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HOPE E-news Bulletin 2023 #03 --- March 2023

The following items have been gathered from various e: newsletters received by HOPE in recent times; and/or prepared specifically by HOPE members and supporters. If you have any news to contribute, please forward to office@hopeaustralia.org.au . Deadline for articles is 15th day of the month.

Editorial

Hi everyone!

As we transition into the autumn season, it is a critical time to reflect on the impacts of climate change on our natural environment and take action to mitigate its effects.

In this month's issue we focus on the Sustainable Development Goals and with World Water Day (22nd) also this month, we would like to emphasise the importance of water as a finite resource and the need to manage it sustainably.

Internationally renowned Earth Day (26th) is also this month and we take this opportunity to focus on implementing eco-friendly practices that can help us protect our environment. For instance, we can reduce our energy consumption by using energy-efficient appliances, turning off lights when not in use, and utilising public transport.

We would love to hear from you! Give us your insights and opinions on any of the issues raised in our newsletter.

Regards,
Daniela Dal'Castel, Newsletter Editor – HOPE Inc.

2023 Environmental Observances

March

3	World Wildlife Day
3	Schools Clean Up Day
4-12	SeaWeek
4-12	Parks Week
5	Clean Up Australia Day
18	Global Recycling Day
20-26	National Water Week
21	International Day of Forests
27Mar-2Apr	Sustainable Seafood Week
22	World Water Day
23	World Meteorological Day
24	National Ride2School Day
25	Earth Hour

April

Apr-May	Australian Heritage Festival
18	World Heritage Day
22	Earth Day
25	World Penguin Day

May

7-13	International Composting Awareness Week
11	Hairy Nosed (Wombat) Day
13	World Migratory Bird Day (and October 14)
15-21	National Volunteer Week
20	World Bee Day
22	International Day for Biological Diversity
23	World Turtle Day

Feature Article

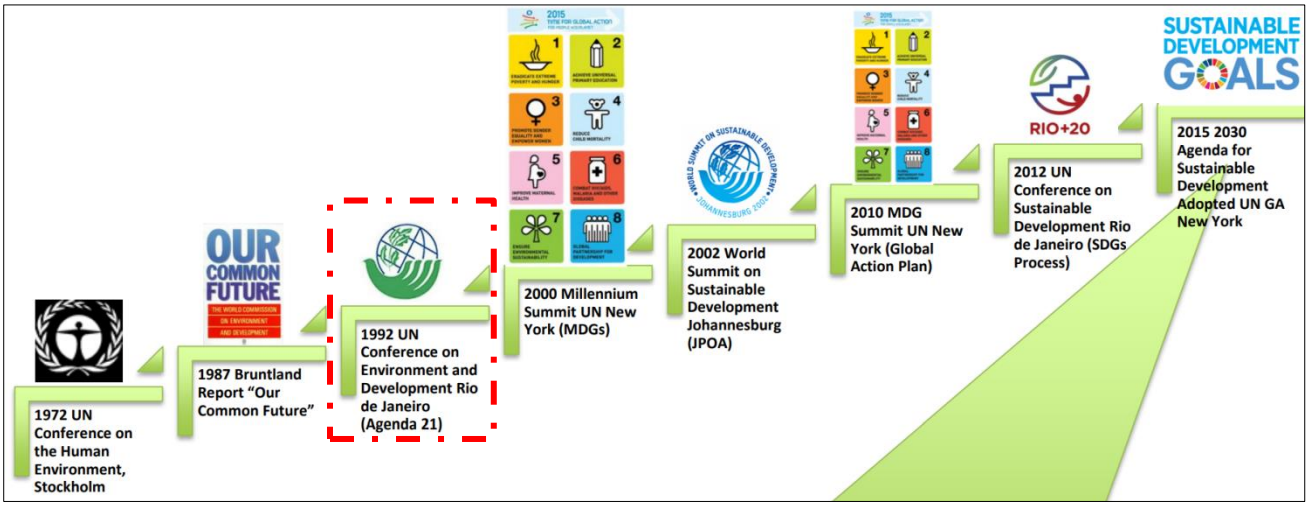
Current relevance of Agenda 21!

By Frank Lee, HOPE researcher NSW

Agenda 21 (AG21), a voluntary or non-binding international agreement, is a comprehensive plan of action to be taken **globally**, **nationally** and **locally** by organizations of the United Nations System, Governments, and Major Groups in every area in which human impacts on the environment (1). It is grouped into 4 sections (2):

- Section I: Social and Economic Dimensions
- Section II: Conservation and Management of Resources for Development
- Section III: Strengthening the Role of Major Groups
- Section IV: Means of Implementation

In Australia, AG21 had bipartisan support and has been implemented by all 3 levels of government for nearly three decades (3). Various organizations were established to assist in promoting and implementing AG21 such as Green Cross and ICLEI etc (3). Australia also signed up for the next stage (See Fig. 1), the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's) and 2030 Agenda which is both a continuation of, and expansion of, AG21 (3).
Fig 1. Roadmap to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (4)



AG21 superseded by SDG's and 2030 Agenda?

The 2030 Agenda consists of a comprehensive, progressive and innovative agenda that responds today and future world challenges. The SDGs identify broad goals across many areas covering all facets of sustainable development around the world. In summary there are:

- 17 Goals, covering goals such as eliminating poverty, hunger and inequality
- 169 Targets, which break down the SDGs into broad outcomes for each goal
- 244 Indicators, which outline how and what is to be measured for each target

AG21 had significant global impact in terms of raising awareness of the nature of sustainable development and stimulating sustainable development initiative. Agenda 2030 is far broader in scope especially as regards social and economic issues, human rights and access, equity and gender issues; however, several significant elements that characterized in AG21 are missing or modified (5). On the other hand, none of the 17 SDGs focuses exclusively on culture, organization interested in culture issue might consider 2030 Agenda amounts to a minor step forward for cultural aspects in sustainable development. Hence, they adopt AG21 framework for implementation instead (6).

In conclusion, Australian Government coordination on implementation of the 2030 Agenda is led by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) and the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (PM&C). The 17 SDGs all have a Lead Government Agency responsible for responding to the SDG, with a number of other Government Agencies supporting the lead agency (7). The goals, targets and indicators could measure quantitatively and qualitatively. Australian Bureau of Statistics oversee of the SDG Indicator framework and provide input to the list of SDG indicators. The 2030 Agenda is both a domestic and international agenda. To align with the organization's interest, AG21 might use in promoting such as cultural issue.

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AIR POLLUTION

By Cyndelle Kwabi, HOPE researcher QLD

Air pollution has long been a huge environmental problem. As a result, diseases keep spreading as people inhale the dangerous and harmful polluted air. Though there is much advocacy and awareness creation on this vital environmental issue, it keeps rising and worsening over the years with related negative effects. How do we contribute in our own small way to help curb the impacts of air pollution?

Air is found all around us, and the component of air that we breathe in to survive as human beings is oxygen. When bad chemicals or materials get trapped in the air, what we breathe in becomes highly dangerous to our health. We can easily fall sick which reflects in low productivity. Thus, a first step in solving this problem is to reduce as much as possible chemicals or fumes that are constantly released into the atmosphere.

Fumes are vapors, smoke, gases or contaminated air with bad offensive smells that are very dangerous when inhaled over long periods of time. There are numerous sources including fumes from vehicles, planes, helicopters, ships, factories, bush burning, rubbish burning, forest fires, firecrackers, fireworks, nuclear bombs and volcanic eruptions. The rapid industrialization in our current generation also adds to polluting the air from various waste/by products emitted into the air. Research shows the three most common ways of air pollution are fumes from vehicles, fertilizer usage and deforestation.

Fumes from vehicles

Most vehicles, cars or trucks need petrol or diesel to move. Unfortunately, fumes are released from the vehicle's exhaust as part of its operation and function. This is extremely dangerous to humans and animals as they can die if the fumes are inhaled continuously. If car fumes are not curtailed but left to increase, very soon there will be less safe oxygen in the atmosphere to keep humans alive.

Deforestation

Vegetation, plants, trees, landscapes and vineyards are a very vital help to humans as without them we would be dead. Plants produce oxygen for humans to live, whiles humans in reverse, produce carbon dioxide for plants to live. Humans breathe in the oxygen that plants make whilst plants breathe in the carbon dioxide humans make. Rationally, this means we need more trees around us to survive. However, the act of deforestation, where trees are consistently cut down rather than replaced, greatly impacts on human survival. Trees are cut down for varied reasons including to make space for construction or for timber products.

When we cut down trees, we are losing sources of oxygen; and the carbon dioxide that we produce is contaminating the air. With less/no plants or trees to breathe in the carbon dioxide, the air becomes polluted and we cannot breathe in as much oxygen as needed.

Fertiliser Usage

Some gardeners, planters, farmers, especially those into large-scale/commercial agriculture, employ various types of fertilizers (chemicals) to assist plants grow rapidly and have greater crop yields. Again, though a good initiative, most of these fertilizers end up emitting large volumes of nitrous oxide in the air during application. This obviously contaminates the air, affecting air quality. Fertilizer accounts for a majority - about 70-80% - of the nitrous oxide emissions from agriculture. Continuous exposure to nitrous oxide can cause different health problems including dizziness, infertility and death.

Emissions of dangerous gasses and fumes cause air pollution which is detrimental to human and animal lives. Since no one wants to be sick and unproductive, it is important to take a stand and commit to the prevention or solving of air pollution in our own micro level. Some suggestions of locally reducing air pollution are as follows:

1. Walk, bike, bus, carpool, roller skate, scooter, roller blade or skateboard to school or work instead of using a personal car all the time.
2. If land needs to be cleared, the trees should be transported somewhere to be replanted or otherwise plant new trees to replace cut ones.
3. Kitchen waste consisting of food left overs, scraps, spoiled food, fruits/vegetable peelings or rinds, skins of roots and tuber crops like potatoes, yams and aroids can be recycled into organic fertilizers which are very safe and rich in nutrients, known as household composting. Animal waste, excreta and droppings can also be used as manure to aid plant growth instead of commercial fertilizers.

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General Articles

Integration of sustainable development goals … hope for humanity

By Shivang Ambasht, Masters in Sustainable Development Goals specializing in Environmental sustainability (student). Massey University (NZ)

All 17 of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are interconnected. This poses a challenge that requires responses to occur in an integrated manner to manage the trade-offs between the 17 goals. There needs to be proper policy-making that includes those living in the slums when it comes to building sustainable cities and communities. A physically and mentally fit young population will boost the chances of a sustainable economy coming into action in the near future.

The main targets of SDG 1 (No Poverty) are centered around the theme of humanity's resilience toward poverty. The ability to adapt and transform the lives of each individual thereby ensuring equal access to economic/basic resources will allow millions of people to be less exposed and vulnerable to economic and environmental shocks (United Nations General Assembly, 2015). SDG 1 also hopes to end extreme poverty. (Franco & Minnery,2020) Climate change has become a ticking bomb for every country. As countries face climatic events at a higher frequency, an additional 3 per cent of the population will be pushed into poverty. (Leichenko & Silva 2014).

For such targets to be achieved, there is a need for strong policy formation at a national and global level. The global north is seen as the major contributor to climate change hence it is no surprise that they are trying to cover their tracks by establishing climate funds worth billions of dollars, even then global leaders fail to take vigorous action against climate change, instead engage in even more oil deals hence pushing back the climate change agenda. (Eisenmenger et al,2020).

The complexity and integrative nature of the 17 sustainable development goals in that each goal is interconnected, so whenever countries improve their success in one area, other SDGs will mutually benefit. A direct example would be SDG 1 and SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), a success rate of 50 per cent in SDG 1 would mean that millions are able to afford sufficient nutritious food at all times in any given place which encompasses the very foundation of SDG 2 (Zero Hunger).

SDG 1 is crucial to making sure that the present and future have a sustainable livelihood. Poverty as the world is well aware is found in both working and nonworking populations and is more profiled towards women than men. (Dugarova,2016). Such a goal is established to help countries and their general population become indivisible.

The mentality that the world has infinite resources and that regulations around economic growth should be reduced has led to governments becoming fixated upon economic growth. Human factors like climate change, habitat destruction and eventual urbanisation have acted as significant influences which later became threats as a result of human negligence and greed for resources. Essentially, neo-colonialism was the driver of all decision making, in that economic growth is the answer to all human misery and environmental degradation problems would be solved with technological advances.

Such thinking has now led to all planetary boundaries being exceeded and with little time left for humanity, the global community is slowly making its way into a circular economy which thrives on an environmentally centered mentality. Indigenous people are well known to be closest to the environment, whether it be land, sea or sky. Scholars worldwide support the notion that indigenous people have made the world a better place in terms of overall sustenance throughout human history and that there was no need for a 'restart button' thousands of years ago. Some of the goals have overlapping targets and indicators and these tend to benefit the overall implementation of the SDGs as it helps designated authorities allocate their time responsibly and allow experts from different domains to work together and share intellectual knowledge that could lead to better accomplishing the goals through policy formulation occurring at a national and regional level. In summary the overall integration of goals allows for better sector networking with the goals being at the centre of attention and the many factors that act as either catalysts for improvement or inhibitors for destruction.

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National News

Wind Power potential for Australia

By Frank Lee, HOPE researcher NSW

Wind is the primary non-hydro renewable technology in 2020, generating 1592 TWH globally, almost as much as all the others renewable energy combined. Wind energy generation by region shown in Fig. 1 (1), Asia Pacific, Europe and USA play an important role. It is resulted from Chinese and US developers rushing construction to meet support scheme deadlines. Also, China, the European Union and the United Kingdom commissioned nearly 6 GW offshore wind in 2020 (2). In Australia, wind is leading source of clean energy in 2020, supplying 35.9% of the country's clean energy and 9.9 per cent of Australia's overall electricity (3). However, Australia has just declared the first offshore wind zone on Aug 2022, which developers aim to begin construction in 2025 (4).

Australia has significant wind energy resources especially in the offshore region as shown in Fig. 2 (5). Future planning of the renewable energy in Australia as shown in Fig. 3 (6) and Fig. 4 (7). Australia is yet to fully utilise on its potential.

- In terms of cost: The cost of renewables has continued to come down as technologies have matured and scale has been achieved. Most of coal-fired generators are nearing the end of their economic and technical lives with replacement mainly by renewable energy (8). Fig. 5 (9) and Fig. 6 (10) show rapidly falling costs of wind power and even less than fossil fuel power. Offshore wind plays an important role globally in countries with good wind resources, relatively shallow coastal depths and strong competition for land use onshore (11). There is potential for large 10+ MW turbines to allow offshore scalability and provide valuable resources (12).

- In terms of demand and supply: Current reliable electricity systems provide enough generation capacity to meet consumers' demand for power through generation from hydro, coal and gas plants and wind and solar farms, as well as rooftop solar and enough capacity in transmission and distribution (poles and wires) (13). To maintain the reliability with increasing usage of renewable energy like wind, wind power generation should be incorporated with battery storage (14), National Hydrogen Strategy and other renewable energy (12).

- In terms of power transmission: Australia’s east coast has one of the world’s longest transmission systems, comprising some very long ‘ stringy’ sections with very low customer densities (8). However, approximately 85 per cent of the Australian population resides within 50 Km of the coast, which means Australia’s offshore wind resources could be located adjacent to demand (15). Current costs of offshore wind projects are approximately 3 times greater than that of onshore wind. Owing to the higher quality of resource and development and deployment of mega-turbines, the cost of offshore wind will be similar to onshore wind in the 2030s (15).

Australia requires investment in changing the power generation mix especially in offshore wind power as well as power grid infrastructure, as soon as possible. Ongoing innovation leading to more efficient wind power which addresses both environmental and social challenges of wind power (16), together with sustainable energy policy, Australia could do better to embrace an energy and climate future.

Fig. 1

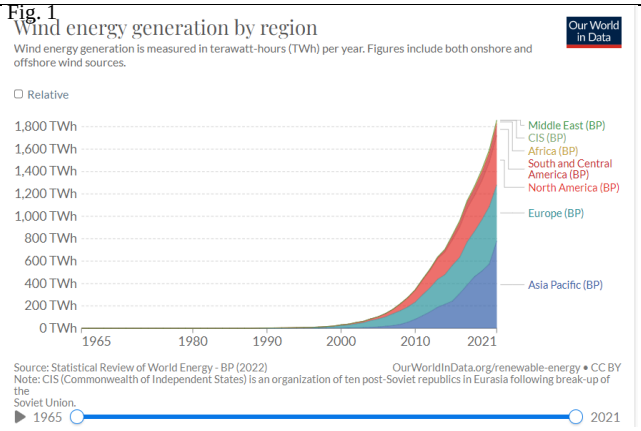

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Fig. 2

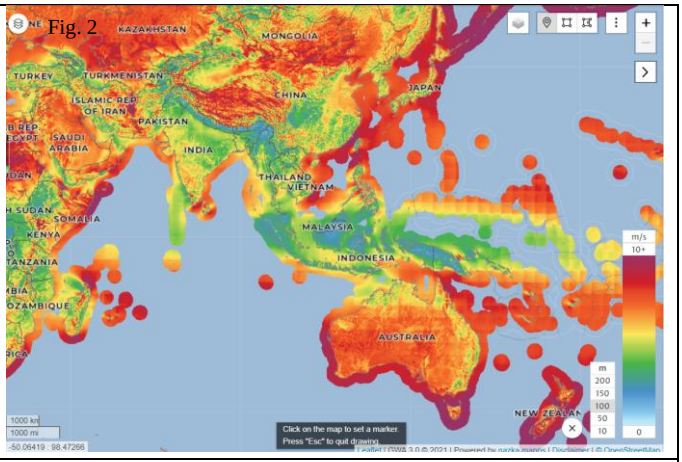

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Fig. 3

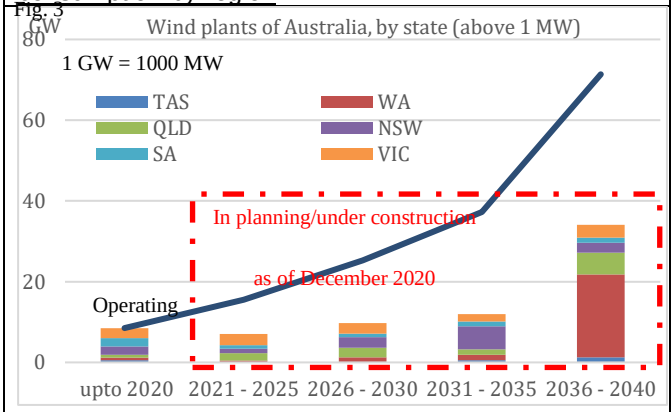

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Fig. 4

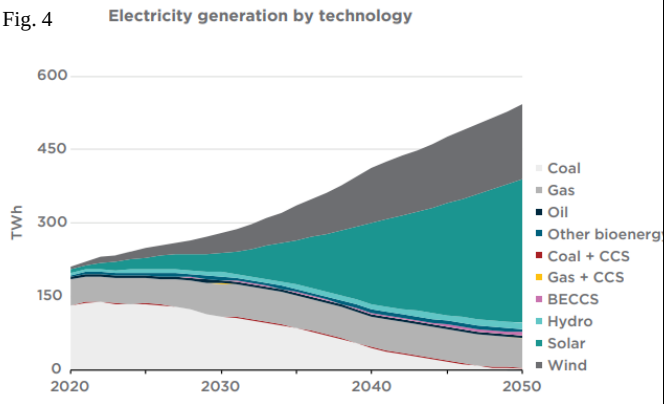

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Fig. 5

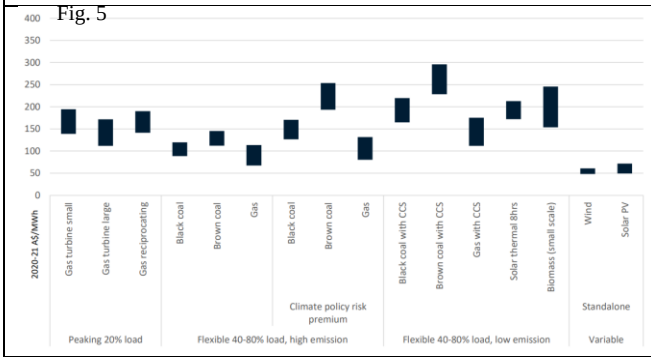

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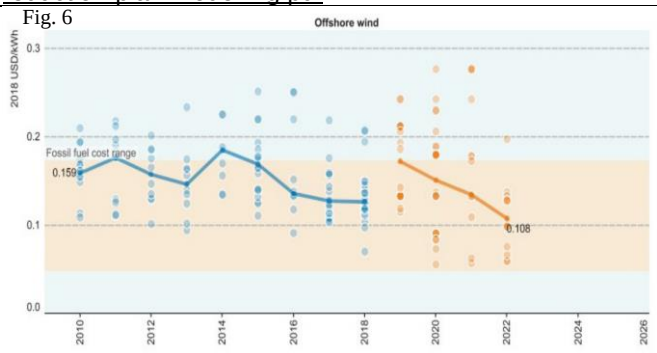
Fig. 6



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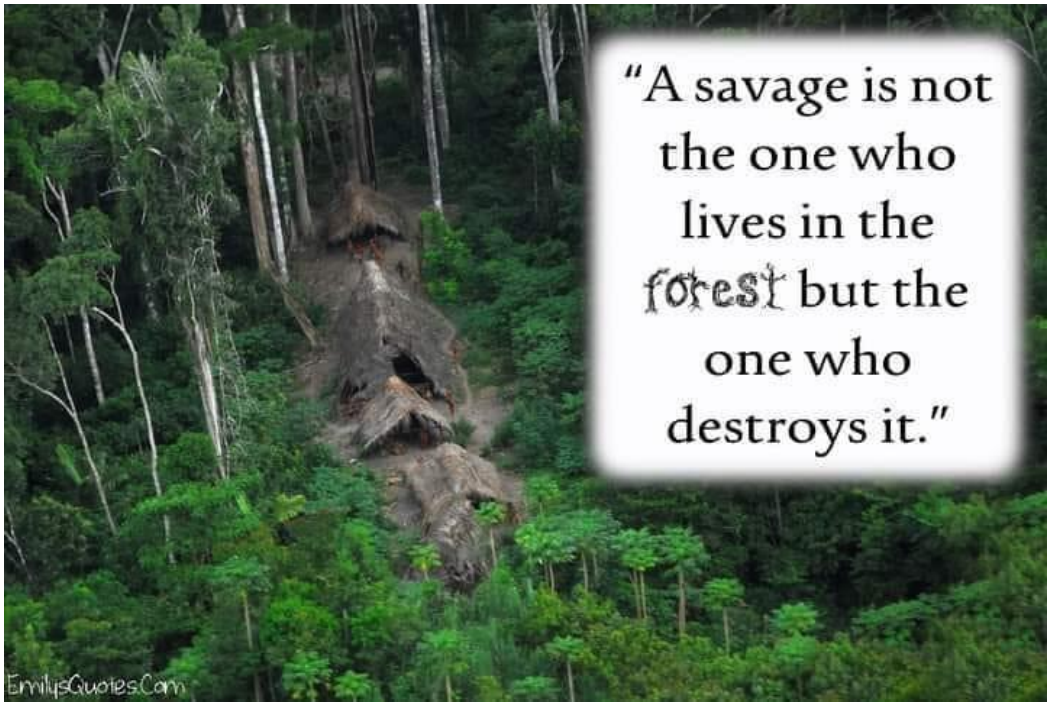

International News

What sustainability can look like by 2050 through the eyes of the SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals)

By Shivang Ambasht, Masters in Sustainable Development Goals specializing in Environmental sustainability (student). Massey University (NZ)

From a general perspective, since World War II nothing has ever been done in the collective favour of all mankind, rather the neoliberal approach has led countries worldwide to consist of divisive income levels among its population i.e., low, middle and high-income earners and those living below the poverty line. (Sachs, 2012). This not only has implications that are far beyond repair but it has also allowed powerful people of society to exploit the income gap in a somewhat inhumane manner such as alienating those from low SES (socioeconomic status) to be somewhat of an inferior race that deserves to be ruled upon with unfair legislations and laws that basically keep them poor for the long run. (Sachs, 2012).

In recent times, the bush fires in Australia that claimed the lives of over 3 billion animals has shown the intensity of climatic events humans have brought upon themselves, furthermore the ruthless exploitation of animal life for the sole purpose of satisfying one's hunger was the very foundation for covid-19 as the seafood market in Wuhan was known to be the origin of first transmission. (Stuart,2018).

In the Pacific, we are told about staying resilient during dangerous climatic events such as cyclones, earthquakes and volcanic eruptions and that such resilience is a testament to what makes a human a conscious warrior at all times (Corntassel, 2012) The rather bothersome aspect of such a view is that it is imposed mainly on PICs (Pacific Island countries) and is seen as a means to deviate the blame away from the developed nations which are responsible for the havoc that is going on in the world, especially in the past 22 years.

It is considered integral to making sure that minorities make progress in today's society and that small wins are not considered as the main fixation point and that even for the purpose of economic growth everyone has to be pushed above the poverty line as lost GDP is already impacting the world enough. (Stuart,2018). The most recent event is the pandemic which has allowed for a setback globally and a means for humanity to change their course of development into doughnut economics.

According to Stuart et al, 2016 leaving no one behind means any individual who has been discriminated against for any reason and living in marginalized conditions will be included in any development that occurs from 2015. In short, every individual will have to be given the right amount of support (equity) to achieve a standard way of living that is sustainable for the years to come. (Stuart et al, 2016).

According to Scheyvens et al, 2017 in a sustainable world, accountability also needs to be shown so that history is not repeated and that the younger generation can know about the mistakes that we have made that have unfortunately settled their fate. The main focus should also allow for the constitution of new global rules. (Scheyvens et al, 2017).

For private businesses, corporate shared values should be the main framework that must be put in practice so that all of economic, social and environmental domains are covered and such a triple bottom approach is far better than the usual CSR (corporate social responsibility) view which is mostly used to create a positive image in society and can be manipulated to greenwash the consumers into thinking that the right action has always been taken. Such practices are common in the tourism and corporate industry. (Scheyvens et al, 2017).

According to (Raworth, 2017) leaving no one behind must also incorporate the means to shift toward doughnut economics where inclusive and sustainable development must occur in the safe space so that the environmental carrying capacity is not exceeded. It should further be noted that economic growth is a mere tool that can contribute toward happiness for humanity but it is the composition of social, mental, environmental and spiritual factors that bring about absolute happiness. (Raworth, 2017).

Indigenous knowledge can be explained in its purest form and with no pre-dominating assumptions being present in the listener's mind. Moreover, indigenous knowledge can be an alternative pathway to look at modern day problems that have stemmed from modernization times where science is seen as the norm of all knowledge and anything else is seen as the 'other'. For thousands of years, indigenous people have trodden their paths with unity of all that exists and that treading forward together is the only legitimate option for Earth's sustenance. (Briggs & Sharp, 2004).

According to Corntassel, 2012 peoplehood is a concept that allows individuals worldwide to be connected via social and spiritual practices such as religious praying or paying respects to ancestors e.g., ANZAC day. Such practices allow for community resurgence and will further boost human morality in making sure that there is oneness/ inclusiveness when we talk about development.

Building upon the theme of peoplehood comes the need for the SDGs (sustainable development goals) to challenge the issue of discrimination. The main point is that the targets and indicators do not pinpoint the real problems women face - such as reproductive health rights or even social protection. According to Ryder & Boone, 2019 intersectionality is challenging the power relations that exist within society hence it is crucial to give women a safe environment to work and live in, therefore, there should be more case studies being done to analyse the experiences of women from a different race and class as not all women face the same treatment.

Another way of looking at this is the analogy of choosing the book that is topmost mainly because it's the least boring in a pile of stacked books. (Ryder & Boone,2019). To put it simply, intersectionality is a complex concept as individuals all over the world have different experiences such that none can be put in the spotlight and examined at gunpoint. Social exclusion occurs when certain groups of society are deemed as inferior compared to others solely on the basis of human constructs such as caste or race hence disallow the full participation of individuals in society. (Ryder & Boone,2019).

The SDGs do have what it takes to intersect the inequalities that cause persistent poverty in that there is a need for stronger policy formulation that targets the marginalised communities. Furthermore, indigenous knowledge can be used to provide a different viewpoint which should be taken into practical consideration as it provides an alternative context for any future policy making targeted towards communities and can help provide more empathy towards those from low SES. The many decades of neo -liberal approach has corrupted our only home and its environmental effects are evident on small island developing states. In just 2015 the SDGs became established with the main slogan being" leaving no one behind" - but this has become somewhat of a framework itself where proper understanding of psychologies is required to even make the first step.

The SDGs provide a good contextual framework in that the 17 goals can be used as reference when intersecting the inequalities that are present within achieving each goal. By proper policy formulation, countries can then learn to minimise the power relations that prohibit progress towards eradicating poverty or any other goal. Proper mapping is required which show the intertwined rooted relationships that need to be broken off for the betterment of those living in marginalised communities. It should be clear by now that, breaking away the parasites that are present within the organism is the only way forward to sustainability rather than mere survival; furthermore, cleaning the environment

that the organism is in will also provide the means to achieve environmental sustainability. As the great Dr. B.M Hegde once said there is no gene present within the body, an environmental stimulus is always needed; in the same way poverty is not a gene, an environment was built for it to thrive for so long.

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Global Footprint Network
Advancing the Science of Sustainability

Objectives:
Established in 2003, the Global Footprint Network (GFN) is an international non-profit organisation concerned with providing data and insights that link planetary environmental constraints with resource use at a variety of scales, so as to promote sustainable development.

The GFN is the home of the Ecological Footprint methodology, a sustainability metric created by Mathis Wackernagel and William Rees to measure the impact of human activities on our ecological resources. The Ecological Footprint metric takes into account the area of biologically-productive land and sea needed to support an individual's or group's consumption of resources, and to absorb their levels of waste production, including their carbon emissions (GFN 2022). The measure can be applied at different scales, from the individual, to company, city, country, or the whole of humanity, to indicate how many planet Earths would be needed if everyone followed a similar lifestyle or pattern of consumption, and is widely used by scientists, governments, business, educators, and individuals for education, decision-making, monitoring and campaigning (GFN 2022).

Closely connected to Ecological Footprint is the concept of Earth Overshoot Day. This is the date on which humanity's demands on Earth's biosphere (or our global Ecological Footprint), exceeds Earth's capacity to regenerate those

resources for that year, because resources and ecological services have been used at a faster rate than Earth can replenish them (Earth Overshoot Day 2022). Earth Overshoot Day is increasingly falling earlier in the year, signifying an accelerating rate of resource depletion - it has moved from September 23rd in 2000, to July 28th in 2022 - (Earth Overshoot Day 2022).

The Global Footprint Network aims to end Earth Overshoot Day, and works to see humanity achieve one-planet prosperity – a state of living in which society and the economy function within planetary resource constraints.

Activities and Outputs:
The GFN runs data-related, educational, and consulting projects to heighten demand for sustainability and link data about our global context to local decisions. Their activities include:

National Footprint and Biocapacity Accounts: Now maintained by Footprint Data Foundation (FoDaFo), National Footprint Accounts Explorer is a freely available data platform where country-level Ecological Footprint and biocapacity data is published annually. This data has been used by country governments to undertake national reviews of ecological capacities, identify risks, design and improve policies based on insights from the data about priority actions within a broader sustainability context. Some countries have adopted the footprint as an official national indicator to track sustainability progress. The GFN and FoDaFo have published annual footprint data for all countries since 1961, based on UN data. The GFN also works with city planners, regional authorities, and companies, to provide customized calculations, extended sustainability assessments and to improve policy decisions.

Ecological Footprint Calculator and education programmes: The Footprint Calculator is a free, interactive online tool which provides individuals with a breakdown of their personal ecological footprint, as well as an indication of the number of Earths we would need if everyone lived like them. This tool has been used by over 20 million people worldwide, and is a popular amongst teachers to introduce their students to the concept of sustainable living (GFN 2022).

Further to this, the GFN has co-developed an education program in Europe called Enhancing Universities Sustainability Teaching Practices (EUSteps for short), which combines sustainability teaching resources for universities and a customized Ecological Footprint calculator to assess and highlight processes to reduce the footprint of Higher Education Institutions and increase the sustainability-consciousness of a new generation of citizens and professionals.

Earth Overshoot Day Campaign: Each year, the GFN calculates and publicizes the date on which our global ecological footprint exceeds Earth's regenerative capacity for that year, so as to mobilize societies to take stronger action for sustainability. In 2022, Earth Overshoot Day fell on July 28th. Their campaign, #MoveTheDate has been far-reaching - in 2022 it received 7 billion media impressions across almost 100 countries (GFN 2022). Earth Overshoot Days are also calculated for individual countries, and the Earth Overshoot Day website identifies a variety of solutions for individuals and entities to explore, called Power of Possibility. These solutions are classified across the areas of: food, cities, population, energy, and nature-based.

Achievements
The Ecological Footprint metric has had far-reaching impacts and applications. In addition to the successes mentioned above, including the over 20 million individual users of the Footprint Calculator tool, engagements with over 80 country governments, and many city and regional authorities and businesses, some of GFN's major successes have been in framing and advancing sustainability work of international organisations. For example, the Footprint metric has been used to track sustainable development progress by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and has informed the UK government's recent Dasgupta Review (2021), which argues for economic growth to be situated within ecological constraints, and is a major advancement of the conversation surrounding biodiversity and the economy (GFN 2022).

Current campaigns:
Whilst continuing to maintain its database and work with clients, the GFN is campaigning to #MoveTheDate, and has recently released an interactive map for citizens across the world to mark the solutions-based actions they are taking. This helps to explore their impact further. Alongside this, the GFN has recently published a report, *No Small Feet,* reflecting on lessons about communication approaches based on its sustainability campaigning work since the 1990s.

To visit the GFN website and subscribe to their free monthly newsletter, please click here:
- https://www.footprintnetwork.org/

Sources:

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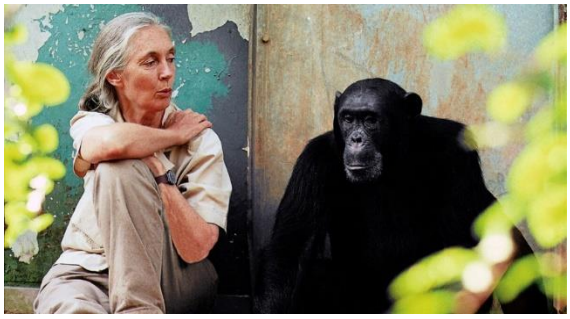
www.janegoodall.org

Written by Samy Leyton, HOPE volunteer NT

Main Aims

In 1977, Dr Jane Goodall founded the Jane Goodall Institute to support the research in Gombe and scale up the protection of chimpanzees in their habitats. Its approach is based on the empowerment of the communities for the conservation of their environment through nine strategies:

- Conservation science
- Advocacy
- Protecting chimpanzees and other great apes
- Public awareness and environmental education
- Healthy habitats
- Roots and shoots
- Gender, health and conservation
- Sustainable livelihoods
- Research



Jane Goodall Institute website

Major achievements

Roots & Shoots Across Africa Programs

Roots & Shoots was founded in Tanzania in 1991 by a group of high school students. Dr Jane Goodall inspired them to take action, and for almost 30 years, Roots & Shoots has expanded to more than 60 nations across Africa. The initiative now includes over 3,100 groups in African countries, with thousands of young people involved in the Roots & Shoots movement throughout the continent.

Tchimpounga: A Safe Place for a Second Chance

Tchimpounga Chimpanzee Rehabilitation Centre has been providing life-saving rehabilitation and sanctuary to sick, malnourished, and injured orphan chimps rescued from markets and homes by local authorities in the Republic of Congo's fight against wildlife trafficking and poaching for nearly 25 years.

Current Projects

Project Radio Broadcast

Radio ads with conservation messages and jingles enlighten the public, which is especially useful in remote places with low literacy rates. This project aims to convey the need to protect chimps and other great apes.

Project Baboon Research

Its primary goal is to examine the ecology and life cycles of Gombe baboons, and it has also examined disease transmission, conservation, and long-term ecological effects on animals. This project contributes to the overall understanding of ecosystem health, especially as baboons are an important prey species for chimpanzees.

Project Fuel Efficient Stoves

Deforestation is caused by wood cutting for fire fuel leading to habitat loss. Unfortunately, people who live in poverty need fire for cooking, heating, lighting, and other purposes. Therefore, this project has developed stoves that require less firewood and burn more efficiently to reduce deforestation. Other benefits are the reduction of air pollution and respiratory infections and time-saving.

To find more about Jane Goodall Institute and its projects, subscribe to its newsletters at https://www.janegoodall.org.au/subscribe/