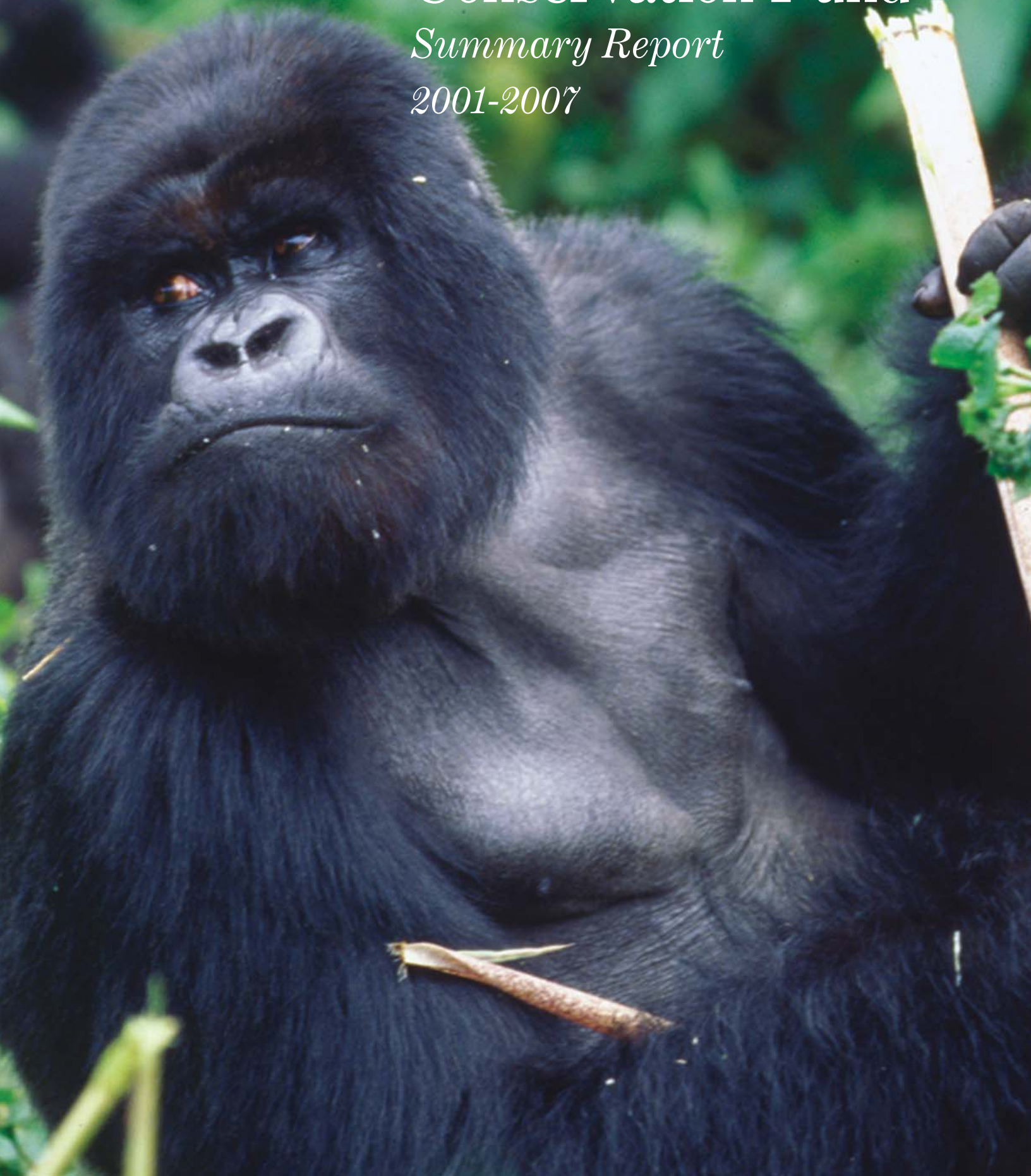


U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Great Ape Conservation Fund

Summary Report

2001-2007



The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's mission:

Working with others, to conserve, protect and enhance fish, wildlife, and plants and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people.



Cover: "Amahoro", silverback in Parc National des Volcans, Rwanda. © R.G. Ruggiero/USFWS

Above: Sunset in the Likouala-aux-Herbes, Republic of Congo. © R.G. Ruggiero/USFWS

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Female Bornean orangutan
Orangutan Foundation International

Great Ape Conservation Fund

On behalf of the American people, the U.S. Congress passed the Great Ape Conservation Act in 2000, which created the Great Ape Conservation Fund for the conservation of gorillas, chimpanzees, bonobos, orangutans and gibbons. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service awards grants for activities related to combating infectious diseases, strengthening law enforcement, conservation education, safeguarding habitat and other efforts to support the conservation and management of apes.

By their biological nature, apes are extremely vulnerable and susceptible to population declines from human disturbance. They grow relatively slowly, are long-lived, have low reproductive rates and complex social relationships. The Great Ape Conservation Fund conserves gorillas, chimpanzees, and bonobos in Africa, and orangutans and gibbons in Asia — all of which have suffered significant population declines due to poaching, disease, and habitat loss or degradation.

Apes are sometimes killed to capture their young for the illegal pet trade. They are also poached for bushmeat, the meat of wild animals. Roads built for logging and mining operations in both Africa and Asia allow poachers easy access to previously remote forests that once served as protective refuges. In some African cultures, ape meat is a delicacy that fetches high prices, particularly in urban areas, and this creates a strong incentive to hunt them over much of their range.

Recent outbreaks of disease, such as Ebola hemorrhagic fever, have also decimated ape populations. In some areas of Central Africa, Ebola has killed up to 90% of individuals in several isolated populations of gorillas. Ebola also poses a serious human health risk and has been shown to infect persons who have handled or consumed ape meat.

The destruction of their forest habitat is perhaps the most serious threat to great apes. As human populations grow, there is an increased demand to convert primary forest for human settlements, agriculture, and timber production.

In Asia, illegal logging, forest fires, conversion of natural forests to exotic plantations, and the draining of peat lands threaten orangutans in Borneo and Sumatra. In Africa, habitat conversion and poaching are aggravated by civil unrest, uncontrolled logging, and the proliferation of weapons.

Efforts to conserve apes are frequently compromised by a lack of awareness and insufficient capacity to enforce laws and manage apes and other wildlife. To address this, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), through the Great Ape Conservation Fund, emphasizes a collaborative approach to conservation. Most grants directly support field work targeting a range of great ape conservation programs: building institutional and human resource capacity, improving law enforcement, educating local communities about conservation issues, providing economic incentives for conservation, and fulfilling the need for robust scientific data on ape species.

To implement these programs, the USFWS works with conservation partners within the U.S. and the range countries. These collaborators have vast on the ground experience and are experts on the ecology of the species as well as the human dimensions of conservation.

This report provides an overview of conservation efforts supported by the Fund between 2001 and 2007, illustrates important progress to date, and highlights the way forward.



Juvenile mountain gorilla, Parc des Volcans, Rwanda.

© R.G. Ruggiero/USFWS

The name orangutan comes from the Malay words "orang hutan" meaning "forest people". They are primarily found in lowland rain forest habitats, and prefer floodplains, swamps, and adjacent upland habitats. Here they feed upon fruit and supplement their diet with considerable quantities of leaves, bark of select trees, certain flowers, some insects, honey, and occasional bird's eggs. They make nests of broken branches, lined with twigs, high up in trees. The number of these nests present in an area may be used to estimate the size of the local orangutan population.



Conservation of Orangutans

Orangutans (Pongo pygmaeus and Pongo abelii), are primarily found in lowland rain forests, preferring floodplains, swamps, and adjacent upland habitats. They are only found on the islands of Sumatra and Borneo.

The wild population of orangutans is estimated at 50,000 to 60,000 individuals. This includes 48,860 Bornean orangutans (*Pongo pygmaeus*), of which it is estimated there are 36,500 in Kalimantan (southern Borneo), 11,000 in Sabah (northeastern Borneo), and 1,360 in Sarawak (north and northwestern Borneo), and 7,300 Sumatran orangutans (*Pongo abelii*).

Orangutans are critically endangered due to habitat loss from logging, peat land drainage, and a rapid expansion in palm oil plantations. In addition, orangutans are killed for meat, medicinal purposes, and for entering agricultural fields. Infants are also taken for the pet trade. Studies have shown that for every baby abducted and sold, several other orangutans die in the process. Since orangutans have a slow reproductive rate (females normally give birth every 6-8 years) even low rates of poaching can threaten the existence of large orangutan populations. If left unchecked, these factors will lead to the extinction of the orangutans. In response to these threats, the Great Ape Conservation Fund supports many projects in the range states.

In the Indonesian region of Borneo, also known locally as Kalimantan, the Gunung Palung National Park harbors one of the few remaining viable Bornean orangutan populations. Unfortunately, illegal logging has degraded large areas of the park and damaged precious habitat. To bring this destruction to an end, the Fund is supporting the Gunung Palung Orangutan Conservation Project to increase understanding and build pride for the orangutan and the National Park. The Fund has also provided grants for applied research in the park and to establish patrols to protect orangutans and their habitat.

Kalimantan's Sebangau Peat Swamp hosts the largest extant population of Bornean orangutans (approximately 6,900 or 12.5% of the world population). This key population is threatened by loss of habitat due to drainage of the swamp for illegal logging. Drainage dries the peat and increases the likelihood of fire and ultimately the destruction of the habitat. In response, the Fund provided support for the Orangutan Tropical Peatland Project (Ou-Trop), which raised the profile of the swamp as an important orangutan habitat and helped shape the conservation strategy for saving the region's orangutans. Due to efforts supported by this project, in 2004 the Indonesian government officially announced the area as a new national park for orangutans.

In Borneo's Malaysian state of Sabah, the Fund supported work on the Kinabatangan River, Sabah's longest river and home to some of the largest and most diverse concentrations of wildlife in Borneo,

including Bornean orangutans. Biologists are studying how the orangutans adapt to changes in their natural habitat to determine whether orangutans can survive in exploited areas over the long-term. The results of this study will be used to design a management plan for the Kinabatangan orangutan population and to guide management of wild orangutan populations in other multiple-use forests.

In Sumatra, the Fund supported a series of environmental awareness road shows for villages associated with oil palm and rubber plantations directly adjacent to the borders of Gunung Leuser National Park. The project communicated crucial messages about the state of Indonesia's forests and biodiversity, focusing on the Sumatran orangutan as a flagship species. The main target audiences were oil palm and rubber plantation workers in regions where human-orangutan conflict was either likely to occur, or already documented, due to the proximity of plantations to orangutan habitat.



Juvenile Bornean orangutan. The Nature Conservancy

Left: Illegal logging accounts for 70 percent of the timber leaving Borneo. It is a major threat to survival of the orangutan. © Georgeanne Irvine/Orangutan Foundation International

Adult female Hainan gibbon in Bawangling Nature Reserve, Hainan Island, China

© Xi Zhihong / Fauna & Flora International



Conservation of Gibbons

Gibbons are small apes that live in the tropical rain forests of Southeast Asia. They are the most diverse of the living apes with four genera comprised of 16 species. They occur from northeast India to Vietnam, north into China, and south through portions of Indonesia. Gibbon species are usually separated by rivers or straits, and typically the ranges of the species do not overlap.

Despite a wide range, gibbon habitat is often fragmented, consisting of isolated and sometimes very small patches of more or less virgin forest. Like other apes of Africa and Asia, gibbons are threatened by habitat fragmentation, degradation and loss, and by hunting for food, medicine, and sport. These threats are compounded by poor socio-economic conditions in range states, leading to mismanagement of protected areas, little enforcement of wildlife laws, and a general lack of awareness at the local level. In addition, gibbon conservation has not historically received the levels of international interest and support as compared to the larger apes: the gorillas, chimpanzees, bonobos, and orangutans.

The Great Ape Conservation Fund has played a critical role in funding gibbon conservation projects that build local capacity and bring international attention to these remarkable species.

The Fund has actively supported conservation of the Eastern black crested gibbon. The two Eastern black crested gibbon populations are now considered to represent two separate species. The *Nomascus nasutus*, or cao vit gibbon, exists only in a forest block on the border of northeast Vietnam and southern China. The *Nomascus hainanus*, or Hainan gibbon, exists only on China's Hainan Island. These critically endangered primates are the rarest ape species in the world.

In 2002, the Fund supported a survey of the cao vit gibbon. The survey confirmed the presence of only 26 gibbons in its known habitat. Additional interview data and field surveys suggest that the cao vit gibbon has been extirpated everywhere else within its historic range. Following the survey, the Fund supported a collaborative management con-

servation strategy, which included community patrol groups to protect gibbons and control illegal logging, establishment of a protected area, construction of bio-gas plants, provision of fuel efficient stoves to reduce wood extraction from the forest, and awareness workshops. In September 2007, a census across the forest block in Vietnam and China reported observation of over 80 individual gibbons, a huge increase compared to previous estimates. These results suggest that implementation of the strategy has been successful in enabling cao vit gibbon population growth.

In China, the Fund is supporting the implementation of an action plan, developed in 2003, for the conservation of the Hainan gibbon. The plan emphasizes law enforcement patrolling, improving the capacity of nature reserve staff, increasing public awareness, and providing the information necessary to improve habitat on currently degraded land. A survey in 2004 confirmed the presence of 17 individual gibbons on Hainan Island.

The Fund supports efforts for the conservation of the Western black crested gibbon (*Nomascus concolor*), the fourth most endangered gibbon. The species now survives in Lao People's Democratic Republic (a very small but undetermined number), in Vietnam (approximately 100), and in China (1,000-3,000). In 2003, the Fund supported a survey of Lao Peoples's Democratic Republic (PDR) Nam Ha National Protected Area in Luang Namtha Province, which identified the gibbons of this area as Western black crested gibbons. Their numbers appeared to be precariously low and the population highly fragmented. The study resulted in the development of management recommendations needed to restore the gibbon population. Some

of those recommendations have been implemented. Unfortunately, the pace of human development in the area, including a major highway and associated development, is making survival of the Lao PDR population increasingly unlikely.

The Fund has also provided support to strengthen conservation of this species in northern Vietnam. These projects led to the development of a new protected area for gibbon conservation, the creation of a community-based biodiversity monitoring group, training for local forest protection staff, incorporation of gibbon conservation into school curriculums, and increased awareness among provincial and national decisionmakers regarding the importance of gibbon conservation. Recent assessments indicate that the decline of the largest remaining population in Vietnam has slowed.

The Fund has supported a variety of hoolock gibbon conservation projects designed to provide information, raise awareness, and initiate activities that are critical to identifying and conserving important populations. With assistance from the Fund, Gauhati University in India has completed an assessment of the status of the hoolock gibbons of Assam. The project also included studies on gibbon ecology, a gibbon action plan, pilot reforestation initiative, community awareness campaign, and testing of canopy bridges.

In Bangladesh, the Fund is supporting a University of Dhaka survey of all the known hoolock habitats. University staff and students have conducted ecological and behavioral studies at Lawachara National Park (site of the country's largest gibbon population with 33 surviving individuals), conducted awareness raising programs, and recommended select habitats for protected area status.



Conservation of Bonobos

*Unknown to the global community until 1926, the bonobo (*Pan paniscus*) shares 98.4% of its genetic make-up with humans and is the least known and most endangered ape species in Africa. The bonobo's range is confined to the northwestern portion of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The bonobo is restricted to isolated primary forest habitat not shared with chimpanzees or gorillas.*

Although much about them remains to be studied, bonobos are known to be intelligent, inquisitive, and highly social. Bonobo behavior differs significantly from chimpanzee behavior: bonobos are much less aggressive than chimpanzees, preferring to settle social disputes with more peaceful methods.

Precise population counts for bonobos are difficult to determine due to the remote location and lack of infrastructure in their habitat. However, current surveys estimate approximately 10,000 to 15,000 individuals — roughly half the number thought to survive ten years ago. Like many ape species in Africa, bonobos are threatened by a combination of factors, including rapid habitat loss, the illegal pet trade, and, most seriously, hunting for bushmeat.

Combating poaching of bonobos is tremendously difficult in their remote forest habitat. However, some human communities have long-standing traditions that respect bonobos and as such provide them with a degree of protection from bushmeat hunters. Although these traditions may have slowed the decline of the species, much more needs to be done.

Despite the inaccessibility and logistical challenges of working in western Democratic Republic

of Congo (DRC), the partners of the Great Ape Conservation Fund are collaborating with Congolese authorities and local inhabitants to establish new reserves and continue vital surveys of bonobo habitat in the region. In addition, the Fund facilitates new initiatives to strengthen enforcement of laws against hunting apes and other endangered species, as well as supporting surveys and information exchange programs that will help inform future conservation efforts.

The Fund and its conservation partners will also work to promote democracy and peace by bringing

together previously warring factions within the DRC to work toward the common goal of conservation. However, as civil strife and the proliferation of arms continue, more measures are needed to assure that the species will survive in its natural habitat. As Mulegwa Zihindula, advisor to DRC President Joseph Kabila, said, “These peaceful, intelligent bonobos are a very special treasure for DRC and all humanity. We need to protect them...and we might learn some valuable lessons from them too - about how to live in cooperation and harmony with each other.”

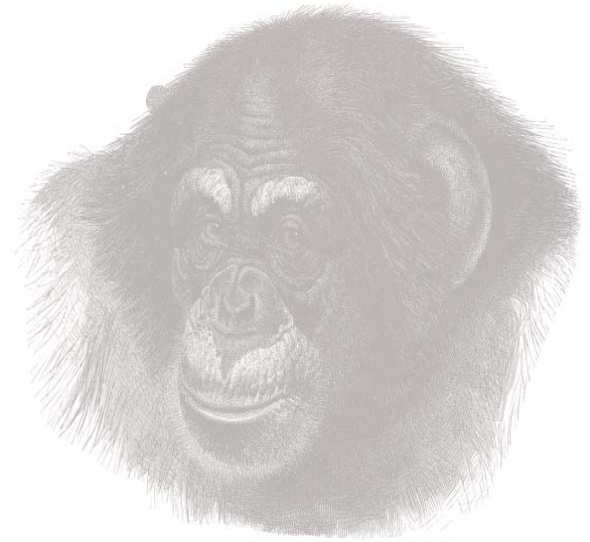


Left and above: A female bonobo and her infant in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Left: © Kaddu Sebunya/African Wildlife Foundation. Above: © Craig Sholley/African Wildlife Foundation



Conservation of Chimpanzees



*Chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes*) populations have declined precipitously over the past century. In 1900, there may have been as many as two million chimpanzees in 25 African countries. Today, only 150,000 to 300,000 remain in 19 countries. This alarming decline is attributable to decreasing habitat, diseases, the pet trade, and the bushmeat trade.*

As chimpanzees are ever more threatened by the effects of human activities, the Great Ape Conservation Fund becomes increasingly more important as a means of promoting effective conservation.

The USFWS and its partners (non-profit organizations, students and researchers, foreign governments and wildlife agencies) are surveying areas across the continent thought to contain remaining chimpanzee populations in order to confirm existing populations and to identify previously unrecorded ones. Such surveys will pinpoint where to direct conservation investment in order to save these unique species.

For example, the Fund supported a survey to determine population estimates at Kibale National Park in Uganda. Although chimpanzees are not specifically hunted for their meat in Uganda, they often fall prey to snares and pitfall traps set to catch other animals. The study found that the park contains the largest population in the country, approximately 1,300 individuals.

In Tanzania, the Fund sponsored surveys of chimpanzees outside of protected areas, in areas where they have never previously been studied. These surveys revealed chimpanzee populations further south along Lake Tanganyika, and discovered that they are under serious threat from logging, encroachment and hunting. These discoveries

triggered increased conservation action outside of parks in order to preserve these little known southern subpopulations.

In northern Congo, the Fund supports observational research on 'naïve' chimpanzees in an area not inhabited by humans. Using remotely controlled cameras, researchers gain insights into chimpanzee social behavior without disturbing the animals. Commercial logging operations continue to move closer to the study area. Scientists examine how this intelligent, territorial species reacts to increasing human presence. These data will allow conservationists to develop strategies to protect Central African chimpanzees and their habitat in areas that are subjected to logging exploitation.

Economic and social conditions in Africa contribute to the pressures on chimpanzee populations and their habitats. Greater public awareness and political will are essential to improve the status of apes. Therefore, the Fund is engaged in projects to alleviate competition between chimpanzees and humans for space, to improve local support for apes by engaging in formal and informal education efforts, to provide the means for local children to visit protected areas and learn about apes, and to support sustainable tourism projects within African forests.

The chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes*) is the most widespread African ape species, inhabiting a variety of forested habitats. Four distinct subspecies inhabit different geographical regions across Africa: the Western (*P. t. verus*); Central (*P. t. troglodytes*); East African (*P. t. schweinfurthii*) subspecies; and the newly-documented Nigeria chimpanzee (*P. t. vellerosus*), the rarest and least studied of the chimpanzee subspecies.

Juvenile Western Lowland gorilla
© R.G. Ruggiero/USFWS



Conservation of Gorillas

*Gorillas, the world's largest bodied ape species, are found in small discontinuous patches in Africa's equatorial forests. Debate continues about their taxonomy, but the conventional view accepts two species: the Western gorilla (*Gorilla gorilla*), and the Eastern gorilla (*Gorilla beringei*), each with two subspecies. The two subspecies restricted to higher altitudes, the Eastern mountain gorilla and the Cross River gorilla, are the most highly endangered with populations as low as 700 and 150-200, respectively. The two lowland gorillas, the Eastern lowland gorilla and the Western lowland gorilla are more numerous, with 12,000 and 100,000 individuals respectively, but are still under serious threat.*

Across equatorial Africa, gorilla populations have declined precipitously due to habitat destruction, hunting for bushmeat and the pet trade, and disease. The Great Ape Conservation Fund and its conservation partners are working to address the unique needs of each gorilla subspecies.

For the highly endangered Eastern mountain gorillas (*Gorilla beringei beringei*), with only 700 individuals remaining, the Fund supports conservation projects in all three range countries: Rwanda, Uganda and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The Fund plays a significant role in supporting basic research, monitoring and censuses, anti-poaching and law enforcement, gorilla health care, and outreach to alleviate conflict with local human communities. The Fund also supports partners, governments and local communities to protect the remaining habitat, to develop sustainable tourism programs, and to promote local and national support for great apes.

For the lesser-known, highly endangered Cross River gorilla (*Gorilla gorilla diehli*), the Fund was among the inaugural donors to initiate conservation activities. The subspecies is restricted to about 200 km² of remote mountain habitat in southwestern Cameroon and southeastern Nigeria, and includes only 150-200 individuals. Working with government authorities and local communities, our collaborators are developing and implementing a conservation and management plan for this small, isolated population.

This plan emphasizes applied research, habitat protection, and conservation education. Although much remains to be done to conserve this subspecies, a strategic partnership has been developed and significant progress has been made in the past year to secure government support from the two host countries for improved protection on the ground.

The Eastern lowland, or Grauer's, gorilla (*Gorilla gorilla graueri*) has a population of approximately 12,000 individuals. Nonetheless, the subspecies has been under severe pressure due to civil war and settlement by displaced people in recent years. The Fund is supporting new surveys to determine the precise status and location of Eastern lowland gorillas in eastern DRC in order to target core habitat areas in need of protection. The Fund is also working to re-establish and extend conservation activities in many protected areas that have experienced severe incursions and disturbance by illegal miners and bushmeat hunters, including Kahuzi-Biega National Park.

For the Western lowland gorilla (*Gorilla gorilla gorilla*), the Fund has recently bolstered efforts to better understand the spread of the deadly Ebola hemorrhagic virus. Though Western lowland gorillas are the most widespread gorilla subspecies in Africa (found in the western portion of the Congo Basin and the adjoining areas of Gabon, Cameroon and Equatorial Guinea), experts approximate that

fewer than 100,000 remain. In large regions of northern Gabon and northern Republic of Congo, up to 95% of ape populations disappeared in the past five years, most likely decimated by Ebola outbreaks. The Fund provides essential support to on-the-ground efforts to better understand the disease epidemics affecting great apes, to identify ways to prevent apes and humans from acquiring diseases, and invests in public awareness campaigns to encourage people to avoid high risk activities, such as eating bushmeat or handling animal carcasses.



Western lowland gorilla silverback crosses the Mbeli River in the Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Congo.

© R.G. Ruggiero/USFWS



Western lowland gorilla
© R.G. Ruggiero/USFWS

Funding for Great Apes in the Central African Forest Zone

In 2005 and 2006, Congress allocated an additional \$5 million for the Great Ape Conservation Fund (\$2.5 million for each year) specifically for ape conservation in the Central African Congo Basin forest zone. The nine countries of the Central African Congo Basin include Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of Congo, Burundi, Rwanda and Sao Tome/Principe.

The Central African forest is home to four of the world's five great ape species. The bonobo (*Pan paniscus*), once referred to as the "pygmy chimpanzee", survives in small numbers only in the western Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The Central chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes troglodytes*) and the Western lowland gorilla (*Gorilla gorilla gorilla*) coexist throughout much of the lowland forest in Cameroon, Central African Republic, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea and the Republic of Congo. The Eastern lowland gorilla (*Gorilla beringei graueri*) inhabits low-lying forests in eastern DRC, while the mountain gorilla (*Gorilla beringei beringei*) is restricted to small remnants of montane forests on the borders of Rwanda, Uganda and DRC.

Great ape populations worldwide have plummeted due to a variety of threats, including poaching, disease, logging and habitat fragmentation. In Central Africa, these threats are compounded by poverty, civil unrest and the proliferation of firearms, corruption, and limited institutional capacity. Poor socioeconomic conditions hinder efforts to implement conservation activities and leave great apes and other species vulnerable.

The Great Ape Conservation Fund's efforts in Central Africa are closely coordinated with the Central African Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE) of the U.S. Agency for International

Development (USAID), and other governmental and non-governmental conservation partners in the range states. Their combined on-the-ground expertise and commitment to the conservation of apes and other wildlife are instrumental to the success of the Fund's supported projects.

Recognizing the importance of strengthening the next generation of conservationists, the Fund supports partners in a variety of capacity building initiatives throughout the Congo Basin and neighboring countries. For example, an innovative project in Gabon creates cross-institutional links for wildlife law enforcement by bringing together various agencies to work together more effectively. The Fund has also supported training and strategic planning on wildlife law enforcement for the governments of Cameroon and the Republic of Congo, provided surveillance equipment for wildlife guards and rangers and supported the development of innovative technologies to detect poachers' incursions into protected areas.

Sound conservation policy and effective law enforcement must be based on good scientific data, therefore, the Fund provides support for projects to gather and better utilize data on ape populations. Projects include a resource center for ecological research, creating a network for field researchers and medical researchers to communicate in

order to better understand the impact of Ebola hemorrhagic fever on apes, the creation of an integrated system of information gathering, and baseline surveys of ape distribution and population density.

The Fund has also sought to build long-term support for ape conservation by funding education and outreach programs for schools and local communities in the Congo Basin and surrounding areas. Projects include an education campaign for primary school children living in close proximity to ape populations in Gabon, the development of a technical institute in DRC, and training and mentorship opportunities for local conservationists to develop new skills, including creating and distributing their own videos in local languages.

Further, the Fund facilitates efforts to provide local inhabitants with economic incentives for natural resource conservation through the development of ecotourism. Ecotourism has successfully brought sustainable economic development to some high biodiversity areas around the world. If implemented carefully and under conditions that protect apes from negative effects of human presence, ecotourism may provide financial incentives necessary for conservation and protection of great apes and their habitats for the future.

Great Ape Project Summaries 2001-2007

This list begins with projects funded in fiscal year 2007 and proceeds backwards in time through fiscal year 2001.

The project summaries of each fiscal year are presented first by region (Africa or Asia) and then in alphabetical order by country of work. Multiple country projects are presented at the end of each regional section.

The inclusion of "(USAID-CARPE)" after "USFWS" indicates it was funded by the special allocation for great ape conservation in the Central African Forest Zone.

FY 2007 Africa Project Summaries

WWF Great Ape Conservation Strategies in Southeast Cameroon National Parks and TRIDOM Interzone: Census, Biomonitoring and Human Health Education Initiatives. In partnership with The World Wildlife Fund Central Africa Regional Program Office. USFWS (USAID-CARPE): \$99,809. Leveraged Funds: \$53,371. Improve the conservation status of western lowland gorillas and central chimpanzees through increased understanding of great ape population dynamics, initiation of an environmental and health education campaign, and the development of a long-term ape conservation strategy.

Pan African Sanctuary Alliance (PASA) 2007 Education Workshop. In partnership with Pan African Sanctuaries Alliance. USFWS (USAID-CARPE): \$19,580. Leveraged Funds: \$18,025. Hold a workshop in Limbe, Cameroon to improve the capacity of ape sanctuary managers to effectively design and execute education and public awareness programs.

Controlling Transportation of Bushmeat by the Cameroon Railway Company. In partnership with the Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS (USAID-CARPE): \$74,800. Leveraged Funds: \$73,887. Support for increasing public awareness, education and law enforcement to reduce the transport of illegal bushmeat on Cameroon's rail system.

LAGA-MINFOF Collaboration-Wildlife Law Enforcement. In partnership with Last Great Ape Organization. USFWS (USAID-CARPE): \$79,812. Leveraged Funds: \$112,606. Support for law enforcement, public awareness, and prosecution of wildlife crimes to prevent trafficking of bushmeat, live apes, and other wildlife products in Cameroon.

Population Status, Ecology and Conservation of the Gorillas and Chimpanzees of the Ebo Forest, Cameroon. In partnership with Zoological Society of San Diego.

USFWS: \$50,130. Leveraged Funds: \$119,760. Support for surveys of critical gorilla and chimpanzee habitat to develop management recommendations and possible formal declaration as protected areas.

Great ape and human impact monitoring in the Mbam et Djerem National Park, Cameroon. In partnership with the Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS: \$49,560. Leveraged Funds: \$32,506. To conduct field surveys to evaluate the conservation status of Mbam et Djerem National Park, and provide management recommendations to wildlife authorities.

The Dzanga Sangha Lowland Gorilla Habituation and Ecotourism Project, Central African Republic. In partnership with the World Wildlife Fund. USFWS (USAID-CARPE): \$50,000. Leveraged Funds: \$89,000. Increase ecotourism potential by habituating two groups of Western lowland gorillas, improving gorilla health and ecological monitoring, and renovating camp facilities.

A Pride Campaign to Address the Bushmeat Crisis in the Democratic Republic of Congo. In partnership with Rare. USFWS (USAID-CARPE): \$82,750. Leveraged Funds: \$83,414. A public outreach and education program to reduce illegal bushmeat activity with special emphasis on protecting bonobos.

Using Digital Media as a Mobile Outreach Educational Tool in Salonga-Lukenie-Sankuru Landscape in Democratic Republic of Congo. In partnership with the International Conservation and Education Fund. USFWS (USAID-CARPE): \$98,664. Leveraged Funds: \$151,885. Raise awareness through videos, created by local conservationists and community members, on the relationship between wildlife protection, forest conservation, natural resource management, and public health and develop the local capacity to use video production as an education tool.

Biodiversity Monitoring and Census Maiko-UGADEC, DRC. In partnership with the Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund. USFWS (USAID-CARPE): \$100,000.

Leveraged Funds: \$22,500. Assess the distribution of great apes, identify threats, and train local field staff to conduct conservation and management activities.

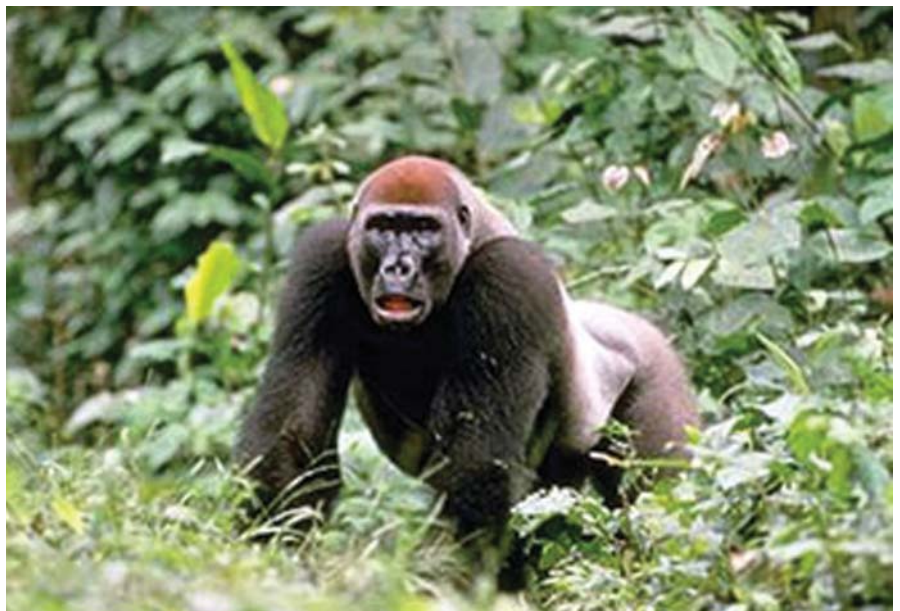
Itombwe Massif Conservation Project: Delimitation and Zoning of the Itombwe Natural Reserve, Democratic Republic of Congo, for Protection of Great Apes. In partnership with the Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS (USAID-CARPE): \$102,884. Leveraged Funds: \$58,589. Undertake biological inventories of great ape populations, evaluate the status of human communities, and map potential reserve boundaries.

Understanding and Mitigating the Impact of Wildlife Trade on Bonobo and Other Threatened Species in the Salonga-Lukenie-Sankuru Landscape, DRC. In partnership with World Wide Fund for Nature - International. USFWS (USAID-CARPE): \$120,218. Leveraged Funds: \$144,985. Reduce illegal wildlife trade through a wildlife trade monitoring system developed through a collaboration of government institutions and local communities.

Survey of Chimpanzees in the Virunga National Park and the Potential Corridor to Mt. Hoyo. In partnership with the Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS: \$59,413. Leveraged Funds: \$36,950. Surveys and follow-up work in the eastern Democratic Republic of Congo to study the feasibility of a new protected area corridor for chimpanzees and other wildlife.

A new conservation landscape for Bonobos: Discovery and Conservation of the Tshupa-Landscape, Democratic Republic of Congo. In partnership with the Lukuru Wildlife Research Foundation. USFWS: \$100,000. Leveraged Funds: \$200,000. Surveys to determine the abundance, distribution, and existing threats confronting bonobos in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo.

Great Ape and Human impact monitoring in the Lope-Waka Exceptional Priority Great Ape Area, Gabon. Part II: Lope National Park. In partnership with the Wildlife Conservation Society.



Western lowland gorillas in Gabon and the Republic of Congo have been impacted by the Ebola Hemorrhagic Virus, with some populations experiencing 90% mortality. © Richard Ruggiero/USFWS

USFWS (USAID-CARPE): \$49,316. Leveraged Funds: \$19,528. Evaluate the wildlife conservation status and human impact profile of the Lope-Waka Corridor and provide management recommendations to the Gabonese wildlife authorities.

Roll-out of the Ape Conservation Environmental Education Module to Urban Primary Schools in Key Provincial Capitals of Gabon. In partnership with the Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS (USAID-CARPE): \$62,354. Leveraged Funds: \$32,734. Provide teacher training for introducing ape conservation education activities in the classroom, and implement an environmental education and awareness campaign targeting urban primary schools.

Great Ape and Human Impact Monitoring in the Ivindo landscape, Gabon. In partnership with the Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS (USAID-CARPE): \$96,143. Leveraged Funds: \$58,148. Evaluate the wildlife conservation status of Ivindo National Park and provide appropriate recommendations to wildlife authorities regarding management and park development.

Enhancing the Great Ape Protection in Moukalaba-Doudou National Park, Gamba Complex of Protected Areas, Gabon. In partnership with World Wildlife Fund. USFWS (USAID-CARPE):

\$100,000. Leveraged Funds: \$177,522. Support for ape protection and public outreach on conservation issues in two Gabonese national parks and adjoining areas.

Environmental and Socio-economic Audit of SINOPEC Oil Exploration Activities in Loango National Park, Gabon. In partnership with the Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS (USAID-CARPE): \$139,754. Leveraged Funds: \$180,871. Undertake an environmental and social audit of SINOPEC's oil exploration activities in Loango National Park with the goal of protecting apes and other wildlife in and around the protected area.

Pan African Sanctuary Alliance Reintroduction Project-Guinea. In partnership with Pan African Sanctuaries Alliance. USFWS: \$26,000. Leveraged Funds: \$36,950. Chimpanzee tracking using GPS collars to reintroduce captive individuals into the wild.

Great Ape Conservation and Monitoring in the Multiple-Use Forests of the Sangha-Likouala Provinces, Republic of Congo. In partnership with the Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS (USAID-CARPE): \$92,239. Leveraged Funds: \$36,750. Support for the protection of apes and other endangered wildlife through collaboration with local communities, anti-poaching patrols,

and the development of a wildlife management strategy in the Mokabi timber concession.

Threats Assessment and Protection of Great Apes and Other Large Mammals in the North of the Nouabale-Ndoki NP and Buffer Zone: Mokabi Forestry Concession, Republic of Congo.

In partnership with Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS (USAID-CARPE): \$60,617. Leveraged Funds: \$18,317. Support to develop a bushmeat mitigation project in a logging concession in northern Republic of Congo.

Protection and Monitoring of Great Apes in Conkouati-Douli National Park, Republic of Congo.

The Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS (USAID-CARPE): \$79,607. Leveraged Funds: \$25,446. Support for surveys, protection efforts, and capacity building for ape conservation in the western Republic of Congo.

Can Management of Wildlife in Logging Concessions Conserve Great Ape Populations in Northern Congo? Phase II. In partnership with the Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS (USAID-CARPE): \$55,481. Leveraged Funds: \$17,385. Final phase of a project focusing on the effects of logging on apes to produce a research protocol aimed at formulating management plans for ape conservation in logging concessions.

Protection Reinforcement to Save Gorillas at Conkouati-Douli National Park, Republic of Congo.

In partnership with the Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS (USAID-CARPE): \$99,942. Leveraged Funds: \$24,127. Support for anti-poaching activities, illegal bushmeat control, training and equipping of eco-guards to protect apes and other wildlife.

Great Ape Conservation and Monitoring the Lac Tele Landscape, Republic of Congo.

In partnership with the Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS (USAID-CARPE): \$97,898. Leveraged Funds: \$22,937. A program of ape monitoring, protection, and public awareness with an emphasis on community conservation and local management of wildlife resources.



Juvenile chimpanzee image from remote video taken as part of a conservation and research project in the Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Republic of Congo.

Goualougo Triangle Chimpanzee Project/Wildlife Conservation Society

Biological and Socio-Economic Surveys to Support Chimpanzee Conservation and Protected Area Design in the Western Republic of Congo. In partnership with the Jane Goodall Institute. USFWS (USAID-CARPE): \$177,412. Leveraged Funds: \$150,954. Identify and evaluate appropriate habitat to expand protected areas for the purpose of reintroducing a viable, self-sustaining population of chimpanzees.

Implementing Critical Ebola Surveillance and Response Measures to Protect Great Apes in Northern Republic of Congo.

In partnership with the Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS (USAID-CARPE): \$213,298. Leveraged Funds: \$87,648. A project to determine the impact of Ebola hemorrhagic fever on ape populations and assist communities to reduce the impact of Ebola on human populations.

Goualougo Triangle Chimpanzee Conservation and Research Project Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Republic of Congo.

In partnership with the Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS (USAID-CARPE): \$57,362. Leveraged Funds: \$57,440. Reduce the impact of logging operations on chimpanzees and gorillas, construct a demographic database from remote video recordings, and differentiate

changes in ape distribution and sociality caused by ecological influences from those caused by anthropogenic disturbances.

Conservation and Monitoring of Great Ape Populations in Southern Odzala-Kokoua National Park, Republic of Congo.

In partnership with the Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS (USAID-CARPE): \$65,531. Leveraged Funds: \$23,895. Assess the status of gorillas and chimpanzees and support law enforcement and protection measures in the southern sector of Odzala-Kokoua National Park.

Building Capacity for Rwanda's Great Ape Tourism. In partnership with the Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS (USAID-CARPE): \$67,622. Leveraged Funds: \$18,850. Provide training to ecotourism staff to ensure strict adherence to guidelines aimed at minimizing negative impacts to great apes and the environment.

Terrestrial Surveys and Strategic Planning for Protected Proposed and Potential Forested Conservation Areas in Southern Sudan.

In partnership with the Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS: \$74,902. Leveraged Funds: \$29,751. Support for preliminary surveys, threat assessment, and capacity building for chimpanzee conservation near the border with

the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Projects in Multiple Countries

Great Ape and Human Impact Monitoring Training in Central Africa. In partnership with the Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS (USAID-CARPE): \$49,834. Leveraged Funds: \$27,766. Train a cadre of field staff to monitor great ape populations in Nigeria, Cameroon, Gabon, the Republic of Congo and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Conservation of the Cross River Gorilla in Cameroon and Nigeria. In partnership with the Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS: \$87,291. Leveraged Funds: \$91,755. Support for surveys and socioeconomic-related work in buffer zones of protected areas with particular reference to corridors, community conservation and sustainable agriculture.

Conservation of the Cross River Gorilla in Cameroon and Nigeria. In partnership with the Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS: \$84,427. Leveraged: \$80,538. Improve knowledge of the abundance, distribution and conservation status of the Cross River gorilla to guide future transfrontier protected area management strategies.



Chimpanzees are threatened by hunting for bushmeat and large-scale logging operations in Central Africa.

Goulougo Triangle Chimpanzee Project/Wildlife Conservation Society

Strengthening transboundary collaborative processes in the Virunga Massif-Bwindi forest ecosystem. In partnership with the International Gorilla Conservation Programme. USFWS (USAID-CARPE): \$96,610. Leveraged Funds: \$205,440. Improve protected area management by supporting regional collaboration between Rwanda, Uganda, and Democratic Republic of Congo.

Development of an Ape Survey Database (A.P.E.S.). In partnership with The Max Planck Institute. USFWS (USAID-CARPE): \$23,880. Leveraged Funds: \$28,760. Produce an integrated, web-based database containing conservation-relevant information on gorillas, chimpanzees, bonobos and orangutans. The project will be piloted in Gabon and Ivory Coast, and will be expanded to all great ape range countries.

Conservation Education Project to Improve the Protection of Wild Chimpanzees with Theatre Performances and Newsletters around Protected Areas in Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia. In partnership with the Wild Chimpanzee Foundation. USFWS: \$64,581. Leveraged Funds: \$72,061. Support for information gathering, capacity-building and targeted public outreach through conservation

theatre, film, and illustrated newsletters.

Support to the conservation management of Cross River gorilla (Gorilla gorilla diehli) at Afi Mountain Wildlife Sanctuary, SE Nigeria and Bechati-Lebialem, SW Cameroon. In partnership with Fauna and Flora International. USFWS: \$65,390. Leveraged Funds: \$95,657. Continued support for surveys, public outreach, and capacity building to conserve the Cross River gorilla.

FY 2007 Asia Project Summaries

Research and Protection for Gibbons in Habitat Mosaics of Cambodia's Eastern Plains. In partnership with WWF Cambodia. USFWS: \$35,603. Leveraged Funds: \$39,084. To determine the distribution and abundance of yellow-cheeked crested gibbons in Cambodia's Eastern Plains, and improve protection of essential gibbon habitat in and around Phnom Prich Wildlife Sanctuary.

Facilitating Long-term Research by Government Staff and University Students in Cambodia. In partnership with Conservation International. USFWS: \$49,587. Leveraged Funds: \$23,020. To strengthen conservation of the yellow-cheeked crested gibbon by providing training in gibbon research and conservation, researching gibbon ecology, maintaining a permanent research presence, and providing active policing to control poaching and habitat destruction at a research site in Ratanakiri Province.

Triggering Emergency Actions for Conservation of Cao Vit Gibbon and Its Habitat in China. In partnership with Fauna and Flora International. USFWS: \$44,347. Leveraged Funds: \$44,393. To ensure the long-term survival of the cao vit gibbon, a critically endangered species, and conservation of its karst tropical forest habitat, through protection and development of stakeholder support for conservation.



Illegally cut timbers stacked on the bank of a creek in Gunung Palung National Park, Indonesia. © Fred Bagley/USFWS

Using Health Care Incentives to Protect the Orangutans of Indonesia's Gunung Palung National Park. In partnership with the Indonesian International Rural Agricultural Development Foundation. USFWS: \$75,555. Leveraged Funds: \$76,500. To protect the park from illegal logging by providing health care discounts to communities successful in protecting their boundaries with the park from illegal logging.

Orangutan Emergency Conservation Status Review in Ketapang District, West Kalimantan, Indonesia. In partnership with Fauna and Flora International. USFWS: \$58,752. Leveraged Funds: \$25,000. Support for population surveys, a threat assessment, action plan development, integration of action plan recommendations into the district spatial plan, and provision of management recommendations for priority habitats.

Sumatran Orangutan Awareness and Education Program, Indonesia. Yayasan Masyarakat Orangutan Sumatra. In partnership with the Sumatran Orangutan Society. USFWS: \$19,652. Leveraged Funds: \$39,337. To promote orangutan conservation awareness through

school presentations, awareness campaigns, festivals, a mobile awareness and library unit, a scholarship program, conservation camps, work study opportunities, outreach materials, and replanting projects in degraded areas.

Green Bridges II, Reconnecting the habitat of siamang and agile gibbon in southern Sumatra, Indonesia. In partnership with the Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS: \$54,231. Leveraged Funds: \$75,838. To reassess and revise land use plans so as to stimulate use of agricultural practices consistent with conservation of gibbon habitat in the corridor between Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park and a larger landscape of water protection forest.

Orangutan Protection and Habitat Monitoring Unit in Gunung Palung National Park, Indonesia. In partnership with Fauna and Flora International. USFWS: \$54,084. Leveraged Funds: \$37,503. To patrol orangutan habitat, collect and collate information on forest crime, facilitate processing of criminal cases, provide relevant refresher training, and liaise with government agencies, local communities, and the media.

Determining the Effects of Logging

on Sumatran Orangutan Behavior and Survival in Ketambe, Sumatra, Indonesia. In partnership with the Great Ape Trust of Iowa. USFWS: \$17,933. Leveraged Funds: \$25,277. To determine whether logging ultimately threatens long-term survival of orangutans by comparing 30 years of pre-logging data on orangutan behavior, demography, density, and food availability with post-logging data now being collected.

Building Institutions and Enabling Communities for Orangutan Conservation and Environmental Management around Gunung Palung National Park, Indonesia. In partnership with Yayasan Palung. USFWS: \$50,090. Leveraged Funds: \$95,290. To raise awareness of and commitment to orangutan conservation and support local communities in developing alternative livelihood options that support the conservation of orangutans and their habitat.

Gibbon Conservation through Field Research and Awareness Raising in the Annamite Range Moist Forest Eco-region of Lao PDR. In partnership with the Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS: \$30,273. Leveraged Funds: \$35,801. To gather baseline data to inform a management plan and build public commitment to white-cheeked gibbon conservation through increased awareness and participatory action and research.

Securing the Largest Population of Northwestern Bornean Orangutan and Bornean Gibbons in Sabah: the Malua/Segama Wildlife Surveys, Malaysia. In partnership with Hutan. USFWS: \$29,500. Leveraged Funds: \$64,600. To identify the most significant orangutan and gibbon habitats in Malua and Segama forests so that final logging of the area may be conducted with the least damage possible to the habitats on which these species depend.

Assessing Disease Ecology and the Impacts of Ecotourism on Wild Orangutans in Sabah, Malaysia. In partnership with HUTAN. USFWS: \$28,840. Leveraged Funds: \$82,650. To establish baseline data on disease present in the orangutan population and produce definitive guidelines that will protect visitors from possible risks as well as ensure long-

term well-being of the animals.

Conservation of Bornean Orangutans through Community Engagement in Batang Ai National Park and Lanjak-Entimau Wildlife Sanctuary, Sarawak, Malaysia.

In partnership with the Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS: \$45,150. Leveraged Funds: \$57,650. To renew local communities' appreciation for orangutan conservation, and encourage these communities to participate in the conservation effort, through outreach and education activities which bring local people together with forest management officials.

Habitat Use and Feeding Ecology of Pileated Gibbons in Southeast Thailand (Phase II). In partnership with WWF Thailand. USFWS: \$49,970. Leveraged Funds: \$14,970. To determine the population dynamics and ecology of pileated gibbons in forest areas of different ages and degrees of logging in the Khao Ang Ru Nai Wildlife Sanctuary.

Conserving Vietnam's Gibbons through Student Training and Long term Research. In partnership with Conservation International. USFWS: \$37,309. Leveraged Funds: \$52,141. To produce Vietnamese primatologists capable of conducting

long-term field research and conservation that contributes to the survival of gibbons and other threatened primates in Vietnam.

FY 2006 Africa Project Summaries

*Conservation of the Nigerian Chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes vellerosus*) in and around the Banyang-Mbo Wildlife Sanctuary, South-West Province, Cameroon.* In partnership with Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS: \$36,129. Leveraged funds: \$33,367. Applied research project to provide information to conserve a genetically distinct subspecies of chimpanzee in its natural range.

Distribution, Ecology and Conservation of Gorillas and Chimpanzees in the Ebo Forest, Cameroon. In partnership with Zoological Society of San Diego. USFWS: \$47,820. Leveraged funds: \$166,740. Continued support for efforts to conserve gorillas and chimpanzees in important habitat in Western Cameroon through surveys, focused studies and working with local stakeholders.

A Pride Campaign to Address the Bushmeat Crisis in Cameroon. In partnership with RARE. USFWS: \$50,000. Leveraged funds: \$94,753. Raise public awareness and stimulate local participation in discussions on the importance of conserving Western lowland gorillas and other wildlife and habitat in western Cameroon.

LAGA-MINFOF Collaboration: Wildlife Law Enforcement. In partnership with The Last Great Ape Organization. USFWS (USAID-CARPE): \$47,236. Leveraged funds: \$145,273. Build the capacity of the Government of Cameroon's Ministry of Forests and Fauna, to protect apes through better law enforcement and prosecution, through training and strategic planning.

Survey of Chimpanzees in the Marungu Highlands and Mt. Kabobo, Democratic Republic of Congo. In partnership with Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS: \$35,000. Leveraged funds: \$37,487. Support for surveys of isolated, previously unstudied and potentially important areas of suitable habitat where the species is now thought to exist.

Health Protection and Health Monitoring Program for the Recovery of Gorillas and Chimpanzees in Parc National de Kahuzi Biega, Democratic Republic of Congo. In partnership with Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS (USAID-CARPE): \$89,603. Leveraged funds: \$188,956. Promote gorilla health monitoring and emergency intervention protocols; standardize reporting formats that are harmonious with those used in great ape health protection programs across eastern Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Congo, Gabon, Rwanda and Uganda; and train park guards from the Congolese Institute for the Conservation of Nature.

Monitoring the Post-Conflict Recovery of Gorillas and Chimpanzees in Parc National de Kahuzi Biega, Democratic Republic of Congo. In partnership with Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS (USAID-CARPE): \$77,231. Leveraged funds: \$84,477. Gather data on distribution, numbers, and threat status of gorillas and



A young orangutan and mother foraging in Gomantong Forest Reserve, Borneo. In the wild, orangutans start to reproduce when they are about 15 years old and pregnancy lasts for 8½ months. Young stay with their mother until they are 7 or 8 years old; longer than any other primate except for humans.

Marce Ancrenaz/Kinabatangan Orangutan Conservation Project

chimpanzees in the park.

Bonobo Reintroduction in the Democratic Republic of Congo: Conservation Education and Health Monitoring at Lola Ya Bonobo Sanctuary. In partnership with Les Amis des Bonobos du Congo. USFWS (USAID-CARPE): \$49,996. Leveraged funds: \$346,900. Establish a sound support base to unify relevant individuals and communities, and produce the necessary health profiles and guidelines, for a planned bonobo reintroduction.

Building Capacity for Great Ape Conservation in Democratic Republic of Congo. In partnership with Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS (USAID-CARPE): \$163,207. Leveraged funds: \$78,083. Work at the national and site levels to build capacity of Congolese conservationists through training, mentorship, and equipment assistance.

Djolu Technical College: Building Capacity for Conservation of the Bonobo and its Habitat in the Democratic Republic of Congo. In partnership with Bonobo Conservation Initiative. USFWS (USAID-CARPE): \$44,911. Leveraged funds: \$84,805. Development of the curriculum, faculty, and infrastructure of a local institution for the benefit of Congolese conservationists.

Bonobo Peace Forest: Surveys, Information Exchange and Community Based Reserve, Democratic Republic of Congo. In partnership with Bonobo Conservation Initiative. USFWS (USAID-CARPE): \$199,797. Leveraged funds: \$219,797. An integrated program for local communities and Congolese together through applied research, surveys and monitoring, land-use planning, and enhanced protection.

Capacity Building in Gabon for Ape Ecological Research. In partnership with Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS (USAID-CARPE): \$52,611. Leveraged funds: \$53,986. Creation of a resource center for ape ecological research at Lopé National Park that can be accessed nationwide by students, park managers and other conservation professionals, develop national

capacity in the understanding of ecological processes in ape biology and research methods, improve the knowledge of ape populations nationwide and facilitate the transfer of solid scientific data to conservation policy makers.

Sustaining Great Ape Health in Gabon. In partnership with Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS (USAID-CARPE): \$80,953. Leveraged funds: \$75,607. Promotion of conservation success across protected area landscapes in Gabon through an integrated and multi-disciplinary program focused on the interaction of great apes, ecosystems, and human health.

Inclusion of Ape Conservation in the Environmental Education Curriculum for Primary Level Around Gabon's National Parks. In partnership with Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS (USAID-CARPE): \$51,409. Leveraged funds: \$60,438. Promote conservation by encouraging awareness of the plight of apes and the issues surrounding their conservation among primary school children living in close proximity to wild chimpanzees and gorillas, thus increasing their willingness to make domestic changes that benefit ape survival.

Training for an Integrated System of Ape Population Surveillance and Anti-poaching Effort in

Gabon. In partnership with Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS (USAID-CARPE): \$35,460. Leveraged funds: \$53,315. Increase the effectiveness of anti-poaching efforts in Gabon by providing combined information on animal and human activities in national parks that can be used for better strategic and tactical deployment.

*Mikongo Conservation Centre: Western Gorilla (*Gorilla gorilla gorilla*) Habituation and Health Monitoring for Ecotourism.* In partnership with the The Zoological Society of London. USFWS (USAID-CARPE): \$49,226. Leveraged funds: \$158,091. A project in Lopé National Park to explore and analyze the potential for developing ape ecotourism in central Gabon.

Creating Cross-Institutional Links for Wildlife Law Enforcement in Gabon. In partnership with Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS (USAID-CARPE): \$25,140. Leveraged funds: \$30,483. Unite various agencies and individuals who have wildlife law and regulation enforcement mandates in order to work together more thoroughly and efficiently.

Baseline Surveys of Ape Density in Birougou National Park, Gabon. In partnership with Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS (USAID-CARPE): \$43,755.

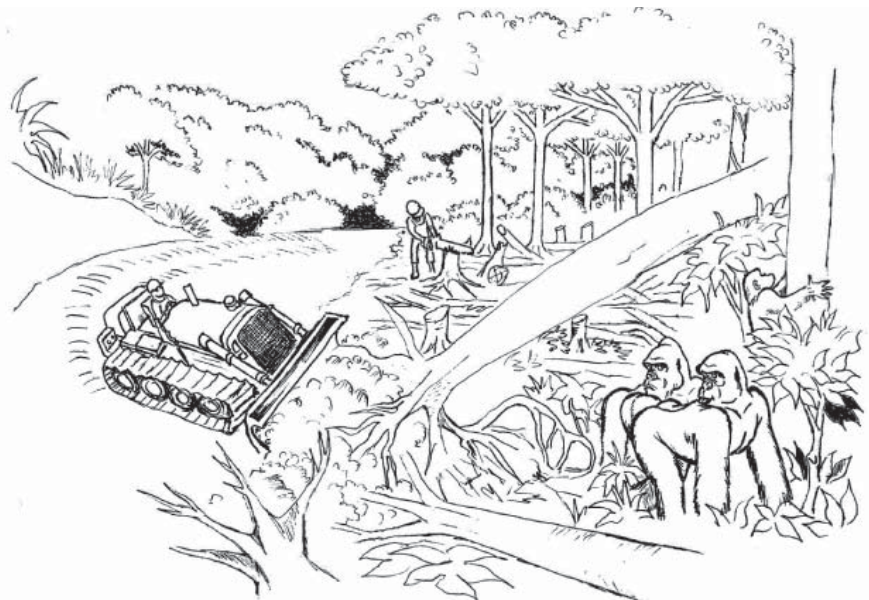


Illustration from a coloring book developed as part of a teaching curriculum for primary level schoolchildren living in close proximity to wild chimpanzees and gorillas in Gabon.

© Boris Ngoua/Wildlife Conservation Society-Gabon

Leveraged funds: \$36,959. Survey work and interpretation of data in a newly gazetted transfrontier conservation area with the Republic of Congo.

Evaluating the Impact of Babongo Pygmy Populations in Southern Lope and Waka National Parks.

In partnership with Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS (USAID-CARPE): \$35,388. Leveraged funds: \$26,037. Study and evaluate the effects of forest utilization by native Aka communities on ape populations and habitat in two Gabonese national parks.

Chimpanzee Conservation in Azagny National Park and the Port-Gauthier Forest, Ivory Coast.

In partnership with Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS: \$31,888. Leveraged funds: \$32,159. Conserve a key population of chimpanzee in two high priority forests by providing data on abundance, distribution and vulnerability to human disturbance.

Protection of Two High Priority Classified Forests in Cote d'Ivoire (Cavally and Goin-Debe): Improved Management Plan and Bio-Monitoring of Logging Operations.

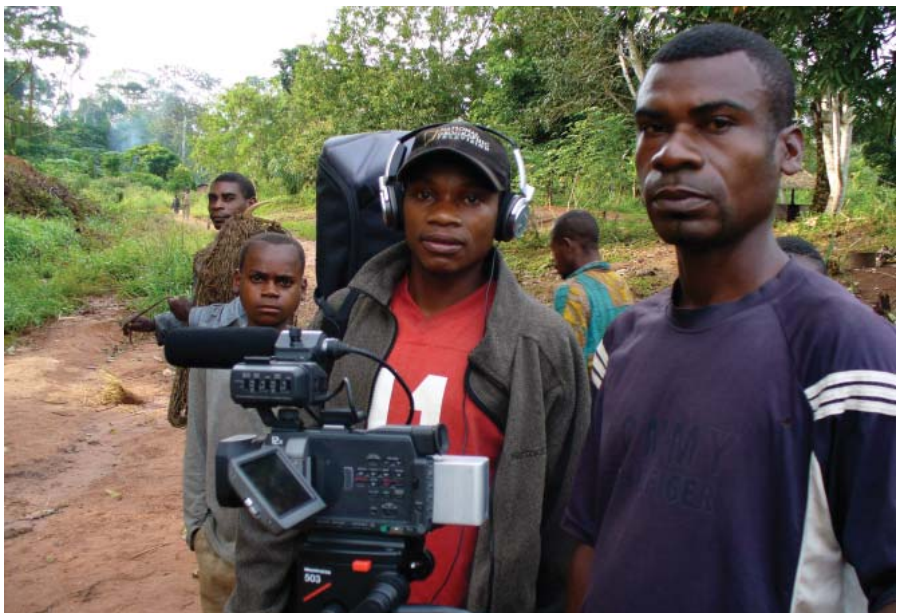
In partnership with Wild Chimpanzee Foundation. USFWS: \$29,815. Leveraged funds: \$51,067. Support efforts to protect chimpanzees and their habitat, including the production of a new park management plan.

Studying the Potential of Gorilla-Based Tourism as a Conservation Tool for the Long-Term Conservation and Management of the Cross River Gorillas at Afi Sanctuary, Southeast Nigeria.

In partnership with Fauna and Flora International. USFWS: \$34,249. Leveraged funds: \$41,625. Secure the long-term survival of the population of great apes living within the sanctuary by generating and assembling reliable scientific information that will help decide whether or not the habituation of the Cross River gorillas to friendly human presence, and the development of gorilla-based tourism at this particular site, can enhance their conservation.

A Survey of Chimpanzees in Southwest Nigeria.

In partnership



The International Conservation and Education Fund provides equipment and training to conservationists in the Central African forest zone. These Ba'Aka filmmakers learn to produce films for their communities on conservation issues, traditional uses of the forest, and important health topics. International Conservation and Education Fund

with Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS: \$25,673. Leveraged funds: \$21,684. Obtain baseline information on the key areas where chimpanzees survive in viable numbers in order to plan for conservation of this endangered subspecies, and to better understand the evolutionary relationships of chimpanzees in the area.

Can Management of Wildlife in Logging Concessions Conserve Great Ape Populations in Northern Republic of Congo?

In partnership with Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS (USAID-CARPE): \$43,180. Leveraged funds: \$23,679. Study and follow-up work to evaluate the potential to conserve ape populations in carefully managed logging concessions.

Developing Opportunities for Great Ape Ecotourism in the Nouabale-Ndoki National Park as a Model for a National Ecotourism Strategy in the Republic of Congo.

In partnership with Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS (USAID-CARPE): \$69,277. Leveraged funds: \$19,351. Establish proper control mechanisms to generate sustainable revenue and to benefit the long-term conservation of great apes and other wildlife through new ecotourism developments.

Implementing Urgent Measures for

the Surveillance and Protection of Great Apes in Northern Republic of Congo in Response to Recent Ebola Outbreaks. In partnership with Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS (USAID-CARPE): \$157,059. Leveraged funds: \$112,433. Continue support to build on previous activities linking field researchers with each other and local efforts with outside laboratories, augment efforts aimed at determining the impact of Ebola on ape populations, and promote an effective strategy to deal with the disease in ape habitat.

Great Ape Public Awareness Project, Republic of Congo. In partnership with International Conservation and Education Fund. USFWS (USAID-CARPE): \$105,462. Leveraged funds: \$69,051. Phase two of a program to help Congolese conservationists to design, produce, and distribute their own conservation videos on subjects relevant to great apes and Ebola, and to evaluate the results.

Conservation of Great Apes as Flagship Species in the Odzala Landscape, Republic of Congo. In partnership with World Wildlife Fund-Gabon. USFWS (USAID-CARPE): \$55,507. Leveraged funds: \$79,598. Understand the status of apes in the study area, fortify law enforcement measures, increase collaboration with stakeholders,

and initiate a process to create a protected area corridor.

Conservation and Monitoring of Great Apes in the Lac Tele Landscape, Republic of Congo. In partnership with Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS (USAID-CARPE): \$71,950. Leveraged funds: \$20,677. Work with local communities and national authorities to ensure the security of great apes and the integrity of their habitat in the community reserve through increased awareness of conservation issues and enhanced law enforcement.

Goulougo Triangle Chimpanzee Conservation and Research Project. In partnership with Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS (USAID-CARPE): \$63,854. Leveraged funds: \$61,834. Continued support to an applied research, protection, and local capacity-building initiative that conserves one of Central Africa's most important chimpanzee populations in the northern Republic of Congo.

Building Capacity for Great Ape Conservation in the Republic of Congo. In partnership with Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS (USAID-CARPE): \$152,013. Leveraged funds: \$29,225. Develop training and planning programs to assist national and site-based personnel in protecting and conserving great apes.

Using Networked Detection Sensors to Technologically Enhance Anti-Poaching Efforts. In partnership with Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS (USAID-CARPE): \$36,203. Leveraged funds: \$20,573. Develop and field test an innovative technology that detects poachers' incursions into protected areas and relays this information to park authorities, in the northern Republic of Congo.

Protecting Tanzania's Forgotten Apes: Developing a Conservation Strategy for the Chimpanzees of Southern Tanganyika. In partnership with Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS: \$116,128. Leveraged funds: \$102,554. Assist the Government of Tanzania to conserve the biological integrity of chimpanzees and important habitats in neglected



Human settlements and agricultural expansion have eliminated gorilla habitat outside the Virunga-Bwindi Park boundaries, Uganda.

© Michelle Gadd/USFWS

areas.

Chimpanzee Health: Monitoring for Risk Assessment and Prevention at Gombe National Park, Tanzania. In partnership with Lincoln Park Zoological Society. USFWS: \$45,016. Leveraged funds: \$67,468. Produce and analyze data to monitor health and recommend management actions to protect chimpanzees from further decline due to disease.

Prospects for Growth: Assessment of Population Trends, Habitat Utilization, and Habitat Availability and Genetic Variability of Bwindi Mountain Gorillas, Uganda. In partnership with Institute of Tropical Forest Conservation. USFWS: \$47,352. Leveraged funds: \$58,440. Conservation in the critical range of the species through surveys, ecological studies, population dynamics, and local and national capacity building.

The Great Apes Conservation Education Initiative for Uganda. Wildlife Clubs of Uganda. USFWS: \$52,019. Leveraged funds: \$12,329. Conservation education for Ugandan students using field visits, lectures, and educational media.

Projects in Multiple Countries

Conservation of Great Apes: Providing Essential Equipment to Rangers in Several National Parks in the Congo Basin. In partnership with World Wide Fund for Nature. USFWS (USAID-CARPE): \$3,145. Leveraged funds: \$11,631. Provision of equipment for wildlife guards and rangers in the Congo Basin to support basic patrolling and law enforcement activities in Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Gabon.

Regional Collaboration for Mountain Gorilla Conservation: Ranger-Based Monitoring for a Regional Information System in the Virunga-Bwindi Forest Ecosystem. In partnership with the African Wildlife Foundation. USFWS (USAID-CARPE): \$300,000. Leveraged funds: \$361,500. Create an integrated system, using information gathered primarily by trained rangers, to gain consensus among experts from the Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda and Uganda on how to best conserve and manage mountain gorillas in the Albertine Rift.

Confiscated Eastern Gorilla

Rehabilitation and Planning for Reintroduction and Long Term Management. In partnership with Mountain Gorilla Veterinary Project. USFWS (USAID-CARPE): \$77,246. Leveraged funds: \$168,505. Develop veterinary and behavioral interventions and infrastructure to facilitate eventual reintroduction of captive mountain and Grauer's gorillas into their natural habitats in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda and Uganda.

Building Capacity for Great Ape Conservation in Gabon & Cameroon. In partnership with Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS (USAID-CARPE): \$298,985. Leveraged funds: \$180,943. Train and equip local conservationists and institutions to better conserve apes and manage ape habitat in these two countries.

Developing Infrastructure for the Protection of Cross River Gorillas in SE Nigeria and SW Cameroon. In partnership with Fauna and Flora International. USFWS: \$89,227. Leveraged funds: \$219,651. Secure the long-term survival of the population of the Cross River gorillas and other great apes living in this region and their habitats through law enforcement activities backed by strong community education and sensitization programs.

An Economic Study of Mountain Gorilla Tourism in the Virunga Volcanoes Conservation Area,

Rwanda and Democratic Republic of Congo. In partnership with The Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund International. USFWS (USAID-CARPE): \$17,316. Leveraged funds: \$42,902. Improve the potential of great ape ecotourism based on analysis of data gathered through a scientific study and discussions with stakeholders.

Conservation of Chimpanzees in the Congo Nile Divide Forests of Rwanda and Burundi. In partnership with Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS: \$82,527. Leveraged funds: \$63,466. Surveys and awareness campaign targeting local people and government officials to support chimpanzee conservation in the Congo Nile Divide Forest, a transboundary remnant of East African montane forest.

improve conservation awareness of people living around important habitats; initiate planting of indigenous tree species important for gibbon food and cover in protected area habitats; and initiate translocation of gibbons remaining in highly degraded, fragmented habitats.

English Language Capacity Building for Biodiversity Conservation, Cambodia. In partnership with Forestry Administration's Wildlife Protection Office. USFWS: \$22,240. Leveraged funds: \$11,524. Advance the capacity of Cambodia's Wildlife Protection Office and CITES staff to speak, read, and write in the English language, thereby strengthening their ability to work with international scientists towards the conservation of gibbons and other Cambodian endangered species.

Consolidating Conservation of the Yellow-cheeked Crested Gibbon in Southern Mondulkiri, Cambodia-Stage II. In partnership with Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS: \$46,820. Leveraged funds: \$41,654. Develop an effective conservation plan to ensure the long-term protection of the Seima Biodiversity Conservation Area by developing a clear, effective landscape conservation plan and implementing an agreed-upon administrative, spatial and socio-economic plan that reconciles conservation with other human activities.

FY 2006 Asia Project Summaries

Conservation and Management of Hoolock Gibbons: Capacity Building, Habitat Restoration, and Translocation, Bangladesh. In partnership with Department of Zoology, University of Dhaka. USFWS: \$49,495. Leveraged funds: \$33,600. Improve the capacity of the Forest Department to monitor, study, and protect hoolock gibbons;



Male hoolock gibbon crossing a bamboo bridge constructed to allow movement between forest fragments, Assam, India. © Jayanta Das

Gibbon groups live in stable territories of about 50-100 acres. To move between food trees, gibbons often travel on familiar arboreal pathways. Adult gibbons defend their territories against intruders, especially against adult gibbons of the same sex. Gibbons are strongly dependent on a particular territory, and will not migrate to another part of the forest, even when heavily disturbed. Therefore, they are particularly vulnerable when forest is being destroyed. Gibbons "mark" their territory with loud, long song bouts, which usually last for 10 to 20 minutes.



The Western black crested gibbon occurs in Vietnam's Mu Cong Chai Species/Habitat Conservation Area among broad-leaf trees and the giant conifer, Fokienia hodginsii.
© Jeremy Holden / Fauna and Flora International



Male Western black crested gibbon.
© Phongsavan Keolaekhone / Wildlife Conservation Society

Hoolock Gibbon Conservation Training at the Gibbon Conservation Center, Assam, India. In partnership with the School of Desert Sciences for the Primate Research Center. USFWS: \$63,131. Leveraged funds: \$56,271. Strengthen conservation of the hoolock gibbon in Assam by providing equipment needed to operate the training center, and providing conservation training and education to teachers and forest field staff working in Assam's gibbon habitats.

Conservation Education for North East Indian Hoolock Gibbon with Particular Reference to Shared Hoolock and Tiger Localities, India. In partnership with Zoo Outreach Organization. USFWS: \$58,080. Leveraged funds: \$46,545. Conduct workshops to teach over 200 teachers, forest officers, and non-government organization personnel how to educate others on the importance of conserving the hoolock gibbon and tiger in North East India.

Training on Wildlife Conservation and Habitat Management for the Frontline Forest Personnel of the Protected Areas of Assam, India. In partnership with Wildlife Areas Development and Welfare Trust. USFWS: \$60,921. Leveraged funds: \$100,200. Train 80 junior forest department staff in a two-week course on wildlife management, and develop the infrastructure of the Assam Forest School so that it will be prepared to provide wildlife management training in the future.

Conservation of Hoolock Gibbon in Dehing Patkai Wildlife Sanctuary under Joypore-Upper Dehing-Dilli-Abhayapuri Landscape, Assam, India. In partnership with Wildlife Areas Development and Welfare Trust. USFWS: \$32,509. Leveraged funds: \$66,837. Strengthen conservation of this newly declared protected area by studying the population structure and size of the gibbons in the Sanctuary, constructing one anti-poaching camp, preparing and distributing a local language leaflet on the importance of conserving the area, and preparing a conservation and management action plan for the sanctuary.

Conservation of Hoolock Gibbon

in Rani-Garbhanga Landscape of Assam with Special Emphasis to Amchang Wildlife Sanctuary, India. In partnership with Wildlife Areas Development and Welfare Trust. USFWS: \$30,949. Leveraged funds: \$66,837. Study the behavior of the hoolock gibbon in Sal dominated forest, identify the food plants of the gibbon in this portion of its range, gather baseline information on the biodiversity of the Sanctuary, establish one anti-poaching camp, and prepare a stand-alone conservation and management plan for the landscape.

Green Bridges: Reconnecting Fragmented Ape Habitat in Southern Sumatra through Forest Rehabilitation and Wildlife Friendly Agroforestry, Indonesia. In partnership with Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS: \$59,233. Leveraged funds: \$85,393. Carry out strategic planning for a program to reduce the rate of agricultural encroachment into protected forest areas in and around Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park.

Bittersweet Knowledge: Can People and Orangutans Live in Harmony? Indonesia. In partnership with Durrell Institute of Conservation and Ecology, University of Kent. USFWS: \$28,999. Leveraged funds: \$19,491. Improve understanding of local people's perception of human-orangutan conflict in three different Sumatran localities, each with different ethnic communities and varying types of human-orangutan conflict, in order to examine the disconnect between what people perceive and what is actually happening in their area.

Orangutan Protection and Habitat Monitoring Units (OPMU) in Gunung Palung National Park, West Kalimantan, Indonesia. In partnership with Fauna and Flora International. USFWS: \$55,750. Leveraged funds: \$24,600. Continue support for the operation of OPMU patrols directed at stopping the killing and capture of orangutans and destruction of their habitat in the Park and its buffer zone.

Habitat Use and Feeding Ecology of Pileated Gibbons in Southeast Thailand. In partnership with WWF Thailand. USFWS: \$49,967. Leveraged funds: \$20,615. Obtain

information necessary for the preparation of a pileated gibbon conservation action plan, provide training in gibbon conservation to park staff, and provide educational material for use at the Khao Yai-Dong Phaya Yen World Heritage Site.

Strengthening Local Capacity to Conserve the Western Black Crested Gibbon, Vietnam. In partnership with Fauna and Flora International. USFWS: \$44,977. Leveraged funds: \$52,740. On the job training of government and management board personnel and provision of specialized training in basic management and administrative skills resulting in local Vietnamese officials assuming greater responsibility for management, administration, and fund raising for the Hoang Lien Mountains gibbon conservation program.

Strengthening Local Capacity to Conserve the Western Black-crested Gibbon in Son La Province, Vietnam. In partnership with Son La Forest Protection Department. USFWS: \$24,825. Leveraged funds: \$21,240. Increase local capacity for technical and financial management of Community Based Management Groups (CBMG), and further the development of the CBMG model in order to demonstrate active community involvement in gibbon protection as the most cost-effective

response to threats faced by declining gibbon populations in Son La.

Improving the Conservation of the Yellow-cheeked Crested Gibbon in Vietnam through Analysis of Wildlife Trade and Training of Wildlife Enforcement Personnel. In partnership with Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS: \$33,726. Leveraged funds: \$24,163. Provide training, research, and strategic planning to improve protection of the yellow-cheeked crested gibbon in Lam Dong and Dong Nai provinces of the lowland Dong Nai Watershed Forest in southern Vietnam.

FY 2005 Africa Project Summaries

LAGA-MINEF Collaboration Project on Wildlife Law-Enforcement. In partnership with The Last Great Ape Organization. USFWS: \$49,950. Leveraged funds: \$299,720. Assist the government of Cameroon's Ministry of Waters and Forests and other offices to increase law enforcement capacity, produce effective deterrents to illegal killing of wildlife, including the great apes, and monitor illegal wildlife trade

and other activities detrimental to ape survival.

Awareness Campaign to Improve the Protection of Wild Chimpanzees in Ivory Coast. In partnership with Wild Chimpanzee Foundation. USFWS: \$58,649. Leveraged funds: \$113,377. Bring essential chimpanzee conservation messages to rural populations through several media campaigns in key areas.

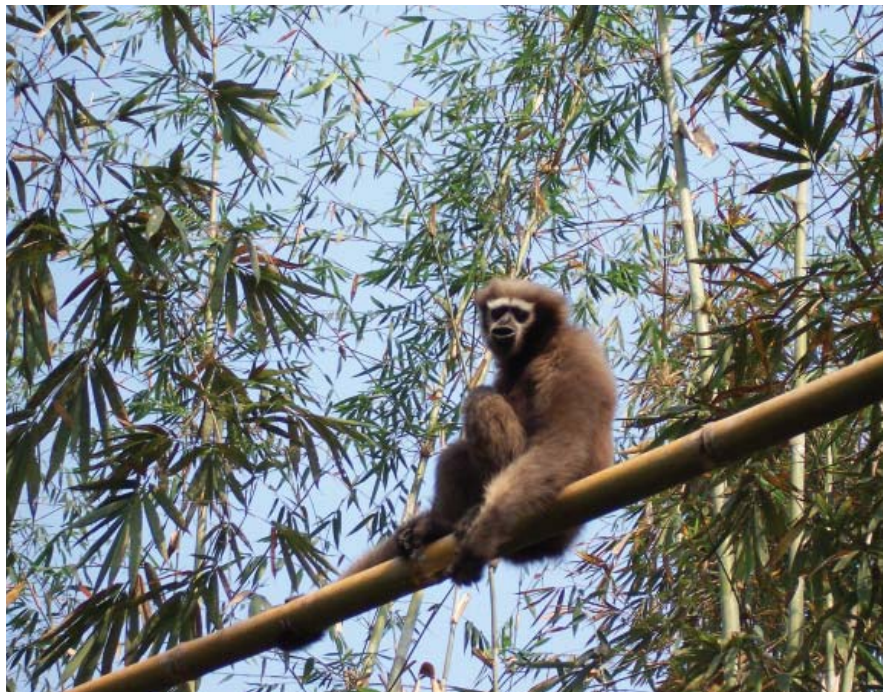
Community Conservation: Establishing Physical Boundary Demarcations for the Tayna Gorilla Reserve, eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. In partnership with Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund International. USFWS: \$25,000. Leveraged funds: \$68,317. Strengthen biodiversity protection and conservation by assisting local stakeholders to physically demarcate boundaries of the Tayna Gorilla Reserve, a special conservation area set aside by the local communities and chiefdoms.

Development of Community-based Conservation of Gorillas and Chimpanzees in the Itombwe Massif, Democratic Republic of Congo. In partnership with Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS: \$58,876. Leveraged funds: \$42,665. A program to assess threats to great apes in the Itombwe Massif conservation landscape, and to develop solutions to the conditions that endanger their survival.

Djolu-Wamba Multiple-use Zone Protection Project. In partnership with African Wildlife Foundation. USFWS: \$83,195. Leveraged funds: \$55,000. Conduct comprehensive conservation action by working with local communities to study and protect bonobos, train and build capacity among partners, and develop alternatives to bonobo hunting.

Consolidation of the Conservation Program at Afi Mountain Wildlife Sanctuary, Cross River State, Nigeria. In partnership with Fauna and Flora International. USFWS: \$65,917. Leveraged funds: \$92,701. Initiate the second phase of Cross River gorilla habitat conservation in West Africa.

Goulougo Triangle Chimpanzee Conservation and Research



Female hoolock gibbon, India.
© Jayanta Das

Project. In partnership with Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS: \$41,445. Leveraged funds: \$51,705. Continue support for a comprehensive conservation program based on field study, protection, training of local conservationists, and management planning for the conservation of chimpanzees in areas near forestry concessions in northern Republic of Congo.

Great Ape Public Awareness Project. In partnership with International Conservation and Education Fund. USFWS: \$44,572. Leveraged funds: \$75,842. Build local capacity among Congolese journalists and conservationists to identify subjects that motivate local conservation action, such as ape conservation, and produce and distribute educational videos to targeted audiences in the Republic of Congo.

Sustaining Great Ape Health in the Republic of Congo. In partnership with Wildlife Conservation Society Field Veterinary Program. USFWS: \$89,548. Leveraged funds: \$120,004. Facilitate conservation successes across protected area landscapes in Congo through an integrated and multi-disciplinary program at the interface of livestock/great ape/ ecosystem and human health.

Projects in Multiple Countries

*Creation of a Strategic Plan of Action for the Conservation of Three Great Apes in West Central Africa: the Western Lowland Gorilla (*Gorilla gorilla gorilla*), the Cross River Gorilla (*G. g. diehli*), and the Central Chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes troglodytes*).* In partnership with Conservation International. USFWS: \$50,014. Leveraged funds: \$90,794. Convene a workshop of experts in Brazzaville, Congo to produce an effective, peer-reviewed strategic action plan for conserving West African great apes.

*Conservation of the Cross River Gorilla (*Gorilla gorilla diehli*) in Cameroon and Nigeria.* In partnership with Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS: \$81,957. Leveraged funds: \$142,925. Continue assistance to a comprehensive conservation program based on research, protection, and education in southeastern Nigeria and southwestern Cameroon about the most endangered ape subspecies.

FY 2005 Asia Project Summaries

*Conservation of the Hoolock Gibbon (*Hylobates hoolock*) in the Hukaung Valley Wildlife Sanctuary, Burma.* In partnership with Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS: \$49,945. Leveraged funds: \$18,900. Train forestry officials in gibbon census techniques, conduct surveys to determine distribution and abundance, evaluate the impact of hunting on gibbons for subsistence and trade, and increase awareness of gibbon conservation issues among local inhabitants.

*Consolidating Conservation of the Yellow-cheeked Crested Gibbon (*Nomascus gabriellae*) in Southern Mondulkeiri, Cambodia.* In partnership with Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS: \$49,956. Leveraged funds: \$159,318. Support continued law enforcement and monitoring of gibbons at Seima Biodiversity Conservation Area, provide additional personnel for patrol units, provide ranger training to local enforcement officials, and monitor trends in the Area's gibbon population.

English Language Capacity Building for Biodiversity Conservation in Cambodia. In partnership with Wildlife Protection Office, Forestry Administration-Cambodia. USFWS: \$20,240. Leveraged funds: \$12,224. Advance the capacity of Cambodia's Wildlife Protection Office and CITES staff to speak, read, and write in the English language and thereby strengthen their ability to work with international scientists in conservation of gibbons and other Cambodian endangered species.

Habitat and Food Preference of the Yellow-cheeked Crested Gibbon in Cambodia. In partnership with Fauna and Flora International-Cambodia. USFWS: \$49,950. Leveraged funds: \$44,890. Assess the distribution and population of the gibbon within Virachey National Park and develop the capacity of Cambodia's institutions to survey, manage, and conserve the country's gibbon population.



African apes and other wildlife are increasingly threatened by the illegal commercial bushmeat trade. Pictured are confiscated firearms from a logging concession in the Republic of Congo. © R.G. Ruggiero/USFWS

Hoolock Gibbon Conservation in Gibbon Wildlife Sanctuary, Assam, India. In partnership with Aaranyak. USFWS: \$38,254. Leveraged funds: \$11,525. Ensure long-term conservation of hoolock gibbons in the Sanctuary through research, habitat improvement, and public outreach.

Conservation Education in the Orangutan Capital of the World, Indonesia. In partnership with Orangutan Foundation Indonesia. USFWS: \$37,300. Leveraged funds: \$42,266. Conduct a targeted education program to inform people of Central Kalimantan on the plight of orangutans outside protected areas and win public support for conservation efforts.

Improving the Protected Status of Critical Orangutan Habitat in the Western Sector of the Leuser Ecosystem, Indonesia. In partnership with Leuser International Foundation. USFWS: \$49,485. Leveraged funds: \$17,520. Assess the status of orangutans in the Bahbahrot Swamp and Kandang Valley, encourage increased legal protection of these areas, develop a strategy for their conservation, and initiate protective measures.

Initiate Community Conservation Through Environmental Education, Central Kalimantan, Indonesia. In partnership with Yayasan Cakrawala Indonesia. USFWS: \$43,327. Leveraged funds: \$3,034. Increase community participation in the conservation of the orangutan, their peat swamp habitat, and the local environment of three target communities along the Katingan River that are adjacent to globally significant orangutan habitat.

International Symposium and Workshop: "Restoration and Wise Use of Tropical Peatlands: Problems of Biodiversity, Fire, Poverty and Water." In partnership with Rieley Consultants Ltd. USFWS: \$10,000. Leveraged funds: \$80,000. A workshop focused on restoration of tropical peatland in order to provide Orangutan habitat in southern Kalimantan.

Orangutan Protection and Monitoring Program in Gunung Palung National Park, Indonesia. In partnership with Fauna and

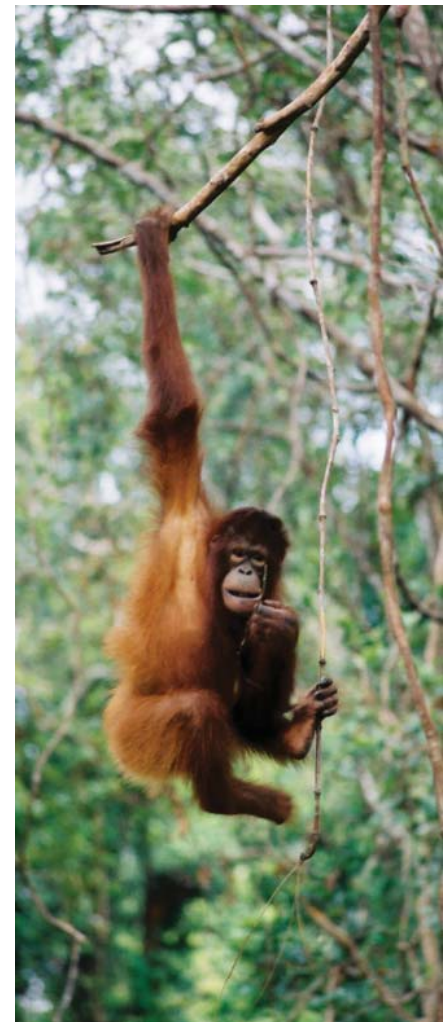
Flora International. USFWS: \$49,950. Leveraged funds: \$24,566. Support continued operation and development of anti-poaching patrol units focused on orangutan and habitat protection in Gunung Palung National Park.

Sebangau Ecosystem Restoration Project, Indonesia. In partnership with University of Palangka Raya's Center for International Cooperation in Management of Tropical Peatland. USFWS: \$50,000. Leveraged funds: \$42,082. Initiate efforts to restore the hydrology of the Sebangau ecosystem by damming illegal logging canals that are currently draining the swamp in order to maintain forest and peatland habitat, the large orangutan population, and other natural resource functions of the swamp.

Sumatran Orangutan Education Workshop/Summit/Program, Sumatra, Indonesia. In partnership with Social Environmental Entrepreneurs/Orang Utan Republik Education Initiative. USFWS: \$48,500. Leveraged funds: \$51,000. Support for the planning and execution of a workshop/summit to develop curricula on conservation of the Sumatran orangutan for various sectors of Indonesian society where human-orangutan conflict currently exists, and then deliver that curricula to those sectors.

Western Black Crested Gibbon (Nomascus concolor): Conservation through Field Studies and Community-based Management. In partnership with Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS: \$45,706. Leveraged funds: \$30,568. Strengthen gibbon conservation at Lao PDR's Nam Ha National Protected Area through public outreach, surveys, demarcation of boundaries, strengthening law enforcement, and developing nature-based tourism.

Local Community-based Orangutan Tourism, Sabah, Malaysia. In partnership with Red Ape Encounters and Adventures. USFWS: \$32,000. Leveraged funds: \$18,400. Train and equip a community-based ecotourism business developed to encourage local people to benefit from tourism based on orangutan presence in neighboring forests.



Orangutans are arboreal and spend most of their lives in the rainforest canopy.
Orangutan Foundation International

The Orangutan Population and Habitat Viability Assessment Workshop projected that if current logging conditions continue, only 7 of the current 13 orangutan populations in Sumatra will still exist 50 years from now. Six of these seven populations will consist of fewer than 20 individuals.

The total number of wild Sumatran orangutans in the year 2054 is projected to be only 234 individuals (a 97% decline from today's population). If losses from other factors continue (e.g. hunting, persecution, disease, and illegal trade) population sizes are likely to drop even lower. At present, illegal logging is continuing at an alarming rate in all orangutan areas.



Orangutan and gibbon habitat, Eastern Kalimantan, Indonesia.
The Nature Conservancy

*The Conservation of Bornean Gibbons (*Hylobates muelleri*) in Production Forest, Upper Baram Watershed, Sarawak, Malaysia.* In partnership with Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS: \$29,607. Leveraged funds: \$37,629. Gather baseline data on gibbon populations in habitats receiving different forestry practices and variable hunting intensity.

A Conservation Assessment of Gibbons in Thua Thien Hue Province, Vietnam. In partnership with WWF Indochina Program. USFWS: \$36,310. Leveraged funds: \$42,336. Ensure the survival and recovery of gibbons in the province through the development of capacity among local conservation stakeholders to survey gibbon populations, participate in development of conservation strategies, and implement awareness programs.

Feasibility Study for a Proposed Eastern Black-crested Gibbon Conservation Area in Cao Bang Province, North-east Vietnam. In partnership with Fauna and Flora International. USFWS: \$50,044. Leveraged funds: \$119,673. Provide information needed for official establishment of a conservation area related to gibbon habitat in Cao Bang Province.

Raising Awareness within Communities Bordering Parks and Protected Areas About the Need to Protect Vietnam's Endangered Primates. In partnership with

Education for Nature-Vietnam. USFWS: \$6,152. Leveraged funds: \$6,403. Produce and distribute an issue of the Green Forest student magazine on Vietnam's endangered primates using gibbons as the focal species.

FY 2005 Range-wide Project

Best Practices and Guidelines for Great Ape Conservation by the IUCN/SSC Primate Specialist Group. In partnership with Conservation International. USFWS: \$19,654. Leveraged funds: \$28,352. Convene experts for the First Meeting of the Section on Great Apes in order to develop best conservation practices; formulate, publish, and distribute guidelines to field practitioners.

FY 2004 Africa Project Summaries

Distribution, Ecology and Conservation of the Gorilla Population in the Ebo Forest, Cameroon. In partnership with Zoological Society of San Diego. USFWS: \$41,467. Leveraged funds: \$55,202. Conduct intensive surveys of the Ebo Forest and

surrounding areas to determine the distribution and number of the Ebo gorilla population; establish a field site at Bekob to ensure immediate protection for at least one gorilla group, collect shed hair and fecal samples for genetic determination of taxonomic status of the population; commence a bushmeat offtake study in nearby villages; and collaborate with the Cameroonian authorities and WWF Coastal Forests Program on the proposed gazettement and demarcation plans for the proposed protected area at Ebo.

Bonobo Survey and Information Exchange II, Democratic Republic of Congo. In partnership with Bonobo Conservation Initiative. USFWS: \$45,617. Leveraged funds: \$173,483. Establish a new community-based reserve and continue survey and monitoring at Kokolopori; extend surveys to Lomoa, and pursue establishment of a sister reserve; conduct rapid reconnaissance at Lilungu; extend survey to the south of Lac Tumba; continue information exchange and development of conservation programs.

Mount Tshiaberimu Gorilla Conservation Project. In partnership with The Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund. USFWS: \$29,991. Leveraged funds: \$138,814. Furnish equipment to rangers; monitor personnel and biodiversity survey teams; construct two new guard patrol posts; and conduct the Mount Tshiaberimu Conservation Project training and education programs, including annual workshops in Kyondo, Democratic Republic of Congo.

Post-War Gorilla Census and Control of Artisanal Mining in Lowland Sectors of Kahuzi-Biega National Park, Democratic Republic of Congo. In partnership with Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS: \$39,980. Leveraged funds: \$40,000. Gather and analyze information about mining and large mammal populations in the lowlands, establish and map the threat links between the mining activities and gorilla populations, train park personnel in monitoring, data management and use, and work with a variety of stakeholders to seek solutions to invasions of lowland wildlife habitat and destruction of natural resources in

the park.

Conservation of Chimpanzees in the Haut Niger National Park, Guinea. In partnership with Guinée Ecologie. USFWS: \$21,852. Leveraged funds: \$23,459. Assess the chimpanzee population and distribution, designate a protected habitat corridor, provide training in monitoring techniques, and conduct education campaign in buffer zones of the park.

Chimpanzee Surveys in Guinea-Bissau to Develop a National Plan for Conservation—Preliminary Phase: Survey of Guinean Coastal Chimpanzee Population. In partnership with Universidade Nova de Lisboa. USFWS: \$14,399. Leveraged funds: \$26,670. Survey Guinean coastal chimpanzee populations to assess relative abundance in different habitats, determine priority areas and baseline for future monitoring, and develop environmental education program for local community level to address needs in each area.

Conservation of Chimpanzees in Liberia's Grebo Forests. In partnership with Conservation International. USFWS: \$36,978. Leveraged funds: \$37,058. Assess chimpanzee distribution, population, and threats; increase local and international awareness of chimpanzees in Grebo; train local conservation staff in systematic census methodology; and integrate chimpanzee research into ongoing forest management planning.

Goulougo Triangle Chimpanzee Conservation and Research Project: Evaluating the Impact of Logging on Chimpanzees, Republic of Congo. In partnership with Wildlife



Above and below: Logging is considered an essential component of economic development in the Congo Basin. © R.G. Ruggiero/USFWS

Society. USFWS: \$29,000. Leveraged funds: \$74,300. Continue to identify individuals and detail several chimp communities, describe activity patterns, social interactions and cultural variants; determine home range and habitat preferences and the role of rivers in distributions; study feeding ecology; estimate densities before, during and after logging; document behavioral and physiological effects of mechanized logging on chimpanzees; provide ecological information to wildlife managers; continue training and support of Congolese researchers; and train other researchers in the Sangha River Trinational Conservation Area.

Conservation and Monitoring of Great Ape Populations in the Lac Tele Community Reserve Landscape, Republic of Congo. In partnership with Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS: \$30,900. Leveraged funds: \$34,250. Monitor ape populations, other large mammals and human activity in and around the LTCR;

survey key areas in the periphery of the LTCR to assess threats and promote integrated land-use planning; decrease poaching of apes through awareness-raising of conservation laws and issues; and decrease poaching of apes through law enforcement in areas of high ape densities.

Chimpanzee Health Monitoring for Risk Assessment and Prevention: Retrospective Analysis and Prospective Monitoring for Chimpanzees at Gombe National Park, Tanzania. In partnership with Lincoln Park Zoological Society. USFWS: \$66,295. Leveraged funds: \$109,224. Complete a retrospective health evaluation of the chimpanzee population of Gombe National Park; modify the existing Mountain Gorilla Veterinary Project ape health database to accept standardized retrospective and prospective health-monitoring data; implement a prospective field health-monitoring program to be staffed and supervised by Tanzanian personnel; develop a risk assessment protocol that can be used by wildlife managers and veterinary advisors to evaluate health interventions; and disseminate this method to facilitate implementation of great ape health-monitoring standards across Africa.

Chimpanzee Surveys in Tanzania: Estimating a Total Population for the Country. In partnership with Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS: \$37,000. Leveraged funds: \$37,000. Aerial surveys and on-the-ground follow-up to determine the distribution, relative abundance, and conservation status of chimpanzees in northwestern Tanzania, with the



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aim of improving their protection strategy.

Mountain Gorilla Health Monitoring and Community Education Campaign. In partnership with Conservation through Public Health. USFWS: \$30,000. Leveraged funds: \$31,745. Increase health monitoring of mountain gorillas by training Uganda Wildlife Authority personnel to collect, process, and analyze samples in the laboratory on a weekly basis; train wildlife personnel to conduct effective health and ecological monitoring of wildlife; and improve accessibility and effectiveness of database.

Regional Collaboration for Conservation of Mountain Gorillas: Ranger-based Monitoring for a Regional Information System in the Virunga-Bwindi Forest. In partnership with African Wildlife Foundation. USFWS: \$53,305. Leveraged funds: \$106,100. Improve communication and planning in Uganda to enhance regional collaboration, produce a regional data sharing agreement and establish a Regional Information System Database, and develop the analytical capacity of the Uganda Wildlife Authority with respect to monitoring and other activities.

Projects in Multiple Countries

Research and Conservation of Western Lowland Gorillas at Mondika Research Center, Central African Republic and Republic of

Congo. In partnership with The Research Foundation of SUNY. USFWS: \$40,000. Leveraged funds: \$35,000. Produce the first documentation of a foraging strategy and social behavior based on direct observation, confirm and describe the characteristics and causes of observed social system, conduct genetic tests to determine relatedness of observed groups, enhance public awareness of the plight of gorillas, employ and train host-country professionals in the field and through support of graduate studies, and protect gorillas and their habitat by preventing or minimizing logging in the Djeke Triangle, thereby maintaining a larger protected area between the Dzanga-Ndoki and Nouabalé-Ndoki National Parks.

Conservation of the Cross River Gorilla (Gorilla gorilla diehli) in Cameroon and Nigeria. In partnership with Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS: \$70,010. Leveraged funds: \$81,352. Strengthen protection and law enforcement measures for all Cross River gorilla populations; establish an effective transboundary protected area for the Takamanda-Okwangwo forest complex and upgrade the protection status of the Takamanda Forest Reserve in Cameroon; develop a land-use plan for the Takamanda-Mone-Mbulu forest complex in Cameroon; develop a plan for the conservation of Afi-Mbe-Okwangwo area in Nigeria; continue basic research into the ecology, distribution and population

biology of the gorillas; evaluate the impact of the road development program on gorilla habitat and ecology in Cameroon; and build the capacity of institutions in Cameroon and Nigeria that contribute to Cross River gorilla conservation through direct support and training.

Workshop: "Preventive Health Program for Gorillas across Central Africa- Sharing Information and Planning for the Future". In partnership with Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS: \$39,000. Leveraged funds: \$46,750. Organize a three-day forum for exchange of technical information among central African conservation project participants with emphasis on Ebola virus and other human-ape diseases.

FY 2004 Asia Project Summaries

Conservation of Hoolock Gibbons in Bangladesh: Constraints, Successes and Possibilities (Year 2). In partnership with University of Dhaka. USFWS: \$36,470. Leveraged funds: \$1,000. Continue a survey of gibbon populations and assess habitat condition in southeastern Bangladesh, train forest department personnel in survey techniques, initiate habitat restoration, and conduct public education programs.

Conservation Plan for Western Hoolock Gibbon, Bangladesh. In partnership with Zoo Outreach Organization. USFWS: \$41,350. Leveraged funds: \$37,125. Develop a science based strategy for conservation of the hoolock gibbon by initiating a stakeholders network, creating a gibbon education program, and conducting a population and habitat viability assessment workshop.

English Language Capacity Building for Biodiversity Conservation, Cambodia. In partnership with Wildlife Protection Office of Cambodia's Forest Administration. USFWS: \$19,880. Leveraged funds: \$12,188. Improve the skills of Cambodia's Wildlife Protection Office and CITES staff to speak, read, and



Logging roads give bushmeat hunters access to the once-remote forest habitat of the great apes. © R.G. Ruggiero/USFWS

write in the English language and thereby strengthen their ability to work with international scientists in conserving gibbons and other endangered species.

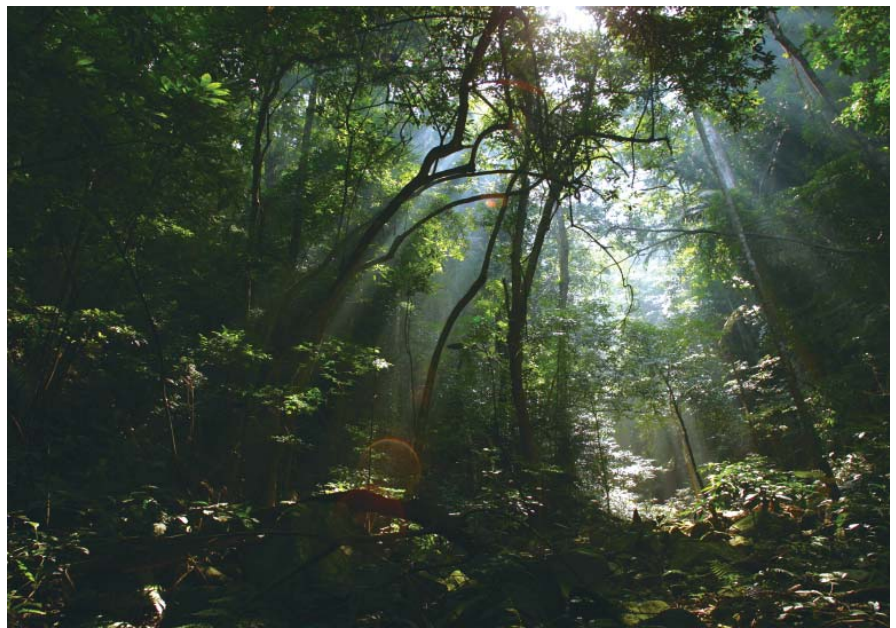
Conservation of the Hainan Gibbon, China (Year 2). In partnership with Fauna and Flora International. USFWS: \$40,331. Leveraged funds: \$23,894. Strengthen patrolling techniques, reserve protection, and management among reserve staff; build awareness among senior officials and raise public awareness; set boundary markers on the perimeter of the reserve and map critical areas of gibbon habitat; and design and implement a pilot habitat restoration program.

Hoolock Gibbon: Status and Conservation Perspectives in Tirap and Changlang Districts, Arunachal Pradesh, India (Year 2). In partnership with Guahati University. USFWS: \$33,499. Leveraged funds: \$12,051. Carry out surveys and a gibbon ecology study in these districts, and prepare an action plan for conservation of gibbons in the state.

Establishment and development of a Protected Unit Team for the Sebangau and Katingan Rivers in Central Kalimantan Province, Indonesia. In partnership with Center for International Cooperation in Management of Tropical Peatland. USFWS: \$49,215. Leveraged funds: \$31,008. Reduce damage to the Sebangau peat swamp through community awareness and preventing, to the extent possible, illegal activities which damage the viability of the swamp. This ecosystem supports the largest extant population of the Bornean orangutan.

Orangutan Conservation and Habitat Protection in Gunung Palung National Park, Indonesia. In partnership with The President and Fellows of Harvard College. USFWS: \$50,000. Leveraged funds: \$109,425. Raise public awareness on forest and orangutan conservation in the park through school presentations and field trips, initiate development of an environmental education center, and train local guides.

Orangutan Protection and Monitoring Unit, Indonesia.



Habitat of the Hainan gibbon, China.
© Xi Zhinong/Fauna and Flora International

In partnership with Fauna and Flora International. USFWS: \$49,970. Leveraged funds: \$5,560. Continued support of three four-person orangutan protection and monitoring units to protect orangutans and their habitat at Gunung Palung National Park and its surrounding buffer zone.

Building Grant Writing Capacity for Great Ape Conservation in Indonesia. In partnership with Conservation International. USFWS: \$23,411. Leveraged funds: \$6,631. Provide grant writing training to Indonesian organizations carrying out orangutan and gibbon

conservation projects.

Orangutan Conservation and Habitat Protection, Indonesia (Year 3). Gunung Palung Orangutan Conservation Program. USFWS: \$50,000. Leveraged funds: \$50,025. Raise public awareness, commitment, and capacity to support orangutan and park conservation among stakeholders in remote communities impacting Gunung Palung National Park.

Reforestation and Orangutan Conservation at Tanjung Puting National Park, Indonesia. In partnership with Friends of the



Adult female Hainan gibbon in Bawangling Nature Reserve, Hainan Island, China. © Xi Zhinong/Fauna and Flora International

National Park Foundation. USFWS: \$21,830. Leveraged funds: \$24,630. A pilot reforestation program that will provide conservation research opportunities for university students, run interactive discussions for school children and provide hands on conservation learning experiences for 300 young Indonesians, and develop on-site information facilities to enhance visitors' experiences at the park.

Orangutan (Pongo pygmaeus) Conservation in Sarawak, Malaysia. In partnership with Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS: \$83,860. Leveraged funds: \$60,793. Collect information on the status, abundance, and threats to orangutans; train local officials in orangutan survey methods; develop a conservation strategy; and develop work plans for conservation education programs for rural communities.

A National Survey of Pileated Gibbons (Hylobates pileatus) to Identify Their Current Status, Viable Populations and Recommendations for Their Long-term Conservation, Thailand. In partnership with WWF-Thailand. USFWS: \$27,075. Leveraged funds: \$12,605. Comparison of current data on the species status in the country with that of an earlier study to determine population trends.

Conservation of the Agile Gibbon (Hylobates agilis) and Siamang (Symphalangus syndactylus) in the Halabala Forest Complex, Thailand. In partnership with Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS: \$35,000. Leveraged funds: \$46,658. Determine the status and distribution of these species in the forest complex, initiate a monitoring program, assess the status of habitat and trends in gibbon hunting, train local staff in selected wildlife management topics, and develop a gibbon outreach poster.

Women and Biodiversity in Southeast Asia: Part II, Thailand. In partnership with WildAid, Inc. USFWS: \$14,433. Leveraged funds: \$17,025. Reduce poaching of gibbons and other wild animals by providing communities that border on Khao Yai National Park with an alternative source of income through village based micro-farming projects and environmental awareness education.

Equipment for Phuket Gibbon Conservation Education Program, Thailand. In partnership with Animal Rescue Foundation of Thailand. USFWS: \$33,527. Leveraged funds: \$3,964. Raise public awareness on the status of gibbons, the threats to their existence, and their conservation needs.

The Yellow-cheeked Crested Gibbons of Cat Tien National Park: Assessing Their Status, and Increasing Their Conservation Profile in the Local Community, Vietnam. In partnership with Cat Tien National Park. USFWS: \$21,500. Leveraged funds: \$8,061. Develop recommendations for the management of gibbons and their habitat and raise local peoples' awareness of the need to reduce human impact on the gibbons and their habitat.

Improving Ranger Capacity for Gibbon Conservation in Quang Nam Province, Vietnam. In partnership with Quang Nam Forest Protection Department. USFWS: \$10,060. Leveraged funds: \$8,920. Train four forest protection rangers in conservation biology and natural resources management in a five month course presented by Vietnam's Center for Natural Resources and Environmental Studies.

Strengthening Protected Area Management Capacity for the Mu Cang Chai Species/Habitat Conservation Area, Vietnam (Year 2). In partnership with Fauna and Flora International. USFWS: \$38,015. Leveraged funds: \$59,625. Support the long-term protection of Western black-crested gibbons (*Nomascus concolor*) through community based conservation initiatives and implementation of collaborative protected area management strategies.

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The Mengame Reserve for Chimpanzees and Gorillas. In partnership with Jane Goodall Institute. USFWS: \$45,555. Leveraged funds: \$102,655. A preliminary study and protection program in a promising area for great ape and elephant conservation of southeast Cameroon.

Gorilla Habituation, Health, and Population Monitoring in Lope National Park, Gabon. In partnership with Zoological Society of London. USFWS: \$29,810. Leveraged funds: \$161,200.



The pileated gibbon (Hylobates pileatus) occurs west of the Mekong River in southeastern Thailand, Lao, and Cambodia
© Rungnapa Phoonjampa/WWF-Thailand



A juvenile bonobo that fell victim to the illegal pet trade. © Michael Hurley

Implementation of an ape health monitoring program; development of a habituation program for gorillas; and enhancement of protection and capacity building among local scientists.

Biomonitoring Program for Chimpanzees in Côte d'Ivoire. In partnership with Wild Chimpanzee Foundation. USFWS: \$44,950. Leveraged funds: \$74,500. A program to develop, test, and utilize a precise biomonitoring tool and to integrate results into protected area management.

Population and Habitat Assessment for Chimpanzees in Bafing, Mali. In partnership with University of Wisconsin. USFWS: \$14,636. Leveraged funds: \$17,360. Research and training activities in the Bafing Protected Areas, Mali.

Goulougo Triangle Chimpanzee Conservation and Research Project III. In partnership with Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS: \$26,750. Leveraged funds: \$51,083. Applied research and protection program of a unique population of chimpanzees living in a new protected area outside a logging concession in northern Republic of Congo.

Chimpanzee Reintroduction: a Tool for Conserving Biodiversity in the Conkouati-Douli National Park, Republic of Congo. In partnership with HELP-Congo. USFWS:

\$29,600. Leveraged funds: \$108,905. To continue monitor the effects of the chimpanzee release project in order to develop a model for similar projects; to promote active conservation of the Conkouati-Douli National Park; to develop new research programs; and to train local personnel in the Republic of Congo.

Enhancement of Tourism through the Conservation of Nyungwe Forest Chimpanzees. In partnership with Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS: \$25,932. Leveraged funds: \$24,528. Research and other actions for the enhancement of ecotourism in the Nyungwe Forest, Rwanda.

Competition for Natural Resources between Chimpanzees and Humans in Senegal. In partnership with Iowa State University. USFWS: \$13,900. Leveraged funds: \$24,725. A study to examine ways of mitigating human-chimpanzee conflict and competition for common resources.

Integrated Conservation of Chimpanzees in Sierra Leone. In partnership with Environmental Foundation for Africa. USFWS: \$26,792. Leveraged funds: \$103,276. Train and equip ecoguards to build survey and anti-poaching capacity on Tiwai Island, Sierra Leone.

Gombe Stream Research Centre Solar Power Project. In partnership

with Solar Electric Light Fund. USFWS: \$30,862. Leveraged funds: \$60,178. Improvement of research and teaching facilities through the installation of a renewable energy electricity system in Tanzania.

Projects in Multiple Countries

Serosurvey of Gorilla Survivors for the Presence of Antibodies to the Ebola Virus. In partnership with Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS: \$59,929. Leveraged funds: \$90,351. Applied research to test an important aspect of the Ebola outbreak in Gabon and Congo, specifically, the threat of gorilla-to-gorilla transmission.

Chimpanzee Conservation at Bossou and the Nimba Mountains Region, West Africa. In partnership with Stirling University. USFWS: \$28,000. Leveraged funds: \$55,000. Assess and create corridors for the natural movements of chimpanzees in the Republic of Guinea and Côte d'Ivoire.

Education Awareness Campaign to Improve Protection of the Wild Chimpanzees in Ivory Coast and Liberia, West Africa. In partnership with Wild Chimpanzee Foundation. USFWS: \$34,900. Leveraged funds: \$38,990. Promotion, through environmental education, of greater support of chimpanzee conservation by local communities.



Central African chimpanzees are also vulnerable to the illegal pet trade. © R.G. Ruggiero/USFWS

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*Conservation of the Hoolock Gibbon (*Bunopithecus hoolock*) in the Proposed Mahamyaing Wildlife Sanctuary, Burma.* In partnership with Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS: \$37,100. Leveraged funds: \$21,500. Estimate gibbon population densities and implement a long-term monitoring plan; assess attitudes of local people toward conservation; establish an environmental education center; and establish a park patrolling unit and patrolling plan.

Hunting for Subsistence and Trade in Northern Burma: Impacts on the Endangered Hoolock Gibbon and other Wildlife Species (Year 2). In partnership with Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS: \$35,800. Leveraged funds: \$51,715. Determine the scale and importance of hunting and habitat loss on the long-term persistence of hoolock gibbons within Hkakaborazi National Park.

Training Workshop in Gibbon Census and Monitoring Techniques, Burma. In partnership with Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS: \$27,725. Leveraged funds: \$19,281. Provide training and develop a long-term monitoring plan for the gibbon populations of



Bornean orangutan
Kinabatangan Orangutan Conservation Project



Durian fruit, a favorite food of the Bornean orangutan
Kinabatangan Orangutan Conservation Project

the Naung Mung area adjoining the Hkakaborazi National Park and the proposed Mahamyaing Wildlife Sanctuary.

*Building the Capacity to Conserve Pileated Gibbons (*Hylobates pileatus*) and Yellow-cheeked Crested Gibbons (*Nomascus gabriellae*), Cambodia.* In partnership with Fauna and Flora International. USFWS: \$72,450. Leveraged funds: \$29,940. Training for personnel of the Forest Administration and Department of Nature Conservation and Protection, followed by detailed gibbon population surveys and threat assessments to develop an accurate status review and comprehensive conservation plan for gibbons in Cambodia.

*Conservation and Monitoring of Pileated Gibbon (*Hylobates pileatus*) in Bokor National Park, Cambodia.* In partnership with WildAid, Inc. USFWS: \$39,982. Leveraged funds: \$24,020. Assess the population status of gibbons in the park, and implement gibbon conservation education and awareness programs in local communities.

Conservation of the Hainan gibbon. Fauna and Flora International-China. USFWS: \$33,641. Leveraged funds: \$11,718. To assess the status of the last wild population of Hainan gibbon, their habitats and threats to both in the vicinity

of Bawangling Nature Reserve, increasing awareness of local people to conservation needs of the gibbon, and providing training to government and non-government leaders to develop capacity to conserve the gibbons.

Conservation Status Review for Black-crested Gibbons in Southern Yunnan, China. Fauna and Flora International. USFWS: \$35,433. Leveraged funds: \$12,793. Identify remaining habitat and likely locations of remaining gibbon populations, census identified populations, build local capacity to conduct surveys, and increase awareness for gibbon conservation.

A Survey of the Distribution and Status of Hoolock Gibbon in Namsai Forest Division of Arunachal Pradesh, India. In partnership with Wild Survey North East. USFWS: \$21,051. Leveraged funds: \$2,597. Identify significant habitat in the area so that conservation action may be planned and initiated before forest fragmentation destroys the ability of the habitat to sustain gibbons.

Strengthening Conservation of Hoolock Gibbon at the Gibbon Wildlife Sanctuary, Assam, India. In partnership with Aaranyak. USFWS \$30,183. Leveraged funds: \$7,237. Support gibbon conservation awareness camps for villagers, education programs for school children, nature camps for college

age students, and socio-economic activities to help very poor families decrease their dependency on the resources of the Sanctuary.

Wildlife Wardens for the Lower Kinabatangan Wildlife Sanctuary, Malaysia. In partnership with HUTAN-Kinabatangan Orangutan Conservation Project. USFWS: \$11,390. Leveraged funds: \$35,280. Monitor orangutans and their habitat; identify/implement conservation measures; conduct community outreach/conservation education; and develop conservation oriented, profit-making activities within the sanctuary to achieve financial self-sustainability of the program.

Community Outreach to Reduce Human-Orangutan Conflict and Bushmeat Consumption. In partnership with Orangutan Foundation International. USFWS: \$47,300. Leveraged funds: \$47,630. Develop a program for indigenous Dayak communities that hunt and eat orangutans in the vicinity of the Lamandau Reserve, Kalimantan Tengah, Indonesia.

Orangutan (Pongo pygmaeus) Adaptation to Multiple-use Forest: A Field Study in the lower Kinabatangan Wildlife Sanctuary, Sabah, Malaysia. In partnership with HUTAN-Kinabatangan Orangutan Conservation Project. USFWS: \$29,050. Leveraged funds: \$92,550. Long-term ecological and ethological studies of orangutans in disturbed habitat.

Conservation of the Eastern Black-crested Gibbon in Cao Bang on Vietnam's border with China. In partnership with Fauna and Flora International. USFWS: \$36,856. Leveraged funds: \$18,160. Community patrol groups to control illegal extraction of forest resources, introduce biogas as an alternative to firewood as an energy source; conduct awareness workshops; and initiate partnerships with national biogas development initiatives.

Incorporating Gibbon Conservation into the Community Managed Landscape of Quang Nam Province, Vietnam. In partnership with World Wide Fund for Nature-Indochina Program. USFWS: \$28,985. Leveraged funds: \$34,525. Develop the capacity of Vietnam's

Quang Nam Forest Protection Department to survey white-cheeked crested gibbon.

Western Black Crested Gibbon Conservation Project: Strengthening Protected Area Management Capacity for the First Species/Habitat Conservation Area in Northwest Vietnam. In partnership with Fauna and Flora International. USFWS: \$38,895. Leveraged funds: \$46,481. Conserve the Western black-crested gibbon (*Nomascus concolor*) by developing collaborative reserve management structures, providing ranger training in gibbon monitoring and patrolling, protected areas, infrastructure development, and supporting an ongoing awareness program.

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Bonobo Survey and Information Exchange, Democratic Republic of Congo. In partnership with Bonobo Conservation Initiative. USFWS: \$41,535. Leveraged funds: \$19,810. Survey bonobo populations in the Lac Tumba and Opala Regions and share data with other researchers.

Development of a Long-term Conservation Program at Afi Mountain Wildlife Sanctuary, Cross River State, Nigeria. In partnership with Fauna and Flora

International. USFWS: \$31,500. Leveraged funds: \$100,750. Capacity building, monitoring, and community conservation in this important Cross River gorilla area in Nigeria bordering western Cameroon.

Goulougo Triangle Chimpanzee Conservation and Research Project II. In partnership with Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS: \$32,042. Leveraged funds: \$16,770. Applied research and protection program for a unique population of chimpanzees living in a newly created protected area outside a logging concession in northern Republic of Congo.

Projects in Multiple Countries

Lowland Gorilla Preventive Health Project. In partnership with Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS: \$39,916. Leveraged funds: \$159,507. Methods and protocol development, consciousness-raising and training program to collect and store relevant samples to monitor and prevent disease transmission among gorillas and humans in the Republic of Congo and Gabon.

Regional Collaboration for Conservation of Mountain Gorillas: Ranger-based Monitoring in the Virunga-Bwindi Forest Ecosystem. In partnership with African Wildlife Foundation. USFWS: \$160,012. Leveraged funds: \$104,475. Extensive ranger-based monitoring program in the unique habit of the mountain gorilla in Rwanda,



A juvenile Western lowland gorilla uses a liana to get from tree to tree.
© R.G. Ruggiero/USFWS

Uganda, and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Conservation of Chimpanzees in West Africa. In partnership with Conservation International. USFWS: \$68,611. Leveraged funds: \$61,269. Develop, publish, and distribute peer-reviewed conservation and management strategies and action plans for chimpanzees in West Africa.

Western Gorilla Conservation and Research: Developing Optimal Strategies to Protect Diversity. In partnership with Max Planck Institute. USFWS: \$15,000. Leveraged funds: \$54,952. An international workshop to assess the current state of scientific/conservation knowledge and to create a strategy to develop the information and capacity necessary to conserve Western lowland gorillas in Central Africa.

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Conservation of Hoolock Gibbons of Bangladesh. In partnership with Department of Zoology, University of Dhaka. USFWS: \$36,700. Leveraged funds: \$4,950. Estimate the size of the remaining gibbon population in Bangladesh, conduct a population viability assessment, and initiate a public education and awareness program.

“Listen to My Song” Gibbon Conservation Educational Materials. In partnership with Save Cambodia’s Wildlife. USFWS: \$15,000. Leveraged funds: \$15,500. Support for production and distribution of books, brochures, and posters for a wildlife education program on the need to protect and conserve Cambodia’s gibbons and other primates.

Initiating Conservation for the Yellow-cheeked Gibbon in Cambodia. In partnership with Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS: \$27,980. Leveraged funds: \$47,740. Assess gibbon population distribution and hunting trends; collect, analyze, and map habitat data; train local staff; design and initiate hunting controls; conduct a

community awareness program; and initiate a monitoring program.

Conservation Status Review of Pileated Gibbon and Yellow-Cheeked Crested Gibbon in the Cambodian Protected Area System. In partnership with Fauna and Flora International-Cambodia Program. USFWS: \$31,615. Leveraged funds: \$12,385. Assess the status of the pileated gibbon and yellow-cheeked crested gibbon in protected areas and recommend priorities for their conservation.

Conservation Status Review of Pileated Gibbon and Yellow-cheeked Crested Gibbon in the Forest Estate of Cambodia. In partnership with Fauna and Flora International-Cambodia Program. USFWS: \$31,360. Leveraged funds: \$11,880. Assess the status of the pileated gibbon and yellow-cheeked crested gibbon in selected forest estates of Cambodia and identify and recommend initial priorities for their conservation.

Conservation of Hoolock Gibbon (Hylobates hoolock) in northwest India. In partnership with Wildlife Institute of India. USFWS: \$27,890. Leveraged funds: \$9,405. A survey of gibbon populations in the northeast Indian states of Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram. This will include a survey of the condition of the habitats as well as human pressures on them.

Survey and Study of Hoolock Gibbons in Fragmented Forest of Assam, India. In partnership with Animal Ecology and Wildlife Laboratory, Department of Zoology, Gauhati University. USFWS: \$43,392. Leveraged funds: \$12,201. A survey and study of the behavioral response of gibbons to habitat degradation.

Implementation of Environmental Education within School Curriculum in Central Kalimantan, Indonesia. In partnership with Lembaga Peduli Lingkungan Hidup Kalimantan Tengah. USFWS: \$29,610. Leveraged funds: \$38,796. Develop, integrate and implement orangutan environmental education into the curriculum of elementary schools, junior and senior high schools throughout central Kalimantan.



Researchers surveying the orangutan population of Indonesia’s Sebangau Swamp. Although slow and laborious, these surveys identified the immense importance of the Sebangau peatlands for orangutans and laid the groundwork for the creation of the national park.
Orangutan Tropical Peatland Project

Benefiting the Protection and Conservation of the Orangutan and Gibbon. In partnership with Friends of the National Park Foundation. USFWS: \$14,600. Leveraged funds: \$16,600. A reforestation project for critical areas of orangutan habitat damaged by forest fires and logging in the vicinity of Tanjung Puting National Park, Kalimantan, Indonesia.

Genetic Discontinuities of Javan Gibbons: The Significance of Gunung Salak Protected Forest as a Dispersal Barrier. In partnership with The Center for Biodiversity and Conservation Studies-University of Indonesia. USFWS: \$29,472. Leveraged funds: \$8,216. Study the genetic variability among the Javan gibbons of Gunung Halimun National Park, Gunung Salak, and Gunung Gede-Pangrango.

Establishment of a Protection Unit for the Sebangau Peat-forest Habitat of the Bornean Orangutan. In partnership with The Golden Ark Foundation. USFWS: \$30,550. Leveraged funds:

\$30,055. Establish and operate a unit of locally recruited and trained professional field guards to protect the orangutans of the Sebangau River peat swamp on the Indonesian portion of Borneo.

Current Distribution of Javan Gibbon (Hylobates moloch) and Its Conservation Priorities. In partnership with The Indonesian Foundation for the Advancement of Biological Sciences. USFWS: \$35,560. Leveraged funds: \$23,300. An extensive survey of the Javan gibbon's population size and current distribution.

Orangutan Protection and Habitat Monitoring. In partnership with Fauna and Flora International-Indonesia Program. USFWS: \$39,945. Leveraged funds: \$4,195. Establish three Orangutan Protection and Monitoring Units (OPMUs) to protect orangutan and their habitat in Gunung Palung National Park, Kalimantan, Indonesia, and its surrounding buffer zone.

Sumatran Orangutan Conservation Education Center in Northern Sumatra, Indonesia. In partnership with Conservation International. USFWS: \$29,754. Leveraged funds: \$51,949. Increase public awareness concerning natural resource management and biodiversity conservation by refurbishing/developing an orangutan interpretive center at

Taman Wisata Alam Sibolangit.

Orangutan Viability, Habitat Requirements and Conservation in the Sebangau Peat Swamp Forest, Central Kalimantan, Indonesia.

In partnership with Orangutan Tropical Peatland Project. USFWS: \$31,200. Leveraged funds: \$29,595. A comprehensive study of orangutan behavior and ecology to define the ecological requirements necessary to sustain a viable population.

Gibbon Conservation through Field Studies and Public Awareness Raising in Lao PDR. In partnership with Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS: \$30,948. Leveraged funds: \$25,992. Carry out a field survey of the black-cheeked crested gibbon in Luang Namtha Province and produce a poster and children's book on the importance of gibbons and other endangered primates.

General Census of Orangutans throughout Sabah, Malaysia.

In partnership with Hutan-Kinabatangan Orangutan Conservation Project. USFWS: \$28,195. Leveraged funds: \$71,275. To survey the range of available orangutan habitats in Sabah, Malaysia with a helicopter, map the results, and design a State level long-term conservation strategy for the species.

Building Up Wildlife's Defense, Thailand. In partnership with WildAid, Inc. USFWS: \$41,200.

Leveraged funds: \$178,550. A regional wildlife protection training program and center for Southeast Asia at Thailand's Khao Yai National Park.

Women and Wildlife in Southeast Asia, Thailand. In partnership with WildAid, Inc. USFWS: \$26,640. Leveraged funds: \$47,822. Training and economic development assistance, linked with environmental awareness education, for women in communities bordering Khao Yai National Park.

Western Black-crested Gibbon Protection in Northern Vietnam. In partnership with Fauna and Flora International. USFWS: \$38,445. Leveraged funds: \$22,166. A community based conservation initiative to improve long-term protection of gibbons in Che Tao Forest, Mu Cang Chai District, Yen Bai Province.

Emergency Surveys for the Eastern Black-crested Gibbon, Vietnam. In partnership with Fauna and Flora International. USFWS: \$29,997. Leveraged funds: \$9,055. A survey to identify forest areas containing the last remaining individuals of this species in Vietnam.

Gibbon Survey in North Central Vietnam. In partnership with Center for Natural Resources and Environmental Studies, Vietnam National University. USFWS: \$45,450. Leveraged funds: \$21,798. Survey gibbon populations and habitats in six provinces of North Central Vietnam and develop long-term conservation recommendations.

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Conservation Education Programme in Centre Province, Cameroon. In partnership with Cameroon Wildlife Aid Fund. USFWS: \$25,650. Leveraged funds: \$45,513. Conservation education program at the Yaounde Zoo, focusing on ape conservation, bushmeat, and other wildlife issues.

Protecting the Bonobo in the Salonga National Park:



Community patrol group in buffer zone of Eastern black crested gibbon habitat, Vietnam.

© La Quang Trung/Fauna and Flora International

Conservation during Wartime, Democratic Republic of Congo. In partnership with Zoological Society of Milwaukee. USFWS: \$34,733. Leveraged funds: \$164,961. Provide equipment and logistical support to conservation efforts in Salonga National Park in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Goualougo Chimpanzee Research Project, Republic of Congo. In partnership with Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS: \$29,079. Leveraged funds: \$22,470. Applied research for the protection of a population of naïve chimpanzees in a newly-gazetted portion of the Nouabale-Ndoki National Park in northern Republic of Congo.

HELP-Congo Chimpanzee Project, Republic of Congo. In partnership with HELP-Congo. USFWS: \$29,627. Leveraged funds: \$74,847. An innovative project to develop a model for monitoring and protecting released chimpanzee groups in the buffer zone of the Conkouati National Park, Republic of Congo.

Survey of Apes in the Lac Tele/Likouala-aux-Herbes Community Reserve, Republic of Congo. In partnership with Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS: \$30,106. Leveraged funds: \$124,916. Ground surveys for chimpanzee and Western lowland gorilla populations and capacity building among local people in northern Republic of Congo.

Socioeconomic Surveys around Ape Habitat in Rwanda to Provide Baseline Data on the Pressure on the Forests, Rwanda. In partnership with Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS: \$20,611. Leveraged funds: \$22,000. A study to assess current conditions in human settlements affecting gorilla conservation efforts in this war-torn area.

Chimpanzee Surveys in Uganda to Develop a National Plan for Conservation, Uganda. In partnership with Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS: \$29,240. Leveraged funds: \$44,800. Surveys in the forests of Kalinzu, Kasyoha-Kitomi and Maramagambo Itwara Reserves, and Ruwenzori and Semuliki National Parks to assess chimpanzee populations and to provide data for a national



Western lowland gorilla female and juvenile in the Republic of Congo.
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conservation plan for Uganda.

Projects in Multiple Countries

Population Assessment and Monitoring: Incorporating Genetic Technologies to Support Viable Populations of Mountain Gorillas and Chimpanzees in Rwanda, Democratic Republic of Congo, and Uganda. In partnership with Otterbein College. USFWS: \$31,124. Leveraged funds: \$57,440. Conducted genetics research to determine levels of inbreeding, rates of migration, and other genetic aspects of gorilla and chimpanzee community structure. This information provides insights into the vulnerability of small, isolated populations and can be used to make informed management decisions for these endangered species in the Albertine Rift.

Monitoring of Mountain Gorillas in the Virunga-Bwindi Forest Ecosystem, Rwanda, DRC, Uganda. In partnership with African Wildlife Foundation. USFWS: \$110,092. Leveraged funds: \$212,000. A ranger-based monitoring system for the long-term conservation of mountain gorillas in northwestern Rwanda, eastern Democratic Republic of Congo, and southwestern Uganda, led by the International Gorilla Conservation Programme.

Contribution to the Wild Chimpanzee Foundation Environmental Education Program in Ivory Coast, Liberia,

and Mali. In partnership with Wild Chimpanzee Foundation. USFWS: \$28,457. Leveraged funds: \$67,053. A conservation education project, in collaboration with local people, about chimpanzees and their habitat in the Tai Forest Region in Ivory Coast, Sapu National Park in Liberia, and the Bafing Region in Mali.

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Hunting for Subsistence and Trade in North Burma: Impacts on the Endangered Hoolock Gibbon and Other Wildlife Species. In partnership with Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS: \$28,120. Leveraged funds: \$94,630. A study to determine the impacts of hunting on wildlife populations, particularly hoolock gibbon populations, and to examine the importance of hunting to local communities in north Burma.

Orangutan Conservation Research and Training in Gunung Palung National Park, Indonesia. In partnership with The President and Fellows of Harvard College. USFWS: \$38,071. Leveraged funds: \$61,000. An assessment of orangutan densities, range use, nutritional requirements, and reproductive viability in and near the park.

A Survey of the Orangutan Population in the Karst Forest of Sangkulirang/Mangkalihat Peninsula, East Kalimantan, Indonesia. In partnership with The Nature Conservancy. USFWS: \$30,100. Leveraged funds: \$27,800. Document the extent of the preferred habitat of this orangutan population so that future boundaries of a conservation area may be devised to protect it.

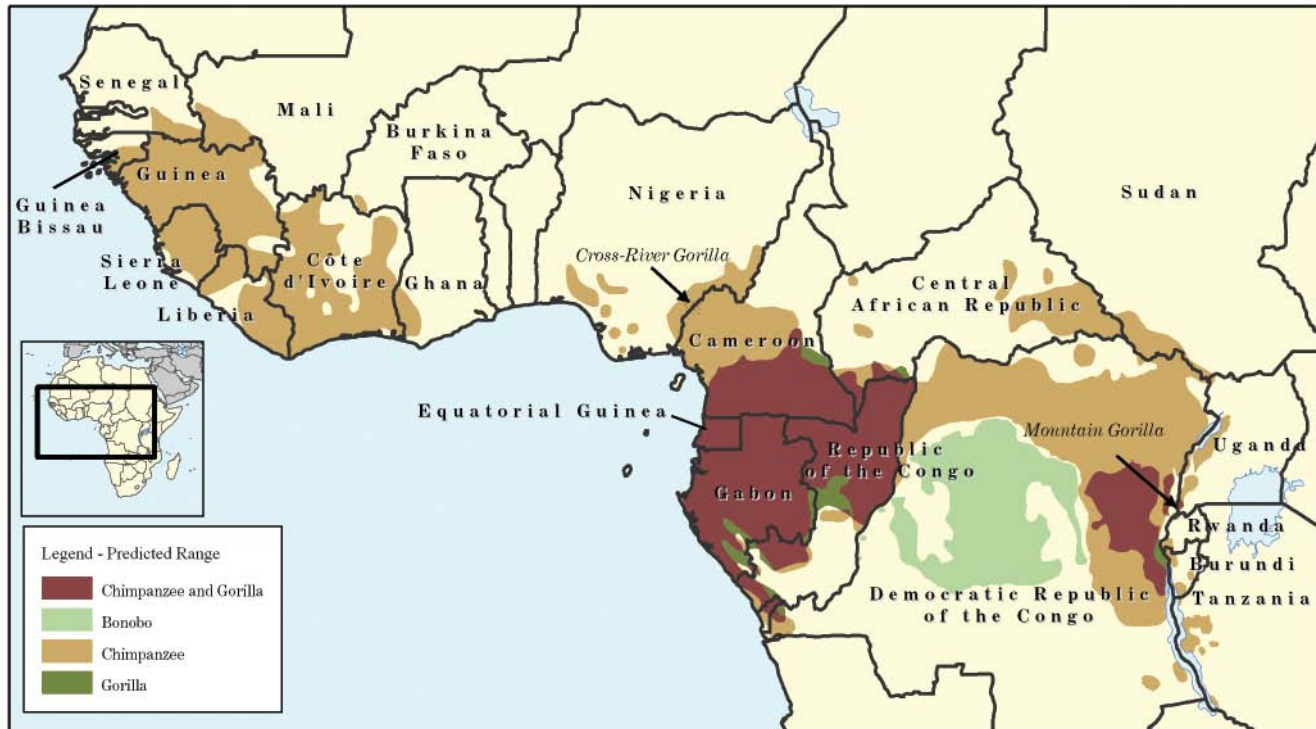
Distribution, Density and Conservation in Central Kalimantan's Tropical Peat Swamp Forest, Indonesia. In partnership with Orangutan Tropical Peatland Project. USFWS: \$24,670. Leveraged funds: \$28,175. Collect primary information on the orangutans of the Sebangau Swamp, form conservation recommendations, and gain the inclusion of this area in future orangutan conservation plans.

Identifying the Status of and Threats to Siamang and Agile Gibbons in Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park, Sumatra, Indonesia. In partnership with Wildlife Conservation Society. USFWS: \$29,500. Leveraged funds: \$55,120. A study of the effects of habitat disturbance on the density and distribution of gibbons through a combination of intensive study of diet and ranging patterns of siamang and agile gibbon.

Gunung Palung Orangutan Conservation Program, Indonesia. In partnership with The President and Fellows of Harvard College. USFWS: \$35,893. Leveraged funds: \$35,558. A conservation education program to build awareness and capacity of local community members and government officials to protect the Gunung Palung National Park from illegal logging and hunting.

The Kinabatangan Orangutan Conservation Project, Malaysia. In partnership with Hutan. USFWS: \$27,420. Leveraged funds: \$111,020. Capacity development; awareness raising; and continued studies on orangutan ecology, ethology, abundance, distribution, seasonal food availability, and conflict with humans.

Estimated Ranges of African Great Apes



The range location of two highly endangered gorilla subspecies are identified by arrows due to the small size of their ranges. These two subspecies are the Cross River gorillas (*Gorilla gorilla diehli*) occurring in Nigeria and Cameroon and the mountain gorillas (*Gorilla beringei beringei*) occurring in Rwanda, Uganda and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

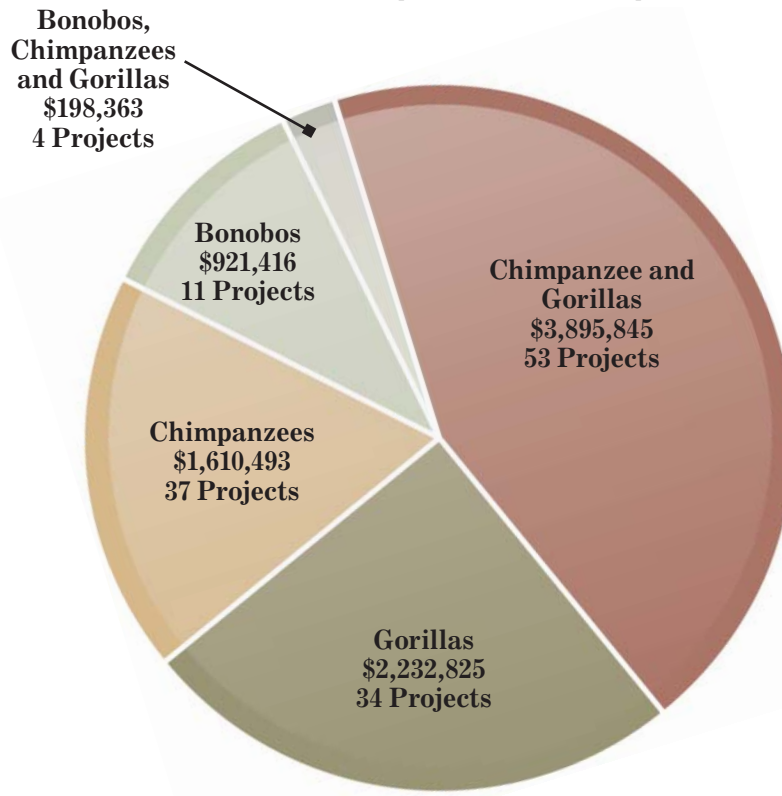
Data source: Caldecott, J., Miles, L., eds (2005) "World Atlas of Great Apes and their Conservation". Prepared at the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre. University of California Press, Berkeley, USA. (with updates). Map: Prepared by Dirck Byler/USFWS, 2008.

African Great Ape Funding by Primary* Focus Area

Focus Area	Number of Projects	Total FWS Funding (USD)
Applied research, monitoring and management	57	3,382,742
Capacity building	19	1,510,022
Conservation education and community outreach	19	996,521
Wildlife health	12	951,427
Habitat/protected area/ecosystem conservation and management	10	867,787
Development/execution of species conservation management plans	7	364,634
Wildlife protection and law enforcement	6	346,948
Captive management	5	202,422
Sustainable development in protected area buffer zones	2	86,593
Wildlife trade	1	120,218
Capture/translocation	1	29,627
Totals	139	\$8,858,942

* Most of the Great Ape Conservation Fund projects include activities that can be classified in more than one of the Focus Area categories above.

African Great Ape Funding by Species

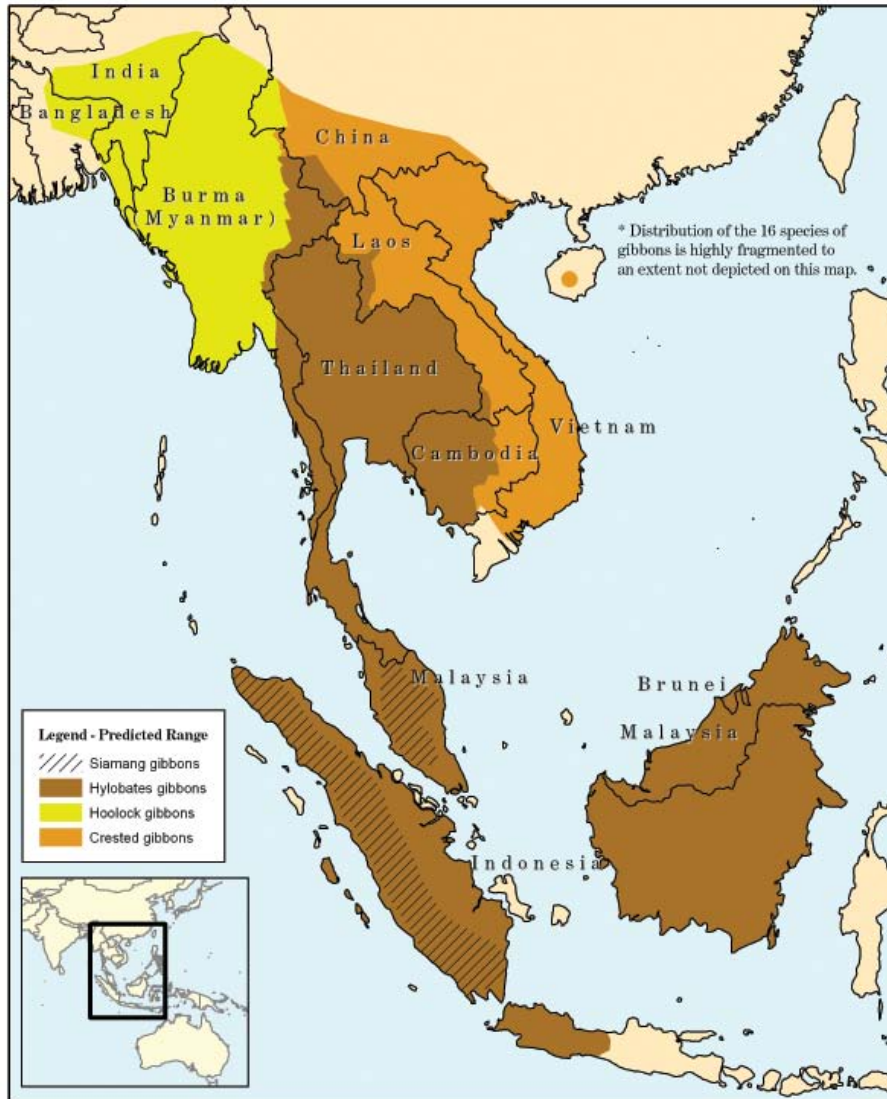


African Great Ape Funding by Country of Work

Country of Work	Number of Projects	Total FWS Funding (USD)
Cameroon	14	717,498
Central African Republic (CAR)	1	50,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)	22	1,702,601
Gabon	14	851,319
Guinea	2	47,852
Guinea-Bissau	1	14,399
Ivory Coast	4	165,302
Liberia	1	36,978
Mali	1	14,363
Multiple Countries*	28	2,194,337
Nigeria	4	157,339
Republic of the Congo	31	2,169,706
Rwanda	3	114,164
Senegal	1	13,900
Sierra Leone	1	26,792
Sudan	1	74,902
Tanzania	5	295,301
Uganda	5	211,916
Totals	139	\$8,858,942

* Includes activities conducted in: Burundi, Cameroon, CAR, DRC, Gabon, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali, Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Uganda

Estimated Ranges of Gibbons

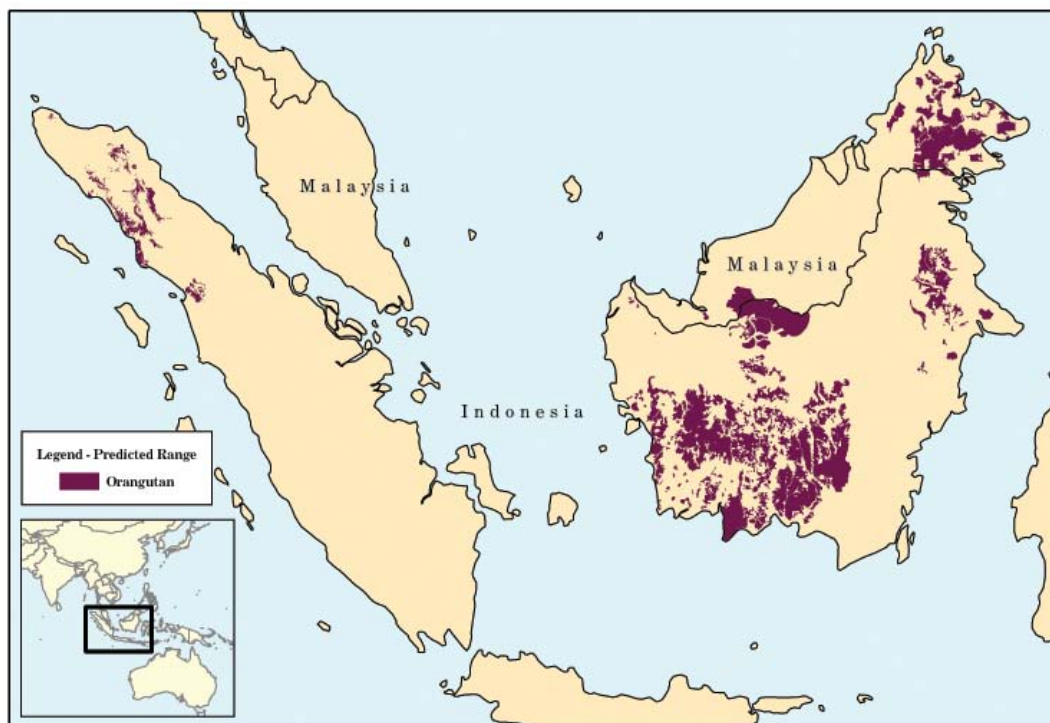


Map showing predicted distribution of the four groupings (genera) of gibbons: hoolock gibbons (2 species); hylobates gibbons (7 species); crested gibbons (6 species); and siamang gibbons (1 species). Data source: Thomas Geissman/ The Gibbon Research Lab. Map: Prepared by Dirk Byler/USFWS, 2008.

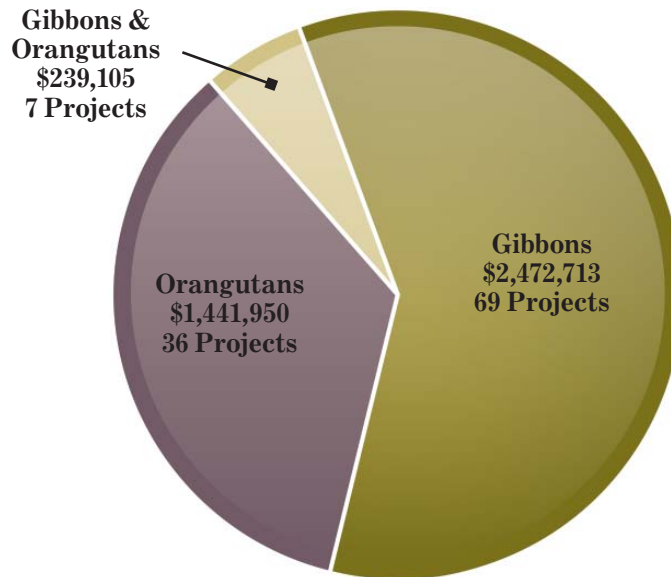
Estimated Range of Orangutans

Map showing predicted distribution of orangutans, Bornean and Sumatran.

Data source: Orangutan Range: Caldecott, J., Miles, L., eds (2005) "World Atlas of Great Apes and their Conservation". Prepared at the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre, University of California Press, Berkeley, USA (with updates). Map: Prepared by Dirk Byler/USFWS, 2008.



Asian Great Ape Funding by Species



Asian Great Ape Funding by Primary* Focus Area

Focus Area	Number of Projects	Total FWS Funding (USD)
Applied research, monitoring and management	50	1,803,021
Conservation education and community outreach	21	791,852
Habitat/protected area/ecosystem conservation and management	15	565,132
Wildlife protection and law enforcement	10	449,478
Capacity building	13	418,581
Development/execution of species conservation management plans	2	96,864
Wildlife health	1	28,840
Totals	112	4,153,768

* Most of the Great Ape Conservation Fund projects include activities that can be classified under more than one of the Focus Area categories above.

Asian Great Ape Funding by Country of Work

Country of Work	Number of Projects	Total FWS Funding (USD)
Bangladesh	3	122,665
Burma (Myanmar)	5	178,690
Cambodia	14	512,663
China	4	153,752
India	11	439,859
Indonesia	39	1,492,302
Lao PDR	3	106,927
Malaysia	7	222,342
Multiple countries*	2	125,210
Thailand	8	277,812
Vietnam	16	521,546
Totals	112	4,153,768

* Includes activities conducted in: Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, and Malaysia

**For more information about the Great Apes Conservation Fund,
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