



Red Colobus Monkey, by Mike McHolm/Flickr



Red Colobus Monkey, by Roger Smith/Flickr

Ensure a Future for the **ZANZIBAR RED COLOBUS**

PROJECT AT A GLANCE

Once a part of mainland Africa, the Zanzibar Archipelago was formed in the last ice age, and many of the endemic species here have continental cousins. One of the world's rarest primates, the endemic Zanzibar Red Colobus (EN) spends its life primarily in the trees of the coastal forests and shrublands of the island. The species known locally as the "kima punju," Kiswahili for "poison monkey" because of its strong and distinct odor, was recognized as the flagship species for conservation in Zanzibar in the 1990s. A recent study conducted by our partner, **Wildlife Conservation Society**, and the Zanzibar Department of Forests and Non-renewable Natural Resources, estimates the total population of Red Colobus to be just under 6,000 and declining. The main threat to Red Colobus habitat on the island is unmanaged development, including for the robust tourism industry.

Rainforest Trust and WCS propose to establish the 2,000-acre Colobus Reserve which will provide protection for nearly 11% of the global population of the primate. In addition, the protected area will benefit the Hawksbill Turtle (CR), Zanzibar Giant Forest Grasshopper (CR) and the Green Turtle (EN).

CHALLENGES

With just under 4,700 acres lost each year, the main threat to endangered species on Zanzibar is habitat loss. **Unmanaged development, especially for the tourism industry, has put significant pressure on the coastal forests, shrublands, mangroves and beaches.** Recent hotel and residential developments have destroyed or fragmented much of the remaining Red Colobus habitat. Four of the forests previously known to contain monkeys no longer do. Four other locations were found to contain only one family group, which are unlikely to survive in isolation.

The secondary threat comes from poaching. Despite traditional beliefs that the kima punju is unfit for human or canine consumption, they are still killed for meat for people and dogs, or as a pest.



2,000
ACRES

\$234,019
PROJECT COST

\$117
COST PER ACRE

229,468 mT
STORED CARBON

KEY SPECIES:

Hawksbill Turtle (CR), Zanzibar
Giant Forest Grasshopper (CR),
Green Turtle (EN), Zanzibar
Red Colobus (EN)

SAVES MATCH

Every dollar donated to this project will be matched by a committed conservationist and supporter of Rainforest Trust as part of the **SAVES Challenge**. Since it was launched in 2016 to accelerate our urgent work saving rainforests and other critical habitat for species and the planet, the **SAVES Challenge** has invested **more than \$130 million in projects that when complete will protect more than 50 million acres.**

Baby Green Turtle, by Magdalena Paluchowska/Shutterstock

BIODIVERSITY

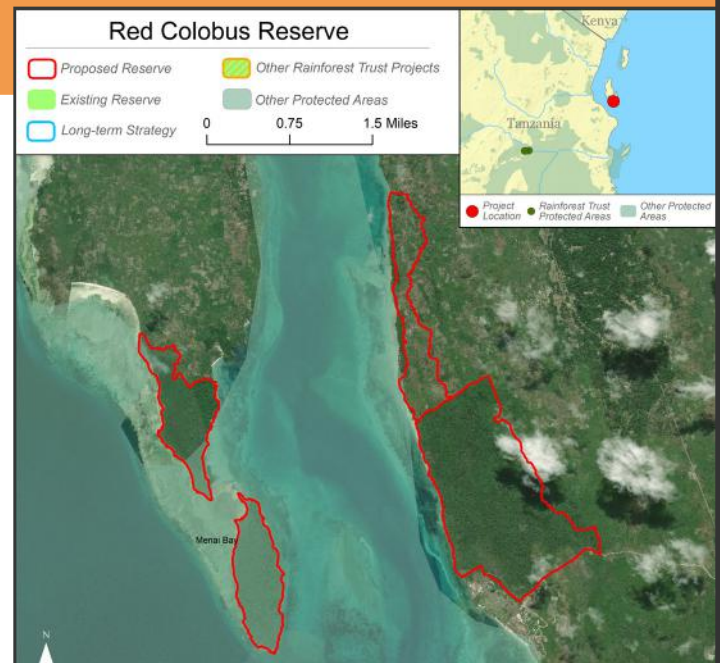
Zanzibar's biodiversity includes more than **240 species of birds, 53 mammals** - including many kinds of bats - and a large number of butterflies.

In 2017, WCS with support and collaboration from the Zanzibar Department of Forests and Non-renewable Natural Resources published its first full census of the endemic Zanzibar Red Colobus (EN) which estimated the total population to be just under 6,000 individuals. The same study also found the number of young monkeys reaching maturity was low, and no individuals were found in four locations where they had been previously.

Other endemic and endangered species that will benefit from this protection include the Hawksbill Turtle (CR), Zanzibar Giant Forest Grasshopper (CR), Green Turtle (EN), and Aders' Duiker (VU).

SOLUTIONS

Rainforest Trust and implementing partner WCS seek \$234,019 to **create and designate a new 2,000-acre forest reserve**, the "Nongwe-Pengleni-Vundwe Forest Reserve" in the Uzi/Vundwe region. Following gazettement, the partner will conduct a more complete and robust biological survey of the protected area that will inform the design of ecological monitoring. Local communities will be engaged through a participatory rural appraisal to better understand natural resources use. Information gathered will underpin the development of a quality environmental education experience for community members, schools, wildlife authorities and other stakeholders. This will also include the development of a sustainable "conservation friendly" tourism program for the new reserve. A ranger post will be constructed and the development of patrol routines will be supported.



The Hawksbill Turtle, by Tchami/Flickr.

