Projects and research supported by the CWP

CWP-administered grants, and indeed much of the work of the CWP, focuses on research applied to solving conservation problems, including the impacts of human activity, surveys and monitoring, and conservation education. Abstracts and final reports (where available) can be found by following the links.

Projects supported: impacts of human activity

Many primates are threatened through human activity - whether directly by hunting and persecution or by habitat degradation and destruction. As primate habitats become increasingly fragmented and as human populations expand, the likelihood of conflict also increases. Understanding the parameters at the human-nonhuman primate interface can provide information useful in managing conflict and in helping to protect primates. The bushmeat trade and crop raiding are prime examples and we have supported several short studies investigating these topics:

- Modelling Primate Crop-Raiding - Perceptions of Risk, Actual Risk and the Implications for Conservation (Nancy Priston, 2009 Abstract) (Final report here)
- Primate Conservation and Bushmeat Hunting in Rio Muni, Equatorial Guinea (Janna Rist, 2007)
- The value and significance of bushmeat to rural communities in the Lebialem Highlands of Cameroon (Juliet Wright, 2007)
- Primate crop-raiding: A study of local perceptions in four villages in North Sumatra, Indonesia (Valérie Marchal, 2005)
- Human conflicts with wildlife: A case study of human attitudes towards crop raiding vertebrates in two villages in Sumatra, Indonesia (Gail Smith, 2003)
- Discontinuous great ape density in hunting areas versus protected research areas: Trying to understand the causal factors for a better conservation strategy (Jef Dupain, 2003)
- Crop-raiding: Human-wildlife conflict in Nigeria (Kate Hill, 2001)
- Trade in primate meat in the Oban Hills region of Nigeria (Edem Eniang, 1999)

Other projects assess the impact of human activities, such as fragmentation, and assess different management techniques which might mitigate these impacts:

- Ecology and Status of the Drill (Mandrillus leucophaeus) in Korup National Park, Southwest Cameroon: Implications for their Conservation. (Christos Astaras Abstract)
- First assessment of the population of two sympatric lemurs in fragmented forests of South-eastern Madagascar (Josia Razafindramanana, 2009)
- Habitat Evaluation and conservation of Capped langur in Manas Biosphere Reserve (Pranjal Bezbarua, 2009)
- ERuDeF/ Cross River Gorilla Conservation Project: The Status of the Cross River Gorilla in the Lebialem-Mone Forest Landscape (including Bechati-Mone Forest Corridor) (Louis Nkembi, 2009)
Projects supported: surveys and monitoring

In order to identify areas important for primate conservation, to evaluate conservation status (distribution, population size, fragmentation and conservation threats) and to monitor primate populations in and outside protected areas, surveys and population assessments are needed. We have supported several short projects on a variety of primates that address these issues:

- Population Density Surveys and Taxonomic Assessment of the Western Tarsier (*Tarsius bancanus borneanus*) and Bornean Slow Loris (*Nycticebus menagensis*) in the Lower Kinabatangan Floodplain, Sabah, Malaysia. (Rachel Munds Abstract)
- Conservation Assessment of Taï Monkey Fauna from Two Survey Methods and a Bushmeat Market Study: How Hunting Impacts Tai National Park. (Ryan Covey Abstract; Final Report)
- Population survey, socioecological study and conservation of proboscis monkeys (*Nasalis larvatus*) in Balikpapan Bay, Indonesia (Stanislav Lhota, 2009)
- Assessment of the Density and Composition of the Nocturnal Lemur Population of Andasibe, Eastern Madagascar (Karla Biebouw, 2006)
- Census of the brown-headed spider monkey (*Ateles geoffroyi fusciceps*) in the Andean cloud forest of the Los Cedros Biological Reserve, Ecuador (Fionn Magnusson, 2006)
- Identification, Abundance, and Behaviour of Galagos in Mulanje and Thyolo Districts, Malawi (Graham Wallace 2005)
- Habitat use and behaviour of two groups of northern muriquis (*Brachyteles hypoxanthus*) in an Atlantic forest fragment at the Biological Station of Caratinga – RPPN Feliciano Miguel Abdalla, Caratinga, Minas Gerais, Brazil: Phase II (Carla de Borba Possamai, 2005)
- A Survey of White-cheeked Gibbons (*Nomascus leucogenys*) Ogilby, 1840) in Dakrong Nature Reserve, Quang Tri Province (Nguyen Manh Ha, 2004)
• Survey of habitat quality of golden langur *Trachypithecus geei* in neglected disturbed forest near Manas Biosphere Reserve (Pranjal Bezbaruah, 2004)
• Surveys of populations of the endangered primates of the Udzungwa Mountains, Tanzania, living outside of the Udzungwa Mountains National Park (Trevor Jones, 2003)

**Projects supported: conservation education**

Increasing understanding of the conservation status of primates and the role they play is important in developing viable conservation programmes. Where people are part of the problem faced by primates (through hunting, conflict, habitat destruction, etc.) people have also to be part of the solution. Increasing awareness (e.g. of the often very limited distribution of many primates, their beneficial role in forest maintenance through seed dispersal), understanding resource use by communities close to primate habitat, and optimizing the role captive primates can play in conservation are all issues that can be addressed under the broad topic of conservation education. The Conservation Grants support these kinds of projects too:

• Identifying the CITES Appendix I-listed Asian Slow Loris *Nycticebus* spp: A Training Programme for Enforcement Officials and Rescue Centres in Southeast Asia. (Tricia Parish Abstract; Final Report)
• Primates for Posterity: Assessment of a Primate Conservation Education Programme on 15-17 Year Old Students in Schools in Tamilnadu, India. (Martina Anandam Abstract)
• Primate conservation awareness programme in Annapurna Conservation Area of Nepal (Manij Upadhyay, 2009 Abstract; Final Report)
• La Esperanza, Peru: Community Based Conservation Project for the Yellow-Tailed Woolly Monkey (*Oreonax flavicauda*, Humboldt 1812) (Fanny Cornejo, 2007 abstract)
• Local perceptions of the Mount Heycock Buffer Zone Project and endemic primates, southwestern Sri Lanka (Alex Boulton, 2006). See also: Bangamukande Education Pack
• Production and distribution of educational material on the ecology, behaviour and conservation of the Buton macaque *Macaca ochreata brunnescens*, in villages surrounding a proposed National Park (Nancy Priston, 2004)
• Building an education room at the Centre of Rescue and Rehabilitation of Primates, Peñaflor (sigloxxii) Chile (Elba Munoz Lopez, 2003)
• Educating policy-makers, wildlife professionals and the public about the 40 species of South Asian primates using the output of a Conservation Assessment and Management Plan Workshop, 2002 - materials distributed in India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, and Bangladesh (Sally Walker, 2002)
• Primate Sanctuaries Education pack containing: folder, video, slide sets, CD and posters - translation into French for distribution to primate sanctuaries in 12 francophone African countries (Stephen Brend, 2002)