

GREAT APE DISEASE RISK MITIGATION

for Industrial Development Projects

GORILLA

CHIMPANZEE

BONOBO

ORANGUTAN



Disease is one the greatest threats to great apes

Being our closest living relatives, they are highly susceptible to human diseases and particularly to respiratory infections.



Great apes and humans are extremely susceptible to disease transfer from one another



Deforestation and habitat fragmentation increase the frequency of contact and risk of disease emergence



Human presence in the habitat of great apes heightens the chances of disease transmission between humans and great apes

Habitat changes increase health risks for both humans and great apes

Key Recommendations



Avoid placing infrastructures in great ape habitat



Restrict deforestation



Avoid and mitigate pollution



Implement, monitor and enforce a mitigation plan

STAFF



No spitting, defecating or leaving cigarette butts in ape habitat



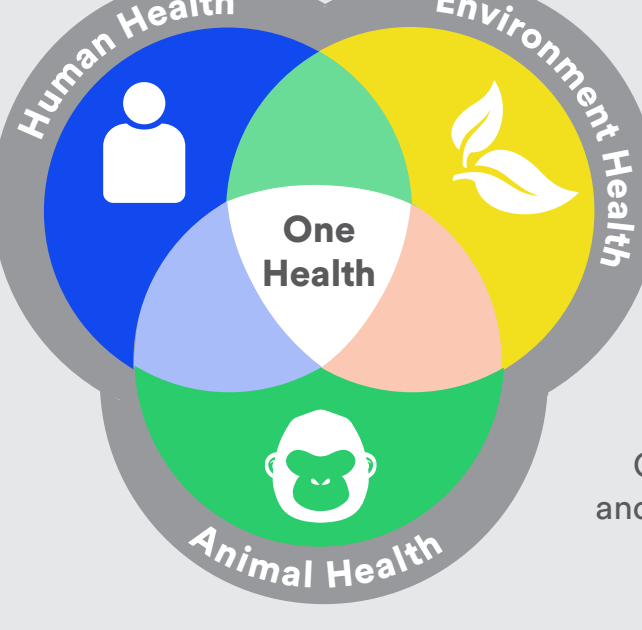
Incentivize self-declaration of ill-health



Health screening and monitoring



Immunization programme



Hand-washing facilities and footwear disinfection units



Garbage disposal units and permanent / watertight portable toilets



Clean lodging and staff canteen



Health center and dispensary

FACILITIES

Policies and Protocols



Human & food waste disposal & hygiene protocol



Prohibition for staff to hunt, purchase and consume wildmeat



Protocol on 'How to behave when seeing a great ape'

The dos and don'ts of great ape interaction:

Alive

If you see a living great ape (or any other wild animal), workers must follow these instructions:



Do:

- Keep safe distance of at least 20 meters
- Stay calm
- If great apes are approaching either move away slowly while ignoring them or crouch and look at the ground



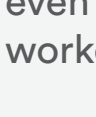
Don't

- Approach great apes
- Stare at them in the eyes for any length of time
- Chase them away
- Scream or run away
- Throw objects at them
- Feed or eat in front of them



Dead

If a great ape (or any other wild animal) is found dead, even if it is at an advanced stage of decomposition, workers must follow these instructions:



Do:

- Keep a minimum distance of 2 metres
- Immediately alert competent authorities



Don't

- Touch or handle the carcass



All great apes are threatened with extinction and protected by law

The IUCN SSC PSG ARRC Task Force advises industrial development projects on implementation of the mitigation hierarchy and recommends ways for companies to contribute positively to ape conservation.

