, rural harvesting of wildlife resources could be considered sustainable following some appropriate indigenous conservation strategies like taboos to kill, let alone consuming certain species. But the pressure on bush-meat has now been aggravated by the quest for quick-cash and jobs by urban migrants, of which the present impact is a reduction of species populations rendering them endangered with the likelihood of getting extinct.

What can we do?

Education:

Socio-economic and cultural changes can occur in indigenous communities very quickly, particularly when a new generation takes advantage of opportunities not available to their elders, such as attending school and migrating to urban areas. These can be important steps towards raising the standard of living and literacy in the rural area, but often result in a loss of the traditional ways of interacting with the natural environment, which equally yield many benefits. Ideally, children should value what they learn at school and at home, becoming fully bilingual and bicultural if they so desire.

1. We should understand the ecological knowledge of elders in communities, so as to provide opportunities for the younger generation to master and improve on resources utilization.
2. Conservation efforts are troubled particularly when a communitybase approach is disregarded. We should build on local familiarity and conservation traditions for species protection and embark on monitoring biotic communities to determine whether the regenerative capacities of the targeted resources or its associate species are measurably affected.
3. Cultivation in fields or agro-forestry management should be considered since wild harvest will deplete the resources. This new production should offer job opportunities to those who were formally dependent on the wild harvest.
4. As PASA educators, we should establish a mechanism by which indigenous specialists are recognized as proper authorities and are consulted in all programs affecting them, their resources and their environment.
5. Educational programs should promote the exchange of information among target audience regarding conservation and management of wildlife resources.

SESSION: SANCTUARY STAFF MOTIVATION

Facilitator: *Joseph Mulema, Limbe Wildlife Center, Cameroon*

Goal: To enable PASA Ed. officers to organize and develop good working atmosphere with staff in their sanctuaries.

Objective: Participants will;

- ? Be conversant with the definition of motivation.
- ? Be able to list and apply some rule to enhance motivation.

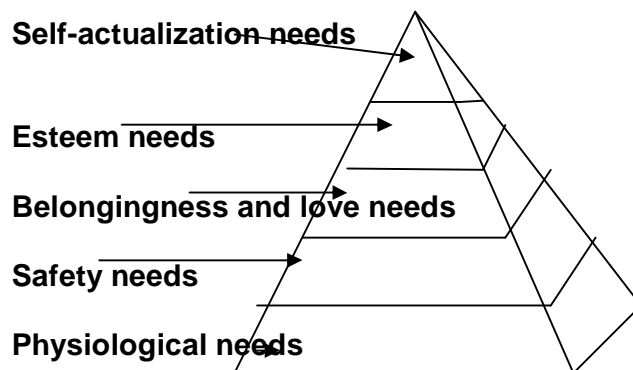
Definition: Motivation is the arousal (stimulation) and sustenance of interest to engage in something (task, activity).

There are two forms:

Extrinsic: This motivation comes from without the staff. Here, the staff performs duties to receive praise from the manager, earn promotion, gifts etc.

Intrinsic: This motivation comes from within the staff. Here, the staff's pride in successfully completing a task causes him to be motivated, e.g. accomplishing a plan to become education officer, a keeper or a sanctuary manager.

For effective conservation efforts, education officers need much background knowledge on how to motivate staff, and participants of programs as well, for efficacy. Self-efficacy and motivation can be enhanced in staff if education officers are aware and apply the following principles on motivation.



Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs in the Humanistic Theory of motivation:

- ? Physiological needs: These concern basic necessities like food, air, water, health..
- ? Safety needs: Involve environmental security, e.g. snake bites, animal attacks...
- ? Belongingness need: Involves intimate relationship with others, groups...
- ? Esteem needs: This comprises self- esteem and esteem from others....
- ? Self-actualization: This shows the output of a staff...

Note that at times managers can stress work achievement forgetting that staff are preoccupied with belongingness and esteem. It is unrealistic to expect a staff to show interest in work activities if they are suffering from physiological or safety deficiencies.

Feedback on Attribution: Try to attribute a project's success to the hard work of staff. In case of failure criticize constructively and site moments of success and give praise.

Social comparison: During staff parades or meetings, the manager can make compliments like; I like the way Abu cleans the cages or I appreciate Samu's constant efforts in enriching his chimpanzee's enclosure. This will motivate others to do likewise.

Avoid hasty disciplinary measures: In most cases it can create hatred, affects staff's personality and bring many ramifications. Verbal query is a good starting point and could lead to a written query, a suspension and finally a termination

Be consistent: Make sure you stand by your word as far as disciplinary sanctions are concerned and always show fair play between staff. Do more counseling and appeal to staff's conscience. Try to share some experiences with the staff.

Awards: The manager should endeavour to give little gifts in appreciation of work well done to rewarding staff.

Importance of motivating staffs:

1. It facilitates the work for both staff and manager;
 - ? Staff will enjoy going to work
 - ? Working relationship between staff and management will be improved.
 - ? Staff will gain job satisfaction.
2. It facilitate learning by;
 - ? Arousing staff curiosity
 - ? Staff will have better attention and concentration leading to better job understanding.
3. It increases performance by;
 - ? Improving the memory: longer storing and faster recalling.
 - ? Making staff to be creative on their own. Motivated staff put in a lot more efforts to do things not yet assigned to them.

SESSION: THE PLACE OF CONSERVATION IN CHRISTIANITY

Facilitator: Jerry Akparawa, Cercopan, Nigeria

The Christian religion is replete with references in support of conservation of wildlife and natural resource in general. It is the interest of this paper to highlight some of these salient references.

The Holy Bible opens with the work of creation as seen in the instructions of Heavenly Father to the other members of the spirit personage. At the conclusion of the work of creation, God gave His first command to man whom He had created in his image and likeness. This is what God said to man:

*“Be fruitful, and multiply, and **replenish the earth**, and subdue it: and have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over every living thing that moveth upon the earth”*(Gen. 1: 28)

Interestingly, this first command carries the essence of conservation (wise use of natural resources). Many have, for their selfish lust, interpreted this command to suit them. To some, the emphasis is on;

“Be fruitful, and multiply...”

This leads to overpopulation, the consequence of which is too much pressure impacting on the carrying capacity of the environment.

To others, it is the selfish interest of having anything no matter who or what is involved. This school of thought holds onto the issue of;

“...have dominion over all living things”.

Few accepts that the essence of conservation is found in this first command which is captured in these words:

“...replenish the earth...”

When God placed man in the garden of Eden, man was further charged, in the spirit of conservation:

*“And the Lord God took the man, and put him into the garden of Eden to dress **it and to keep it**”.* (Gen. 2: 15).

This other command was to ensure that the command to **replenish the earth...**”in Gen. 1:28 was clearly understood. For man to effectively “...dress the garden of Eden and to keep it”, God caused every beast of the field, and every fowl of the air to be brought to Adam for naming:

“Adam named every cattle, fowl of the air, and every beast of the field according to its kind”
(Gen. 2: 20)

No Christian will debate the fact that we are descendants of Adam. Christians also believe that we inherit the sins of Adam at birth. I think it is also safe to reason that we also inherited the good sides of Adam. Thus, the naming of new species of plants and animals by scientist is as a result of our Adamic nature and therefore a fulfillment of the commandment in Genesis 2:20.

To further ensure that His command for the protection and conservation of our environment and natural resources was perfectly understood, God ordained the first conservation practice during Noah's time:

"Of every clean beast thou shalt take to thee by sevens, the male and his female: and of beasts that are not clean by two, the male and his female. Of fowls also of the air by sevens, the male and the female; to keep seed alive upon the face of all the Earth" (Gen 7: 23).

It also stands to reason that the importance of taking some in sevens and others in twos could have been occasioned by their rate of reproduction. The probability is that those animals like primates, which reproduce very slowly, were taken in sevens while animals like rabbits, which litter or reproduce fast were taken in twos.

Conservation does not stop with only the protection of animals though. How then does God view the destruction of the forest which he has commanded man to *"dress and to keep"*

"When thou shalt Besiege a city for a long time..... thou shalt not destroy the tress thereof by forcing an axe against them: for thou mayest eat all of them, and thou shalt not cut them down (for the tree of the field is man's life...").
(Deut. 20: 19)

If the tress of the forest is said by scriptures to be man's life, then destroying it against the commandment of God *"to dress it and keep it"* in Genesis 2:15, would mean destroying the very basis of man's life.

The tress of the forest provides the needs of man and other animals. It is primarily the home of millions. of other animals besides being the source of materials for the construction of a home for man.

Heavenly Father has called on all who love Him to keep His commandments. He expects all Christians to obey his commandments. Many Christians may think that these commandments are hard to obey thus they try to compromise interpretations for their selfish and fleshly lust.

But let us ask the question, does God give a command without making a way? No! for our father will not give a command without making a way for it to be accomplished.

There are references in the Holy Bible, which specifically show us how our Heavenly father explains His concern for conservation and sustainable utilization of animals. For instance, how does He expect us to show consideration to animals around us?

"... Which of you shall have an ass or an ox fallen into a pit, and will not straightway pull him out on the Sabbath day?"(Luke 14:5).

Though the Sabbath day is supposed to be a day of rest for believers, yet if a life is in danger, one is expected to be of help no matter the tedious work involved.

Our Heavenly father has also made provision for the daily needs of the animals around us:

"Behold the fowls of the air: for they sow not, neither do they reap, nor gather into barns, yet your heavenly father feedeth them."(Matt; 6: 26)

The Psalmist could not resist his heart's desire to praise God in His wonderful work of provision for the animals as at when due and his provisions for sustainability.

"O Lord, how manifold are thy works! In wisdom hast thou made them all: the earth is full of thy riches. So is this great and wide sea, wherein are things creeping innumerable both small and great beasts. These wait all upon thee; that thou mayest give them their meat in due season. Thou sendest forth thy spirit, they are created: and thou renewest the face of the earth:" (Ps 104: 24,25,27, & 30).

God has even made provisions for sustainable use of species to ensure their continuous survival.

"If a bird's nest chance to be before thee in the way in any tree, or on the ground, whether they be young ones, or, eggs, and the dam sitting upon the young, or upon the eggs, thou shalt not take the dam with the young: But thou shalt in any wise let the dam go, and take the young to thee; that it may be well with thee, that thou mayest prolong thy days. (Deut. 22: 6,7).

This commandment, to Christians is to ensure that nursing mothers are not killed or taken along with their babies. They are commanded to let go such mothers because it would not take long before such mothers reproduce again; compared with how long it would take a young baby to begin to reproduce. According to 1 Samuel 15: 22b;

"... Behold, to obey is better than sacrifice,"

Obedying the commandment in Deuteronomy 22: 6 & 7 brings blessings. What greater blessing can a man want than to have his days on earth prolonged. Allowing a nursing mother to survive be it a bird, a primate or any other animals for that matter, means that your days shall be prolonged on earth.

Even as God commands man to care for species around them, he further provides the wisdom the different species of animals need for survival; thus:

“There are four things which are little upon the earth, but they are exceeding wise: The ants are a people not strong, yet they prepare their meat in the summer; The conies are but a feeble folk, yet make they their houses in the rocks; The locusts have no king, yet go they forth all of them by bands; The spider taketh hold with her hands, and is in kings’ palaces”. (Prov. 30: 24-28)

The wisdom to adapt to situations in the environment can be found in every animal one chooses to study. Though many have so adapted that they even live in the best of mansions built by man, there is still need for man to uphold attitudes that would enhance the perpetuation of their habitat, particularly the forest.

We all as Christians have a role in the protection and conservation of our environment. The Christian community cannot afford to be silent or static in the face of the environmental and forest depletion (“Cut down”) as against the commandment in Deuteronomy 20:19. The role of creating conservation awareness is a great spiritual challenge to Christians the world over. (This challenge must start in our small communities). When Christians are sufficiently aware of conservation issues, the spirit of the resurrected Christ will help us to transform our environment into a kingdom of real peace built on justice. Let us not continue to stay silent while the earth is destroyed, we, as Christians, have a duty to warn those who destroy the earth. Remember this revelation:

“And the nations were angry, and thy wrath is come, and the time of the dead, that they should be judged, and that thou shouldst give reward unto thy servants the prophets, and to the saints, and them that fear thy name, small and great; and shouldst destroy them which destroy the earth”.(Rev. 11: 18)

We can rightly be seen as the prophets of conservation, and Heavenly Father will grant us the needed spiritual guidance to speak on behalf of these voiceless primates and other animals whose habitats are being destroyed besides their being killed daily

SESSION: BUSHMEAT PROGRAM

Group 1

THEME: Our Prompt Action Saves 1,000,000 Species

WHO: School Groups (8-18 years)

WHERE: In the sanctuary and school outreach

WHEN: School year on club days, once weekly

GOALS

1. To define bushmeat as a crisis in your area
2. To demonstrate how human attitudes and activities affect wildlife conservation
3. To create a positive change in the bushmeat crisis for the good of wildlife and humans

OBJECTIVES: Participants will:

- ? Be able to list words that describe bushmeat
- ? Identify 3 reasons why animals are disappearing in their area
- ? Identify 3 cultural beliefs that protect specific animals
- ? Give 3 reasons why people prefer bushmeat
- ? Share information about the bushmeat crisis with others, families and encourage them to visit the sanctuary
- ? Join an environmental clubs in their school that encourages wildlife conservation and participate in native tree planning to sustain habitats.

METHODS: Contacts made with school authorities, school club leaders to express intention and implementation plan
Use of video shows, lectures, poems and games to pass on bushmeat messages
School group visits once a week and sanctuary visit fortnightly

TIMELINE: 1 hour school visit – 30 minute lecture, 15 minutes of games, 15 minute focus group
2-hour sanctuary visit – 1-hour tour, 30 minutes of games, 30 minute focus group

ACTIVITIES:**1) The Dip Game**

Words describing bushmeat crisis such as endangered, illegal, edible, game meat, venison are written on paper and words that do not describe bushmeat are also written on paper. All papers are twisted and placed in a bowl for students to dip their hands and collect. Those with positive words will group and give opinion why, same of those having negative words.

2) Bushmeat Storming

Students form groups of five. They share ideas giving two issues/reasons each why animals are disappearing and to propose one alternative to help them come back. The various groups now merge and share their findings.

3) Focus Group Discussion

Discussions on social, cultural and behavioural issues related to bushmeat crisis. Identify species and traditionally protected as totems, taboos, etc.

4) Theatre Game

Form two groups of five students. One represents animals/plants and the other represents hunters/timber exploiters. Both groups will imagine that animals/plants are talking to hunters and forest exploiters (10-15 minutes). At the end of the discussion, the other student will follow the discussions and select positive actors and negative actors in relation to the bushmeat crisis.

5) Sanctuary Tours:

A two-hour fortnightly sanctuary visit with the groups– tours, video shows, games, poems, songs, etc. will be some of the activities

EVALUATION It should be done at the end and every step of the plan

A final pre- post- evaluation will have the following questionnaire:

Questionnaire:

1. Eating bushmeat is good but it can transmit diseases to people
? True ? False
2. Bushmeat is more expensive than domestic meat
? True ? False
3. In my area people eat more of bushmeat than fish
? True ? False
4. Cultural taboos is one of the ways to control bushmeat consumption
? True ? False
5. We have to protect animals and the forest in order to preserve life on earth
? True ? False

SESSION: BUSHMEAT PROGRAM

Group 2

Target: bushmeat hunters

Goal: to change the attitudes of hunters towards over hunting

Objectives

By the end of the program the participants will be able to;

1. list 3 endangered species that should not be hunted
2. give three reasons to avoid bushmeat
3. explain the reproduction rate of two different animals

THEME: We are hunting out our Future

Implementation: 1st step – prospection
2nd step – workshop with the chiefs and elders
3rd step – discussion with the hunters

Introduction

Pre-evaluation

Questions and answer session

Activity – species table

Observations

Post evaluations

ANIMAL SURVIVAL STATUS- EXTINCTION MATRIX

By Jerry Akparawa

PREAMBLE

With my work at **CERCOPAN** as Education officer, I have had several primary and secondary school students seeking assistance to name different species of animals in their area. But the big surprise came when different 3rd year students of zoology from the University of Calabar came for assistance with the question to one of their assignments "Name 10 animals in Nigeria and state their survival status?"

Besides the surprise, the shocker was that they could not comfortably name ten animals. The implication is that our youths do not know our natural heritage, talk less of being aware of their survival status. What was even more disturbing was that some would name animals like Kangaroo, bear, panda and even tigers which are not found in Nigeria or Africa for that matter.

My next or subsequent secondary outreach programme was therefore designed to include an activity to create awareness about animals in Nigeria and their survival status. This has proven very useful even in talking to different target groups in villages. The simple chart is as known below:

| Name of Animal | SURVIVAL STATUS | | | Factors Affecting their survival status |
|----------------|-----------------|------------|---------|---|
| | Common | Endangered | Extinct | |
| | | | | |

GUIDELINES:

To start off this chart, which should be interactive, one need to bring out the simple meaning of:

Common: easily seen; found all over etc.

Endangered: not easily seen; scarce, will soon finish etc.

Extinct: not seen again; finished in a given area or everywhere.

Depending on where you want to apply this, use an animal that is known but is not easily found again. In Nigeria one animals that I have used for my opening has been elephant.

The survival status now is endangered. But with whatever example, try to find out from your group what their classification would be. Allow them to decide; you only facilitate.

Thereafter call on members of the class or group to come and write name their animal and tick (✓) the survival status.

For elders who cannot read or write you can first obtain the name of animals and write all on your chart with separating lines then use stones, or beer covers etc. to indicate the survival status as they gather round your chart drawn on cardboard or on the ground.

First list the animals and tick (✓) their survival status trying to identify the factors affecting them.

Factors impacting on animals include the following:

- Hunting
- Deforestation
- Flood
- Famine
- Diseases
- Drought
- Bush burning

Allow participants to name these factors)

A close look at this factors reveals that it could be divided into two groups. Human and Natural factors. An even closer observation show that the human factors impacts more on the animals while the natural factors are less common. The human factors can be controlled to minimize or eliminate impact.

Among the human factors, the one that impact very heavily and directly is hunting. It has practically proven difficult to stop hunting but there is need to raise the awareness of people on the wisdom of wise hunting.

One way of doing so is to create awareness on the reproduction rate of primates and rabbits. Thus:-

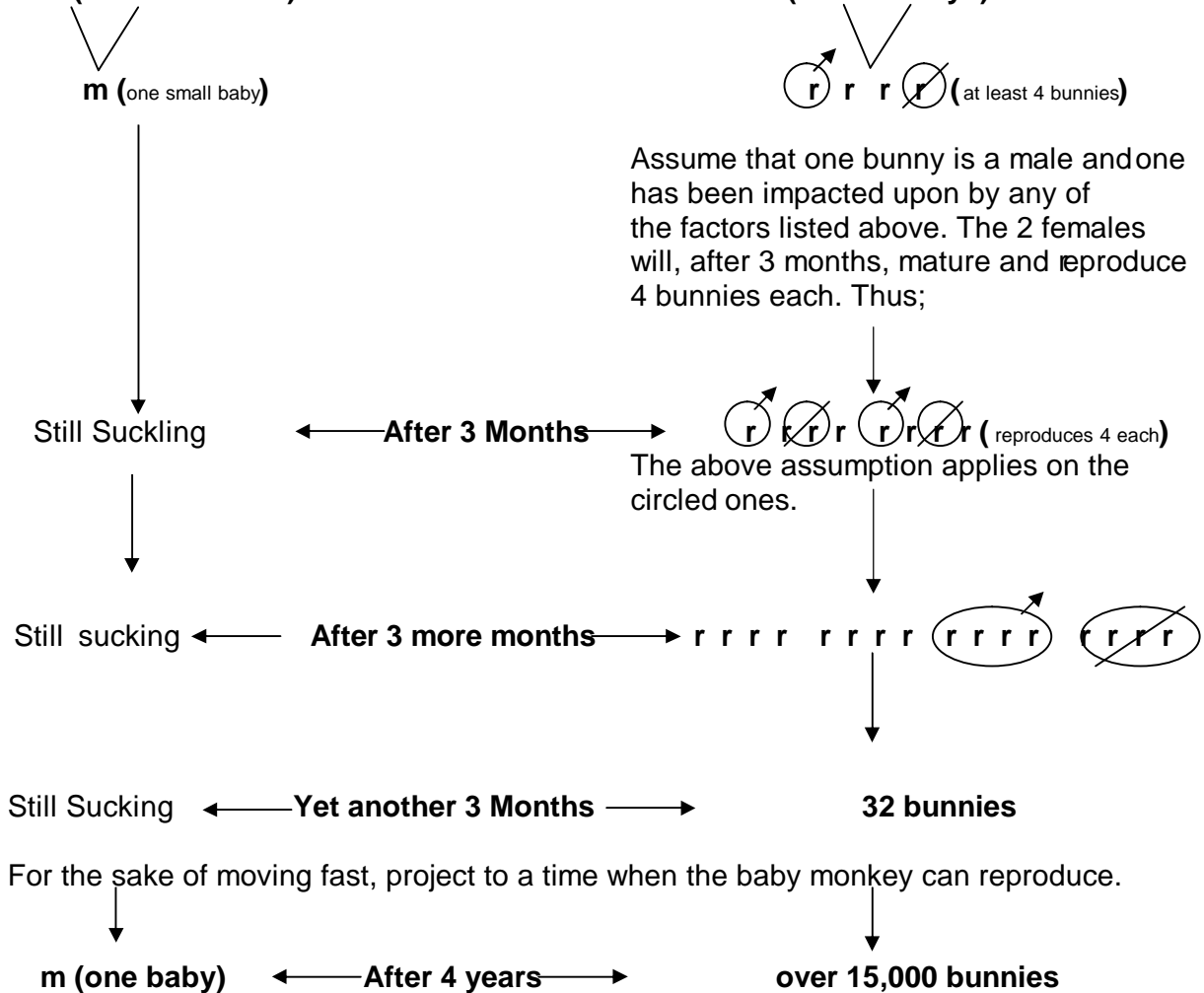
MM

RR

Let these capital letters represent monkeys and rabbits. I am using monkeys because my background is in primates (guenons and mangabeys). These guenons and mangabeys carry their pregnancy for about six months while rabbits carry for just 31 days.

M M (after 6 months)

R R (after 31 days)



For the sake of moving fast, project to a time when the baby monkey can reproduce.

The baby monkey, if a female, can only reproduce at about 4 years of age. You will agree that by that time and with the 3 months maturity level, the rabbits must have reproduced over 15000 bunnies. Remember that in this matrix, we have been looking at only what the maturing bunnies will produce. You will note that the old ones are also reproducing approximately every other month.

Note that any of the factors we discussed above could also impact on the baby monkey and she may not even survive the reproductive age of four.

This, if properly handled, appeals to emotions of people to avoid hunting primates. When facilitating it is best to explain that besides monkeys, larger primates reproduce even slower than guenons and mangabeys. This matrix is essentially in answer to the question, what can we do to minimize or stop hunting primates.

Also it is best to explain that as much as there are other animals that reproduce like rabbits, there is need to be wise in hunting them or they too will become endangered.

Watch your group's emotional response and explain the bush meat crisis. Explain the risks of infections from animals as they interact with their carcasses for meat.

One major objective of this matrix is to appeal to participants emotions for a change or attitude towards the hunting of primates as bush meat. Facilitators can use it to draw attention to other animals as well.

The chart on survival status can also be used in a historical context to compare survival rate of animals today and in the past. See chart on following page.

To conclude, facilitators are required to be aware of some animals in the area within this activity is to be used. If the habitat is a rainforest, note that there are no lions in the rainforest. People are often confused about the identity of the big cats. Tigers are not even found in Africa. Use the opportunity to clarify wrong notions or beliefs.

Summarize by explaining the interdependence between animals and the forest and therefore the need to protect the forest habitat. A lot of impact on animal status are brought about by human activities. People can change their actions to bring about a positive impact on survival status.

SESSION: BUSHMEAT PROGRAM

Group 3

Analysis –

| | |
|-------|---|
| WHO | primary 12 years (+/- 3) |
| WHAT | define bushmeat teach the meanings of terms endangered, threatened, extinct law enforcement, animals in captivity bushmeat curtail activities |
| WHERE | school and sanctuary |
| WHEN | during the week days at the beginning of every term |
| WHY | to create awareness and understanding of the bushmeat crisis to change the attitudes and behaviour in regards to bushmeat |

Goals –

To create awareness of the bushmeat crisis in Cameroon.

To inspire the students to take action to help prevent illegal bushmeat trade

Objectives –

By the end of the program, participants will be able to:

1. define bushmeat
2. list three animals that are eaten as bushmeat in Cameroon
3. name three causes of the bushmeat crisis
4. list three actions they can take to alleviate the bushmeat crisis
5. list two ways to recognize illegal bushmeat in the market

Development –

Consultations – with sanctuary staff, directors, head teachers and other people involved in similar projects.

Methods – teaching, video shows, guided tour

Theme –

Eating bushmeat kills!

Watch that ape closely, it may be the last one!

Save the animals to help the children!

Activities –

1. picture game (stereotypes) to identify animals hunted for bushmeat, puzzles
2. role play
3. worksheet

4. sanctuary guided tours
5. species identification and their legal status
6. reflection

How to do it?

1. Education Officer visits the school
2. children visit the sanctuary
3. teachers follow up on the key learnings after the sanctuary visit (essay, art work, poems, drama)
4. use the output for schools and sanctuary

Implementation –

1. pilot test with 13 years olds
2. review your program with participating schools – teachers and headmasters
3. Present pilot responses to interested schools and arrange a working timetable

Evaluation –

Sample Questionnaire

1. Is there a bushmeat crisis in Cameroon? YES NO
2. Which of the following animals do you consider as food:
a) gorillas b) chimpanzee
c) cane rat d) antelope
e) fish f) cow
3. Do gorillas and chimpanzees have tails? YES NO
4. Can the forest survive without animals? YES NO
5. Tick two things that will help to reduce illegal poaching:
eat less bushmeat
report poachers to the police
cut down trees
keep chimpanzees in your home

Flow of presentation –

School

Introduction – 5 mins

pre evaluation – 6 minutes

what do you know about the bushmeat crisis – 19 mins

activity – 15 mins

bushmeat talk – 10 mins (terminology to include: endangered, threatened, extinct)

Sanctuary

Gathering and instruction – 5 mins

Guided tour with implications and effects

Break

Re-group in hall and tackle alternative foods and how they can help

SESSION: PROPOSED PASA EDUCATOR'S GUIDE

Working Group

Goals

- ? To harmonize and standardize the education programs within member sanctuaries.
- ? To produce working guidelines that will help educator's in implementing their education programs

Objectives

- ? Identify 6 educational activities that educator's can undertake and execute in one year.
- ? Set guidelines and levels of implementation of the above activities
- ? Identify ways of reinforcing the use of PASA education materials (handbook, EI, video and ICT)
- ? Develop an effective system of feedback on activities, materials and evaluation of recipient response

Activities

- ? Bushmeat Education
- ? Use of themes in our sanctuaries interpretation
- ? Networking and partnership building
- ? Develop art and essay competitions
- ? Integrate sanctuary program with national education programs – develop an annual education program for the sanctuary
- ? Implement, follow – up, complete evaluation of education programs for grants
- ? Submit an annual progress report based on a calendar of activities
- ? Create a calendar of educational activities
- ? Educational tours
- ? Use ADDIE for all areas

Working Group

GOALS

To build on the learnings and experience of 2003/2004
To harmonize education at all PASA Sanctuaries

POTENTIAL ACTIVITIES

- ? Examples of use of ADDIE
- ? Future of education programs post workshops
- ? PASA linked partnerships between clubs (bring a list of clubs and design guidelines for interaction)
- ? Analysis of pre and post evaluation practices (problems and results)
- ? Analyze the results of the last three years of work
- ? How to develop relationships with government agencies
- ? Learning styles activity
- ? Club exchanges
- ? Analysis of pre and post evaluation
- ? How to incorporate games in EE
- ? Activities from each sanctuary
- ? How to run an education program with no money
- ? The role of EI in behaviour change
- ? Use of props in education
- ? Totems, stories, myths and taboos – collect those from your country and bring them with you
- ? Finalize the communication links outside the workshop
- ? Bring songs and poetry, stories, artwork made by children during the year
- ? Bushmeat education Report (Disney grants, pre and post evaluation, activities and results)

TO DO

- ? Recommend Disney Grant money goes to BM education and bring evaluation to the next workshop
- ? Bring totems, stories and taboos to the next workshop
- ? Bring artwork, stories and poems etc from the students you work with
- ? Each sanctuary comes with 2 activities to do

Pan African Sanctuaries Alliance (PASA)

2004 Workshop Report



Section 9

PASA Activities 2003-2004

News Articles



PASA ACTIVITIES – 2003-2004

September, 2003 – PASA representatives Doug Cress, Debby Cox and Liza Gadsby attend the American Zoological Association (AZA) conference in Columbus, Ohio.

September, 2003 – PASA representative Carol Keys attends the Bushmeat Crisis Task Force (BCTF) strategy sessions in Jacksonville, Florida, USA.

October, 2003 – PASA representatives Doug Cress and Anne Olivecrona attend the European Zoological Association (EAZA) meetings in Leipzig, Germany.

October, 2003 – PASA representative Doug Cress makes a sanctuary presentation on behalf of PASA at the Chimpanzee conference in Palm Beach, Florida, USA.

November, 2003 – PASA is awarded a \$15,000 education grant from Disney's Animal Kingdom to encourage education outreach programs at 11 sanctuaries.

November, 2003 – PASA representative Doug Cress attends the Great Ape Survival Project (GRASP) conference in Paris, where PASA is specifically written into the protocol for great ape survival.

December, 2003 – PASA collaborates with Ngamba Island and Stichting AAP to send veterinarian Peter Apell to Tacugama in Sierra Leone to perform birth control implants on chimpanzees.

December, 2003 – PASA veterinary advisor Jonathan Sleeman makes a sanctuary presentation on behalf of PASA at the Association of Primate Veterinarians (APV) conference in Seattle, Washington, USA.

December, 2003 – PASA commits to funding birth control programs for sanctuaries.

December, 2003 – PASA representative Sylvie Briscoe attends the BCTF / Congo Basin Initiative strategy session in Washington, D.C., USA.

February, 2004 – PASA collaborates with Stichting AAP and the London Zoo to send veterinarian Ajao Adebawale to Tacugama in Sierra Leone to help stop a deadly viral outbreak.

February 2004 – PASA collaborates with Ngamba Island, CSWCT, Harvard University and environmental rights groups in Uganda to help counter government efforts to give three chimpanzees to China as gifts of state.

March, 2004 – PASA joins with over 75 animal conservation, welfare and rights organizations to condemn U.S. attempts to weaken the Endangered Species Act.

March, 2004 – PASA representative Doug Cress attends the IPPL Workshop in Summerville, South Carolina. Other representatives in attendance include Bala Amarasekaran (Tacugama), Livia Wittiger (Limbe) and Jonathan Kang (Limbe).

April, 2004 – PASA collaborates with JGI-Congo and Tchimpounga to stage the PASA 2004 Veterinary Healthcare Workshop in Pointe Noire, Congo.

April, 2004 – PASA issues a press release asking international officials to reconsider the decision to send four infant gorillas that had been smuggled out of West Africa in 2002 to the Pretoria Zoo, rather than the Limbe Wildlife Center in Cameroon.

May, 2004 – PASA collaborates with the Max Planck Institute and Pandrillus to send veterinarian Ade Egbetade to the Great Ape Health Monitoring Unit workshop in Leipzig, Germany. Other PASA vets in attendance include Wayne Boardman (London Zoo) and Richard Ssuna (Ngamba Island).

May, 2004 – PASA collaborates with Disney's Animal Kingdom and Limbe to send Joseph Mulema to the AZA Education Workshop in Houston, Texas, USA.

May, 2004 – PASA collaborates with Limbe and IFAW-Canada to stage the PASA 2004 Education Workshop at the Limbe Wildlife Center in Limbe, Cameroon.

May, 2004 – Five PASA veterinarians work together to save the life of a badly injured chimpanzee at the Brazzaville Zoo in Congo. PASA also commits funding for the care and feeding of the chimpanzee.

May 2, 2004 – PASA's internet list-serve goes on-line, thanks to the efforts of advisory board member Carol Keys.

June, 2004 – PASA collaborates with the Johannesburg Zoo and JGI-South Africa to stage the PASA 2004 Management Workshop in Johannesburg, South Africa.

PASA NEWS ARTICLES **2004**

PASA / CHIMPANZEE EXTINCTION STUDY

- ? [CNN.com - Study: Chimps may be extinct in 50 years - Jun 8, 2004](#)
... The 19 **PASA sanctuaries** currently care for approximately 670 **chimpanzees**, a number that has risen by more than 50 percent in the ... Copyright **2004** Reuters. ...
www.cnn.com/2004/TECH/science/06/08/environment.chimpanzees.reut/ - 42k
- ? [MSNBC - Chimps nearing extinction, study warns](#)
... The 19 **PASA sanctuaries** currently care for approximately 670 **chimpanzees**, a number that has risen by ... Copyright **2004** Reuters Limited. All rights reserved. ...
www.msnbc.msn.com/id/5164411/ - 34k
- ? [afrol News - West African chimps could be extinct in 20 years](#)
... The Pan African **Sanctuaries Alliance (Pasa)** on Monday ... environmentalist group, which operates chimp **sanctuaries** all over ... be alarming for the **chimpanzees** at large ...
www.afrol.com/articles/13312 - 19k - Sep 8, 2004
- ? [The Scotsman - Top Stories - Chimps 'extinct within 50 years'](#)
... The Scotsman Wed 9 Jun **2004**. ... Only 8,000 remain of the most vulnerable **chimpanzee** sub-species, the ... of The Pan African **Sanctuaries Alliance (PASA)**, which cares ...
thescotsman.scotsman.com/index.cfm?id=652762004
- ? [Planet Ark : Chimps Could Be Extinct in 50 Years - Study](#)
... SOUTH AFRICA: June 9, **2004**. ... Only 8,000 remain of the most vulnerable **chimpanzee** subspecies, the ... of The Pan African **Sanctuaries Alliance (PASA)** in Johannesburg. ...
www.planetark.org/dailynewsstory.cfm/newsid/25441/newsDate/9-Jun-2004/story.htm - 25k
- ? [Harga Daging Dan Ikan Tidak Dikawal](#)
... Utusan Express, 9 June **2004**, ... Only 8,000 remain of the most vulnerable **chimpanzee** subspecies, the ... of The Pan African **Sanctuaries Alliance (PASA)** in Johannesburg. ...
www.jphpk.gov.my/English/June04%209a.htm - 9k
- ? [Pakistan Daily Times - Site Edition \[Printer Friendly Version\]](#)
Daily Times - Site Edition, Wednesday, August 18, **2004**. ... of the most vulnerable **chimpanzee** subspecies, the ... Pan African **Sanctuaries Alliance (PASA)** in Johannesburg ...
www.dailytimes.com.pk/print.asp?page=story_14-6-2004_pg6_5&ndate=08/18/2004%2010:34:50%20AM - 3k
- ? [IOL: Environment](#)
... June 07 **2004** at 07:09PM. Johannesburg - **Chimpanzees** in West Africa will be extinct in the next ... research by the Pan African **Sanctuaries Alliance (Pasa)** indicates ...
www.iol.co.za/index.php?click_id=143&art_id=qw1086628140756B251&set_id=1 - 60k
- ? [50/50 - SA's top enviro tv programme](#)
... Date: Sunday, June 20, **2004**. ... The Pan African **Sanctuaries Alliance**, or **PASA**, include 20 member ... area by your presence because we monitor the **chimpanzees** we release ...
www.5050.co.za/inserts.asp?ID=5751 - 13k
- ? [AR-News: Chimps nearing extinction, study warns](#)
... The 19 **PASA sanctuaries** currently care for approximately 670 **chimpanzees**, a number that has risen by more than 50 percent ... Copyright **2004** Reuters Limited. ...
lists.envirolink.org/pipermail/ar-news/Week-of-Mon-20040607/025669.html - 6k

PASA / TAIPING FOUR GORILLAS

- ? [Planet Ark : Send Home 'Taiping Four' Gorillas, Activists Say](#)
... SOUTH AFRICA: June 9, **2004**. ... The statement was issued at a **PASA** conference in Johannesburg
on ... "**Limbe**, which was founded in 1993, currently cares for 12 **gorillas** ...
www.planetark.org/dailynewsstory.cfm/newsid/25450/newsDate/9-Jun-2004/story.htm - 25k
- ? [Harga Daging Dan Ikan Tidak Dikawal](#)
... Utusan Express, 10 June **2004**, ... The statement was issued at a **PASA** conference in Johannesburg on ... "**Limbe**, which was founded in 1993, currently cares for 12 ...
www.jphpk.gov.my/English/June04%2010b.htm - 8k
- ? [Star - Appeal to send apes to original home, not to SA](#)
... "**Pasa** and its member sanctuaries support the **Limbe** Wildlife Centre in Cameroon as the ultimate destination for ... **2004** The Star. All rights reserved. ...
www.thestar.co.za/index.php?fSectionId=129&fArticleId=305431 - 43k - Supplemental Result
- ? [Xposed - Men's Magazine: 4 Gorillas Adjust to New S. Africa Zoo](#)
... to New S. Africa Zoo. Xposed, April **2004**. By. Return ... could be accommodated at Cameroon's **Limbe** Primate Sanctuary ... South Africa has no native **gorillas**, so offspring ...
www.xposed.com/xploding/4_gorillas_adjust_to_new_s_africa_zoo.aspx - 30k
- ? [Gorillas should go](#)
... **Gorillas** should go 20/04/**2004** 14:20 - (SA). ... some animal rights groups were saying the **gorillas** - who were ... years - should be sent to the **Limbe** gorilla orphanage ...
www.news24.com/News24/South_Africa/News/0,,2-7-1442_1515035,00.html - 69k
- ? [Smuggled Gorillas Flown to South Africa](#)
... at a Nigerian Zoo (see AWI Quarterly, Winter **2004**). ... of sending the primates to South Africa, the **gorillas** should have been sent to **Limbe** Wildlife Centre ...
www.awionline.org/pubs/Quarterly/04-53-3/533p12b.htm - 6k
- ? [AR-News: Gorillas: IFAW \(South Africa\) joins the fray](#)
... **gorillas** should go' Tuesday April 20, **2004** 14:42 ... animal rights groups were saying the **gorillas** - who were ... years - should be sent to the **Limbe** gorilla orphanage ...
lists.envirolink.org/pipermail/ar-news/Week-of-Mon-20040419/024069.html - 7k
- ? [AR-News: Nigerian Press covers gorilla case](#)
... From the 5 January **2004** issue of the Guardian, Lagos, Nigeria ... with **gorillas**." Mr. Jean Martin votes to send the **gorillas** to Cameroon's **Limbe** Wildlife Centre ...
lists.envirolink.org/pipermail/ar-news/Week-of-Mon-20040105/015299.html - 9k

PASA / REINTRODUCTION PROGRAMS

- ? [ENN News Story - African ape havens to release more animals into ...](#)
... animals into wild. Thursday, June 10, **2004**. By Ed ... He was speaking at a **PASA** conference in ... tough task of reintroducing more orphaned **chimpanzees**, gorillas, and ...
www.enn.com/news/2004-06-10/s_24733.asp - 18k
- ? [10/6/2004 -- African ape havens to release more animals into wild](#)
... **PASA** groups 19 sanctuaries across Africa caring for more than ... we don't have to do this (**reintroduction** programs)," said ... at: <http://www.enn.com/news/2004-06-10...>
forests.org/articles/reader.asp?linkid=32491 - 14k
- ? [ANC DAILY NEWS BRIEFING TUESDAY 8 JUNE 2004 PLEASE NOTE: This News ...](#)
... Since its **reintroduction** there had been a 91 percent ... ENVIRON-APES JOHANNESBURG 7 June **2004** Sapa WEST ... by the Pan African Sanctuaries Alliance (**Pasa**) indicates ...
www.anc.org.za/anc/newsbrief/2004/news0608.txt - 70k

BUSHMEAT

- ? [afrol News - Bushmeat warning after new Cameroon virus](#)
... Cameroon Health | Science - Education Bushmeat warning after new Cameroon virus afrol News, 16 August - The consumption of bushmeat ...
www.afrol.com/articles/13708 - 19k - Sep 7, 2004
- ? [BBC – Science & Nature – Articles – Primates at Risk as Forests Disappear](#)
Bushmeat threat. In Africa, the greatest threat to the continent's.....
www.bbc.co.uk/nature/animals/features/150index.shtml - 30k

CHIMFUNSHI WILDLIFE ORPHANAGE

- ? [Cape Argus – Foster parents to a bunch of apes](#)
... I don't mean to be uncharitable to Sheila Siddle: chimpanzees are...an increasing number of chimps found their way to Chimfunshi, which was...2004 The Cape Argus...
www.argus.co.za/index.php?fArticleId=2136030&fSectionId=473&fSetId=516 – 43k

LOLA YA BONOBO

- ? [The Daily Camera: Nation/world](#)
... Sengupta, **New York Times** News Service May 3, **2004**. ... So it was the **bonobo** orphans of the central ... into the arms of a redheaded Frenchwoman called **Claudine Andre**. ...
www.dailycamera.com/bdc/nation_world_news/article/0,1713,BDC_2420_2856144,00.html - 33k
- ? [CNN.com - Transcripts](#)
... **CLAUDINE ANDRE**, DIRECTOR, LOLA YA **BONOBO**: The population ... Often illegal sales of Bonobos are reported to **Claudine** and her team or to authorities and they are ...
www.cnn.com/TRANSCRIPTS/0204/20/nac.00.html - 57k
- ? [10/6/2004 -- Jane Goodall Sounds a Disturbing Wake-Up Call to Save ...](#)
... Gas Drilling, **LA Times** 25/8/2004 -- World Bank ... primary concern at the Lola Y **Bonobo** Sanctuary in ... and smile when they're happy," notes founder **Claudine Andre**. ...
forests.org/articles/reader.asp?linkid=32566 - 16k
- ? [Taipei Times - archives](#)
... NEWS SERVICE , KINSHASA, CONGO Tuesday, May 04, **2004**,Page 16. ... **Andre**, who is French, created the sanctuary. ... of the orphan bonobos at the **Lola Ya Bonobo** sanctuary ...
www.taipetimes.com/News/feat/archives/2004/05/04/2003154137/print - 11k

HELP CONGO

- ? [GEO Magazine: Une Francaise au Secours des Chimpanzes](#) (May 2004): www.geo.info

CERCOPAN / PANDRILLUS

- ? [Animal Planet :: Orphans of the Fading Forest](#)
August 30, 2004 EDT. ... Once Nigeria had a huge area of rain forest, home to ... Two conservation groups, Pandrillus and Cercopan, have settled in southeastern Nigeria ...
animal.discovery.com/convergence/safari/orphans/primate/primete1.html - 17k

NGAMBA ISLAND

- ? [E-LAW Partner Press Releases: Uganda Court Halts Chimpanzee Export ...](#)
... both the Attorney General and the Uganda Wildlife Authority ... That the chimpanzees were to be removed from Ngamba ... Sanctuary, by the 3rd week of February 2004. ... www.elaw.org/news/press/text.asp?id=2314 - 10k
- ? [Court Stops Sino Chimp Deal New Vision](#)
Court Stops Sino Chimp Deal New Vision (Kampala) April 27, 2004 ... court suit if he insists on exporting to China three chimpanzees. ... The Uganda Wildlife Authority ... www.wag.co.za/News/JANJUN/court_stops_sino_chimp_deal__new.htm - 3k
- ? [Travel Channel :: Ngamba Island](#)
August 24, 2004 EDT. ... As a way to end that, the Uganda Wildlife Education Center ... Jane Goodall Institute and Born Free, the Ngamba Island Chimpanzee Sanctuary was ... travel.discovery.com/convergence/uganda/lists/ngamba.html - 18k

SWEETWATERS

- ? [Chimp rescue](#)
... with the rescue and ongoing care of six orphaned young chimpanzees from Yambio, southern Sudan and given them a new home at Sweetwaters Chimpanzee Sanctuary in ... www.bornfree.org.uk/primate/chimprescue.shtml - 11k - Sep 7, 2004

TACUGAMA

- ? [Sierra Leone chimp sanctuary gifted by US government](#)
... FREETOWN (AFP) May 21, 2004 The United States on Friday donated 77,000 dollars to Sierra Leone's Tacugama Chimpanzee Sanctuary for habitat restoration aimed at ... www.terradaily.com/2004/040521175911.a4vy42lt.html - 5k - [Cached](#) - [Similar pages](#)
- ? [Animal Planet :: News :: Chimp Habitat Restored](#)
... May 24, 2004 — The United States on Friday donated \$77,000 to Sierra Leone's Tacugama Chimpanzee Sanctuary for habitat restoration aimed at saving seven ... animal.discovery.com/news/afp/20040524/chimps.html - 22k
- ? [AR-News: Sierra Leone Chimpanzee Sanctuary Receives US Government ...](#)
... gifted by US government FREETOWN (AFP) May 21, 2004 The United States on Friday donated 77,000 dollars to Sierra Leone's Tacugama Chimpanzee Sanctuary for ... lists.envirolink.org/pipermail/ar-news/Week-of-Mon-20040524/025265.html - 6k

CHIMPANZEE CONSERVATION CENTER

- ? [Estelle Raballand: Helping Wild and Captive Chimps](#)
... pour Chimpanzés (also known as the Chimpanzee Conservation Center or CCC) in Guinea, West Africa ... Commitment and Achievement during the 2004 Animal Care ... www.hsus.org/ace/20785 - 37k

Pan African Sanctuaries Alliance (PASA)

2004 Workshop Report



Section 10

Appendices

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Name of Sanctuary | BABOON ISLAND (Chimpanzee Rehabilitation Association) |
| Location | GAMBIA |
| Date Established | 1974 |
| Mailing Address | POB 2208 Serrekunda PO, The Gambia, West Africa |
| Telephone | +220 4497554 mob: +220 9985508 |
| Fax | +220 4497554 |
| Email | crt@freeserve.co.uk |
| Website Address | www.chimp.rehab |
| Contact Name | Stella Brewer Marsden |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Overseas Contact - UK Rep. | Joanne Fielder |
| Mailing Address | 6, Highmoor Cross, Henley-on-Thames, OXON, RG9 5DP UK |
| Telephone | +44 (0)1491 641416 |
| Fax | +44 (0)1491 641416 |
| Email | jo@templeisland.co.uk |
| Website Address | |

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
|--|----------------------------------|------|---------|---------|---------|
| Present number of chimps/groups | | | 61 | 65 | 69 |
| Brief Staff Composition | | | | | |
| ? Director | | | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| ? Education Officer | | | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| ? Caregivers | | | 6 | 7 | 7 |
| ? Security Guards | | | - | 4 | 4 |
| ? Volunteers | | | - | 0 | 0 |
| ? Veterinarian | | | - | 0 | 0 |
| ? Other | Cook/guide | | 2 | | |
| Additional Information | | | | | |
| Carrying capacity | | | | | |
| Acquisition rate | | | nil | nil | nil |
| Estimate number illegally held | | | nil | nil | nil |
| Budget | | | £24,000 | £27,000 | £30,000 |
| Area of expertise | Long term management/integration | | | | |

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Name of Sanctuary | CERCOPAN |
| Location | Nigeria |
| Date Established | 1994-95 |
| Mailing Address | 4 Ishie Lane, C/- Housing Estate, PO Box 826, Calabar, Cross River State, Nigeria |
| Telephone | +234 87 234 670 or mobile +234 (0)803 475 2084 |
| Fax | Land line same |
| Email | cercopan@compuserve.com |
| Website Address | www.cercopan.org |
| Contact Name | Zena Tooze (Director); Nicky Pulman (Coordinator) |

| | |
|---|---|
| Overseas Contact (if applicable) | Bob Baxter or Sarah Seymour |
| Mailing Address | 13 Prestbury Cres, Banstead Surrey UK (Baxter) Conservation Manager, Durrell Wildlife Trust, Les Augres Manor, Jersey, (Seymour) |
| Telephone | +44 (0)7771 873 178 (Baxter); +44 (0)1534 769 473 (Seymour) |
| Fax | |
| Email | SeymourSC@aol.com |
| Website Address | |

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
|---|------|------|------|------|--|
| Present number of primates/groups (species include: Sclater's, red-eared, Preuss', putty-nosed and mona guenons and red-capped mangabeys, patas) | | | | | 100 (in 14 groups; 6 in quarantine); 7 species |
| Brief Staff Composition (includes both forest and urban centres) | | | | | |
| ? Director | | | | | 1 |
| ? Education Officer (and Community Liaison) | | | | | 2 |
| ? Caregivers | | | | | 8 |
| ? Security Guards (3 locations) | | | | | 8 |
| ? Volunteers | | | | | 4 |
| ? Veterinarian | | | | | 1 |
| Other (Forest site: groundskeepers (2), forest patrol (4), project assistant (2), research officer (1), research assistants (2), Calabar site: admin asst (1), | | | | | 13 |
| Additional Information: 2 species housed in mixed species single forest enclosure total 27; rest in Calabar site Carrying capacity - Reached until either Calabar site relocates to new project site OR 2 nd enclosure built in forest site (both require funding) | | | | | |

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Name of Sanctuary | CHIMFUNSHI WILDLIFE ORPHANAGE |
| Location | ZAMBIA |
| Date Established | |
| Mailing Address | PO Box 11190, Chingola, ZAMBIA |
| Telephone | 00 27 1102 311 293 |
| Fax | 00 27 1102 311 293 |
| Email | 2chimps@bushmail.net |
| Website Address | www.chimfunshi.org.za |
| Contact Name | David and Sheila Siddle |

| | |
|---|--|
| Overseas Contact (if applicable) | Chimfunshi-USA |
| Mailing Address | PO.Box 5873 Boston Ma 02114 |
| Telephone | 1-503 238 8077 |
| Fax | 1-503 238 8077 |
| Email | chimfunshiUSA@aol.com |
| Website Address | www.chimfunshi.org.za |

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Present number of chimps/groups | 76 | 83 | 94 | 101 | 105 |
| Brief Staff Composition | | | | | |
| ? Director | | | | 1 | 1 |
| ? Education Officer | | | | 1 | 1 |
| ? Caregivers | | | | 12 | 12 |
| ? Security Guards | | | | 2 | 3 |
| ? Volunteers | | | | 2 | 2 |
| ? Veterinarian | | | | 1 | 1 |
| ? Other | | | | | |
| Additional Information | | | | | |
| Carrying capacity | | | | 150 | |
| Acquisition rate | | | | | |
| Estimate number illegally held | | | | | |
| Budget | | | | \$100,000 | |
| Area of expertise | | | | | |

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Name of Sanctuary | CHIMPANZEE CONSERVATION CENTER Centre de Conservation Pour Chimpanzes |
| Location | GUINEA |
| Date Established | 1996 |
| Mailing Address | CCC BP 36 Faranah, Guinea |
| Telephone | +224 11 58 17 05/ +225 05 99 10 01 |
| Fax | sat phone: 8816 31412525 |
| Email | esthel@yahoo.com |
| Website Address | www.projectprimate.org |
| Contact Name | Estelle Raballand, Christelle Colin, Christine Sagno |

| | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| Overseas Contact (if applicable) | PROJECT PRIMATE, Inc. |
| Mailing Address | PO Box 191714 DC 20036, USA |
| Telephone | +1 |
| Fax | +1 |
| Email | kconlee@hsus.org |
| Website Address | projectprimate.org |

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
|--|-------------|-------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Present number of chimps/groups | 26 in 3G | 30 in 3G | 31 in 4G | 33 in 4G | 36 in 5 G |
| Brief Staff Composition | | | | | |
| ? Director | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ? Education Officer | | | | | |
| ? Caregivers | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 5 |
| ? Security Guards | | | | | |
| ? Volunteers | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 (incl vet) |
| ? Veterinarian | | | 1 (also manager) | 1 (also manager) | 1 (also manager) |
| ? Other | 1 driver | | | | |
| Additional Information | | | | | |
| Carrying capacity | 10-15 | 10-15 | 10-15 | 20-25 | 30 |
| Acquisition rate | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Estimate number illegally held | 100 | 100 | 100 | 150 | 100 |
| Budget | \$22,000 | \$22,000 | \$45,000* | \$35,000 | \$35,000 |
| Area of expertise | | | | | |

*including new car purchase

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Name of Sanctuary | Drill Rehab and Breeding Center |
| Location | Cross River State, Nigeria |
| Date Established | 1991 |
| Mailing Address | H.E.P.O Box 826, Calabar, Nigeria |
| Telephone | +234 87 234 310 |
| Fax | +234 487 234 310 |
| Email | drill@infoweb.com.ng / drill@hyperia.com |
| Website Address | |
| Contact Name | Peter Jenkins and Liza Gadsby (Directors) Ubi Sam (Manager) |

| | |
|---|--|
| Overseas Contact (if applicable) | Pandrillus Foundation |
| Mailing Address | PO Box 10082, Portland, OR 97296, USA |
| Telephone | |
| Fax | |
| Email | Pandrillus@msn.com or pandrillus@earthlink.net |
| Website Address | |

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
|---|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Present number of chimps/ drills | 16 | 21 in 3G | 22 in 2G | 22 / 174 | 25 / 202 |
| Brief Staff Composition | | | | | |
| ? Director | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| ? Education Officer | | 1 | - | 1 | 1 |
| ? Caregivers | | 22 | 22 | 22 | 16 |
| ? Security Guards | | 10 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| ? Volunteers | | 1 | 2 | 9 | 1 |
| ? Veterinarian | | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| ? Other | Project Manager –1 Misc. staff 15 (total staff: 42) | | | | |
| Additional Information | | | | | |
| Carrying capacity | 20 | 20 | 25 | 25 | 35 |
| Acquisition rate | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Estimate number illegally held | 100-150 | 150-200 | 150-200 | 150-200 | 100-150 |
| Budget | \$80,000 | \$70,000 | \$100,000 | \$120,000 | \$120,000 |
| Area of expertise | Vet, general operations, construction, conservation, release/introduction. Drill captive breeding. | | | | |

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Name of Sanctuary | H.E.L.P. CONGO |
| Location | Republic of Congo, Conkouati Reserve of Fauna |
| Date Established | 1989 (nursery for two years in Pointe Noir and then they were transferred to islands in 1991) |
| Mailing Address | BP 335, Pointe Noire, Republic of Congo |
| Telephone | 00 242 94 15 20 |
| Fax | |
| Email | help.congo@cg.celtelplus.com |
| Website Address | www.help-primates.org |
| Contact Name | Madame Aliette Jamart |

| | |
|---|--|
| Overseas Contact (if applicable) | Dr Benoit Goossens |
| Mailing Address | BEPG, Cardiff School of Biosciences, Cardiff University PO Box 915 Cathays Park, Cardiff CF10 3TL, United Kingdom |
| Telephone | 00 44 2920 87 5073 (UK) |
| Fax | 00 44 2920 87 4305 (UK) |
| Email | goossensbr@cardiff.ac.uk |
| Website Address | |

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
|--|--|------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Present number of chimps/groups | 20 released 27 on islands | 17 released 24 on islands | | 38 released 12 on islands | 23 in forest 12 on islands |
| Brief Staff Composition | | | | | |
| ? Director | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 |
| ? Education Officer | | | | | 1 |
| ? Caregivers | 12 | 12 | | 13 | 18 |
| ? Security Guards | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 |
| ? Volunteers | Yes | Yes | | Yes | 5-7 |
| ? Veterinarian | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 |
| ? Other | 1 | | | | |
| Additional Information | | | | | |
| Carrying capacity | Full | Full | | Full | |
| Acquisition rate | 0 | 1 | | 1 | 0 |
| Estimate number illegally held | 100 | 100 | | 100 | |
| Budget | 2500,000 CFA | \$38,000US | | \$150,000 | \$150,000 |
| Area of expertise | Reintroduction/radio collars, habitat protection | | | | |

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Name of Sanctuary | LIMBE WILDLIFE CENTER |
| Location | Limbe, Southwest Province, Cameroon |
| Date Established | December 1993 |
| Mailing Address | PO Box 878, Limbe, SWP Cameroon |
| Telephone | +237 998 25 03 |
| Fax | |
| Email | default@limbewildlife.org |
| Website Address | www.limbewildlife.org |
| Contact Name | Felix Lancaster |

| | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| Overseas Contact (if applicable) | Pandrillus Foundation |
| Mailing Address | PO Box 10082, Portland, OR 97296, USA |
| Telephone | |
| Fax | |
| Email | Pandrillus@earthlink.net |
| Website Address | |

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
|---|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|
| Present number of chimps/groups; number of gorillas (139 total primates) | 21 in 2G | 28 in 2G | 27 in 2G | 35 in 2G | 31 in 2 G 5 in Quar 12 gorillas |
| Brief Staff Composition | | | | | |
| ? Director | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| ? Education Officer | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ? Caregivers | 15 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 13 |
| ? Security Guards | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| ? Volunteers | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| ? Veterinarian | | | 1 | | 3 |
| ? Other | 1 civil servant/conservator | | | | |
| Additional Information | | | | | |
| Carrying capacity | 30 | 30 | 30 | 32 | 37 |
| Acquisition rate | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 5 |
| Estimate number illegally held | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 200 |
| Budget | \$25,000 | \$60,000 | \$80,000 | \$80,000 | \$125,000 |
| Area of expertise | Education, vet, , fundraising | | | | |

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Name of Sanctuary | “LOLA YA BONOBO” Sanctuarie des Bonobos de Kinshasha |
| Location | Democratic Republic of Congo |
| Date Established | 1994 |
| Mailing Address | By post you can only DHL:10 Ave de L’Eglise Ma Compagne , Ngaliema, Kinshasha, DRC |
| Telephone | +243 99 07 737 or +243 081 333 02 34 |
| Fax | |
| Email | lolayabonobo@ic.cd |
| Website Address | www.lolayabonobo.org |
| Contact Name | Claudine Andre |

| | |
|---|--|
| Overseas Contact (if applicable) | ABC USA |
| Mailing Address | PO.Box 80254 , Unneadolis MN 55408 USA |
| Telephone | |
| Fax | |
| Email | |
| Website Address | www.lolayabonobo.org |

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
|---|---|-------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| Present number of bonobos/groups | 10 | 20 | 22 | 24 | 38 |
| ? Education Officer | | | | 2 | 2 |
| ? Caregivers | 1 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 8 |
| ? Security Guards | | | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| ? Volunteers | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| ? Veterinarian (a)(+1 = infirmiere) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 + 1 |
| ? Other | 3 (b) site upkeep | | | | |
| Additional Information | | | | | |
| Carrying capacity | | 20 | 30 | 30 | 80 |
| Acquisition rate | | | 3 | 4 | 4 INRB/ 6PPG/+6 |
| Estimate number illegally held | | | | ? | ? |
| Budget | | \$40,000 | \$55,000* | \$100,000* * | \$100,000 ** |
| Area of expertise | Education, captive care of Bonobos, *does not include construction/rehabilitation or equipment costs of new sanctuary **unpaid expat staff X 2, part-time X 1 (a) Congolese Coordinator, serves as vet but is biologist in training (b) day labourers | | | | |

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Name of Sanctuary | NGAMBA ISLAND CHIMPANZEE SANCTUARY |
| Location | Lake Victoria, Uganda |
| Date Established | October 1998 |
| Mailing Address | PO Box 884, Entebbe, Uganda |
| Telephone | +256 41 320 662 or mobile +256 77 221 537 (Monty) |
| Fax | +256 41 320 662 |
| Email | projectdirector@ngambaisland.org |
| Website Address | www.ngambaisland.org |
| Contact Name | Cherie "Monty" Montgomery |

| | |
|---|--|
| Overseas Contact (if applicable) | Governed by the Chimpanzee Sanctuary & Wildlife Conservation Trust (CSWCT), which is made up of 5 international trustees: Born Free Foundation, Jane Goodall Institute Germany, IFAW, UWEC, UWS & ECOTRUST |
| Mailing Address | (contact above email for details) |
| Telephone | |
| Fax | |
| Email | |
| Website Address | |

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
|--|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Present number of chimps/groups | 26 in 2G | 33 in 2G | 36 in 2G | 39 in 2G | 39 in 2G |
| Brief Staff Composition | | | | | |
| ? Director | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| ? Education Officer | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 21 |
| ? Caregivers | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 8 |
| ? Security Guards | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| ? Volunteers | Construction manager for 5 months | | | | |
| ? Veterinarian | | | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| ? Other | One vet on study leave; | | | | |
| Additional Information | | | | | |
| Carrying capacity | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 55-60 |
| Acquisition rate | 14 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 0 |
| Estimate number illegally held | 2-3 | 0 | 2-3 | | 0 |
| Budget | \$60,000 | \$110,000 | \$170,000 | \$170,000 | \$200,000 |
| Area of expertise | Vet, holding facilities, integration, management, eco-tourism, wild population protection and conservation | | | | |

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Name of Sanctuary | PROJET PROTECTION DES GORILLE, MPASSA |
| Location | Mpassa, Gabon |
| Date Established | 1998 |
| Mailing Address | BP 583 Franceville, Gabon |
| Telephone | |
| Fax | |
| Email | ppggabon@yahoo.fr or mpassa@uuplus.com (base camp - no attachments/emergency only) |
| Website Address | |
| Contact Name | Liz Pearson |

| | |
|---|--|
| Overseas Contact (if applicable) | Amos Courage |
| Mailing Address | 64 Sloane Street, London, SW1 X9SH, UK |
| Telephone | |
| Fax | |
| Email | acourage@btinternet.com |
| Website Address | |

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
|--|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------|----------------|
| Present number of gorillas/groups | | 16 | 16 | | 23 in 2 groups |
| Brief Staff Composition | | | | | |
| ? Director | | 1 | 1 | | |
| ? Education Officer | | 1 | | | |
| ? Caregivers | | 5 | 7 | | |
| ? Security Guards | | | | | |
| ? Volunteers | | 3 | 0 | | |
| ? Veterinarian | | | | | |
| ? Other | | | | | |
| Additional Information | | | | | |
| Carrying capacity | | | | | |
| Acquisition rate | 3 | - | - | | |
| Estimate number illegally held | | 10 | 10 | | |
| Budget | | \$100,000 | \$100,000 | | |
| Area of expertise | Gorilla health and reintroduction | | | | |

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Name of Sanctuary | PROJET PROTECTION DES GORILLES, CONGO |
| Location | Lesio Louna Reserve/ south-west of Lefini Reserve |
| Date Established | 1988 |
| Mailing Address | BP 13977 Brazzaville, Rep du Congo |
| Telephone | +882 162 115 7607 or +242 668 12 62 |
| Fax | +871 763 263 752 |
| Email | ppg.congo@hotmail.com or ppg@uuplus.com (text only messages - no attachments) |
| Website Address | |
| Contact Name | Christelle Chamberlain |

| | |
|---|--|
| Overseas Contact (if applicable) | Amos Courage |
| Mailing Address | 64 Sloane Street, London, SW1 X9SH, UK |
| Telephone | |
| Fax | |
| Email | acourage@btinternet.com |
| Website Address | |

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|-------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| Present number of gorillas | | 19 | 20 in 2G & 4 bonobos | 23 & 3 bonobos | 23 |
| Brief Staff Composition | | | | | |
| ? Director | | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| ? Education Officer | | 1 | - | | |
| ? Caregivers | | 16 | 16 | 14 | |
| ? Security Guards | | 15 | 15 | | |
| ? Volunteers | | | - | | |
| ? Veterinarian | | | | | |
| ? Other | 1 scientific advisor | | | | |
| Additional Information | | | | | |
| Carrying capacity | | 19 | 19 | 19 | |
| Acquisition rate | | | 1 | 3 | |
| Estimate number illegally held | | 20 | 20 | 20 | |
| Budget | | \$350,000 | \$350,000 | \$280,000 | |
| Area of expertise | Gorilla release | | | | |

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Name of Sanctuary | SANAGA-YONG CHIMPANZEE RESCUE CENTER |
| Location | Central Cameroon |
| Date Established | August 1999 |
| Mailing Address | BP 98, Belabo or BP 1361 Yaounde Cameroon |
| Telephone | +237 738 5047 |
| Fax | |
| Email | s_speede@yahoo.com |
| Website Address | www.IDA-AFRICA.org |
| Contact Name | Sheri Speede |

| | |
|---|---|
| Overseas Contact (if applicable) | Edmund Stone |
| Mailing Address | 700 SW 126 th Avenue, Beaverton, OR 97005 USA |
| Telephone | 503 643 8302 |
| Fax | 503 520 1195 |
| Email | edmundstone@earthlink.net ; info@IDA-Africa.org |
| Website Address | www.IDA-AFRICA.org |

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| Present number of chimps/groups | 10 in 2G | 15 | 18 | 33 in 2G | 43 in 5G |
| Brief Staff Composition | | | | | |
| ? Director | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ? Education Officer | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ? Caregivers | 4 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 9 |
| ? Security Guards | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 |
| ? Volunteers | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| ? Veterinarian | Director | Director | Director | Director | Director |
| ? Other | 3 | | | | |
| Additional Information | | | | | |
| Carrying capacity | 20 | 20 | 20 | 30 | 75 juveniles and adults |
| Acquisition rate | | | | | |
| Estimate number illegally held | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 |
| Budget | \$40,000 | \$40,000 | \$45,000 | | \$73,000 |
| Area of expertise | Veterinary | | | | |

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Name of Sanctuary | SWEETWATERS CHIMPANZEE SANCTUARY |
| Location | Sweetwaters Game Reserve, Near Nanyuki, Kenya |
| Date Established | 1994 |
| Mailing Address | PO Box 167, Nanyuki, Kenya |
| Telephone | +254 0176 324 08 or mobile +254 722 335 473 |
| Fax | +254 (0) 62 32208 |
| Email | annie@africaonline.co.ke |
| Website Address | |
| Contact Name | Annie Olivecrona |

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|---|---|
| Overseas Contact (if applicable) | Dilys McKinnon, Jane Goodall Institute |
| Mailing Address | 15 Clarendon Park, Lymington, Hamps SO441 8AX, UK |
| Telephone | +44 01590 671 188 |
| Fax | +44 01590 670 887 |
| Email | info@janegoodall.org.uk |
| Website Address | |

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
|--|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Present number of chimps/groups | 25 in 2G | 25 in 2G | 25 | 34 | 35 |
| Brief Staff Composition | | | | | |
| ? Director | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ? Education Officer | | | | 3 | 1 |
| ? Caregivers | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| ? Security Guards | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| ? Volunteers | | | | | 0 |
| ? Veterinarian | | | | | 0 |
| ? Other | Fencing staff x 4 + 3 others | | | | |
| Additional Information | | | | | |
| Carrying capacity | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60+ | 60+ |
| Acquisition rate | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Estimate number illegally held | | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| Budget | \$100,000 | \$100,000 | | \$100,000 | \$100,000 |
| Area of expertise | | | | | |

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Name of Sanctuary | TACUGAMA CHIMPANZEE SANCTUARY |
| Location | Western Area Forest Reserve, Sierra Leone, West Africa |
| Date Established | 1996 |
| Mailing Address | C/- SAB Technologies, PO Box 469, Freetown, Sierra Leone |
| Telephone | +232 22 224 098 or +232 76 611 211 |
| Fax | |
| Email | sab@sierratel.sl |
| Website Address | www.tacugama.org or .com |
| Contact Name | Bala Amarasekaran |

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|---|------------------------------------|
| Overseas Contact (if applicable) | Bala |
| Mailing Address | 212 Wellmeadow Rd, London NSE 61HS |
| Telephone | 44 208 695 5025 |
| Fax | |
| Email | |
| Website Address | |

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Present number of chimps/groups | 32 | 40 | 55 | 64 | 68 |
| Brief Staff Composition | | | | | |
| ? Director | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ? Education Officer | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| ? Caregivers | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| ? Security Guards | | | | | 1 |
| ? Volunteers | | 1 | 1 | | 2 |
| ? Veterinarian | | | | | |
| ? Other | Driver-1 | | | | |
| Additional Information | | | | | |
| Carrying capacity | 35-40 | 40-50 | 40-50 | 40-50 | 50-60 |
| Acquisition rate | 6 | 10 | 16 | 9 | 6 |
| Estimate number illegally held | 100 | | | | |
| Budget | \$50,000 | \$30,000 | \$25,000 | \$30,000 | \$35,000 |
| Area of expertise | | | | | |

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Name of Sanctuary | TCHIMPOUNGA CHIMPANZEE SANCTUARY |
| Location | Pointe Noire, Republic of Congo |
| Date Established | 1992 |
| Mailing Address | BP 1893, Pointe Noire, Congo |
| Telephone | +242 5504023 |
| Fax | |
| Email | sanctuaryjgi@yahoo.com |
| Website Address | www.janegoodall.org |
| Contact Name | Dr. Ken Cameron |

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| Overseas Contact (if applicable) | Keith Brown, Director of Africa Programmes, Jane Goodall Institute |
| Mailing Address | 8700 Georgia Ave, Suite 500 Silver Springs, MD,20910, USA |
| Telephone | +44 01590 671 188 |
| Fax | +44 01590 670 887 |
| Email | kbrown@janegoodall.org.uk |
| Website Address | www.janegoodall.org |

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
|--|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Present number of chimps/groups | 76 | | | 117 in 7 G | 116 in 6G |
| Brief Staff Composition | | | | | |
| ? Director | 1 | | | 1 | 1 |
| ? Education Officer | | | | 1 | |
| ? Caregivers | 20? | | | 17 | 17 |
| ? Security Guards | 4? | | | 3 | 3 |
| ? Volunteers | | | | | 2 |
| ? Veterinarian | | | | 1 +1 | 1+1 |
| ? Other | 1 logistics officer/ 1 civil servant | | | | |
| Additional Information | | | | | |
| Carrying capacity | | | | 80 | 80 |
| Acquisition rate | 1 every 2 nd month | | | 10 | 10 |
| Estimate number illegally held | | | | 100? | 100 |
| Budget | \$300,000 | | | \$350,000 | \$400,000 |
| Area of expertise | | | | | |

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Name of Sanctuary | CAMEROON WILDLIFE AID FUND Yaounde Zoo/Mefou National Park |
| Location | Central Province, Cameroon |
| Date Established | Zoo – 07/08/1997 Mefou – 29/05/01 |
| Mailing Address | BP 6508, Yaounde, Cameroon |
| Telephone | +237 221 9044/736 7300 |
| Fax | +237 220 7578 |
| Email | saira@cwaf.org |
| Website Address | www.cwaf.org |
| Contact Name | Avi Sivan/Saira Ndi |

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| Overseas Contact (if applicable) | Neil Maddison, Bristol Zoo Gardens |
| Mailing Address | Clifton, Bristol, BS8 3HT, UK |
| Telephone | +44 0117 974 7310 |
| Fax | +44 0117 973 6814 |
| Email | nmaddison@bristolzoo.org.uk |
| Website Address | www.bristolzoo.org.uk |

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
|--|---|-------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Present number of chimps/groups; number of gorillas; (141 total primates) | 25 in 3G | 37 in 3G | | 52 in 4 G | 44 in 5 G 11 gorillas |
| Brief Staff Composition | | | | | |
| ? Director | | 1 | Recruiting | 1 | 1 |
| ? Education Officer | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 (parttime) | 1 |
| ? Caregivers | 1 | 12 | 14 | 12 | 17 |
| ? Security Guards | 7 | 4 | 3 | 3 | |
| ? Volunteers | 8 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 10 |
| ? Veterinarian/Vet Nurse | | | 1 | 1 | 1 + 1Asst |
| ? Other | | | | | |
| Additional Information | | | | | |
| Carrying capacity | 30 | 30 | 40 | 100 | |
| Acquisition rate | 6 | 6 | | 6 | |
| Estimate number illegally held | 300 | 300 | ? | ? | |
| Budget | \$30,000 | \$30,000 | \$75,000 | \$90,000 | |
| Area of expertise | Community integration, conservation education | | | | |

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|--------------------------|---|
| Name of Sanctuary | LWIRO SANCTUARY* |
| Location | Bukavu, Congo DRC |
| Date Established | 2003 |
| Mailing Address | BP 86,Cyangugu, Congo DRC |
| Telephone | +250 08 597698/08 538137 |
| Fax | +8717 62213326 |
| Email | gtz@rwanda1.com / shalukchantal@yahoo.fr |
| Website Address | |
| Contact Name | Iyomi Bernard, Carlos Schuler, Chantal Shaluk |

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| Overseas Contact (if applicable) | CSWCT/JGI - Debby Cox |
| Mailing Address | Po. Box 884, Entebbe Uganda |
| Telephone | +256.41.320 662/077 200602 |
| Fax | +256.41.320662 |
| Email | chimpldy@imul.com |
| Website Address | |

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
|--|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| Present number of chimps/groups | 2 | 5 | 7 | 12 | 16 1 bonobo |
| Brief Staff Composition | | | | | |
| ? Director | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ? Education Officer | | | | 1 | 1 |
| ? Caregivers | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| ? Security Guards | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| ? Volunteers | | 2 | 2 | 3 | |
| ? Veterinarian/Vet Nurse | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ? Other | | | | | |
| Additional Information | | | | | |
| Carrying capacity | | | | 7 | 15 |
| Acquisition rate | 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 3 |
| Estimate number illegally held | | | | | 30+ |
| Budget | | | | \$12,000 | \$12,000 |
| Area of expertise | Surviving in war zone | | | | |

* Not a PASA member.

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|--------------------------|--|
| Name of Sanctuary | THE VERVET MONKEY FOUNDATION* |
| Location | South Africa |
| Date Established | 1989 |
| Mailing Address | P.O Box 415, Tzaneen 0850, Limpopo Province, South Africa |
| Telephone | 015 304 3484 |
| Fax | |
| Email | vervets@enviro.co.za |
| Website Address | www.enviro.co.za/vervet/ |
| Contact Name | Arthur Hunt |

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| Overseas Contact (if applicable) | |
| Mailing Address | |
| Telephone | |
| Fax | |
| Email | |
| Website Address | |

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|
| Present number of vervet monkeys | | | | | 628 |
| Brief Staff Composition | | | | | |
| ? Director | | | | | |
| ? Education Officer | | | | | |
| ? Caregivers | | | | | |
| ? Security Guards | | | | | |
| ? Volunteers | | | | | |
| ? Veterinarian/Vet Nurse | | | | | |
| ? Other | | | | | |
| Additional Information | | | | | |
| Carrying capacity | | | | | |
| Acquisition rate | | | | | |
| Estimate number illegally held | | | | | |
| Budget | | | | | |

* Not a PASA member.

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Name of Sanctuary | CENTRE FOR ANIMAL REHABILITATION AND EDUCATION (CARE) * |
| Location | South Africa |
| Date Established | 1996 |
| Mailing Address | P.O. Box 1937, Phalaborwa 1390 South Africa |
| Telephone | 27(15) 769 6251 |
| Fax | |
| Email | care@lantic.net , info@primatecare.org.za |
| Website Address | |
| Contact Name | Rita Miljo |

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| Overseas Contact (if applicable) | |
| Mailing Address | |
| Telephone | |
| Fax | |
| Email | |
| Website Address | |

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|
| Present number of chacma baboons | | | | | 357 |
| Brief Staff Composition | | | | | |
| ? Director | | | | | |
| ? Education Officer | | | | | |
| ? Caregivers | | | | | |
| ? Security Guards | | | | | |
| ? Volunteers | | | | | |
| ? Veterinarian/Vet Nurse | | | | | |
| ? Other | | | | | |
| Additional Information | | | | | |
| Carrying capacity | | | | | |
| Acquisition rate | | | | | |
| Estimate number illegally held | | | | | |
| Budget | | | | | |

* Not a PASA member.