

Areas Covered by Japanese Researchers of Great Apes



INDONESIA

Bossou-Nimba Conservation Area, Guinea and Cote d'Ivoire

Although chimpanzees of Bossou and Nimba (World Heritage site) have traditionally been preserved by inhabitants, they are faced with the problem of habitat fragmentation. In order to connect the two forest habitats, we have launched "the Green Corridor Project." We also need to devise new methods of human-chimp relationships since the chimpanzees of Bossou decreased dramatically in number because of infectious diseases.

Kutai National Park and its Neighborhood, Indonesia

We have conducted conservations activities regarding orangutans in cooperation with Indonesian Government. Our daily concern is patrolling the area in order to stop illegal logging, forest fire, and poaching. Moreover, we will make necessary investigations to realize another new national park not very far from Kutai.

Luo Scientific Reserve, Democratic Republic of Congo

This is the special reserve for bonobos, "the last ape" discovered in the 20th century. For the past 30 years, we have conducted research and conservation activities earlier than the people of the rest of the world. Here, we commit a *Community Conservation* to help coexistence of both bonobos and inhabitants who have been harmed by civil wars.

Kalinzu Forest Reserve, Uganda

Here, chimpanzees have coexisted with villagers who traditionally do not eat monkeys and apes. The serious problem is the use of trap to capture forest mammals which occasionally kills chimpanzees. In order to support the eternal coexistence of people and wildlife, we have introduced a *Chimpanzee-Ecotourism Project*, by which we provide environmental education and tangible benefit with villagers.

Moukalaba-Doudou National Park, Gabon

Here, poaching of mammals including great apes is a serious problem. In order to promote public awareness of the importance of great apes as seed dispersal agents, we establish an *Eco-Museum* where villagers learn much of their own environment and its sustainable use.

Kahuzi-Biega National Park, Democratic Republic of Congo

We have studied the socioecological relationships between gorillas and chimpanzees. In order to maintain sustainable use of the nature and stop poaching, and assist the self-help of hunter-gatherers who have left the reserves, we establish *Eco-education Class, Sapling Center and Art Center*.

Mahale Mountains National Park and Ugalla Area, Tanzania

In search of human origins for 40 years, Mahale and its outreach Ugalla are scientifically very important. In order to prevent illegal logging and poaching, we propose another new game reserve in this driest habitat of chimpanzees as well as along the easternmost boundary of distribution of this species.

AFRICA