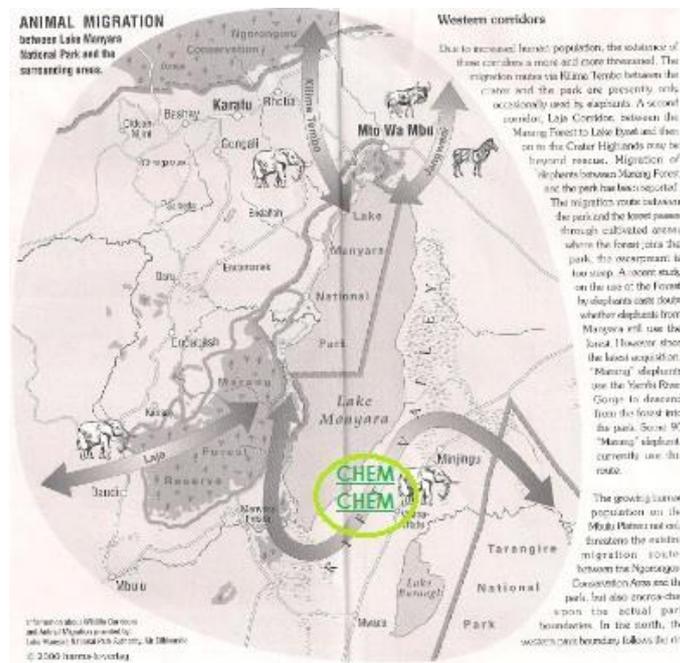




# REHABILITATION OF THE LINK BETWEEN TARANGIRE AND MANYARA



It is our goal to rehabilitate and rescue the Link Tarangire and Manyara National Parks. Further this should help to enlarge and secure the land where Tanzania's highest density of Elephants are living, the Tarangire National Park.

Due to increasing pressure by the expansion of the growing population towards the National Park as well as the very fast growing poaching in that area, Tarangire National Park became a perfect refuge for all the Elephants living in that eco system. However Elephants do leave a heavy foot print behind them and the park starts to struggle with the increasing numbers of "resident elephants".

We would like to rehabilitate this ancient elephant path between Tarangire and Manyara and through that add 20'000ha (50'000a) new protected concession land to the National Park.



There are 4 steps on how we will achieve that:

Step 1:

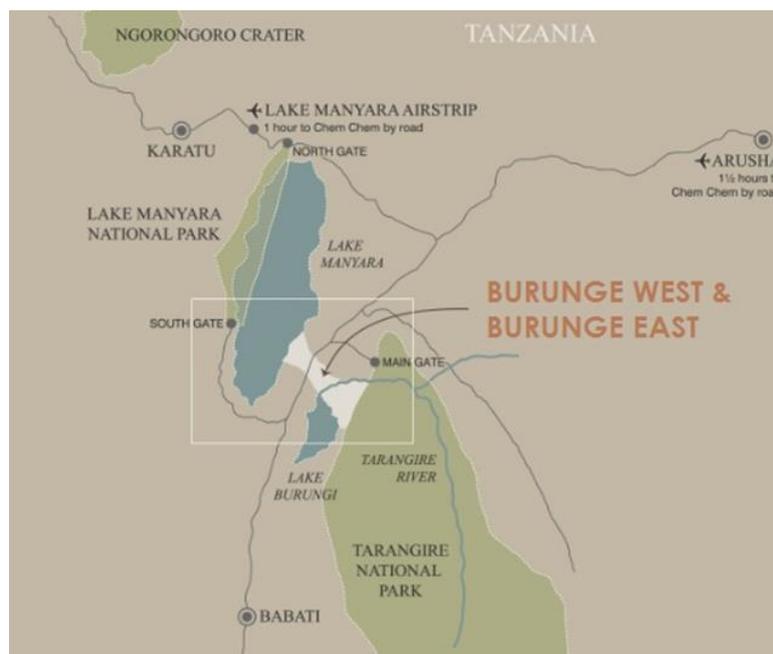
**Restore WMA (wildlife management area) Burunge West.**

This WMA is 4'000ha (10'000a) big and lies on the shore of Lake Manyara. Before we can open the corridor we had to be sure that the land boarding Lake Manyara (which on the East side is not a National Park) is well protected and accordingly managed.

WMA Burunge West has a very interesting vegetation with dense bush land, the Baobab trees, then then Lala-Palm forest and the wide open plain boarding the lake. Elephants loved to come here because of the fruits of the Lala-Palms. But it was also a great grazing area for plain game as the short grass on the shore of the lake is rich with plenty of minerals the animals love. The concession includes a small corridor that continues on the other side of the road (east) and goes down to the Tarangire River, the boarder to the WMA Burunge East.

In 2007 we were able to sign a 66 years lease with the villages and WMA for this concession. We immediately put a team of 14 game rangers in place to start protecting the area. We had to stop heavy tree cutting, over grazing and illegal hunting.

Here we pay a lease fee of 25'000USD per year.





Key was:

Establish a very good, cooperative and sustainable relationship with the villages surrounding the WMA

Create jobs in an area where no development was going on, no industry exists and farming is very difficult. We built Chem Chem lodge, where today we employ 100 people. 35 of them are working in the wildlife division.

Help the village with the infrastructure, by supporting them with schools etc. We established LiveWildLife through that we support education structure and aim to bring wildlife conservation education into the class rooms.





## Step 2

### **Takeover the WMA of Burunge East which is bordering directly the National Park Tarangire.**

In Tanzania there is no fencing around National Parks so that animals can roam around freely.

This WMA has a surface of 16'000ha (40'000a) and until now was used as a trophy-hunting concession. We had to create a hunting company to be able to apply for this WMA. It was a procedure for over 2 years. Since July 2013 we own the leasehold of the WMA. As our goal is to rehabilitate the elephant corridor this hunting block needs to be converted into a pure wildlife conservation area.

We will have to pay an annual lease of 60'000USD plus 100% of the annual quota (quota is the amount of animal allowed to be shot in the hunting concession) that will be approx. another 100'000USD, plus 20'000USD meeting allowances, 20'000USD infrastructure support to the village and 10'000USD infrastructure support to the game department. This were all given parameters by the game-department.

Further we will have to build and train an anti-poaching team of 40 rangers. We will have to collaborate and work closely together with the game rangers from the WMA and TANAPA.

Burunge East needs a bore hole to supply the concession with enough fresh water throughout the year for the animals. We are obliged to control the water due to poaching via poisoning water as more and more waterholes around the National Parks are being poisoned for poaching purposes.

Little Chem Chem was built on the new concession to make sure to create further jobs and have more bed nights to sell.

The aim is that in 4-5 years the tourist operation will be strong enough to pay at least for 75% of the conservation costs.



### Step 3

#### **Connecting Burunge East and West**

This corridor does exist on the map and still as well on the ground. However it needs special attention and care over the next 3-5 years to make sure the two WMA Burunge East and West can grow back together.

We will have to train the game rangers from WMA.

Proper visual boundaries on the ground around both WMA East and West need to be built and created.

Work closely with the village around the WMA East and West to make them understand how important the wildlife for them is.

Putting sing posts on the road to make the traffic aware that they drive through a wildlife concession

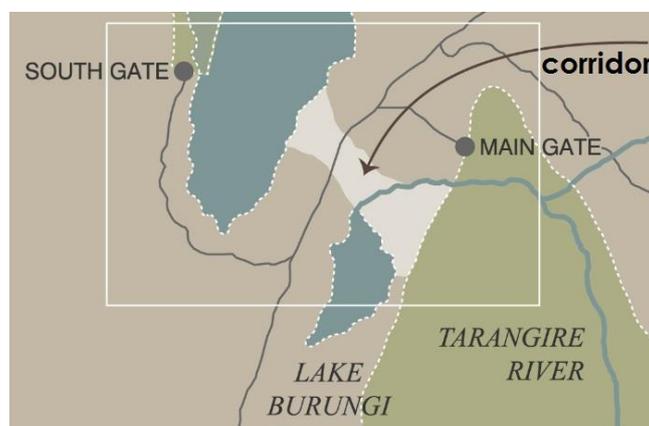
Teaching the farmers how to protect the files from wild roaming animals

Teaching the cattle holders how to build lion proof bomas

Teaching the women on how to farm more efficient on such poor soil and teach them alternative skills to earn money.

The rangers / anti-poaching team of Burunge East and West will work as one unite in strong collaboration with the WMA rangers.

Map showing Burunge West, the corridor and Burunge East which together are recreating the initial elephant corridor between Lake Manyara and Tarangire National Park





#### Step 4

### **Collaborating and establishing a close work relation between the Anti-Poaching unites of Burunge East/West and TANAPA, Tarangire.**

To make sure the entire Tarangire National Park has a sophisticated, dedicated, professional anti-poaching unite in place to protect the highest density of elephants the best way possible. We consider this park with its hundreds of Baobab Trees and its impressive elephant population as a world heritage site. It is the true “Jurassic Park” still existing on our planet.

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#### **What will we achieve through these steps?**

Enlarge the roaming space for the elephants by 20’000ha (50’000a) and give them back their path to Lake Manyara

Tarangire National Park will finally get the necessary high professional protection it deserves

We will have created over 100 jobs in an area where no other tourism operation exists, no industry infrastructure is in place and farming is very poor. One says that in Tanzania 1 job “feeds” 10 mouths. This means we will indirectly support over 1’000 people in that area.

We will support the nearby villages with infrastructure such as schools, water access, medical support and life bomas.

We add a fantastic wild life experience to Tanzania where guests have the possibility to still enjoy the African savannah off the beaten tracks

We create a positive symbioses between civilisation and wildlife

However the most important will be to make sure that these few last old and large families of Elephants are well protected and can move on with their lives as they did long before human set foot in that area.

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