



Jane Goodall Tendaguru Wildlife Trust

Sustainable livelihoods for animals and people in conserved Tanzanian environment



The Jane Goodall Tendaguru Wildlife Trust

The Jane Goodall Tendaguru Wildlife Trust is a non-profit organisation. The Trustees, in addition to Dr Jane Goodall, are:

- **Addison Fischer:** Addison Fischer is a trailblazer in the computer security industry. He is now heavily involved in the worldwide conservation of wilderness areas.
- **The Hon. Riziki Lulida:** Member of Parliament for Lindi
- **The Hon. James Lembeli:** Member of Parliament. Kahama, former Marketing Director of Tanzania National Parks.
- **Baron Hugo van Lawick:** Son of Dr Jane Goodall and the late Baron Hugo van Lawick (filmmaker)
- **Mr. Alfred Moser:** Former owner of a safari Camp and project Leader in a village orientated development programme.

The Trust aims to protect endangered wildlife habitats in southern Tanzania. In order to do this in a sustainable way it is necessary to work with the people living in surrounding areas. Thus it will be important to improve livelihoods, reduce poverty, and enhance environmental and human security through sustainable resource management in the seven villages in the area.

This will be funded by revenue from low-impact ecotourism. Jane Goodall's Tanzania Safaris will attract visitors from around the world, and a percentage of the profits will be paid into the Trust.

We believe that the Trustees have sufficient understanding of the problems that will be encountered, as well as the laws and culture of the area, to ensure the success of the project.

The Role of Private Protected Areas

In Tanzania, government policy encourages the establishment of Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) on community land with the aim of promoting wildlife conservation outside government conservation areas. The fauna and flora of some parts of Tanzania are still intact, but this state of affairs will not last unless steps are taken, urgently, to protect these unique areas and develop them as private wildlife conservation areas.

Only if the local population buys into these schemes can we hope to protect these areas. And this will only happen if the people can benefit – through revenue from tourism, and a better standard of living.

In order for the local community to help us with our conservation programme, the people need to understand the issues.

Therefore we plan to involve them in the activities of the Trust, offering them opportunities for training, employment and so on. Staff for the tourist facilities will be selected from applicants from the surrounding villages. Some will receive training as drivers and guides. In addition, there will be opportunities for villagers to start up small sustainable businesses – such as growing vegetables for the camp, selling local crafts (such as baskets, mats, toys – anything which may attract tourists).

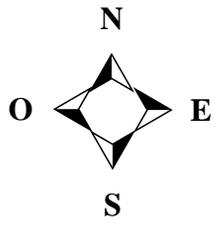
In the future, we hope to increase revenue through Carbon trading.

Gradually the villagers will be able to improve their health and educational facilities. In other words, the whole community will, ultimately, benefit.

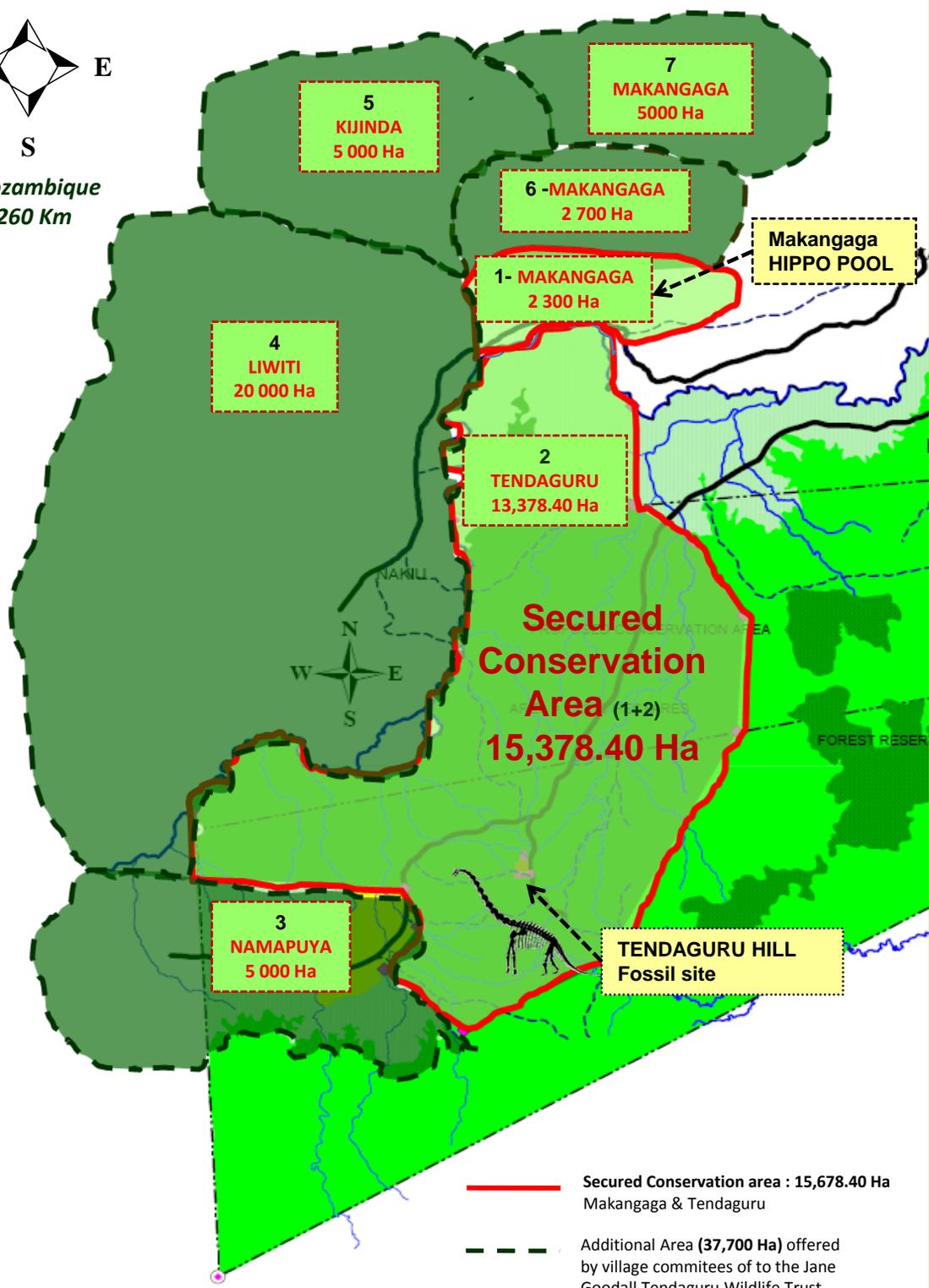


Jane Goodall Wildlife Conservation Area

Dar es Salaam
440 Km



Mozambique
260 Km



Secured Conservation area : 15,678.40 Ha
Makangaga & Tendaguru

Additional Area (37,700 Ha) offered by village committees of to the Jane Goodall Tendaguru Wildlife Trust for conservation and eco tourism



Description of the Project Areas

The Trust has partly financed the protection of two contiguous areas, located Approximately 440 kilometres from Dar es Salaam to the North and 260 kilometres from the Mozambique border to the South:

(a) **Tendaguru, (Three villages, Mnyangara, Mipingo and Matapwa)**, a typical dry savannah woodland location, habitat for elephants, buffalos, lions and many other species. It is remarkable because it includes a geological site containing fossils dating from the Late Jurassic era. It is known to palaeontologists, as many very large dinosaur fossils were found between 1908 to 1910 by the Germans during colonial times. Many were taken to Germany, including the biggest Brachiosaurus specimen ever found - it is now in the Berlin Museum of Natural Science. Jane Goodall was first interested in the area because this is where her mentor, the late **Louis S. B. Leakey**, went on his very first fossil hunting expedition.

(b) **Kilwa/Makangaga**. The Kilwa site, locally known as Makangaga, is an area of forest and wetland surrounded by dry savannah woodland. Its unique feature is a hidden hippo pool fed by a spring of clean water from the nearby hill, and flowing through pools - with hippos, huge crocodiles and a great variety of water bird species, into a wetland area. One of these pools is a sacred site for the nearby village where, for over one hundred years, one family has provided a "Hippo Guardian" to protect these animals. The Kilwa site supports elephants, buffalos, lions, wild dogs, hyenas and many other species.

The Kilwa area is one of the poorest parts of Tanzania. The people in the few scattered surrounding villages live on subsistence farming and hunting.

These two contiguous areas, already secured by the Trust, total **15,678.40 hectares**.

Threats to wilderness areas and wildlife outside our protected areas

Outside these areas already protected by the trust the habitat is threatened by subsistence hunting, commercial hunting safaris, mining operations, charcoal burning, commercial logging and cattle herding. There are big forests in this area, with many trees valuable for timber companies: already they are moving towards these areas to start logging. Logging goes hand in hand with the cattle herding tribes who are never far behind the timber companies. The timber companies use the cattle herding tribesmen as an excuse for felling trees since this provides the cattle with more of the open grass land which they need. Yet these herdsmen are not local people, and are often resented by the villagers.

In view of the above, it is encouraging that additional areas, adjoining those already protected by the trust, have been offered to us by Licit (20,000 hectares); Namapuyu(5,000 hectares); Makangaga (two areas of 2,700 and 5,000 hectares); and Kijonda (5,000 hectare).

Why it is important to conserve and protect these additional areas?

Makangaga and Kijonda are close to the hippo pool and support a good deal of permanent water. It is here where the animals come in the dry season – and, unless these areas can be protected, the animals will continue to be subjected to hunting. Once protected, these additional areas would serve as a secure haven where the animals would be safe from hunters and enjoy permanent water. This would go a long way to ensuring that the animals who migrate into our area will stay both in the wet season and the dry. It will also provide a good incentive for the animals to stay out of the villagers fields – at present this is often used as an excuse for hunters to shoot them.

The above areas, then, are the most important additional ones to secure and protect.



Likwiti, this is another area of great interest as it is very large, with undisturbed forests and many animals. Currently it is still a safe haven for the animals since there are very few people living there. As the map shows this area is on the far side of the Mwemkuru river - by securing this area the animals will be protected from hunting. Here it should be pointed out that it is commercial hunting parties that threaten these animals, and not villagers practicing subsistence hunting. At the same time we shall be conserving another main water source for the animals in this area.

Namapuyua is connected to the Tendaguru hill, where at present illegal mining and poaching is taking place. Unless we also protect this area there is a danger that large mining companies will take the place of the small scale local mining and totally destroy the area. This has already happened in other places in this part of Tanzania.

Our Concept & Current Plans

We have learnt that conservation can only succeed if attention is given to the underlying causes of biodiversity loss – which in the landscapes described above are extreme poverty and poor management by the villagers of their natural resources.

It has been demonstrated that conservation efforts are most likely to be sustainable if the local people are supportive and actively involved. Our plan is to improve the lives of the people in the Tendaguru Lindi-Kilwa region, work with the villagers and local governments to develop environmentally sustainable livelihoods and encourage them to conserve their land by involving them in all aspects of our eco-tourism plans*.

*One successful project is **TACARE** (TakeCare) initiated by the Jane Goodall Institute to improve the lives of villagers in the area surrounding the Gombe National Park. By the early 1990s this once forested land had become an almost treeless landscape with overused farm land and severe soil erosion. TACARE, working closely with village leaders, introduced improved farming methods, village woodlots for firewood, eco-stoves that save up to 70% firewood and, working with the Tanzanian government and other NGOs, improved health care, sanitation, water supplies and school facilities. Women have been empowered through microcredit loans and are engaging in small scale environmentally sustainable development projects. TACARE provides scholarships for girls, and family planning and HIV-AIDS information. Working with TACARE staff, 24 villages have now completed the government required land use management plans and have all have agreed to set aside land for regeneration of forest to form a protected buffer zone around Gombe. They are also protecting water sheds and streams, preventing soil erosion and regenerating overused farm land.

Summary of Where we are today

Our goal is to protect an area, today virtually unspoiled, of approximately 47,000 hectares along with its wildlife, and the unique site of Tendaguru with its fossils dating back 150 million years.

This 47,000 hectare area is surrounded by 7 villages the inhabitants of which live by subsistence farming and hunting, and charcoal making. As in other parts of the developing world, this area, unless protected, will be gradually destroyed by illegal mining and logging, poaching, slash and burn agriculture, production of charcoal, and overgrazing. Indeed, some of these activities have, as mentioned above, already started around the edges of land we should like to include in the conservation area.



The proposed Wildlife Sanctuary

Our aim is to create, in cooperation with the inhabitants of the seven villages, one private wildlife sanctuary to protect the areas listed above.

The Camp:

The main camp will comprise traditional safari tents, built on platforms and strategically placed so that not a single tree will be cut down during construction. The material for the tents will be of traditional canvas. Woven grass mats will be used for interior partitions.

In addition one or two tree houses will be built high up in the tree canopy and overlooking one of the hippo pools. Only local materials will be used such as wood from sustainable tree plantations, and wood collected from dead trees from the surrounding forest. As for the main camp, traditional canvas and elephant grass matting will be used.

The food offered to visitors will be, in so far as possible, grown locally and organically. It will give visitors an opportunity to taste local cuisine prepared by trained cooks from the local villages.

Superior compost latrines will be constructed for both visitors and staff.

As funding becomes available, we hope to generate power from solar energy. Tourist vehicles will be the most environmentally friendly, in terms of fossil fuel use, that is possible.

Our aim is twofold, firstly to construct the camp so that it blends into the surrounding environment and uses only environmentally friendly materials; and secondly to demonstrate how it is possible to create a win win win tourist facility – benefiting the environment and the wildlife, the visitors, and the local people. Thus everyone will see that it is, indeed, possible for us to work together towards a more sustainable way of life, living in harmony with nature

Tendaguru Fossil Site:

We hope that one or more universities, particularly from Germany, will become involved in the excavations at Tendaguru and help us to encourage interested visitors to visit the site.

We hope too that other universities may become involved in conducting surveys throughout this remote and little known area. There are likely to be new species to be studied and named.

A partnership between eco-tourism and community based conservation

It is our hope that through responsible eco-tourism operations the trust will generate revenue to:

- pay for local rangers necessary to patrol the protected area
- train local people to be guides, drivers and so on for the visitors
- hire local villagers to staff the tourist camps, maintain the roads and so on
- and in collaboration with the local Tanzanian government and other ngos to assist the villagers to improve their standard of living (healthcare, sanitation, water supplies, education, facilities to care for orphans, disabled people and their children. And to develop livelihoods that will not destroy their environment



How you can help to make this vision reality?

As mentioned above, tourism in the conservation areas will gradually generate more and more income to ensure that we can continue to protect the land and its flora and fauna, and help the villagers improve their lives.

However, an initial financial investment is needed to establish eco-tourism facilities and infrastructure.

Thus it is necessary to seek for donations from the international conservation community and those interested in investing in eco-tourism.

Donations to the Jane Goodall Tendaguru Wildlife Trust can be made to:

Beneficiary Name: Jane Goodall Tendaguru Wildlife Trust
Beneficiary Bank Account Nr: 001 – 6012262
Beneficiary Bank Name: Barclay's Bank Tanzania Limited,
P.O. Box: 5137, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania,
Beneficiary Bank Swift Code: BARCTZTZ

Correspondent Bank New York for US \$ Transfers
Correspondent Name: Barclay's Bank New York
Correspondent SWIFT CODE: BARCUS33:
Correspondent Account No: 050 – 03848-6

Invest in Conservation, invest in your future

For more information please visit our website : www.tanzaniawildlifetrust.org
or send us an email at info@jane-goodall-trust.org

Invest in Voluntary Carbon Trading under VCS Rules (www.v-c-s.org)

For more information, please contact us by email at info@jane-goodall-trust.org

THANK YOU FOR YOUR SUPPORT!