PASA

Pan African Sanctuary Alliance

PASA Member Organizations

Cameroon
- Ape Action Africa
- Limbe Wildlife Centre
- Sanaga-Yong Chimpanzee Rescue

Congo
- HELP Congo
- Projet Protection des Gorilles-Congo
- Tchimpounga Chimpanzee Rehabilitation Centre

D. R. Congo
- J.A.C.K. (Jeunes Animaux Confisqués au Katanga)
- Lola ya Bonobo
- Lwiro Primate Rehabilitation Centre

Gabon
- Fernan-Vaz Gorilla Project
- Parc de la Lékédi
- Projet Protection des Gorilles-Gabon

Gambia
- Chimpanzee Rehabilitation Project

Guinea
- Chimpanzee Conservation Center (CCC)

Kenya
- Colobus Conservation
- Sweetwaters Chimpanzee Sanctuary

Malawi
- Lilongwe Wildlife Centre

Nigeria
- Drill Ranch

Sierra Leone
- Tacugama Chimpanzee Sanctuary

South Africa
- Chimp Eden
- Vervet Monkey Foundation

Uganda
- Ngamba Island Chimpanzee Sanctuary

Zambia
- Chimfunshi Wildlife Orphanage

20 May 2018

Barcelona Zoo Foundation
Zoo de Barcelona
Parc de la Ciutadella, s/n
08003 Barcelona, Spain

To whom it may concern,

Please find the attached grant application from the Pan African Sanctuary Alliance. With support from the Barcelona Zoo Foundation, PASA can accomplish its goal to improve the success of reintroductions of African great apes to the wild, all of which are endangered or critically endangered. In this one-year project, PASA will collect and analyze data about every great ape reintroduction that has been conducted in Africa. PASA will create a thorough report containing best practices for ape reintroductions, which it will distribute to all organizations that may reintroduce apes, to enable conservation organizations across Africa to conduct more successful great ape reintroductions.

A grant of 6,401 € from the Barcelona Zoo Foundation will make the project possible.

Furthermore, this project will help wildlife centers to more effectively record future data, stop the decrease of wild ape populations, and show that reintroduction is a valuable tool for conservation.

Thank you for your time and consideration. Please contact me if you have any questions or would like more information.

All best wishes,

Gregg Tully
Executive Director
Pan African Sanctuary Alliance
gregg@pasaprimates.org

Project Background

The threats to great apes are more severe than ever before. All great ape species are endangered or critically endangered. Recent research found that 60% of primate species are approaching extinction and 75% of populations in decline (Estrada et al. 2017). As deforestation, poaching, the illegal wildlife trade, and disease threaten great apes, conservation efforts that incorporate research and community support have become crucial. The Pan African Sanctuary Alliance (PASA), the largest association of wildlife centers in Africa, and its 23 member wildlife centers in 13 African countries, are dedicated to the conservation of African primates. **To fight decreasing numbers of wild great apes, PASA aims to increase the success of projects that reintroduce great apes to the wild.**

The Tchimpounga Chimpanzee Rehabilitation Centre (Congo) reintroduces a chimpanzee with Jane Goodall present. Tchimpounga is a PASA member wildlife center.

Reintroduction as a Conservation Strategy

Fifty-four percent of PASA's member wildlife centers are involved in reintroduction programs (Vion, 2015). All known reintroductions of African great apes have been conducted by PASA members. PASA member centers plan to reintroduce over 70 African great apes over the next two years in order to increase wild ape populations and protect their habitat (PASA, 2017).

Reintroduction has been demonstrated to play an invaluable role in conservation. Reintroducing wildlife that was confiscated from traffickers creates space in rescue centers, which enables the confiscation of additional animals. Enforcement of wildlife laws tends to be far weaker in African countries without sanctuaries that rehabilitate and release wildlife, because African governments typically have no facilities for confiscated wildlife. African great apes are especially susceptible to the growing bushmeat trade due to their size and large social groups, which makes them easy to hunt (Vion, 2015). Hunting, coupled with apes' low reproductive rates, makes it hard for great ape populations to recover. These vulnerabilities make reintroduction and its positive effects more important than ever before.

In addition, post-release monitoring and the presence of reintroduction teams at release sites helps to protect forested areas from further habitat destruction and hunting (Cheyne, 2009). Many organizations that conduct reintroductions work with local communities to prevent human-wildlife conflict, and their presence shows the importance of wildlife conservation. Reintroductions of large, charismatic endangered species in Africa have caused a number of release sites to become national parks and other protected areas, which provides protection for all species inhabiting the area.

With support from the Barcelona Zoo Foundation, PASA will conduct research on the successes and challenges of every reintroduction of African great apes. Furthermore, PASA will create a report on best practices of reintroductions which it will distribute to all organizations that may reintroduce apes and will make it available on PASA's website. This will complement current IUCN guidelines and improve the chances of successful great ape reintroductions.

HELP Congo staff members sit and wait patiently in a cage during a chimpanzee release.

Addressing Reintroduction Obstacles

There are two underlying needs to be addressed in order to facilitate more effective reintroductions and save great ape species before they disappear forever:

Quality of Data

Unfortunately, reintroducing great apes has many challenges and many attempts have ended in failure. A reason is that little information about ape reintroductions has been published (Seddon et al. 2007). According to various wildlife center managers, the current IUCN *Best Practice Guidelines for the Re-introduction of Great Apes* -- used by PASA wildlife centers -- does not provide sufficient instruction for successful reintroductions (pers. comm). Often, the IUCN guidelines are not relevant to all release sites or species, leading wildlife centers and sanctuaries to learn through trial and error. It is this gap that PASA will fill through its Great Ape Reintroduction Synthesis by collecting data on all African ape releases and publishing the best practices in a report.

Data Recording Practices of Local Wildlife Center Staff

Many wildlife centers are located in rural, isolated areas that lack access to proper communication with other wildlife centers, and much of their data is recorded on paper or in outdated computer systems. This makes it extremely difficult for wildlife centers to share and trade information on important findings or successes that can benefit other reintroductions. PASA will train wildlife center staff on data recording and data entry using a database that will organize information and make it easy to analyze. This will provide data for future revisions of the best practices report that PASA will produce.

Project Objectives

PASA's Great Ape Reintroduction Synthesis project has two long-term goals: increase endangered great ape populations and the protection of their habitats through greater reintroduction success rates, and establish reintroduction as an important component of conservation. By meeting the five main objectives of our project, we can create a blueprint for future reintroductions that will help meet these goals.

The project's main objectives are:

1. Collect all existing data on reintroductions of African great apes. Use it to assess the impact of reintroductions on primate conservation and determine the factors that contribute to their success.

2. Train staff of nine African wildlife centers on data collection and entry using a custom-designed database that will build capacity for future research and provide future information about reintroduction success.

3. By November 2019, produce a report on main findings and best practices for great ape reintroductions in Africa that will be distributed to all organizations involved in reintroducing great apes, thereby increasing endangered African great ape populations in the wild and protecting more of their habitat.

4. Publish at least three papers in scientific journals about the impact of great ape reintroductions on conservation, best practices in great ape reintroductions, and other findings from the research.

5. On an ongoing basis, produce updated editions of the report and best practices based on data input by wildlife center staff into the database.

Evaluating Success

PASA will evaluate the success of the report through surveys that wildlife center managers and staff will complete after each great ape reintroduction. The surveys will determine the report's impact on the success of each reintroduction as well as its influence on the methods that were used. Additional surveys completed by wildlife center personnel in the years following the reintroductions will provide data about survivorship and reproduction of released animals, impacts of the reintroduction on habitat protection, and other indicators of the long-term conservation value of the reintroductions.

PASA will also monitor the number of papers published as a result of this project's research. Future literature that cites our project's research is an indication that the data has caused discussion and additional research on reintroduction as an important component of conservation.

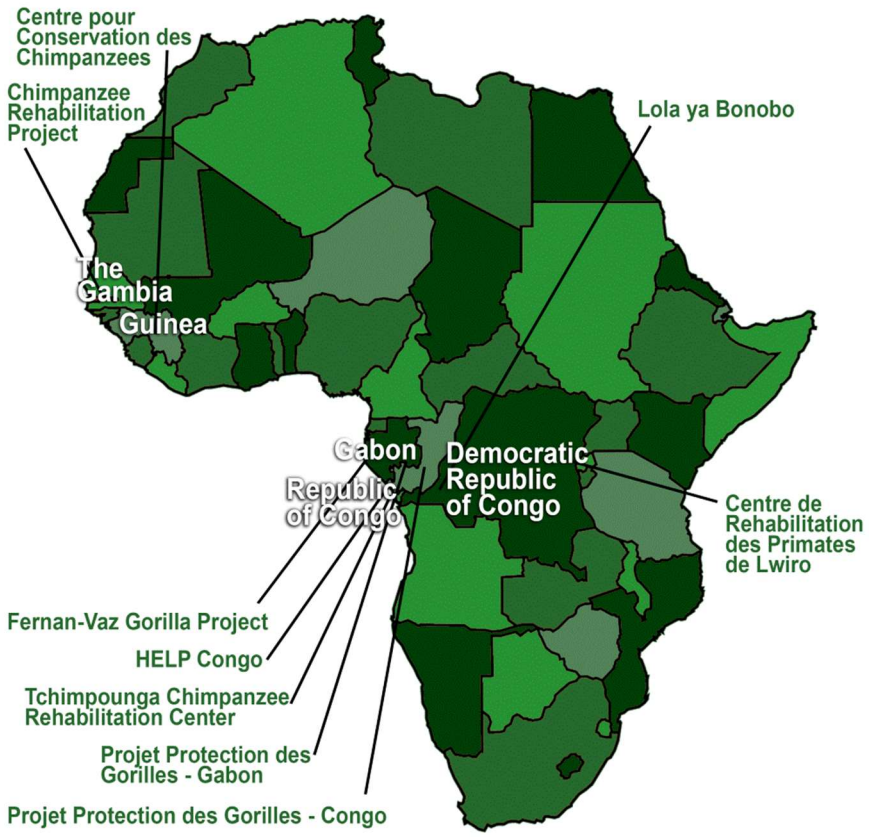
Methodology

Study Sites

Data collection will happen in two phases at nine wildlife centers that have successfully reintroduced great apes to the wild. The principal researcher will first collect data from seven centers in Congo, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and Gabon. After training the local wildlife center staff on proper data collection and recording, the principal researcher will then collect data and train staff at two centers in Guinea and The Gambia.

- Tchimpounga Chimpanzee Rehabilitation Centre (Congo)
- HELP Congo (Congo)
- Projet Protection des Gorilles-Congo (Congo)
- Lola Ya Bonobo (D.R. Congo)
- Lwiro Primate Rehabilitation Centre (D.R. Congo)
- Fernan-Vaz Gorilla Project (Gabon)
- Projet Protection des Gorilles-Gabon (Gabon)
- Centre pour Conservation des Chimpanzees (Guinea)
- Chimpanzee Rehabilitation Project (The Gambia)

Figure 1. The great ape reintroduction data compilation sites: nine wildlife centers in five African countries.



Key Personnel

The personnel involved in the project include:

Project Manager: Gregg Tully, Executive Director of PASA, will serve as the project manager, working remotely from the United States. He will work with the principal researcher to plan the step-by-step process of data collection and travel between wildlife centers. Dr. Tully will be responsible for creating the database, ensuring the project is completed, ensuring papers are submitted for publication in scientific journals, and distributing the report to organizations that may reintroduce great apes.

Principal Researcher: The principal researcher will have an advanced degree, demonstrated success in independently conducting research projects and publishing the results in scientific journals, and abundant experience working in Africa, and will be conversant in French. He or she will collect, review, and organize data onsite at the nine participating wildlife centers, and will train wildlife center staff to collect data about reintroductions and reintroduced primates on an ongoing basis.

Directors and staff of nine wildlife centers in Africa: The wildlife center directors give permission to the project manager to move forward with data collection and train their staff, and they provide accommodation for the principal researcher. Staff and wildlife center managers will assist the researcher and provide information on their previous and current reintroductions.

Global Review Experts: PASA has formed a network of colleagues who have expertise in primate research, reintroduction, conservation, and other fields. Members of PASA's network who have expertise relevant to great ape reintroductions and research will collaborate with PASA to develop the report and best practice guidelines.

Data Collection

The principal researcher will travel to each wildlife center to review their methods, data from past reintroductions, and information about released apes' survival, reproduction, and integration into social groups in the wild.

A chimpanzee released by CCC in Guinea wears a tracking collar to collect reintroduction data.

Data will be collected through review of existing records at each center, as well as thorough interviews with wildlife center managers and staff. The researcher will then organize the data and enter it in a SQL database which will be developed by PASA personnel. In order for wildlife center staff to enter future data which will enable PASA to produce new versions of the best practices report, while the researcher is in Africa, they will train local staff to enter data in the database.

Data Analysis

Data analysis will be performed after all wildlife center visits are complete. Over the course of one month, the principal researcher and project manager will collaborate closely to interpret the information and create the best practices report.

Global Expert Review

A team of experts chosen by PASA will peer review the best practices report and provide helpful revisions and insight. After the report is finalized, it will be distributed to all organizations participating in African great ape reintroductions as well as other organizations that are involved in conservation, and it will be available on PASA's website.

Timeline

Activity	Details	When
Database Development	A software developer will create a SQL database coded in PHP which can be accessed through any web browser.	November 2018
Data Collection: Congo, D.R. Congo, and Gabon	The principal researcher will visit seven wildlife centers in Congo, D.R. Congo and Gabon to review existing African great ape reintroduction data and compile it into the database.	December 2018 – June 2019
Staff Training	The principal researcher will train staff at seven wildlife centers in Congo, D.R. Congo and Gabon to collect and enter data into the database.	December 2018 – June 2019
Data Collection: Guinea and The Gambia	The principal researcher will visit two wildlife centers in Guinea and The Gambia to review existing African great ape reintroduction data and compile it into the database.	July - August 2019
Staff Training	The principal researcher will train staff at two wildlife centers in Guinea and the Gambia to collect and enter data into the database.	July - August 2019
Data Analysis	Data analysis will be completed in close collaboration with the PASA Great Ape Reintroduction Synthesis project manager.	September – October 2019
Create Best Practices Report	The principal researcher, in close collaboration with the project manager, will complete a best practices report.	September – October 2019
Global Review	A team of global experts will critically review the report.	October – November 2019
Report Distribution	PASA will distribute the report widely. PASA will periodically update it based on newly collected data about reintroductions.	November 2019 – Continuous

Project Budget

Expense	**Unit cost x quantity**	**Total** (USD)	**Total** (EUR)	**Requested** (EUR)
Airfare to and from Africa:	$1,400 x 3 round-trip flights	$4,200	3,570 €	
Airfare within Africa:	$350 x 5 flights	$2,100	1,785 €	
Visas:	$100 x 5 visas	$600	510 €	510 €
Hotel accommodation:	$45 x 30 nights	$1,350	1,148 €	1,148 €
Ground transportation to and from wildlife centers:	$300 x 9 wildlife centers	$1,800	1,530 €	1,530 €
Camera traps and accessories:	$170 x 18 camera traps	$2,040	1,734 €	1,734 €
Handheld GPS receivers:	$100 x 18 GPS receivers	$600	510 €	510 €
Digital cameras:	$110 x 18 cameras	$660	561 €	561 €
Binoculars:	$160 x 9 binoculars	$480	408 €	408 €
Partial salaries of local staff of PASA member wildlife centers who will spend significant time on the project:	$400 x 18 staff members	$4,800	4,080 €	
Payment to a programmer to develop a custom database:	$34 per hour x 35 hours	$1,190	1,012 €	
Salary of PASA's principal researcher to analyze data and create report (they will conduct the work in Africa as a volunteer):	$560 per week x 6 weeks	$3,360	2,856 €	
Total		**$23,180**	**19,703 €**	**6,401 €**

Budget Notes

- The principal researcher will visit nearby wildlife centers on the same trip to reduce transportation costs.
- Ground transportation will be used by the principal researcher to travel between some data collection sites.
- Accommodation will be provided to the principal researcher at no cost by each wildlife center, but hotels will be needed in other locations.
- The PASA project manager for the project will participate as part of his position with PASA.

Project Manager Curriculum Vitae

Gregg Tully

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Education

University of California, Santa Barbara, California, USA
- Ph.D. in Biology (with a focus on Animal Behavior), September 2006

Tufts University, Medford, Massachusetts, USA
- B. S. with honors, May 1998. Majors in Biology and Environmental Studies.

Employment Experience

Executive Director. August 2015 – Present
***Pan African Sanctuary Alliance (PASA)**, Portland, Oregon, USA. The largest association of wildlife centers in Africa, which includes 22 organizations in 13 countries which secure a future for Africa's primates and habitat.*
- Restructuring the organization, recruiting personnel, and developing relationships with organizations across Africa.
- Leading the development and implementation of strategic plans and objectives to enhance the rescue, welfare, and conservation of Africa's primates.
- Managing fundraising and communications efforts including global awareness campaigns and the cultivation of donors and foundations.
- Developing organization plans, budgets, and financial controls.

Chief Executive Officer. October 2012 – July 2015
***Soi Dog Foundation**, Phuket, Thailand.*
- Guided Soi Dog Foundation in revenue growth of almost 250% from US$ 1,410,000 in 2012 to 4,880,000 in 2014, while increasing the staff from 30 to 65.
- Collaboratively created and executed a development strategy that established a broad base of diverse revenue sources by launching legacy giving, phone fundraising, crowdfunding, and face to face fundraising programs. Tripled the number of grants from foundations. Introduced donor management system software.
- Developed new programs such as humane education in schools and a multiple-year canine spay/neuter campaign in Bangkok.
- Successfully led a capital campaign to raise more than US$ 1,000,000 in eight months to construct a modern veterinary hospital.
- Cooperate with the Board of Directors to develop Soi Dog Foundation's strategic plan as it expands and transitions to an international organization with programs extending from Thailand to the Southeast Asia region.
- Supervise all of the foundation's personnel, programs, finances, and communications, as well as its support organizations in five countries.
- Acquire the personnel, funding, and other resources to provide the infrastructure needed to support the foundation's continuing expansion in the long term.

Development and Communications Manager. April 2011 – July 2012
***Kathmandu Animal Treatment Centre (KAT Centre)**, Kathmandu, Nepal.*

- Acted as Executive Director for six months, supervising all staff, programs, accounting, and animal care.
- Ensured the KAT Centre's financial stability by identifying new funding sources and increasing revenue by 31% compared to the previous year, despite the organization's main funder discontinuing their grantmaking.
- Increased visits to the KAT Centre's website by 500% through website design, search engine optimization, social networking, Google advertising, email newsletters, and public relations.
- Developed the organization's capacity by hiring and training staff, establishing policies, and creating a donor database.
- Liaised with the Board of Directors.
- Began a foster care program, developed the volunteer program, and oversaw planning of the city-wide sterilization program.

Development Director. May 2006 – November 2010
Nepal Youth Foundation (NYF; formerly Nepalese Youth Opportunity Foundation, or NYOF)*, Sausalito, California, USA.*

- Increased the organization's revenue by 60%, from US$ 1,260,000 in 2006 to 2,010,000 in 2010.
- Improved awareness of NYF on the internet by initiating its use of social networking and Google advertising as well as expanding its website, creating email newsletters, and implementing search engine optimization.
- Conducted marketing, public relations, and fundraising, including managing foundation relations and writing grant proposals.
- Traveled to Nepal to take photographs, record videos, and interview program beneficiaries.

Marketing and Communications Assistant. April 2008 – August 2009
Marin Humane Society*, Novato, California, USA.*

- Began the Marin Humane Society's use of social media and in-house video production.
- Restructured the organization's website and increased traffic to it.
- Raised awareness by designing, writing, and editing online and printed marketing and fundraising materials.

Graduate Student Researcher. September 2000 – August 2006
University of California*, Santa Barbara, California, USA*

- Planned and implemented a long-term independent research project.
- Successfully applied for several research grants and fellowships.
- Conducted a series of experiments within the constraints of the grants' budgets.
- Analyzed data, gave presentations, and wrote a doctoral dissertation.

Teaching Assistant and Guest Lecturer. January 2002 – March 2005
University of California*, Santa Barbara, California, USA*

- Wrote and presented lectures to students on topics including Animal Communication and Population Genetics.
- Used classroom demonstrations to clearly illustrate the material being studied. Led group discussions. Provided individual, personalized instruction to students.

Volunteer experience

Public Education and Animal Care Volunteer. September 2013 – July 2015
Gibbon Rehabilitation Project*, Phuket, Thailand.*

- Educated the public about the organization and the issues facing wildlife in Thailand, and motivate them to be part of the solution.
- Provided animal care including feeding, cleaning, and enrichment to a variety of primate species.

Earthquake Disaster Response Team Manager. April – May 2015
***IFAW and WVS**, Kathmandu, Nepal.*
- Assessed earthquake-related animal welfare needs in rural and urban areas of Nepal.
- Planned programs to help injured and abandoned animals, in cooperation with local NGOs and government agencies.
- Coordinated team members and logistics to ensure effective and safe implementation of the programs.

International Faculty. April 2011 – June 2012
***Patan Academy of Health Sciences**, Patan, Nepal.*
- Created a novel curriculum in partnership with other faculty.
- Co-authored innovative group learning exercises.
- Wrote and presented lectures to medical students.

Adviser for Administration and Development. Intermittently May 2007-March 2011
***Kathmandu Animal Treatment Centre (KAT Centre)**, Kathmandu, Nepal*
- Developed relationships with donors and foundations and solicited donations.
- Contributed to the creation of humane education programs for children and adults.

Course Coordinator. March 2007 – January 2008
***Patan Academy of Health Sciences**, Patan, Nepal*
- Collaboratively created the strategic plan to establish a new medical college in Nepal.
- Worked with experts in medical education to develop an original curriculum that implements progressive learning methods.

Honors

- Humanitarian of the Year Award, Marin Humane Society. February 2012
- Phi Beta Kappa National Honor Society. May 1998
- Nancy Anderson Award for Environmental Sustainability. May 1998
- Invitation to Golden Key National Honor Society. April 1998
- Churchill Award for Excellence in Biology. May 1995

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