



GRASP Activity and Finance Plan

Plan it for the Apes



Great Apes Survival Project Partnership



Saving the great apes is also about saving people. By conserving the great apes, we can protect the livelihoods of many people who rely on forests for food, clean water and much else. Indeed, the fate of the great apes has both practical and symbolic implications for the ability of human beings to move to a sustainable future. Great apes cannot be conserved for free. The Great Apes Survival Project... can help by mobilizing resources. But this is only part of the answer, and other good ideas on how to protect the great apes are also needed. We need ordinary people in their millions to love and protect them. We need governments and companies to “adopt them” and the places where they live. We need to turn the tide of extinction that threatens our nearest living relatives.

Kofi A. Annan, 2005

Secretary General of the United Nations



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This Activity Plan sets out an overview of the GRASP Partnership, its activities, its added value to great ape conservation and its achievements to date. Most importantly it provides a list of priority actions for great ape conservation to which interested supporters are invited to contribute. If adequately funded, these activities are expected to have a significant positive impact on great ape populations, tropical forest ecosystems and community livelihoods. The plan will be periodically reviewed and updated to reflect changing needs.

THE GREAT APES

The six species of great ape (chimpanzee, bonobo, Western and Eastern gorilla and Bornean and Sumatran orangutan) are all members of the same zoological family as humans, the Hominidae, and share at least 96% of their DNA with humans. Humans, the seventh great ape species, are currently driving the other six to extinction. Great apes live in forested and wooded habitats in 23 countries in Africa and Asia, areas that are vital to millions of people and many other species as a source of food, water, medicine and timber, and as a regulator of our changing climate. Great apes play a key role in maintaining these ecosystems (e.g., through seed dispersal and creation of gaps in the forest canopy) and are a charismatic, flagship species for conservation and public awareness of biodiversity. A reduction in ape numbers is a sure sign that their habitat is being used unsustainably. At present this is the case across most of their range. All species of great ape are under threat (primarily due to habitat loss and degradation, the bushmeat and live animal trade and disease), some critically so, with associated negative impacts on ecological integrity and human livelihoods, such as decreasing availability and quality of water resources.

THE GRASP PARTNERSHIP

The Great Apes Survival Project (GRASP) Partnership¹ is an ambitious and innovative alliance of governments, United Nations agencies, multilateral environmental agreements, non-governmental organizations, scientists, local communities and the private sector.

THE GOAL

The aim of the GRASP Partnership is to conserve viable populations of great apes and their habitat – forested tropical ecosystems that provide important services to humanity – wherever they exist, through pro-poor conservation and sustainable development strategies.

¹ Visit www.unep.org/grasp for more information.



Born Free Foundation



Harvey Croze



Ian Redmond



Ian Redmond



Ian Redmond

INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT

As the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (2005) highlighted, 60% of the ecosystem services examined are being degraded or used unsustainably by humans. Under a business-as-usual scenario, significant negative impacts on climate, biodiversity, water, human health and economic growth are expected and progress towards the Millennium Development Goals may be slower than anticipated. Within this context the GRASP Partnership has developed this Activity Plan to address this situation in line with national poverty reduction strategies, biodiversity action plans and the United Nations reform process.

THREATS

The main threats to the long-term survival of great apes and their natural habitat include:

- Habitat loss and fragmentation
 - excessive and illegal logging
 - expansion of agriculture, especially for biofuel production
 - mining
 - illegal burning of forest
- Poaching
 - hunting for bushmeat
 - capture and sale of live apes
- War and local conflicts
- Cross-species transmission of disease
- Climate change

THE ADDED VALUE OF GRASP

GRASP recognizes and fosters cooperation with other individuals and organizations, both within and outside the framework of the Partnership, to advance its goals and objectives. In addition, GRASP adds value² to great ape conservation efforts undertaken independently by its partners by encouraging governmental engagement and filling the gaps in existing activities in the following ways:

- 1) Providing a broad, **global overview** of the issues and priorities in all 23 great ape range states in Africa and Asia;
- 2) Facilitating **intergovernmental policy dialogue and political support** at the highest level;
- 3) Providing a platform of **cooperation among a wide range of partners** in all 23 great ape range states;
- 4) Enabling an **increase in innovative field approaches** through resource mobilization and training;
- 5) Assisting **national and regional planning**, engaging all stakeholders and promoting government “ownership” of such plans;
- 6) Encouraging **policy engagement in emerging areas** such as sustainable biomass for bioenergy and environmental peace-building;
- 7) Promoting **replicable ideas and sharing lessons learned** across all the great ape range states;
- 8) Focusing **global media attention** on the plight of the great apes, their habitat and forest communities.

² The GRASP *Distinctive Approach* document is available at www.unep.org/grasp/Meetings/IGM-kinshasa/Outcomes/docs/

THE KINSHASA DECLARATION

Agreed at the first Intergovernmental Meeting on Great Apes and GRASP, held in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in September 2005, the Kinshasa Declaration on Great Apes³ affirms political will at the highest level for great ape conservation. The Declaration includes two medium-term targets:

- (a) *Secure a constant and significant reduction in the rate of loss of great ape populations and their forest habitat by 2010*
- (b) *Secure the future of all wild species and subspecies by 2015*

A BRIEF HISTORY⁴ OF GRASP

GRASP was launched in May 2001 by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). It was joined by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in September 2002 when GRASP became a fully operational World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) Type II Partnership. Following an initial growth phase of partnership consolidation, advisory support to national planning for great ape conservation by individual range states, and funding of “quick win” field projects, an intergovernmental preparatory meeting was held in November 2003 in Paris, attracting considerable global attention. Subsequently the Democratic Republic of the Congo hosted the first Intergovernmental Meeting on Great Apes in Kinshasa in September 2005, which resulted in new political commitment to great ape conservation and GRASP objectives. In early 2006, a Programme of Action⁵ was drawn up as a framework for GRASP and its partners to achieve the objectives laid out in the Kinshasa Declaration. The purpose of this Activity Plan is to define what the core GRASP institutions (Executive Committee, Scientific Commission, Technical Support Teams and Secretariat) will do to contribute towards the fulfilment of these objectives over the next five years and identify funding targets for implementation.

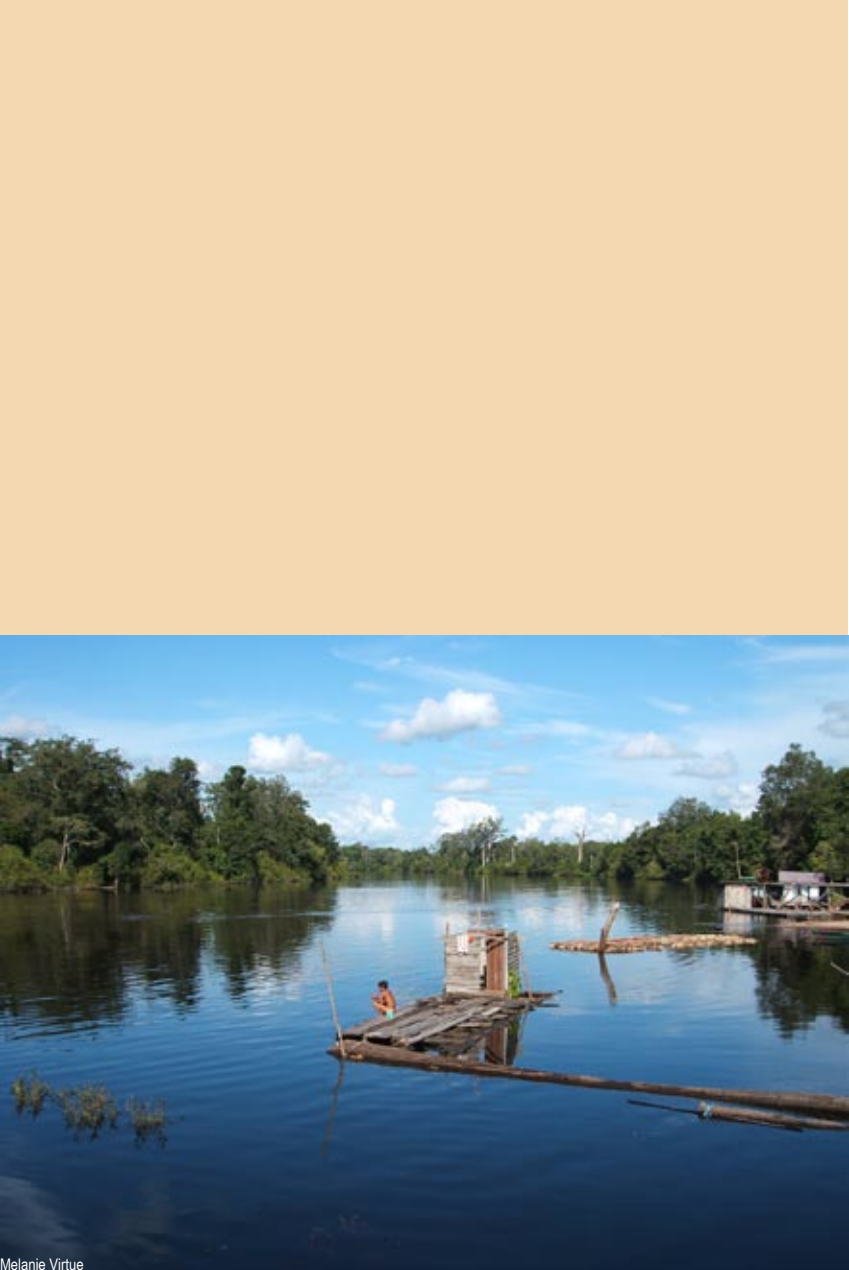
³ See www.unep.org/grasp/Meetings/IGM-kinshasa/Outcomes/docs/ for full text.

⁴ A detailed history is available at www.unep.org/grasp/About_GRASP/index.asp.

⁵ See www.unep.org/grasp/docs/E_POA01.pdf



Ian Redmond

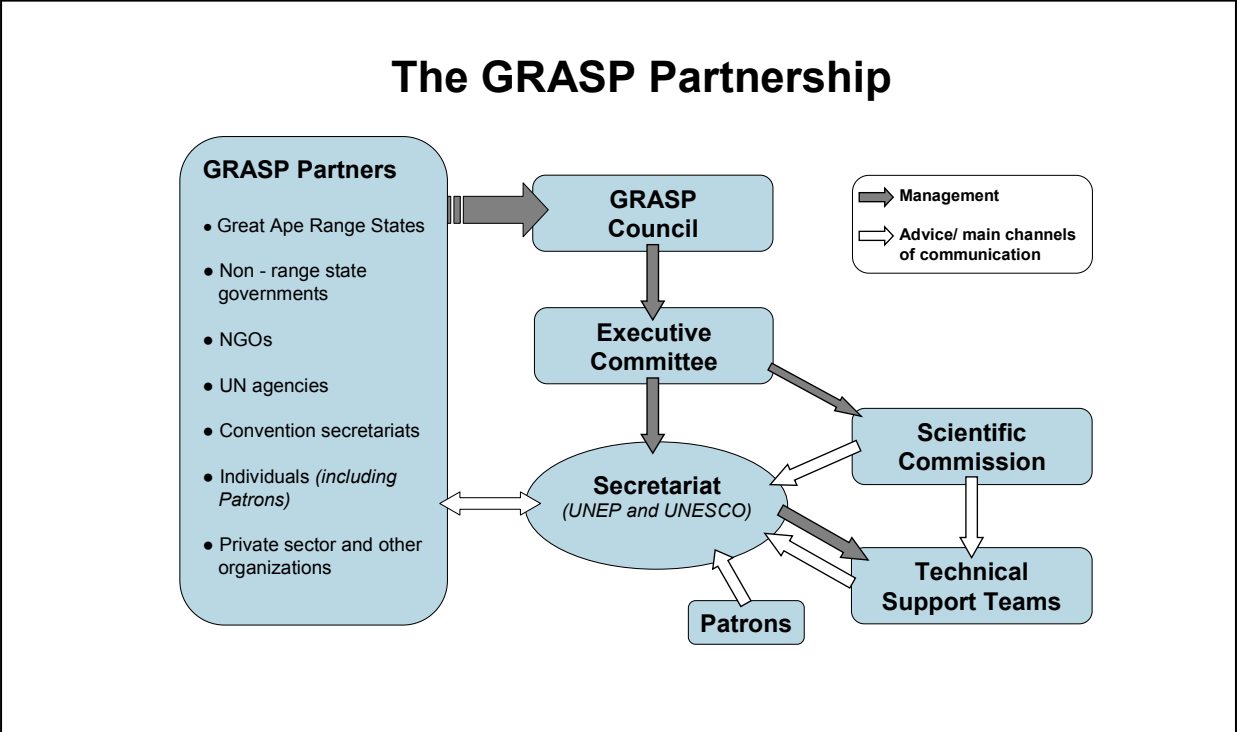


Melanie Virtue

GRASP PROGRAMME OF ACTION

In early 2006, following the first Intergovernmental Meeting on Great Apes, the GRASP Partnership developed and approved the GRASP Programme of Action. This programme contains both 5-year objectives and 2-year outcomes including assumptions, indicators and suggestions for how best each category of GRASP Partner should be involved in its implementation. The Programme of Action objectives are:

- Objective 1. *To prevent habitat loss and population decline in 50% of priority populations and habitats of each taxon of great apes, and to reduce the rate of loss or decline in 95%*
- Objective 2. *To increase great ape habitat in protected areas by 20% and eliminate habitat loss and population decline within protected areas*
- Objective 3. *To identify and promote, in cooperation with local communities, economic activities compatible with great ape conservation and mitigate development activities detrimental to great ape populations and habitat*
- Objective 4. *To use a habitat and population monitoring and evaluation system to inform conservation decision-making*
- Objective 5. *To create the enabling conditions for the GRASP Partnership to achieve its objectives*



GRASP ACHIEVEMENTS

As of September 2007, GRASP has raised approximately USD 6.4 million for great ape conservation from donors including the European Commission, United Kingdom, Ireland, France, Denmark, Germany, Belgium, Norway, and the UN Foundation as well as through contributions from non-governmental organizations, the private sector and UNEP & UNESCO. With this modest level of funding, the GRASP Partnership has achieved a number of outputs serving the implementation of the Kinshasa Declaration and the GRASP Programme of Action, relating to our added value:

1) Global overview

- (a) Producing the *World Atlas of Great Apes and their Conservation* (English 2005, French 2007)
- (b) Developing a global monitoring and reporting tool for all range states and GRASP conservation investments.

2) Intergovernmental policy dialogue and political support

- (a) Global ministerial-level political commitment to great apes as indicated by the Kinshasa Declaration.
- (b) Partnership engagement at the political and field level, resulting in, for example:
 - Halted encroachment into Africa's oldest national park (i.e. Virungas National Park, Democratic Republic of the Congo) in mid-2004 and mid-2007.

3) Cooperation among a wide range of partners

- (a) Facilitating an enabling framework for a global partnership of almost 90 diverse members with notable outcomes, e.g.:
 - Technical advice to encourage national authorities and East African corporate sector to cancel plans to degazette two forest reserves in Uganda in mid-2007
- (b) Joint activities with the biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) leading to:
 - Improved enforcement of great ape legislation following joint missions, side events and reports with CITES;
 - Involvement of ten range states in the development of a Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) Article IV agreement to increase legal protection for gorillas;
 - Awareness raising with the Ramsar Convention to encourage better protection of great ape wetland habitat, for example in Gabon;
 - Emergency interventions with the World Heritage Centre bringing support to halt encroachment on protected areas in five countries.



GRASP ACHIEVEMENTS (continued)

(4) Enabling an increase in innovative field approaches

Twenty-two GRASP-funded field projects to test innovative concepts and best practices in Africa and Asia resulting in:

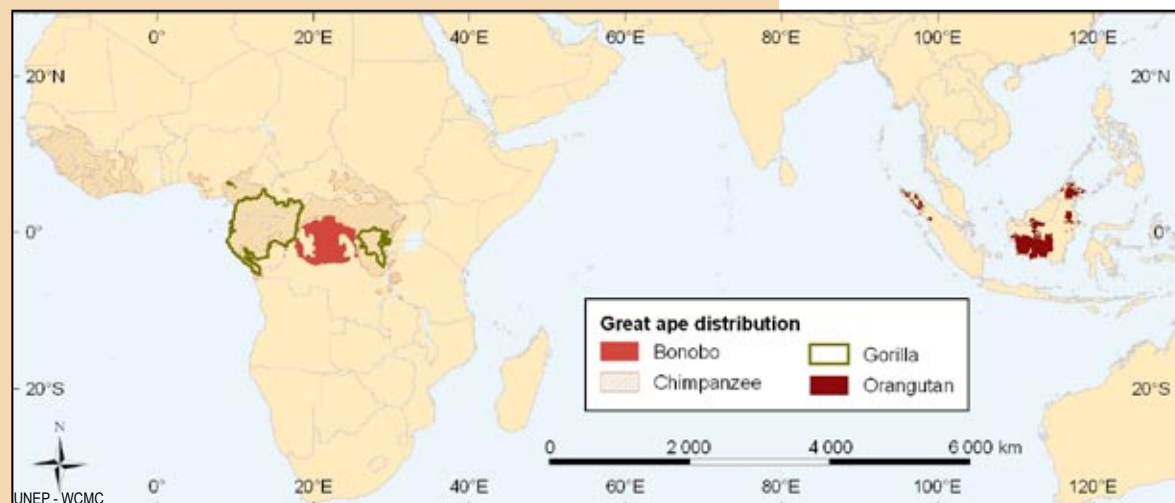
- Improved capacity of national parks and wildlife agencies (equipment, training, ranger posts) in four countries;
- Increased local livelihoods (e.g., access to micro-credit, protein) and community participation in biodiversity decision-making strengthened in seven great ape range states;
- Reduced logging, mining, agriculture, infrastructure and other pressures on great ape habitat.

(5) National and regional planning

Technical advice and support to 20 great ape range states through advisory missions, information technology equipment, assistance with the organization of planning workshops and other activities resulting in:

- Strengthened policies of national authorities in nine countries to better manage natural resources;
- Raised profile of ministries responsible for great apes, giving more prominence to environmental issues in national decision-making;
- Improved trans-boundary collaboration between seven West, Central and East African great ape range states;
- Ongoing High Conservation Value Forest assessments in Indonesia to conserve areas of significant biodiversity and promote sustainable agricultural development (bioenergy);
- Support to 15 great ape scientists from Least Developed Countries to undertake field research to inform national policy.

GLOBAL GREAT APE DISTRIBUTION



GRASP ACHIEVEMENTS (continued)

(6) Policy engagement in emerging areas

Early engagement at the global policy and national level in areas such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation (forest carbon credits) has led to:

- Developing global sustainability criteria for production of biomass for bioenergy;
- Information material and advice to three field-based UN agencies, four UN peacekeeping missions and at least 200 relevant senior personnel on environmental peace-building to mainstream environmental factors into their operations.

(7) Replication of ideas and sharing of lessons learned

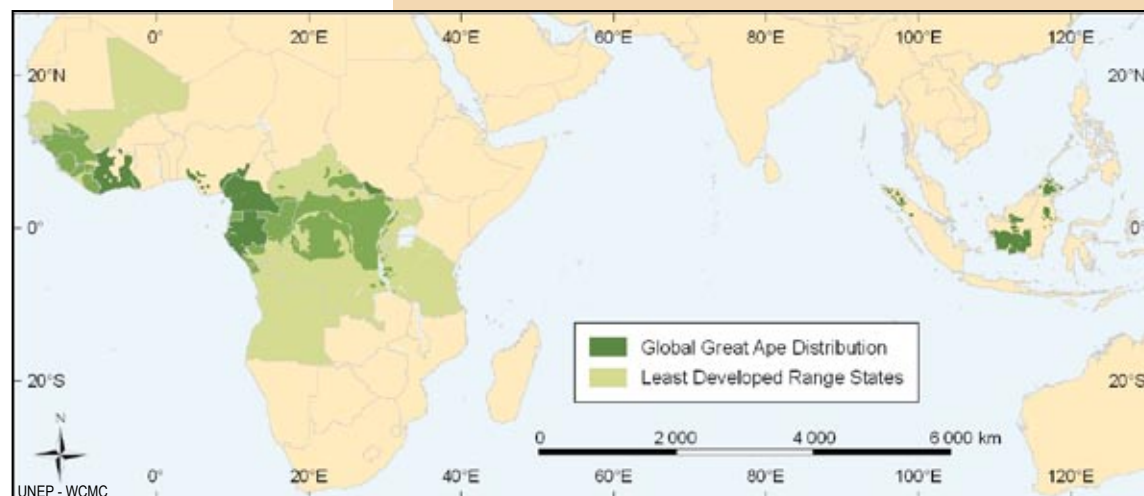
Providing fora (meetings, workshops) for information exchange, support to range state official participation in relevant events (e.g., World Parks Congress, bushmeat alternatives training) and planned South-South transfer of East African ecotourism best practices to Central Africa, resulting in increased dissemination of conservation best practices.

(8) Global media attention

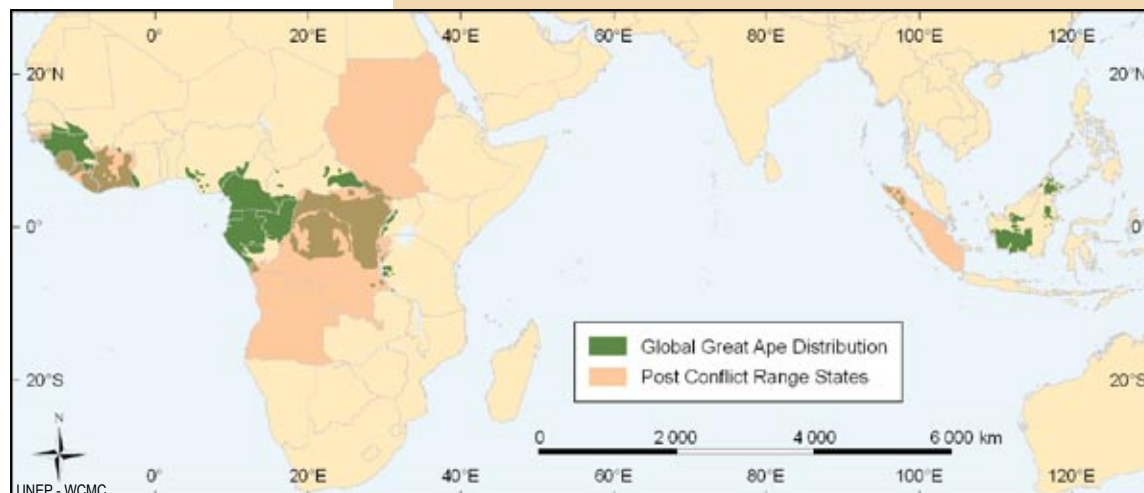
Unprecedented global attention to the plight of the great apes and their habitat generated by more than 750 media pieces (print, radio, TV, Internet), UN great ape reports and documentary films has contributed to:

- Seizure of 70,000 cubic metres of illegal timber and numerous arrests in Indonesia in June 2007;
- Influence on the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil to adopt sustainability principles and criteria;
- Requests to GRASP from extractive industry (mining, oil) for assistance in minimizing the impact of their operations.

**GLOBAL GREAT APE DISTRIBUTION
IN LEAST DEVELOPED RANGE STATES**



**GLOBAL GREAT APE DISTRIBUTION
IN POST CONFLICT RANGE STATES**



THE ACTIVITY AND FINANCE PLAN

Purpose

Notwithstanding the above achievements and the efforts of other organizations and individuals, great ape populations, tropical forests and associated human well-being continue to be threatened. Reaching the conservation targets of the Kinshasa Declaration and the GRASP Programme of Action requires increased and sustained support for the activities listed in this plan. Forests, other wildlife and local communities will also benefit from many of the actions listed below. Interested parties are invited to review the Activity Plan and contribute in general to the implementation of the partnership goals or areas of work. The activities listed below are organized so as to provide an overview of the types of actions to which supporters may wish to contribute. While activities are aggregated in this document, levels of funding needed for each specific activity vary widely by country or region, from USD 10,000 to USD 5 million.

Needs Based Planning

A needs assessment was conducted, leading the GRASP Executive Committee to identify the following actions both as being of high priority for sustainable ecosystem management in and around great ape habitats and as being areas that will benefit from the added value of GRASP. The actions have been drawn from a variety of sources: National Great Ape Survival Plans¹ (NGASPs), IUCN regional action plans,² national assessments and district-level plans,³ key GRASP documents⁴ and partner consultations.

Implementation

The activities will be implemented by one or more GRASP Partners, including governments and non-governmental organizations, in cooperation with other relevant entities (UN bodies, multilateral environmental agreement secretariats, academic institutions and local community groups). Gender aspects and indigenous and local peoples' participation will be addressed.

¹ Cameroon (2005), Democratic Republic of the Congo (2005), Guinea (2004), Republic of Congo (2005), Rwanda (2003) & Uganda (2006)

² West African chimpanzee (2002), West Central African chimpanzee & lowland gorilla (2005) and Cross River gorilla (2007)

³ Indonesia PHVA (2004), Sumatran Orangutan Conservation Action Plan (2005)

⁴ Global Strategy, Kinshasa Declaration, Distinctive Approach, Partnership Outline Workplan 2003-2007, Programme of Action and Project Portfolio



Ian Redmond

If this plan is fully implemented, positive outcomes are expected in the following critical areas:

- 1) Significant areas of ape habitat better protected, resulting in reduced deforestation and degradation of ecosystems;
- 2) Increased number of great ape sites with effective conservation measures in place, leading to recovery of ape populations;
- 3) Livelihoods of local people improved, particularly in Least Developed and post-conflict countries, in ways compatible with or dependent upon the survival of apes and the sustainable management of their habitat.

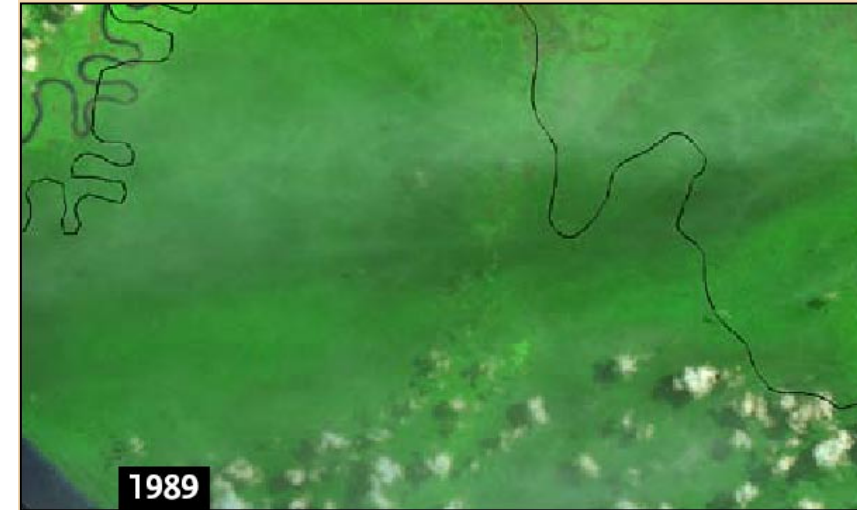
Reporting and Monitoring

As part of this Activity Plan, the GRASP Partnership will implement a reporting & monitoring tool to measure clear and verifiable indicators such as hectares under effective conservation, great ape population densities and average income of the local population so that we can assess the results and performance of the partnership.

GRASP PRIORITY ACTIVITIES

The following list of costed actions includes a description of how each contributes to the implementation of the GRASP Programme of Action and benefits from the added value of GRASP. In addition to its primary focus on areas in which GRASP can bring added value to great ape conservation, the document includes other activities in areas where GRASP's fundraising ability can make an important contribution to progress. Activities range from the establishment of a global emergency response mechanism and support for environmental peace-building to pro-poor field conservation initiatives. A brief description of the proposed action, threats addressed, expected results, the targeted sub-regions, timeframe and budget are provided. Budgetary estimates were determined based on the needs assessment mentioned above. Current funding for ongoing projects is indicated in the "budget secured" column. The plan will be periodically reviewed and updated to reflect changing circumstances. While by no means an exhaustive list of needed actions for great ape conservation, it does include those most likely to benefit from the added value of the GRASP Partnership. More detailed information is available upon request from grasp@unep.org.

CONVERSION OF PRISTINE ORANGUTAN HABITAT TO PLANTATION IN THE LEUSER ECOSYSTEM, SUMATRA, INDONESIA



Last Stand of the Orangutan, UNEP 2007

COSTED LIST OF ACTIONS

The following proposed actions will be carried out under the umbrella of the GRASP Partnership. If adequately funded, the activities are expected to have a significant positive impact on great ape populations, tropical forest ecosystems and community

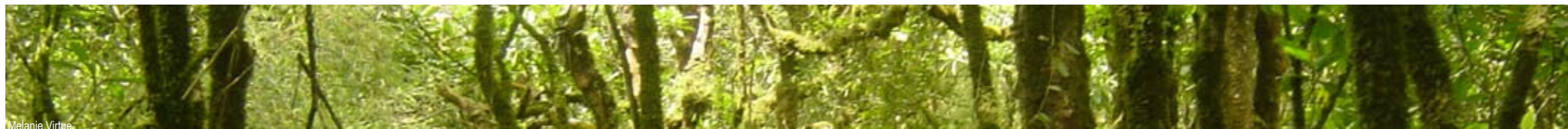
livelihoods. Progress towards the Kinshasa Declaration targets and the Programme of Action objectives will thus benefit from the added value of the GRASP Partnership.

Rapid Response

In this programme area, the GRASP Partnership will use its ability to leverage political support and technical expertise to help mitigate major development impacts on great ape populations and habitats. The Partnership will also establish and operate a global great ape emergency response mechanism to address the large number of emergencies and crises that frequently affect great ape habitats.

These two actions will benefit from GRASP's global overview and political support added value. The actions will contribute in particular to GRASP Programme of Action *Objective 1: Prevention of habitat loss and population decline, Objective 2: Maintenance and expansion of protected area networks and Objective 3: Promotion of great ape compatible economic activities and mitigation of detrimental development impacts.*

Programme Area	Actions	Threats Addressed	Expected Results	Regions	Time Frame	Budget Secured (USD)	Total Budget (USD)
Rapid Response	Establish and operate a global <i>great ape emergency response</i> mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat destruction • Poaching • Disease • War and conflict 	1) Emergencies affecting ape habitat addressed immediately and effectively	23 range states	5 years		5 million
	Provide high level political support and technical advice to <i>mitigate infrastructure and agriculture developments</i> on great ape habitats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat destruction • Poaching 	1) Negative impact of development on great apes reduced	Global	2 years		200,000
						Subtotal	5,200,000



Sustainable Forest Management

In this programme area, the GRASP Partnership will focus on addressing two of the main threats to ape populations and habitats: ecosystem degradation including forest loss, and poaching. This will be done through activities that promote poverty alleviation and sustainable economic development, forest management according to best practice and good governance and enforcement of the law.

GRASP's added value in policy engagement and increasing innovative field approaches will be fully exploited. The actions will contribute in particular to GRASP Programme of Action *Objective 1: Prevention of habitat loss and population decline, Objective 2: Maintenance and expansion of protected area networks and Objective 3: Promotion of great ape compatible economic activities and mitigation of detrimental development impacts.*

Programme Area	Actions	Threats Addressed	Expected Results	Regions	Time Frame	Budget Secured (USD)	Total Budget (USD)
Sustainable Forest Management	Promote pro-poor <i>poverty alleviation and sustainable economic development</i> activities in and around great ape habitats, reducing pressure on natural resources (e.g. bushmeat)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat destruction Poaching Conflict Disease 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Improved community livelihoods through small-scale enterprise and agriculture Improved human and ape health through community facilities Increased community support for great apes 	Selected great ape range states	5 years	340,000 (European Commission)	5 million
	Promote <i>sustainable management of forests</i> outside of protected areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat destruction Poaching Disease Climate change 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Three timber concessions receive FSC certification Great apes outside of protected areas better projected National capacity enhanced 	Central Africa SE Asia	5 years		3.5 million
	Support training and capacity building for <i>good governance and law enforcement</i> through innovative measures (e.g., rapid response, environmental lawyers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poaching Habitat destruction 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Better application of the law leading to more prosecutions Illegal encroachments on protected areas responded to rapidly Increased inter-agency cooperation Reduction in incidents of illegal activity 	West Africa Central Africa SE Asia	2 years	50,000 (UK, European Commission)	2 million
						Subtotal	10,500,000

Conservation Finance

In this programme area, the GRASP Partnership intends to test and replicate new ways of generating revenue from the sustainable management of forests and ways of providing economic incentives for conservation. This will be done through; supporting multiple benefit 'avoided deforestation' pilot projects; helping to diversify and expand great ape ecotourism and undertaking an economic valuation study of great ape habitats.

These actions will benefit from GRASP's added value in sharing lessons learned, increasing innovative field approaches, and assisting national planning and policy engagement. The actions will contribute to GRASP Programme of Action *Objective 1: Prevention of habitat loss and population decline, Objective 2: Maintenance and expansion of protected area networks and Objective 3: Promotion of great ape compatible economic activities.*



Programme Area	Actions	Threats Addressed	Expected Results	Regions	Time Frame	Budget Secured (USD)	Total Budget (USD)
Conservation Finance	Build capacity and support multiple benefit projects <i>mitigating climate change emissions from deforestation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat destruction Poaching Climate change 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Five carbon projects sell credits to avoid deforestation generating revenues for authorities and local communities Carbon accounting methodologies tested 	Central Africa SE Asia	3 years		5 million
	Support <i>development and diversification of great ape viewing and ecotourism</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat destruction Poaching 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Wildlife tourism potential promoted in four new countries Increased average visitor stays in existing ape tourism countries Improved benefit sharing mechanisms 	Central Africa East Africa	5 years	40,000 (European Commission, UK)	500,000
	Produce <i>economic valuation study of three great ape habitats</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat destruction Poaching 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Economic incentives for conservation influence decision makers Conceptual foundation for Payment for Ecosystem Services schemes in place 	Central Africa SE Asia		50,000 (UK, UNEP)	150,000
							Subtotal

Great Apes for Peace

In this programme area, the GRASP Partnership will promote environmental peace-building and conflict resolution through great ape conservation, in particular by encouraging transboundary cooperation in sensitive regions.

This action will benefit from GRASP's added value in many areas, including United Nations neutrality and the ability to foster cooperation among a wide range of partners. The action will contribute in particular to GRASP Programme of Action *Objective 1: Prevention of habitat loss and population decline* and *Objective 2: Maintenance and expansion of protected area networks*.

Programme Area	Actions	Threats Addressed	Expected Results	Regions	Time Frame	Budget Secured (USD)	Total Budget (USD)
Great Apes for Peace	Promote <i>environmental peace-building and conflict resolution</i> through transboundary cooperation and great ape conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> War and local conflict Habitat destruction 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Improved cooperation between national authorities (e.g., cross-border patrols) Transboundary agreements, regional management and tourism plans Integration of former combatants into parks departments Protected area and civil society capacity increased 	West Africa Central Africa East Africa SE Asia	3 years	40,000 <i>(European Commission)</i>	4.5 million
							Subtotal



Landscape Planning and National Policy

In this programme area, the GRASP Partnership will build on existing processes and frameworks to mainstream great ape priorities into national development planning. There will be an emphasis on Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs).

Ensuring the sustainability of biomass sources of biofuel and bioenergy is also a key action in this programme area. It will benefit from GRASP's added value in national and regional planning and policy engagement. The actions will contribute in particular to GRASP Programme of Action *Objective 1: Prevention of habitat loss and population decline* and *Objective 3: Promotion of great ape compatible economic activities and mitigation of detrimental development impacts*.

Programme Area	Actions	Threats Addressed	Expected Results	Regions	Time Frame	Budget Secured (USD)	Total Budget (USD)
Landscape Planning and National Policy	<i>Mainstream great ape and other biodiversity/forest priorities into national development planning</i> (e.g., PRSPs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat destruction Poaching 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity-friendly national development policies in eight range states Increased support from Ministries of Finance for integrated conservation and development efforts 	8 great ape range states	2 years		900,000
	Help ensure <i>biofuel and bioenergy sustainability</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat destruction Climate change 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> High Conservation Value Forest assessments undertaken as part of landscape planning Global bioenergy sustainability criteria developed Impact of bioenergy agriculture on great ape habitats reduced 	Global SE Asia East Africa	3 years	50,000 (European Commission, UK, UNEP)	2 million
	Support <i>indigenous peoples' involvement in ecosystem management</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat destruction Poaching Conflict 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Negative impact of protected areas on indigenous peoples' livelihoods minimized Indigenous priorities are addressed in national planning 	Central Africa SE Asia	3 years	100,000 (UK, Norway)	500,000
							Subtotal



Global Cooperation

In this programme area, the GRASP Partnership will be the first entity to establish and maintain a global great ape reporting and monitoring tool. This will enable us to better assess the status of great ape populations and habitats and measure the impact of conservation efforts. An intergovernmental meeting on great apes will be convened to increase government engagement in great ape conservation. The GRASP Scientific Commission and Executive Committee will continue to provide important guidance to the GRASP Partnership.

GRASP's added value in intergovernmental policy dialogue and cooperation among a wide range of partners will be beneficial in this regard. The actions will contribute to GRASP Programme of Action *Objective 4: Use of a habitat and population monitoring and evaluation system* and *Objective 5: Maintenance of the enabling conditions of the GRASP Partnership*.

Programme Area	Actions	Threats Addressed	Expected Results	Regions	Time Frame	Budget Secured (USD)	Total Budget (USD)
Global Cooperation	Establish and maintain global <i>great ape reporting and monitoring</i> mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat destruction Poaching Disease War and conflict 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity for surveying and monitoring built Status of great apes and their habitat better understood Impact of ape conservation efforts and GRASP existence is known 	23 range states	3 years		600,000
	Convene <i>intergovernmental meeting</i> on great apes		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Increased government commitment to great ape conservation Best practices and lessons learned shared 	Global	1 year		300,000
	Provide GRASP <i>Scientific Commission and Executive Committee</i>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Timely executive guidance and scientific advice provided to GRASP Partnership 	Global	2 years		300,000
						Subtotal	1,200,000
						TOTAL	30,450,000

Apes, Forests and Humans – Our Common Future

Great apes are not just cute animals hanging in the trees. They are the gardeners of the forest - keystone species in the ecology of African and Southeast Asian forests, dispersing seeds, creating light gaps and pruning branch-tips whilst feeding. In other words, the forests need the apes as much as the apes need the forest. And the forests we are talking about are two of the planet's three major tropical forest blocks that are essential for global climate regulation. Millions of the world's poorest people depend directly on these same forests and every person on the planet benefits indirectly. If we are serious about slowing climate change and achieving the Millennium Development Goals, we *need* these forests to continue providing ecological services for the whole of humankind. Ergo, we *must* find the resources to implement the GRASP plan, and ensure healthy populations of apes to maintain the health of the forests in perpetuity, for the benefit of all.

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