



Department of Commercial Crops,
Fruits & Forestry . Zanzibar

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK & ENVIRONMENT.
THE REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF ZANZIBAR. TANZANIA

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Guidelines for Island-Wide Census Fieldwork
Commission for Natural Resources
January 1997
Helle V. Goldman and Wahira J. Othman

1. Before leaving the office, ensure that you have:

- all necessary maps and that these have been marked into quadrats (some shehias may be split across two maps; other maps may contain two or three complete shehias);
- relevant questionnaires, i.e., the questionnaires that the sheha of your target shehia filled out;
- a notebook for recording notes from interviews and so forth;
- a copy of these guidelines;
- at least ten copies of the data sheets (attached).

2. Upon arrival at the site, greet the sheha and explain what you are doing. Explain that you will need the help of someone knowledgeable about the shehia who can show you around and help you find the red colobus monkeys.

3. Ask the sheha to help draw the approximate outlines of his shehia on the map for you. Use a pencil at first and once a reasonable border has been agreed upon, use a coloured marker (e.g., red) and erase the pencil marks. If you have been to a neighbouring shehia, show those maps to the sheha because it may help him. Remember that not everyone knows how to read a map. Help the sheha (and your local assistant) by explaining where the roads are, the villages, the sea shore, wells, etc. You can start by asking this question: "What are the villages in your shehia?" Later, for clarification, you may ask, "What about Village Fulani-- is that in your shehia?"

Once you have done this, then you know the area that you have to cover for that day and maybe the next day and the next. If, during your fieldwork, you happen to go out of the bounds of the shehia and you see some monkeys there, record this data anyway, but make sure that you note where you are and which shehia you think you are in. This data will later be added to the data sheets for that second shehia.

4. Using the completed questionnaire as a guide, ask the sheha (and anyone else who is around and interested) more about where the monkeys are, how many groups there are, whether they pass through or are full-time residents, etc. This information should be recorded in a notebook. Do not be surprised if the information you get is different from that on the questionnaires.

5. Using this information, make a plan for which areas you will survey and when. Make sure you know where those target areas are on the maps. Remember that the best times to look for red colobus are the mornings and late afternoon, when they are most active. It is during these times that you are likelier to hear them making calls or shaking branches.

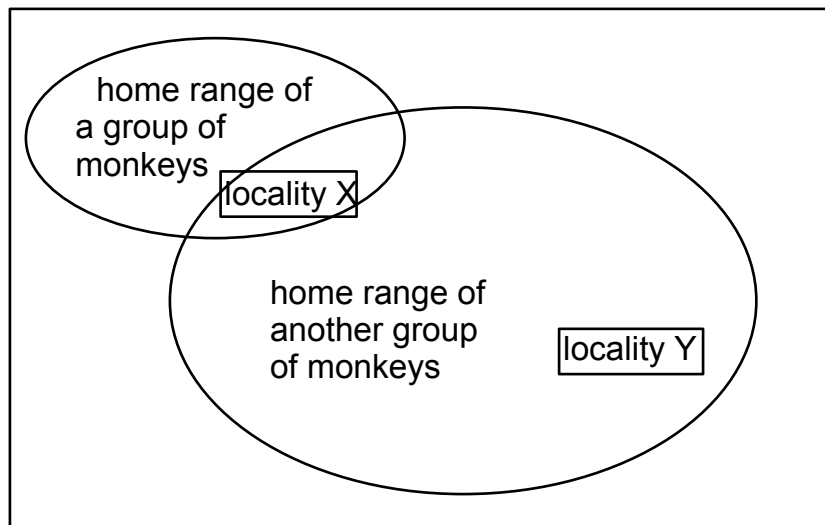
6. With the help of your local assistant, go to those target areas and make sure you can locate yourself on the map at all times. Start looking for monkeys. Make sure you take small footpaths, or even penetrate the bush in your search. Do not restrict yourself to the main, paved roads. The monkeys in some places may be harrassed by people and are therefore quite shy. As you go along, **stay quiet** and listen carefully for red colobus calls or the sound of shaking bushes or trees. Keep your eyes in the bushes and trees, not on the ground.

7. When you find monkeys, keep your eyes on them and count as many as you can before they run away. Use your binoculars if the monkeys are far away. Then, when they are out of sight or when you think you have a complete count, fill out the data sheet (attached). Each independent sighting requires its own row of data.

- In the first box, write the date and time. Use the **24 hour** kizungu clock. E.g., saa moja na nusu asubuhi (kiswahili time) = 7:30. Saa mbili jioni (kiwswahili) = 20:00. If you don't understand this, ask Helle, Andrew, or Rob.
- In the second box, write the initials of the observer or observers. Do not include your local assistant-- only team members.
- In the third box, write in the name of the shehia. This is not the name of the nearest village, but the name of the **shehia**.
- In the fourth box, write in the quadrat number of where you are.
- In the fifth box, write in a brief note on the weather, e.g., "clear," "raining hard," "light rain."
- In the sixth box, write in the name of the locality and describe it if necessary. Your local assistant will probably be able to tell you the name of the place. Add details. For example, "Latusi-- near the well on the roadside between the village of Pete and the Forest Station." Or, "South shamba-- the tree-shamba area south of the Forest Station where the tourists are taken." If a place does not have a name, just describe it the best you can. E.g., "A small patch of forest north of the main road, east of the village of Fulani, and west of the village of Shmulani."
- In the seventh box, write in a description of the habitat. This must not simply repeat the information in box six. Describe the habitat with words like these: low coral rag thicket; mixed mango/ coconut/ orange tree shamba; high forest; ground crop shamba; etc. Then write in the type of tree or bush that the monkeys are actually in. If you prefer, use Kiswahili names.
- In the eighth box, write in the number of red colobus monkeys you counted. Do not include Sykes monkeys in the count. **Do** include babies. If you and your team mates get different numbers, go with the highest number.
- In the last box, jot down any remarks that you think worthwhile. For example, you should note if you think you may have seen this group, or part of this group before, either that day or the day before. You should note if you are **sure** that this group is one

which you have **not** seen before. All of this will help us determine the margin for error in our final calculations.

Keep in mind that these monkeys have home ranges that they stay within, but that the home ranges of different groups sometimes overlap.



Therefore, if you see monkeys in locality X one day, and in locality Y the next day, these may be the **same** monkeys. Also, by the same logic, if you see monkeys in locality X one day, and monkeys again at locality X the next day, these may be **different** monkeys. For this reason, it is crucial to fill in the data sheets completely, to make good use of the "remarks" box, and to ask your local guide for his opinion.

8. Some contingencies:

- You see only one monkey: Fill in the information as usual. Under "number of monkeys," put down "one."
- You hear monkeys, but you can't see them: If you hear their calls, then you will be able to tell whether these are Sykes or red colobus. Write in all the information you can (habitat, locality, etc.), but where the sheet asks for number of monkeys seen, write clearly that you only heard them: "Did not see; only heard."
- You can't find monkeys where people say they are present: Make sure you cover the area thoroughly. Try looking at a different time of day. Go back to that place the next day if possible. If you still can't find them, forget them and move on.

date ----- time	initials of observer /s	shehia	quadrat number	weath- er	name and/or description of locality	type of habitat/ what species tree monkeys in	number of monkeys seen in one group	remarks

subject: Zanzibar island-wide red colobus census training

scheduled date: 30 December 1996

place: Jozani station

participants: Wahira J. Othman (CNR); Helle Goldman (CNR); Khamis Abdi (CNR);
Omar Shaame (Masingini); Khamis Abdalla (Pemba); Hamza Rijal (COLE).

Preparatory of the third phase¹ of the first island-wide red colobus census, a one-day red colobus census training will take place at Jozani station on 30 December 1996. Wahira J. Othman and Helle Goldman will lead the training. The rest of the personnel consist of trainees.

Purpose:

The purpose of the training is to familiarize trainees with the basics of censusing red colobus monkeys in different types of habitat (cultivated areas, high forest, and coral thicket). The aim is to enable trainees to identify red colobus vocalizations, to make rapid and fairly accurate counts of monkeys in a group, and to fill out data sheets (sample attached).

Method:

The method employed during the training will involve taking trainees to various habitats in and around Jozani and helping them to locate and count red colobus, and then to record appropriately the data on prepared sheets. In addition, the aim of the census will be discussed, as well as the ways it will be carried out during actual fieldwork.

Budget for the training:

Field allowance: 2,000/- X 7 participants = 14,000/-

Fuel: 20 lts @ 280/- = 5,600/-

Total = 19,600/-, rounded to 20,000/-

¹ Phase one consisted of preparing and sending out questionnaires to all shehias. Phase two involved collecting and analysing these. Phase three will entail sending out a census team to those shehias that reported red colobus in order to locate and count the monkeys. Phase four will consist of the final analysis of all data collected in the field.