Distribution and density of chimpanzees in West Africa

Chimpanzee density
- < 1
- 0.01 - 0.25
- 0.25 - 0.5
- 0.5 - 1
- 1 - 2
- > 2

Design: WCF Guinea - Software: QGIS
SCR: WGS 84 / UTM Zone 29N - EPSG: 32692

NETWORK PROTECTED AREAS SUPPORTED BY WCF

WCF Offices
GUINEA
- 1 Moyen-Bafing National Park
- 2 Woundou North Classified Forest
- 3 Woundou South Classified Forest
- 4 Sincerity Classified Forest
- 5 Chutes of Tinkissso Classified Forest
- 6 Souarela Classified Forest
- 7 Gucroul Classified Forest
- 8 Diogoure Classified Forest
- 9 Bagata Classified Forest
- 10 Beauvois Classified Forest
- 11 Belpel Classified Forest
- 12 Gouba Classified Forest
- 13 Kambia Classified Forest
- 14 Bantarawel Classified Forest
- 15 Sohay Forest Classified Forest
- 16 Pinselli Classified Forest
- 17 Wildlife Reserve Sabouyah East
- 18 Wildlife Reserve Sabouyah West
SIERRA LEONE
- 19 Outamba National Park
- 20 Kilimi National Park
- 21 Kuru Hills Forest Reserve
LIBERIA
- 22 Grand Kru-River Gee Proposed Protected Area
- 23 Cestos Senkweh Proposed Protected Area
- 24 Krah-Bass Proposal Protected Area
- 25 Sapo National Park
- 26 Grebo-Krah National Park
IVORY COAST
- 27 Tai National Park
- 28 Goin-Debi Classified Forest
- 29 Cavally Classified Forest

Limit of countries
Strategic Plan of the Wild Chimpanzee Foundation

Protection of wild chimpanzees and their habitats

**Goal**

**Strategic objectives**
- Strengthen support for conservation of chimpanzees and habitat
- Strengthen protection of chimpanzee habitat
- Strengthen sustainable management of chimpanzee and habitat
- Develop research

**Project objectives**
- Raise Awareness
- Alternative benefit for populations
- Increase environment interest in policy decision
- Follow population trends
- Improved protected area management
- Sustainable funding for PAs
- Sustainable logging practices
- Sustainable mining practices
- Understand processes affecting population trends

**Activities**
- Environment education
- Alternative sustainable livelihood
- Advocacy
- Monitoring
- Law enforcement
- Ecotourism
- Monitoring logging practices
- Monitoring mining practices

- Theatre
- Film
- Newsletter
- Discussion round
- Club PAN
- Pilot project with populations
- Training of locals
- Employment for locals
- Lobbying by decision makers
- Awareness meetings
- Consultancy for inclusions of environment issues
- Regular report of animal and habitat status
- Impact of law enforcement
- Impact of bushmeat hunting
- Training of game wardens
- Establishment of management plan
- Improvement of PA patrols
- Better application of law in courts
- Entrance fee
- Nature trails
- Animal viewing
- Impact of logging practices
- Best practices management plan
- Capacity building
- Impact of mining practices
- Mitigation and offset management plan
- Capacity building
- New monitoring tools
- New evaluation tools
- Capacity building
- Chimpanzee mortality study - disease
Philosophy of the Wild Chimpanzee Foundation

- Work to protect the chimpanzees and their habitat with local communities,
- Support the local authorities goal of increasing protected areas,
- Empower the local population for climate-intelligent activities.
WCF Guinea
The President of the Republic of Guinea, Professor Alpha Conde, signed the decree of the Moyen-Bafing National Park.

6767 km² and the largest West African chimpanzee population (over 5’000 chimpanzees) are under protection now.

The park is inhabited by local communities of 36’000 persons / 287 villages.

Biodiversity offset of 2 mining companies under an IFC scheme.
Community involvement and governance

- **boundaries were validated by communities in 2020**: 207 representatives and stakeholders of the 15 municipalities of the park

- **Establishment of:**
  a) 29 village committees, including 12 inter-village committees in 55 villages
  b) 15 GIGs, including landscape restoration

- **Training and assessment in association management and accounting principles for 44 representatives of 15 committees in 2020**

- **2,375 stakeholders are actively involved in park management through committees with 1,792 people in CVCDs, 546 in A3CDs and 37 in the Faitière (completed in 2021)**

- **Livelihood Recovery Plan**: 19 pilot villages have their representations of community uses and practices within their territory boundaries
Biomonitoring with 200 camera traps systematically set up in the Moyen-Bafing National Park.

Chimpanzee density:
- 1.61 ind/km² in gallery forest,
- 0.92 ind/km² in open forest
- 0.32 ind/km² in woodland savannah
The total population of chimpanzees in the Moyen-Bafing National Park is estimated at 9,813 individuals (CI= 6,058 to 15,895).

Individual chimpanzee identification from videos is ongoing.
1) Common Warthog (*Phacochoerus africanus*)
2) Buschbuck (*Tragelaphus scriptus*)
3) West African chimpanzees (*Pan troglodytes verus*)
Bushfires are the major threat to the Moyen-Bafing National Park.

Firewalls were built inside the park: 22.024 km long and 15 m wide.

2020: early fire burnt 429 km² of grassy savannahs, 2273 km² or 35.57% of MBNP caught fire this season, of which 13% were controlled early fires, 1650 people participated in fire management activities.

2021: 479 km of firebreaks established, 75-80% of forests protected during late fires with 8502 people participating from 58 villages.
In 2020, 218.48 ha were under **ecological natural regeneration**, 4763 plants are still monitored in 31 plots of 25 m x 25 m.

In 2021, 443 ha were identified and ecological natural regeneration started.

**Reforestation with the local population:** 12 agreements with the population for the reforestation of 36.4 ha, 8204 seedlings were donated and transported to the reforestation site.
In 2020 and 2021, a total of 98 patrols were carried out (5 times more than in 2019).

An average coverage of 74.56% for the huge MBNP (6767 km²) was achieved.
In 2021, 3 bags of bushmeat were confiscated in Dounkita. Other illegal activities detected in the park are exploitation of wood, fishing, livestock herding and agriculture.
## WCF Guinea – Community development in the Moyen-Bafing area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Development project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nguessawoula</td>
<td>Water pump</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baridonde</td>
<td>Water pump</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fello Koundoua Centre</td>
<td>Water pump</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dara</td>
<td>Water pump</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bellakoure</td>
<td>Construction of a market</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laffa Boubhe</td>
<td>Construction of a honey storage house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lallabara</td>
<td>Fencing of a 17 ha plain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalinko Konkero</td>
<td>Drilling of a borehole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ley Kimbeli</td>
<td>Drilling of a borehole</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

©WCF 2020
Beekeeping: 87 people, 175 Kenyan hives, 1st harvest: 138 l of honey, 2 harvest: 507 l of honey
Other agriculture projects: Karité, and onions
Support for farmers:
• 139 agro-ecological plots were developed,
• 136 volunteer farmers from 24 pilot villages are supported,
• 137 tapads for 137 women in 25 villages are supported.
WCF Guinea – Education and awareness in the Moyen-Bafing area

- Sensibilisation though theater reached 10’556 persons,
- 61 radio shows were presented by Radio Tougué, Dabola, Dinguiraye and Koubia,
- 896 children participated in Club PAN and 1061 parents visited the parents days.
1. Moyen-Bafing National Park (MBNP)

2. IUCN SOS Threatend Species Grant: Enhanced conservation of the leopard (*Panthera pardus*) populations of the Bafing River watershed: MBNP and neighboring classified forests: Woundou Nord, Woundou Sud, Sincery, Chutes de Tinkisso and Souarela

3. Transboundary EU project: Towards a participative, inclusive and sustainable management of the forest landscape complex of Outamba-Kilimi (Sierra Leone), Kuru Hills (Sierra Leone) and Pinselli-Soya (Guinea)
Monitoring of cat populations and their prey in the Moyen-Bafing National Park (MBNP) and the close classified forests

Distribution of observations of predatory species in the MBNP and its surrounding forests based on a) direct/indirect observation data and b) camera trap data.
Support Program for the Preservation of Forest Ecosystems in West Africa (PAPFor)

Outamba-Kilimi-Kuru Hills-Pinselli-Soya (OKKPS) Priority Landscape

The objective of the Support Programme for the Preservation of Forest Ecosystems in West Africa – PAPFor – is the sustainable management of biodiversity, for the benefit of forest communities in West Africa. Funded by the European Union, PAPFor supports local communities and state agencies to efficiently manage their forest landscapes, in and around key Protected Areas in Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast and Nigeria.
1) Grebo-Krahn National Park  
2) Sapo National Park  
3) Krahn-Bassa PPA  
4) Lake Piso Multipe Sustainable Use Reserve  
5) Gola Forest National Park  
6) Wonnegizi PPA  
7) Foya PPA  
8) East Nimba Nature Reserve  
9) Cestos-Senkwehn PPA  
10) Grand Kru River Gee PPA

WCF presence

WCF (technical) support for community ecoguards

WCF to start in Nov 2021
Current main target areas:
1) Grebo-Krahn National Park (effective management)
2) Sapo National Park (involvement of local communities in management, ecotourism)
3) Krahn-Bassa Proposed Protected Area (National Park creation):
   • Local, regional and national consultations (based on Free Prior and Informed Consent),
   • Participatory land use mapping and flagging with communities,
   • Awareness (theater, ecoguards, meetings, radio),
   • Preparation of gazettement package,
   • Engagement with law makers.
96 community members (incl. 17 women) in 7 teams at Grebo-Krahn National Park, 12 teams at Sapo National Park and 4 teams at KBPPA,
Community members trained to patrol in the forest and collect information on wildlife and illegal activities, and to raise awareness,
Use SMART software for data collection and reporting,
Support for CEP at other areas (in total ca. 216 active community ecoguards in Liberia) and establishment of national SMART database,
Communities take ownership in active forest management and provide efficient protection (GKNP: illegal activities reduced by 57% from 2014 to 2020).
WCF Liberia – Biomonitoring

- Combination of new camera trap methodology (448 cameras) and line transects,
- Updated information on chimpanzee population and other key species,
- Local community members trained.
WCF Liberia – Environmental education and awareness

- Professional and amateur theater reached 4851 community members,
- 6 radio shows each 30 days,
- Wildlife Clubs,
- Anti-bushmeat community volunteer program,
- Celebration of special events (World Wildlife Day, World Chimpanzee Day).
Theater program with 30 women bushmeat sellers in Monrovia and Paynesville who changed business and raise awareness in bushmeat markets.

EX-BUSHMEAT SELLERS DRAMA TEAM
Fishfarming, 30 fishfarmers, GKNP

Beekeeping, 305 beekeepers, GKNP/ KBPPA

Grebo-Krahn National Park: Lowland rice, cassava, beans and rice & cassava mills, 79 women & 1 man trained, new project starting in 2021 with local partner, training and support for 300 farmers.
WCF Liberia – Community based ecotourism

Tourist guide training, SNP, GKNP, KBPPA

Hospitality and catering training for women from local communities, SNP

Sapo Ecolodge
Focus on hand pump water wells, bridges, schools, and other urgent infrastructure needs in the rural regions of Krahn-Bassa Proposed Protected Area, Grebo-Krahn and Sapo National Park.

WCF Liberia – Development of community infrastructure
WCF Liberia – Fight against Illegal Wildlife Trade

• Support for first national Wildlife Crime Task Force/joint security and creation of national wildlife crime database,
• Review of the Wildlife Conservation and Protected Area Management Law and development of regulations (incl. updated list of protected species),
• Support for law enforcement activities and trainings,
• Coordination of Law Enforcement and Biomonitoring Sub-committees of Liberia Species Working Group.
WCF Côte d’Ivoire

Abidjan

Taï
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Point Estimate</th>
<th>Standard Error</th>
<th>% CV Bootstrap</th>
<th>95% Confidence Interval Bootstrap</th>
<th>Ref. Biomonitoring OIPR 2020</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chimpanzees</td>
<td>1 356</td>
<td>516</td>
<td>39.72</td>
<td>536 2 663</td>
<td>376</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elephants</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>26.39</td>
<td>166 458</td>
<td>231</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hippopotamus</td>
<td>837</td>
<td>805</td>
<td>26.20</td>
<td>478 1 344</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leopard</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>29.07</td>
<td>38 119</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yellow back duiker</td>
<td>596</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>37.37</td>
<td>244 1 218</td>
<td>40 845* all duikers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jentink duiker</td>
<td>3 223</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>14.05</td>
<td>2 410 4 172</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Zebra duiker</td>
<td>3 435</td>
<td>661</td>
<td>19.82</td>
<td>2 242 4 889</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Maxwell duiker</td>
<td>123 560</td>
<td>14 232</td>
<td>14.70</td>
<td>91 443 164 070</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The chimpanzee population is bigger than what is known from the line transect surveys since 15 years and their presence has been detected with 200 cameras covering most of the Taï National Park.
- two teams in Ecotourism and Research areas collecting SMART data,
- the teams have covered over 1300 km in the park,
- the encounter rate of illegal activities is 0.22 ind/km.

### Signs recorded

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signs recorded</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Encounter rate</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Illegal activities</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>0.22</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chimpanzee</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>0.08</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monkeys</td>
<td>949</td>
<td>0.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hipopopotamus</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest elephant</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>0.15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Urgent fund from Rainforest Rescue for urgent action in Djouroutou

Situation:
The ecotourism site is closed since March 2021, lack of supervision and the ecoguides are discouraged, widespread artisanal gold mining in Djouroutou leading to increasing poaching.

Action:
4-month support in Djouroutou with supervision of the ecoguides and anti-poaching patrols from June to August.
1 arrest of a gold miner by an ecoguide
1 mission of OIPR – seizure of materials.

Illegal gold mining site discovered by the team during the second mission in July 2021, Taï National Park, sector of Djouroutou
Gold mining is present in protected areas and on rivers (TNP, CCF, GKNP, SNP, Cavally river, Hana river, etc.)

- wide and organized corruption prevents any rapid government reaction
- miners come from neighboring countries and increase the population around the protected areas
- Demand for bushmeat increases
- Gold miners pay more money for bushmeat
- Communities consume less fish from polluted waters
Since 2020: 100% of SODEF FOR surveillance patrols are supported by WCF:
- 12 missions, i.e. 205 days of presence in the forest and 3,583 ha of forest rehabilitated,
- Deforestation has slowed down but not stopped.

A rapid survey revealed:
- 21 mammal species present (compared to 48 in TNP),
- presence of chimpanzees, pygmy hippos, and Jentink duikers.
Ecotourism Taï reopened in May 2021 after more than one year of Corona crisis closure.

The Taï Ecotourism site has reopened with **reinforced sanitary measures**:

- a negative COVID test and a temperature below 38°C,
- mandatory wearing of masks,
- increased distance to the animals (from 7 to 10m).

From May to August 2021 28 tourists visited the park.
The habituated groups of Mangabeys and red colobus are stable. Between November 2020 and February 2021 14 Mangabeys were born.

For the chimpanzee habituation:
- We integrated camera traps to identify the territory and size of the groups,
- 3 new assistants were recruited,
- 23 nests were counted next to the camp,
- 5 chimpanzees were observed East of the camp

Chimpanzee presence in the ecotourism area
A new village proposing Bed & Breakfast for tourists: **Daobly**
The community built 3 traditional huts, without funding from the WCF.
WCF is supporting them in furnishing the huts, giving priority to local know-how.
The village wishes to show tourists the dances of Guéré, Malinké and Burkinabe women.
Awareness sessions focused on two topics:
- Benefits of conservation for the local communities,
- Zoonoses, their causes and how to prevent them in collaboration with TCP/RKI/OIPR.

A total of 767 persons participated in these sessions.

A "green class" week in June 2021 was organized with the college of Taï including a 1-day visit in the park.
Thank you!