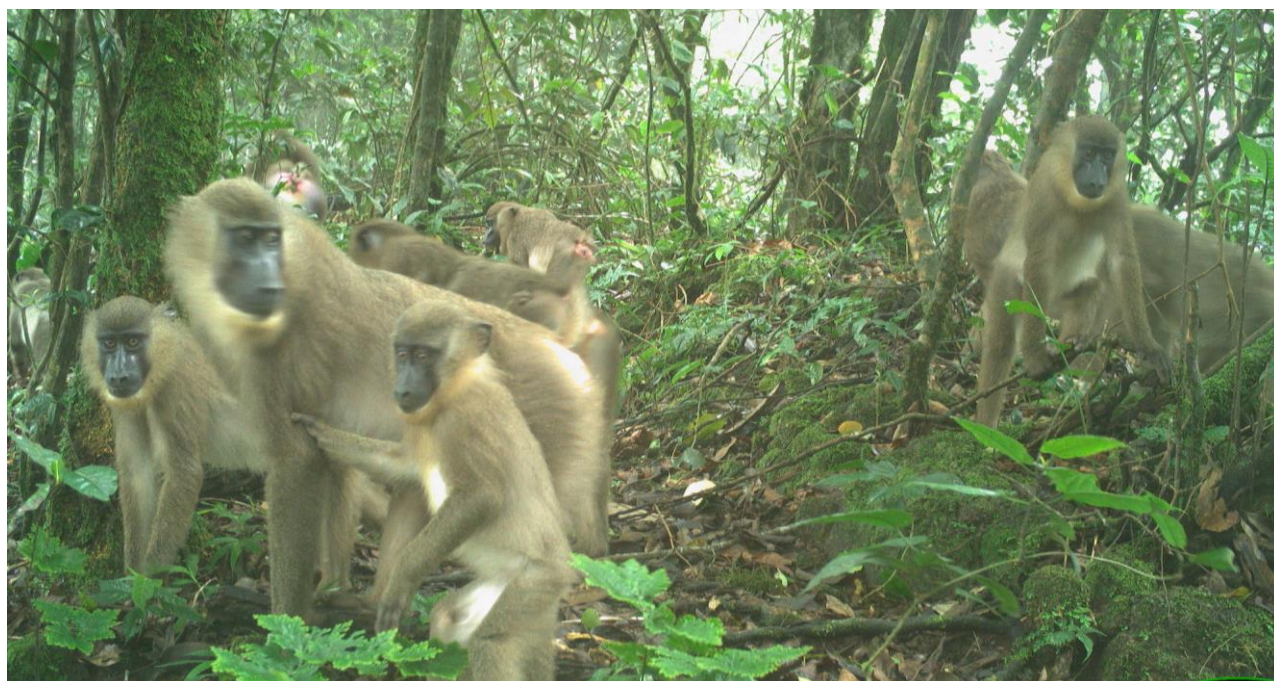




**AFI MOUNTAIN WILDLIFE SANCTUARY  
QUARTERLY REPORT: JULY TO SEPTEMBER 2021**



Prepared by:  
**AYANG Vincent**  
**WCS Nigeria Program**

## Summary

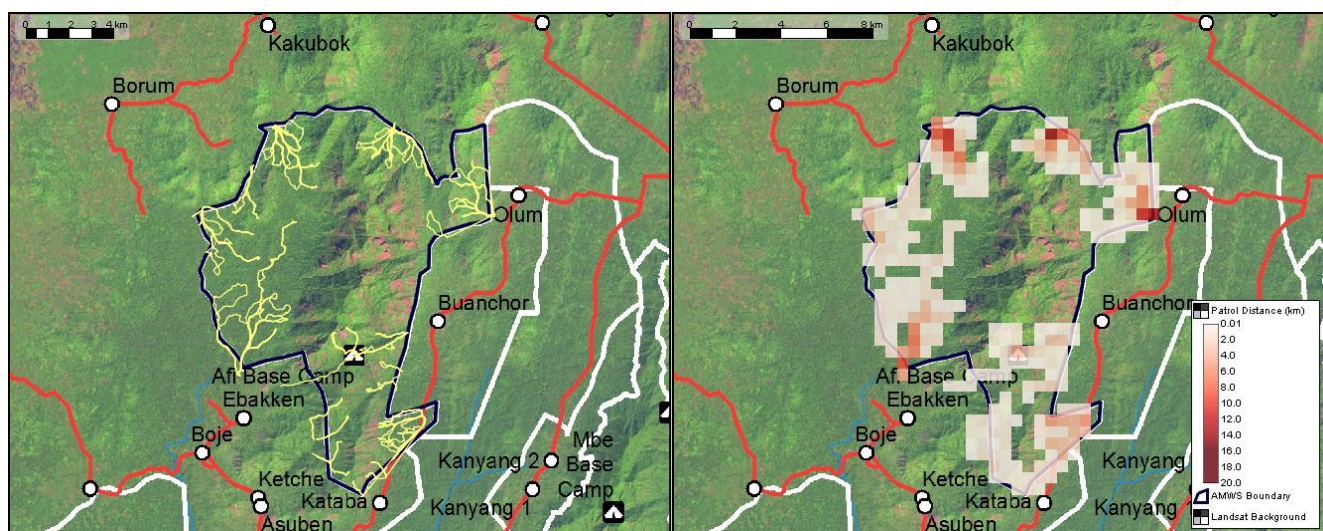
This report presents results from ranger patrols of Afi Mountain Wildlife Sanctuary (AMWS) conducted from July to September 2021 by the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS). It also covers activities implemented during the same period to raise levels of conservation awareness in the surrounding communities and support for sustainable diversified livelihoods. A total of 13 patrols were completed this quarter covering 479 kilometers over 90 patrol days (616 man-days). The patrols covered the Esekwe Camp, Base Camp, Nkayang-Kakubok, Katche-Asuben, Olum axis, Njua Lowland, Katabang, Buanchor-Drill Ranch, and Ebakken-Boje-Asuben sectors of the sanctuary. Two hunters were apprehended in the sanctuary and two shotguns were confiscated from them. The offenders were reported to the Cross River State Forestry Commission (CRSFC) for prosecution. A total of 125 wire snares were removed and one hunting camp was dismantled. In addition to hunting, 8 illegal farms were encountered during these patrols, mostly in the Njua lowland, Njua lowland, kakubok, Olum, and Esekwe axes of the sanctuary. Interestingly, a group of Cross River gorillas was sighted in the Boje axis of the sanctuary. They were in a group of seven consisting of three females and four males. Fifteen great ape nest sites were recorded: 7 gorilla and 6 chimpanzee nest sites. Monkeys sighted include Mona monkey *Cercopithecus mona* (21 sightings), putty-nosed monkey *Cercopithecus nictitans* (15 sightings), and drill *Mandrillus leucophaeus* (13 sightings). Other large mammals recorded include red river hog *Potamochoerus porcus*, African civet *Civettictis civetta*, yellow-backed duiker *Cephalophus silvicultor* and tree pangolin *Phataginus tricuspis*. In addition to regular patrols of the sanctuary, “Gorilla Guardians” trained and supported by WCS surveyed adjoining community forests in the Olum-Bubong, Esekwe-Ndemechang, Katche-Asuben-Ebakken and Bitiah-Kakwagom-Kakubok areas to monitor gorilla presence. The Afi gorillas are known to occasionally move out of the sanctuary into these areas in search of food. One gorilla nest site and two unidentified great ape nest sites were encountered in the Esekwe-Ndemechang and Ubong-Olum forest by the “Gorilla Guardians”. To raise conservation awareness in the local communities, WCS facilitated 5 community meetings, 10 film shows, 6 field trips, 4 exchange visits and 4 school visits. WCS also organized some activities to mark 2021 World Gorilla Day Celebration. Livelihood support activities supported by WCS at Afi include distribution of improved cocoa and bush mango seedlings to farmers, and mapping monitoring of cocoa and bush mango farms supported by the project.

## Results

### 1. Law Enforcement

#### *Patrol strategy and effort*

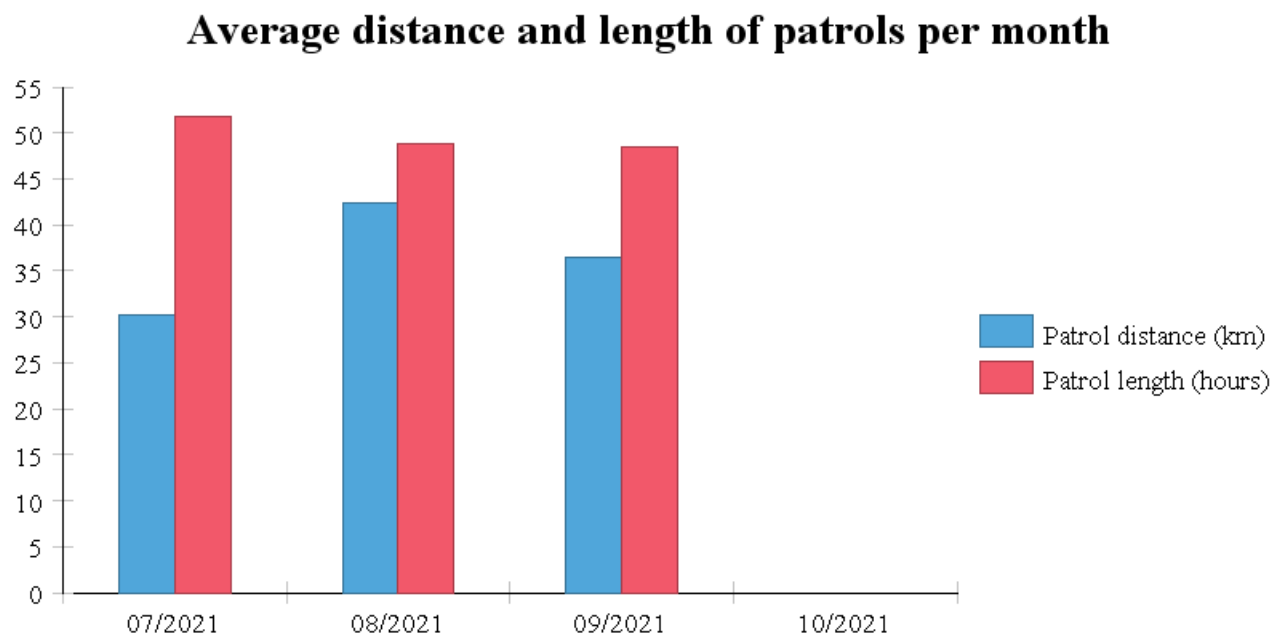
Four to six patrols were completed per month, each lasting 6-10 days. The patrols targeted “hotspots” of illegal human activities determined based on data from previous patrols and intelligence gathered from surrounding communities. Offenders encountered were arrested and all wire snares and hunting camps found were destroyed. Data were collected and analyzed using SMART software. The patrols covered the Esekwe Camp, Base Camp, Nkayang-Kakubok, Katche-Asuben, Olum axis, Njua Lowland, Katabang, Buanchor-Drill Ranch, and Ebakken-Boje-Asuben sectors of the sanctuary (Figure 1). Twelve patrols were completed this quarter covering a total distance of 478.5 kilometers over 90 patrol days (616 man-days) (Figure 1; Table 1).



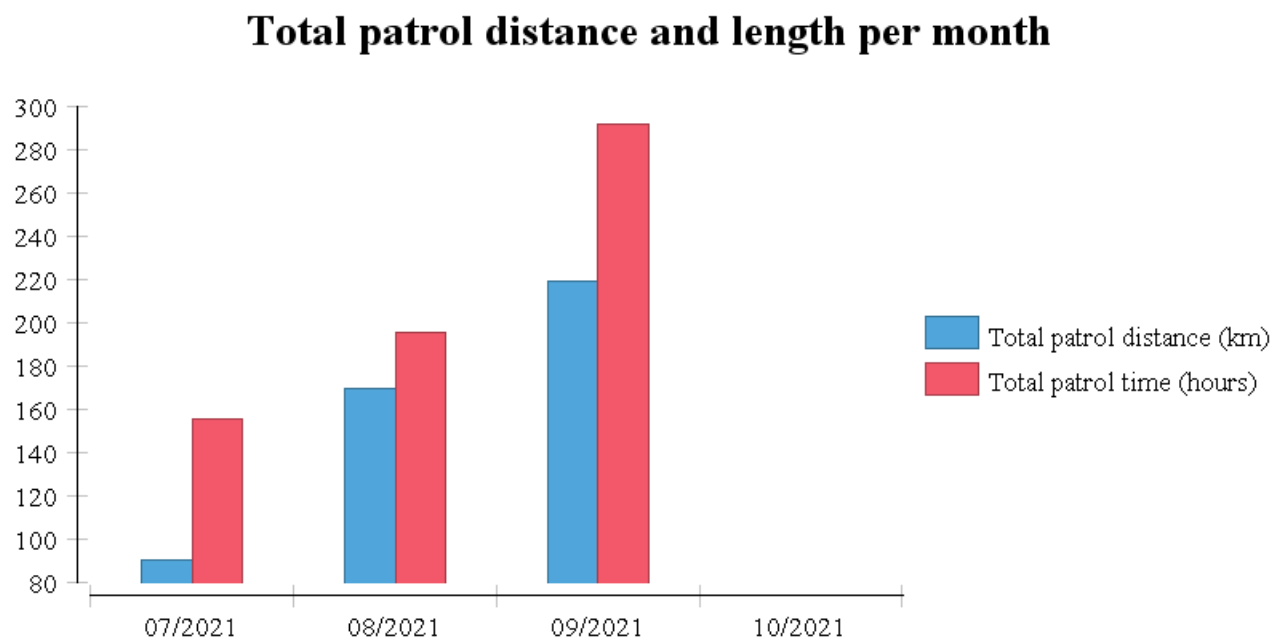
**Figure 1. Patrol tracklogs and patrol effort in km walked per grid cell from July to September, 2021. Darker red color indicates areas of more intense patrol coverage.**

**Table 1. Summary of patrol effort by patrol area for the period July to September, 2021.**

Area	Number of Patrols	Patrol Days	Patrol Hours	Distance (km)	Person - Days
Base Camp	1	6	36.2	25.1	40
Buanchor-Drill Ranch	2	9	62.8	38.8	57
Ketche-Asuben/Ebakken-Boje-Asu	1	7	41.7	43.0	44
Esekwe Camp	3	24	157.9	119.2	170
Katabang Axis	1	9	84.2	40.9	57
Njua Lowland	2	14	99.0	113.4	98
Nkanyang-Kakubo	1	6	37.6	29.1	36
Olum Axis	2	15	122.6	69.0	114
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>642.0</b>	<b>478.5</b>	<b>616</b>



**Figure 2. Average distance covered and time taken per patrol per month for the period July to September, 2021.**



**Figure 3. Total patrol distance and time per month for the period July to September, 2021.**

## Law Enforcement

Patrols this quarter led to the arrest of two hunters (Table 2). Two shotguns were confiscated, 125 wire snares were removed and one hunting camp was dismantled (Table 6). Other signs of hunting observed include 15 gunshots heard and 63 empty cartridges (Table 6). Eight farms were seen in the sanctuary including newly cleared farms (Table 4).

### Ranger patrols stopped in Esekwe axis of the sanctuary by few aggrieved youth

On the 6<sup>th</sup> of September 2021, some members of Esekwe community stormed the Esekwe camp where rangers were based for patrols and forced the rangers out of the camp. The rangers relocated to another camp in a different area of the sanctuary to continue patrols. The matter was reported to all relevant authorities including the CRSFC action. The reason given for their action was that rangers facilitated the arrest of two farmers from the community in the sanctuary (Chief Ferdinand Ashijua and Chief Bartholomew Enyia). Both men own very large newly established farms in the sanctuary, close to the Esekwe camp. They are the ones that mobilized the youth to harass the rangers without the consent of the Village Head or majority of the community members. Another reason given for the harassment of the rangers was the invitation by the CRSFC of some community members involved in illegalities in the sanctuary to Calabar for questioning. However, it would appear that such individuals are emboldened by the lack of prosecution of defaulters over the years, and perhaps a lack of understanding of the status of the sanctuary. The CRSFC needs to take appropriate action, including prosecution, against the masterminds of such disruptive actions at Afi, Chief Ferdinand Ashijua and Chief Bartholomew Enyia). It should be noted that both men own large newly established farms inside the sanctuary, close to the Esekwe camp.

**Table 2. Summary of arrests and other law enforcement for the period July to September, 2021.**

Station	Leader	Date	Action Taken - People	Name	Threat
Olum Axis	George Mgbang	Jul 9, 2021	Apprehended and reported to CRSFC	NA	Gun hunting
Njua Lowland	Etta Joseph	Aug 13, 2021	Apprehended and reported to CRSFC	Edward Ewah	Gun hunting

**Table 3. Number of people seen as threat from July to September, 2021.**

Threat	Number of People	Encounter Rate per km
Hunting	2	0.004

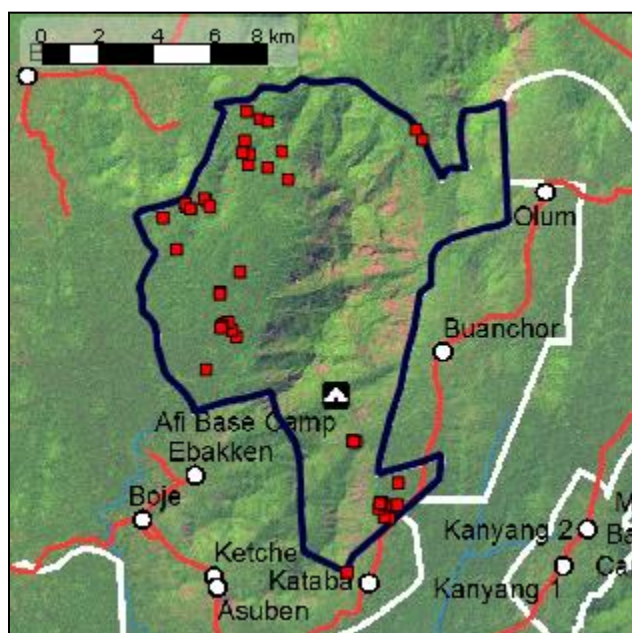
**Table 4. Total encounter rates of signs of human activity from July to September, 2021**

Activity	Number of Incidents	Encounter Rate per km
Farming and Land Clearing	8	0.017
Gunshot heard	15	0.031
Human Sign	40	0.084
Logging and Tree Cutting	4	0.008
NTFPs	1	0.002
People seen	2	0.004
Shed or Camp	2	0.004
Traps, Weapons & Equipment	109	0.228

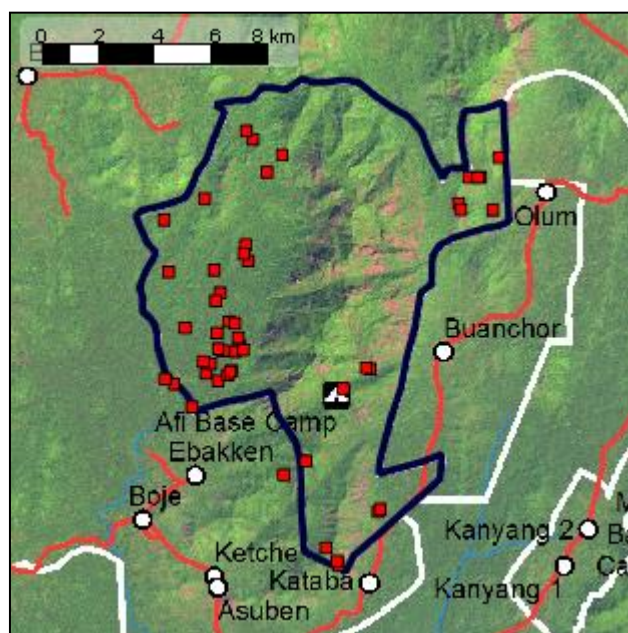
**Table 5. Specific evidence of logging for the period July to September, 2021.**

Type of logging evidence	Action Taken - Items	Age of Sign	Number of Logs	Tree Species
Logs	Confiscated	Fresh	6	Ebony
Logs	Destroyed	Fresh	3	Iroko
Logs	Confiscated	Fresh	15	Ebony
Logs	Collected	Fresh	3	Iroko

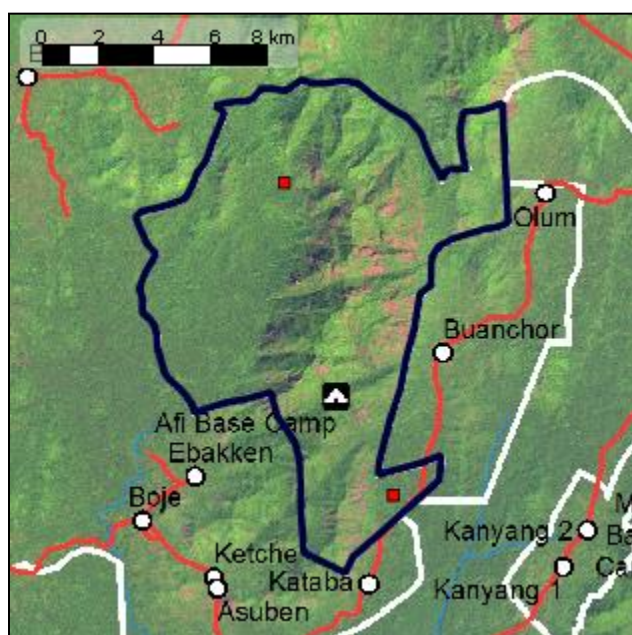




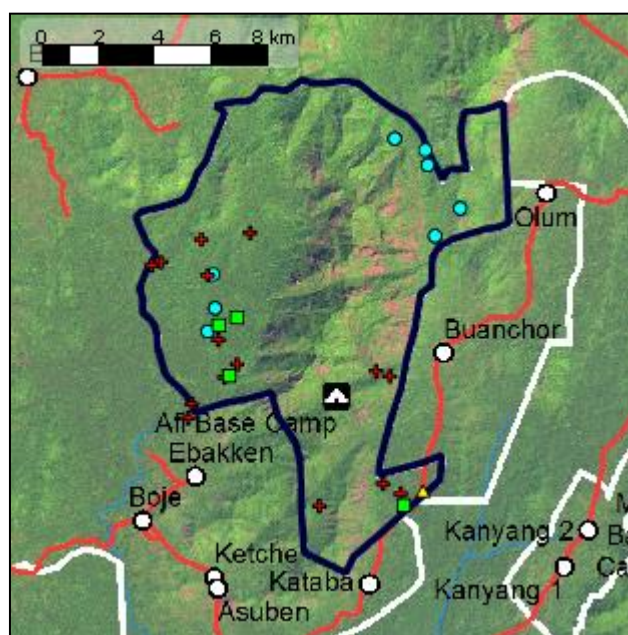
a) Wire snares



b) Empty cartridges



c) Sheds and camps



d) Farms (circles), gunshots heard (crosses), logging (squares), and NTFP collection (triangles)

**Figure 4. Distribution of all signs of human activity recorded in July to September, 2021.**

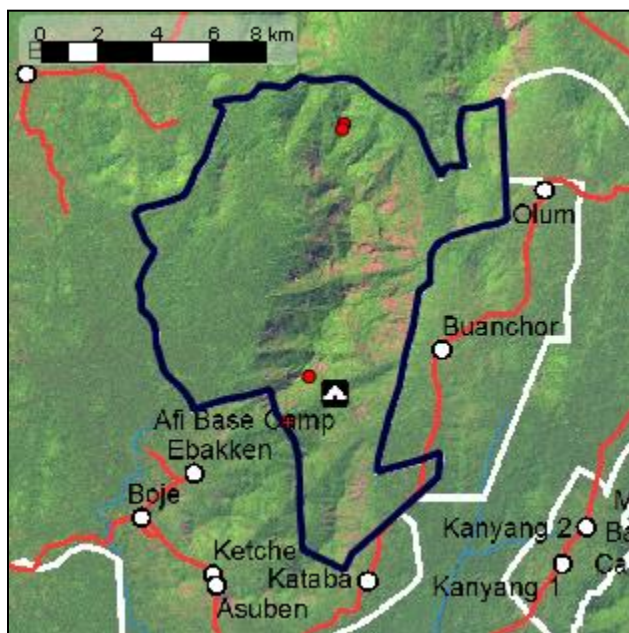
**Table 6. Hunting signs recorded for the period July to September, 2021.**

Sign	Number of Observations	Encounter Rate per km
Gunshots heard	15	0.031
Set wire snares	125	0.261
Empty cartridges	63	0.132
Hunting camps	1	0.002

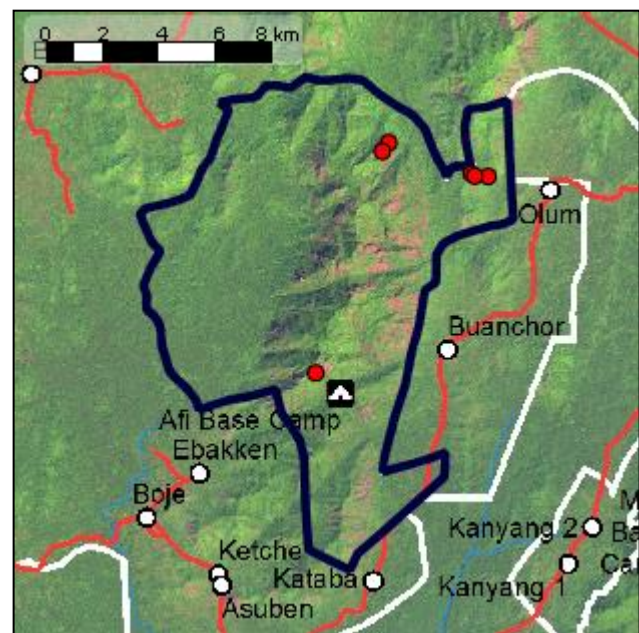
## Wildlife Observations

### Great apes

Animal sign encounters were low. However, gorillas were encountered on two occasions. A group of seven including 3 females and 4 males was sighted in the Boje axis of the sanctuary. On a separate occasion, a family of gorillas (including infants) was encountered, but the encounter occurred at very close range and one of the adult males in group, surprised, attacked one of the rangers, knocked him to the ground and bit him on the buttock and on the neck. Luckily, the ranger Philip Ashijua stayed calm and quiet on the ground, and managed to avoid further attack by the gorilla. Phillip was taken out of the forest by his colleague and to a nearby village where he received first aid treatment. The injury on the buttock was minor (the area was protected by his uniform); the bite on the neck was more severe and left a significant injury although luckily not very deep. He was later taken to the General Hospital in Ogoja where he received further treatment until his wounds healed. In addition to sightings, 13 apes nest sites were observed: 7 gorilla and 6 chimpanzee. Additionally, one gorilla nest site and two unidentified great ape nest sites were observed in the Esekwe-Ndemechang and Ubong-Olum community forests by Gorilla Guardians engaged by WCS (under the Gorilla Guardian program) to monitor gorilla presence outside the sanctuary. Gorillas at Afi are known to occasionally move into unprotected community forest outside of the sanctuary where they are more prone to hunting.



a) Gorillas



b) Chimpanzees

**Figure 5. Ape sightings and nest sites recorded from July to September 2021. Nest sites shown as circles, sightings shown as crosses** (Note that some ape observations are missing in Figure 5 because of problems downloading data from two patrols in July).

**Table 7. Number and encounter rate of nest sites recorded for the period July to September, 2021.**

Species	Number of nest sites	Encounter rate of nest sites per km
Chimpanzee	6	0.010
Gorilla	7	0.006

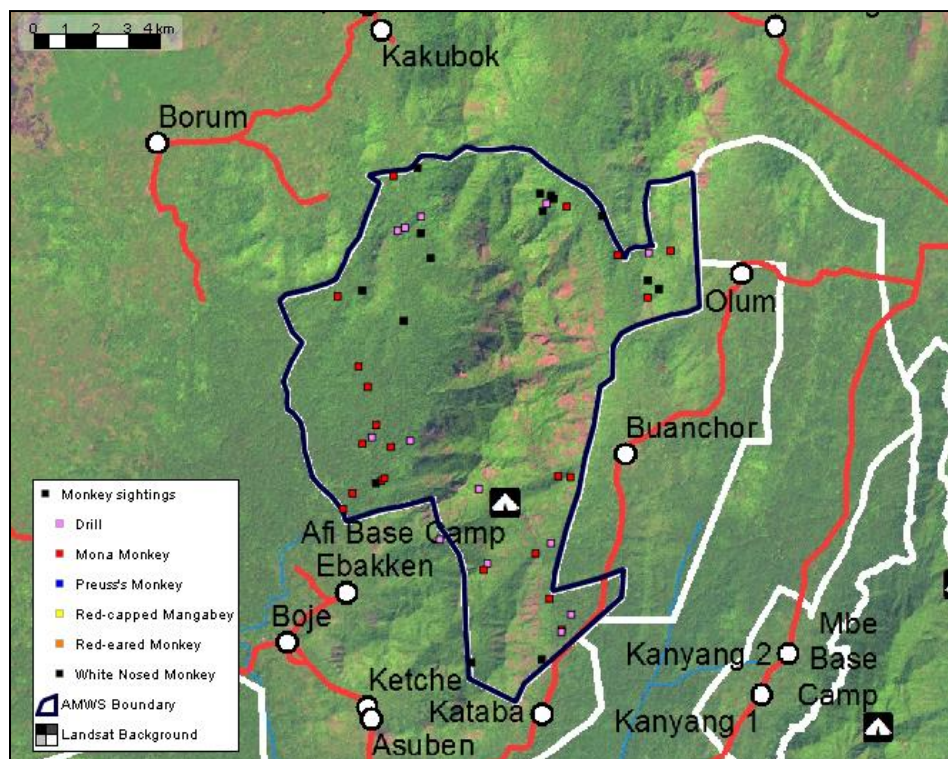


**Table 8. Nest sites recorded for the period July to September 2021.**

Species	Nest site type	Age of Sign	Dung present	Number of ground nests	Total number of nests
Chimpanzee	Night nest(s)	Fresh	true	0	4
Chimpanzee	Night nest(s)	Recent	true	0	7
Chimpanzee	Night nest(s)	Recent	true	0	9
Chimpanzee	Night nest(s)	Recent	false	0	5
Chimpanzee	Night nest(s)	Fresh	true	0	9
Gorilla	Night nest(s)	Fresh	true	1	4
Gorilla	Night nest(s)	Fresh	true	2	8
Gorilla	Night nest(s)	Recent	false	0	4

### Monkey sightings

Monkeys sighted this quarter include drill (*Mandrillus leucophaeus*), Mona monkey (*Cercopithecus mona*) and putty-nosed monkey (*Cercopithecus nictitans*). See Figure 5 and Table 6. Vocalizations were also heard frequently during the patrols.



**Figure 6. Monkey species observed for the period July to September, 2021.**

**Table 9. Monkey species sighted from July to September, 2021.**

Species	Number of observations	Encounter rate per km
Drill	13	0.027
Mona Monkey	21	0.044
Putty-nosed Monkey	15	0.031



### Other Wildlife

Encounter rates of all the animal signs (including sightings) are presented in Appendix II below. Blue duiker (*Philantomba monticola*), brush-tailed porcupine (*Atherurus africanus*) and red river hog (*Potamochoerus porcus*) were the most frequently observed.

## 2. Conservation Education and Awareness

### Field Trips

Conservation education is crucial to engage those that will shape the future of wildlife and habitat. By experiencing and exploring nature, children learn to understand, value, and appreciate the natural world around them. Field trips are a valuable way to connect students/pupils to nature. They tend to produce lasting experiences that help to inspire people to place more value on wildlife, and make them more willing to support biodiversity conservation. WCS regularly organized these trips for conservation club members to introduce them to conservation concepts, experiences and ideas that cannot be given in the classroom environment. This quarter, WCS organized 5 guided field trips with 122 pupils and 10 teachers to the Okwangwo Division of Cross River National Park (Table 10). The field trips provided students the opportunity to learn about the rainforest, threats to wildlife, and ongoing efforts to save species from extinction.

**Table 10: Names of schools and number of students that participated for WCS field trip**

Date	School(s)	No of pupils/students
July 9	Community Secondary School Olum	22
July 19	Government Primary School Katabang	25
August 12	Community Secondary School Njua	25
August 24	Community Secondary School Olum	26
September 25	Government Primary School Katabang	24

### Exchange Visits

During this period, WCS facilitated four exchange visits involving 8 schools around Afi Mountain Wildlife Sanctuary. A total of 374 students participated in the exchange visits (Table 11). The aim is to engage students to exchange experiences and discover new viewpoints and approaches for specific conservation activity. This activity enables schoolchildren to share ideas and knowledge they have acquired about wildlife and problems of conservation in the area. In all the visits, students were engaged in Conservation games, quiz competition and drama. These activities were carried out in a competitive manner helping to generate interest in students/pupils.

**Table 11: School Exchange visits and number of participants**

Date	Schools	No of students
July 16th	Government Primary School Enyi and Primary School Kache	91
July 17th	Government Primary school Katabang and Peggy International Nursery and Primary School Katabang	83
September 7th	Government Primary School Katabang and Primary School Kache	101
September 30th	Government Primary School Bitiah and Primary School Baggabo Kakwagom Irruan	99

**Photo 1. Exchange visit between Community Secondary School Olum and Buentsebe Secondary School Wula.****School Visits**

The WCS education team visited five schools around Afi Mountain Wildlife Sanctuary during this reporting period. Activities implemented during the visits include lessons, quiz and conservation games (Table 12). Puppets were also used to demonstrate behaviour of certain animals. A total of 170 pens and 5 wildlife posters were distributed in the schools visited raise conservation awareness and support for the protection of endangered wildlife.

**Table 12: Name of schools visited at Afi**

Dates	Name of school visited	# of pens distributed
17/7/2021	Government Primary School Katabang	20 pens
17/5/2021	Peggy Nursery and Primary School Katabang	50 pens
30/9/2021	Government Primary School Bitiah	30 pens
30/9/2021	Government Primary School Kakwagom Irruan	30 pens
30/9/2021	BUDA Community Secondary School Irruan	30 pens

### Film Shows

During this period, WCS carried out Great Apes films show in 10 villages of Afi with of total of 1,760 persons in attendance (Table 13). Tittles of films show include ‘How to save the rainforest, Climate change and Great Apes films’. The film shows increased understanding about local wildlife and sensitized forest communities on environmental problems aimed at changing attitudes and behaviour towards forest degradation.

**Table 13: Villages and school visited in Afi during film show and estimated number of viewers**

S/no	Date	Name of Community	Attendance
1	9/7/2021	Olum	133
2	27/7/2021	Katabang	125
3	28/7/2021	Kache Boje	250
4	29/7/2021	Enyi Boje	189
5	15/8/2021	Buanchor	179
6	20/8/2021	Nkanya	134
7	25/8/2021	Ebranta Boje	88
8	23/9/2021	Buanchor	258
9	27/9/2021	Katabang	164
10	30/9/2021	Bitiah	240



**Plate 2: Film show in Katabang**

### Community Meetings

WCS facilitated 5 community meetings to address current conservation challenges in the area (Table 14). The messages focus on precaution measures against bush burning and protection of endangered species from all form of poaching activities. WCS enjoined villages visited to shun incessant logging activities and protect their dwindling forest resources.



**Table 14: Communities and number of participants in village meetings**

Date	Village	Attendance
15/8/2021	Buanchor	17
20/8/2021	Nkanya	134
25/8/2021	Ebranta-Boje	13
27/9/2021	Katabang	14
30/9/2021	Bitiah	10

### **World Gorilla Day**

September 24 marks World Gorilla Day, set aside to celebrate these threatened giants of the forest as well as to renew calls for action to protect them. The Cross River gorilla is the rarest among the four subspecies of gorillas with an estimated population between 250-300 individuals in the wild. The gorillas are threatened with human activities (logging, hunting, and farming) in and around protected areas of Afi, Mbe and Okwangwo. During the celebration, 15 students were selected from Afi (Olum) to join students in Okwangwo and Mbe at Kanyang for a rally. A total of 60 students and 12 chiefs representing all the clans within Cross River gorilla landscape were brought together to raise alarm against on-going human activities in gorilla sites. We started with a rally in Kanyang and Wula and end up in Buentsebe Secondary School Wula where the clan Head of Katabang made an opening speech and enjoined other chiefs to continue protecting gorillas through community bylaws. Opportunity was also given to representative of CRNP, Mr. Albert Akom to address the participants on general conservation challenges in the area. WCS education coordinator in Okwangwo concluded and advised participants not to relent effort in saving wildlife and their habitats.



**Photo 2: World Gorilla Day Celebration in Kanyang**

### 3. Support for sustainable diversified livelihoods

Livelihood support activities supported by WCS at Afi include distribution of improved cocoa and bush mango seedlings to farmers, and mapping monitoring of cocoa and bush mango farms supported by the project. WCS will continue to support these activities in the next quarter.

#### **Recommendations**

- Lack of prosecutions of arrested defaulters is encouraging communities to perpetrate illegal activities in the sanctuary. The CRSFC should take action to prosecute arrested offenders.
- Many communities around the Sanctuary still do not understand the legal status of the sanctuary, that is why some communities like Esekwe keep stopping ranger patrols in their axis when their illegalities are exposed. As such community should receive briefing on the forest laws and implications of breaking the laws.
- Decisive action is needed to deal with the problem of farm encroachment in Afi. Some new farms were seen in the sanctuary during patrols this quarter.
- There is need to have a camp (permanent or temporary) in the Kakubok axis of the sanctuary to deal with the increasing illegal activities in the areas around Njua and kakubok.
- Regular meetings between stakeholders increasing the CRSFC, Ministry of Climate Change, Boki LGA, communities around AMWS are encouraged to generate interest and support.
- The sanctuary boundary should be cleared regularly to facilitate law enforcement, as most people seen in the sanctuary claimed ignorance of the sanctuary boundary, which is overgrown in many places.
- In addition to clearing, signposts should be placed at strategic locations along the boundary with information on prohibited activities to reduce illegal activities.
- Prosecution is key to reducing illegal logging in and around the sanctuary. The CRSFC should arrest and prosecute defaulters to discourage illegal logging.
- Forestry checkpoints on the roads should be established within logging hotspots around the sanctuary to complement the work of rangers.

#### **Acknowledgements**

We are grateful to the Great Ape Conservation Fund of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service who have constantly provided financial support to the WCS Nigeria program. We also appreciate the funding from Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF), Kolmården Zoo, AZA, Zoo New England, and Dutch Gorilla Foundation. WCS is formally registered in Nigeria through an agreement with the Ministry of Budget and National Planning of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The Government of Cross River State is also appreciated for giving WCS the enabling environment to operate. WCS works at Afi Mountain Wildlife Sanctuary in collaboration with the Ministry of Climate Change and Forestry and the Cross River State Forestry Commission.

**Appendix I. Patrol effort statistics July to September, 2021.**

Date	Number of Patrols	Distance (km)	Number of Hours	Number of Rangers
2021-07-08	2	6.3	8.9	14
2021-07-09	2	8.6	17.6	14
2021-07-10	1	4.8	7.9	7
2021-07-11	1	3.4	8.4	7
2021-07-12	1	5.4	8.3	7
2021-07-13	1	6.3	9.1	7
2021-07-14	1	6.5	8.8	7
2021-07-15	1	3.9	6.6	7
2021-07-21	1	6.6	6.6	7
2021-07-22	1	7.6	8.3	7
2021-07-23	1	5.1	9.0	7
2021-07-24	1	4.9	16.8	7
2021-07-25	1	5.6	15.6	7
2021-07-26	1	7.4	8.9	7
2021-07-27	1	4.9	7.3	7
2021-07-28	1	2.9	7.0	7
2021-07-29	1	0.1	0.2	2
2021-08-10	2	11.9	8.5	14
2021-08-11	2	7.9	7.7	14
2021-08-12	2	14.4	12.2	14
2021-08-13	2	15.2	12.3	14
2021-08-14	2	14.3	14.6	14
2021-08-15	2	10.4	7.5	14
2021-08-16	2	18.8	13.2	14
2021-08-17	2	14.0	9.8	14
2021-08-22	2	8.7	17.1	14
2021-08-23	2	8.0	17.4	14
2021-08-24	2	8.7	14.5	14
2021-08-25	2	9.7	13.2	15
2021-08-26	2	12.8	16.8	14
2021-08-27	2	7.4	14.5	15
2021-08-28	2	7.1	16.4	14
2021-09-04	2	11.9	10.6	15
2021-09-05	2	12.2	12.2	15
2021-09-06	2	15.0	13.7	14
2021-09-07	2	9.5	11.2	14
2021-09-08	2	10.1	13.6	14
2021-09-09	2	12.3	11.3	14
2021-09-10	2	8.3	10.3	14
2021-09-15	2	9.5	12.5	13



Date	Number of Patrols	Distance (km)	Number of Hours	Number of Rangers
2021-09-16	2	6.1	15.4	13
2021-09-17	2	7.9	14.6	14
2021-09-18	2	7.9	13.8	14
2021-09-19	2	9.0	11.9	14
2021-09-20	2	10.2	12.1	14
2021-09-21	1	5.9	16.4	6
2021-09-22	1	0.0	13.9	6
2021-09-23	1	9.5	9.8	3
2021-09-25	2	14.8	18.6	13
2021-09-26	2	12.3	22.9	13
2021-09-27	2	10.4	12.8	13
2021-09-28	2	11.4	12.9	13
2021-09-29	2	12.8	13.1	13
2021-09-30	2	11.7	7.7	13

**Appendix II. Encounter rate of wildlife species observed during patrols from July to September, 2021. Species not encountered during patrols are not shown.**

Species	Number of observations	Encounter rate per km
Blue duiker	<i>Philantomba monticola</i>	1.114
Brush-tailed porcupine	<i>Atherurus africanus</i>	0.838
Red river hog	<i>Potamochoerus porcus</i>	0.754
Drill	<i>Mandrillus leucophaeus</i>	0.397
Mona monkey	<i>Cercopithecus mona</i>	0.395
Hornbill	-	0.322
Turaco	-	0.301
African civet	<i>Civettictis civetta</i>	0.230
Mongoose	<i>Crossarchus</i> spp.	0.209
Cane rat	<i>Thryonomys swinderianus</i>	0.194
Unidentified monkey	-	0.194
Bay duiker	<i>Cephalophus dorsalis</i>	0.192
White nosed monkey	<i>Cercopithecus nictitans</i>	0.167
Yellow-backed duiker	<i>Cephalophus silvicultor</i>	0.107
Rock fowl	<i>Picathartes oreas</i>	0.065
Nigeria-Cameroon chimpanzee	<i>Pan troglodytes ellioti</i>	0.040
Palm civet	<i>Nandinia binotata</i>	0.040
Tree pangolin	<i>Phataginus tricuspis</i>	0.029
Unidentified medium duiker	-	0.029
Cross river gorilla	<i>Gorilla gorilla diehli</i>	0.021
Grey parrot	-	0.021
Unidentified great ape	-	0.019
Genet	-	0.006
Red-capped mangabey	-	0.002
Unidentified small duiker	-	0.002

**Appendix III. Ranger work time for the period July to September 2021.**

Name	Number of Patrols	Number of Patrol Days	Number Patrol Hours	Total Patrol Distance (km)
Alphonsus Oweh	6	35	238.8	223.7
Anthony Odu	1	1	5.0	9.1
Anthony Osang	7	41	286.5	242.1
Bernard Akpa	7	52	392.4	248.7
David Otu	7	37	249.5	229.8
Donald Ojie	5	34	229.0	214.2
Esekwe Gorilla Guardian	1	2	10.8	6.2
Etta Joseph	6	36	239.8	220.3
Francis Okeke	1	1	4.0	6.4
George Mgbang	7	54	402.4	258.3
Henry Achua	8	51	383.5	254.9
Joseph Dibang	4	28	211.0	126.7
Katabang Gorilla Guardian	5	13	80.9	94.0
Okiro Gorilla Guardian	1	2	10.8	6.2
Olum Gorilla Guardian	1	2	10.8	6.2
Patrick Bankong	7	46	343.3	218.4
Patrick Kejie	5	34	229.0	214.2
Peter Nsan	7	52	392.4	248.7
Philip Ashijua	6	44	324.5	213.7
Victor Agbor	1	1	7.1	5.2
Vincent Ayang	8	50	362.5	241.6
Austin Denis				