





CONSERVATION PROJECTS

PROTECTING ZAMBIA'S WILDLIFE
WITH THE LOCAL COMMUNITIES

CHIMFUNSHI

CONTENTS

Who We Are Page 3

About Our Conservation Efforts Page 4

2026 Conservation Projects:

1/ Chimfunshi's Rangers Page 8

2/ Conservation Education Page 13

3/ Biomonitoring Our Landscape Page 18

4/ Protecting Zambia's Vultures Page 22

5/ Monitoring Our Bushbaby Population Page 27

Conservation Budget Overview Page 32

Support Our Conservation Work Page 34



Who We Are

Chimfunshi Wildlife Orphanage Trust (CWOT), located in Zambia, is one of the world's oldest and largest chimpanzee sanctuaries. It was founded in 1983 in response to the growing need to rescue and care for orphaned and displaced chimpanzees. Spanning more than 10,000 hectares of Miombo forest and wetlands along the banks of the Upper Kafue River(Zambia's second-largest river) in the northern Copperbelt region, Chimfunshi provides a safe haven for over 150 endangered chimpanzees and other wildlife in need. CWOT offers rescue, rehabilitation, and care within its expansive semi–free-range enclosures.

More than 80 employees and their families, around 400 people in total, live on-site at CWOT. The organization provides them with employment, housing with access to clean water and electricity, basic medical care, and education opportunities. CWOT's programs integrate conservation, education, and livelihood support, ensuring that local communities benefit directly from its presence.

OUR MISSIONS:

1/ To strengthen wildlife law enforcement and rescue, rehabilitate, and provide lifelong care for orphaned chimpanzees and other wildlife, ensuring their long-term welfare and conservation.

2/ To promote sustainable community development and good governance by alleviating poverty and improving the well-being of local populations.

3/ To engage local communities in the protection of wildlife and the Miombo forest through targeted education and awareness initiatives, fostering long-term conservation and ecological resilience.



Context of Conservation in Zambia

Zambia is home to some of Southern Africa's richest biodiversity, with vast Miombo woodlands, productive wetlands, and a wide variety of wildlife that support both ecological balance and rural livelihoods. From North Luangwa's elephant herds to the endemic birds of the Bangweulu Wetlands, nature plays a central role in the country's cultural identity. Yet this natural wealth contrasts sharply with the high levels of poverty faced by many communities. Limited economic opportunities and dependence on natural resources for daily survival place growing pressure on Zambia's ecosystems.

In rural areas, the lack of income-generating activities often drives families toward practices that unintentionally threaten wildlife. Poaching, whether for bushmeat, traditional purposes, or local trade, is frequently motivated by necessity rather than organised criminal activity. As populations increase and economic hardship persists, wildlife becomes more vulnerable to unsustainable harvesting, particularly where enforcement capacity is weak and communities rely heavily on forests for food and income.

Environmental pressures vary across regions but are increasingly severe. In the Copperbelt Province, deforestation is one of the most critical threats. Expanding mining operations, urban growth, and the need for agricultural land contribute to widespread forest loss. Charcoal production, an essential energy source for many low-income households, further accelerates the depletion of slow-growing Miombo trees. These forests, which require decades to regenerate, provide key habitat for birds, insects, and mammals and are vital for soil health, carbon storage, and climate resilience.

As habitats shrink and fragment, wildlife is pushed into smaller, isolated areas, heightening the risk of human–wildlife conflict and long-term population decline. Species such as mammals, reptiles, and threatened birds depend on intact woodlands and riverine forests; continued habitat loss places both biodiversity and local communities increasingly at risk.



Our Conservation Strategy

Conservation is one of Chimfunshi's three core strategic pillars and drives our commitment to protecting the exceptional biodiversity of the 10.000 ha of Miombo Forest. Chimfunshi is recognised as one of Zambia's 42 Important Bird Areas (IBAs), home to more than 350 bird species, including several threatened and endemic ones. As sensitive indicators of environmental health, birds help us monitor changes within the ecosystem.

Biodiversity at Chimfunshi extends well beyond birds. The woodlands support jackals, tree and rock hyraxes, and several antelope species. While reptiles such as monitor lizards and various snake species inhabit the rocky outcrops and riverbanks. Insects, amphibians, and countless smaller organisms form the foundation of these natural systems.

The Kafue River, which borders Chimfunshi, adds even greater ecological richness. Its waters and surrounding vegetation host species rarely seen elsewhere on the property, including cape clawless otters and water mongooses that are occasionally spotted along the riverbanks. This dynamic river ecosystem is essential to both wildlife and habitat resilience.

Flora is equally crucial to maintaining ecological balance. Miombo woodlands, riparian forests, and floodplains support diverse plant species that contribute to soil health, water regulation, and overall habitat stability. Addressing threats such as deforestation, invasive species, and shifting climate patterns is vital to protecting these ecosystems.

Education is central to our conservation mission. Insights from our fieldwork strengthen our community education programme, helping local families, especially young students, understand the importance of protecting the species and habitats around them. By building this knowledge, we inspire and empower the next generation of conservation stewards.

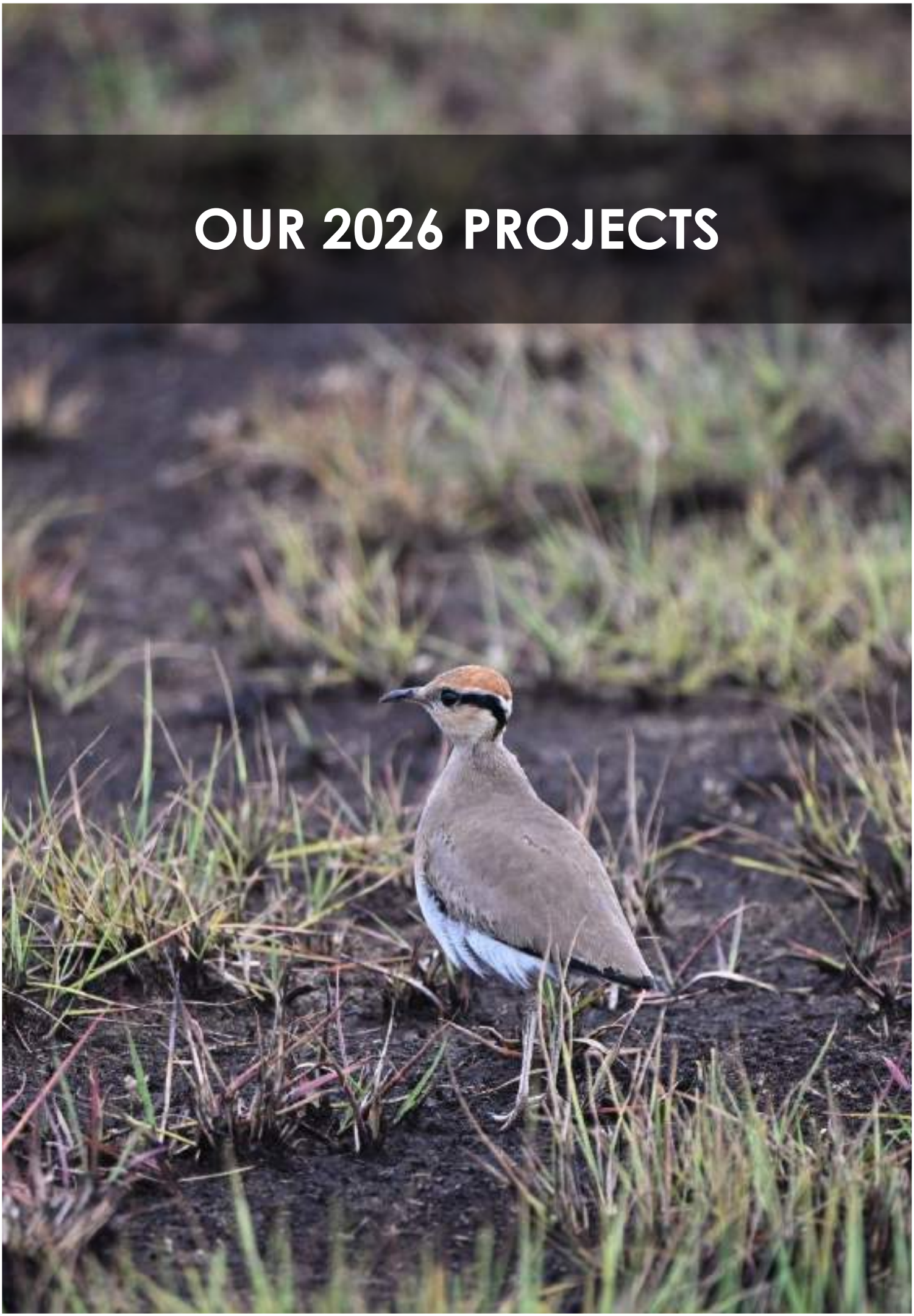


Conservation Running Costs

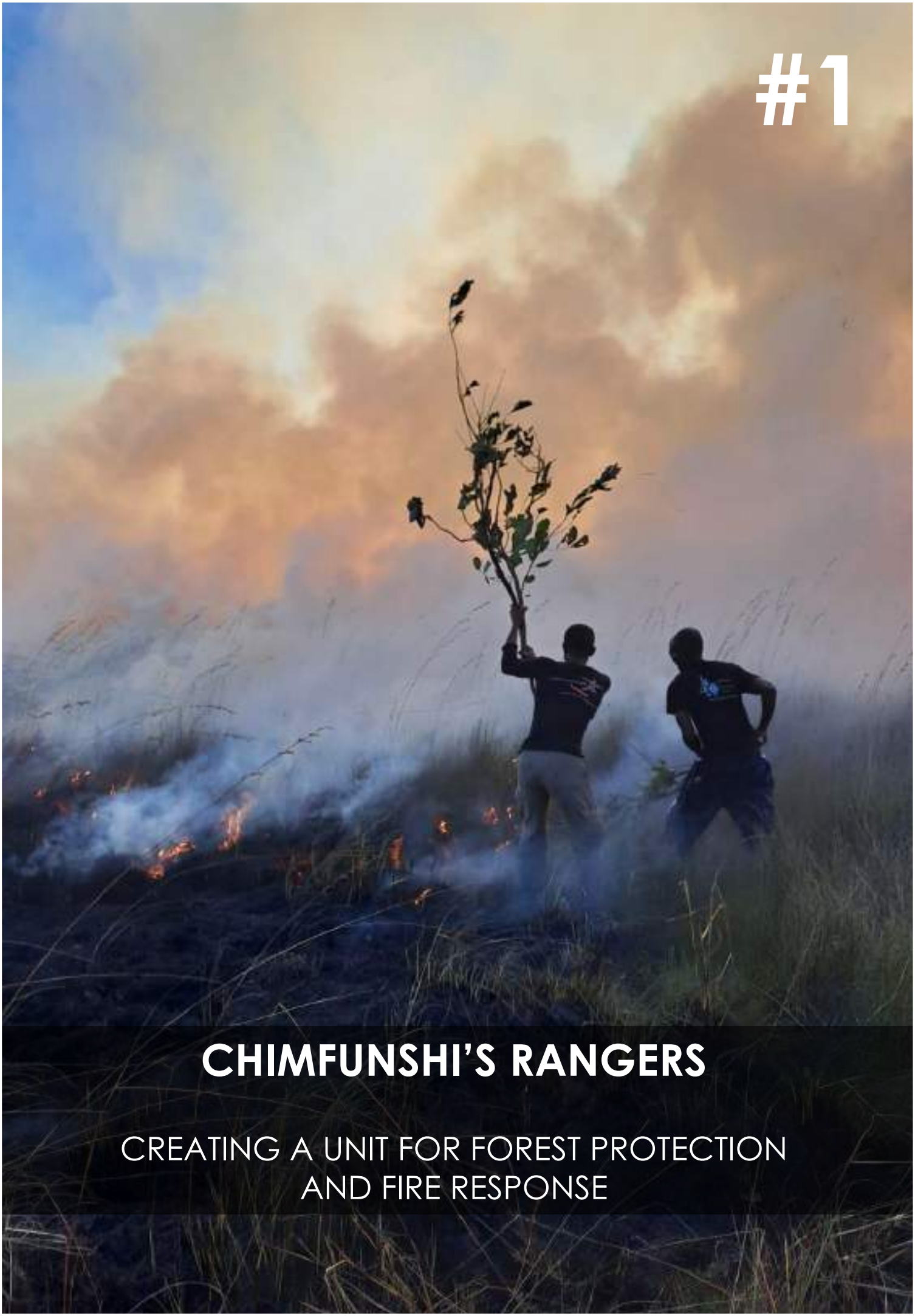
The cost of running our conservation programmes at Chimfunshi is significant, but these investments are essential to protecting wildlife and ecosystems for the long term. From transport around the 10.000 hectares, to creating educational information panels for locals and visitors, every element of our work relies on sustained resources. These programmes strengthen conservation capacity, support local livelihoods, and ensure that Chimfunshi remains a sustainable stronghold for wildlife.

Conservation Running Cost	Cost (ZMW)	Cost (USD)
Education materials	20 000	1 000
Community Sensitization	20 000	1 000
Salaries and Benefits (incl. Health Insurance)	118 100	5 905
Administration (logistics, office)	50 000	2 500
Total	**208 100**	**10 405**

OUR 2026 PROJECTS



#1



CHIMFUNSHI'S RANGERS

CREATING A UNIT FOR FOREST PROTECTION AND FIRE RESPONSE



The Growing Threat of Bushfires

Every dry season, Chimfunshi's forest faces one of its greatest dangers: bushfires. From June to October, the combination of intense heat, strong winds, and prolonged drought creates conditions that make fires nearly impossible to control.

In recent years, fires have started earlier than ever, sometimes as soon as May, and have burned between 60% and 90% of Chimfunshi's 10,000 hectares. The 2024 fire season was especially catastrophic, leaving behind scorched land, destroyed vegetation, and the loss of countless species that depend on the forest for survival. These challenges are made worse by the persistent drought. The Kafue River, which traditionally floods the plains and helps maintain soil moisture, has not overflowed for the past two years, leaving the forest increasingly dry and vulnerable.

Our dedicated team of keepers, staff, and volunteers work relentlessly to protect the forest, often putting themselves at risk. Yet, without adequate firefighting tools, protective gear, water pumps, fire beaters, and transport, their ability to contain these blazes remains limited.

Most fires are human-caused. Some are started by local communities to clear land or harvest seasonal foods such as chikanda, or caterpillars, while others are set by illegal hunters to attract wildlife by promoting new grass growth. Once ignited, these fires can spread rapidly, destroying habitats, killing smaller animals, and causing soil erosion, nutrient loss, and disrupted water cycles.

Beyond the forest itself, the impact reaches our farm and sanctuary. Repeated fires reduce available fodder for livestock and have at several times come dangerously close to the enclosures, endangering lives and causing immense stress. Without urgent action and proper equipment, these fires threaten not only the Miombo ecosystem, but also the future of Chimfunshi's conservation mission.



Poaching and the Loss of Biodiversity

Over the years, Chimfunshi's forest has suffered a severe decline in wildlife due to persistent poaching and illegal incursions. What was once a thriving ecosystem, home to elephants, impalas, and a wide variety of antelope species, has gradually diminished. Today, only a few remain, such as bushbuck, duiker, and jackal, a stark reminder of what has been lost.

Despite regular patrols, the number of snares and traps found across the reserve continues to rise. These silent killers cause slow and painful deaths for countless animals, or leave survivors with irreversible injuries. Each trap removed reveals the scale of the challenge facing our protection teams.

Even more alarming, armed poachers increasingly enter CWOT's land in search of bushmeat or valuable wildlife products. Their presence not only threatens the remaining fauna but also endangers the safety of our staff and local communities.

This illegal hunting disrupts the delicate balance of the ecosystem. Many affected species play vital ecological roles, such as seed dispersal, pollination, and natural pest control, meaning their disappearance weakens the entire forest system.

If not urgently addressed, poaching and habitat loss will continue to erode one of the last natural strongholds on the Copperbelt. Strengthening forest protection, supporting patrol efforts, and empowering local communities to become guardians of their environment are now essential steps to safeguard the future of this remarkable biodiversity.



Protecting Chimfunshi's Forest and Future

As Chimfunshi continues to grow, we are taking a holistic approach to safeguarding our 10,000 hectares of Miombo forest, floodplain, and freshwater ecosystem.

To protect this vital landscape from poaching and destructive bushfires, we aim to establish a dedicated Forest Protection and Fire Prevention Unit.

This new unit will include 10 trained Eco-Guards who will patrol the reserve daily, prevent illegal activities, and work closely with local authorities to ensure offenders are brought to justice.

To strengthen surveillance, we plan to acquire modern monitoring tools, such as drones and camera traps, to detect intrusions and fires early. In parallel, we will equip our teams and surrounding communities with essential fire fighting materials to respond quickly and safely when emergencies arise.

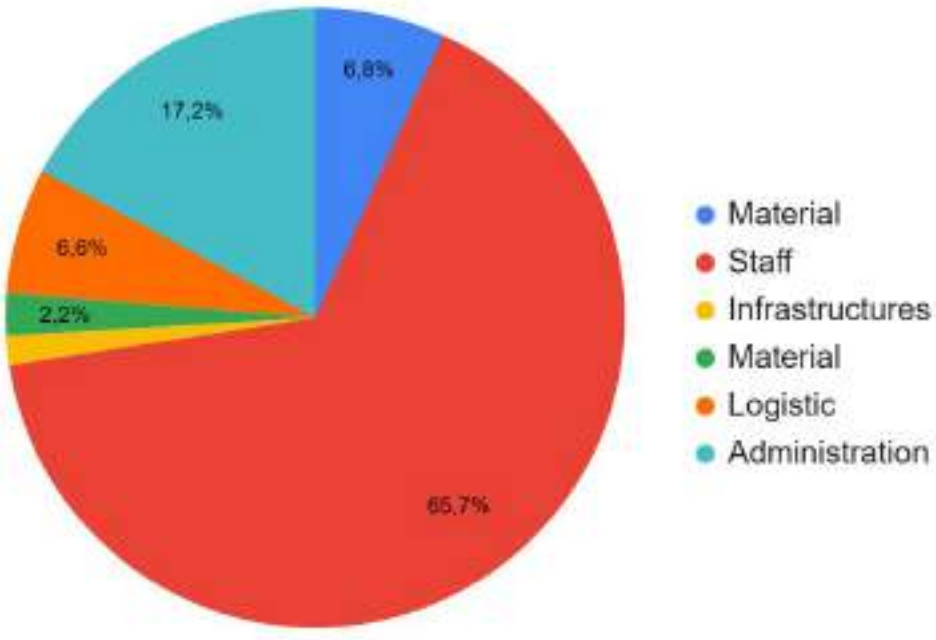
Through these measures, Chimfunshi will be able to develop a comprehensive fire management strategy, in collaboration with conservation institutes and national parks across Zambia.

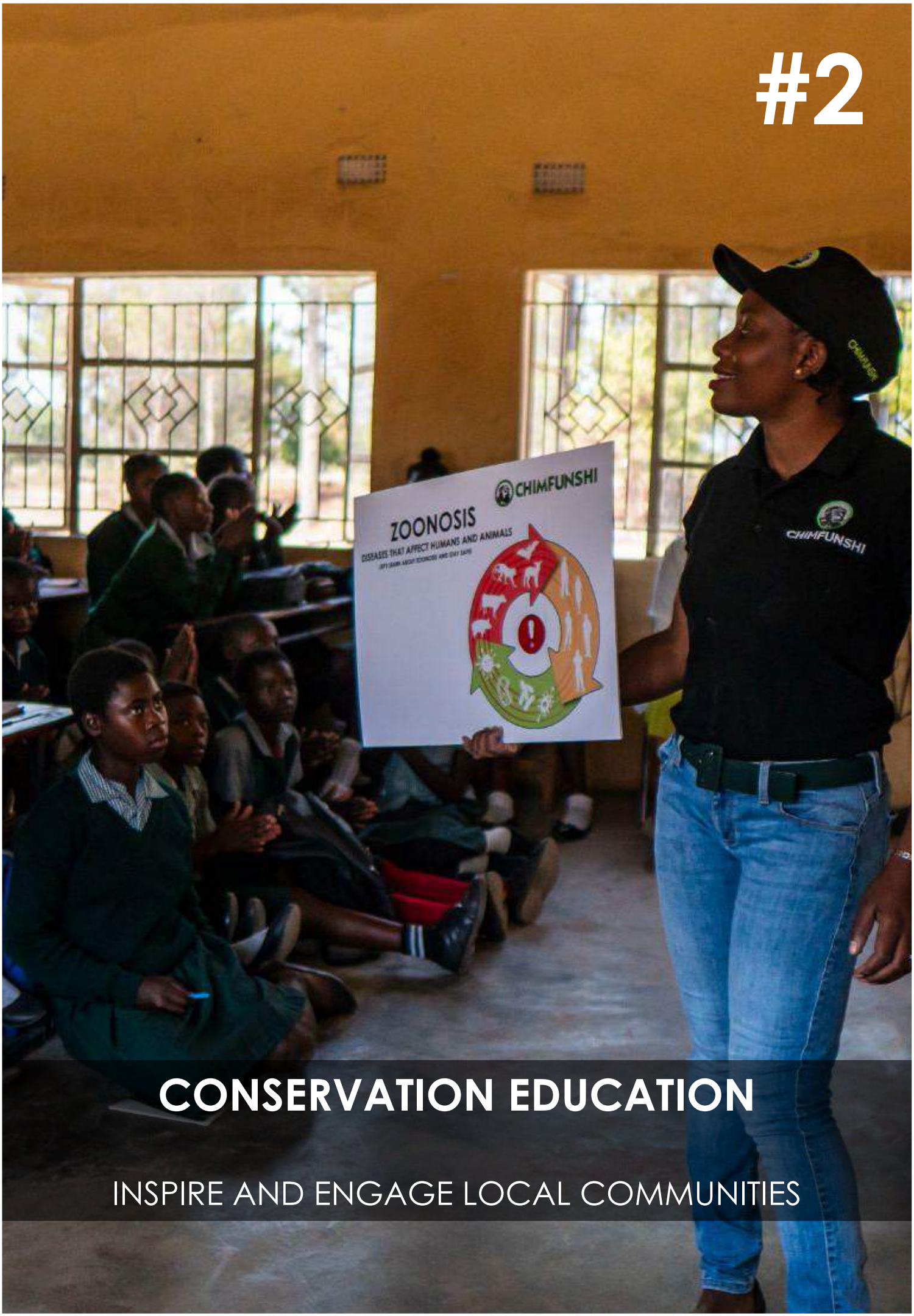
Our vision is clear: to protect the forest, empower local communities, and secure a thriving future for all who depend on this land, from the rescued chimpanzees to the countless wild species that call it home. Protecting this forest means protecting life itself, ensuring that Chimfunshi's legacy endures for generations to come, and helping to restore biodiversity.



Budget

Category	Item	Cost (ZMW)	Cost (USD)
Material	Drone	12 000	600
Material	Camera Trap	50 000	2 500
Staff	Rangers Salary for year	480 000	24 000
Staff	Rangers per diem for year	120 000	6 000
Infrastructures	New Camp for Ranger (Two)	14 000	700
Material	Fire Beaters	10 000	500
Material	Protectives Gears	10 000	500
Logistic	Transport	36 000	1 800
Logistic	Landscape Management	24 000	1 200
Administration	Miscellaneous (5%)	37 750	1 888
Administration	Communication, office work,....	118 920	5 946
Total for 1 year for the Ranger Unit		**912 670**	**45 634**




#2
CHIMFUNSHI
ZOONOSIS
DISEASES THAT AFFECT HUMANS AND ANIMALS
CHIMFUNSHI
CONSERVATION EDUCATION
INSPIRE AND ENGAGE LOCAL COMMUNITIES



Our Need

With more than 41 years of experience in the animal welfare of threatened species, CWOT is in the unique position to offer immense opportunities for education, awareness and engagement in conservation. This project is founded on two core principles: advancing conservation and training the next generation of conservationists in Zambia. For this, we have developed a Nature Camp for children during holidays, workshops and clubs combining Art and Nature awareness-raising actions, and educational activities to sensitize our visitors.

The main objectives are:

- to engage children and the community in the protection of chimpanzees, local Zambian wildlife and the Miombo forest
- to raise awareness and inspire people to take action for conservation worldwide
- to educate and empower the next generation to tackle challenges such as climate change, deforestation and poaching

Through this program, children will become ambassadors for conservation in Zambia and active participants in protecting the animals and environment that surround them. By engaging in a variety of activities that incorporate art and culture, including music, drawing, creative projects, and traditional crafts, we aim to spark an appreciation for the beauty and richness of their country's biodiversity.



Educational Initiatives

1- Support Educators
We have qualified conservation and community educators who are able to effectively transfer knowledge to both the children and the community in local languages.

2- Nature Camps
The Nature Camps for children are designed to inspire curiosity, environmental awareness, and a lifelong appreciation for the natural world. Each session offers participants the opportunity to explore the connection between humans and nature, learn about wildlife and ecosystems, and develop practical skills that encourage responsibility and respect for the environment.
Through interactive learning, creative expression, and teamwork, the programme aims to strengthen children's understanding of conservation values, promote sustainable habits, and build confidence in their ability to contribute positively to their communities and the planet.
Three events will be held during the 2026 holiday seasons — in April, August, and December. All levels from Twampane Community School will attend, and participants will be divided into three age-based groups to ensure the effective transmission of knowledge.

3- Conservation Club
In keeping with last year's strategy, we will continue to prioritise environmental and climate change–related topics. The creation of a new Bird Club, within the Conservation Club, was designed to highlight the importance of bird biodiversity at CWOT, and proved to be a huge success. A preliminary bird survey has already been initiated, and several children involved in our social programme have shown great interest in learning more about the birds they encounter each day.



Educational Initiatives

4- Outreach Programme

Our team visits schools within the Copperbelt area to engage students in discussions and activities around conservation, wildlife protection, and sustainable living. So far, we have reached 15 schools. We are developing an educational curriculum that will extend the programme beyond the Copperbelt, substantially increasing our outreach to children to learn about the importance of protecting their environment.

5- Inreach Programme

CWOT attracts approximately 4,000 visitors per year, approximately 90% of which are Zambians. The educational bush trail provides more opportunities to attract visitors and for them to learn more about the environment and conservation of the Miombo forest. In 2026, the development of new educational displays will strengthen our sensitisation efforts by promoting awareness about chimpanzees, other great apes, and local wildlife. These displays will highlight the threats they face and explain how each of us can contribute to their protection.

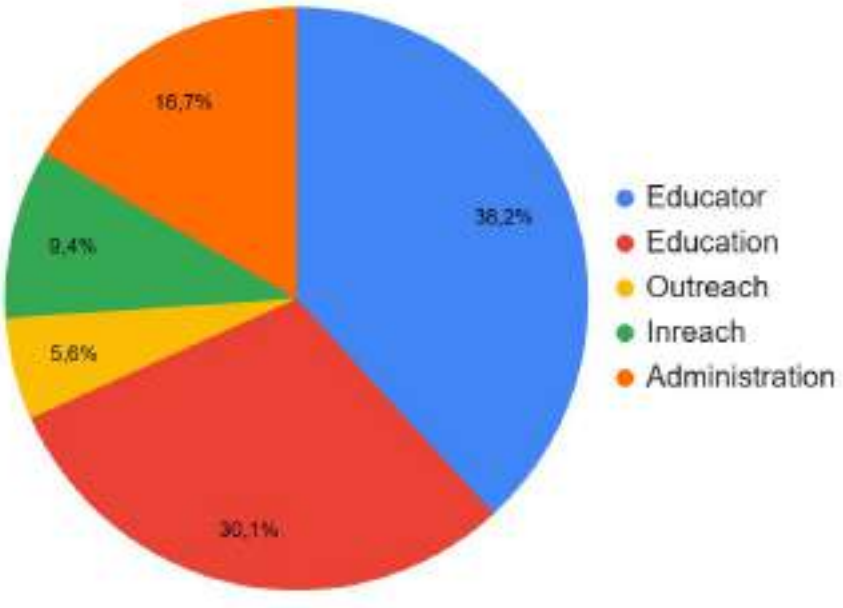
6- Community Workshops

To guarantee the most effective outcome, it is essential that we proactively engage the community, fostering a sense of ownership in the protection of the 10,000 hectares of Miombo forest. We intend to conduct a series of workshops to emphasise the importance of protecting the Miombo ecosystem alongside insight into sustainable practices.

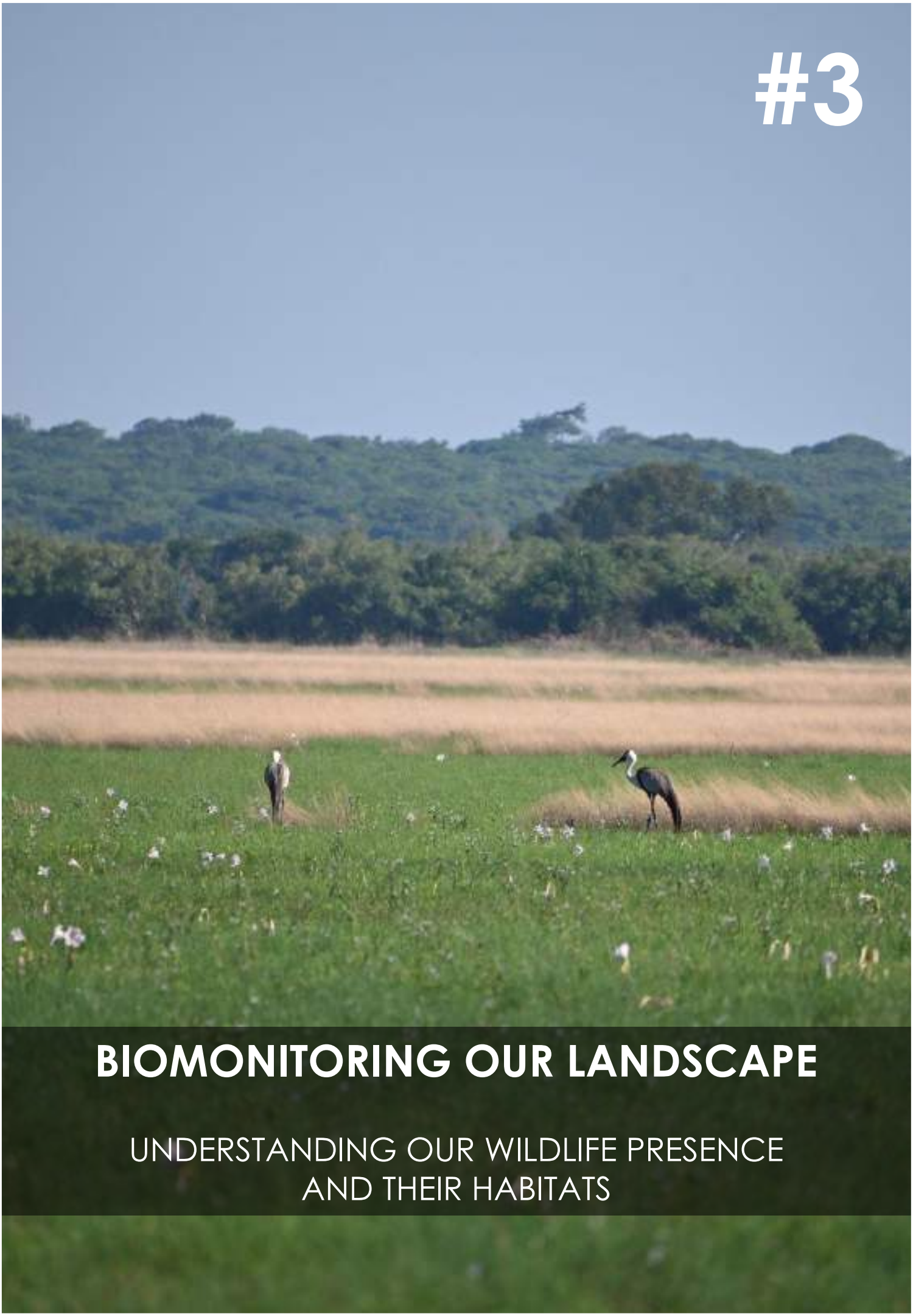


Budget

Category	Item	Cost (ZMW)	Cost (USD)
Educator	Conservation Education Officer	113 750	5 688
Educator	Conservation Community Officer	89 375	4 469
Education	Nature Camp (3 sessions)	90 000	4 500
Education	Workshop Community	15 000	750
Education	Clubs for Kids	5 000	250
Education	Conservation Club Trip	50 000	2 500
Outreach	Conservation Outreach programme	30 000	1 500
Inreach	Conservation Inreach programme	5 000	250
Inreach	Creation of display all around CWOT	45 000	2 250
Administration	Administration cost	88 625	4 431
Total		**531 750**	**26 588**



#3



BIOMONITORING OUR LANDSCAPE

UNDERSTANDING OUR WILDLIFE PRESENCE AND THEIR HABITATS



Biomonitoring Efforts

Chimfunshi protects an exceptionally diverse landscape, from Miombo woodlands and riverine forests to floodplains and grasslands. This ecological richness is also one of our greatest challenges. Many areas are difficult to access and remain understudied, making it hard to track wildlife populations or identify emerging threats. With hundreds of bird species and numerous mammals, reptiles, amphibians, and insects - each requiring different monitoring methods - prioritising our efforts with a small conservation team is complex. Seasonal fires, often caused by human activity, add further pressure, destroying vegetation, displacing wildlife, and accelerating habitat degradation.

Human factors also shape conservation at Chimfunshi. Local communities have traditionally relied on poaching as a means of survival, and with no perimeter fence or formal anti-poaching unit, preventing illegal activities across such a large area is extremely challenging. Limited funding reduces our ability to maintain consistent biomonitoring, as essential tools such as binoculars, camera traps, GPS units, and basic field materials remain insufficient.

To address these challenges, expanding our field capacity is a priority. With additional support, we could welcome university students to strengthen manpower and scientific expertise. Improving our camera trap network is equally important: more secure cameras would allow structured monitoring of key species, especially in remote habitats. We also aim to enhance landscape-level monitoring by mapping biodiversity hotspots; areas where multiple species converge and where conservation action is most urgent.

Bird monitoring remains central to our work. With over 350 species recorded, we hope to conduct more frequent surveys and train community members as citizen scientists. Through partnerships such as BirdWatch Zambia, we aim to build local stewardship and ensure long-term protection of the biodiversity that surrounds them.



Outputs of Biomonitoring

The primary benefit of biomonitoring at Chimfunshi is the ability to track the health of wildlife populations in a systematic way. Through regular bird counts, camera trap surveys, reptile searches, and habitat assessments, we can identify which species are stable, which are declining, and where intervention is needed. Early detection of threats, such as poaching, habitat disturbance, or fire damage, is essential to preventing long-term ecological loss.

Another major advantage is improved habitat management. By monitoring the landscape and mapping biodiversity hotspots, we will identify the most important areas for species survival, including roosting sites, breeding zones, feeding grounds, and sensitive riverine habitats. This is particularly important for maintaining Chimfunshi's status as an Important Bird Area (IBA).

Biomonitoring will also strengthen community participation. Involving local residents in surveys and wildlife observations fosters ownership and reduces poaching pressure by raising awareness of conservation needs.

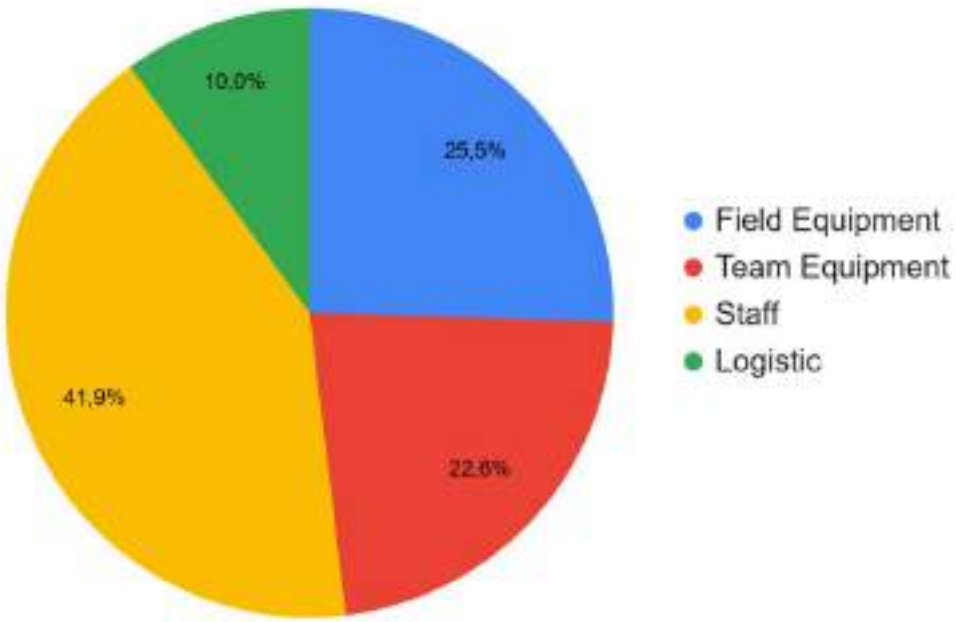
A stronger monitoring programme will enhance collaboration with partners. Reliable data will allow Chimfunshi to contribute to national biodiversity databases, work closely with BirdWatch Zambia, and offer field opportunities for students and researchers.

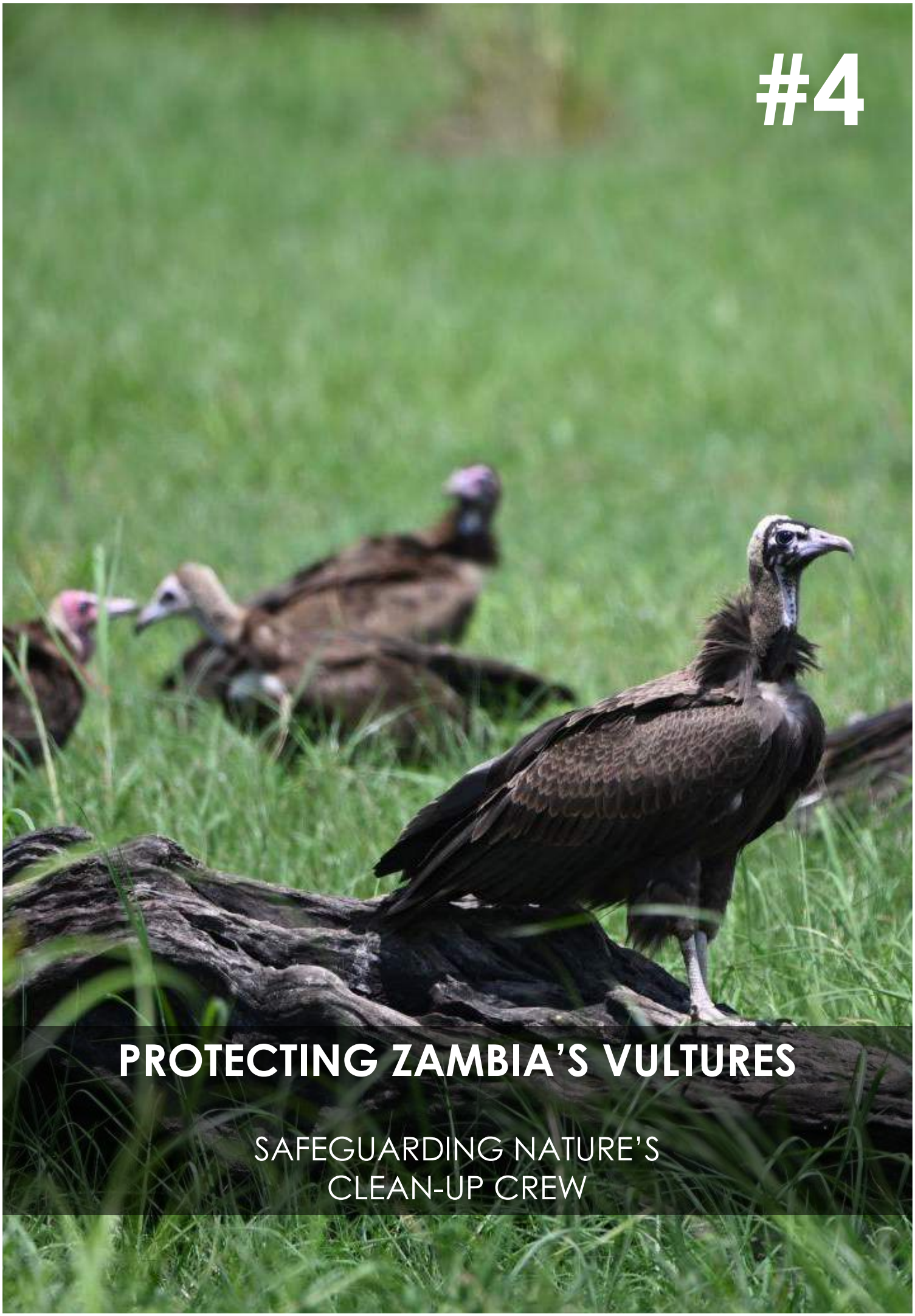
Finally, biomonitoring supports long-term planning. Understanding seasonal and yearly trends helps us prioritise high-risk zones, allocate resources efficiently, and make evidence-based decisions on habitat protection, fire management, wildlife corridors, and community outreach ensuring our conservation actions remain targeted and sustainable.



Budget

Category	Item	Cost (ZMW)	Cost (USD)
Field Equipment	Camera Trap	10 080	504
Field Equipment	Security case for the camera trap	4 032	201
Field Equipment	Lock for the camera trap	3 168	158
Field Equipment	GPS	9 864	493
Field Equipment	Camera	1 680	84
Field Equipment	Binocular	7 680	384
Team Equipment	Bike for the team	12 000	600
Team Equipment	Boots and raincoat	400	20
Team Equipment	Computer	20 000	1 000
Staff	Intern position - Compensation for a year	36 000	1 800
Staff	Administration	24 000	1 200
Logistic	transport, stationary, …	14 400	720
	Total	**143 304**	**7 164**

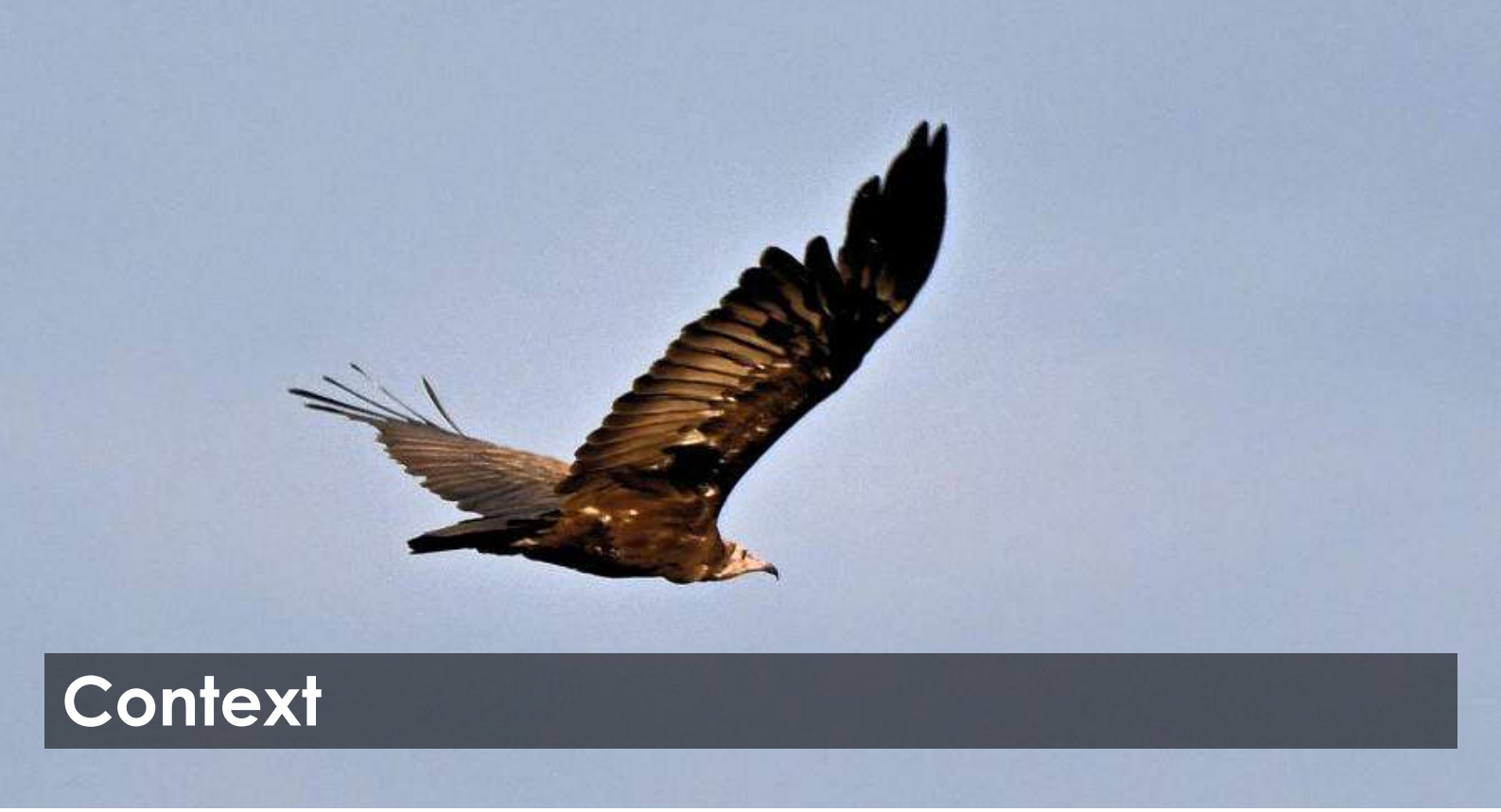




#4

PROTECTING ZAMBIA'S VULTURES

SAFEGUARDING NATURE'S
CLEAN-UP CREW



Context

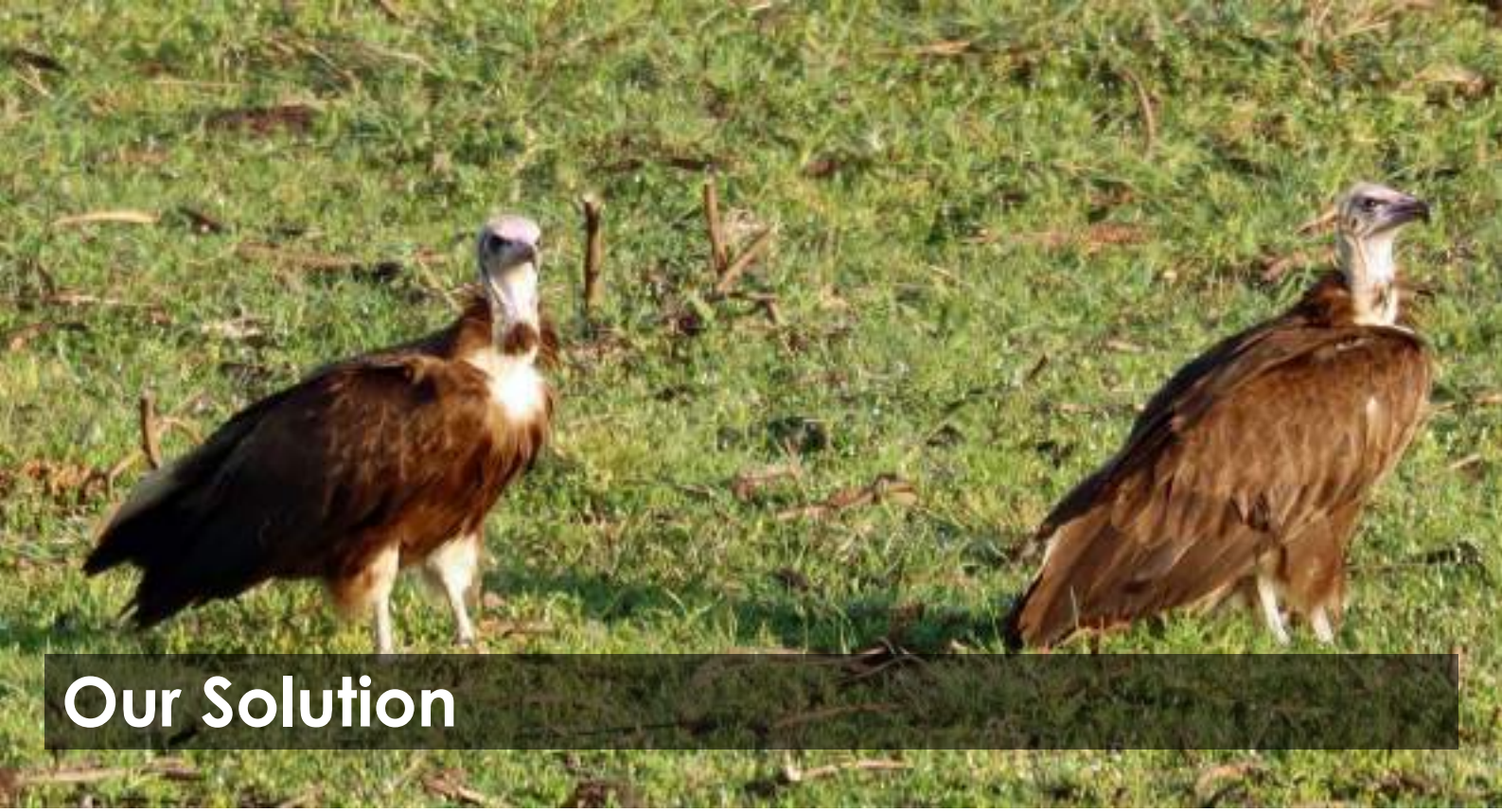
Across Africa, vulture populations have plummeted by an estimated 80% over the past three decades, and the Hooded Vulture, listed as ***Critically Endangered*** on the IUCN Red List, has suffered some of the sharpest declines.

In Zambia, the species faces multiple pressures, many of them driven by human-wildlife conflict, that threaten its long-term survival:

1. **Poisoning**: The most immediate and devastating threat, often resulting from poisoned carcasses used in retaliation against predators or associated with poaching activities. These events kill large numbers of vultures and other scavengers, destabilising entire ecosystems.
2. **Habitat Loss and Degradation**: Agricultural expansion, deforestation, and rural development reduce available nesting and foraging sites, forcing vultures to travel greater distances in search of food.
3. **Direct Harvesting**: In some regions, vultures are intentionally taken for traditional medicine or belief-based practices, further accelerating population declines.

These pressures are particularly severe for a slow-breeding species such as the Hooded Vulture, which raises only a single chick per year. Each mortality event therefore represents a significant setback to the species' recovery potential.

As nature's most efficient scavengers, vultures provide an essential ecosystem service by rapidly consuming carcasses and reducing the spread of pathogens and toxins. This natural "sanitation system" plays a critical role in protecting human, livestock, and wildlife health. The combined ecological and economic value of vultures across southern Africa has been estimated at **USD 1.8 billion annually**, highlighting their vital contribution to public health and environmental stability.



Our Solution

Given this situation, we aim to contribute to the development of a regional model for integrated avian conservation. This approach combines field research, public awareness, and cross-sector collaboration to improve the long-term survival of Zambia's vulture populations.

Vulture Identification & GPS Tracking

- Equip four Hooded Vultures with lightweight GPS transmitters.
- Collect detailed data on flight paths, foraging ranges, roosting sites, and potential mortality events.
- Generate evidence to guide targeted, data-driven conservation actions.

Research & Monitoring to Address Knowledge Gaps

- Identify key feeding areas, major threats, and potential cross-border movements.
- Support adaptive management through continuous monitoring and analysis of collected data.

Training & Capacity Building

- Train staff and local community members in bird identification, data collection, GPS tracking, and incident reporting.
- Strengthen local technical capacity, encourage knowledge exchange, and promote long-term commitment to wildlife conservation.

Developing Conservation Strategies

- Use GPS data to develop sustainable practices that help reduce human–wildlife conflict.
- Promote safe environments and support the establishment of protected zones for vultures.
- Collaborate with regional and international partners to share data and align conservation strategies across borders.



Our Impact

Species Conservation:

- GPS tracking identifies feeding, roosting, and movement areas to guide habitat protection and anti-poisoning actions.
- Data supports evidence-based management by conservation partners.

Ecosystem & Public Health:

- Vultures remove carcasses quickly, preventing disease spread to humans, livestock, and wildlife.
- Strengthens ecosystem resilience and public health.

Capacity Building & Community Engagement:

- Four workshops to sensitize CWOT staff and community members in tracking, bird ID, and data management.
- Creates a skilled local conservation network and long-term monitoring capacity.
- School and community outreach engages 4,000 pupils and 4,000 annual visitors, promoting safe land use and poisoning prevention.

Policy & Collaboration:

- Findings shared with government, NGOs, and academic partners to inform regional conservation strategies and policy.

Scientific Reporting & Data Sharing:

- Annual reports summarise tracking results, movement patterns, and key threats.
- Data integrated into national and regional databases to guide vulture conservation.

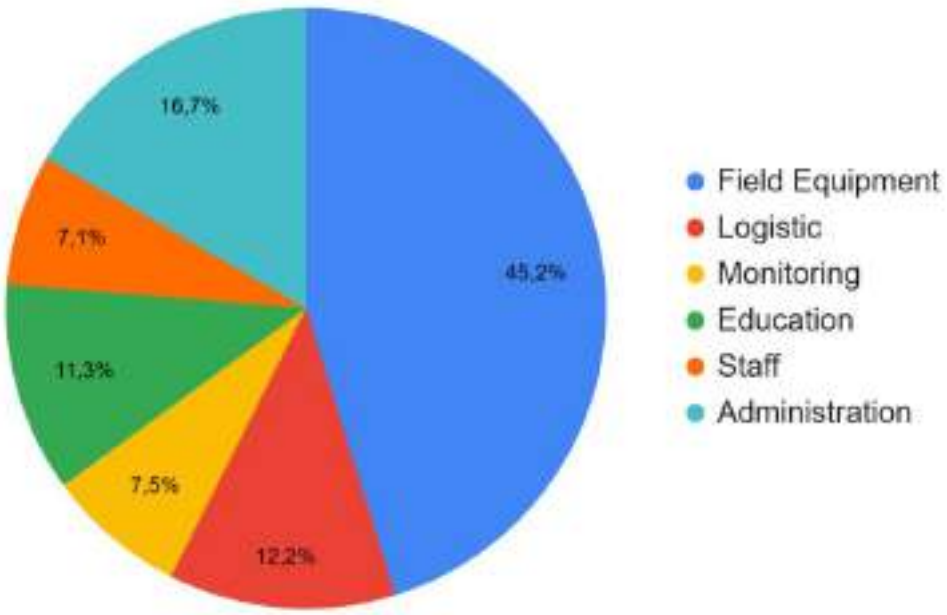
Public Awareness:

- Project updates, tracking maps, and stories shared via CWOT's platforms and Visitor Centre. Expected reach: 10,000+ people annually, fostering national awareness and pride in bird conservation.



Budget

Category	Item	Cost (ZMW)	Cost (USD)
Field Equipment	GPS-GSM Trackers x 4	200 000	10,000
Field Equipment	Field capture & tagging materials	40 000	2,000
Logistic	Local transport x 4	20 000	1,000
Monitoring	Data management & IT	20 000	1,000
Education	Workshops	40 000	2,000
Education	Educational materials	20 000	1,000
Staff	Staff allowances & field per diems	37 500	1,875
Monitoring	Monitoring & evaluation	20 000	1,000
Logistic	International travel	45 000	2,250
Administration	Administration & contingency	88 500	4,425
	Total Project Cost	**531 000**	**26,550**





#5

MONITORING OUR BUSHBABY POPULATION

UNDERSTANDING THIS NOCTURNAL SPECIES' HABITS
TO BETTER PROTECT THE LANDSCAPE



Our Challenge

Bushbaby species - including the Mohol bushbaby (*Galago moholi*) and the brown greater galago (*Otolemur crassicaudatus*) - are small nocturnal primates of significant ecological importance, yet they remain poorly monitored, and baseline population data for the region are currently lacking.

Bushbabies are key insect controllers, important seed dispersers, and a vital part of the food web. However, their populations are increasingly threatened in Zambia due to habitat loss, deforestation, and escalating human pressures. Being nocturnal, elusive, and highly mobile, bushbabies are also difficult to study, meaning that conservation strategies for their protection have historically lacked scientific evidence.

At Chimfunshi, these challenges are compounded by the vast size of the area, which makes monitoring difficult without specialised teams and equipment. Bushbabies rescued and rehabilitated by Chimfunshi each year require carefully selected release sites; however, without species identification, dynamic population data, habitat assessments, and understanding of local species composition, ensuring suitable reintroduction becomes a challenge. This lack of information risks releasing animals into unsuitable or already stressed habitats.

Another challenge relates to community awareness. Local communities living around Chimfunshi depend strongly on natural resources and may have limited knowledge about bushbaby ecology or the importance of conserving small nocturnal primates. Without engagement and support from local people, long-term conservation efforts remain difficult to sustain.



Our Solution

To address data gaps and strengthen bushbaby conservation, Chimfunshi will implement an integrated biodiversity assessment combining scientific research, staff training, community engagement, and long-term monitoring.

Our 10,000 ha landscape will be divided into 1 km² grid cells, with live traps set at 500 m intervals.

A capture–recapture protocol will be used to assess population size, species composition, spatial distribution, seasonal movements, and basic health indicators (weight, body condition, and parasitic load).

Animals will be captured using non-injurious live traps. Traps will remain open for one week to allow acclimatisation, then activated nightly for two weeks and checked each morning. Captured animals will be briefly examined, marked with non-toxic paint for identification, and released immediately at the capture site.

The collected data will help identify habitat preferences, priority conservation areas, species-specific needs, and potential threats such as habitat degradation or human disturbance, informing future release and habitat management strategies.

Community involvement will be supported through school education sessions, awareness tours at Chimfunshi's visitor centre, and community talks on nocturnal species and ecosystem importance. These activities aim to foster positive attitudes toward bushbabies and support long-term conservation.



Outputs

This project will establish the first comprehensive baseline of bushbaby populations at Chimfunshi by providing reliable estimates of population density, mapping their distribution across habitat types, documenting seasonal changes in abundance, and identifying priority conservation areas. This scientific foundation will support informed, long-term decision-making for species protection.

Data generated through capture–recapture surveys will enhance rehabilitation and release programmes for rescued bushbabies by guiding the selection of suitable release sites, determining optimal release timing based on food availability, identifying areas with minimal human disturbance, and supporting species-specific care and release protocols.

The project will also provide essential scientific evidence to inform Chimfunshi's land-management strategies by identifying critical habitats for protection or restoration, improving understanding of the ecological role of bushbabies, and supporting sustainable land-use planning to maintain biodiversity across the sanctuary.

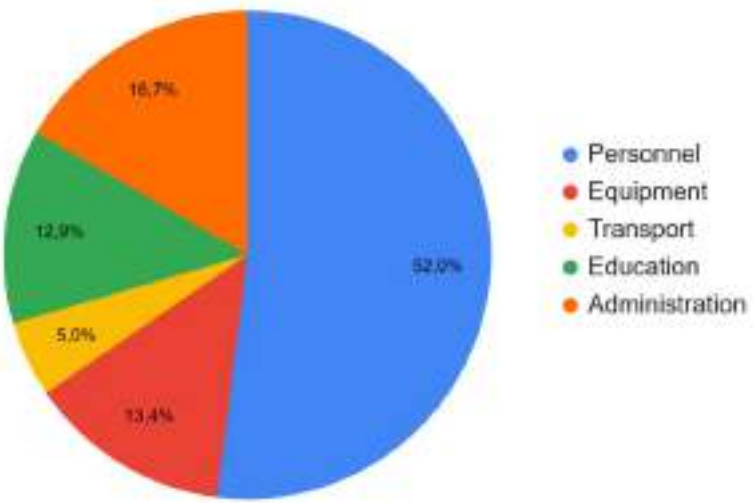
Capacity building is a key outcome, with Chimfunshi staff and community participants trained in wildlife monitoring, species identification, ethical handling of small primates, and scientific data collection, strengthening local conservation expertise.

Finally, the project will deepen community engagement through school visits, community workshops, and interactive learning opportunities at Chimfunshi's conservation displays, helping build lasting support for bushbaby conservation.

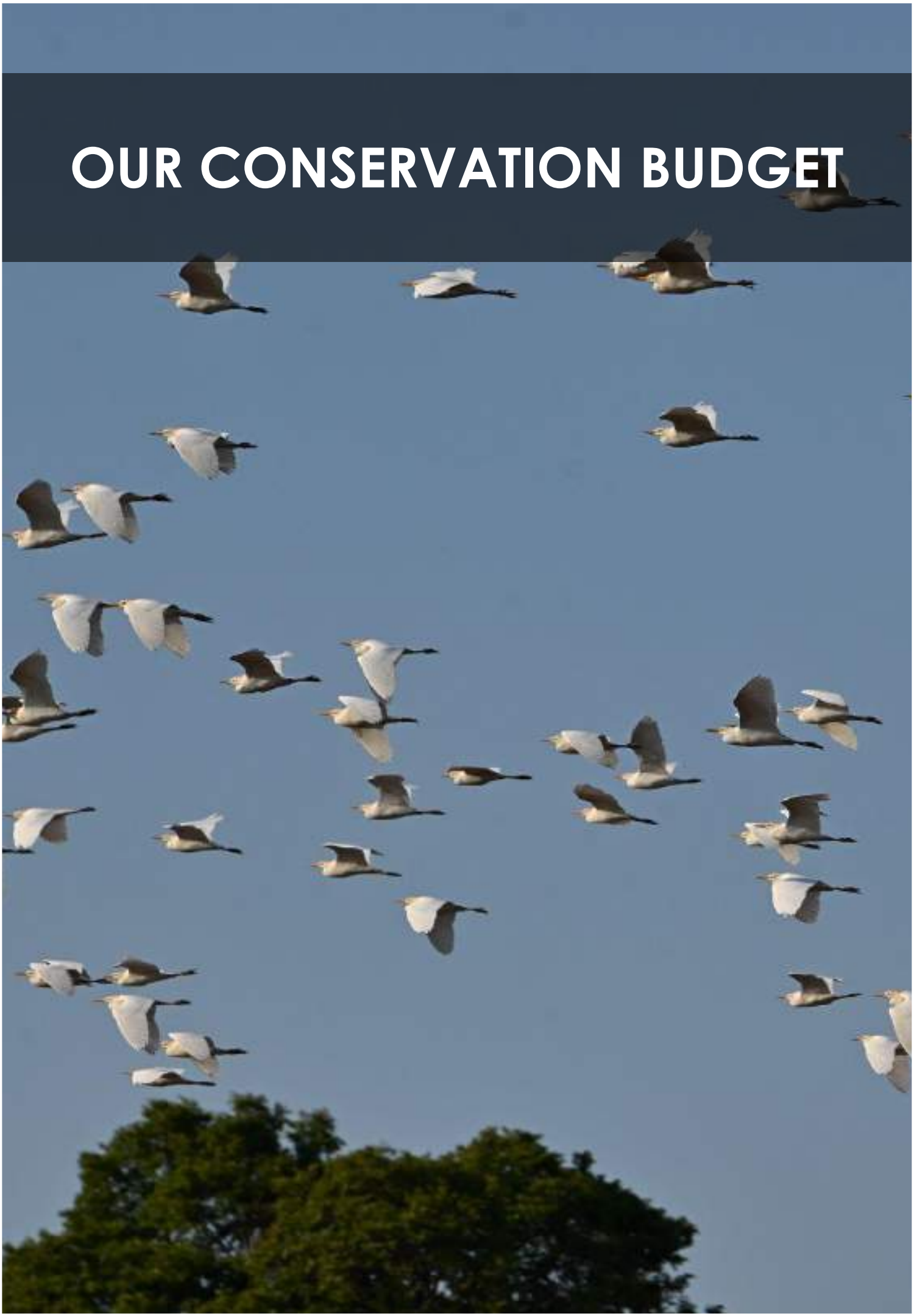


Budget

Category	Item	Cost (ZMW)	Cost (USD)
Personnel	Researcher (for 6 months)	37 500	1 875
Personnel	Vet (for 6 months)	18 750	938
Personnel	Assistant Research (for 6 months)	18 750	938
Personnel	Training Staff (3) from communities	18 000	900
Equipment	Capture traps	18 750	938
Equipment	Nets	800	40
Equipment	Marking materials	1 000	50
Equipment	Gloves	1 500	75
Equipment	First aid kits and other safety equipment	2 000	100
Transport	Fuel for travel to capture sites	9 000	450
Education	Community workshops	15 000	750
Education	Community and conservation educator	3 000	150
Education	Education Material printing	5 000	250
Administration	Administration and Contingency (10%)	29 810	1 491
Total Budget		**178 860**	**8 943**



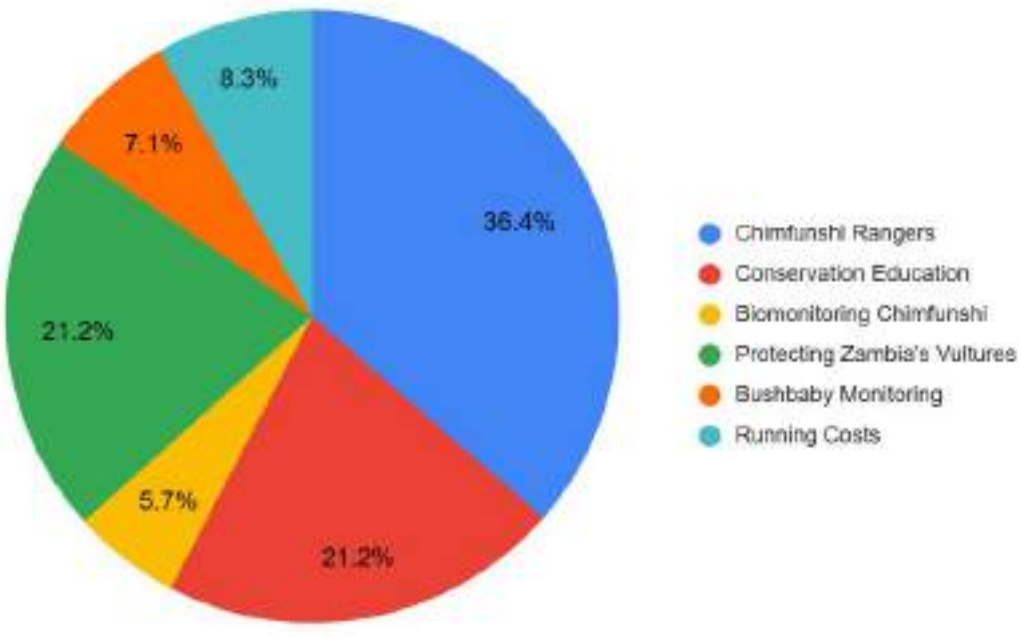
OUR CONSERVATION BUDGET





Conservation Budget Overview

Annual Budget	Cost (ZMW)	Cost (USD)
Chimfunshi's Rangers	912 670	45 634
Conservation Education	531 750	26 588
Biomonitoring Our Landscape	143 304	7 164
Protecting Zambia's Vultures	531 000	26 550
Bushbaby Monitoring	178 860	8 943
Running Costs	208 100	10 405
Total	**2 505 684**	**125 284**





Support Our Conservation Work

TOGETHER, WE CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE: By supporting any of these projects, you will help us to continue our work understanding wildlife, raising awareness with local communities and protecting their home.

WHAT IS THE BENEFIT OF THIS PROJECT FOR YOU?

1/ Enhance YOUR Brand Reputation
Demonstrate YOUR commitment to social responsibility and conservation initiatives by supporting Chimfunshi Wildlife Orphanage Trust with this important campaign to give everyone a better life.

2/ Attract and Retain Valuable Customers
Appeal to YOUR consumers who value conservation, sustainability, education and community support, strengthening customer loyalty.

3/ Boost Employee Morale
Involve employees in meaningful & environmentally responsible projects, enhancing their pride and motivation by showing YOUR Company cares about making a difference.

4/ Promote Long-Term Sustainability
By contributing to the conservation of the Zambian ecosystem and our bird life, YOU can positively affect Chimfunshi's drive to protect and conserve biodiversity and endangered species, as well as positively impacting biodiversity in Zambia.

WHAT CAN WE DO FOR YOU IN RETURN FOR OUR PARTNERSHIP?

1/ **WE** will acknowledge and thank **YOU** for the investment through social media, newsletters and other communication channels.

2/ **WE** will offer to work with **YOU** on various projects or initiatives, giving YOU the opportunity to have a direct impact on conservation and biodiversity.

3/ **WE** will provide **YOU** with regular updates and reports that show the impact of your investment, demonstrating the positive outcomes and benefits achieved through your support.

4/ **WE** will provide opportunities for **YOUR** employees to get involved in volunteer activities or awareness campaigns, allowing them to see the impact of their investment first hand and fostering a sense of pride and satisfaction.

Account Zambia:
CHIMFUNSHI WILDLIFE ORPHANAGE TRUST
Bank name: Stanbic Bank Zambia Limited
Account Number: 9130003032799 (ZMW) 9130003033256 (USD)
Swift Code: SBICZMLX

Person Contact in Zambia
Peggy Motsch
Executive Director of CWOT in Zambia
+260 972578388 (Zambia)
peggy.motsch@chimfunshiwildlife.org

Account Germany:
CHIMFUNSHI - Verein zum Schutz bedrohter Umwelt e.V.
IBAN: DE04 2005 0550 1213 1212 45
BIC: HASPDEHHXXX

Person Contact in Europe
Sebastian Louis
Chairman of the Board of Trustees of CWOT in Zambia
Chairman of the Board, Chimfunshi e.V., Germany
+49 172 3014679 (Germany)


www.chimfunshiwildlife.org