

**PAN-AFRICAN SANCTUARIES ALLIANCE
(PASA)**

WORKSHOP REPORT

THIRD MEETING



4th – 7th June 2002

Mount Kenya Safari Club, Kenya

Hosted by

Sweetwaters Game Reserve, Kenya

In Collaboration with:

Primate Specialist Group (SSC/IUCN)

Conservation Breeding Specialist Group (SSC/IUCN)

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

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Prepared by participants in the CBSG Pan-African Sanctuaries Alliance (PASA) Workshop, Mount Kenya Safari Club, Kenya, 4th – 7th June 2002, and the Conservation Breeding Specialist Group.

N. Rosen, D. Cox, C. Montgomery and D. Cress (Editors). 2002. *Pan-African Sanctuaries Alliance (PASA) Workshop Report*. Apple Valley, MN, USA: Conservation Breeding Specialist Group (SSC/IUCN).

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Pan-African Sanctuaries Alliance (PASA) Workshop Report

*4th – 7th June 2002
Mount Kenya Safari Club, Kenya*

Sponsored by:

The Great Ape Project
Columbus Zoo
IFAW
Oakland Zoo
Swinerton, Inc.
Philip Andrews/Carol Keys
Gorilla Haven
Chimp Haven
IPPL
Arcus Foundation

Participating Sanctuaries:

Chimpanzee Rehabilitation Project, Gambia
Chimfunshi Wildlife Orphanage, Zambia
Chimpanzee Conservation Centre, Guinea
Kitwe Point Chimpanzee Sanctuary, Tanzania
Limbe Wildlife Centre, Cameroon
Ngamba Island Chimpanzee Sanctuary, Uganda
Pandrillus, Nigeria
Projet des Protection de Gorilles, Congo
Projet des Protection de Gorilles, Mpassa, Gabon
Sanaga-Yong Chimpanzee Rescue Centre, Cameroon
Sanctuarie des Bonobos du Congo (Lola ya bonobo)
Sweetwaters Chimpanzee Sanctuary, Kenya
Tacugama Chimpanzee Sanctuary, Sierra Leone
Tchimpounga, Congo
Yaounde Zoo/Mefou National Park, Cameroon



Pan-African Sanctuaries Alliance (PASA) Workshop Report

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Pan-African Sanctuaries Alliance (PASA) Workshop Report



Section 1

Executive Summary

History and Executive Summary

Field reports from across Africa indicate that chimpanzees, gorillas, bonobos, mandrills, baboons and other wildlife are under heavy siege due to rapid expansion of local human populations and the resultant increases in ongoing hunting and the expansion of the commercial animal trade. One of the major outgrowths of this crisis has been the steady growth of primate sanctuaries throughout Central and West Africa. From a more humanistic perspective the growth in the number and size of these sanctuaries has had many positive impacts on unnecessary primate mortality. However, this same rapid proliferation of sanctuaries and their equally rapid population growth has led to some considerable confusion about the management goals of primate sanctuaries at both the local and regional levels, the development of consistent management standards from one facility to the next, the absence of strict veterinary protocols and training across institutions, and about the nature and structure of fundraising efforts necessary for continued survival of each sanctuary. It was decided to name the working group of sanctuary representatives and their supporters the **Pan-African Sanctuaries Alliance (PASA)**. It is intended to be inclusive of all primates. A steering committee was formed to assist and facilitate the activities of the group in the interim before the next meeting.

It was agreed to meet again in 2002 in Kenya in view of the continuing need for general guidelines for the establishment of chimpanzee sanctuaries, incorporating liaison with host governments, local communities and authorities, site location, long-term sustainability, management practices, chimpanzee management, and health issues.

Sanctuaries from thirteen African countries (Cameroon, Guinea, Kenya, Nigeria, Democratic Republic of Congo, Congo, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Gabon, Zambia, Gambia) were represented at the third meeting, facilitated by CBSG, as a group in Kenya. Important issues taken up by participants in the Chimpanzee Sanctuary Management Workshop included: 1) the orphanage crisis which is creating problems regarding the size and dynamics of the existing social groups; 2) appropriate size of sanctuaries; 3) animal relocation issues and 4) effective fundraising initiatives 5) development of a comprehensive education program.

Key policy recommendations from this workshop included:

- ❖ *Code of conduct and policies;*
- ❖ *Development of Education training resolutions & recommendations for capacity building;*
- ❖ *Establish a Veterinary & Scientific advisory group to provide support & advise for all PASA members;*
- ❖ *Produce a standardized animal health management manual;*
- ❖ *PASA Handbook;*
- ❖ *PASA shall try to adhere to the IUCN/SSC Guidelines for Reintroduction*

CBSG, in collaboration with the Primate Specialist Group, was invited by the steering committee of PASA to conduct the third planning meeting for primate sanctuaries of Africa. The meeting was held 4-7 June 2002 in the Mount Kenya Safari Club.

This workshop was sponsored by: The Great Ape Project, IPPL, Arcus Corporation, Gorilla Haven, Chimp Haven, Philip Andrews and Carol Keys, Columbus Zoo, Oakland Zoo, IFAW, and Swinerton, Inc.

This workshop was attended by about 56 people from 22 countries including 32 representatives from 17 primate sanctuaries in Africa. It was hosted by the Sweetwaters Game Reserve.

The meeting in Mount Kenya Safari Club was organized along the lines of a conservation planning process for an organization at the request of the organizers. We were able to build on the results from last year's meeting and the fact that many of the people were now acquainted with each other and with this process. The initial problem identification exercise produced a convergence on five central themes to serve as the basis for formation of working groups. These were: 1) Organizational issues for PASA, 2) Education at the sanctuary, local, national, and international levels, 3) Health in the primates and people associated with them, 4) In situ conservation and bushmeat issues, 5) Management needs of sanctuaries, and 6) Reintroduction. Participants were evenly distributed among the groups by their own choice.

Information was gathered during the workshop on the numbers of great apes held at each sanctuary this year and last year, and estimates of the number of animals held illegally in their country (Table 1 following). There are 565 chimpanzees, 63 gorillas and 26 bonobos held in the 19 listed sanctuaries. They cumulatively estimate 980 chimpanzees and 125 gorillas held illegally. Information on characteristics and education programs was also gathered on each sanctuary. This data is presented in a series of tables in the appendices. Budgets range from \$20,000 to \$350,000.

The working groups proceeded through a process of problem refinement, prioritization, development of goals for each problem of issue and then formulation of specific actions to assist achievement of each goal. Responsibility for accomplishing each action was taken by a participant in the workshop. This record of these commitments will serve as a basis for work during the year before the next meeting and as a basis for reporting progress. The work of each group was presented in plenary sessions each day for review and comment. Key recommendations were discussed and reworked where necessary to reach agreement.

A key set of actions were taken on the last day of the workshop, using the PASA Working Group's recommendations as a basis for discussion, to form a legal organization. The results of these plenary actions are summarized in the next section.

Table 1. Chimpanzees and Gorillas within sanctuaries in Africa and estimated number outside of sanctuaries in illegal possession

Country/sanctuary	No. in sanctuary May 2000	No. in sanctuary May 2001	No. in sanctuary June 2002	No. outside sanctuary May 2000	No. outside sanctuary May 2001	No. outside sanctuary June 2002
Cameroon (Limbe)	21 chimps 7 gorillas	28 chimps 6 gorillas	27 chimps	300 chimps 100 gorillas	300 chimps 100 gorillas	??
Cameroon (Sanaga Yong)	10 chimps	15 chimps	18 chimps	NA	NA	??
Cameroon (Yaounde & Mefou)	25 chimps 6 gorillas	37 chimps 3 gorillas	37 chimps	NA	NA	??
Congo DRC (Lola ya Bonobo)	10 bonobos	20 bonobos	22 bonobos	200 chimps 20 gorillas 3 bonobos	200 chimps 20 gorillas	??
Congo DRC (Project de Protection des Gorilles)	20 gorillas	19 gorillas	30 gorillas 4 bonobos	NA	NA	??
Congo (HELP)	42 chimps	41 chimps	41 chimps??	100 chimps	100 chimps	??
Congo (Tchimpounga)	76 chimps	80 chimps	100 chimps 1 gorilla	NA	NA	??
Gabon (Port Gentil)	10 gorillas	10 gorillas	16 gorillas	50 chimps 5 gorillas	50 chimps 5 gorillas	??
Gabon/Project de Protection des Gorille	17 gorillas	16 gorillas	16 gorillas??	NA	NA	??
Gabon (Sodepal)	15 chimps	15 chimps	15 chimps??	NA	NA	??
Gambia (Chimpanzee Rehabilitation Centre)	55 chimps?	59 chimps	61 chimps	0	0	??
Guinea (Chimpanzee Conservation Centre)	0	26 chimps	31 chimps	100 chimps	100 chimps	??
Kenya (Sweetwaters)	25 chimps	25 chimps	25 chimps	0	0	??
Nigeria (Pandillus)	16 chimps	21 chimps	22 chimps	150 chimps	200 chimps	??
Sierra Leone (Tacugama)	32 chimps	40 chimps	55 chimps	100 chimps	30 chimps	??
Tanzania (Kitwe Point)	3 chimps	3 chimps	3 chimps	0	0	??
Uganda (Ngamba Island)	26 chimps	33 chimps	36 chimps	0	0	??
Zambia (Chimfunshi)	76 chimps	83 chimps	94 chimps	2 chimps	0	??
Total	422 chimps 60 gorillas 10 bonobos	506 chimps 54 gorillas 20 bonobos	565 chimps 63 gorillas 26 bonobos	1002 chimps 125 gorillas 3 bonobos	980 chimps 125 gorillas 0 bonobos	?? ?? ??

Table 2. Other primate species held within sanctuaries in Africa

Country/sanctuary	SPECIES											
	<i>Drill</i>	<i>Mandrills</i>	<i>C.preussi</i>	<i>C.mona</i>	<i>C.nictitaus</i>	<i>Cercocebus torquatus</i>	<i>Erythrocebus patas</i>	<i>C.sclateri</i>	<i>C.erythrotis</i>	<i>Papio anbus</i>	<i>Cercocebus agilis</i>	<i>C.aethrops</i>
Cameroon (Limbe)	20	4	6	2	3	7	1	0	4	5	3	4
Cameroon (Yaounde Zoo and Mefou National Park)	3	6	1	0	3	0	2	0	3	10	0	0
Congo (Tchimpounga)		2				1						
Nigeria (CERCOPAN)			1	21	19	27	2	5	8			
Nigeria (Pandrillus)	129											
Total	152	12	8	23	25	35	5	5	15	15	3	4

Pan-African Sanctuaries Alliance (PASA) Workshop Report



Section 2

Invitation Agenda

Plenary (Expectations and Topics of Interest) Participants Contact List

Workshop Invitation

1 May 2002

I am writing to welcome you to the third Pan-African Sanctuaries Alliance Workshop, to be held 4-7 June at the Mount Kenya Safari Club, Nanyuki, Kenya.

Discussions this year will concentrate on the most pressing management policies affecting sanctuaries and the animals in their care, as well as developing guidelines and policies to support sanctuaries' conservation efforts. This workshop is vital to maintain the momentum built up over the previous two years and your input will be most valued.

The workshop will begin at 9:00 am on Tuesday 4 June, and will finish at 12:30 pm on Friday 7 June. Transport is being arranged from Nairobi to the hotel on Monday 3 June and again, early on the morning of Tuesday 4. There will also be a pre and post workshop visit organised to the nearby Sweetwater's Chimpanzee Sanctuary.

You must carry this letter with you, when you arrive in Kenya, in case Custom's Officials ask you the purpose of your visit. Also please note the phone number for the Mount Kenya Safari Club +254 (0)176 30000 and Anne Olivecrona's mobile number +254 72335473.

The weather on Mount Kenya at this time of year can be unsettled. It is generally warm in the daytime but can be cold at nights. You should bring appropriate clothing and also, 'smart casual' attire for the evening meals. Lastly, if you have a laptop computer, with a floppy disk drive, and/or a portable printer it would be most helpful if you could bring these with you. We would like to have the workshop report compiled by the time we finish.

I look forward to seeing you in Kenya.

Yours sincerely

Stephen Brend
Executive Coordinator
Pan-African Sanctuaries Alliance

Pan-African Sanctuaries Alliance (PASA)

4th – 7th June 2002

Mount Kenya Safari Club, Kenya

AGENDA

Monday 3rd June

5.00 pm	Brief meeting/hand out agenda	
7.30 pm	Advisory Committee Meeting	Norm/Stephen

Tuesday 4th June

8.00 am	Visit to Sweetwaters Chimpanzee Sanctuary	
1.00 pm	Opening Address	Norm
2.00 pm	Sanctuary Introductions	Sanctuary Reps
2.30 pm	Introductions	
3.00 pm	Coffee Break	
3.30 pm	Working Groups Form	Facilitators
5.00 pm	Plenary Session	
6.30 pm	Cocktail Party	

Wednesday 5th June

8.30 am	Electric Fencing	Simon Dufresne
9.30 am	First Working Group Session	Facilitators
12.45 pm	Lunch	
2.00 pm	Second Working Group Session	Facilitators
4.30 pm	Plenary	Norm
5.30 pm	Volunteers	Zena Tooze

Thursday 6th June

8.30 am	Logging Issues	Karl Ammann
9.30 am	First Working Group Session	Facilitators
11.30 am	Plenary Session	Norm
12.45 pm	Lunch	
2.00 pm	Second Working Group Session	Facilitators
4.30 pm	Plenary Session	Norm
5.30 pm	Eco-tourism	Debbly Cox

Friday 7th June

9.15 am	Working Group Presentations	Spokesman
11.15 am	Great Apes Legislation	Doug Cress
11.45 am	Closing Remarks	Norm Rosen

12.30 pm

Transfer to Sweetwaters

PLENARY: Expectations and particular topics of interest

Name	Organisation/Country	Expectations from the Workshop
Joanne Fielder	Emergency relief veterinarian (dealing primarily with sanctuary provision for animals in crisis/distress), IFAW, UK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that PASA clearly defines its roles and develop strategies to realise its potential. In particular “looking out” from the alliance and its member sanctuaries towards forming a unified voice on such issues as CITES (and the effective relocation of primates), conservation (and the true value of sanctuaries in this area), and the health implications of the bushmeat trade (the international community is becoming increasingly aware of zoonotic health risks associated with bushmeat. We need to be prepared to answer and respond to whatever questions or problems are posed in this respect.
Dr Philippe Sarrazin	Veterinarian Jane Goodall Institute/ Tchimpounga-Congo and also works in Gabon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More power to confiscate primates • Easier way to get a primate from a country to the next (sanctuary should have a special status towards CITES)
Claudine André	Manager Lola ya Bonobo Sanctuary, Democratic Republic of Congo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learn on experiences/lessons learned re relations with authorities • Develop closer relations between sanctuaries and CITES • Networking – build common front on selected international issues • Learn about fundraising strategies • Training opportunities (especially health)
Annie Olivecrona	Sweetwaters Chimpanzee Sanctuary, Kenya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion on fencing since it is a problem for everybody • More discussion on bushmeat • Future of PASA? How to run it/funding • Closer working relationships with office organisations within Africa, like good zoos, zoo associations from abroad and other organisations interested in bushmeat
Wayne Boardman	Conservation Veterinarians International (newly formed charitable organization based in the UK and consultant veterinarian to Ngamba Island Chimpanzee Sanctuary, Uganda)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To finalise veterinary actions and develop others • Ensure PASA becomes a more effective lobby group
Bala Amarasekaran	Tacugama Chimpanzee Sanctuary, Sierra Leone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achievements/direction – PASA • Bushmeat/Education • Overcrowding of sanctuaries and solutions
Graziella Cotman	The Jane Goodall Institute-Congo Tchimpounga, Congo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General help (financial and getting a chimp out of Congo) • CITES explanation • Electric fence information
Eric Dubuis	Veterinarian (Worked with Orangutans in Sabah (Malaysia) since 1997. Then worked at Limbe Wildlife Centre as a vet in 2001 for 6 months. Now back in my clinic in Switzerland since 2002.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Veterinary progress since last PASA meeting and an opportunity for a new work with Great Apes
Sylvie Dubuis	Vet Assistant (Since 1997, worked in Borneo at the Rehabilitation Center for Orangutans for the rehabilitation program in the forest. In 2001 worked in Limbe at the Limbe Wildlife Centre as Vet Assistant and keeper in quarantine)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hope to dedicate our future for the conservation of Great Apes

PLENARY: Expectations and particular topics of interest (continued)

Name	Organisation/Country	Expectations from the Workshop
Debby Cox	Project Director Ngamba Island Chimpanzee Sanctuary, Uganda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A functioning organisation – PASA • Finalise the management policies and start manual
Debo Ajao	Veterinarian CERCOPAN, Nigeria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To see PASA set out its objectives and become a formal organisation • To see PASA move forward and become a more effective organisation that will be able to assist all the sanctuaries scattered across Africa • To See us make more progress towards effective conservation of species
Becky Harris-Jones	Born Free Foundation, UK (Education Co-ordinator for BFF and Trustee of CSWCT/Ngamba Island Chimpanzee Sanctuary, Uganda)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To further develop education programme, discuss new interactive ideas • To discuss PASA's long term goals and ways to implement them
Stephen Brend	PASA Secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For sanctuaries to define what PASA means to them
Antony Rose	Wildlife Protectors Fund (Director) and on steering committee of Bushmeat Crisis Task Force, North America	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To make better connection with/among sanctuaries having gorillas in hopes of supporting fundraising, research and education efforts
Cherie (Monty) Montgomery	Education and Marketing Director, Ngamba Island Chimpanzee Sanctuary, Uganda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To formulate PASA as an organisation • To share more information especially manuals and protocols
Rob Hepworth	United Nations Environment Programme, Division of Environmental Conventions (Deputy Director)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide useful information to delegates especially sanctuary workers, ie., UNEP, UNESCO, Great Apes Survival Project Partnership (GRASP) and explore how more PASA members could be involved in GRASP
Carol Keys	PASA Website Designer and Co-ordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Come away with agreement on new direction for website (get information, current links, contacts for news, etc at each sanctuary, include fundraising mechanism, include current news section) • What are the headers (categories) required in a list server? • Fundraising (cause/effect marketing programs, ie., snare removal project – things that can be compartmentalized and easily sold, non-profit status in USA, website commerce?) • Vet rep contribution program • Develop PASA marketing materials (including Roots & Shoots information?)
Sylvie Briscoe	Development Associate, The Jane Goodall Institute, USA (and ex Sanctuary Manager for Ngamba Island Chimpanzee Sanctuary, Uganda)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interested in sanctuary management issues, particularly: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - chimpanzee integrations (lets share the knowledge as this is something we all have, are or will face) - fundraising initiatives for PASA - future strategy for ongoing confiscations/reintroductions is everyone planning to deal with this in their own way, is there a need to put our heads together for a long term plan. As part of this, look at reintroductions
Carla Litchfield	University of St Andrews, Scotland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To see PASA develop further, standardised protocols and booklets completed, website continue to develop • See PASA move towards strong representation at international/political level
Neil Maddison	Development Manager, Bristol Zoo Gardens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To unite PASA as a campaign 'voice' for the problems facing primates/other wildlife • Creating a political force to push for changes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - illegal commercial bushmeat trade - habitat loss - CITES conference

PLENARY: Expectations and particular topics of interest (continued)

Name	Organisation/Country	Expectations from the Workshop
Anne Warner	Bushmeat Crisis Task Force Steering Committee Member	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I hope to find out how BCTF can be supportive of PASA's efforts and explore linkages with North American institutes I expect to learn a lot this week
Isaac Mujaasi	Education Officer Ngamba Island Chimpanzee Sanctuary, Uganda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop common educational materials for all PASA members Discuss means and ways of exploring or sensitising the population about the animal rights law Pressure government involvement in combating the bushmeat crisis in Africa
Claudia Schoene	PRORENA, Rwanda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep in touch with PASA and its members
Doug Cress	Executive Director, Great Ape Project, USA (and Trustee of Chimfunshi)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I'd like to see PASA develop a clear, effective, long-term plan of operations with an emphasis on solutions to sanctuaries and permanent conservation initiatives
Philip Cronje	Curator Primates, Small Mammals and Reptiles, Johannesburg Zoo, South Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Making contacts in Africa We are also involved in JGI in South Africa
Estelle Raballand	Director Centre de conservation pour Chimpanzees, Guinea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How to make PASA more powerful against government When do we stop accepting chimps? Getting PASA stronger and move out!
Christelle Colin	Manager-Veterinarian Conservation Centre for Chimpanzees, Guinea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exchange of veterinary experience Creating a veterinary manual
Norm Rosen	CBSG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A viable reintroduction program
Michael Wamithi	IFAW, Kenya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We can develop a strategy or tactical plan for PASA for the next 12 months
Carolina Ynterian	GAP Brazil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To learn about electrical fencing for adult groups and integration of adult, baby and adolescence individuals into major groups
Stella Marsden	Director Chimpanzee Rehabilitation Trust (Baboon Island, Gambia)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To utilise and maximise in the growing amount of hands on expertise and information for the benefit of the great apes and other endangered primates
Ashley Vosper	Msc Student, Primate Conservation, Oxford Brookes University, UK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sanctuaries and conservation – how they can work together
Louise Egerton	Msc Student, Primate Conservation, Oxford Brookes University, UK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To try and understand the role that sanctuaries can play in conservation (thesis dissertation)
Ian Henderson	Projet Protection des Gorilles, Republique du Congo (Co-ordinator)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To hold up the side of gorillas in PASA Conservation in sanctuaries Business/management plan for PASA Define directions for PASA
Richard Ssuna	Veterinarian/Sanctuary Manager Ngamba Island Chimpanzee Sanctuary, Uganda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting colleagues in conservation Setting standards for all PASA members Getting ideas (useful) that will help improve practice at our sanctuary Being PASA group with a big global force in conservation and great apes
Gerald Muyingo	Assistant Manager Ngamba Island Chimpanzee Sanctuary, Uganda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Getting means of talking to the logging companies so as to address bushmeat crisis in Africa
Leonor Ynterian	GAP – Brazil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To learn and be able to integrate small groups of chimps into larger groups in a friendly way
Zena Tooze	Director CERCOPAN, Nigeria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to PASA guidelines policy development in a meaningful way, drawing attention to other primates Liaise with other sanctuary managers to discuss problems and share ideas

PLENARY: Expectations and particular topics of interest (continued)

Name	Organisation/Country	Expectations from the Workshop
Stany Nyandwi	Head Caregiver Ngamba Island Chimpanzee Sanctuary, Uganda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PASA should work with CITES and give a second chance to the endangered species which are transferred from their original countries to another due to political instability. These should at least be returned, eg., case of Burundi chimps brought to Kenya • More African involvement in PASA as compared to their minority representation now. African employees need to be exposed. • Consider finding a suitable home for chimps preferably countries with chimps or a good environment also natural.
Gary Richardson	Regional Director – Africa World Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To see a uniform veterinary protocol for health screening all new primate arrivals • To have isolation facilities at every sanctuary • To network (via PASA list server), all primate vets dealing with sanctuaries (rapid response [diagnostic] for sanctuary staff with problems) • To place education as a high priority activity in all PASA sanctuaries. The sanctuaries are the perfect vehicle to get the more general conservation/habitat destruction issues across using primates as a flagship (barometer) species
Liza Gadsby	Co-Director, Pandillus, Nigeria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dialog amongst sanctuaries on direction, problems, problem-solving, successes, techniques • Clarification of the role of PASA and participants in meetings, scheduling and form of future get-togethers
Sheila Siddle	Chimfunshi Wildlife Orphanage, Zambia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I did not know what to expect but have been very pleasantly surprised. I think the veterinary and education is so important. The bushmeat issue goes without saying what I feel. If PASA helps in this issue and gets more support, it would be wonderful.
David Lucas	Representing Limbe Wildlife Centre, Cameroon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is my hope that from this year's workshop, we are able to formulate realistic strategies to alleviate pressures on sanctuaries who are operating beyond their carrying capacities. It is time for an innovative and pragmatic approach to be agreed upon for those sanctuaries unable to adequately fulfil the re-introduction stipulations of the IUCN Policy Guidelines in the short term
Jamie Kemsey		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To learn more about PASAs role in primate conservation in Africa and familiarise myself with PASA in general • To act as a valuable assistant in advancing PASAs role in biodiversity conservation • To discover PASAs vision, ie., whether there are visionaries within this organisation who are advancing primate and biodiversity loss ethics and actions in the new millennium • Receive the tools to build upon my efforts to mitigate biodiversity loss and progress towards a future of where this vital issue to all animals and the earth's survival is within the realm of all humans from a holistic perspective
Simon Dufresne	Electric Fencing Expert from Kenya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aims to be useful as far as fencing is concerned to as many people who work with primates, as possible
Tom Demar	Veterinarian and Research Coordinator, OL JOGI Ltd, Kenya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learn about animal health programmes in other sanctuaries • Create a standard health programme • Discuss and learn about specific vaccination protocols <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What are pros and cons? - What do other sanctuaries do? • Get a better preventative medicine programme for Sweetwaters

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Pan-African Sanctuaries Alliance (PASA) Workshop Report



Section 3

PASA Working Group

PASA Working Group Report

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CODE OF CONDUCT and POLICIES OF PASA

Mission Statement

"PASA member sanctuaries are committed to providing the best possible facilities and care to captive African primates in Africa, while working towards the protection and conservation of the species in the wild."

Preamble

The Pan-African Sanctuaries Alliance will act in the best interest of its members, as the integrity, efficiency, impartiality, and fairness of its members must be beyond question.

The Alliance has a unique obligation to the global community and this demands that sanctuary members and people working for the Pan-African Sanctuaries Alliance exhibit standards of professional behaviour which will maintain public confidence and trust. The acts of one individual can seriously affect the reputation and standing of the Alliance, of which every member may be affected. It is the responsibility of all members and their staff to be vigilant and aware of the potential for misconduct, and maintain high morals, a strong sense of professionalism, and a commitment to the objectives of PASA.

The Code of Conduct establishes standards of behaviour expected of members and their staff and is a guide to solving ethical issues for those whose work involves caring for African Primates in sanctuaries situated in Africa. While there is no set rules capable of providing answers to all ethical questions which may arise, a code provides the framework for appropriate conduct in a variety of contexts. It is intended to convey in plain words the obligations placed on, and the behaviour expected of all members and their staff.

Members should familiarise themselves with the contents of this Code of Conduct and Ethics, and should ensure that they observe its provisions at all times. Where departure from the code has been suggested, PASA will issue a query, investigation or both. Disciplinary action, as needed, may be in the form of counselling, intervention and/or suspension from PASA.

Core values underlying the Code

The Code of Conduct assumes a number of values that require that all members and staff share:

- A concern for the primates
- Integrity
- Transparency
- Fairness
- Conscientiousness
- Professionalism
- Personal and institutional commitment to conservation

It is the duty of all members and their staff to observe the following requirements:

- To act within and uphold the local, national and international laws;
- To maintain the integrity of PASA;
- Not to abuse their official position or connection with PASA for personal gain;
- Must not misrepresent their position within PASA.

Operational philosophy of PASA Members

- That the welfare conservation of the species is paramount, while taking into consideration the individual, and;
- That holistic and long-term approaches shall be adopted as we address these challenges.

The following guiding principles will be adhered to:

- Creating, managing and maintaining primate sanctuaries for the care of primates in need with priority given to those primates in our respective regions;
- Extending to all primates the dignity and respect that they deserve as sensitive intelligent beings, making informed provision for them to express their natural behaviours;
- Assisting in the conservation of wild primate populations and their natural habitat and to undertake activities that promote and support the sustainable protection of wildlife and their habitats;
- Developing, through education and public awareness, an understanding and appreciation of African primates and conservation in general, in local communities;
- Ensuring that no captive animals including those in the sanctuaries are used for any purpose other than welfare, conservation and education and that the animals shall receive the very best of care;
- Agreeing that research that compromises the well-being of individuals cannot be considered. Use of primates as pets and/or for entertainment of any kind is not accepted by PASA and its members;
- Forming working relationships with the relevant Wildlife Authorities in their country of operation and any other relevant institutions;

- Striving to continually improve our care and husbandry techniques;
- That project design, development, implementation and management practice should be based on sound, up to date, scientific principles; and
- Ensuring that the captive population is managed in such a way that reintroduction can be considered in the future, if appropriate.

Policies

a. Animal Acquisition Policy

No PASA sanctuary is allowed to purchase or provide compensation as a condition of acquiring any primate. We must not engage a third party, even a government official, to do so on our behalf. Therefore, all primates must be confiscated by relevant authorities, surrendered or donated by the person/s holding the animals. We agree to make every effort to educate the person/s in a positive and interactive way.

By accepting primates we agree to provide the best care and facilities as soon as possible.

We shall ensure that we obtain the relevant legal documentations to be in legal possession of the primates in our care.

We agree to cooperate with member sanctuaries in the placement of animals in the most appropriate facility for the individual, taking into consideration the species or subspecies natural origins, and also the welfare of the individual and possibility for integration into a social group.

b. Primate Health Policy

We agree to provide the best possible primate health care to our resident primates. Where possible, we will employ/contract a veterinarian with primate health and disease experience, or arrange to have an off-site veterinarian available in an advisory capacity.

We will ensure that at least one staff member trained in primate emergency veterinary procedures (ie, first aid and escapes, including darting experience) is on site at all times.

We will strive to abide by the PASA veterinary guidelines on primate health care as outlined in the PASA Primate Healthcare Manual.

We will ensure that only primates that have cleared all quarantine/veterinary procedures are allowed to be moved to a habitat area from which they may escape and/or come into contact with wild primates.

We should ensure that all staff/volunteers/researchers/visitors that may have contact with the primates have complete health screens including vaccinations and TB testing annually.

c. Housing and Husbandry

As primary caregivers to the primates in our charge, we realise our momentous responsibilities. The primates will be housed in a clean, comfortable, safe and enriching environment. The health and welfare of the primates are our highest priority and will not be unnecessarily compromised. We will keep current on the latest primate husbandry and continually grow in our ability to care for the African primates.

Handling of primates will also be done with the upmost care and respect for the individual and the group. All procedures will be done with the minimum of stress and duress.

Where possible we will house all primates in normal social groupings. Isolation of individuals should only be done for health reasons. In the case of quarantine, it should be encouraged to allow more than one individual to go through quarantine together.

No staff member will be allowed to tease the primates (eg. withholding of food in front of an individual to make them cry for amusement).

d. Captive Breeding

We will not encourage our animals to breed unless they are part of a planned release programme in accordance with IUCN reintroduction guidelines. Reversible contraception methods according to the requirements of the animal, and the availability of expertise and equipment should be used wherever possible. We accept that in some cases, permanent sterilization may be used but careful deliberation for long-term implications should be considered.

d. Euthanasia

Definition:

Euthanasia means to cause humane and painless death (i.e. unconsciousness is rapidly induced and succeeded by cardiac arrest and clinical death; thereby not subjecting the animal to pain, distress, anxiety or apprehension)

PASA does not rule out the use of Euthanasia. But it should only be used as a last resort. Euthanasia cannot be used as management tool. Below are examples of cases where euthanasia may be accepted:

Criteria:

- Incurable disease/injury that is likely to cause pain or suffering;
- Disease/injury where treatment is likely to cause unreasonable pain or suffering;
- Disease/injury where treatment will not be effective in restoring the animal to an acceptable quality of life;
- Where the process of aging has resulted in an unacceptable quality of life;
- In the event of preventing an infectious disease risk to the rest of the resident population.

e. Research

PASA supports conservation-orientated scientific research. Furthermore, we are mindful that laboratory conditions do not offer the standard of care that a sanctuary can. Eliminating the need for laboratory primates is one of our goals and we will not consider assisting with research proposals that will create the impression that a sanctuary is a surrogate laboratory.

Research policy is as follows:

- Research involving wild primate populations associated with sanctuaries must be non-disruptive to their social order. This includes no provision of feeding and no habituation of primates where risks from hunting exist now or may in the future.
- Biological research will be conducted only in response to our facilities' animal management needs, and samples should be taken only during routine examinations.

- All research involving biological sampling must have demonstrable health, conservation or genetic benefits to primate captive management and/or wild population conservation. Research cannot be exploratory nor justified on the grounds of human medical benefit.
- No laboratory or researcher can infect/inject other animals experimentally with infectious agents derived from samples obtained from sanctuaries. Sanctuaries need a memorandum of understanding with laboratories and or researchers that ensures samples are used ethically, and guarantees the sanctuary the right of pre-publication editorial review.
- Behavioural/ethological research which encourages non-natural behaviour when animals have reached an advanced stage of rehabilitation should be discouraged. Acceptable research should involve minimal modification of animals' and staff's daily routine, and should potentially produce results which benefit conservation of the species or the project.

f. Staff Health and Safety Policy

An occupational health and safety program must be part of the overall primate care program. The program must be consistent with regional, national and local regulations and must focus on maintaining a safe and healthy workplace. The specific program will depend on the facility, educational activities, hazards, and environmental constraints. Operational and day-to-day responsibility for safety in the workplace resides with the sanctuary director and depends on performance of safe work practices by all employees.

g. Staff Development Policy

We will ensure that all staff members are fully conversant in the concepts, principles and philosophies of the project.

Where possible, we will provide adequate in-house and ex-situ training for local staff.

All sanctuaries where possible should attempt to build the capacity of the local staff to take on more long-term management responsibilities.

Where possible national staff should be used in preference to non-national personal.

h. Local Community and Government Relations' Policy

We will ensure that we employ a significant amount of our staff from local communities.

Where possible, we will provide sustainable economic opportunities to local communities (such as labour, purchase of food and transportation).

We will strive to ensure that local communities are aware of the purpose of the projects, the need for conservation in general, and the need for protection of wild and captive primates and their habitat.

We will ensure that we have official permission from traditional, local and national government institutions to be in operation and where possible have NGO status in the country of operation.

We will, as much as possible, investigate the long-term plans of governments, companies and communities on land use near the sanctuary/release sites. Where possible, we will advocate the protection and conservation of these areas to avoid future conflicts as much as possible.

All sanctuaries should develop guidelines on appropriate behaviour (culturally and politically) when interacting with nationals and ensure that all foreign staff and volunteers/visitors follow these guidelines.

i. Tourism Policy

If, as member sanctuaries, we decide to encourage tourism activities, we should ensure that it is in the best interest of our staff and primates and that the general principles of eco-tourism are followed as per the guidelines in the PASA sanctuary reference manual.

j. Release and Reintroduction Policy

Where possible and appropriate, PASA sanctuary members are encouraged to manage captive populations such that release back into the wild may be possible in future. If release is being considered then the development of the project and the site selection will need to be taken into consideration from the outset.

Guidelines as set by IUCN and agreed to by PASA will be abided by PASA members when release programmes are being undertaken.

h. Conservation

Where appropriate, sanctuaries should be flagships for conservation of endemic species locally.

Sanctuaries holding species or subspecies that are not endemic, should permanently provide long-term reversal contraceptives to discourage breeding and to ensure that there is no possible opportunities of accidental or deliberate release into the wild.

All sanctuaries should adopt the guiding principle that their purpose is not only to be a shelter for orphaned primates, but to take on the conservation issues to ensure their survival in the wild.

Pan-African Sanctuaries Alliance (PASA) Workshop Report



Section 4

Education Working Group

Education Working Group Report

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Education Committee Statement

In last year's Education Committee, a need was identified for the production of an education resource for use within PASA sanctuary education programmes. This was achieved and has been distributed to the PASA sanctuaries present at the workshop.

In this year's workshop the Education Committee has been looking at taking the next step of the physical implementation of the education pack and provide a self-sustaining, and practical education training programme for Sanctuary Education Officers.

Problems Facing the Education Committee

- Education Centre already exists; needs programming
- How to establish teacher exchange/staff
- How to find funding
- Changing attitudes and perceptions
- To target children/adults or both? How?
- How to include community outreach
- Can Bushmeat Crisis Task Force take a leading support role?
- How to find more resources
- To broaden education to include other primates (i.e. New World primates)
- How to back up educational programmes with effective analysis? Impactful?
- Does singling out or "rarifying" an animal actually save or endanger it?
- Transportation? How to get students to the sanctuaries?
- How can we develop education programmes using fewer materials?
- Inadequate training of sanctuary education staff
- How to educate when French and English are not the options?
- How can PASA educate people in the US, Europe and Asia? Issues like logging, buying hardwood items, bushmeat workshops...
- How can we reduce PASA's refined, cohesive message (maybe a 5 or 6 point proposal) be developed that is effective and easily understood?
- Can all primates be utilized in educational messages by all sanctuaries – not just chimpanzees, for instance....

- How do we empower people to know they can make a change? Give them real solutions, real options....
- To create a unified voice for PASA through the Sanctuary Education Programmes

WSPA's "Kindness Club's" format was considered as a possible model for the dissemination of PASA educational information...

Resolutions

Following are from the initial list of problems, the Education Committee came up with the following solutions for some of these issues:

1. To develop a set of key messages that each sanctuary can use to create one voice;
2. To develop a series of possible recommendations for Sanctuaries to aim for their Education Programmes;
3. To develop ideas on implementing the PASA Education Pack where appropriate;
4. To focus on providing training opportunities for Sanctuary Education Officers;
5. To further develop the Education section of the PASA website.

1. KEY MESSAGES

What is a Key Message?

Every educational experience needs a key message. Key messages assist a visitor to organise and remember the information that they are being presented with.

Key messages are a set of short, easily retained, themed/focussed messages for the audience to remember. For example, marketing slogans are key messages – a two second sound bite that everyone can remember.

For Example...

Coke – "Coke Adds Life and everybody wants a little life."

Concord – "Arrive before you leave"

Kit Kat – "Take a break"

Castle – "One nation, one beer"

Bell Lager – "Your future is calling"

Why do we need Key messages?

A sanctuary should provide learning opportunities for every visitor the entire time they are visiting the site. Key messages are vital to ensure the sanctuary conveys the correct message to a visitor and provides a positive educational experience. Each person should leave the sanctuary knowing the key messages.

Each sanctuary may have a variety of different points to say but the overall theme/key messages are the same. Here are a list of suggested key messages which may be introduced into the Education Programmes. All the blanks in the key messages may be filled in with appropriate sanctuary name or animal.

1. Welcome to _____ Sanctuary, the home of orphaned _____

(This key message promotes your sanctuary)

- Why is sanctuary needed?
- Who are “we” (Humans vs. Non-humans)?
- Who supports the sanctuary?

2. _____ are great!

(This key message educates people on your species and gives them a positive attitude towards the animals)

- Characteristics, language, tool use, family, etc.
- Cultures, intelligence, so like us!

3. It’s dangerous being a _____

(This key message outlines the life and death issues the sanctuary primates face in the wild)

- Depletion of populations
- Bushmeat
- Logging/extractive industries and human encroachment (including over-population)
- Pet trade
- Medical research
- Animals in entertainment

2. RESOLUTIONS

Key Messages

INTRODUCTION TO SANCTUARY SITE

- Why is sanctuary needed
- Who are “we”? (Humans versus non-humans)
- Support to the sanctuary

WHY PRIMATES ARE GREAT

- Characteristics, language, tool use, family, etc.
- Cultures, intelligence, so like us!

IT’S DANGEROUS BEING A PRIMATE

- Depletion of populations
- Bushmeat
- Logging/extractive industries & human encroachment (including over-population)
- Pet trade
- Medical research

- Animals in entertainment

YOU CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE

- Child (pledges, tree-planting, recycle, reduce, school presentations)
- Adult (only buy certified or non-hard wood, pledges, recycle, reduce, contact local governments, post card campaign, books to read, talk)
- Communities (don't use plastic bags, sustainable living, action projects)
- Governments (funding, policy & implementation, law enforcement)
- NGOs (funding capacity building, political pressure)
- Companies (funding)
- Teachers (wildlife clubs, presentations, implementing environmental education, getting resources from sanctuaries)

Recommendations

- Designate a trained education officer
- Designate an area within the sanctuary for educational displays and teaching
- Develop an exchange program for education officers within PASA
- Share educational resources and program ideas at each PASA meeting
- Incorporate key message points at different spots throughout sanctuary as well as in a take away brochure(s)
- Provide additional educational materials to visitors including outside sourced items
- Maintain contact with a target audience
- Consider practicum for educators with local school group as part of PASA workshop
- Send two PASA educational representatives to AZA or EAZA Conservation Education School course
- Consider extra pre-PASA workshop for educators
- Fundraising should include designated monies for education
- Accurate records should be kept in a standardized format of numbers served, school kids, government, ex-pats, tourists – also include an annual report shared with all PASA members.
- Emphasis on evaluating educational programs
- Consider informal education through theatre, music, etc.

3. IMPLEMENTING THE PASA EDUCATION PACK

During the PASA meeting in 2001 the PASA Education Working Group suggested that sanctuaries would benefit from the sharing of educational resources.

There were several aims of the PASA Pack:

- To provide sanctuaries with a Resource pack to use selected materials if or where appropriate within their own existing education programmes.
- To help sanctuaries without an existing education programme/officer with a variety of ideas and ways to initiate one.
- To provide materials which could be used across a broad spectrum both in Africa and abroad for the two chosen target groups: children and communities.

Target Groups:

Due to the variety of sub-groups within the chosen target groups, it was not possible to break the materials down any further into urban / bush schools or communities. It has been left to the sanctuary Education Officer to implement the appropriate materials into their own programmes to suit their specific target group needs.

The Materials:

All materials within the pack may photo-copied or adapted as the sanctuary sees fit. Sheets suitable for children have been highlighted in the contents page.

Many materials are aimed at simply providing the Educators with ideas and do not require photocopying. PDF file versions of the pack will be available on the website.

Teachers and the Curriculum links:

Curriculum links to the tasks, activities and games have been provided in Section 1 for 9 general curriculum topic areas. This is to provide sanctuaries with the ability to select materials which may be relevant to the curriculum teachings in local schools (of course the relevance of materials will vary according to the school).

4. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PASA EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Furthermore, the Education Committee sees a role for PASA to play in further training and access to resources to improve the effectiveness of sanctuary programmes. As a response the Education committee recommends the following to occur over the next year:

- Share educational resources and program ideas at each PASA meeting;
- Consider practicum for educators with local school groups as part of PASA workshop (organised by host sanctuary education officer);
- Send two PASA educational representatives to AZA or EAZA Conservation Education School course;
- Provide extra pre-PASA workshop for educators (Chimfunshi has offered its Education Center as host site).

5. WEBSITE

- Place Education PDF on website
- Create separate Education server (i.e. bulletin board)
- Each sanctuary file a report on what they are doing (plus link)
- Each sanctuary file a wish list of goods/funds/needs
- Post links to other non-PASA sites (i.e. Roots & Shoots, Next of Kin, etc.)

The Jane Goodall Institute

TACARE Project

Project Summary, January 2001 (draft copy – not for circulation)

The Jane Goodall Institute (JGI) initiated the TACARE project in 1994 with funding from the European Union. It was designed as a pilot project to seek ways of arresting the rapid degradation of natural resources, especially the remaining indigenous forest in the Kigoma region of Tanzania. The area is widely deforested as a result of clear cutting for cultivation purposes, the use of firewood for domestic and fish processing purposes, and additional pressure on natural resources caused by the influx of refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo and Burundi. Since early 1999 the TACARE project has entered its second phase, and has moved more towards a multi-pronged approach, involving the communities in their own socio-economic development, and making training and education in sustainable natural resource management an important part of the project.

The overall objective of the project is to improve the quality of soil and biodiversity through productive and sustainable natural resource management and rural production systems.

The specific objectives are:

- To create environmental protection awareness;
- To provide models for sustainable socio-economic development;
- To strengthen the local institutional capacity for sustainable development;
- To introduce adapted farming and agro-forestry systems;
- To establish sustainable tree nursery services in the project area.

The project targets 30 villages situated on or near the lakeshore. In addition to the environmental and sustainable farming techniques (tree nurseries, informal education, reforestation, adapted farming methods, oil palm hybridisation, etc.) the project also promotes income generating activities through village based savings and credit schemes, as well as community development through the provision of village development grants. Women in particular are able to take advantage of the credit facilities and the scholarship programme targets academically gifted schoolgirls. The project is implemented through a step-by-step participatory approach. Currently TACARE is implemented under five sections, namely Community Development, Health, Forestry, Agriculture and the Root and Shoots.

Community Development Section

The objective of community development is to improve the living standards of inhabitants in the project area. The approach in particular targets women, encourages the formation of groups to strengthen individuals and has been providing training and advice. Many of the activities are implemented with the support of different agencies including UNDP through the Development Co-ordination and Micro-projects in Kigoma; Wanda Bobowski Fund, EDF, AFRICARE, Rabobank Foundation. There are 3 main activities under Community Development:

Savings and credit schemes - The schemes provide easy access to credit for short-term financing of the villagers' micro-enterprises. The objective is to represent a continuous and increasing access to capital for the group members to improve the living standards of their households. Group members are mainly women (almost 80%) and men involved in a range of activities. Main activities include sensitisation,

group formation and registration; contribution of savings by members; training for members and government officers, formation of village committees; disbursement of individual loans from the fund; and when agreed conditions have been met by the group, top-up loans to the fund from TACARE. Current activities include schemes in six villages. Corporation between the various micro credit/savings actors was initiated at the TACARE Savings/Credit Network workshop in 1998 and creation of a Saving/Credit committee (involving 11 organizations) at regional level.

Promotion of Fuel Saving Stoves - The aim of introducing fuel saving stoves is to help reduce women's domestic workload. The applied stoves can reduce pressure on the remaining indigenous forests by reducing firewood consumption by 60%. Activities include: mobilization; training, construction of stoves, provision of seeds for planting fast growing tree species; and trainees training fellow villagers. An evaluation report identified problems relating to training of villagers, soil selection and preparation, and maintenance of cracks. Others include non-use of the constructed stoves due to traditional needs of open fire and problem of the stoves not being able to accommodate all types of cooking pots.

Village Development Fund - A number of community development projects have been initiated under the fund. These include social infrastructure support and support to women. The TACARE project supported several social infrastructure support projects in collaboration and contribution of communities and local authorities.

- Rehabilitation of water schemes in Mkongoro, Mgaraganza and Bugamba
- Construction/completion/renovation of dispensaries in Kiziba, Rukoma and Zashe
- Construction of field stations in Zashe and Sunuka
- Rehabilitation of two schools in Bangwe and Kiganza

TACARE's goal is to improve the living standards of rural communities in Kigoma region through improved accessibility to family planning services, micro-finance and education opportunities.

Scholarships for young women: the aim of the scholarship is to create opportunities for under privileged and gifted girls to continue their studies. Girls have to qualify against certain criteria and selected at both village level and the project scholarship committee. So far 36 students are sponsored through secondary schools and colleges.

Legal support: this involved interventions to help women get their rights. Assistance given includes legal aid, counselling and education on gender related matters. Village leaders are known to use the pamphlets to settle disputes among villagers. Legal support activities have been dropped by the project because of lack of trained lawyers to help sustain the demanding legal interventions.

Health Section

The main goal of the reproductive health activities is to promote access to family planning services. Emphasis is put on improving education and counselling services and increasing the availability of the methods within the local communities. The approach is community-based distribution of family planning methods using members of the local community as distributing agents. The Community Based Distributing Agents (CBDAs) are selected by the village government and distribute family planning methods under supervision of trained peripheral health workers from health units within the project villages. The number of CBDAs in project villages ranges from 4 to 8 per village, totalling 80. So far 17 villages among the 30 villages involved in TACARE activities are receiving reproductive health services.

Forestry Section

TACARE empowers the communities to maintain forests on their village territory. Besides tree raising and planting, the project mobilizes the communities to establish village managed forest reserves.

Village Forest Reserves - 32 villages under the project have established a total of 38 village forest reserves. The forests have not yet been surveyed and are estimated to vary between 20 to several hundred ha. The reserves have been set without outside legislation and are protected under village by-laws. The approach is to let indigenous vegetation recover on its own. At a later date, sustainable harvest of forest products may be allowed, but clear-cutting for agriculture is prohibited. Village forest management plans now under preparation will guide the utilization of the reserves. The project supports government efforts to curb uncontrolled fires, and is promoting beekeeping in the forest reserves.

Tree Nurseries - Village Nursery Attendants (VINAs) are villagers selected by the village to raise tree seedling for use by the communities in close co-operation with the project. The project pays VINAs a monthly allowance. Currently there are 34 village nurseries, 81 rural primary school nurseries and individual nurseries in the rural and urban areas. Seedlings raised include exotic and indigenous species. Roots and Shoots supports school nurseries in Kigoma urban and there is one central nursery at the TACARE office, which is being further developed at the new JGI Education Centre. The project supports commercial nurseries that have been initiated by individuals in Kigoma urban.

Tree Planting - Trees are distributed for planting on farmland, woodlots, demonstration plots, at school and compounds of institutions, at homes and along streets. So far 749,868 trees have been distributed and planted in villages and 15 ha of demonstration plots and 66 ha of communal woodlots established. TACARE also offers technical services to NGOs and private companies wishing to start reforestation and conservation projects.

Development of Kitwe Forest - Kitwe forest (100 ha) has been placed under the custodianship of JGI by the government. TACARE has established a 5 ha hard wood plantation in the buffer zone surrounding the forest and helps support 5 ha of community woodlot.

Agriculture Section

The project conducts training, and provides information on land-use planning, agro-forestry, contour-farming with Vetiver grasses, the use of organic manure and pesticides, promotion of perennial cash crops like oil palm, coffee and coconut, as well as vegetable and mushroom cultivation. The approach involves training farmers and peer educators, and the establishment of on-farm agro-forestry and soil erosion control measures, as well as demonstration plots. The project provides inputs (seeds, fertilizers) at cost prices; the VINA caters for both agriculture and forestry tree seedlings.

Oil palm hybridisation - the project breeds and provides to farmers high quality local planting materials of palm oil. It is a pioneer programme in Tanzania for breeding oil palms from local germplasm. 22 village nurseries raise improved oil palm seedlings, farmers have been trained and demonstration farms established in 3 villages.

Cash crop promotion - the project promotes coffee cultivation in the highland (8) villages. There are 4 coffee demo-plots. Coconut seedlings are raised in the central nursery. The project supports vegetable cultivation and has introduced domestic mushroom cultivation. A spawn production laboratory is at the new JGI Education Centre.

Agro-forestry demonstration plots - Agro-forestry is promoted in order to re-introduce nutrients to the surface and to reduce soil erosion. 31 demo plots have been established on fields of key farmers and on communal land. This involves tree and grass planting along contour lines.

Roots and Shoots

Roots and Shoots is a worldwide environment and humanitarian initiative for youth supported by the JGI. In Kigoma region it is executed through TACARE. Roots and Shoots has activities in 45 primary schools and children's centres in Kigoma urban district and in 20 villages. Activities of the R&S clubs centre on environment (tree nurseries, planting of trees and grass), animals (excursions to Gombe) and community (disease prevention and control, children's rights). Training has been offered to teachers in Kigoma region and the initiative runs a number of promotion activities on the 3 main themes (video shows, handouts etc.).

PASA EDUCATION COMMITTEE

EDUCATION TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOP

PRELIMINARY QUESTIONNAIRE

- 1) Does your sanctuary have an Education Officer or person responsible for your education programs?
If yes, can we have the contact information?

- 2) Would your sanctuary like to participate in an intensive education training workshop?

- 3) If so, can you recommend at least three topics to include in the training?

- 4) Would you like to participate in the planning process? If so – how would you like to participate?

Pan-African Sanctuaries Alliance (PASA) Workshop Report



Section 5

Veterinary Working Group

Veterinary Working Group Report

Working Group Participants:

Wayne Boardman, Consultant Veterinarian to Ngamba Island Chimpanzee Sanctuary, Uganda (Facilitator)

Joanne Fielder, Veterinarian, IFAW, UK (Reporter)

Richard Ssuna, Veterinarian/Sanctuary Manager, Ngamba Island Chimpanzee Sanctuary, Uganda

Nick De Souza, Veterinarian, WSPA

Tom Demar, Veterinarian, Sweetwaters Chimpanzee Sanctuary, Kenya

Crispin Mhamba, Lola ya Bonobo, Congo

Philippe Sarazin, Veterinarian, Tchimpounga Chimpanzee Sanctuary, Congo

Christelle Colin, Veterinarian/Manager, Guinea

Debo Adebawale, Veterinarian, CERCOPAN, Nigeria

Eric Dubois, Veterinarian, Limbe Wildlife Education Centre, Nigeria

ACTIVITIES PERFORMED AT PASA 2002

1. Review action points from 2001
2. Review IUCN reintroduction specialist group primate reintroduction guidelines – the group is in general agreement with these guidelines
3. Review draft copy of health care manual and staff health care manual, aiming to create a ‘user-friendly’ document aimed at non-veterinary staff in addition to qualified veterinarians or varied primate experience.
4. Completed documents (in addition to manual):
 - a. List of basic recommended medical and diagnostic supplies and equipment
 - b. Staff health care protocols
 - c. Educational document on the zoonotic health risks associated with bushmeat
 - d. List of international primate and wildlife training opportunities for veterinarians
 - e. Training strategy

2002 ACTION POINTS

Goal:	<i>Establish a veterinary and scientific advisory group to provide support and advice for PASA members</i>
Action:	Distribute list of suggestions to all sanctuary managers for feedback. Contact recommended experts Introduce advisory group members to all sanctuaries Develop policy for contacting advisory group members
Time frame:	List distributed to managers by July 2002 Contact recommended experts by August 2002
Responsibility:	Wayne Boardman

Goal: *Continue information exchange between members of health care group*
Action: All members to bring interesting case reports to PASA 2003
Case reports to be compiled into a booklet
Regular communication via email based list server (explore options with Carol Keys)
Time frame: June 2003
Responsibility: All members of health care group
(Jo Fielder to communicate with Carol Keys regarding email comms)

Goal: *Produce standardized animal health management manual*
Action: Solicit comment on final chapters to health care group by end August 2002
Flow charts to be compiled by designated health care members and submitted to Jo Fielder for formatting
Ask scientific advisory committee to peer review manual
Translate
Print and distribute to all sanctuaries
Time frame: Final copies to all sanctuaries by January 2003
Responsibility: Wayne Boardman to coordinate (Jo Fielder to assist editing, Tom Demar to seek funding for printing and distribution)
(See list of chapter and flow chart responsibilities at end)

Goal: *Translate all written material and databases into French*
Action: Submit health care manual to translators (Christelle and Philippe)
Time frame: End October 2002
Responsible: Christelle Colin and Philippe Sarrazin

Goal: *Identify opportunities for primate medicine training*
Action: Post provisional list onto PASA website
Time frame: 1st July 2002
Responsible: Jo Fielder

Goal: *Create a strategy to provide specific primate medical training for Health care staff in PASA organizations*
Action: Organise 5-7 day training workshop for designated health care staff (representing each sanctuary)
Wayne Boardman to develop agenda. Trainers to be comprised of qualified veterinary members for health care working group and invited speakers.
Target audience = non-veterinary health care staff
Time frame: To be held before PASA 2003
Responsible: Jo Fielder – funding; Wayne Boardman – agenda; JF and WB – training materials

Goal: *Provide CPD (Continuing Professional Development)*
Action: Create a central database listing relevant journals, reference materials, and papers
All members of health care group to submit titles to Jo Fielder
List to be posted onto web site
Identify and explore routes of access to reference materials through veterinary colleges and universities (both on-line and postal access)
Hardcopies to be brought to PASA 2003
Time frame: List on web site by December 2002

Goal: *Facilitate access of PASA sanctuaries to the recommended basic diagnostic equipment and protocols*
Action: List of recommended in-house equipment incorporated into manual
List of recommended tests which can be performed by laboratories incorporated into manual
Ensure that each sanctuary has identified one person responsible for identifying appropriate local/national laboratories
Time frame: Manual distributed by Dec 2002

Goal: *Expedite the transfer of diagnostic samples to experts*
Action: Continue to liaise with Margaret Cooper regarding new developments regarding export of samples and CITES implications
Time frame: On-going
Responsibility: Jo Fielder

Goal: *Develop networks with pharmaceutical companies with a view to obtaining medical donations*
Action: Contact pharmaceutical companies with a view to obtaining/donating medical donations and to liaise directly with each member sanctuary
Solicit hospitals for donations of drugs and equipment
Time frame: On-going
Responsibility: Jo Fielder (Carol Keys, Annie Olivecrona)

Goal: *Identify priorities for research into primate related zoonotic and anthroozoonotic diseases*
Action: Develop a list of research areas that require further investigation, in order to facilitate the formulation of effective pre-release health screening protocols, and for use in education programmes which aim to identify the risks associated with the bushmeat trade/trade in orphaned primates
Time frame: On-going (June 2003)
Responsibility: Jo Fielder

Goal: *Collate existing research information on wild primate population health with regards to utilization in pre-release protocol development*

Action: Create a central database listing relevant journals, reference materials, and papers
All members of health care group to submit titles to Jo Fielder
List to be posted onto web site
Identify and explore routes of access to reference materials through veterinary colleges and universities (both on-line and postal access)
Hardcopies to be brought to PASA 2003

Time frame: List on web site by May 2003

Responsibility: Co-ordinated Jo Fielder

Goal: *Create guidelines for acceptance or rejection of research proposals*

Action: Develop a short policy statement (ethical policy) – in coordination with policy working group

Time frame: July 2002

Responsibility: Tom Demar

Goal: *Identify areas of research interest within PASA sanctuaries, facilitate connecting projects to researchers*

Action: Review needs of PASA sanctuaries (via responses to questionnaire distributed in 2001)
Draw up list of research interests and needs
Post list on PASA website
Identify research institutions and individuals with appropriate skills and interest – post list on PASA website

Time frame: List on web site Dec 2002

Responsibility: Jo Fielder to coordinate

DESIGNATED RESPONSIBILITIES FOR HEALTH CARE MANUAL CHAPTERS/FLOW CHARTS:

1. Chapters (for inclusion into manual)

- a. Hand-rearing chapter – Wayne Boardman and Richard Ssuna
- b. Geriatric conditions – Christelle Colin
- c. Control of disease outbreaks and approach to sudden death – Wayne Boardman

2. Flow charts

- a. Eye – Eric Dubois
- b. Orthopaedic – Philippe Sarrazin and Nick de Souza
- c. Neurologic – Wayne Boardman
- d. Prophylaxis/preventative health care – Richard Ssuna
- e. Dental – Nick de Souza
- f. Anaemia – Tom Demar
- g. New arrivals (convalescent diets etc) – Wayne Boardman and Richard Ssuna

h. Failure to thrive – Tom Demar

BUSHMEAT ZONOSSES; THEIR LOCAL AND GLOBAL RELEVANCE

Bush-meat has historically been part of the diet of forest dwelling people, and infectious disease has always been a danger to local hunters of wild animals. However, logging inroads in lowland tropical forests are paving the way for serious disease outbreaks - through drastic ecological changes, increased frequency of human contact with forested systems, and enhanced bush-meat commerce. This commercial bush-meat trade, particularly involving non-human primates, sets the stage for more widespread, more virulent and perhaps unknown zoonotic diseases of potentially serious global consequence.

Definition of zoonotic disease

Many diseases are common to man and animals; “zoonoses” are those diseases, which are transmitted from *animals to man* (with animals maintaining the presence of the infection).

At every stage of bushmeat activities, there arise many opportunities for the transmission of such diseases to man (hunting, capturing, butchering, transportation, sale, and consumption). The pathogens themselves can be transferred via direct physical contact, such as bites, scratches, or through contact with infected blood, urine, or faeces; via arthropod vectors (e.g. ticks, lice); via airborne transmission; or via ingestion.

If the bush-meat trade is considered in terms of all the different types of zoonotic pathogens, all the opportunities for transmission, and all of the various methods of transmission, it is obvious that there is a substantial risk for the transmission of pathogens to the human population.

“...hunting and the processing of bush-meat, particularly from nonhuman primates, involve the greatest level of risk for the transmission of microbes”⁽¹⁾

Examples of non-human primate zoonoses:

Viral	Protozoal
Simian Immunodeficiency Virus (SIV)*	Giardiasis
Ebola virus*	Entamoebic dysentery
Marburg virus*	Borreliosis (“tick fever”)
Monkeypox*	Typhus
Yellow Fever*	Malaria
Influenza*	
Viral hepatitis (Hepatitis A)	
Rabies	

Bacterial	Helminthic
Shigella	Tapeworm
Salmonella	Roundworms
Tuberculosis	

(* indicates examples of notable emerging infectious diseases relevant to the bush meat trade)

How commercial activities and bushmeat trade enhance global disease risk

There are some specific aspects of modern-day bushmeat trade and activities such as logging that have potentially new and important public health risk implications.

1. The creation of greater inroads into tropical lowland forests increase the type and frequency of direct contact between humans and wild animals, thereby increasing the chances of disease pathogen transmission.
2. The creation of major ecological changes may result in an enhanced opportunity for microbial divergence - potentially broadening the host range of existing pathogens or allowing *new* microbial pathogens to successfully enter the global human population.⁽¹⁾
3. Bushmeat trade involves the poaching, processing and consumption of non-human primates who share many disease pathogens in common with humans.
4. Bushmeat trade is illegal, and therefore normal health and safety procedures (including meat inspection and hygiene) are not undertaken.
5. Commercial activities provide an avenue for more widespread and more abundant transportation of bushmeat, and thus provide greater opportunities for global disease transmission.

“Increasing human contact with forested systems almost certainly leads to a corresponding increase in the emergence of infections in the human population”⁽²⁾

EMERGING INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following can be classified as an “emerging infectious disease”:

- A known disease, which suddenly has increased virulence
- A known disease, which manifests itself in a new population or species
- An unknown disease – i.e. the emergence of a new pathogen

Increased interaction between mankind and other species, such as that exacerbated by the logging industry, allows for a greater pathogen interchange. In their quest for survival, pathogenic microbes may enter new species hosts, or they may recombine with other pathogens to create new pathogenic organisms. Due to the close taxonomical relationship between humans and non-human primates, there is a particular predisposition for the interchange of pathogens. In recent history, previously unknown human diseases appear to have emerged through zoonotic transmission – for example, AIDS and Ebola.

HIV-1

AIDS, the end stage of HIV-1 or HIV-2 viruses, has had a substantial impact upon global public health. In 1999, research led by Dr Beatrice Hahn of the University of Alabama at Birmingham found that West-Central African chimpanzees (*Pan troglodytes troglodytes*) harboured strains of SIVcpz virus that was closely related to the human HIV-1 virus.⁽³⁾ This finding implicated chimpanzees as a primate reservoir for human infection. It was believed that cross-species viral transmission occurred when infected chimpanzee carcasses were handled and butchered by hunters with open cuts or wounds on their hands⁽⁴⁾.

Ebola haemorrhagic fever

One of the most virulent viral diseases to affect man, Ebola has been linked to the handling, preparation and consumption of dead primates.

In January 1996, an epidemic in northeast Gabon was linked to the handling, preparation, and consumption of a chimpanzee that had been found dead; 29 of 37 identified cases involved exposure to the dead chimpanzee⁽⁵⁾. Chimpanzees, themselves active hunters, are prime candidates for contracting the Ebola virus. Although they have been the source of infection for humans, they are not thought to be the reservoir, becoming infected directly from the natural (unknown) reservoir through their hunting.

As very little is known about the virus and where it lives between outbreaks, it is important to take every precaution to minimise the risks of transmission.

Human monkeypox

Serologically related and symptomatically similar to **smallpox**, monkeypox can be transmitted to humans through a bite or by contact with blood.

A 1997 outbreak in DRC (formerly Zaire) indicated that monkeypox disease had *changed its pattern of infection in humans*, previously the disease had shown little spread between humans after the initial outbreak. In this instance there was a much higher rate of person-to-person transmission than ever before, maintaining the outbreak for over a year.⁽⁶⁾

Although smallpox vaccination provides protection against human monkeypox, global vaccination ceased in 1980, and there is now an entirely new unvaccinated generation susceptible to monkeypox.⁽⁷⁾

Yellow Fever

Yellow Fever is maintained by transmission between mosquitoes and primates. Infected humans and non-human primates will act as a reservoir for infection. An infected monkey brought into any region with *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes could potentially result in an outbreak of this disease.

In French Guiana, the first case of yellow fever since 1902 was reported in 1998, and it was noted that this patient “was probably infected while working in forest clearings”⁽⁹⁾.

Yellow fever remains a public health problem because of failure to implement effective immunization, particularly in Africa.

Viral Hepatitis

Many primates, including gorillas and chimpanzees, can be asymptomatic carriers of human infectious hepatitis and can be re-infective to man. Outbreaks of viral hepatitis have for example been reported in primate handlers of recently shipped animals. This is important because any animal that is under stress is more likely to shed viral pathogens. Therefore, specific aspects of the bush-meat trade, including hunting, capture, transport, and a change of environment, could all exacerbate the transmission of

zoonoses. Shed in the faeces, viral hepatitis transmission occurs via ingestion, and the disease in humans is characterised by liver dysfunction resulting in icterus, fever, vomiting and diarrhoea.

Other non-human primate zoonoses may produce severe intestinal disorders in humans. **Tapeworms**, resulting from the ingestion of uncooked meat containing encysted larvae, may cause intestinal obstruction. A serious and debilitating diarrhoea is symptomatic of **Giardiasis** and **Entamoebic Dysentery**, and enteric bacteria such as **Shigella** and **Salmonella**. Although diarrhoea may not in itself appear to be alarming, its physiological effects can be life-threatening if it is prolonged, or in young or immunosuppressed individuals. Another bacteria, *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, is the cause of probably the most well-known non-human primate zoonoses, **tuberculosis**. Because it is a slowly progressive respiratory infection, it may remain undetected, and therefore may possibly be transmitted to bushmeat traders and buyers without their knowledge as to the actual source of transmission.

“...certain synergies...between logging activities, hunting of nonhuman primates, and international travel are likely to increase the frequency at which novel microbes successfully enter into the global human population”⁽¹⁾

The responsibility to act immediately and curtail the bushmeat trade is demanded by an appreciation of how serious the known disease risks are, as well as the imminent threat of yet unknown diseases.

What we know:

Bushmeat trade is thriving

According to a September 2000 TRAFFIC brief, “an emerging trend of increased commercial (bushmeat) trade is evident (in East and Southern Africa) and is... becoming an important supply mechanism that is gradually replacing subsistence use in most areas”.⁽¹¹⁾

Bushmeat is being illegally imported to countries throughout the world

There is an acknowledged risk of global spread of bushmeat-related disease
There is growing concern regarding illegal bushmeat and other illegal meat imports, particularly from those from Africa.

What we don't know:

Most available information has been derived from studies on captive primate populations; only a very small amount of data has been gained from the study of wild populations. The diseases, of which we are aware, may only comprise a fraction of the potential risks.

We do not know when a zoonoses may suddenly become more virulent in human populations. We do not know what pathogens, originating from primates or other bushmeat species, might suddenly affect the human population. We are only aware of the “success stories” of a relatively small number of pathogens out of perhaps tens of thousands attempting to become infectious. As was the case with AIDS, it really could be the unknown that may become our greatest health risk yet.

The Pan-African Sanctuaries Alliance is dedicated to animal welfare, which includes all aspects of primate conservation and health. PASA is cognizant of the fact that animal health and human health are inherently and inextricably linked, and that is one more reason why we lead and support international initiatives to control the bush-meat trade.

References:

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- (4) Haney DQ, AP Medical Editor. Mystery solved: The AIDS virus came from Chimps. *Associated Press* (Chicago) 2 Feb 1999
- (5) World Health Organization. Outbreak of Ebola haemorrhagic fever in Gabon officially declared over. *Wkly Epidemiol Rec* 1996;71:125-6.
- (6) World Health Organization. Fact Sheet No 161 Revised December 1997. <http://www.who.int/inf-fs/en/fact161.html>
- (7) Fenner, F. (Australian National University professor), in National Radio Network Broadcast: Monkeypox. 1 September 1997 <http://www.abc.net.au/rn/talks/8.30/helthrpt/stories/s250.htm>
- (8) Monath TP, Giesberg JA, Fierros EG. Does Restricted Distribution Limit Access and Coverage of Yellow Fever Vaccine in the United States? *Emerging Infectious Diseases* – Commentary: Oct-Dec 1998 4(4).
- (9) Heraud JM, Hommel D, Hulin A, Duebel V, Poveda JB, Sarthou JL, and Talarmin A. First Case of Yellow Fever in French Guiana since 1902. *Emerging Infectious Diseases*, May-June 1999. 5(3).
- (10) Associated Press (Geneva) Report: Nations should be prepared for bioterrorism attack. 25 September 2001. <http://www.globeandmail.com>
- (11) TRAFFIC Network Briefing 2000: Bush Meat Utilization - A Critical Issue in East and Southern Africa. <http://www.traffic.org/briefings/bushmeat.html>

TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES (MEDICAL/PRIMATE HEALTH)

Postgraduate opportunities in zoo animal and wildlife medicine (veterinarians)

Europe:

1. **Denmark.** Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University, Copenhagen.
PhD. Wildlife medicine.
Mr Bent Schmidt-Nielsen, Dean, Bulowsvej 13, DK-1870, Friederiksberg Copenhagen.
2. **Finland.** Veterinary Faculty, Helsinki.
Short undergraduate course in wildlife pathology.
Prof. Iikka Alitalo, Dean, Hameentie 57, FIN-00014 Helsinki
Iikka.alitalo@helsinki.fi
3. **Netherlands.** Utrecht University.
4-week postgraduate training in diagnostic pathology.
Dr. G. Dorrestein, Faculty of veterinary medicine, PO Box 80.163, NL-3508 TD Utrecht.
4. **Norway.** Central Veterinary Laboratory in Oslo and center of Veterinary Medicine in Tromso.
Training in wildlife pathology.
Prof. Hallstein Gronstol, Dean Oslo University – Norwegian College of veterinary medicine, p.o. box 8146, Dep, Norway.
5. **Spain.** Veterinary Faculty Zaragoza University.
80-hour course on wildlife management for vets and others.
Internships (wildlife).
Prof. Antonio Herrera Marteche, Dean, Miguel Servet 177, E-50013 Zaragoza.
Decano.vete@mvet.unizar.es
6. **Spain.** University of Leon Veterinary Faculty
Masters veterinary course in wildlife management.
Prof. Elias Fernando Rodriguez Ferri, Dean, Campus de Vegazana, E-24071 Leon.
7. **Switzerland.** University of Zurich, faculty of veterinary medicine.
6-week practical course in zoo animals.
Jean-Michel Hatt, Faculty of vet medicine, University of Zurich, Winterthurerstrasse 260,
CH-8057, Zurich
hartzoo@vetangy.unizh.ch
8. **UK.** Royal Veterinary College / Institute of Zoology.
One year MSc in wild animal health.
Dr M.T. Fox, RVC, Royal College Street, London NW1 0TU, GB

Middle East/Africa:

1. **Israel.** Koret Scholl of Vet medicine.
Short courses on wildlife medicine.
Prof. Uri Orgad, Dean, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, PO Box 12, Rehovot.
2. **Egypt.** Cairo University.
Diplomas – 1 year (practical and theory)
Masters – 2-5 years (research project)
PhD – 3 year
Prof. A.H. Zakaria, Department of Hygiene, Husbandry and Zoonoses, Faculty of vet Medicine,
Cairo University, PO Box 12211, Giza.
3. **Sudan.** Khartoum University
PhD and MSc in wildlife management and diseases.
Prof. Babiker Abbas, Dept. Medicine, Pharmacology and Toxicology, Faculty of Veterinary
Science, University of Khartoum, PO Box 32, Khartoum North.
4. **South Africa,** University of Pretoria.
MSc Wildlife Diseases.
M.Med.Vet Wildlife Diseases

Also:
University of Witwatersrand – MSc Resource Ecology
University of Capetown, Dept. Zoology – MSc in Conservation Biology.
Dr R.G. Bengis, PO Box 12, Skukuza, Kruger National Park 1350
5. **South Africa.** University of Pretoria and Ecolife Expeditions
Wildlife field courses:
Ecosystems and wildlife management (2 weeks)
People and nature conservation (2 weeks)
Prof Wouter van Hoven, Ecolife Expeditions, 976 Duncan Street, Brooklyn ,
Pretoria, 0181 S Africa, education@ecolife.co.za
6. **Tanzania.** Sokoine University of Agriculture.
MSc in Wildlife (proposed)
Dr Mtambo, Dept veterinary medicine and public health, Sokoine University of Agriculture, PO
Box 3021, Morogoro
7. **Uganda.** Makere University
1 year post graduate training in wildlife health and management. (MSc to start soon)
Dr Christine Dranzoa, WARM, Faculty of Vet Med, Makere University, PO Box 7062, Kampala.
warm@uga.healthnet.org
8. **Zimbabwe** University.
Externships (throughout Africa?).
Dr Nancy Kock, Department of Pan-African Veterinary Studies, University of Zimbabwe, PO
Box MP167, Mt Pleasant, Harare, Zimbabwe.

Australia / New Zealand:

1. **Australia.** Sydney University / Taronga Zoo
MSc (1 year) Wildlife medicine and husbandry.
Dr Larry Valgennt, Veterinary Quarantine Centre, Taronga Zoo, PO Box 20, Mossman, Sydney, NSW 2088
2. **Australia.** Melbourne University / Melbourne Zoo / Healesville Sanctuary
2 years MSc Wildlife medicine and husbandry.
The Dean, veterinary science faculty, University of Melbourne, 250 princess highway, Werribee, Melbourne, VIC 3030.

Asia:

1. **India.** Bangalore veterinary College
MSc in wildlife biology
Dr Rahman, Bangalore veterinary college, Bangalore, Karnataka.
2. **India.** Indian veterinary Research Institute.
National Diploma in zoo and wild animal health care and management.
Dr B.M. Arora, center for wildlife surveillance, IVRI, Izatnagar, Barielly-234 122
3. **India.** Madras Veterinary College
3 undergrad courses in wildlife science.
MSc Wildlife Management.
Prof. Matthew C John, Dept Wildlife Science, Madras Vet College, Veprey, Madras, 600007
4. **India.** AVC College Mayiladuthurai
MSc. (biologists or vets)
Head of Wildlife Biology Dept., AVC College, Mannapandal Mayilduthurai, Tamil Nadu.
5. **India.** Wildlife Institute of India.
Variety of courses in wildlife management (4 months – 2 years).
The Director, WII, PO Box 18, Chandrabani, Dehra Dun 248 001.
6. **India.** Gujarat Agricultural University
1-week wildlife management training course for vets.
Dr Vjas, Principal of Gujarat Agricultural Uni, Gujarat.
7. **Japan.** Japanese Society of Zoo and Wildlife Medicine.
Lab of veterinary ecology – Hokkaido Uni and lab of wild animal medicine – Nippon Uni. Both teach wildlife medicine at undergraduate and postgraduate level.
Dr. Toshio Tsubota, Dept. Theriogenology, Faculty of Agriculture, Gifu University, 1-1, Yanagido, Gifu 501-11

North America:

1. **USA.** University of California, Davis
Residency in primate medicine, 2-years.
Dr Celia Valverde, Senior vet, California primate research center, UCD, CA 95816
2. **USA.** University of California, Davis
Residency in Zoo medicine, 2-years
Esther Finn, Vet Med teaching hospital, UCD, CA 95816
Dr Lisa Tell (latell@ucdavis.edu)
3. **USA.** University of Florida
3-year clinical residency in zoo medicine.
Jane Hendrix, Uni of Florida, Dept Small Animal Clinical Sciences, PO Box 100126, Gainesville, FL 32610-0126
4. **USA.** University of Illinois
3-year zoo pathology residency
Dr Robert Murname, Uni of Illinois, Loyola University Medical Centre, Rm 3940, Building 105, 2160 S first Avenue, Maywood, IL 60153
5. **USA.** Kansas State University
1-year internship in clinical zoo medicine
Dr James W Carpenter, Dept Clinical Sciences, College of vet med, Kansas State Uni, 1800 Denison Avenue, Manhattan, KS 66506-5600
6. **USA.** National Zoo, Smithsonian Institution.
2-year residency in zoo medicine.
Dr Mitch Bush, Conservation and research center, NOAHS, National Zoo Smithsonian Institute, 1500 Remount Road, Front Royal, VA 22630
7. **USA.** National Zoo, Smithsonian Institution.
2-year zoological pathology residency.
Dr Richard Montali, National zoo Park, Dept Pathology, Washington, DC 20008
8. **USA.** North Carolina State University
3-year residency in primary zoo care
3-year residency in wildlife
Dr Michael Stoskopf, Department of CASS, Collage of veterinary medicine, North Carolina State University, Duram NC
9. **USA.** Riverbanks Zoo
1-year internship.
Dr Nadine Lamberski, Riverbnks Zoo, PO Box 1060, Columbia, SC 29202
10. **USA.** San Diego Zoo
Residency
Dr Don Janssen, San Diego Zoo, PO Box 551, San Diego, CA 92112

11. **USA.** University of Tennessee
2-year residency in zoo med.
College of veterinary medicine, Department of comparative medicine, Uni of Tennessee,
Knoxville, TN 37901
12. **USA.** San Antonio Zoo.
2-year clinical residency
Dr Michelle Mautino, San Antonio Zoo, 3903 N St. Mary's street, San Antonio, TX 78212
13. **USA.** Wildlife Conservation Society, Bronx Zoo
3-year clinical residency.
Dr Robert Cook, WCS, Department of clinical studies, Wildlife health sciences, 2300 Southern
Boulevard, Bronx, NY 10460
14. **USA.** Wildlife Conservation Society, Bronx Zoo
3-year pathology residency
Dr Tracy McNamara, WCS, Department of Pathology, Wildlife health sciences, 2300 Southern
Boulevard, Bronx, NY 10460
15. **USA.** Wildlife Centre of Virginia
1-year internship.
Dr Ned Gentz, Director of veterinary services, WCV, PO Box 1557, Waynesboro, VA 22980
16. **USA.** Fossil Rim Wildlife Centre
1-year fellowship.
Dr Robin Radcliffe, Fossil Rim Wildlife Centre, Rt. 1, PO Box 210, Glen Rose, TX 76043
17. **USA.** Oklahoma City Zoo.
2-year residency
Dr Michael T Barrie, Oklahoma City Zoo, 2101 NE 50th, Oklahoma, OK 73111
18. **Canada.** Toronto Zoo and Ontario veterinary College.
3-year zoo pathology residency
Dr Ian Barker, Ontario Veterinary College, University of Guelph, Department of Pathology,
Guelph, Ontario, Canada N1G 2W1
19. **USA.** Clinic for the Rehabilitation of Wildlife, Florida.
Veterinary internship in wildlife medicine and rehabilitation. (1-year)
Dr Deitschel, Clinic for the Rehabilitation of Wildlife Inc. PO Box 150, Sanibel, FL 33957

Latin America:

1. **Argentina.** University of Buenos Aires.
PhD (equivalent) in wildlife medicine.
Dr Alejandro L Soraci, Secretario de investigacion y postgrado Facultad de Ciencias Veterinarias,
Universidad Nacional del centro de la Provinca de Buenos Aires, Campus Universitario (7000)
Tandil, Buenos Aires.
2. **Argentina.** National University of La Plata.
Post grad training in wildlife surgery.

Prof Eduardo J Durante, Faculty of veterinary science, National University of La Plata 60 y 118
(1900) La Plata.

HEALTH CARE PERSONNEL - TRAINING:

Targets:

- Vets with limited experience
- Non veterinary sanctuary health care personnel
- New vets / non vet health care personnel

Recommendations:

- All new health care staff should receive 2 – 8 weeks training
- Succession planning (i.e. overlap period during employment of new staff)

PASA Manual:

- Recommended as a training resource

Areas where training is required:

- Problem orientated approach to diseases
- Common diseases - clinical signs, diagnosis and treatments
- Health management for sanctuaries
- Clinical pharmacology
- Anaesthesia
- Surgery (basic principles (preparation, aseptic technique etc) and simple techniques)
- Laboratory procedures
- Nutrition
- Record keeping
- Facility design; ways to maximize existing facilities

Suggestion:

- ❖ 4-5 days training for designated health care staff from each PASA sanctuary (1 person from each) to be held before PASA 2003 workshop;
- ❖ Trainers = veterinarians (present at PASA 2002);
- ❖ Agenda determined by Wayne and subjects distributed among vets;
- ❖ Vets prepare training materials to be submitted to Wayne prior to the meeting (for quality control);
- ❖ In addition, could have invited trainers (experts).

Pan-African Sanctuaries Alliance (PASA) Workshop Report



Section 6

Conservation Working Group

Conservation Working Group Report

Working Group Participants:

Philip Cronje, Johannesburg Zoo, South Africa

Louise Egerton, Msc Student, Oxford Brookes University, UK

Jamie Kemsey, MA International Environmental Policy, USA

Neil Maddison, Bristol Gardens Zoo/CWAF, UK/Cameroon (Facilitator)

Joseph Maiyo, Sweetwaters Chimpanzee Sanctuary, Kenya

Stephen Mukundi, Sweetwaters Chimpanzee Sanctuary, Kenya

David Mundia, Sweetwaters Chimpanzee Sanctuary, Kenya

Richard Mutai, Sweetwaters Chimpanzee Sanctuary, Kenya

Gerald Muyingo, Ngamba Island Chimpanzee Sanctuary, Uganda

Stany Nyandwi, Ngamba Island Chimpanzee Sanctuary, Uganda

Roberta Sandoli, Lawyer, Italy

Claudia Schoene, Veterinarian, based in Rwanda

John Sungura, Sweetwaters Chimpanzee Sanctuary, Kenya

Ashley Vosper, Msc Student, Oxford Brookes University, UK

Carol Keys, Andrews/Keys Associates, USA (input)

Anne Warner, (representing) Bushmeat Crisis Task Force, USA (input)

REQUEST FOR FUNDING

1-2 pages max. Should include the following.

1. Statement of problem

Facts about the issue. Eg need to support confiscations

Context. Eg GRASP/CITIES

2. Solution

How are you uniquely posed to provide solution?

Proposed plan of action

Anticipated outputs

3. Monitoring and Evaluation

Timeline

Reports

Management

4. Budget

*Don't forget to acknowledge receipt of support. Communicate thanks and results = more money

LOCAL COMMUNITY ATTITUDES TOWARDS BUSHMEAT

The purpose of this questionnaire is to understand the attitudes of communities surrounding your sanctuary regarding bushmeat. It is essential to record the age, sex and position in the community of the people interviewed. To get the most honest information, you must sit down with them in a non-judgmental frame of mind – ready to respect any response that they may give you. Please use your own best method for gathering this information from the people in your communities. We advise that you respect social amenities first, listen second and ask questions as necessary. Let the people tell their stories, and try to write your notes after the interview. Partial answers from individuals are fine. When all of your responses are collated, we hope you will have gathered information that reflects on the following set of issues.

1. What animals do people eat in their village? What animals are not eaten? For what reasons?
2. Are people able to identify what kind of meat they are eating? How?
3. Do people feel it is important to know where the meat comes from?
4. To what extent is bushmeat a source of sustenance and/or a source of revenue?
5. Are there some kinds of bushmeat that are good to eat for health, culture, religion or other reasons? Why? Are there some kinds of bushmeat that are *not* good to eat for health, culture, religion or other reasons? Why?
6. How is the bushmeat hunted? Traditional hunting, modern snares, guns or other methods?
7. How do people procure their bushmeat? Do they hunt individually, is it a community activity or is it purchased commercially from outsiders?
8. Do people from the community provide bushmeat to others outside the village?

Sensitive Information:

What do people think of the impact of bushmeat hunting on wildlife?
Are they aware of endangered species issues and laws surrounding bushmeat?

QUESTIONNAIRE SUR LES ATTITUDES DES COMMUNAUTES CONCERNANT LA VIANDE DE BROUSSE

Le sujet de ce questionnaire est de comprendre les attitudes des communautés qui sont autour de votre sanctuaire concernant la viande de brousse. Il est essentiel de noter l'âge, le sexe et la position de la personne interrogée dans la communauté. Afin d'avoir l'information la plus honnête, nous vous suggérons de vous asseoir avec eux en essayant de les mettre à l'aise et en restant neutre – prêt à entendre toutes les réponses qu'ils pourront vous donner. S'il vous plaît, faites de votre mieux pour obtenir ces informations des gens de votre communauté. Nous vous demandons aussi de respecter les coutumes sociales, d'écouter et poser des questions quand cela est nécessaire. Laissez les gens raconter leurs histoires, et écrivez les informations après l'interview. Même les réponses incomplètes sont importantes. Quand vous aurez réuni toutes les réponses des gens de la communauté, nous espérons que vous aurez collecté les informations qui répondent aux questions suivantes.

1. Quels animaux sauvages les gens mangent-ils dans leur village ? Quels animaux ne mangent-ils pas ? Pour quelles raisons ?
2. Est-ce que les gens sont capables d'identifier quelle sorte de viande ils mangent ? Comment font-ils ?
3. Est-ce que les gens pensent qu'il est important de savoir d'où vient la viande ?
4. Pour eux, la viande de brousse est-elle une nécessité alimentaire et/ou une source de revenus ?
5. Est-ce que certaines viandes de brousse sont consommées pour des raisons de santé, de culture, de religion, et d'autres ? Pourquoi ? Est-ce que d'autres viandes de brousse ne sont pas consommées pour ces mêmes raisons ? Pourquoi ?
6. Comment les animaux sont-ils chassés ? Chasse traditionnelle, pièges modernes, fusils, autres ?
7. Comment les gens se procurent-ils la viande de brousse ? Est-ce qu'ils chassent individuellement, est-ce une activité de la communauté, ou bien est-elle achetée à l'extérieur de la communauté ?
8. Est-ce que la communauté fournit en viande de brousse d'autres villages ?

Question délicate :

Est-ce que les gens pensent que cette chasse a un impact sur la vie sauvage ?
Sont-ils conscients des problèmes des espèces menacées et des lois qui concernent la viande de brousse ?

FUNDING

Problem: Bushmeat trade

Part of solution is to fund sanctuaries in this battle:

- Eyes and ears on the ground to provide information to outside organization
- Educate local people
- Provide alternative income source
- Support local law enforcement e.g. confiscations

Fund following:

- Enclosures
- Fences
- Staff housing
- Animal food
- Vet services
- Administration – office running costs
- Education
- Salaries
- Transport – vehicle purchase, petrol, servicing, insurance
- Staff training/development
- Marketing/PR
- Monitoring and evaluation
- Outputs

Sanctuary managers must include in request the following

- Problem statement
- How they are providing solutions
- Monitoring and evaluation
- Budget
- Make it short (1-2 pages maximum)

Benefits to sanctuaries

BCTF does “leg work” of identifying potential funders

STRATEGIC ALLIANCES

BCTF

Biological hotspots. Solution areas but mainly a forum of information.

NGOs that PASA should get involved with:

- Conservation International (CI)
- Greenpeace
- International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW)
- Jane Goodall Institute (JGI)
- Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)
- World Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA)
- Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF)

Social:

- Action Aid
- APA
- CARE
- Catholic Relief Services (CRS)
- Medicin Sans Frontier (MSF)
- Red Cross
- Save the Children
- World Vision

Multi-nationals:

- Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA)
- DRID
- European Union (EU)
- International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- Japanese International Development (JID)
- Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORCID)
- United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP)
- World Bank
- Make contacts and establish appropriate NGOs alliances

Existing Partnerships:

- Bushmeat Crisis Task Force
- World Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA)

PASA WEB TEMPLATE (due to Carol by 4th July 2002)

Minimum info

Name:

Location:

Species involved:

Sanctuary history (50 words):

Contact person/contact details:

Further information

Link to your website:

Any other information:

(NB: One sanctuary picture to be presented to Carol by 4th July 2002)

Pan-African Sanctuaries Alliance (PASA) Workshop Report



Section 7

Management Working Group

Management Working Group Report

Working Group Participants:

Norm Rosen, CBSG

Cherie “Monty” Montgomery, Ngamba Island Chimpanzee Sanctuary, Uganda

Sylvie Briscoe, Jane Goodall Institute, USA

Annie Olivecrona, Sweetwaters Chimpanzee Sanctuary, Kenya

Stephen Brend, (Current) PASA Secretariat

Carla Litchfield, University of St Andrews, Scotland

Michael Wamathi, IFAW

Graziella Cotman, Tchimpounga Sanctuary, Congo

Carol Keys, Andrews/Keys Associates, USA

Sheila Siddle, Chimfunshi Wildlife Orphanage, Zambia

Claudine Andre, Lola yo Bonobo, Congo

Dominique Morel, Lola yo Bonobo, Congo

ACTIONS ACHIEVED LAST YEAR

- Established advisory committee 2001-2
 - Debby Cox
 - Wayne Boardman
 - Steuart Dewar
 - Becky Harris-Jones
 - Norm Rosen
 - Estelle Rallaband
 - Debo Ajao
- Established Secretariat 2001-2
 - Stephen Brend
- Membership Initiation Fee
 - Voted on at 2001, agreed as \$200
 - Not collected
- We are registered as limited liability company in UK, with a bank account and three UK-based board of directors (Wayne Boardman, Becky Harris-Jones and Jo Fielder)
 1. Set criteria for who is eligible to be a Participating Sanctuary
 2. \$200/year
 3. Proper African Ape Sanctuaries (UWEC, Johannesburg Zoo would be included), need to be approved by Advisory Committee

Action Points:

1) AGREE PROPOSED MISSION STATEMENT AND PASA SANCTUARY DEFINITION:

Proposed Mission Statement:

To support, assist and encourage member sanctuaries in their efforts to save Africa's great apes and other primates.

PASA aims to accomplish this mission by campaigning locally and globally against the threats these species face in the wild, promoting the highest standards of captive animal husbandry, and by acting as a forum where sanctuaries can share information and discuss issues of mutual concern

Proposed Definition for a PASA sanctuary:

A PASA sanctuary provides a safe and secure home for African apes and other primates in need. The welfare of the individual and the preservation of the species are of prime importance and are considered equally. The sanctuary operates in the context of an integrated approach to conservation, which can include rehabilitation and re-introduction.

2) PASA HANDBOOK:

- Develop PASA membership handbook (Monty to compile in two months, draft circulated in one month)

This will go to member sanctuaries, associate members and donors. The appendices will go to sanctuary members.

Contents for Sanctuary Members and Associate Members:

- 1) Admission form
- 2) Sponsor; activity, project based, including in kind support, no set benefits, but will be included in annual report. Mission Statement of PASA
- 3) Aims and Objectives
- 4) Key messages, including what is a sanctuary
- 5) Structure of organisation
- 6) Contact details
- 7) Protocols and code of ethics
- 8) Use of Logo
- 9) Membership
- 10) Different levels
- 11) How to qualify
- 12) Benefits
- 13) Membership form

Appendices: (Member Sanctuaries Only):

- 14) Sanctuary Agreement Form (including use of logo)
- 15) Bank account details and charity details
- 16) Secretariat Job description and contact details
- 17) Advisory Committees and their roles, and contacts
- 18) Previous/present funders
 - Potential funders
 - Agenda's of past meetings and Executive summaries
 - Guidelines/considerations for planning a meeting
 - Participating sanctuaries and contact details
- 19) Technical information on web site and list server access

3) DEFINE "MEMBERS"

- Levels, costs, benefits (done, to be decided by sanctuary members)
- 3 types proposed, participating sanctuaries (annual fee or initiation fee? To be voted on) \$200 listed in handbook and annual report
- All member sanctuaries to approve admission and suspension/dismissal of new sanctuaries
- Associate member, annual, amount to be voted on \$300-\$500
- Administration costs to create/manage this category, including database, and sending out renewal letters. They will receive annual report, and we propose also free admission to participating sanctuary during the year (arranged through PASA). Need a code of ethics, to endorse PASA mission etc, in the membership
- Membership conditions proposed:
 - 1) Must sign code of ethics
 - 2) Valid for one (1) calendar year
 - 3) Rights reserved to revoke or not agree membership
 - 4) Data protection element
- Sanctuary members should agree upon the admission or dismissal of any sanctuary

4) PROPOSE FLYER

Audience not really general public, but for distribution at meetings etc.

Information to be included:

- ✓ Mission
- ✓ Logo
- ✓ Key messages
- ✓ Why sanctuaries
- ✓ List of participating sanctuaries
- ✓ Website/contact details
- ✓ Something to illicit donations
- ✓ Membership application form including code of ethics
- ✓ Map of Africa with range states and very brief statistics on apes

Carol Keys to design, fund printing

Draft to Secretariat and Advisory Committee by 1st Aug to advisory committee, out by October

3. PRESENT STEPHEN'S BUDGET AND GATHER SUGGESTIONS

Budget 2000-2001 Prepared at last year's workshop

	Proposed	Actual
Registering PASA	\$3,000	£30
Establish secretariat	\$4,000	0
Create central resource base	\$16,900	0
Fundraising	\$5,500	0
Secretariat expenses	\$15,000	\$250
First year audit and report	\$2,000	\$1,700
2002 workshop	\$32,000	\$31,999
Total	\$82,900	\$32,000

(Education pack funded separately)

4. DEFINE ROLE OF SECRETARIAT. APPOINT SECRETARIAT

Secretariat Role:

- 1) Liase with website/list server
- 2) Report to advisory committee regularly and seek advice, solicit action appropriately
- 3) Obtain charitable status in UK and USA
- 4) Set up bank account in USA
- 5) Fundraise for PASA, for next workshop, secretariat salary, and extra for endowment fund
- 6) Act as co-ordinator and clearing house for fundraising prospects (PASA, not for individual sanctuaries)
- 7) Prepare budget, financial report, and annual report along with advisory committee
- 8) Gather membership fees from sanctuaries
- 9) Organise Associate Membership scheme, including PASA handbook
- 10) Adopt outside contact role, e.g. with CITES, and represent PASA at international meetings
- 11) Liase with advisory committee to prepare constitution for PASA

5. ADVISORY COMMITTEE PROPOSALS

Advisory committee

- Are voted in for term until next PASA Sanctuary Managers' meeting
- Number on committee (should be uneven to avoid potential hung vote, but no fixed size)
- Vote on specialised sub-committees (fundraising, communications, education, and vet/health)

Role:

- To provide advice and support to the Secretariat, on general issues, and if no sub-committees, on technical issues
- Same for individual sanctuaries on request
- Represent PASA where appropriate
- Solicit funds?
- Have authority on what?
- Finalise choice of PASA meeting location and agenda

Criteria:

- Access: If we have subcommittees then one person from each subcommittee represented
- Broad representation of expertise (vet, fundraising, communication inc. website and printing, education, managers, education)
- Have good access to communication to enable dialogue
- Live in or have access to different countries, i.e. broad representation/access to different countries to donors

Term? Re-voted at each PASA meeting
Managers have overall authority

6. FUTURE MEETINGS:

- Suggestions of venues (call for proposals which would include location, cost, capacity,)
 - Logistics (distance from airport, transport including distance between lodging, meeting and sanctuary, lodging facilities)
 - Cost of lodging and transport
 - Capacity/numbers of people
 - Willingness and ability of sanctuary to help organise meeting
 - Political stability
 - Climate (rainy season)
- Asking for nominations for sites tonight, then submit proposal by November 2002. Decision made by secretariat with advisory committee, unless made tomorrow.
- Suggested agenda for future meetings
 - Day 1:* site visit, introduction/icebreaker
 - Day 2:* PASA sanctuaries meeting, including teambuilding and donors do other activities
 - Day 3:* workshop with everyone
 - Day 4:* guest speakers

NOTE: Voting by members to be slotted in where?

- Suggested key topics for speakers:
 - Reintroduction
 - Integration
 - Fundraising
 - Fencing
 - Grant proposal writing
 - Veterinary
 - Eco-tourism
 - Environmental education
 - Sustainable development
 - Wildlife authorities
 - Individuals e.g. Drs. Jane Goodall, Richard Wrangham, Christophe Boesch, etc.

- What we need to do is register as a charity in UK, and USA 501c3 status (USA side researched by Carol Keys and Sylvie Briscoe)

- PASA can then serve as a channel for people funding sanctuaries from abroad wanting tax relief

- Set up endowment/crisis fund

- Fund raising: how to allocate funds to sanctuaries
GRASP funding for PASA workshops

- Formalisation of logo to be co-ordinated by Norm Rosen

BUDGET

The cost of registering PASA, establishing the Secretariat and implementing the first year plan is US\$82,900. We are seeking backing for the programme either in full or part. The budget is broken down into seven budget lines, the details of which are given below:

HEADING	AMOUNT (US\$)
Registering PASA	3,000
Establish Secretariat	4,000
Create central resource base	16,900
Fundraising	5,500
Secretariat Expenses	15,000
First year audit and report	2,000
2002 Workshop	32,000
TOTAL	\$82,900

BUDGET NOTES:

Registering PASA: It is appropriate that PASA is recognised as a charitable, not-for-profit organisation. This will improve its credibility and facilitate receipt of donations. Registration will incur legal and administrative costs. However, it is prudent to have registration legally correct from the outset and this can only aid acceptance by the UK's charity Commission.

Establish Secretariat: PASA needs to develop a logo and publicity material. This budget line also includes projected expenses on telephone bills, postage, stationery and the purchase of office equipment.

Create central resource base: PASA aims to support sanctuaries and to promote information sharing and collaboration amongst its members. To achieve this, effective electronic communication needs to be developed both actively, in the form of a distribution list, and passively, via a website and database. The information held and distributed is likely to include lists of vets, volunteers, journals and reference materials, health manuals for staff and animals, equipment lists and suppliers. Also covered by this budget line are the costs of implementing the action points decided upon at the 2001 Cameroon meeting, in particular publishing and distributing a 'sanctuaries operation manual'.

Fundraising: To secure core funding will require drafting of a number of proposals. Many of these will need to be distributed internationally, possibly using couriers. Furthermore PASA aims to recruit 100 associate members in its first year. It is anticipated that the majority of these donors will come from the international zoo and conservation community. This budget line covers the cost of preparing the funding proposals, developing presentation materials and travel expenses.

Secretariat expenses: The secretariat will be salaried at a pro-rata rate of \$30,000 per year. The secretariat will however initially be engaged of on 50% time basis (20 hours per week/50 weeks per annum)

First year audit & report: All UK registered charities must be independently audited and present an annual financial statement. The figure quoted covers the cost of engaging an accountant to conduct the audit and to prepare an Annual Report. This report will be sent to all Member Sanctuaries, Associate Members, and it is anticipated that it will act as another fundraising tool.

2002 Workshop: The location of the 2002 conference has yet to be decided. However, the cost of the Ugandan and Cameroonian conferences were both in excess of £30,000, including venue hire and support for attendees from each of the Sanctuaries.

PASA Management Issues to be voted on:

1. Proposed mission statement from last year to be agreed upon

To support, assist and encourage member sanctuaries in their efforts to save Africa's great apes and other primates.

PASA aims to accomplish this mission by campaigning locally and globally against the threats these species face in the wild, promoting the highest standards of captive animal husbandry, and by acting as a forum where sanctuaries can share information and discuss issues of mutual concern.

2. Advisory Committee Members

Current Members:

Debby Cox
Wayne Boardman
Steuart Dewar
Becky Harris-Jones
Norm Rosen
Estelle Rallaband
Debo Ajao

Proposed:

Debby Cox
Wayne Boardman
Steuart Dewar
Becky Harris-Jones
Norm Rosen
Estelle Rallaband
Debo Ajao
David Lucas
Carol Keys
Doug Cress
Stephen Brend
Jo Fielder
Any others suggested by group

Note: Advisory Committee members to become legal trustees

3. Informal Subcommittees to be allowed (not yet voted in)

Education (working group to specify)
Veterinary/Health (working group to specify)
Communications/Fundraising (PASA Management working group to specify)

4. Advisory Committee Term:

Proposed
to be until next meeting

5. Advisory Committee Numbers:

Proposed

to be unrestricted but odd number desirable

6. Advisory Committee Role:

- To provide advice and support to the Secretariat, on general issues, and if no sub-committees, on technical issues
- To provide advice and support to the sanctuaries on request
- Represent PASA where appropriate
- Solicit funds for PASA
- Finalise choice of PASA meeting location and agenda

7. New Secretariat:

Proposed:

Doug Cress

David Lucas

Any other suggestions

Secretariat Role:

- Liase with website/list server
- Report to advisory committee regularly and seek advice, solicit action appropriately
- Obtain charitable status in UK and USA
- Set up bank account in USA
- Fundraise for PASA, for next workshop, secretariat salary, and extra for endowment fund
- Act as co-ordinator and clearing house for fundraising prospects (PASA, not for individual sanctuaries)
- Prepare budget, financial report, and annual report along with advisory committee
- Gather membership fees from sanctuaries
- Organise Associate Membership scheme, including PASA handbook
- Adopt outside contact role, e.g. with CITES, and represent PASA at international meetings
- Liase with advisory committee to prepare constitution for PASA

8. Membership of PASA

Proposed

To have two types of members

Sanctuaries - who have voting rights and fulfil definition of a PASA sanctuary

DEFINITION FOR A PASA SANCTUARY

A PASA sanctuary provides a safe and secure home for African apes and other primates in need. The welfare of the individual and the preservation of the species are of prime importance and are considered equally. The sanctuary operates in the context of an integrated approach to conservation, which can include rehabilitation and re-introduction.

Associate Members who have no voting rights

Note: sponsors and donators will be collected as and when.

9. Sanctuary Membership Fee:

Proposed

Each sanctuary participating in PASA pays a \$200 annual fee

10. Associate Membership Fee

Proposed

\$300 or \$500 (note this vote need not be unanimous - consensus will suffice)

11. Publications

a) Proposed

Advisory Committee and Secretariat to develop a handbook for Member Sanctuaries and Associate Members

b) Proposed

Advisory Committee and Secretariat to develop a flyer for promotional purposes

12. PASA Policies

Proposed

Once sanctuary members accept the code of ethics, polices and guidelines, formal agreement and adherence to them will be a condition of membership.

Pan-African Sanctuaries Alliance (PASA) Workshop Report



Section 8

Re-Introduction Working Group

Re-introduction Working Group Report

Working Group Participants:

David Lucas, Pandrillus/Limbe Wildlife Centre, Cameroon

Estelle Rallaband, Centre de conservation pour Chimpanzes, Guinea

Stella Marsden, Chimpanzee Rehabilitation Trust, UK (Gambia)

Ian Henders on, Projet Protection des Gorilles, Congo

GENERAL RE-INTRODUCTION POLICY STATEMENT

As defined by the ethics committee, sanctuaries will have as the ultimate goal of their conservation actions, the conservation of species, the preservation of biodiversity, and the pursuit of animal welfare.

Re-introduction approaches can be implemented as an effective conservation strategy and management tool for sanctuaries attempting to help alleviate the problems associated with increasing pressure on primate sanctuaries, who have exceeded their carrying capacities.

PASA recognises the IUCN/SSC *Guidelines for Non-human Primate Re-introductions (2002)* as the most advanced and comprehensive re-introduction approaches available at this time. PASA supports such conservation action where appropriate, and where programs can adequately fulfil the pre-conditions as defined by this document.

Sanctuaries already undertaking such programs will therefore re-align their current management practises to these guidelines, and those sanctuaries beginning such actions will immediately adopt the recommendations contained there in.

As far as possible sanctuaries should continue to accept orphans so as not to undermine law enforcement and education programmes.

SANCTUARY CRISIS MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

Problem Statement

In view of the rapidly increasing rate of chimpanzee orphans arriving at Sanctuaries over the past year, the need for effective, pragmatic and immediate solutions to the problems associated with overcrowding has to be addressed. The nature of the problem must be recognised as being critical, and the possibility of implementing solutions that are potentially outside of best practise protocols acknowledged. Short-term solutions may be based on animal welfare considerations as a means of maintaining longer-term conservation imperatives.

Preamble

The re-introduction working group recognises that the following options represent a creative approach to what must be recognised as the crisis situation of overcrowding within sanctuaries. We recognise the potentially controversial nature of some of these options, and acknowledge that the working group was not unanimous in the acceptance of all aspects of the proposals.

Working Group Proposals

Bridging the Gap

The management options put forward in this document are aimed at providing pragmatic and short term solutions for sanctuaries operating beyond their carrying capacities.

These proposals have been developed with regard to welfare issues such as:

- Group composition
- Maintenance of adequate levels of care
- Ability to accept and integrate new arrivals

Likewise these proposals are designed to ease resource and spatial limitations, so as to allow sanctuaries to adopt new protocols as outlined in *the IUCN/SCC guidelines for non-human primate re-introductions (2002)* and implement re-introduction programmes aimed at the conservation of the species.

The proposals being put forward must be implemented in a manner which as far as possible satisfy the above mentioned guidelines.

The transfer of chimpanzee groups for the purpose of animal welfare is designed to minimise overall management responsibilities.

Discussion Points

Never range-countries outside the known recorded distribution for chimpanzees.

It is recommended that there is no introduction or transfer to these countries, ie., Morocco.

Non range-countries where chimpanzees have been known to exist but not within living history.

Re-establishment of any subspecies, but individuals not of original range should be sterilised. Transfer should be allowed for animal welfare, but no breeding.

Ex Range: Re-establishment of sub-species specific to area. Transfer for animal welfare should be discouraged, as it is not likely to produce direct benefits. Eg. Ghana.

Range: The re-introduction of range subspecies. Transfer for animal welfare with the potential for breeding if sub-species is particular to the area. Eg. Rep. Congo.

ACTION POINTS

Assembling Information: It has been decided that information should be assembled as to the possibility for release across Africa. Certain criteria should be applied such as no release in present chimp territory, range or ex-range countries, threats to security. This can be done using the UNEP/GRASP atlas of primate distribution, and where possible satellite imagery.

Feasibility study

MSc students compiling evidence and case studies for re-introductions, restocking and transfer of mammal species throughout the world. This in part is to show risks, benefits, precedents, costs and major problems for such projects.

Dialogue

To open dialogue with sympathetic members of scientific and conservation communities. Organisations contacted would ideally include IUCN and CITES.

Expert Speakers

Better use of resources.

The use of expert speakers at the next PASA conference to highlight potential and problems of reintroduction.

Create partnerships between sanctuaries to allow transfer in case when overloaded sanctuaries need to send some orphans in another facility or in case of emergency situation (eg. War)

Pan-African Sanctuaries Alliance (PASA) Workshop Report

Section 9

Appendices

MINI SANCTUARY MATRIX 2002

Name of Sanctuary	BABOON ISLAND (Chimpanzee Rehabilitation Trust)
Location	GAMBIA
Date Established	1974
Mailing Address	53 Gretton Road, Gotherington, Cheltenham, GL52 9QU, UK
Telephone	+44 (0) 1242 675 720
Fax	
Email	crt@freeserve.co.uk
Website Address	www.chimp.rehab
Contact Name	Stella Marsden

Overseas Contact (if applicable)	Janis Carter
Mailing Address	BP 37, Serrekunda, Gambia
Telephone	00 220 460 351
Fax	
Email	
Website Address	

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Present number of chimps/groups					61
Brief Staff Composition					
• Director					2
• Education Officer					1
• Caregivers					6
• Security Guards					-
• Volunteers					-
• Veterinarian					-
• Other					
Additional Information					
Carrying capacity					61
Acquisition rate					
Estimate number illegally held					
Budget					£24,000
Area of expertise	Long term management				

MINI SANCTUARY MATRIX 2002

Name of Sanctuary	CERCOPAN
Location	Nigeria
Date Established	
Mailing Address	4 Ishie Lane, C/- Housing Estate, PO Box 826, Calabar, Cross River State, Nigeria
Telephone	+234 87 234 670 or mobile +234 01 775 2002 (in Lagos)
Fax	
Email	cercopan@compuserve.com
Website Address	www.cercopan.org
Contact Name	Zena Tooze

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

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Present number of chimps/groups					
Brief Staff Composition					
• Director					
• Education Officer					
• Caregivers					
• Security Guards					
• Volunteers					
• Veterinarian					
• Other					
Additional Information					
Carrying capacity					
Acquisition rate					
Estimate number illegally held					
Budget					
Area of expertise					

MINI SANCTUARY MATRIX 2002

Name of Sanctuary	CHIMFUNSHI WILDLIFE ORPHANAGE
Location	ZAMBIA
Date Established	
Mailing Address	PO Box 11190, Chingola, ZAMBIA
Telephone	00 27 11 394 0465
Fax	00 27 11 606 2403
Email	2chimps@bushmail.net
Website Address	www.chimfunshi.org.za
Contact Name	David and Sheila Siddle

Overseas Contact (if applicable)	Chimfunshi-USA
Mailing Address	P.O Box 5873, Boston, MA, 02114, USA
Telephone	1-503-238-8077
Fax	
Email	chimfunshiUSA@aol.com
Website Address	

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Present number of chimps/groups			76	83	94
Brief Staff Composition					
• Director					
• Education Officer					
• Caregivers					
• Security Guards					
• Volunteers					
• Veterinarian					
• Other					
Additional Information					
Carrying capacity					
Acquisition rate					
Estimate number illegally held					
Budget				60,000	60,000
Area of expertise					

MINI SANCTUARY MATRIX 2002

Name of Sanctuary	CHIMPANZEE CONSERVATION CENTER Centre de Conservation Pour Chimpanzes
Location	GUINEA
Date Established	1996
Mailing Address	DNEF BP 624 Conakry, Guinea
Telephone	+237 83 80 77
Fax	+237 20 92 94
Email	esthel@yahoo.com
Website Address	
Contact Name	Estelle Raballand, Christelle Colin, Christine Sagno

Overseas Contact (if applicable)	PROJECT PRIMATE, Inc.
Mailing Address	PO Box 5216, Chapel Hill, NC 27514 – 5002, USA
Telephone	+1 (919) 5442 7006
Fax	+1 (561) 619 5799
Email	pprimate@envirolink.org
Website Address	projectprimate.org

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Present number of chimps/groups			26 in 3G	30 in 3G	31 in 4G
Brief Staff Composition					
• Director			1	1	1
• Education Officer					
• Caregivers			3	2	2
• Security Guards					
• Volunteers			2	2	2
• Veterinarian					1 (also manager)
• Other	1 x Fence Manager				
Additional Information					
Carrying capacity			10-15	10-15	10-15
Acquisition rate			0	0	3
Estimate number illegally held			100	100	100
Budget			\$22,000	\$22,000	\$45,000*
Area of expertise					

* including new car purchase for \$20,000

MINI SANCTUARY MATRIX 2002

Name of Sanctuary	DRILL REHAB AND BREEDING CENTER
Location	Cross River State, Nigeria
Date Established	1991
Mailing Address	H.E.P.O 826, Calabar, Nigeria
Telephone	+234 87 234 310
Fax	
Email	drill@infoweb.abs.net
Website Address	
Contact Name	Peter Jenkins and Liza Gadsby

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	

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Present number of chimps/groups	14	16	16	18 in 3G	22 in 2G
Brief Staff Composition					
• Director				2	2
• Education Officer				1	-
• Caregivers				22	22
• Security Guards				10	9
• Volunteers				1	2
• Veterinarian				1	1
• Other					
Additional Information					
Carrying capacity			20	20	25
Acquisition rate	1	2	2	3	3
Estimate number illegally held			100-150	150-200	150-200
Budget			\$80,000	\$70,000	\$100,000*
Area of expertise	Vet, general operations, construction, conservation, release/introduction				

* total project

MINI SANCTUARY MATRIX 2002

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	94 15 20
Fax	
Email	jean-jacques.fontaine@elf-pfr
Website Address	www.help-primates.org
Contact Name	Madame Aliette Jamart/Me Jean-Jacques Fountaine

Overseas Contact (if applicable)	Mrs Laurence Vial (HELP International)
Mailing Address	
Telephone	+33 1 45 47 74 78 or +33 6 16 99 05 02
Fax	
Email	laurevial@aol.com
Website Address	

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Present number of chimps/groups					
Brief Staff Composition					
• Director					
• Education Officer					
• Caregivers					
• Security Guards					
• Volunteers					
• Veterinarian					
• Other					
Additional Information					
Carrying capacity					
Acquisition rate					
Estimate number illegally held					
Budget					
Area of expertise					

MINI SANCTUARY MATRIX 2002

Name of Sanctuary	KITWE POINT CHIMPANZEE SANCTUARY
Location	Kigoma, Tanzania
Date Established	1995
Mailing Address	PO Box 945, Kigoma
Telephone	+255 28 280 3404
Fax	
Email	mac.zwick@africaonline.co.tz
Website Address	www.janegoodall.org
Contact Name	John MacLachlan

Overseas Contact (if applicable)	Jane Goodall Institute
Mailing Address	PO Box 14890, Silver Springs, MD 20911, USA
Telephone	+1 301 565 0086
Fax	+1 301 565 3188
Email	info@janegoodall.org
Website Address	

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Present number of chimps/groups	3	3	3	3	3
Brief Staff Composition					
• Director	2	2	1	1	1
• Education Officer					
• Caregivers	4	4	4	4	4
• Security Guards					
• Volunteers					
• Veterinarian					
• Other					
Additional Information					
Carrying capacity				3	3
Acquisition rate					1
Estimate number illegally held					
Budget					\$20,000
Area of expertise					

MINI SANCTUARY MATRIX 2002

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 98 25 03
Fax	+237 43 17 46
Email	dclvisions@hotmail.com
Website Address	
Contact Name	David Lucas

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	

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Present number of chimps/groups		20	22 in 2G	25 in 2G	27
Brief Staff Composition					
• Director			2	2	2
• Education Officer			1	1	1
• Caregivers			15	15	16
• Security Guards			3	4	4
• Volunteers			2	2	2
• Veterinarian					1
• Other					
Additional Information					
Carrying capacity			30	30	30
Acquisition rate	2	1	2	3	2
Estimate number illegally held			300	300	300
Budget			\$25,000	\$60,000	\$80,000
Area of expertise	Electric fencing, vet, education, fundraising				

MINI SANCTUARY MATRIX 2002

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: Sanctuaire des bonobos de Kinshasha, T.A.S.O.K, Commune de Ngaliena, Kinshasha, DRC
Telephone	+243 88 40 009/99 07 737 or +243 081 333 02 34
Fax	
Email	claudine@ic.cd
Website Address	www.bonoboducongo.free.fr
Contact Name	Claudine Andre

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

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Present number of bonobos/groups			11	20	22
Brief Staff Composition					
• Director			1	1	1
• Education Officer					
• Caregivers			1	7	7
• Security Guards					5
• Volunteers				1	2
• Veterinarian			1	1	1
• Other	1 x Congolese Co-ordinator				
Additional Information					
Carrying capacity				20	30
Acquisition rate					3 (since last year)
Estimate number illegally held					
Budget				\$40,000	\$55,000*
Area of expertise	Education, captive care of Bonobos				

* does not include construction/rehabilitation or equipment costs of new sanctuary

MINI SANCTUARY MATRIX 2002

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 77 200 602 (Debby)
Fax	+256 41 320 662
Email	chimpldy@imul.com
Website Address	www.chimpisland.org
Contact Name	Debby Cox/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, ZPB
Mailing Address	(contact above email for details)
Telephone	
Fax	
Email	
Website Address	

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Present number of chimps/groups	19 in 1G	22 in 2G	27 in 2G	33 in 2G	36 in 2G
Brief Staff Composition					
• Director	1	1	1	2	2
• Education Officer				1	1
• Caregivers	4	4	5	6	6
• Security Guards	2	2	2	2	2
• Volunteers	2 x 3-month volunteer placements offered year round				
• Veterinarian				1	2
• Other	Vets double up as Sanctuary Managers and Field Co-Supervisors for up-country projects				
Additional Information					
Carrying capacity	35	35	35	35	35
Acquisition rate	0	3	14	1	3
Estimate number illegally held	0	2-3	2-3	0	2-3
Budget	\$40,000	\$50,000	\$60,000	\$110,000	\$170,000
Area of expertise	Vet, holding facilities, integration, management, tourism, wild population protection and conservation				

MINI SANCTUARY MATRIX 2002

Name of Sanctuary	PROJET DE PROTECTION DES GORILLE, MPASSA
Location	Mpasa, Gabon
Date Established	1998
Mailing Address	BP 583 Franceville, Gabon
Telephone	
Fax	
Email	mpassa@moonlink.net (no attachments/emergency only) or gorilla@inet.ga
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	

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Present number of gorillas/groups				16	16
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	4	9	3	-	-
Estimate number illegally held				10	10
Budget				\$100,000	\$100,000
Area of expertise	Gorilla health and reintroduction				

MINI SANCTUARY MATRIX 2002

Name of Sanctuary	PROJECT DE PROTECTION DES GORILLES, CONGO
Location	Lesio Louna Reserve
Date Established	1988
Mailing Address	BP 13977 Brazzaville, Rep du Congo
Telephone	+242 681 262 or +242 517 027
Fax	+871 762 031 646 (satellite)
Email	ppg.congo@hotmail.com
Website Address	
Contact Name	Ian Henderson

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

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Present number of chimps/groups				19	20 in 2G
Brief Staff Composition					
• Director				1	1
• Education Officer				1	-
• Caregivers				16	16
• Security Guards				15	15
• Volunteers					-
• Veterinarian					
• Other					
Additional Information					
Carrying capacity				19	19
Acquisition rate					1
Estimate number illegally held				20	20
Budget				\$350,000	\$350,000
Area of expertise	Gorilla release				

MINI SANCTUARY MATRIX 2002

Name of Sanctuary	SANAGA-YONG CHIMPANZEE RESCUE CENTER
Location	Central Cameroon
Date Established	August 1999
Mailing Address	BP 624, Conakry
Telephone	+237 83 80 77 or +224 22 39 07
Fax	+237 20 92 94
Email	s.speede@yahoo.com
Website Address	
Contact Name	Sheri Speede

Overseas Contact (if applicable)	Edmund Stowe
Mailing Address	700 SW 126 th Avenue, Beaverton, OR 97005 USA
Telephone	503 643 9948/503 643 8302/503 526 1195
Fax	
Email	wirteresum@aol.com
Website Address	

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Present number of chimps/groups			8 in 2G	15	18
Brief Staff Composition					
• Director			1	1	1
• Education Officer			1	1	1
• Caregivers			4	6	6
• Security Guards			3	4	5
• Volunteers			2	2	2
• Veterinarian					
• Other					
Additional Information					
Carrying capacity			20	20	20
Acquisition rate					
Estimate number illegally held			300	300	300
Budget			\$40,000	\$40,000	\$45,000
Area of expertise	Veterinary				

MINI SANCTUARY MATRIX 2002

Name of Sanctuary	SWEETWATERS CHIMPANZEE SANCTUARY
Location	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	
Email	annie@africaonline.co.ke
Website Address	
Contact Name	Annie Olivecrona

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	

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Present number of chimps/groups			25 in 2G	24 in 2G	25
Brief Staff Composition					
• Director			1	1	1
• Education Officer					
• Caregivers			6	6	6
• Security Guards			2	2	2
• Volunteers					
• Veterinarian					
• Other	Fencing staff x 4				
Additional Information					
Carrying capacity			60	60	60
Acquisition rate	?	0	0	0	1
Estimate number illegally held				0	0
Budget			\$100,000	\$100,000	
Area of expertise					

MINI SANCTUARY MATRIX 2002

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 22 222 683
Fax	
Email	sab@sierratel.sl
Website Address	
Contact Name	Bala Amarasekaran

Overseas Contact (if applicable)	Rosalind Alp, Step by Step Foundation
Mailing Address	Bergweg 6, 9462, RK
Telephone	+33 0599 564 795
Fax	+33 0599 564 795
Email	hanson-alp@amazed.nl
Website Address	

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Present number of chimps/groups			32	40	55
Brief Staff Composition					
• Director			1	1	1
• Education Officer			1	1	1
• Caregivers			4	4	4
• Security Guards					
• Volunteers				1	1
• Veterinarian					
• Other					
Additional Information					
Carrying capacity			35-40	40-50	40-50
Acquisition rate		5	6	10	16
Estimate number illegally held			100		
Budget			\$50,000	\$30,000	\$25,000
Area of expertise					

MINI SANCTUARY MATRIX 2002

Name of Sanctuary	TCHIMPOUNGA CHIMPANZEE SANCTUARY
Location	Pointe Noire, Republic of Congo
Date Established	1992
Mailing Address	BP 1893, Pointe Noire, Congo
Telephone	+242 533 483
Fax	
Email	CACC11@calva.coms
Website Address	
Contact Name	Graziella Cotman

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	

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Present number of chimps/groups					
Brief Staff Composition					
• Director					
• Education Officer					
• Caregivers					
• Security Guards					
• Volunteers					
• Veterinarian					
• Other					
Additional Information					
Carrying capacity					
Acquisition rate					
Estimate number illegally held					
Budget					
Area of expertise					

MINI SANCTUARY MATRIX 2002

Name of Sanctuary	YAOUNDE ZOO/MEFOU NATIONAL PARK
Location	Central Province, Cameroon
Date Established	Zoo – 07/08/1997 Mefou – 29/05/01
Mailing Address	BP 8447, Ngoa-Ekele, Yaounde, Cameroon
Telephone	+237 980 325
Fax	+237 207 578
Email	cwaf@camnet.com
Website Address	www.cwaf.org
Contact Name	Francois Kameni

Overseas Contact (if applicable)	Neil Maddison, Bristol Zoo Gardens
Mailing Address	Clifton, Bristol, BS8 3HT, UK
Telephone	+44 0117 970 6176
Fax	+44 0117 973 6814
Email	nmaddison@bristolzoo.org.uk
Website Address	www.bristolzoo.org.uk

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Present number of chimps/groups			25 in 3G	37 in 3G	
Brief Staff Composition					
• Director				1	Recruiting
• Education Officer			1	1	1
• Caregivers			1	12	14
• Security Guards			7	4	3
• Volunteers			8	7	2
• Veterinarian/Vet Nurse					1
• Other					
Additional Information					
Carrying capacity			30	30	40
Acquisition rate	20	10	6	6	
Estimate number illegally held			300	300	?
Budget			\$30,000	\$30,000	\$75,000
Area of expertise	Community integration, conservation education				