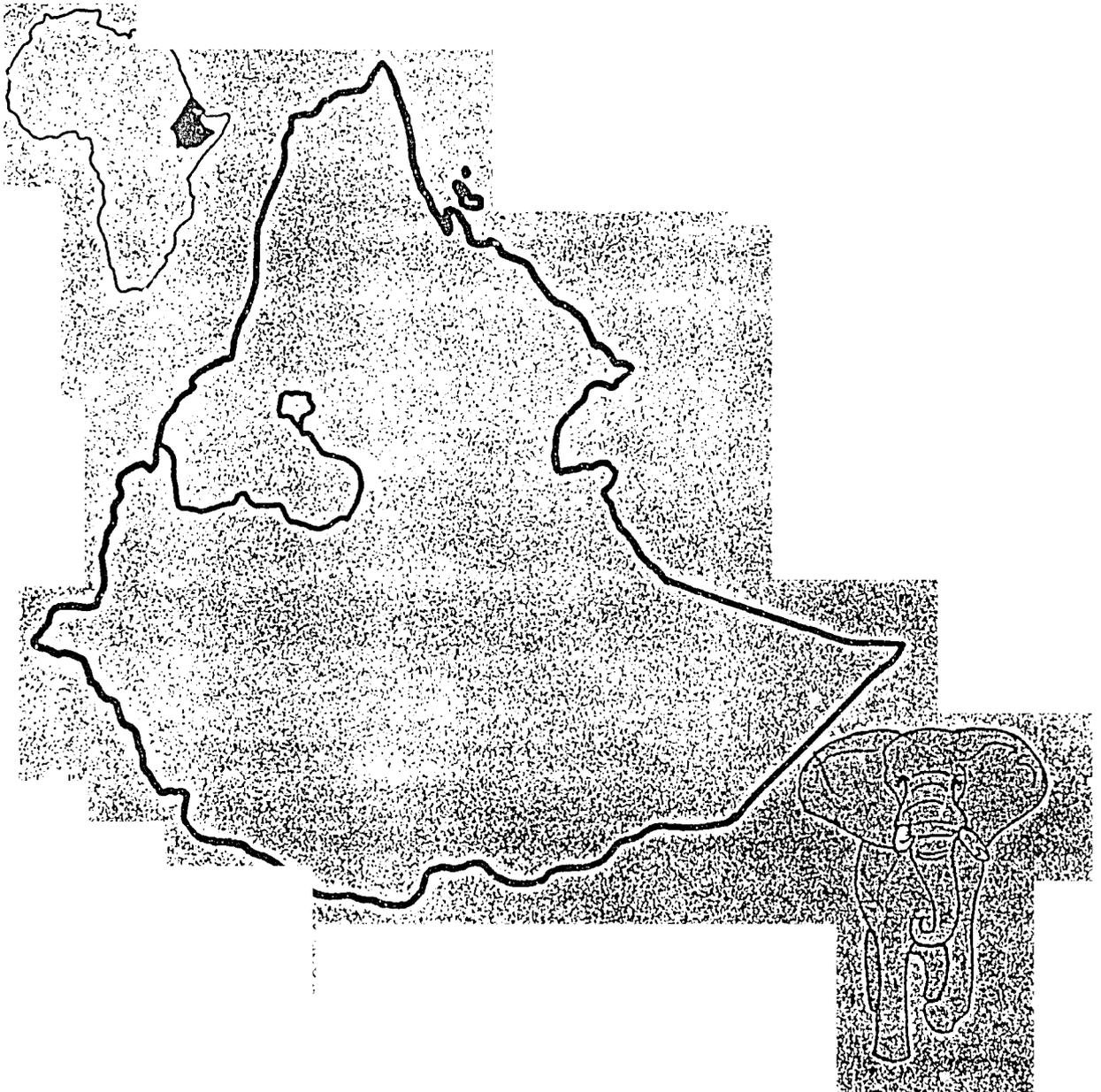


ELEPHANT CONSERVATION

PLAN

ETHIOPIA



October 1991

Ministry of Agriculture, Nature
Conservation and Development
Wildlife Conservation Organisation
PO Box 386, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

BEST AVAILABLE DOCUMENT

ELEPHANT CONSERVATION

PLAN

for

ETHIOPIA

October 1991

Ministry of Agriculture, Nature
Conservation and Development,
Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Organisation,
PO Box 386, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia



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 THE PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA
 Ministry of Agriculture Natural Resource Conservation
 and Development Main Department



Wildlife Conservation and Development Organisation

አዲስ አበባ ኢትዮጵያ
 Addis Ababa Ethiopia

ቁጥር: DA29/13/91
 Ref. No.

ቀን: 10 SEP 1991
 Date

African Elephant Conservation Co-ordinating Group
 Environment and Development Group
 International Development Centre
 21 St Giles
 Oxford OX1 3LA
 England

Dear Sirs

Re: The Ethiopian Elephant Conservation Plan

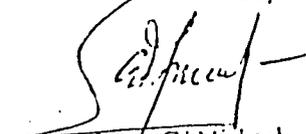
The Ethiopian government fully endorses the attached Ethiopian Elephant Conservation Plan, through its agency responsible for wildlife conservation in the country, the Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Organisation.

The Government of Ethiopia, being fully committed to the conservation and wise sustained-yield utilisation of natural resources, intends to do all in its power to achieve the objectives laid out therein. Where this is beyond its means, it seeks and requests all possible assistance from the outside world, in order to achieve habitat conservation, and thus the conservation of its elephant populations.

The Government of Ethiopia also seeks the assistance of the outside world in stopping the unregulated trade in ivory, in order to reduce as far as is possible the world demand for the product, until such time as populations are again viable for harvesting. The Ethiopian Elephant Conservation Plan was initiated as a result of the concern expressed at the CITES meeting in Lausanne in 1989 with reference to the over-harvesting of elephant.

The Government of Ethiopia approves the Plan as it now exists, and gives full permission for it to be circulated in order to solicit any possible assistance for its implementation, and to further the cause of the conservation of the elephant in Ethiopia, and in the continent generally.

Yours sincerely


 Tadesse G/ Michael
 Manager

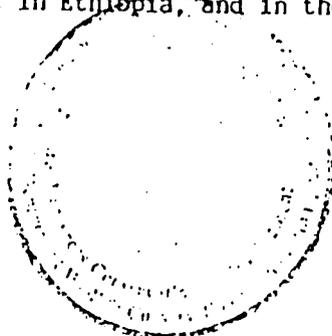


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BACKGROUND TO THE PRODUCTION OF ELEPHANT CONSERVATION PLANS

The 1980's were a devastating time for the African elephant over most of the continent. One principal problem was that wildlife management, particularly through government agencies, was woefully underfunded.

The AECCG was created in partial response to this problem: to provide a means for improving the flow of funds into elephant conservation. The AECCG produced, in 1989, an African Elephant Action Plan, which established a broad view of continental priorities. The original Plan was reviewed informally by African States meeting in Gaborone, Botswana in July 1989, and at Lausanne, Switzerland in October 1989, and it became clear that their priority was to translate the continental generalities of the Action Plan into specific plans for each of their countries.

Because of this, the AECCG and its members have assisted nearly 30 African nations to create elephant conservation plans, with an emphasis on projects that can attract foreign assistance. These projects are intended to complement each country's existing programme of conservation activities. In this regard, it should be noted that the principal supporters of elephant conservation in Africa, are the African governments themselves.

The Elephant Conservation Plans are not exclusively concerned with benefits to elephants, but aim also to promote wider conservation goals in areas where elephants are but one of the species in need of active support.

The plans follow a common format, so that the structure of this plan is generally similar to that of other countries. The plans are being produced so that they may be circulated to potential donor organisations in advance of the meeting being hosted at UNEP headquarters, Nairobi, between 19th - 22nd November 1991, at which elephant range states will present their needs to the donor community.

In addition to producing country plans, the AECCG has established a computerised database of elephant-related projects. Information on projects throughout Africa is compiled from all possible sources. Using the database, the AECCG periodically produces a summary of project information. Its principal purpose is to help define the needs of elephant conservation that can be met by donor assistance. Donor agencies wanting to fund elephant conservation projects can use the database in conjunction with Elephant Conservation Plans to determine for any one country, region or type of conservation activity, what projects are being planned or carried out, and which projects are currently in need of funding. The fourth edition of the database summary will be distributed to international donors and government wildlife departments towards the end of October 1991, prior to the Range States' and Donors' Meeting.

The needs of each country and each region have in turn been summarised and analysed in a document called "The Elephant Conservation Review", which replaces its predecessor the African Elephant Action Plan. The analyses in this document are based upon project information appearing in the database as well as other elephant conservation information found in the Elephant Conservation Plans. This document will act as an overall aid to determining where needs are greatest for each type of activity. It too will be distributed just prior to the Range States' and Donors' Meeting.

For any further information about the plan, the projects within it, or the process of which it is a part, please contact either:

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Ethiopian Elephant Conservation Plan has been written as a co-operative effort by senior staff of the Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Organisation (Ato Tadesse G. Michael, Manager; Ato Tesfaye Hundessa, Head Conservation Division) together with advisers to EWCO (Dr J.C. Hillman, WCI; Mr J. Osborne, WCI; Dr T.S. Allen-Rowlandson, WWF).

This plan was produced with assistance from the African Elephant Conservation Coordinating Group (AECCG) with financial support from the US Agency for International Development (USAID), the European Commission (EC), the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), and the US Fish & Wildlife Service (USF&WS).

While this plan was produced with the assistance of the AECCG, the views expressed in the plan reflect the conservation beliefs of the government and technical staff within Ethiopia, and are not necessarily the views of individual AECCG members.

AECCG members include: the African Wildlife Foundation (AWF), the EC (DG XI), the World Conservation Union (IUCN), TRAFFIC International, USF&WS, Wildlife Conservation International (WCI), the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC). The CITES Secretariat is an observer.

The production process of the plan was coordinated by Stephen Cobb with the AECCG's editorial team, Ilyssa Manspeizer, Helen de Jode, Megan Parry, Sarah Lyne, Georgina Dasilva and Clare Shorter.

ELEPHANT CONSERVATION PLAN FOR ETHIOPIA

SUMMARY

The Elephants

The elephant populations of Ethiopia have declined drastically in recent years. It is estimated that numbers had fallen to approximately 2,450 in 1990, compared with approximately 8,700 in 1986. Poaching and habitat loss have reduced elephant distribution considerably, with most of the remaining fragmented populations inhabiting or taking refuge in forest areas, particularly in the south west. Elsewhere in Ethiopia the viability of isolated populations presents a conservation problem.

The Problems and Policies

Now poaching for ivory has ceased, habitat modification and harassment in agricultural areas is the main threat to elephants. The problem of land use conflicts between elephants and people is compounded by the rapidly increasing human population, poverty, civil unrest, and also the inadequate management and protection of elephants, and lack of public awareness of the need for conservation. The Transitional Government of Ethiopia has stated its clear support for the conservation and wise utilization of natural resources, despite current problems. Ethiopia's environmental policies are currently under review.

The Projects

The Elephant Conservation Plan has two main strategies: preventing poaching and conservation education. The immediate short term objectives are effective anti-poaching operations and management of wildlife conservation areas and the surrounding areas where elephant occur. The longer term objectives of the plan are the education of government officers and the public about the importance of wildlife conservation and its integration in land use planning. Nine projects are presented, of which seven require further funds:

Numbers of Projects	Main Activity	Funds Raised (in 1000's US\$)	Funds Needed (in 1000's US\$)
1	Monitoring		15
1	Park Management	7,080	-
2	Public Awareness	225	3
2	Research	-	600/ 104
2	Security	125	275/ 958
1	Training	22	-
		TOTAL	US\$ 1,955,000

International assistance is urgently needed to carry out wildlife conservation and thus ensure environmental conservation in Ethiopia.

This plan is only available in English.

Elephant Conservation Plan
for
Ethiopia

PART A:

INTRODUCTION

&

BACKGROUND

Ministry of Agriculture, Nature
Conservation and Development,
Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Organisation,
PO Box 386, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

1 BACKGROUND

1.1 Brief Political and Social History

Ethiopia consists of two massive highland areas, separated by the Rift Valley running from north to south. These extensive, well-watered and originally fertile highlands are surrounded by more arid lowlands on the border areas, isolating them from other parts of the continent. The highlands have supported dense farming populations for several thousand years, which have been relatively isolated from the lowland peoples and other areas of Africa.

More recently land degradation has resulted from: the dense human populations that have developed; extreme pressures on natural resources; outdated agricultural methods; and conflict between groups. This has culminated in the situation today where a new political system is rapidly evolving after the recent changeover from 17 years of military dictatorship to a democratic system, whose objectives are to give equal opportunity to all ethnic groups.

1.2 The Current Situation And Its Effect On Conservation

At the present time (Sept 1991) it is proposed that land shall be owned by those that work it, but land sale will not be permitted. The indications are that there shall be autonomous regions with their own land administration systems, during this 2.5 year Transitional Government period. The present situation is precarious, exacerbated by the recent long period of instability and civil unrest, compounded by frequent famines. The mainstay of the economy – agricultural production, has been severely disrupted.

The potentials for the evolution of a democratic and appropriate system of government are considerable at the present time. The potentials, therefore, for a much improved system of environmental conservation are also promising. The recently established Transitional Government of Ethiopia has already stated that the government sees as critical the safe-guarding of all natural resources, particularly forests and wildlife areas; and that the damage to forests or killing of wildlife (in which there was an upsurge at the recent changeover in government) should cease immediately.

However, national priorities are to improve the standard of living of the people, and in the short term this will mean increased pressure on the land, until more efficient agricultural systems can be developed and implemented. Hopefully, the long term requirements of the Ethiopian environment will not be subjugated to short term exigencies. Of major significance has been the recent re-designation of the Ministry of Agriculture, as the **Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment**. Further, considerable hope is placed on the **National Conservation Strategy** process that is on-going, and located at the highest level of government.

The Ethiopian economy depends on agriculture which, in turn, depends on the natural environment and vital ecological processes. Persistent and recent famine periods have underlined this reliance, and there is a growing awareness of the significance of the total natural ecosystem of the country. This includes in particular the forested areas, refuge for most of the remaining elephant populations.

EWCO, either directly or through the relevant authorities, has recently increased its conservation education programme and will encourage all efforts to promote, through curriculum development, material production and public awareness, all aspects of wildlife conservation at every level throughout Ethiopia and abroad. This is seen as the single most important activity, to ensure the conservation of the Ethiopian environment for the long term future, including its wildlife.

2 STATUS AND CONSERVATION OF ELEPHANTS

2.1 Elephant Distribution

In Ethiopia, elephants used to have a very wide distribution (Fig.1) until the turn of the century. Over one hundred years ago elephants were seen in the high altitude forests of the capital Addis Ababa. But nowadays their distribution is much reduced and elephants can only be seen beyond a radius of 500 km from the city (Fig.2).

In Ethiopia, as elsewhere in Africa, the high numbers of elephants have been reduced to today's levels because of the high prices and the demand for ivory from outside the continent, and more recently by habitat modification and loss due to land-use conflicts. The greatest number of elephants in Ethiopia used to inhabit the savanna areas, and hence were susceptible to indiscriminate, illegal hunting by poachers in these more open and easily accessible areas. Those populations which lived in, or took refuge in, the high forests of the country are the ones which exist as fragmented populations today. These now face intensified threats, due to forest reduction in many localities.

2.2 Elephant Numbers and Trends

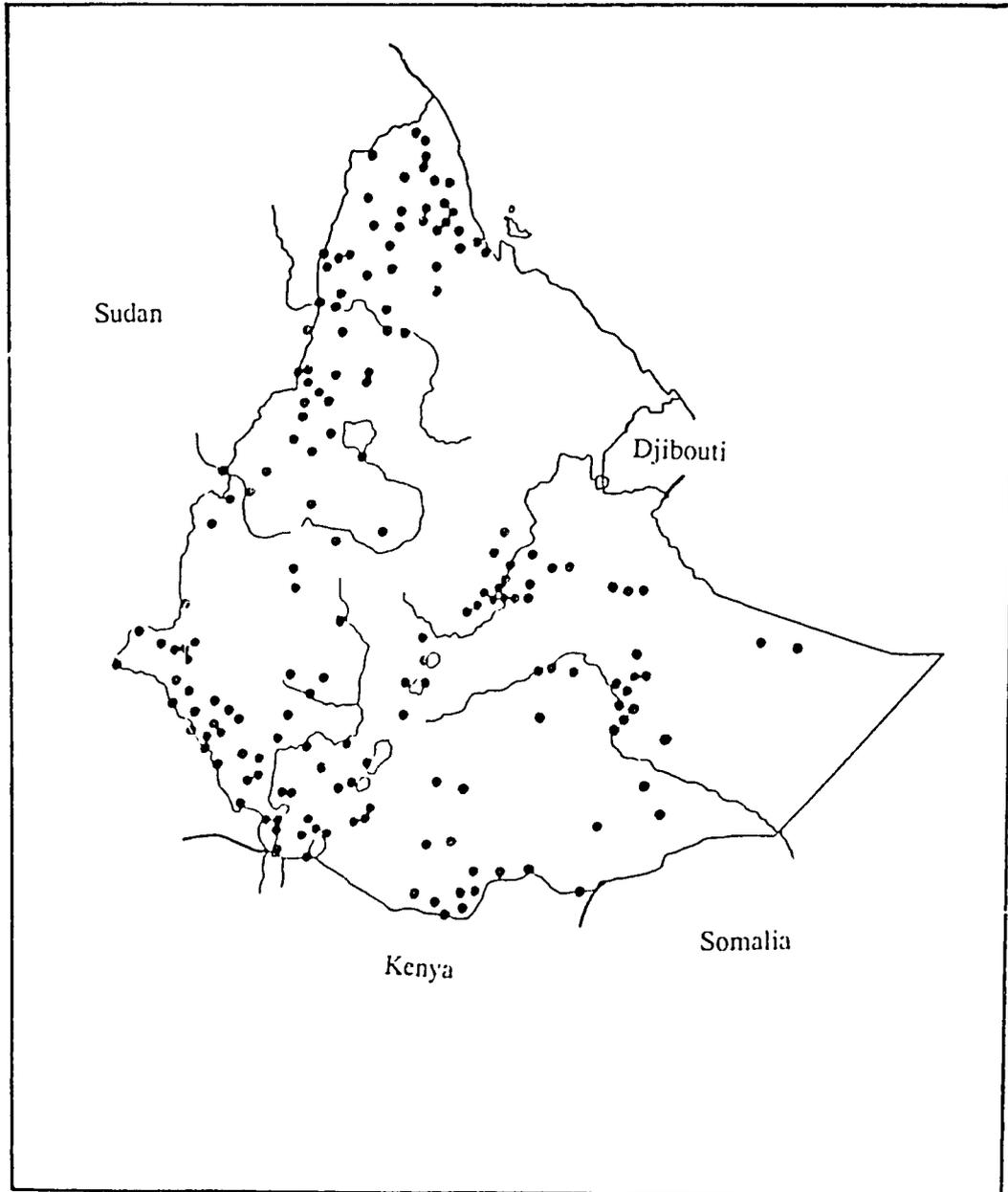
Today, elephants occur in three of Ethiopia's nine established National Parks, one of the three established Sanctuaries, possibly three of the eleven proposed Wildlife Reserves, and have been reported in at least six of the country's eighteen Controlled Hunting Areas in the recent past (Fig. 3). Because elephants may cover large areas in search of seasonally available food and water, their movements frequently take them beyond the boundaries of these protected areas. Insufficient research and data on these movements compound the problems of population estimation; although some isolated herds may be fairly sedentary, other populations may cross Ethiopia's international boundaries in response to human disturbance and seasonal changes in the availability of forage and water resources.

Consequently, it is difficult to give a definite figure for the present elephant population in Ethiopia; this is primarily due to the fact that it has not been possible to carry out effective ground or aerial censuses. Further, the densely forested south west areas currently occupied by the majority of Ethiopia's elephants are extremely difficult to survey, and will require the application of specialised methods, as have recently been developed in west Africa. Generally speaking, circumstantial evidence supports a marked decline in elephant numbers (Largen & Yalden, 1987). In the early 1970s, the total population was estimated to be around 9,000. However, in recent times this number has obviously been reduced due to the factors stated above.

EWCO, with the assistance of WWF, has recently conducted a partial aerial reconnaissance of elephants in Ethiopia. These estimates are given below (Table 1), together with the 1986 population estimate (late Abdu Mahammed pers. com. to Largen & Yalden, 1987) within each respective range.

Figure 1 The Past Distribution of Elephants in Ethiopia

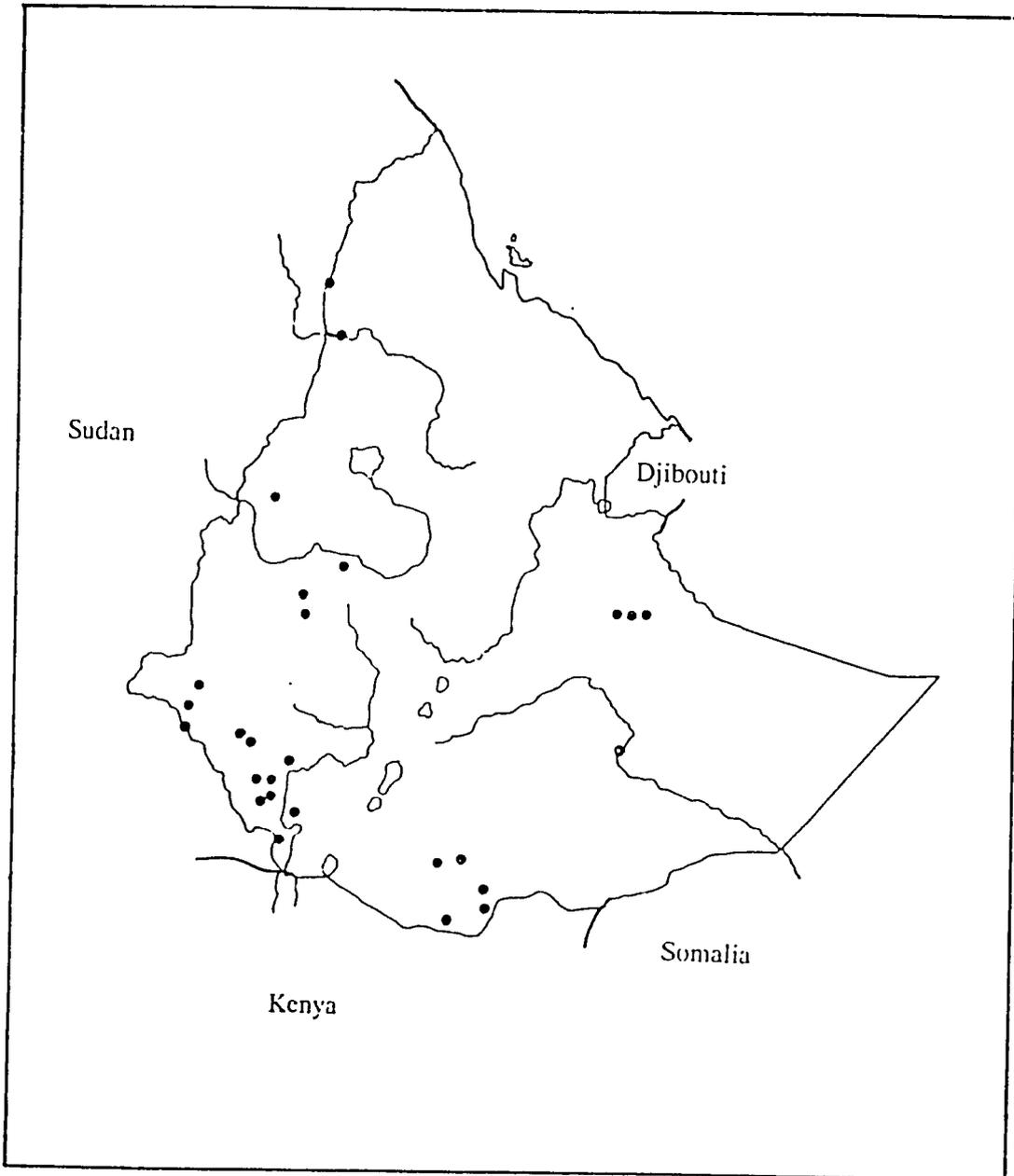
(from Yalden, Largen & Kock, 1986)



● = recorded elephant occurrence

Figure 2 The Recent Distribution of Elephants in Ethiopia

(from Lagen & Yalden, 1987)



● = recorded elephant occurrence

Table 1 **Population estimates for elephant in Ethiopia**

Area	Estimated Elephant Population	
	1986	1990
Mago NP, Tama Reserve and Murle	900	500
Borana	50	50
Omo NP	800	0
Akobo River – Mizan Teferi area	6,000	1,000
Gambella NP	– ^a	100
Amaya/Bonga area	– ^a	200
Metekel – Dabus River	400	300
Gash River – Setit River	250	200
Harerghe – Wabe Shebelle River	300	100
Total ±	8,700	2,450

Average population density for Ethiopia:

$$\text{in 1986} = 8,700/1,240,000 \text{ km}^2 = 0.007/\text{km}^2$$

$$\text{in 1990} = 2,450/1,240,000 \text{ km}^2 = 0.002/\text{km}^2$$

Sources: 1986 figures – Largen & Yalden 1987

1990 figures – Allen-Rowlandson 1990

^a – no data given for these areas in 1986.

During the 1990 survey, a total of 663 elephants were seen, during some 25 flying hours, over areas where elephants have been recorded in the recent past (Table 2).

Table 2 **Recent aerial observations of elephant**

Mago National Park	423
Godarc/Gurafarda	150
Amaya/Bonga	47
Gambella National Park	13

Source: Allen-Rowlandson 1990

None of these elephant were observed in the transects used over the few systematically covered areas, so it is not possible to estimate densities or population numbers. However the scarcity of elephant signs in most of the habitats observed tend to confirm the low population indicated by the transect results. In view of this, the revised population estimates for 1990 are given in Table 1. Even this conservative estimate of elephant numbers in Ethiopia indicates that the country's resource is very much depleted, compared with many other African range states.

A further more recent systematic aerial survey of the Omo National Park (December 1990) recorded significant elephant sign, but no actual animals were seen, nor any evidence for elephant deaths (Hillman 1991). This indicates the transitory nature of elephant in these areas, and the extent of population ranges of many wildlife species well beyond Wildlife Conservation Area boundaries (Stephenson & Mizuno 1978).

2.3 Reasons for Elephant Population Declines

The reasons for the decline in both elephant distribution and numbers include:

- 1 Land-use conflicts between elephants and humans caused by the rapid growth in human population which has resulted in an increased demand for more agricultural land and the destruction of forest cover for cultivation, construction timber and firewood. These activities have been exacerbated in certain regions by adverse climatic changes, droughts, etc.
- 2 Inadequate management and protection
- 3 Increased poaching of elephants due to the recent high demand for ivory
- 4 An inadequate concept of conservation amongst the populace of Ethiopia
- 5 Recent and extensive civil unrest in the country

Undoubtedly the greatest reason for the present and recent decline in elephant numbers in Ethiopia is habitat modification and loss, exacerbated by the other reasons given, especially inadequate management, insufficient public perception of the need for conservation, and civil unrest, compounded by the poverty of Ethiopia. Over the past century or more, however, the hunting of elephant for their ivory and meat has been the major cause for their drastic decline (Largen & Yalden 1987).

2.4 Migrations and Viable Populations

It is difficult to assess the viability of these remaining populations, given the very poor standard of data available on which population estimates are made. Further, animals in an area may be part of wider ranging populations using parts of Sudan and Kenya (south western Ethiopia populations). It is evident that the population of elephant in the south western forest areas is significant (Osborne 1991), may be more numerous than estimated, and is certainly viable based on estimated numbers (Allen-Rowlandson 1990).

Population viability is also composed of factors such as habitat integrity, however, and the ability of the country to conserve these animals. At present that ability is very limited and severely constrained. The eastern elephant in the Babille area are probably now in very low numbers (± 150) and may no longer be viable, unless urgent attention is paid to this population.

Two of the protected areas (Mago and Omo National Parks) may protect the same population of ± 500 animals, which may also be linked to the animals in the south western forest area. It is evident that the most significant part of Ethiopia with respect to elephant conservation is the south western forests area, together with the Omo and Mago National Parks. These may represent a single population, or a number of genetically linked units, that almost certainly are linked to elephant in eastern Sudan (Boma, Loelli areas) and perhaps northern Kenya. Available data is however, largely out-of-date, subjective and based mainly on circumstantial evidence.

It has to be considered, with respect to bio-diversity, that the elephant of the Babille-Harerghe areas is a very distinctive and endemic sub-species *Loxodonta africana orleansi* (Largen & Yalden 1987). Numbers are low, but recently (August 1991) a breeding group of over 20 animals was seen from the air (J. O'Dea, pers. com.). Two other subspecies are considered to occur (*L.a. knochenaueri* and *L.a. oxyotis*), but their ranges also extend into Kenya and Uganda.

3 ELEPHANT UTILISATION AND THE IVORY TRADE

The long term objective of the Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Organisation is to conserve and manage the wildlife resources of the country, especially elephants, including the utilisation of elephant and other species on a sustained-yield basis. If the present state of decline in elephant numbers is allowed to continue, extinction is inevitable, and all chance of any form of exploitation will be lost, apart from other benefits the species may render its habitat.

3.1 Ivory Trade prior to the Appendix I Listing

It is suspected that most poached ivory leaves the country illegally across national frontiers, thus in most cases there is no evidence, and no "profits" or benefits are being returned to the country. Information on the previous extent of the recorded legal trade in ivory has been included in Table 3.

3.2 Effects of the CITES Ban on Poaching and the Ivory Trade

The level of legal ivory trade has diminished since the Appendix I listing, and sales last year (1990) totalled less than 10 kg, which were sold as tourist curios. This is down from over 400 kg just two years previously, due to the lack of legal importation venues since the change in CITES Listing. Prior to the Appendix I listing, confiscated ivory was sold legally, but there is no sale for such ivory today. Details of recovered/confiscated ivory and the export trade are given in Table 3 for the period immediately past.

Ivory has continued to be confiscated by the authorities, mainly in the rural areas, and during the last year a total of 358 tusks with a total mass of 1,400 kg have been retrieved. It is probable that these elephants were poached over several years previous to the handing over to EWCO of the recovered ivory, even prior to the Appendix I listing. It may still take some time for news of the ivory trade ban to filter through to the field.

3.3 Sport Hunting

Ethiopia still allows legal sport hunting and control measures to continue, with a present maximum of 40 elephants harvested each year; overseas demand for licenses has not changed since the listing, but there has been a marked shift in the nationalities of clients hunting in Ethiopia due to bans imposed by several western countries on the importation of sport-hunted trophies. Numbers of hunted elephants over the past few years are indicated in Table 3.

3.4 Elephant Control Measures

The resources and presence of EWCO are extremely limited in elephant areas, so that despite the damage reportedly wrought by elephant to agricultural initiatives, no animals are formally killed on "control" exercises. However, elephant sport hunting may be directed to areas where such a problem exists in the attempt to provide some control of "problem" animals/groups (see 7.3 below). Numbers have been indicated in Table 3.

Table 3 Ethiopia ivory trade and elephant hunting

Category	Year	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991 ^a
Recovered/confiscated ivory	(kg) (tusks)	ND	ND	1,043 (207)	821 (134)	1,091 (155)	4 (2)
Exported ivory – trade	(kg) ^b	ND	384	424	126	6.3	0
Exported ivory – sport	(kg) (tusks)	ND	2,313 (95)	1,349 (66)	1,269 (52)	840 (44)	906 (46)
Hunting – license requests ^c		36	72	75	56	43	ND
– elephant killed ^c		26	38	50	42	32	ND
Control-killed elephant	1986–1990	2 elephant shot on control					

Source: EWCO records

^a – 1991 incomplete data

^b – In addition, in 1987 26 tusks (460 kg) were exported to Hong Kong; in 1989 471 tusks (2,956 kg) were exported to Japan. These were confiscated/recovered ivory, accumulated over many years, and sold at auction.

^c – Ethiopian budget year, 1986 data from Jul 1985–Jun 1986

ND – No Data

Some sport-hunted ivory remains in Ethiopia awaiting importation permits to the owner's country.

4 PROTECTED AREAS

Figure 3 Wildlife Conservation Areas in Ethiopia

Wildlife Conservation Areas where Elephants have been recorded in the recent past have been marked with an asterisk.

Presently gazetted or proposed National Parks and Sanctuaries:

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|--|
| A. Awash NP | | J. Simien Mountains NP | |
| B. Abijatta-Shalla Lakes NP | | K. Yangudi-Rasa NP | |
| C. Bale Mountains NP | | | |
| D. Dahlak Marine NP | | L. Babilie Elephant Sct. | |
| E. Gambella NP | * | M. Kuni-Muktar Mountain Nyala Sct. | |
| F. Mago NP | * | N. Senkelle Swayne's Hartebeest Sct. | |
| G. Nechisar NP | | O. Yabello Sct. | |
| H. Omo NP | * | | |

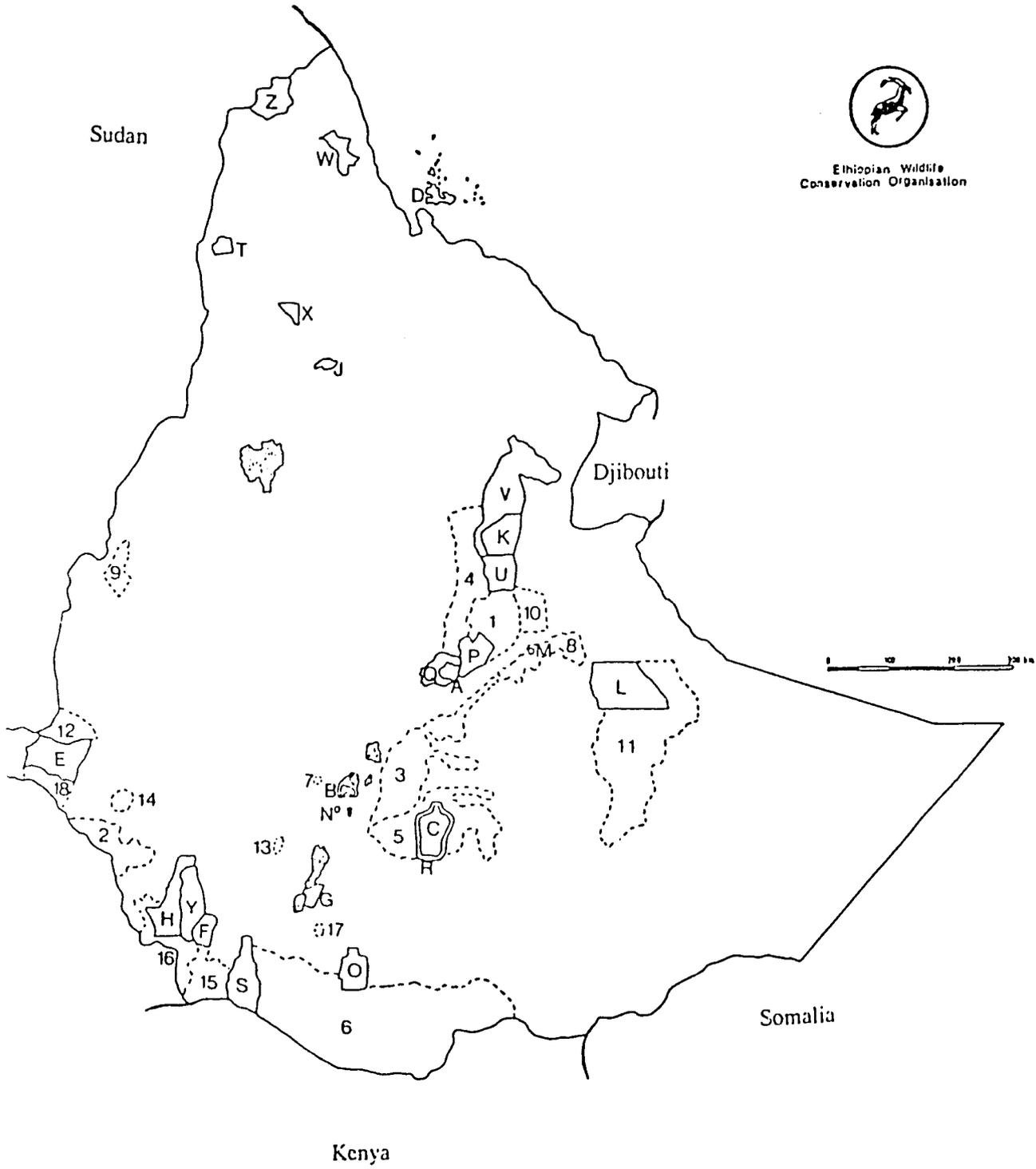
Presently proposed Wildlife Reserves:

- | | | | |
|------------------|----|-------------------|--|
| P. Alledoghi WR | | V. Mille-Sardo WR | |
| Q. Awash West WR | | W. Nakfa WR | |
| R. Bale WR | | X. Shire WR | |
| S. Chew Bahr WR | | Y. Tama WR | |
| T. Gash-Setit WR | *? | Z. Yob WR | |
| U. Gewane WR | | | |

Presently proposed Controlled Hunting Areas:

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|----------------------------|--|
| 1. Afdem-Gewane CHA | | 10. Erer-Gota CHA | |
| 2. Akobo CHA | * | 11. Eastern Harerghe CHA | |
| 3. Arssi CHA | | 12. Jikau CHA | |
| 4. Awash West CHA | | 13. Maze CHA | |
| 5. Bale CHA | | 14. Mizan Teferi CHA | |
| 6. Borana CHA | * | 15. Murle-Kenya Border CHA | |
| 7. Boyo Swamp CHA | | 16. Omo West CHA | |
| 8. Chercher & Arba Guggu CHA | | 17. Segen CHA | |
| 9. Dabus Valley CHA | * | 18. Tedo CHA | |

Figure 3 The Wildlife Conservation Areas of Ethiopia



4.1 Effective Protection of the Elephant's Range

Elephants are given some level of protection in the four staffed conservation areas where they occur (Gambella, Mago and Omo National Parks and Babilie Elephant Sanctuary), but because of limited resources in terms of vehicles, manpower and equipment this protection is by no means total. Away from the staffed Wildlife Conservation Areas, EWCO is unable to exert any form of protection, neither does it have up-to-date information on elephant numbers, movements, or persecution, other than irregular reports from the few sport hunters. This includes all the nominal wildlife reserves and controlled hunting areas.

4.2 Priority Protected Areas

Since the Ethiopian protected area system is relatively young, and has had relatively little support since its inception, all elephant range areas are mentioned here. Practically, no protection is possible in Wildlife Reserves or Controlled Hunting Areas, where EWCO has no presence, other than the application of the relevant laws of the country (see 6.3).

EWCO has prioritised (in descending order) the elephant areas (indicated on Fig.3), nominally under its control, as follows:

- * Mizan Teferi Controlled Hunting Area,
- * Mago/Omo National Parks and adjacent areas,
- * Amaya/Bonga region,
- * Gambella National Park,
- * Babilie Sanctuary,
- * Borana Controlled Hunting Area,

and finally

- * Metekel/Dabus River, and Gash River/Setit River areas.

This is based on both long-term population viability and the feasibility of effective management with respect to accessibility.

5 RESOURCES FOR CONSERVATION

5.1 Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Organisation (EWCO)

All matters concerning wildlife in Ethiopia come under the jurisdiction of the Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Organisation, the sole government agency responsible for wildlife. The Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Organisation is located within the Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment (MoAE). This Ministry includes the Natural Resources Conservation and Development Main Department (NRCDMD), headed by a Vice-Minister, which contains the Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Organisation and other sectors responsible for the natural environment of Ethiopia (Fig.4).

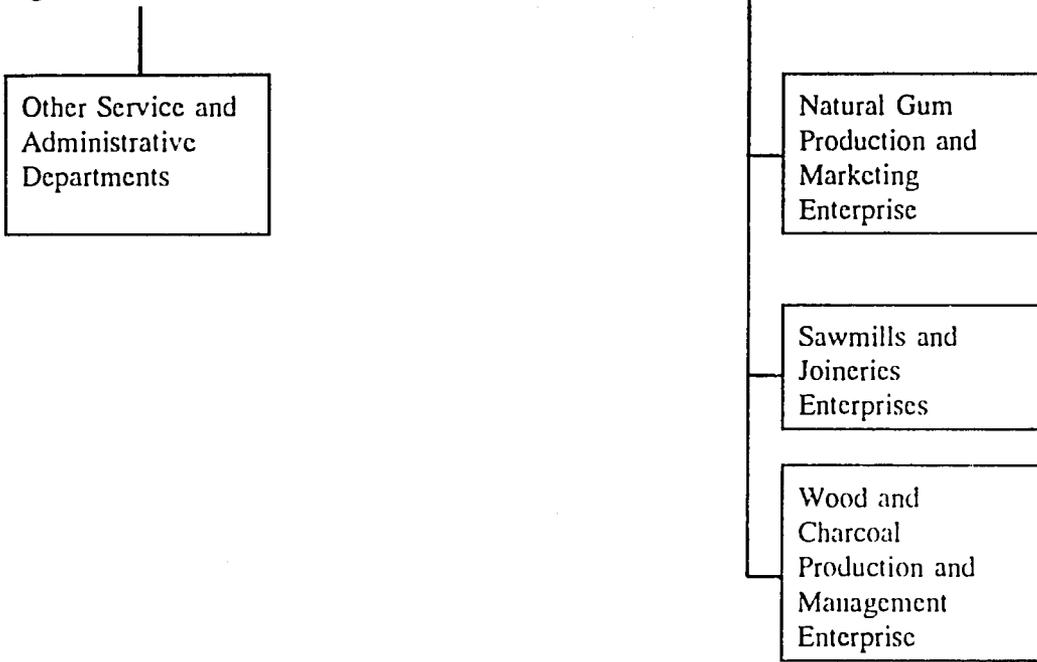
Ethiopia's wildlife and environmental policies are currently under review, and a National Conservation Strategy is anticipated in the relatively near future, as the result of the National Conservation Strategy Process supported by the World Conservation Union (IUCN). EWCO, acting on behalf of the NRCDMD, is totally committed to protected area management and to elephant conservation.

5.1.1 General Description

The Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Organisation was established in October 1964, within the Ministry of Agriculture. It took over the functions of the hunting control office that existed in the same Ministry, and has at various times since then been linked to Forestry management. The Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Organisation has a degree of autonomy in administrative matters.

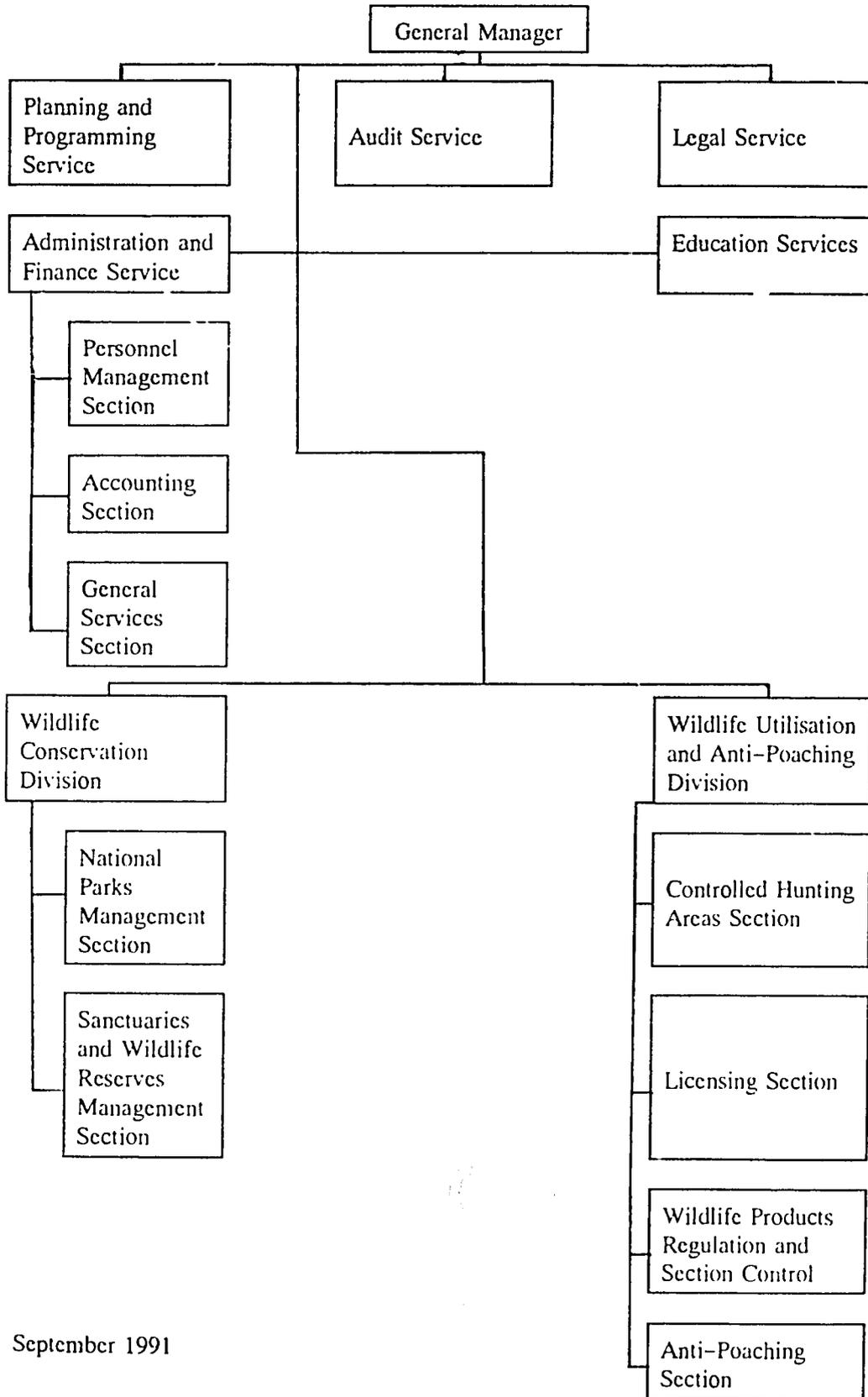
The organisational structure of the Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Organisation has been indicated in Fig. 5. The structure is currently under review, but it will be some time before changes are likely to be made under current circumstances in the country. At the current time it has two major divisions, and a number of services. The main *modus operandi* is through a protected areas system, details of which are given in Fig. 3 and its accompanying key.

Figure 4 (continued)



January 1991

Figure 5 Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Organisation Organisational Chart



September 1991

5.1.2 Resources available to EWCO

Details of the resources for conservation in elephant range areas of Ethiopia are given in Table 4. The supply of the indicated budgets for each area have been disrupted from time to time in the past, and at the current time funds for running costs (petty cash) are almost non-existent. Overall operating costs (salaries and petty cash) for all EWCO's efforts and Wildlife Conservation Areas are designated in the region of Et Birr 159,000 per month (US\$ 76,812).

Table 4 Conservation resources in elephant areas

Area	Size (km ²)	Staff		Vehicles Radios		Annual c	Budget (\$) f
		a	b	c	d		
Babille ES	6,982	11		1 (1)	0	23,188	17,142
Gambella NP	2,000	9		1	0	34,783	15,067
Mago NP	2,161	16 (26)		1 (1)	1	49,275	29,710
Onio NP	4,068	27 (25)		1 (2)	1	46,377	36,029
Total	15,211	63 (51)		4 (4)	2	153,623	97,948

All other elephant range areas have neither staff nor resources.

- ^a – permanently employed
- ^b – casual, local employment, laid off early 1991
- ^c – operational
- ^d – non-operational, major spare part requirements
- ^e – operational budget "petty cash"
- ^f – salaries

There are no conservation resources in the other elephant areas in Ethiopia, outside of the four named Wildlife Conservation Areas.

Constraints that limit EWCO as an efficient management authority include (in descending order of precedence):

- 1 Insufficient qualified and experienced management staff at all levels, including administration, but especially technical, middle-management field staff;
- 2 Insufficient awareness at all governmental levels and throughout the general public of the significance, requirements and potential of natural resources;
- 3 Prolonged civil unrest, political instability, and a newly evolving governmental system, with immediate and major humanitarian priorities;
- 4 A limited perception as to what "wildlife" is and what EWCO's responsibilities are;
- 5 Insufficient managerial infrastructure;
- 6 Critical financial limitations;
- 7 Absence of comprehensive management plans for priority conservation areas;
- 8 Insufficient infrastructure with respect to consumptive and non-consumptive forms of wildlife utilisation;
- 9 Poor image held of, and publicity from, Ethiopia that prevents the development of a viable tourist industry;
- 10 Insufficient knowledge of the quantity, quality and distribution of plant and animal resources.

Some of these problems are receiving internal attention, and as mentioned above, Ethiopia's environmental policies are under review.

The effectiveness of the four staffed conservation areas with elephant is limited at best. All these areas were established recently – Omo in 1966, Mago in 1978. Only in Mago and Omo NP's do the field staff live on site. Gambella and Babilie operate from rented office space in the nearest towns. None of the areas is legally gazetted, and no boundary description exists for Gambella. There are periodic security problems in Gambella National Park and Babilie Elephant Sanctuary, in large part due to their proximity to international borders.

The vehicles, buildings and other equipment available are mainly old and in need of maintenance and spares (not readily available in Ethiopia). There is no annual capital budget for any of these parks. Although staff have firearms in all of the protected areas, guns and ammunition are obsolete or inadequate for effective patrols and management.

The basic problems of the lack of management infrastructure, financial support, public sympathy, and experienced field personnel, are national problems, not confined to EWCO.

Due to the current social and economic problems facing this country, internal support and external aid are vital if environmental issues are to be solved.

5.2 Non-governmental Organisations

The only indigenous conservation NGO in Ethiopia at the present time is the Ethiopian Wildlife and Natural History Society. Increasingly, international humanitarian aid agencies are becoming more involved in environmental conservation concerned particularly with the conservation of natural resources (Oxfam, FARM Africa, Action Aid).

There is a burgeoning movement of "Wildlife Clubs" (also called "Nature Clubs") amongst schools in certain parts of Ethiopia. These have been encouraged by EWCO, and formal organisation under a national system is imminent. Control is however, planned to be maintained by EWCO, which being a government office, will affect the NGO status of the movement. There are also indications of the emergence of truly NGO clubs associated with the environment amongst young urban professionals.

6 INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

The majority of external aid to EWCO comes from WWF and WCI, but current projects are concentrated on other protected areas where elephants are absent. A small grant for Babilie Elephant Sanctuary may be provided by AWF, from a Dutch source, and the EEC may become involved in the extensive development of the Omo and Mago areas within the next year. This could have major significance where this plan is concerned. In addition, discussions are currently underway with the Zoological Society of London for their further involvement in assistance to wildlife conservation in Ethiopia.

Current external assistance projects to the Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Organisation include:

Wildlife Conservation International:

- * Conservation Adviser to EWCO (Hillman, 1987-1992)
- * Bale Mountains Research Project, Simien Jackal study (Sillero-Zubiri/Gottelli, 1988-1992)
- * Conservation Education Adviser to EWCO (Osborne, 1988-1992)
- * Awash National Park Management Plan (Schloeder/Jacobs, 1990-1992)

World Wide Fund for Nature:

- * Wildlife Ecologist with EWCO (Allen-Rowlandson, 1988- ?)
- * Bale Mountains National Park Management Plan Implementation (1989-1992)
- * Conservation Education equipment (1988-1992)

University of Oslo/Norway SSE Programme:

- * Wildlife Ecologist and management planning for Yabello area (Syvertsen 1989-1992)
- * Training 2 MSc students, 2 post-graduate diploma students (1989-1992)

Zoological Society of London:

- * Establishment of Kuni-Muktar Mountain Nyala Sanctuary (1991-1992)
- * Vehicle for Awash National Park project (1991)

Frankfurt Zoological Society:

- * Provision of replacement aircraft for EWCO (1991-1992)

European Economic Community:

- * Conservation infrastructure development for the south west axis Wildlife Conservation Areas

There are various sources of studentships for Mweka diplomas and post-graduate diplomas, and other training opportunities.

7 LEGISLATION

7.1 International Treaties

In addition to its membership of CITES (effective mid 1989), Ethiopia is a party to the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage, Paris Convention (UNESCO, 1977), and EWCO is a government Institute Member of IUCN.

The Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment operates with many other United Nations agencies, and international NCO's.

7.2 Present Wildlife Laws

Existing legislation offers some degree of support but needs to be reviewed and revised. Relevant government regulations and proclamations include:

- 1944: A Proclamation to Make Provision for the Preservation of Game. **Negarit Gazettea.**
- 1959: Elenco Primo, Riserve Privatissime. Yob, Nakfa and Gash-Setit Wildlife Reserve Boundaries. **Gazetta Eritrea.**
- 1968: Powers of Rangers Regulations. **Negarit Gazettea.**
- 1969: Awash National Park Order. **Negarit Gazettea.**
- 1969: Simien National Park Order. **Negarit Gazettea.**
- 1970: Wildlife Conservation Order. **Negarit Gazettea.**
- 1972: Regulations Issued Pursuant to the Game Proclamation of 1944 and The Wildlife Order of 1970. **Negarit Gazettea.**
- 1974: Wildlife Conservation (Amendment) Regulations. **Negarit Gazettea.**
- 1980: A Proclamation to Provide for the Conservation and Development of Forest and Wildlife Resources. **Negarit Gazettea.**
- 1989: A Decree to ratify the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of wild fauna and flora (CITES). **Negarit Gazettea.**

7.3 Effectiveness of the Wildlife Laws

For various reasons the regulations and restrictions detailed in these documents are not fully enforced or implemented. Reasons include: the low status and support afforded wildlife and environmental protection; civil unrest and instability; and in particular a general lack of knowledge, both of the laws and regulations pertaining to wildlife conservation, and of the significance of the environment and ecological processes.

Environmental legislation is in its infancy, especially that concerned with land use and natural resources generally. This is especially the case with forests, with little provision for the preservation of natural forest ecosystems.

Elephant Conservation Plan

for

Ethiopia

PART B:

PROJECT OUTLINES

Ministry of Agriculture, Nature
Conservation and Development,
Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Organisation,
PO Box 386, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 How to Use the Project Outlines

All projects are presented in the same two page format on the following pages.

Projects are colour coded according to their funding needs:

Projects **in need of total funding** are printed on **green** pages.

Projects **in need of partial funding** are printed on **blue** pages.

Projects **not in need of any funding** are printed on **yellow** pages.

1.2 How to Pursue the Funding of a Project

Further details of these projects will be available upon request. If a donor would like to fund one of the following projects, there are three possible actions.

First, if the project lists a "Govt/local agency executing project" or a "Project Executant", contact the appropriate person using the address given.

Second, if the above is not listed, contact the government official listed on page v of this document.

Third, if further information is still required, contact the AECCG at the address listed on page v of this document.

2 PROJECT OUTLINE

2.1 Proposed Projects and Concepts Seeking Funding (see green pages)

Project Number	AECCG Database Number	Title	Project Activity	Budget (US\$)
1.	221	Babile Elephant Sanctuary – Support	Monitoring	15,000
2.	288	Elephant Parameters and the Development of an Elephant Conservation Programme	Research	104,000
3.	289	Education Programme for Elephant Conservation	Public Awareness	3,000
4.	327	Conservation of Habitats and Species, including Elephant, in S-W Ethiopia	Research	600,000
5.	328	Reinforcement of the Anti-Poaching Activities of EWCO	Security	958,000

2.2 Proposed Projects with Partial Funding (see blue pages)

Project Number	AECCG Database Number	Title	Project Activity	Budget (US\$)
6.	326	Light Aircraft in Support of Wildlife Conservation in Ethiopia	Security	400,000

2.3 Projects Not Requiring Funding (see yellow pages)

Project Number	AECCG Database Number	Title	Project Activity	Budget (US\$)
7.	149	Conservation and Environmental Education	Current	224,492
8.	201	Training Field Wardens in Ethiopia	Training	21,979
9.	325	Conservation Infra-Structure of the South-West Wildlife Conservation Areas	Park	7,080,000

Project Title: **BABILLE ELEPHANT SANCTUARY - SUPPORT**

Database Project No. 221

Date last updated: 09/26/1991

Region: EAST

Country: ETHIOPLA

Summary Information

Project Status: PROPOSAL

Fund Raising Status: NIL

Project Objective: The project will support EWCO to execute elephant & habitat surveys and staff training in studies of population dynamics. Immediate & longer-term conservation will be initiated.

Project Activities: 1. Monitoring 2. Training 3. Public Awareness

Funding Start Date: 07/01/1991 End Date: 06/30/1992 Further phases?: T

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Babille Approx Numbers : 150

Budget Information

Total Budget :- \$ 15000

Original Currency: US\$

Exchange Rate Used:

Budget Breakdown according to AECCG standardisation

	Yr 1:	\$ 15000	Yr 2:	\$	Yr 3:	\$
	Yr 4:	\$	Yr 5:	\$		
Technical Assistance:	\$ 3000		Infrastructure:	\$ 0		
Monitoring & Research:	\$ 4000		Local Development:	\$ 0		
Staff Costs:	\$ 0		Recurrent Costs:	\$ 5000		
Training:	\$ 1000		Miscellaneous:	\$ 0		
Education:	\$ 1000		Project Management:	\$ 0		
Equipment:	\$ 1000		Contingency Provision:	\$ 0		

Fund Raising Information :-

Total funds raised:	\$ 0	Funds raised for current year:	\$ 0
Total funds needed:	\$ 15000	Funds needed for current year:	\$ 15000

Origin of funds --	Organisation:	Amount:	\$
	Organisation:	Amount:	\$
	Organisation:	Amount:	\$

Organisation through which funds are being channelled: AWF

Future donor interest:

Donors actually approached: Dutch

Organisations and People Involved with the Project

Govt/Local agency executing project: EWCO Address: PO Box 386 / Addis Ababa / Ethiopia

Project Administrator: AWF Address: PO Box 48177 / Nairobi / Kenya

Project Executant: Address:

Project Originator: EWCO Address: EWCO

Collaborating Bodies: WCI

#221

Background: EWCO established the 7,000 km² Babilie Elephant Sanctuary in 1970, but the area has been under varying degrees of inaccessibility over the past 20 years. Little has been achieved beyond benign neglect of the area. It was established in order to protect the easternmost elephant in Ethiopia, the last remaining population of the now-endemic subspecies *Loxodonta africana orleansi*.

The area of Babilie Elephant Sanctuary lies close to both the Somalia and Djibouti international boundaries with Ethiopia. As such it has been the reception area for numerous refugee movements over the past two decades. In addition, landuse developments to aid refugees and the local population are coming into conflict with elephant movements and requirements. Further, illegally obtained ivory can leave the country easily because of the areas situation.

Objectives: The Babilie elephant, in order to survive, require assistance from EWCO and international aid. The greatest need at this time is to determine what the population is, what its movements are, and what solutions could be applied in the future. This proposal is a request for assistance to enable EWCO to assess the situation as soon as possible, so that more detailed proposals for active conservation and development can then be made.

Activities:

1. Training – of a suitable EWCO Biologist at a research/management project in East Africa, so that he/she could then rapidly assess the situation in Babilie.
2. Vehicle – repair and maintain one of the Babilie vehicles (Landrover) and rehabilitate a mobile telecommunications radio (PYE).
3. Surveys – through aerial and ground surveys assess population parameters and significance of the Babilie elephants.
4. Education – initiate a public awareness campaign as to the significance of the Babilie elephant in particular, and the species generally.
5. Management Planning – Make recommendations on the compromises to be reached between the needs of the elephant, the needs of the local people, and the needs of the agricultural developments. Produce a Management Plan for the Sanctuary which can be used by EWCO to seek further support in the long term management of the area.

Outputs: Protection for a genetically unique population of 100–300 elephants. An elephant and habitat survey and staff training in population dynamic studies. Initiation of immediate conservation measures and identification of longer term needs, including the incorporation of local pastoralists into protection and development of the Sanctuary.

Progress to date: Nil

Project Title: ELEPHANT PARAMETERS AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN ELEPHANT CONSERVATION PROGRAMME

Database Project No. 288

Date last updated: 09/26/1991

Region: EAST

Country: ETHIOPIA

Summary Information

Project Status: CONCEPT

Fund Raising Status: NIL

Project Objective: To ascertain the qualitative and quantitative status of elephants, aerial and ground surveys will be carried out by EWCO. Movement patterns will be determined by radio-tracking.

Project Activities: 1. Research 2. Survey 3. Monitoring

Funding Start Date: 01/01/1992 End Date: 12/31/1992 Further phases ?:

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Ethiopia Approx Numbers : 2,500

Budget Information

Total Budget :- \$ 104000

Original Currency: US\$

Exchange Rate Used:

Budget Breakdown according to AECGG standardisation

	Yr 1:	\$ 104000	Yr 2:	\$	Yr 3:	\$
	Yr 4:	\$	Yr 5:	\$		
Technical Assistance:	\$ 21000		Infrastructure:	\$ 0		
Monitoring & Research:	\$ 40000		Local Development:	\$ 0		
Staff Costs:	\$ 0		Recurrent Costs:	\$ 11000		
Training:	\$ 12000		Miscellaneous:	\$ 0		
Education:	\$ 0		Project Management:	\$ 0		
Equipment:	\$ 20000		Contingency Provision:	\$ 0		

Fund Raising Information :-

Total funds raised: \$
Total funds needed: \$ 104000

Funds raised for current year: \$
Funds needed for current year: \$ 104000

Origin of funds - Organisation: Amount: \$
Organisation: Amount: \$
Organisation: Amount: \$

Organisation through which funds are being channelled:

Future donor interest: EEC

Donors actually approached:

Organisations and People Involved with the Project

Govt/Local agency executing project: EWCO Address: P.O.Box 386/ Addis Ababa

Project Administrator: Address:

Project Executant: EWCO Address: P.O. Box 386/ Addis Ababa

Project Originator: EWCO Address: P.O.Box 386/Addis Ababa

Collaborating Bodies: WWF;WCI

#288

Background: Elephants are currently found in the Gambella, Omo and Mago National Parks, with a small population in the Babille Elephant Sanctuary, and the majority spend most of their time outside of Wildlife Conservation Areas. None of these areas provide total protection throughout the year, with elephants moving out for prolonged periods to outlying areas that are unprotected and unmanaged. It is therefore necessary to determine where the elephants are and where pressure is put on them.

Compromise solutions also need to be found to conflicts that have arisen over landuse and Wildlife Conservation Areas. Particular attention needs to be paid to areas of extensive agricultural development (e.g. the Bebekka coffee growing area in western Ethiopia) in order to determine priorities and effective, appropriate solutions. The development of outlying areas as new intensive Wildlife Conservation Areas, through the upgrading of some Wildlife Reserves and Controlled Hunting Areas to National Park or Sanctuary status would be one solution. Integration of conservation with other forms of landuse, such as with corridors, would be another, as would hunting concessions owned by the people in exchange for the non-development of elephant range. Such changes would require considerable assistance for the development of the management and personnel infrastructure. The basic data is needed as to where the elephants are, when in the year, and in what numbers.

Objectives: To ascertain the qualitative and quantitative status of the elephant in Ethiopia.

Activities: Research will involve ground and aerial work and will monitor the trends in population size and dynamics, elephant movements, habitat use and causes of mortality. Movement patterns will be determined by radio tracking, but due to the remoteness of most of these areas, tracking by satellite would be the most efficient and cost-effective means of obtaining the information.

Outputs: Using the information obtained through the research programme a better understanding of the needs of the elephant in Ethiopia will be obtained. This will be fed into the overall Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Action Plan. The information will also be used to evaluate the effectiveness of existing protected areas and assess the need for the establishment of new conservation areas and methodologies.

Progress to date: Nil

Project Title: EDUCATION PROGRAMME FOR ELEPHANT CONSERVATION

Database Project No. 289

Date last updated: 10/01/1991

Region AST

Country: ETHIOPIA

Summary Information

Project Status: CONCEPT

Fund Raising Status: NIL

Project Objective: An educational campaign to operate with the assistance of embassies and international aid organisations, seeking to remove the local demand for ivory and other elephant products.

Project Activities: 1. Public Awareness 2. 3.

Funding Start Date: 11/01/1991 End Date: 10/31/1992 Further phases ?:

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Approx Numbers :

Budget Information

Total Budget :- \$ 3000

Original Currency: US\$

Exchange Rate Used:

Budget Breakdown according to A/ECCG standardisation

	Yr 1:	\$ 3000	Yr 2:	\$	Yr 3:	\$
	Yr 4:	\$	Yr 5:	\$		
Technical Assistance:	\$ 0		Infrastructure:	\$ 0		
Monitoring & Research:	\$ 0		Local Development:	\$ 0		
Staff Costs:	\$ 0		Recurrent Costs:	\$ 0		
Training:	\$ 0		Miscellaneous:	\$ 0		
Education:	\$ 3000		Project Management:	\$ 0		
Equipment:	\$ 0		Contingency Provision:	\$ 0		

Fund Raising Information :-

Total funds raised: \$ 0

Funds raised for current year: \$ 0

Total funds needed: \$ 3000

Funds needed for current year: \$ 3000

Origin of funds - Organisation: Amount: \$
Organisation: Amount: \$
Organisation: Amount: \$

Organisation through which funds are being channelled:

Future donor interest:

Donors actually approached:

Organisations and People Involved with the Project

Govt/Local agency executing project: EWNHS Address: P.O.Box 60074/ Addis Ababa

Project Administrator: EWNHS Address: P.O. Box 60074/ Addis Ababa

Project Executant: EWNHS Address: P.O.Box 60074/ Addis Ababa

Project Originator: EWNHS Address: P.O.Box 60074/ Addis Ababa

Collaborating Bodies: WWF, WCI

#289

Background: The international expatriate personnel are a considerable source of demand for elephant products, particularly since Addis Ababa is the diplomatic capital of Africa with over 80 embassies, and numerous major UN and international NGO's. Ivory is still offered for sale openly on the streets of Addis Ababa. It is also known that some worked ivory items are brought into Ethiopia from west and central Africa to satisfy this demand. An educational campaign eliciting the assistance of embassies and international aid organisation offices could do much to remove this local demand. Customs personnel in addition need to be educated to prevent the export of elephant products.

The Ethiopian Wildlife and Natural History Society received a grant from WWF-US 4 years ago, comprising a computer with Amharic-English word processor. The Society thus has the ability to produce camera-ready information for production and public distribution.

Objectives: To eliminate the demand for ivory and elephant products in Addis Ababa and elsewhere.

Activities: Education will be aimed at both expatriates and nationals. The programme will concentrate on a leaflet/postal/poster campaign to inform the target audience of the status of elephant in Ethiopia and elsewhere in its range, the national and international laws protecting it, the cumulative effects of the international demand for ivory on the species and the environment, and the ways in which they can assist in assuring the continued existence of elephant in Ethiopia. In addition, a booklet and posters, aimed at informing Customs officers of the laws affecting wildlife materials, ivory in particular, and how to recognise the materials, will be produced in co-operation with the Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Organisation and Customs authorities.

Outputs: Enhanced conservation of elephants in Ethiopia.

Progress to date: Nil

Project Title: CONSERVATION OF HABITATS AND SPECIES INCLUDING ELEPHANT IN S-W ETHIOPIA

Database Project No. 327

Date last updated: 10/01/1991

Region: EAST

Country: ETHIOPIA

Summary Information

Project Status: CONCEPT

Fund Raising Status: NIL

Project Objective: This project will assess the ecological importance and inter-relationships of species and habitats through intensive monitoring. It will be supported by a vigorous public education and awareness campaign.

Project Activities: 1. Research 2. Rural Development 3. Public Awareness

Funding Start Date: 07/01/1992 End Date: 06/30/1994 Further phases ?

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: SW Ethiopia Approx Numbers : 1500

Budget Information

Total Budget :- \$ 600000

Original Currency: US\$

Exchange Rate Used:

Budget Breakdown according to AEC/C standardisation

	Yr 1: \$ 200000	Yr 2: \$ 200000	Yr 3: \$ 200000
	Yr 4: \$	Yr 5: \$	
Technical Assistance:	\$ 20000	Infrastructure:	\$ 200000
Monitoring & Research:	\$ 40000	Local Development:	\$ 30000
Staff Costs:	\$ 100000	Recurrent Costs:	\$ 60000
Training:	\$ 40000	Miscellaneous:	\$ 30000
Education:	\$ 20000	Project Management:	\$ 0
Equipment:	\$ 60000	Contingency Provision:	\$ 0

Fund Raising Information :-

Total funds raised: \$ 0

Funds raised for current year: \$ 0

Total funds needed: \$ 600000

Funds needed for current year: \$ 200000

Origin of funds - Organisation: Amount: \$
Organisation: Amount: \$
Organisation: Amount: \$

Organisation through which funds are being channelled:

Future donor interest: IUCN/ EEC

Donors actually approached:

Organisations and People Involved with the Project

Govt/Local agency executing project: IUCN/NCS Address: Office of the Central Committee for Central Planning/ Addis Ababa

Project Administrator: J Osborne ? Address: WCI

Project Executant: Address:

Project Originator: Address:

Collaborating Bodies: EWCO/Flora Project/ WCI/ IUCN/ EEC/ WWF

327

Background: The south west of Ethiopia, essentially comprising the pre-1990 Regions of Illubabor, Keffa and Gemu-Gofa, contains some of the largest and most important natural forests in the country, as well as other substantial habitats such as wetlands, grassland savannas and mountains. The area has been relatively inaccessible and sparsely populated and consequently little is known either about its people and their lives, or about the ecology and wildlife.

The south west is one of Ethiopia's most distinctive and significant faunistic and floristic regions with West African affinities, and representative endemic species. This is undoubtedly the most significant area of Ethiopia for the elephant. No substantial ecological monitoring has been completed concerning these elephants and little is known about the other wildlife or habitats in the area.

Fragmentation of the south west habitats due to rapidly increasing human impact is severely affecting the ecology. Recent civil unrest has further exacerbated the problems of the area. The interests of wildlife conservation are barely recognised in much of the south west, either formally through the management of protected areas, or informally in an advisory capacity. Conservation interests are especially not met in the central, forested areas of the region. A clear ecological over-view must be made, from which integrated management policies can be developed – policies which serve the needs of the nation and local people as well as ensuring the survival of representative habitats and viable populations of wildlife.

Objectives: To critically assess remaining habitat and populations of elephants and other species in the south west regions of Ethiopia, from which to provide advice, and subsequently support the equitable management of the area, serving the integrated needs of both people and conservation.

Activities: Research will involve ground and aerial survey and will monitor trends in elephant population dynamics, seasonal movements and habitat use. Other species of wildlife (including vegetation) will also be monitored in order to assess their relative importance to the general ecology of the area. Due attention will be paid to the overall fragmentation and connectedness of habitat and the needs of viable populations of elephants and other species. Due to the size, remoteness and inaccessibility of the area, survey will necessarily depend upon aerial monitoring and satellite tracking, supported by intensive ground surveys where appropriate.

Outputs: Data analysis to enable the preparation of an ecological area description, focusing upon the threatened elephant populations; Defining the conservation needs of the elephant and other wildlife species and habitats; Relating the conservation needs to the perceived needs of the nation and the local people and their development aims; Preparation of an area conservation strategy, that works in the best interests of both the people and their social and economic development, and the future security of wildlife, including elephants; Implementation of the conservation strategy with the support of an intensive conservation and environmental education and awareness programme.

Progress to date: Nil

Project Title: REINFORCEMENT OF THE ANTI-POACHING ACTIVITIES OF EWCO

Database Project No. 328

Date last updated: 10/01/1991

Region: EAST

Country: ETHIOPIA

Summary Information

Project Status: CONCEPT

Fund Raising Status: NIL

Project Objective: This project will enable EWCO to deal effectively with the poaching of elephant and other wildlife and to maintain a presence in elephant range areas.

Project Activities: 1. Security 2. Ivory Trade 3. Training

Funding Start Date: 01/01/1992 End Date: 12/31/1996 Further phases ?:

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Ethiopia Approx Numbers : 2500

Budget Information

Total Budget :- \$ 958000

Original Currency: US\$

Exchange Rate Used:

Budget Breakdown according to A/ECCG standardisation

Yr 1:	\$ 300000	Yr 2:	\$ 200000	Yr 3:	\$ 200000
Yr 4:	\$ 200000	Yr 5:	\$ 58000		

Technical Assistance:	\$ 0
Monitoring & Research:	\$ 0
Staff Costs:	\$ 500000
Training:	\$ 108000
Education:	\$ 0
Equipment:	\$ 350000

Infrastructure:	\$ 0
Local Development:	\$ 0
Recurrent Costs:	\$ 0
Miscellaneous:	\$ 0
Project Management:	\$ 0
Contingency Provision:	\$ 0

Fund Raising Information :-

Total funds raised: \$ 0
Total funds needed: \$ 958000

Funds raised for current year: \$ 0
Funds needed for current year: \$ 300000

Origin of funds - Organisation:	Amount:	\$
Organisation:	Amount:	\$
Organisation:	Amount:	\$

Organisation through which funds are being channelled:

Future donor interest:

Donors actually approached:

Organisations and People Involved with the Project

Govt/Local agency executing project: EWCO	Address: P.O.Box 386 Addis Ababa
Project Administrator: EWCO	Address: P.O.Box 386 Addis Ababa
Project Executant: Manager EWCO	Address: P.O.Box 386 Addis Ababa
Project Originator: EWCO	Address: P.O.Box 386 Addis Ababa
Collaborating Bodies: WWF/ WCI	

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- 328

Background: Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Organisation has little infrastructure or personnel in the elephant range areas of the country. It is unlikely in the near future that new and effective protected areas could be established for the conservation of elephant and other species in these areas. An EWCO presence is required as soon as possible, in particular to counteract the effects of illegal harvesting of elephant and other wildlife products, but also to assist in resolving the conflicts between elephant, and agricultural developments in these areas.

Objectives: To develop the ability of EWCO, to deal with poaching and conflicts arising from elephant presence in range areas, through training and infrastructure development.

Activities: In order to cover the present distribution of elephants in Ethiopia, it is estimated the Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Organisation (EWCO) will have to augment its present staff, through new employment of an anti-poaching Field Force of 77 men. Following their deployment, 5 Wardens will need to be trained on a permanent basis to head the operation.

A total of 5 management centres need to be established, based on the elephant populations extant, one in Addis Ababa at the HQ, one each in the Harerghe, Borena, Omo/Akobo/Keffa, Illubabor/Gambella, and Dabus/Gash Setit areas. Each of these units need to be trained and equipped with vehicles and equipment, so as to answer the needs of anti-poaching and elephant control and management. These activities will need to be co-ordinated with those of other relevant authorities, such as the Police and Customs, and will involve joint training exercises and the production of educational information booklets and posters. Procedures will be developed for elephant management.

Training of an aerial team to collect information and provide logistical support will be needed, together with the replacement of the EWCO aircraft (see Database Project #326).

Outputs: Effective mobile Field Force units capable of dealing with poaching and management of elephant and other wildlife, in areas where EWCO's presence is currently very limited.

Progress to date: Nil

Project Title: LIGHT AIRCRAFT IN SUPPORT OF WILDLIFE CONSERVATION IN ETHIOPIA

Database Project No. 326

Date last updated: 09/26/1991

Region: EAST

Country: ETHIOPIA

Summary Information

Project Status: PROPOSAL

Fund Raising Status: PART

Project Objective: To replace EWCO's aerial support capability for all conservation programmes, including elephant conservation and management.

Project Activities: 1. Security 2. Research 3. Training

Funding Start Date: 09/01/1991 End Date: 12/30/1995 Further phases ?:

Elephant population directly affected - Name: Ethiopia Approx Numbers : 2500

Budget Information

Total Budget :- \$ 400000 Original Currency: US\$ Exchange Rate Used:

Budget Breakdown according to AECCG standardisation

Yr 1:	\$ 125000	Yr 2:	\$ 150000	Yr 3:	\$ 125000
Yr 4:	\$	Yr 5:	\$		

Technical Assistance:	\$ 50000	Infrastructure:	\$ 25000
Monitoring & Research:	\$ 0	Local Development:	\$ 0
Staff Costs:	\$ 0	Recurrent Costs:	\$ 0
Training:	\$ 50000	Miscellaneous:	\$ 0
Education:	\$ 0	Project Management:	\$ 0
Equipment:	\$ 275000	Contingency Provision:	\$ 0

Fund Raising Information :-

Total funds raised:	\$ 125000	Funds raised for current year:	\$ 125000
Total funds needed:	\$ 275000	Funds needed for current year:	\$

Origin of funds - Organisation: FZS	Amount: \$ 125,000
Organisation:	Amount: \$
Organisation:	Amount: \$

Organisation through which funds are being channelled: FZS

Future donor interest:

Donors actually approached:

Organisations and People Involved with the Project

Govt/Local agency executing project: EWCO	Address: P.O.Box 386/ Addis Ababa
Project Administrator: EWCO	Address:P.O.Box 386/ Addis Ababa
Project Executant: J & N Davis	Address: P.O.Box 190832/ Anchorage/ Alaska AK 99519/ USA
Project Originator: EWCO	Address:P.O.Box 386/ Addis Ababa
Collaborating Bodies: WCI	

326

Background: Ethiopia is a country where aircraft support for wildlife conservation activities in remote areas is critical. The Frankfurt Zoological Society has been extremely helpful and understanding in its supply of two aircraft in the past, both of which have been lost in accidents. It has now agreed to supply a replacement aircraft.

In addition, EWCO has obtained the offer of the voluntary services for three years of two highly experienced bush pilots from Alaska, one of whom is also a fully accredited aircraft engineer, the other a fully-qualified pilot instructor.

Objectives: To re-instate EWCO's aircraft support facilities, and national capability to operate them.

Activities: To purchase two light aircraft for Ethiopia, refurbish them as necessary, deliver them to Ethiopia, operate them in conservation support programmes for three years, including surveys, logistical supply to remote areas, and management operations. Included will be the training of at least two national pilots in wildlife conservation support aircraft operation, and other personnel as adjuncts to the programme.

Outputs: Two operational aircraft, with a support system, comprising Ethiopian pilots and ancillary staff, with maintenance facilities, and survey support activities.

Progress to date: Funds allocated for one/two aircraft; pilots voluntary services procured; aircraft currently being sought.

Project Title: CONSERVATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

Database Project No. 149

Date last updated: 09/07/91

Region: EAST

Country: ETHIOPIA

Summary Information

Project Status: CURRENT

Fund Raising Status: FULL

Project Objective: A WWF/WCI jointly funded programme to provide guidance & assistance to the Conservation Education Service of EWCO on order to raise environmental & conservation awareness in Ethiopia and to support other EWCO activities.

Project Activities: 1. Public Awareness 2. Training 3.

Funding Start Date: 12/01/89 End Date: 06/30/92 Further phases?: T

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Ethiopia Approx Numbers : 2,500

Budget Information

Total Budget :- \$ 224,492 Original Currency: SFr Exchange Rate Used: 0.6900

Budget Breakdown according to AECGG standardisation

	Yr 1: \$ 91,142	Yr 2: \$ 78,100	Yr 3: \$ 55,250
	Yr 4: \$	Yr 5: \$	
Technical Assistance:	\$ 0	Infrastructure:	\$ 0
Monitoring & Research:	\$ 0	Local Development:	\$ 0
Staff Costs:	\$ 42,750	Recurrent Costs:	\$ 5,000
Training:	\$ 35,856	Miscellaneous:	\$ 29,885
Education:	\$ 20,000	Project Management:	\$ 0
Equipment:	\$ 90,999	Contingency Provision:	\$ 0

Fund Raising Information :-

Total funds raised:	\$ 224,492	Funds raised for current year:	\$ 55,250
Total funds needed:	\$ 0	Funds needed for current year:	\$ 0

Origin of funds - Organisation: WWF	Amount: \$ 123,492
Organisation: WCI	Amount: \$ 101,000
Organisation:	Amount: \$

Organisation through which funds are being channelled: WWF & WCI

Future donor interest:

Donors actually approached:

Organisations and People Involved with the Project

Govt/Local agency executing project: EWCO	Address: PO Box 386 / Addis Ababa / Ethiopia
Project Administrator: WCI	Address: NY 25 / Bronx NY 10460 USA
Project Executant: J Osborne - WCI	Address: c/o EWCO/ PO Box 386 / Addis Ababa / Ethiopia
Project Originator: EWCO	Address:
Collaborating Bodies: AWF, ICCE, WWF, WCI	

#149

Background: Throughout Ethiopia, environmental awareness is extremely low: teachers, politicians, the media and administrators are only just beginning to give attention to the acute environmental and conservation problems, or the need for sustainable development in that country. The Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Organization (EWCO) is divided into three sections: anti-poaching and utilization; conservation; and education. To date, with its limited resources, EWCO has been unable to develop an effective or sustainable programme of conservation education. The proposed project is in response to a request initiated by the General Manager of EWCO to provide guidance and assistance to their education programme, which is aimed at lifting environmental and conservation awareness amongst the people of Ethiopia, through the media, schools and other organizations.

Objectives: The most important objective: de-centralisation of CES activities and concentration upon communities around conservation areas. To establish a nationwide network of conservation clubs. To produce and distribute audio-visual materials, magazines, pamphlets and brochures. To produce articles and programmes for radio, TV and newspapers. To develop curriculum accompanied by annual teacher training and university courses. To expand the conservation resource centre and library in Addis Ababa. To improve the visitor facilities in the conservation areas.

Activities: Activities will be aimed at achieving the above goals. In addition, AWF is trying to raise \$ 5,000 to design and produce posters in Amharic for Ethiopia to publicise the status of elephants in Ethiopia and elephant conservation across Africa.

Outputs: The EWCO education staff will be better able and equipped to develop the conservation education programme through schools and conservation clubs. This will lead to heightened awareness of the need to protect the country's remaining resources and a change in negative attitudes towards the environment and conservation in a way that might later benefit the nation.

Progress to date: This project is currently becoming more actively involved in the field. Mass education presentations, conservation lectures and discussions with local leaders have recently taken place. The project personnel are becoming involved with the Ministry of Education to help develop environmental components to the current school curriculum in Ethiopia. John Osborne, plus vehicle and running costs for the project have been supported by WCI, and WWF provide the technical equipment.

Project Title: TRAINING FIELD WARDENS IN ETHIOPIA

Database Project No. 201

Date last updated: 09/07/91

Region: EAST

Country: ETHIOPIA

Summary Information

Project Status: PROPOSAL

Fund Raising Status: FULL

Project Objective: This project will provide appropriate training in Wildlife & habitat-related field techniques and management skills for junior and senior wardens in Ethiopia's protected areas.

Project Activities: 1. Training 2. 3.

Funding Start Date: End Date: Further phases ?:

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Ethiopia Approx Numbers : 2,500

Budget Information

Total Budget :- \$ 21979

Original Currency: SFR

Exchange Rate Used: 0.7090

Budget Breakdown according to AECCG standardisation

	Yr 1:	\$ 21979	Yr 2:	\$	Yr 3:	\$
	Yr 4:	\$	Yr 5:	\$		
Technical Assistance:	\$ 13470		Infrastructure:	\$ 0		
Monitoring & Research:	\$ 0		Local Development:	\$ 0		
Staff Costs:	\$ 0		Recurrent Costs:	\$ 319		
Training:	\$ 0		Miscellaneous:	\$ 2432		
Education:	\$ 0		Project Management:	\$ 2836		
Equipment:	\$ 0		Contingency Provision:	\$ 0		

Fund Raising Information :-

Total funds raised: \$ 0

Funds raised for current year: \$ 0

Total funds needed: \$ 21979

Funds needed for current year: \$ 21979

Origin of funds - Organisation: Amount: \$ 21979
Organisation: Amount: \$
Organisation: Amount: \$

Organisation through which funds are being channelled: WWF

Future donor interest:

Donors actually approached:

Organisations and People Involved with the Project

Gov/Local agency executing project: EWCO Address: PO Box 386 / Addis Ababa / Ethiopia

Project Administrator: to be determined Address:

Project Executant: to be determined Address:

Project Originator: WWF Address: WWF Regional Office - East Africa / PO Box 62440 / Nairobi / Kenya

Collaborating Bodies: WWF-I (C#55)

#201

Background: Ethiopia, of all countries in the Eastern African region, has the most pressing need to produce a cadre of well-trained, competent and confident field wardens. Due to tragic accidents over the past two years, the EWCO has lost four of their top wardens who formerly served in their major parks and who provided a model for junior wardens coming up through the ranks. The loss of these four men has left a terrible void in the senior warden group corps, and has left the EWCO with very little 'in house' capability for training their own staff.

On a recent visit with the EWCO in Addis Ababa, WWF Regional Office staff were struck by the urgency expressed for the need to provide both financial and technical assistance for training of EWCO staff at all levels. However, it was felt that the priority was in training field wardens. While many of EWCO's current wardens received training at Mweka College in Tanzania, the EWCO no longer feels that the Mweka programme, as it now stands, is totally applicable to their in-country situation. Priority should be given to developing a programme aimed specifically at field wardens as soon as possible. This must be done to ensure the longer-term prospect of proper management for Ethiopia's Parks and protected areas.

Objectives: To provide appropriate training in wildlife and habitat-related field techniques and management skills required by individuals serving in the capacity of junior or senior wardens in Ethiopia's protected areas.

To provide this education and training in a location that has the most practical application to the tasks they are likely to encounter 'on-the-job'. For this reason, all training activities will be conducted in Ethiopia.

Activities: In conjunction with EWCO, priority training topics will be outlined; an appropriate curriculum that addresses these topics will be developed; a course, including the necessary and applicable components of field-based activities will be designed; and qualified and experienced instructors will be recruited to travel to Ethiopia to carry out this programme of instructions with a group of 5-10 individuals chosen by EWCO.

Outputs: A corps of well-trained field wardens who are conversant, confident and effective in implementing up-dated techniques for the management and conservation of wildlife and protected areas in the Ethiopian context.

Project Title: CONSERVATION INFRASTRUCTURE OF THE SOUTH-WEST WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AREAS

Database Project No. 325

Date last updated: 09/26/1991

Region: EAST

Country: ETHIOPIA

Summary Information

Project Status: PROPOSAL

Fund Raising Status: FULL

Project Objective: To develop the conservation infrastructure of the south west axis Wildlife Conservation Areas of Ethiopia

Project Activities: 1. Park Management 2. Rural Development 3.

Funding Start Date: 11/01/1991 End Date: 12/31/1994 Further phases ?:

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Ethiopia Approx Number: 2500

Budget Information

Total Budget :- \$ 7080000

Original Currency: ECU

Exchange Rate Used: 1.1800

Budget Breakdown according to AFCCG standardisation

	Yr 1:	\$	Yr 2:	\$	Yr 3:	\$
Technical Assistance:	\$ 2360000					
Monitoring & Research:	\$ 0					
Staff Costs:	\$ 0					
Training:	\$ 0					
Education:	\$ 0					
Equipment:	\$ 2360000					
Infrastructure:			\$ 2360000			
Local Development:			\$ 0			
Recurrent Costs:			\$ 0			
Miscellaneous:			\$ 0			
Project Management:			\$ 0			
Contingency Provision:			\$ 0			

Fund Raising Information :-

Total funds raised: \$ 7080000

Funds raised for current year: \$ 0

Total funds needed: \$ 0

Funds needed for current year: \$ 0

Origin of funds - Organisation: EEC

Amount: \$ 7080000

Organisation:

Amount: \$

Organisation:

Amount: \$

Organisation through which funds are being channelled:

Future donor interest:

Donors actually approached: EEC

Organisations and People Involved with the Project

Govt/Local agency executing project: EWCO Address: Box 386/ Addis Ababa

Project Administrator: Address:

Project Executant: Address:

Project Originator: EWCO Address: Box 386/ Addis Ababa

Collaborating Bodies: WCI, WWF

325

Background: Ethiopia has long been recognised as having considerable wildlife-based tourism potential. This is especially true for conventional type tourism, in the 5 south west axis Wildlife Conservation Areas – Omo, Mago, Nechisar, Abijatta-Shalla Lakes National Parks, and Senkelle Sanctuary. While the climate for the development of tourism has not been good in the past two decades, it is now assumed that this will change rapidly as the new government evolves.

Objectives: To develop the wildlife management infrastructure of the south west corner of Ethiopia, in order to ensure the continuity of the wildlife resource and prepare the way for the evolution of wildlife-based tourism as a significant means of land use, to the benefit of the local communities and the national economy. The Mago and Omo National Parks, and adjacent protected areas are high priority in terms of elephant conservation.

Activities: Development of the conservation infrastructure of the Omo and Mago National Parks in particular, with additional assistance to the other three named areas. Such development will include in particular communications, roads, ferry, bridges, as well as buildings, vehicles, staff ability, and local participation in management and exploitation.

Outputs: A fully-developed management infrastructure for wildlife conservation and tourism in the Omo-Mago areas

Progress to date: Funds allocated, planning and finance studies delayed by recent developments in Ethiopia, but due to resume in the near future.

Elephant Conservation Plan
for
Ethiopia

PART C:
POLICY REFORMS
&
STRATEGIES

October 1991

Ministry of Agriculture, Nature
Conservation and Development,
Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Organisation,
PO Box 386, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

BEST AVAILABLE DOCUMENT

1 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this Ethiopian Elephant Conservation Plan, using preventative and educational methods, are:

- 1 To be able to acquire the financial and material resources, and the management abilities so as to stop the killing and save the fast diminishing elephant populations of Ethiopia. To achieve this objective, a wide number of activities are needed, amongst which the reinforcement of the Anti-poaching activities of EWCO with the required trained staff, material and equipment is imperative;
- 2 To provide transport and communications, camping equipment, etc. to effectively and efficiently operate the Anti-poaching Field Force;
- 3 To undertake immediate actions in the field against poachers and to secure the elephants in their natural habitat. This will be done in the zones established, which shall comprise both conservation areas and areas outside them;
- 4 To obtain the necessary information on the population size, dynamics, ecology, and movements of the elephant in Ethiopia;
- 5 To build up the national capability to conserve and manage the elephant populations of the country;
- 6 To educate the Ethiopian public, and government officers, especially the Police, Military and Customs, as to the significance of the elephant to the country and the world at large, to enlist their assistance in ensuring the survival of the species through preventing poaching, the movement of ivory, and the reduction of habitat modification;
- 7 To eventually achieve wildlife resource conservation objectives, and sustainable utilisation.

National priorities relating to different conservation activities will be developed during the preparation and implementation of the National Conservation Strategy, and will contribute to the control and regulation of habitat modification in Ethiopia. Wildlife will be given suitable consideration in the National Conservation Strategy, and as a result, so too will elephant conservation.

2 NATIONAL PRIORITIES

Ethiopia stands at an important time in its history, where the potential exists for the solutions to be initiated to the various ills that have plagued the country over the past several decades. Principal amongst these is the rapidly deteriorating ability of the land and environment to continue to support a human population, that is increasing both in numbers and aspirations. The population of Ethiopia is totally dependent upon the land and the natural ecological processes supporting peasant agriculture, the mainstay of the country's economy. The solution must lie in more intensified, appropriate and efficient agricultural methods – including irrigation, energy supplies, and a diversified economy.

National priorities at the present time, are the search for a peaceful and democratic solution to the aspirations of all Ethiopian peoples and nationalities, and the improvement of their standards of life. To attain this priority, the environment must be husbanded to ensure the sustainability of all its facets upon which man depends. While it is difficult for the majority of the people to perceive of the natural ecosystems, wildlife, and even elephants as a significant part of this environment, they are all significant components of the whole, and every attempt must be made to ensure their continuity is maintained.

The Transitional Government of Ethiopia has stated its clear support for the conservation and wise utilisation of natural resources, and its intention to show responsibility in the restoration of protection to forests and wildlife. With this explicitly expressed support, therefore, included in the national priorities must be the conservation of all wildlife, including elephant. The linkage with human needs is clear, the means to carry out the conservation may not be so evident.

3 THE APPROACH OF THIS PLAN

The elephant of Ethiopia will not be conserved by protected areas and/or anti-poaching exercises alone. They will only survive if effective public education and integrated land use planning is carried out in the elephant range areas. The projects suggested within this plan therefore, concentrate on public education and an integrated approach to land use planning in the most significant remaining elephant area – south western Ethiopia.

The majority of elephant in the south western forest areas are outside the effective protected areas system, except for any time they spend in Omo and Mago National Parks. While they are mainly thus in areas whose control is at present perceived to be outside of EWCO's mandate, an integrated approach to their conservation is seen as the main thrust of an elephant conservation programme for Ethiopia. Such a plan, and its implementation will require the co-operation of efforts by Forestry, Tea and Coffee Development, Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment, the National Conservation Strategy process, the Ethiopian Flora project, the EEC south west wildlife project, and numerous other departments, in addition to EWCO.

The elephant would primarily be the flagship species stimulating, and drawing attention to the conservation of this very significant area of Ethiopia, but whose conservation can only be assured if such integration is addressed.

The other projects presented are adjuncts to this major effort, but can be addressed almost entirely through EWCO, which should however, integrate its efforts with those of others in the areas concerned. International assistance to carry out wildlife conservation, through the elephant, and thus ensure environmental conservation, is urgently needed.

REFERENCES

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- Yalden D.W., Largen M.J. & Kock D. 1986. Catalogue of the Mammals of Ethiopia. 6. Perissodactyla, Proboscidea, Hyracoidea, Lagomorpha, Tubulidentata, Sirenia and Cetacea. *Monit. zool. ital. NS Suppl.* 21(4):31-103

Elephant Conservation Plan

for

Ethiopia

ANNEXES

1. NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF CONTACTS

2. ACRONYMS USED IN THIS PLAN

October 1991

Ministry of Agriculture, Nature
Conservation and Development
Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Organisation
PO Box 386, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

ANNEXE 1 NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF CONTACTS IN ETHIOPIA

Department	Contact Names	Address	Phone	Fax	Telex
Ministry of Agriculture, Nature Conservation and Development					
Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Organisation	Tadesse Gebre Michael, General Manager	PO Box 386 Addis Ababa	[255] (1) 154436	[255] (1) 518977	21460 GTZF P-ET
	Dr Chriss Hillman		[255] (1) 112520		
	Dr Tim Allen- Rowandson				

ANNEXE 2 ACRONYMS USED IN THIS PLAN

AECCG	African Elephant Conservation Coordinating Group (consists of AWF, EEC, TRAFFIC, WCMC, WCI and WWF in cooperation with the CITES Secretariat)
AWF	African Wildlife Foundation
CITES	Convention for International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
EC	European Commission
EWCO	Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Organisation
IUCN	The World Conservation Union
MoAE	Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
NRCDDMD	Natural Resources Conservation and Development Main Department
USAID	US Agency for International Development
USF&WS	US Fish & Wildlife Service
WCI	Wildlife Conservation International
WCMC	World Conservation Monitoring Centre
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature