

p a n d r i l l u s

Pandrillus founders Liza Gadsby & Peter Jenkins have worked in Nigeria & Cameroon since 1988 to save the highly endangered drill monkey *Mandrillus leucophaeus* from extinction. Pandrillus projects use a multi-faceted approach, combining *in situ* and *ex situ* activities, including: habitat protection, captive care and breeding, research, training, small scale development schemes, and positive advocacy, all aimed at promoting the drill as a species and wildlife conservation generally. Projects collaborate with state and national governments, communities, traditional rulers, other international and local NGOs, zoos, advisory groups, and the private sector to achieve these goals.



Pandrillus works in both Nigeria and Cameroon in its capacity as a Nigerian-registered non-profit company. Pandrillus Foundation is registered in the USA as a 501 c 3 non-profit organization.

The drill monkey



Drills are among Africa's most endangered mammals, and are listed by the IUCN as the highest conservation priority of all African primates. They are semi-terrestrial monkeys, exhibiting extreme sexual dimorphism with males weighing up to 40 kg - three times the size of females. They are semi-nomadic seasonally and little is known of their behavior or ecology in the wild. Their closest relative is the mandrill *Mandrillus sphinx*. Drills are found only in Cross River State, Nigeria; southwestern Cameroon; and on Bioko Island, Equatorial Guinea. Their entire world range is less than 40,000 km², smaller than Switzerland. Drill numbers have been declining in all known habitat areas for decades as a result of illegal commercial hunting, habitat destruction, and human development: as few as 3,000 drills may remain in the wild, and less than 500 on Bioko as the most endangered form. Drills have also been declining in zoos internationally.

Drills are fully protected by law in Nigeria and Cameroon and portions of their habitat are technically safeguarded, however little real protection exists for drills or other endangered species that share their habitat. Drills will only survive the present and into the long term by the grace of their human neighbors, and the will and commitment of their host governments to enforce existing laws. As habitats shrink and become increasingly fragmented, the interactive management of wild and captive populations may play a crucial role.

drill rehab & breeding center

"DRILL RANCH"

Cross river state, Nigeria

Founded in 1991 the DRBC is the region's first primate rehab project. Illegally held drills orphaned by hunting are donated or handed over after seizure by authorities; no animals are purchased or removed from the wild. Over 65 drills have been recovered, and rehabilitated to life with members of their own species, after thorough medical screening. In zoos drills have reproduced poorly, but the DRBC has recorded over 150 births to rehabilitated wild born parents and their offspring, making the project the world's most successful captive breeding program for an endangered primate. 210 drills live in 6 family groups, each in their own natural habitat electrified enclosure of up to 9 ha. There are plans to release the first group back to the wild in 2005, and breeding loans to international zoo partners are a possibility.



The DRBC is also home to 26 orphan chimpanzees. As man's closest relative, the chimps add greatly to visitor education by stimulating interest and sympathy for wildlife. The 2 project sites are open to the public free of charge, 365 days a year. In 2001 President Obasanjo visited, adding tremendous value to wildlife and forest conservation in the minds of the local people, and the nation as a whole.

The project site in Boki tribal area in northern Cross River is nestled at the foot of Afi Mountain, and was designed to serve as the impetus for a local conservation initiative. In addition to salaries of fulltime staff, the host community directly benefits from the project in the following ways:

- Training, tools and wages to unemployed youth to maintain local roads & bridges.
- Payment of annual lease on forest land for project use (\$1,000).
- Purchase of animal food from local farmers (>\$1,000 per month).
- Tax of 10% on eco-tourism guests with revenues paid direct to village.
- Purchase of miscellaneous supplies from village merchants.
- Native tree & vegetable nursery provides seedlings to interested farmers & schools.
- Donation of science equipment and other resources to local schools.
- Support for local artists & craftsmen to add value to timber & non-timber forest products.

The DRBC is the largest private employer in Boki, providing alternative incomes to mostly young men who might otherwise practice slash & burn agriculture, hunting or logging. Recently, the DRBC has emerged as a popular eco-tourism destination helping support the project, and attracting positive attention of government to the potentials and needs of the area.



Afi mountain wildlife sanctuary

Cross river state, Nigeria



On Afi Mountain wild drill still survive, with other endangered primates including the Nigerian chimpanzee *Pan troglodytes vellerosus*, and the most endangered gorilla subspecies, the Cross River gorilla *Gorilla gorilla diehli*. The rugged massif (1400m) is a critical watershed for dozens of communities, and hosts one of the largest migratory swallow roosts in Africa. The forests on Afi are a barrier against the encroaching derived savannah from the west and north.

In 1993, Pandrillus started community protection patrols using local hunters to discourage shooting and trapping, an education program in the 17 villages surrounding the mountain, and brought the communities together as a common interest group for the first time. In 1996, this won the prestigious Whitley Award for the world's best wildlife conservation project. In 1998 Pandrillus was formally joined by 3 other NGOs (Wildlife Conservation Society, Fauna & Flora International, Nigerian Conservation Foundation) to partner with the Cross River State Forestry Commission to devise a plan for the mountain. In May 2000 the state government legally created the Afi Mountain Wildlife Sanctuary (~100 sq km) yet much work remains to implement real and sustainable protection for the mountain and its wildlife.

Limbe wildlife center

Southwest province, Cameroon



Limbe Wildlife Center was founded in 1993 as a collaborative effort between the Ministry of Environment & Forests (MINEF) and Pandrillus. LWC is home to 15 primate species native to Cameroon, including gorillas, chimpanzees, drills, mandrills, baboons, 3 mangabey species, and 7 guenon species. With 12 gorillas, including the only known Cross River Gorilla in captivity, LWC has Africa's best record for gorilla rehabilitation and care. The Center also cares for small carnivores, duikers, birds and reptiles that have been orphaned and brought in for rehabilitation. Many of these animals are later released.

LWC focuses on education and receives over 35,000 Cameroonian visitors annually. Limbe's education program is extensive including student visits to the center, Nature Clubs, outreach programs and performances in remote schools, field trips, holiday galas and rallies.

International cooperation

The regional focus of Pandrillus is drill habitat, spanning the international boundary from the Cross River east to the Sanaga River. By working with federal government agencies and NGOs in both countries, Pandrillus is well-positioned to facilitate activities and initiatives between Cameroon and Nigeria. Training of Pandrillus staff in both countries is enhanced.

For example, in 2003 Pandrillus carried out the repatriation of 2 adolescent female gorillas smuggled into Nigeria from Cameroon and later seized by federal authorities. The event was a landmark for official collaboration between the 2 governments with respect to wildlife smuggling and coordination on environment issues, and was widely featured in local and international media. The gorillas' successful repatriation brought positive reinforcement to the relatively new spirit of transboundary cooperation for wildlife protection. The gorillas reside at Limbe Wildlife Center.



Contact:

Pandrillus nigeria

Drill Rehab & Breeding Center
H.E.P.O. Box 826
Calabar, NIGERIA
drill@hyperia.com
234 87 234-310

Pandrillus cameroon

Limbe Wildlife Center
P.O. Box 878
Limbe, SW Province, CAMEROON
lwc@limbewildlife.org
237 998-2503



Pandrillus foundation

P.O. Box 10082
Portland, Oregon 97296 USA
pandrillus@earthlink.net
1 503 984-4109