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# International Primatological Society

# IPS Bulletin

## President's Corner

[kbstrier@wisc.edu](mailto:kbstrier@wisc.edu)

Greetings and best wishes for 2020!

This is going to be an exciting year, with the major highlight being the XXVIII<sup>th</sup> IPS Congress that will be held jointly with the Latin American Society of Primatology (SLAPrim) from August 16-22, 2020 in Quito, Ecuador. There will be a pre-congress council meeting before the conference, and a post-congress council meeting the morning after the main conference ends. Thanks to the hard work of local arrangement committee chair, Stella de la Torres, and the IPS/SLAPrim Scientific Committee chaired by Steve Schapiro, we are going to have yet another Congress with an amazing lineup of symposia, workshops, and roundtables, and an equally amazing set of contributed papers and posters, along with many other activities and events. Updates about the meeting, including the program, will be posted over the upcoming months. Keep an eye out for messages from Stella and Steve, as well as from Trudy Turner (VP for Membership and Treasurer), who has also been working hard behind the scenes to coordinate everything with our local hosts and the scientific committee.

The decision to hold the 2020 IPS Congress in Quito, Ecuador was made during the first pre-congress council meeting I attended, just prior to taking over as IPS President in Chicago. I did not have a vote on this decision, but I was very excited by the outcome because it gives me a chance to preside at what will be my last meeting as IPS President in a region of the world—Latin America—that I have come to love during my long-term research in Brazil. Of course, Ecuador and Brazil are completely different countries, with different languages, currencies, primates, and cultures. But they are also united, along with many other Latin American countries, through their shared allegiance to the Sociedad Latinoamericana de Primatología (SLAPrim), which is also co-hosting the Congress, and in which I have been an Honorary Associate since 2013.

The Latin American Society of Primatology has a long history with the International Primatological Society. SLAPrim was founded in 1986, following its initial conceptualization at the 9<sup>th</sup> IPS Congress in Göttingen, Germany. Subsequent discussions were held at the 2011 meeting of the Brazilian Society of Primatology in Curitiba, and at the 24<sup>th</sup> (2012) meeting of IPS in Cancun, Mexico, where it was decided that SLAPrim's official renewal and re-founding would occur at the Brazilian Primatological Society meeting in Recife in 2013.

IPS Website: [www.internationalprimatologicalsociety.org](http://www.internationalprimatologicalsociety.org)

Cat Hobaiter, Editor



Since then, SLAPrim has become a powerhouse in Latin American primatology, stimulating and supporting range country initiatives to improve strategic planning for primate conservation and providing coordinated training opportunities across an integrated network of exceptional primatologists and conservationists. We are especially grateful to SLAPrim president Leandro Jerusalinsky and his fellow officers for letting us know about some of these activities, which include initiatives from past president Martin Kowalewski for their participation in the development of a Primate Action Plan for Argentina, support of the Bolivian Network of Primatology, and most recently in leading a short course on Primates in Paraguay and stimulating the creation of a primatological group in the country. IPS has posted news from many of these initiatives, and I am in awe of these remarkable accomplishments. The Quito Congress will provide a great opportunity for everyone to interact with members of SLAPrim and to hear about the ambitious work being conducted on behalf of primates and their habitats in this region of the world.

In addition to our preparations for the upcoming Congress, the IPS officers have been active in a number of ways. Thanks to your positive votes, we updated the IPS Constitution and By-laws in August 2019, with two notable changes, the first being the creation of a new officer position of Vice President for Equity, Diversity, Ethics, and Inclusion. Please watch for an email from IPS with the link to vote in the 2020 election that will select both the first Vice President for Equity, Diversity, Ethics, and Inclusion, and the next IPS President, who will replace me at the end of the General Assembly in Quito.

As current IPS President it has been my task to chair the Elections Committee, and I am grateful to the hard work of the other members of this committee, which included (in alphabetical order): Ramesh Boonratana, Nancy Caine, Marina Cords (vice chair), Alejandro Estrada, Peter Kappeler, Inza Kone, and Melinda Novak. Thanks to the IPS members who nominated candidates and to the Elections Committee, we have an outstanding set of candidates for both the

new VP and President positions. Although the president's term is limited to one 4-year term, all of the other officers can stand for election for a second 4-year term. Thus, on the upcoming ballot, you will have the opportunity to register your endorsement for the renewed terms of the three IPS Vice Presidents who were elected in 2016, as well as for the new Vice President and the next President. Please exercise your voting privileges to participate in the future of IPS! The ballot will be distributed in mid-January, soon after the deadline for abstract submissions for the Congress. If you miss the email with the ballot information, please verify your membership status with VP for Membership and Treasurer, Trudy Turner. We are counting on the highest ever voter turn-out this year!

The second major change voted into the 2019 revised Constitution and By-laws is the addition of a new award, known as the Outstanding Achievement Award, which will be given for the first time in Quito, along with the long-standing Lifetime Achievement Award. As IPS President, it is my task to chair the Awards Committee, which this year includes (in alphabetical order): John Capitanio, Frans Carlsen, Liliana Cortes-Ortiz, Takeshi Furuichi, Cat Hobaiter (vice chair), Steve Ross (substitute vice chair), and Anthony Rylands. The call for nominations for both awards has been sent to IPS members over email and posted under "News" on the IPS website and other social media. In addition to the deadline (January 15, 2020), the Awards Committee developed some suggestions for what we consider to be important components (and page limits) for a successful nomination for each of the awards. We encourage all IPS members to take the initiative to nominate our distinguished colleagues!

During the second half of 2019, I had the great honor of representing IPS at two national meetings, including the 42<sup>nd</sup> meeting of the American Society of Primatologists, held in Madison, Wisconsin, and the 18<sup>th</sup> Congress of the Brazilian Society of Primatology, held in Teresópolis, Rio de Janeiro.

I also had the opportunity to give a follow-up presentation to participants of the 2019 Neotropical Primate Taxon Advisory Group's Husbandry Workshop. At each of these venues, but in different configurations and to different degrees, I spoke about the status of northern muriquis at my long-term field site in Caratinga, Brazil and about the pioneering management programs being implemented for other much more threatened muriqui populations by colleagues in Brazil. Although my own research and conservation work continues to be focused *in situ*, it is increasingly apparent that efforts to preserve diversity across populations of muriquis (and other) critically endangered primates will ultimately depend on management programs, such as translocations, that require integrating

expertise from both field and captive settings. There is still much that primatologists with different interests and experiences can learn from one another, and I am optimistic about the conservation successes that such collaborations will bring.

It is with these thoughts in mind that I am especially looking forward to the upcoming IPS meetings in Quito, Ecuador this August. I hope to see all of you there!

Best wishes,

Karen B. Strier  
IPS President

## VP for Communication

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Greetings Primate peeps!

Thank you to everyone who has submitted reports and information for this Bulletin – and a shout out to everyone tagging and RTing us on twitter and facebook with info you would like to share. If there's anything you'd like to get the word out on – whether you're gathering data or sharing your findings, or just have some primate news you'd like to share – let us know and we're happy to help.

One of our grant reports this time talks about the conservation work being done around the Kimbi-Fungom NP under extraordinarily difficult circumstances as the armed conflict in Cameroon

escalated. The second about a training session for local forest guards in Paraguay to become 'parabiologists'. As in so many places, it is local communities who are the front-line primatologists, tackling some of the most serious issues faced by primates today.

IPS has a new award designation – for Outstanding Achievements – nominations for this, in addition to our Lifetime Achievement Award, are due by the 15<sup>th</sup> January. Details on how to submit are on the IPS website News page. Please do send yours in!

Pant-hoots for a fantastic 2020!  
Cat Hobaiter @IPS\_PrimateNews

## VP for Captive Care

[sross@lpzoo.org](mailto:sross@lpzoo.org)

The IPS Captive Care Committee is reviewing their guidelines for grants to help applicants with their proposals. The new information will be posted early in the new year and well in advance of the 2020 application deadline of March 1<sup>st</sup>.

Good Luck!

Steve Ross  
IPS VP for Captive Care and Breeding

I am pleased to remind you that the registration for our 2020 Joint Meeting of the International Primatological Society and the Latin American Society of Primatologists in Quito, Ecuador, is open (<https://ipsquito.com/>). Be aware that the deadline for abstract submission and early bird registration is January 16<sup>th</sup>, 2020. Take advantage of the lower registration fee and submit your abstract by this date. Prepare your abstract in strict accordance with the formatting guidelines (<https://ipsquito.com/program/>). I am certain that our joint IPS/SLAPrim meeting will be a huge success. Do not miss it!

Please keep active in the society's businesses and exercise your rights in helping us to choose our new officers. The membership will soon be requested to vote for a new President, the first Vice-President for Ethics, Diversity, Equity and Inclusion, and for three other Vice-Presidents (Captive Care, Communications, and Education).

Since the last bulletin I have been inviting and discussing with the officers of some primatological societies their willingness to submit a bid for the 2024 IPS Congress. I hope

that we will have strong bids to choose from. In addition to the "IPS Guidelines for submitting a Bid for Conferences 2019" available under the tab "Policies and Guidelines" of our homepage (<http://www.internationalprimatologicalsociety.org/>), potential proponents are encouraged to contact Trudy Turner (Treasurer and VP for Membership) and me to help them to prepare a strong and competitive bid to host a scientifically stimulating, financially sustainable and environmentally responsible congress.

Finally, I wish everybody and your relatives and friends a Wonderful Holiday Season full of peace, love, friendship, health, wisdom and true respect for nature! As Jane Goodall has wisely and tirelessly highlighted, "every one of us makes a difference" and "how we act each day can begin to change the world." We owe this respect to the world's biodiversity and our loving study subjects! I count on you to help us to see good changes in 2020!

Júlio César Bicca-Marques  
Secretary General

## VP for Education

[patrizar@usp.br](mailto:patrizar@usp.br)

The Education committee is getting ready to review the applications for the Lawrence Jacobsen Education Development Grants. Details are available at the IPS website where you can find examples of past successful applications. In addition, we provide feedback on proposals from nationals of range-state countries. Applications must be submitted by the 1st February for feedback; revised submissions must be resubmitted by the March 1st deadline. Address questions and completed applications to me.

The Education committee also reviews recommendations for the Charles Southwick

Conservation Education Commitment Award. This award is dedicated to recognizing individuals living in primate habitat countries that have made a significant contribution to formal and informal conservation education in their countries. We encourage nominations!

In addition, we are preparing ourselves for the student paper and poster competition for the 2020 meeting in Quito. All students planning to attend the next Congress are encouraged to participate and to indicate their desire to participate through the abstract submission process.

Within the IPS aim of increasing geographical diversity and equality we are creating the “Developing Nations Student Award”. Students eligible for this competition must both be a resident of and conducting research in a developing country. Developing nation student members of IPS are also eligible to enter the general Student Competition. We ask the student to indicate which competitions they want to enter during the abstract submission. We will use the World Bank’s classification of nations by income (excluding all “high-income” and OECD member economies).

<https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519>

In addition, we are preparing to offer mentorship on how to deliver oral and poster presentations for students of developing countries that were pre-selected for the students’ competition. Students can indicate in the registration page their willingness for mentorship on these tasks.

We will follow the format used in the previous IPS meetings. We will select 10-20 finalists based on abstracts in advance of the Congress. Then, at the Congress, each competition judge will be able to review and directly compare all of the finalists. Check the Congress website for more details in the coming months.

Thank you!

If any members are interested in serving on the Education Committee, as a student competition judge, a mentor, or have specific issues they would like addressed, please contact me at [patrizar@usp.br](mailto:patrizar@usp.br)

Patrícia Izar  
VP for Education

## Trea\$ury Note\$

[Trudy@uwm.edu](mailto:Trudy@uwm.edu)

As I review the registrations for the IPS meeting in Quito, I am struck by the generosity of the members of IPS. So many of you are making contributions to help fund the organization – by making donations to the Conservation fund, by helping offset credit card payments and, most importantly, by helping support range country students as they seek to attend the meetings. Thank you all for your generosity. And for those of you who have not yet registered, please consider making a donation. Whatever you donate is a help as we continue in our mission to encourage research, facilitate communication and promote conservation. Just a reminder, the abstract deadline and the end of early bird registration are both January 16, 2020.

Remember also, if you are not a member of IPS, it is possible to join before registration and it is also possible to join for two years.

Other treasury news—we are completing our mandated audit. We are required to do an audit whenever we have a new treasurer. This process has been extensive and time consuming and should be completed soon. We have also moved to a more automated bookkeeping system in preparation of the Quito meetings.

If you are having trouble accessing your membership information, please feel free to get in touch with me.

Looking forward to seeing you all in Quito.

Trudy Turner

## VP for Research

[marina.cords@columbia.edu](mailto:marina.cords@columbia.edu)

Dear IPS members,

It is not too early to be thinking about and working on your proposals for an IPS research grant! This funding competition, for up to \$1500, is for theoretically motivated hypothesis-driven research. The application form and examples of prior successful applications are available on the IPS Research Grant web page, which is an important resource for those planning to submit proposals.

<http://www.internationalprimatologicalsociety.org/research.cfm>

The deadline for proposals is March 1<sup>st</sup>, 2020.

The research committee would like to increase the number of successful proposals from range country investigators. If you are such a researcher, or act in a mentoring capacity to one, please be aware of this priority! Also, note that pre-proposals from range country scientists submitted by Feb. 1<sup>st</sup>, 2020 will receive constructive feedback from a member of the Research Committee in time for the applicant to work on the suggested revisions before the final Mar. 1<sup>st</sup> deadline.

Another point to keep in mind is that IPS has four distinct funding streams (Research,

Conservation, Captive Care and Education), with details about each available on the website. It is particularly common for some applicants to feel uncertain about whether their application fits best in the Research or Conservation competition, and it is advisable to work this out before submission. In general, proposals will fit better in Conservation if the funds requested are either to support conservation action, or to support research that aims primarily to discover information that is relevant to such action. By contrast, the Research competition is for research that is more theoretically driven, and proposals should lead into a specific project by explicitly clarifying the larger theoretical questions and areas to which it relates.

The Research Committee looks forward to an exciting round of proposals in 2020.

As always, if you would like to nominate someone to serve as a member of this committee, or would like to serve yourself, please be in touch with particulars.

Marina Cords  
VP for Research

## VP for Conservation

[T.Humle@kent.ac.uk](mailto:T.Humle@kent.ac.uk)

Dear all,

I would like to take this opportunity to flag the wonderful funding opportunities we offer:

### ❖ 2020 IPS Conservation Grant Competition

The Conservation Committee of IPS is once again soliciting applications for the IPS Primate Conservation Grant competition for 2020. We will award several grants of up to \$1,500 to support primate conservation programs in the field and are anticipating some great applications.

The deadline for submitting your application is March 1<sup>st</sup>, 2020. Please make sure to use the 2020 form. Applications must be submitted in English and we offer special advice and mentoring for those seeking English support for their application. Such applications have an earlier deadline (February 15<sup>th</sup>, 2020). For guidelines about the application process, please see the IPS website (<http://internationalprimatologicalsociety.org/conservation.cfm>) or contact Dr. Tatyana Humle ([T.Humle@kent.ac.uk](mailto:T.Humle@kent.ac.uk)).

### ❖ **The Galante Family Scholarship**

In addition to the Conservation Grants, we are also accepting applications for the 2020 Galante Family Winery Primate Conservation Scholarship. Formerly known as the Martha J. Galante Award, this fund was set up to support primate conservation and the continuing education of primatologists. More details about this scholarship can be found on the IPS web site. Applications are solicited from primatologists of primate habitat countries. Up to \$2,500 will be awarded and is to be used for obtaining further conservation training. The deadline for applications is March 1st, 2020. (See: <http://internationalprimatologicalsociety.org/conservation.cfm>)

People interested in competing for this award should:

- be officially affiliated with an academic institution or a similar organization (either taking or giving courses or doing research or conservation work)
- provide information about the program of interest (courses, congresses, symposia, field work, etc.)
- include a letter of acceptance for the respective course
- send a letter explaining his/her interest in participating in the course or event (in English)
- send a C.V. in English
- provide two recommendation letters (including information about the referee).

Send all the above by email to Dr. Tatyana Humle ([T.Humle@kent.ac.uk](mailto:T.Humle@kent.ac.uk)).

If you have any suggestions for the IPS Conservation Committee – including new ways to raise money for the Conservation Funds, please do not hesitate in contacting me!

### *Ad hoc committee to promote sharing of experience and good practice to continue to make capture safer for non-human primates*

The ad hoc committee to promote sharing of experience and good practice to continue to make capture safer for non-human primates is planning to hold another workshop at IPS 2020 in Quito entitled ‘*Beyond best practices: Finding ways to make primate capture and release safer*’. We welcome participants to share of issues you may have dealt with into the discussion and suggest modifications of capture and release protocols to minimize adverse consequences. If you are interested in this topic, please do consult <http://www.internationalprimatologicalsociety.org/policy.cfm> or email me [T.Humle@kent.ac.uk](mailto:T.Humle@kent.ac.uk), else we look forward to seeing in Quito.

### *Pre-Congress Training Programme (PCTP), IPS 2020*

The PCTP-IPS 2020 will take place at the Tiputini Biodiversity Station from the 10-14th of August 2020. We are thrilled to announce that we have received a total of 108 applications and the IPS Conservation Committee will shortly be informing the 12 successful participants who will be attending the PCTP. We thank everyone for their participation in this competition.

Tatyana Humle, Ph.D.,

Vice President for Conservation,

[T.Humle@kent.ac.uk](mailto:T.Humle@kent.ac.uk)

# Report for Lawrence Jacobsen Education Development Grant

## A JEWEL INSIDE THORNS – THE CASE OF THE KIMBI-FUNGOM NATIONAL PARK IN CONFLICT-STRICKEN NORTH WEST CAMEROON

### 1. Introduction

This article is based on how the Centre for Indigenous Resources Management and Development (CIRMAD) has contributed to the conservation of the Kimbi-Fungom National Park of Cameroon, with a 2018 IPS - Lawrence Jacobsen Education grant. The grant of US\$1500 was for a project titled: *Production of an informative poster for awareness raising and conservation education on newly created Kimbi-Fungom National Park*. This was a conservation education project for the production and distribution of 750 copies of an educational poster to raise conservation awareness on the new national park.

This article relates how the work was carried out, the successes and constraints.

### 2. Rationale

The rationale is that the Kimbi-Fungom National Park (KFNP) of 95,380 ha, which was created on 3<sup>rd</sup> February 2015 by fusing the then Kimbi Game Reserve and the Fungom Forest Reserve (which lies along a long porous international boundary with Nigeria), suffers from much human pressure. Besides habitat loss through timber exploitation, farm encroachment, livestock grazing and uncontrolled bush burning, the new, upgraded protected area is threatened with the poaching of chimpanzees for the international trade in its medicinal parts, mainly the split and smoked skulls (Conservator Report, 2016). The Regional Action Plan for the Conservation of the Nigeria-Cameroon Chimpanzee (Morgan et al, 2011) had recognized the then Fungom Forest Reserve as an important chimpanzee conservation site. Because the threat of extinction of the Endangered Nigeria-Cameroon chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes ellioti*) in the Kimbi-Fungom National Park is due to human causes, conservation education is a necessary measure to address the problem. We had chosen to use a printed poster to permanently display every aspect of the site, including threats, legislations in force, in informative graphics and alert messages. Besides being distributed to schools, palaces, churches offices, households and public spots, it has been shared online to the global conservation family.

The main project goal was for the general public, and especially the adjacent communities to become more aware of the conservation concern for the indigenous chimpanzee, adopt conservation-friendly lifestyles and support conservation actions to ensure its continued survival.

### 3. Project achievements

The projected educational poster was produced in 1000 copies (being 750 with IPS - Lawrence Jacobsen Education Development Grant and 250 from the Pittsburgh Zoo & PPG Aquarium's PPG Conservation and Sustainability Fund) and widely distributed as planned.

Though not projected during project conception, the produced poster looked so good and useful that the Regional Delegate of Forestry and Wildlife for the North West Region requested that the historic, educational poster be distributed to all reachable tourism promotion outfits, which we did to hotels and tour guide services.

#### 1. Constraints

The project had been designed when the Anglophone Crisis in Cameroon had not yet degenerated into the level of armed conflict in which it is today, whereby conservators and their personnel have had to escape to the safer cities. (See <<http://www.cameroon-info.net/article/cameroon-anglophone-crisis-environmentalists-express-fear-over-future-of-endangered-species-as-population-invade-339156.html>>).

# Kimbi-Fungom National Park

< CAMEROON >

A veritable conservation hotspot in the montane/humid savannah ecological zone!

## FACT SHEET OF KIMBI-FUNGOM NATIONAL PARK

Date of creation: 03/02/2015  
 Text of creation: Decree No. 20150324PM of 3 February, 2015  
 Surface area: 95,380 ha (953.8 sq. km)  
 Geographic location: North West Region, Cameroon  
 Latitude 5° N and 7° N, Longitude: 9° E and 10° E  
 Protected area category: Category II  
 Flagship species: Pan troglodytes ellioti  
 Tourism potentials: canoes, rivers, waterfalls, lakes, cable bridge, canoe rides, etc.  
 Main threats: timber exploitation, hunting, bushfires, grazing, farm encroachments

## OBJECTIVES FOR CREATION OF KFNP

- Conservation and development of biodiversity (flora and fauna)
- Reduction of illegal trans-border exploitation of wildlife by Nigerians
- Selective forestation and reforestation of degraded areas
- Opportunities for combating climate change
- Ecosystem
- Socio-economic development of the surrounding local communities
- Development of forestry, agro forestry, agriculture and apiculture in the local communities
- Establishment of a center for learning and research on environment issues, wildlife and climate change.



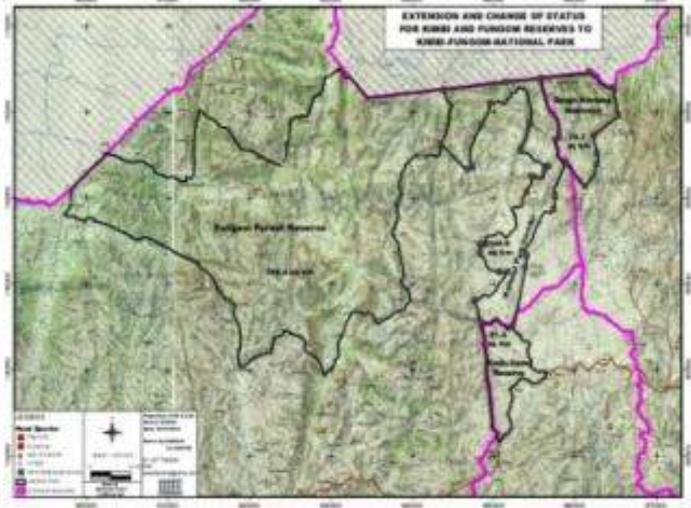
Current Park Conservator, Eng. Kennedy Jerry Witi

## Flagship species of Kimbi-Fungom National Park



Scientific name: Pan troglodytes ellioti  
**IUCN Red List Category: ENDANGERED**  
**Global range:** Found only in Nigeria and Cameroon  
**Global population:** Estimated between 3500 - 9000  
**Population trend:** Decreasing  
**Reproduction:** Usually 1 birth of 1 in 3 years  
**Habitat:** Forests/woodlands  
**Food:** Omnivorous (but depends more on fruits)  
**Threats:** Humans: hunted for meat and traditional medicine; capture for pets (infants)

## Spatial map of KFNP



## MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES/THREATS TO KFNP

### HABITAT LOSS

- Timber exploitation, also by Nigerians for Nigerian markets
- Clearing of forest habitats for farmlands
- Bush burning for grazing and farming
- Agricultural and pastoral encroachments

### HUNTING

- Hunting for meat for the bush meat trade
- Capture and sale of infant chimpanzees as pets
- Killing and cross-border trade in chimpanzee parts (skulls) for traditional medicine

## Historical profile of Kimbi-Fungom National Park

### Origin as Forest/Game Reserves:

- 1935: Creation as Fungom Native Authority Forest Reserve
- 1951: Creation as Fungom Forest Reserve
- 1954: Creation of Kimbi Game Reserve



Wildlife Officers converging in the then Kimbi Game Reserve in 2012; Eng. Prosper N. Chibozo, left below, later became Pioneer Conservator of KFNP (2015-2017)

## LEGISLATION ON NATIONAL PARKS IN CAMEROON

- National Parks of Cameroon are governed by Law No. 94/01 of 03/11/1994 on Forestry, Wildlife and Fisheries regulations. Key sections pertaining to national parks:
  - Section 24: National parks as State forests
  - Section 25: A National park is a Private Property of the State
  - Section 26: Public access (or trespass) is forbidden in National parks

## SANCTIONS

Some activities considered illegal in a National Park, and sanctioned by law:

Illegal activity	Infraction	Sanctions
Setting of bush fire	Section 154	5000 to 50,000 CFAF and/or imprisonment of 10 days
Trespass in a national park		
Prohibition of animals in the park		
Prohibition of animals in the park	Section 155	200,000 to 1,000,000 CFAF and/or imprisonment of 1 to 6 months
Clearing and setting fire in the park		
Timber exploitation	Section 156	3,000,000 to 10,000,000 CFAF and/or imprisonment of 1 to 3 years
Killing or capture of animals		

## SOME ANIMAL SPECIES OF KFNP\*

English names	Scientific names	National Classification	IUCN Red List Status
<b>Mammals</b>			
Chimpanzee	Pan troglodytes ellioti	A	Endangered
Doll	Mandrillus leuciscus	A	Endangered
Black and white colobus	Colobus polyzona	A	Least Concern
Black bellied Pigeon	Columba vitiensis	A	Vulnerable
Greater spot nosed monkey	Cercopithecus mitis	C	Least Concern
Green Monkey	Chlorocebus aethiops	C	Least Concern
Mars monkey	Pithecia taitana	C	Least Concern
Belted	Pithecia taitana	C	Least Concern
Agile mangabey	Cercocebus agilis	A	Not Assessed
Palm monkey	Drymonarctus palmeri	E	Least Concern
Primate's monkey	Cercopithecus preussi	A	Endangered
Darkish monkey	Cercopithecus torquatus	C	Least Concern
White bellied squirrel	Merula bicolor	A	Vulnerable
African buffalo	Synalaxis capensis	B	Least Concern
Blue kudu	Oryx capensis	C	Least Concern
<b>Birds</b>			
Bamennary Tropic	Trogon bamennaryi	A	Endangered
Yellow-capped Hornbill	Caprimulgus olivaceus	A	Vulnerable
Grey Parrot	Ptilinopus erithacus	B	Endangered
<b>Reptiles</b>			
Nile crocodile	Crocodilus niloticus	A	Lower Risk
African dwarf crocodile	Osteolepis africanus	A	Vulnerable
Pfeifer's chameleon	Chamaeleo Pfeiferi	A	Vulnerable

\*List obtained from KFNP Conservator's Office (and updated, adding National Classification and IUCN Red List status of the species)



## TOURISM POTENTIALS OF KFNP:

- Python Cave in Gayama
- Gayama Twin Hill protruding towards the sky
- Triple River Confluence at Kimbi
- Pictures of Katsina Water Fall above a gentle flowing River Katsina, navigable with boats and canoes from Cameroon and Nigeria
- Cable Bridge at Nkang built by the Germans
- Hill Top View Point between Marshy and Nkang
- The remains of Lake Nyos



Tourists having a boat ride at Katsina River

## THREATS/CHALLENGES WITH RESPECT TO ADJACENT COMMUNITIES

- Rural poverty
- Inadequate extension services (livestock, agriculture, community development, and environment)
- Inadequate and/or poor rural infrastructure (especially roads, potable water supply and electricity)
- Inadequate communication network (telephone, internet, radio and television)

## TRANSFORMATION TO NATIONAL PARK

Kimbi Game Reserve was linked to Fungom Forest Reserve with a 20.8 km<sup>2</sup> of wildlife corridor, and an extension of 82.5 km<sup>2</sup> added in the North East.

## GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION OF KFNP ACROSS ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

Division	Municipality/Sub-Division
Bero	Fungom (then)
Menchum	Fungom, Fura-Wa
Donga-Mantung	Misayo

## WELCOME, KIMBI-FUNGOM NATIONAL PARK!

Why must I not begin and chant with joy  
 Like a kid welcoming his new toy?

When the Kimbi Game Reserve of old  
 And Fungom Forest Reserve so rich in fauna  
 Got ecologically and strategically linked up  
 With a fierce corridor for game flow  
 In a new name that gives a glow:  
 Kimbi-Fungom National Park,  
 Across Bero, Menchum and Donga Mantung  
 In Cameroon's savannah North West Region!

Why must I not cry, with tears of joy  
 That at long last the story will be told  
 Of a 1<sup>st</sup> February 20-15 Prime Minister's decree  
 Creating the first ever national park of the Bamenda Highlands  
 And promising succour to the remnants of its mega-fauna  
 They'dy weeping strong a regional extinction trend  
 Which has made views of elephants and lions and giraffes  
 Possible only in picture books and movies,  
 And local fairy tales.

But why must I rejoice for a deed done on paper  
 If around a round table we don't sit, sooner than later  
 And commit sufficient resources  
 To educate and uplift local communities  
 For mentality change and conservation itself  
 That cements the sustainability of indigenous fauna and flora,  
 And sustainable livelihoods,  
 And why must I not rejoice with apprehension  
 That, human and financial resources may not be perpetually committed  
 For habitat management and law enforcement,  
 And our complacent dependence on international NGO money  
 For park development?  
 Even if I believe in the protected area management tripod  
 Of government commitment, community collaboration,  
 And international cooperation.

By Iyong General Sawe  
 Bamenda, 22 February 2015

Long live Kimbi-Fungom National Park! (PWAHWA to be used: GREEN DECORUM)

## CAUTION TO TOURISTS:

- Shoot nothing but photos
- Leave nothing but footprints
- Take nothing but Your Time, and Satisfaction!



18th Century Cable Bridge established since the 1890s

For more info, Contact: CIRMAD, P. O. Box 1029, Bamenda, N. W. Region, Cameroon Tel: (+237) 677 984 046. Email: esama\_1@yahoo.co.uk; lesama@cirmad.org Website: www.cirmad.org



The Centre for Indigenous Resources Management and Development (CIRMAD)  
 CIRMAD works to contribute to global development through conservation awareness raising and innovative conservation activities, for the sustainable management of the indigenous natural resources.



This Conservation Education project benefits the support of the IPS  
 Academic Education  
 Grant and Pittsburgh Zoo & PPG Aquarium-PPG Conservation and  
 Sustainability Fund.



As such, the distribution in the adjacent communities which were envisaged to be during village sensitisation meetings (VSM) could not be fully realised, because we resorted to distributing them through contracted intermediaries and to internally displaced persons from the area.

Consequently, the envisaged evaluation of conservation impact of the conservation education project could not be realised, as no project staff could dare travel to the adjacent communities of the park. Any evaluation report would be highly biased.

## 2. Concluding comments

In spite of our inability to directly reach the adjacent communities of the new national park, due to the armed conflict, the multi-faceted educational poster of the new national park has been **a unique case of pointing a sun-like torch onto a prized jewel shadowed inside a thorny bush!** For that is the situation of the newly created and lone national of the savannah North West Region of Cameroon now under armed conflict. The poster also aptly contributes to the post-crisis measures for biodiversity conservation in the conflict-stricken zones.

And we are very thankful for the support of the IPS - Lawrence Jacobsen Education Development Grant that made this novel project the success it has been.

*By Liyong Emmanuel Sama*

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# Report for Lawrence Jacobsen Education Development Grant

## International Primatological Society Lawrence Jacobsen Education Development Award

Karina Atkinson: Paradise Lost: Training Paraguayan “Parabiologists” and future “Eco-Leaders” to save Paraguay’s Primates.

### Introduction

In Paraguay, the Hooded Capuchin (*Sapajus cay*) is mainly restricted to the Upper Paraná Atlantic Forest and the main threat to its survival is habitat loss. Until recently Paraguay had one of the highest rates of deforestation in the world with more than seven million hectares of Atlantic Forest having been lost to industrial agriculture. Though *S. cay* is currently classed as Least Concern, little is known about the ecology of this species and, though there is no reliable population estimate, its numbers are believed to be falling. Today, the Paraguayan Atlantic Forest remains chronically understudied, resulting in important environmental decisions being taken with little understanding of the threats facing the ecosystem, and preventing implementation of effective conservation policies. Though admittedly a highly complex national problem, it is intensified by a lack of training for forest guards in fieldwork techniques, the absence of training opportunities, and little attention to science and conservation in the country’s education curricula. Meanwhile, time is running out for Paraguayan Atlantic Forest and its primate inhabitants as mass deforestation and unsustainable resource use continue. Field primatologists

frequently rely on those with local access and knowledge for assistance with various tasks ranging from taxonomic collecting to population estimates (Sheil & Lawrence, 2004), and training local people as “parabiologists” can have impressive results for conservation projects (Martin *et al*, 2001; Lawrence, 2013), as well as for communicating the results of these projects in the local area (Novotny *et al*, 2002). This project built on the forest guards’ intimate knowledge of the forest and the reserves where they work, providing a unique opportunity for improved long-term primate conservation in Paraguay.

### Field Course

The five-day field course was designed to provide a brief theoretical background in conservation science and primate conservation in Paraguay, opportunities to learn different scientific field methodologies and training in participatory environmental education. 42 forest guards from six organisations participated in the course.

Ministerio del Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible (MADES) – 18 Guards from 10 reserves.

- Fundación Moises Bertoni (FMB)– 6 guards from 2 reserves.
- Guyra – 4 guards from 1 reserve.
- Guardaparques Voluntarios – 7 volunteers based in 8 reserves.
- OPADES – 3 guards from 1 reserve.
- PRO COSARA – 2 guards from 1 reserve. 2 office staff.

In total, participants from the 13 protected areas represented all of Paraguay’s natural habitats except the Ñeembucú wetlands and the Pantanal including:

- Parque Nacional Paso Bravo.
- Parque Nacional Ñacunday
- Parque Nacional Cerro Cora
- Reserva de Recurso Manejado Ypacarai
- Monumento Natural Cerro Koi y Chorori
- Defensores del Chaco
- Monumento Natural Maciso Cerro Acahay
- Enciso
- Parque Nacional Ybycui
- Reserva Natural Bosque Mbaracayu
- Reserva Natural Tapyta.
- Reserva de Recurso Manejado Ybytyruzu
- Parque Nacional San Rafael – three areas within San Rafael including Atlantic

### Forest and Mesopotamian Grasslands.

The course was originally scheduled to run until 13:00 on Saturday 15<sup>th</sup> December 2018, to take into account the participants who arrived by bus, as the only bus leaving Ynambu (the closest stop to the reserve) passes at 14:00. The participants requested that the course finish on the evening of Friday 14<sup>th</sup> December so that they could arrive home in the morning of the 15<sup>th</sup> rather than the middle of the night. This did not affect the content of the course.

### *Participation of External Organisations.*

Celia Garayo (PRO COSARA) provided a site orientation workshop on 10<sup>th</sup> December and Laura Lorenz (PRO COSARA) gave a presentation on the work of PRO COSARA on the morning of 11<sup>th</sup> December. The floor was then opened to a representative from each organisation to talk about the work that they do. Dani Espinosa of Guyra Paraguay and Edilberto Ruiz Diaz of MADES gave a presentation on the use of GPS units on 12<sup>th</sup> December 2018.

Table One: Course Timetable

		Morning		Afternoon	
10 <sup>th</sup> December 2018	Breakfast	Pick up participants in Ynambu	Lunch	Welcome to course.	Dinner
11 <sup>th</sup> December 2018	Breakfast	Lectures: What is conservation? Introduction to New world primates. Primates of Paraguay	Lunch	Behavioural study design.	Dinner
12 <sup>th</sup> December 2018	Breakfast	Primate census and data point collection activity. GPS talk by Dani Espinosa of Guya.	Lunch	Practical activities. Round 1	Dinner
13 <sup>th</sup> December 2018	Breakfast	Practical activities. Round 2 Joseph Sarvary – Nightjar talk.	Lunch	Practical activities. Round 3 Rebecca Smith – Primate project talk	Dinner
14 <sup>th</sup> December 2018	Breakfast	Environmental Education	Lunch	Environmental Education. Certificates.	Dinner Leave Site.

*Practical Activities.*

For the practical activities the group was split into three teams and the teams rotated around the activities, with half a day spent at each. The practical activities included:  
 Census methods and distance sampling. Use of camera traps and baited platforms to identify wild primates.  
 Line transects for primate censuses. (Taught by PI Rebecca Smith)  
 VHF telemetry. Use of a Pneu dart blowgun for immobilising wild primates. (Taught by Joseph Sarvary)  
 Methods of habitat surveys. (Taught by Jorge Ayala)

Team member Jack McBride moved between groups assisting and documenting the activities.



Figure 1 and 2: Jorge Ayala teaching habitat survey methods.



Participants practicing setting quadrats (Fig. 3) and VHF telemetry (Fig.4, 5 and 6).



Figures 7 and 8: Participants practicing with the blowgun.



Figure 9: PI explaining census methods. Figure 10: Participants setting up a line transect. The final day of the course focused on environmental education and training the participants in Para La Tierra's participatory education teaching method. Joseph Sarvary, founder of Voces de la Naturaleza, designed and led these activities.



Figures 11 and 12: Participants learning about participatory education through playing games.



Figures 12-16: Participants learning about participatory education through playing games and art activities. Following the games the participants were asked to design their own environmental education lesson and present their ideas to the group.



Figures 17 and 18: Teams from PRO COSARA and Fundación Moises Bertoni present their environmental education lessons.

Budget

The award provided \$1325 to cover food costs, transport, printing and follow up phone calls. All budget conversions from dollars to Guarani's are based on the rate from 15<sup>th</sup> December 2018.

Table Two: Original Course Budget

Printing costs had been overestimated and as none of the participating organisations were willing to subsidise the participants travel, money saved on printing costs was moved to the travel fund. Travel subsidises were set at 110,000 guaranis per person and this was reimbursed on site on production of a fuel receipt or bus ticket. Table Three: Final course budget. 5918

	Dollars	Guaranis
Food	600	3,550,805
Travel	400	2,367,203
Printing	275	1,627,452
Calls	50	295,900
Total	1325	7,841,360

	Dollars	Guaranis
Food (including cook)	600	3,550,805
Guards Travel Fund	536	3,169,165
PLT Travel (including tolls)	44	260,000
PLT staff uniforms	40	240,000
Printing	55	325,490
Calls	50	295,900
Total	1325	7,841,360

## Course Evaluation Results

In order to evaluate the effectiveness of the course, the participants were given a short series of questions at the start of the course, and then again on the final day. These questions were designed to test both the participants' knowledge and attitudes.

*Question One: How many primate species are found in Paraguay?*

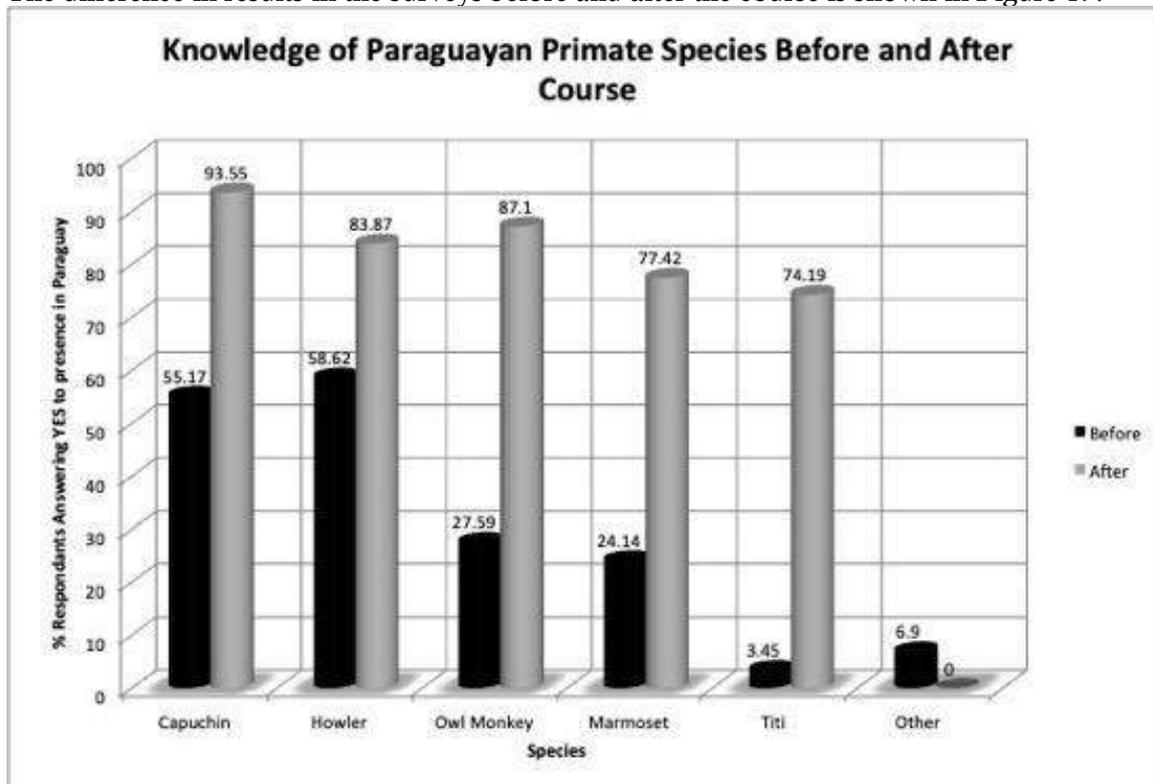
In the survey at the start of the course none of the participants correctly answered that there are five species of primate in Paraguay. In the post-course survey 100% of respondents correctly answered five.

*Question Two: What primate species are present in Paraguay?*

After being asked how many species of primates are found in Paraguay, participants were asked to name those species. Before the course started the most well known Paraguayan primate was the "Karaja" – the black and gold howler monkey followed by the "Ka'i común" – the hooded capuchin.

6.9% of participants named species that are not found in Paraguay, including the gorilla and "ka'i coli", a name that simply means a "monkey without a tail", does not refer to any particular species and is more likely to be used in regards to a pet primate (Rodriguez, Pers. Com.).

The difference in results in the surveys before and after the course is shown in Figure 19.



Though the differences are not statistically significant (Kruskall Wallis Rank Sum Test:  $\chi = 5$ ,  $df = 5$ ,  $p$  value = 0.4159) it is clear that participants' knowledge of the species that are found in Paraguay did increase during the course.

*Question Three: Is Scientific Research Important for Conservation and why?*

100% of participants believed scientific research to be important for conservation at the start and end of the course. To look for changes in why participants believed that research was important we looked at the frequency of key terms appearing in their answers.

The in pre-course survey 40.74% of participants responded by simply repeating the question and 77.77% repeated the question and included that scientific research was important for conservation of a specific species. In the post-course survey the most frequently stated key terms changed and became more varied.

That research was needed to collect data for creating environmental education projects, protecting biodiversity or creating reserves was stated in 74.07% of responses.

*Question Four: Name three methodologies for habitat surveys.*

The number of correct responses per participant were counted and the percentage of each response is shown in Table Four.

Number of Correct Responses	Pre-Course Survey	Post-Course Survey
0	29.17%	0%
1	20.83%	6.45%
2	25%	19.36%
3	25%	74.19%

*Question Five: Is Radio Telemetry a Useful Technique in Scientific Research?*

In the pre-course survey 42.03% of participants believed that radio telemetry was a useful technique for scientific research, 11.53% thought it wasn't and 42.03% had never heard of radio telemetry. In the post-course survey 83.87% of participants believed that radio telemetry was a useful technique for scientific research. 41.84% more participants were able to state reasons why this technique is useful in the post-course survey than pre-course survey.

*Question Six: Is education important for conservation?*

In the pre-course survey 82.75% of participants believed that environmental education was important for conservation. In the post-course survey 96.77% of participants believed that environmental education was important for conservation.

*Question Seven: What do you think is the best way to teach children about nature?*

In the pre-course survey only 28% of participants said that they believed participatory methods were the best way to teach children about nature. 72% either gave no response or that they believed that lectures were the best way to deliver environmental education curriculums. In the post-course survey 60% of participants said that they believed that participatory methods to be the best way to engage children in environmental education lessons.

#### Overall Evaluation

The results of the evaluation survey demonstrated that participant's knowledge did increase during the course. In cases where participants attitudes were assessed it was clear that participants were more easily able to justify their opinions at the end of the course than the beginning (for example being able to give clear reasons why radio telemetry is useful rather than just saying that it is).

#### Future Work.

##### *"Citizen Science" Project.*

The last detailed information on primate ranges in Paraguay was collected in the early 1980's (Stallings, 1985). Since then all of Paraguay's pristine habitats have been subjected to continuing deforestation and anthropogenic alteration. This course provided an opportunity to train people in census taking, so that numbers of primates in Paraguay's remaining protected areas could be assessed. All participants were trained in using the free application Google Maps to record the GPS location, the date, the time, the species of primate and number of individuals when they encounter a group of primates in their reserve. A WhatsApp group has been set up with all the participants and the PI to allow the the GPS locations to be shared. To date the PI has received five locations of capuchin groups (two from Mbaracayu, one from Ybycui, one from Luque and one from Visita Alegre Natural Reserve) and three howler monkey groups (two from Cerrito and one from San Rafael).

The locations of a pet howler monkey (near Yaguaron) and ten pet common marmosets (near Ypacarai). This is particularly disturbing as it is the first indication of an international trade in pet primates as the common marmoset is a species found only in Brazil.

This project will be continued indefinitely in order to collect as much information from the forest guards as possible.

*Environmental Education*

Several of the participants have since used the techniques taught in the course in their outreach activities. One of the Guardaparques Voluntarios based in San Pedro Department used the activities in the handbook we provided to teach more than 60 children on World Water Day. The PRO COSARA team are now carrying out an environmental education project in the district of Tava'i that borders the northern end of San Rafael National Park and the forest guard team from MADES, OPADES and Guardaparques Voluntarios have been using the techniques to educate school groups in Parque Nacional Ybycui.

*Involvement of Other Organisations*

In addition to the financial support from International Primatological Society Lawrence Jacobsen Education Development Award this course was also supported by the National Geographic Society and PRO COSARA and the Hostettler family (accommodation for course leaders).

*Donor Recognition and Use of Logo*

The IPS logo has been used on all Field Course and Environmental Education guides that were handed out to participants. IPS has been acknowledged on all social media posts regarding the course on the Para La Tierra, and the PI's personal, Facebook, Twitter and Instagram accounts. A blog post about the course has been posted on the PI's personal blog and the support of IPS acknowledged.

Figure 20: Final page of the Field Course Guide.



Figure 22: Group photograph with participants certificates.