

THREAT #1 HABITAT LOSS

Human activity, including global demand for natural resources, contributes to the degradation and fragmentation of vital chimpanzee habitats.

ROOT CAUSES



INCREASING POPULATION
Growing human populations increase pressure on habitats and natural resources



POVERTY AND LACK OF SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD OPTIONS
• Limited income puts excessive pressure on natural resources
• Limited livelihood opportunities drive communities to participate in unsustainable practices

SECONDARY CAUSES



LACK OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY
Lack of sustainable livelihood options contributes to degradation of natural resources and essential habitats



LACK OF OR INEFFICIENT LAND USE AND MANAGEMENT
Land-use plans created without adequate insights into sustainability and lack of land-use plans altogether due to poor governance lead to environmental degradation



LACK OF ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS AND EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES
Lack of understanding about natural resources and their connection to human and chimpanzee well-being leads to unsustainable practices



BARRIERS FOR WOMEN AND COMMUNITIES
Women and their communities face challenges due to...
• Poor access to education services
• Poor access to health services
• Poor access to family planning resources and services



POOR GOVERNANCE
Lack of oversight and strong leadership leads to...
• Insufficient application of laws
• Ineffective law enforcement

STRATEGIES TO ADDRESS ROOT CAUSES:

- Collaborating with decision-makers and local communities to establish efficient land-use plans, which help ensure healthy habitats and natural resource management
- Promoting and supporting alternative livelihoods to alleviate poverty and increase access to sustainable economic growth
- Improving access to education, health, and family planning to empower women and investing in resources, support, and training to improve communities

THREAT #2 DISEASE

Increased contact between humans and chimpanzees contributes to the spread of disease.

ROOT CAUSES



LACK OF AWARENESS ABOUT CHIMPANZEE HABITAT
Lack of awareness about chimpanzee presence leads to land-use decisions that put chimps and humans in close proximity



POVERTY AND LACK OF SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD OPTIONS
• Limited income puts excessive pressure on natural resources
• Limited livelihood opportunities drive communities to participate in unsustainable practices

SECONDARY CAUSES



INTERNATIONAL DEMAND FOR CHIMPANZEES
Attempts to capture wildlife for the illegal pet and bushmeat trade bring humans and chimpanzees into a greater frequency of contact



TOURISM PRACTICES
Wildlife tourism can be helpful or harmful, but poorly managed wildlife tourism can lead to the spread of disease



**PRIMARY CAUSE
TRANSMISSION OF DISEASE**
Because of our biological similarities, humans and chimpanzees can pass deadly diseases to one another easily, like...
• Respiratory infections
• Polio-like diseases
• Tuberculosis
• Influenza



POOR LAND-USE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT
Increased human activities that overlap with chimpanzee habitat lead to increased contact between chimps and humans



POOR ACCESS TO MEDICAL SERVICES
Lack of understanding of the threat of zoonotic disease and lack of access to convenient medical care causes untreated diseases to spread



LACK OF AWARENESS ABOUT WILDLIFE TRAFFICKING
Lack of awareness of the harm of wildlife trafficking, including for bushmeat and the pet trade, causes participation or increases demand for these practices

STRATEGIES TO ADDRESS ROOT CAUSES:

- Increasing access to medical care and training to protect chimpanzees and humans from disease
- Providing alternative and sustainable livelihood options to lessen the demand for bushmeat and the illegal wildlife trade
- Increasing environmental awareness through improved access to education and insights provided by cutting-edge technology and data
- Collaborating with decision-makers and local communities to establish and enforce efficient land-use plans which can help ensure safe distance between humans and wildlife

THREAT #3 TRAFFICKING

Wild chimpanzees are illegally captured and sold as pets or used for entertainment.

ROOT CAUSES



INSUFFICIENT APPLICATION OF LAWS
Poor or uneven enforcement of laws leads to continued illegal behavior driven by...
• Low capacity for governance
• Ineffective law enforcement
• Corruption

SECONDARY CAUSES



LACK OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CHIMPANZEES
Lack of knowledge about and understanding of chimpanzees leads to apathy or retaliation if they threaten human communities



LACK OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY
Lack of sustainable livelihood options contributes to illegal trafficking



**PRIMARY CAUSE
INTERNATIONAL DEMAND FOR CHIMPANZEES**
Global desire for chimpanzee adults and infants to use...
• as pets
• in unaccredited zoos
• in roadside attractions
• in other entertainment



LACK OF AWARENESS ABOUT WILDLIFE TRAFFICKING
Lack of awareness of the harm of wildlife trafficking, including for bushmeat and the pet trade, causes participation or increases demand for these practices



POOR GOVERNANCE
Lack of oversight and effective leadership leads to...
• Insufficient application of laws protecting great apes
• Ineffective law enforcement



POVERTY AND LACK OF SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD OPTIONS
• Limited income drives people to seek activities that contribute to wildlife trafficking
• Limited livelihood opportunities drive communities to participate in unsustainable practices

STRATEGIES TO ADDRESS ROOT CAUSES:

- Working with law enforcement agencies and governments to devise and enforce comprehensive and effective laws to protect chimpanzees
- Educating global audiences about the cost of wildlife trafficking to end the demand driving the trade
- Providing alternative sustainable livelihood options to alleviate poverty
- Increasing environmental awareness through improved access to education and understanding of laws protecting great apes
- Providing options for chimpanzee rescue and rehabilitation through sanctuaries

THREAT #4 HUNTING

Humans hunt and kill chimpanzees for bushmeat to eat or sell or as a result of human-chimpanzee conflict.

ROOT CAUSES



POVERTY AND LACK OF SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD OPTIONS
• Limited livelihood opportunities drive participation in unsustainable practices
• Limited availability of or access to protein sources leads to search for alternative proteins



BARRIERS FOR WOMEN AND COMMUNITIES
Women and their communities face challenges due to...
• Poor access to family planning, increasing population size and demand for protein sources
• Limited income, driving dependence on buying and selling bushmeat to support their families

SECONDARY CAUSES



CULTURAL PRACTICES
In many places, bushmeat has traditional significance and value



UNSUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND DEMAND
Unsustainable eating habits lead to overhunting of wildlife for food and sale



**PRIMARY CAUSE
DEMAND FOR BUSHMEAT**
Local and global markets drive demand for bushmeat, both for sustenance and for illegal trade, including animals such as...
• Chimpanzees
• Antelope
• Pangolins
• Bats
• Elephants



LACK OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY
Lack of sustainable livelihood options contributes to unsustainable bushmeat hunting



INTERNATIONAL AND LOCAL DEMAND FOR CHIMPANZEES
Attempts to capture animals for the illegal pet or bushmeat trade brings humans and wild chimpanzees into increased contact



POOR LAND-USE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT
Human encroachment on chimpanzee habitats leads to increased proximity between chimps and humans



INCREASING POPULATION
Growing human populations increase pressure on natural resources and sources of income, causing encroachment into chimpanzee habitats and illegal poaching



POOR GOVERNANCE
Lack of oversight and strong leadership leads to...
• Insufficient laws
• Ineffective law enforcement
• Corruption

STRATEGIES TO ADDRESS ROOT CAUSES:

- Working with law enforcement agencies and governments to devise and enforce comprehensive and effective laws to protect chimpanzees and humans, including community-wildlife conflict funds
- Collaborating with decision-makers and local communities to establish efficient land-use plans, which help reduce interaction between humans and wildlife
- Promoting alternative livelihoods to alleviate poverty and the demand for bushmeat
- Improving access to education, health, and family planning to empower women and investing in resources, support, and training to improve communities
- Promoting behavior change campaigns and environmental education, which influence decision-making by increasing opportunity and empowering women
- Educating global audiences about the cost of bushmeat hunting to end the demand driving the trade